

READING, WRITING, UNIVERSITY WORK, IN A.E.F. COURSES

Every American Soldier to Be Given Chance to Continue Studies

TECHNICAL TRAINING, TOO

Leave at Oxford, Cambridge, Sorbonne and Other Institutions in Post-War Plans

Every American soldier in France is to have the chance to go to school under Army control—to add to his education by study, whether he is unable to read or write or is a college senior transformed by the war into an Artillery lieutenant.

He will have the chance to go to school as a side line to winning the war under a system authorized by G. O. P. which will bring to France \$5,000,000 worth of text books and 1,000 instructors from American schools and colleges.

Instruction under the class room system is provided for at all posts, cantonments, hospitals and rest camps or areas with a constant population of 500 or more, and each designated subdivision is to have an appointed school officer to supervise the educational work.

This work is to be carried on while the routine of war absorbs the Army's main energies. But it is planned to widen it at the end of hostilities, so that the American Army during the convalescence period may have the advantages of the higher educational systems of France and English universities.

Leaves When War Ends

As soon as the war ends—possibly as soon as fighting stops, waiting on peace negotiations—is planned, officers and enlisted men will be given leave of absence from their units to attend such classic institutions as Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Sorbonne, and the Universities of Paris and Bordeaux.

These soldier-students will receive credit in American universities for the courses followed in Europe.

The whole system has been worked out by the Army Educational Commission of the Y.M.C.A., with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, and with the active support of the President and the Secretary of War.

To make the new educational facilities available to men on duty in small or isolated parts, courses will be offered by correspondence. A group of 50 teachers with school extension experience will arrive in France within a month to perfect details for the mail courses, which will include university extension subjects as well as high school and elementary courses.

Must Finish Courses

Soldiers, however, must finish a course they have started. Where military duties interfere with an interrupt a course, the soldier will be given a transfer or record card showing how far he has progressed. This card will be kept with his service record, so that he may resume his studies when the opportunity is offered. On completion of his course he will receive a certificate.

The subjects to be studied in the Army schools during the war are broadly classified under these heads:

- French language.
History, character and institutions of the French and English people.
Causes of the war and America's participation therein.
Courses in common school subjects.
Special courses for examination for promotion.

While the Army is demobilizing, awaiting transportation to the States, the post schools will afford courses in English literature, modern history, civics, bookkeeping, accountancy, stenography, elementary biology, hygiene, and other subjects to be selected.

During demobilization also, division, corps, army and special schools will provide vocational courses in electric wiring and repair work, salesmanship, practical agriculture, carpentry, blacksmithing, telegraphy, cobbling, tailoring, tin-smithing, hairdressing, cooking, baking and nursing and other industrial courses to be designated by G.H.Q.

To Allot Students

Division, corps and army commanders will allot a certain number of students for the last-mentioned courses from the units under their control. Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, and other organizations will prepare lists of soldiers best qualified as to military record and mental and physical attainments and forward the lists to the higher commanders, who make the selections of those who will attend the schools.

The demobilization plans for university, college, professional and technical courses in European institutions provide for attendance of officers and soldiers at a moderate personal cost. Leaves of absence or furloughs will be granted to a limited number from each organization of a division, corps and army. Company commanders will forward applications through military channels to the corps school officer.

High Standard of Personnel

The Labor Bureau plans to make the new service as attractive as possible, with a view to maintaining a very high standard of personnel. Only women of proved capability in civil employments, with a meritorious record of living, are to be accepted. Expert stenographers are particularly needed as secretaries in some departments. Officers say that, in addition to freeing men for other duties, the women will be able to perform these secretarial duties much better than men.

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OFFERED TO THE A.E.F.—500 CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS

ADOPT A CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHAN! This is the slogan of a campaign which THE STARS AND STRIPES hereby inaugurate—a campaign to accomplish, between now and Christmas, the adoption of 500 child mascots by A.E.F. units and members—a campaign to secure food, clothing, comfort, schooling for a year for 500 little French children whose fathers have paid the supreme price for liberty.

We are out to double the present size of the A.E.F.'s war orphan family. We are out to gather the monetary wherewithal to soften the sadness of half a thousand little innocent victims of the war who are down on their luck and in need of assistance—TO GIVE THEM A CHRISTMAS PRESENT WHICH WILL LAST A WHOLE YEAR, the grateful memory of which will survive a lifetime—to give them, perhaps, life itself.

We have these children listed, photographed, investigated—all ready for adoption. And we offer them to the A.E.F. FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS AT 500 FRANCS EACH.

The success of the A.E.F.'s present orphan family, which now numbers just over 500, has justified, ten times over, the pains and money spent on it. The children, by the judicious expenditure on them of an average of 40 francs a month—so little to us, so much to them—are provided with at least the material things which are their birthright.

And more, probably, than the assistance of the money itself has been the pervading fact that it came from the Americans, came fairlike when the situation of many of these children permitted of little else than despair. It imposed a trust which has been amply fulfilled. The children have made wonderful records. Their conduct at home is the pride of the American Red Cross committee which administers the orphan funds. Their progress at school has been far above the average. Many of them have won prizes in their classes.

It is a fine, lively, intelligent, promising family, a family of which any doughboy may feel proud. And we are out to double its size in honor of the Saint of the Full Stocking.

Winter, the fifth since the bloodstained hand of the Hun robbed the first French home of its breadwinner, will be here soon. A five hundred franc contribution now will place these children in the warmth and cheer of a home. If they cannot be merry, they can, at least, be comfortable on Christmas—the day of Santa Claus, of little Jesu.

We had thought of accepting the contributions now and withholding the notification of adoption and the first payment of money from the children until Christmas Day. But their plight is too urgent. They need the assistance now. So we appeal, on behalf of these children, to the proven generosity of the A.E.F., and offer, to companies, platoons, detachments, office staffs—in short, to any unit or individual—

FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS.

Read "How to Adopt an Orphan" on Page 8, bottom of first column. Who starts it?

FIRST WOC UNIT WITHIN A MONTH RIGHT FROM U.S.A.

Women's Overseas Corps Will Do S.O.S. Typing and Record Work

5,000 NOW BEING RECRUITED

They'll Wear Uniforms and Live in Bilets—Don't Confuse Them With the Waacs

The Wocs are coming.

Five thousand women are to be brought from the United States to be a part of the A.E.F.

The first contingent of the Women's Overseas Corps—yes, the Wocs—will arrive in France within a month. Recruiting of other units, up to the 5,000 limit now set, will be carried on rapidly to meet the demands of the big departments of the S.O.S. for typists and record workers.

The new corps will consist of companies of 50 women each. The members of the W.O.C. will be under soldierly discipline and wear uniforms, although it is not expected that the discipline and general regulations will be so closely defined as for the W.A.A.C. of the British Army.

May Not Have to Salute

It is expected that the Wocs will live in biletts—probably special hotels—instead of in camps, as under the British plan, although this detail has not been finally decided. It is not expected they will march in formations or observe the formalities of the salute.

The uniform will be of black, tailored on stern, simple lines, and the hat will be a black, broad-brimmed, untruncated affair. The uniform will resemble very closely the uniform worn by the women telephone operators with the A.E.F.

Miss Eisle L. Gunther, head of the Labor Bureau, W.O.S., is in the States arranging to bring the first contingent to France. She was a secretary in the office of the commanding officer of the first Plattsburg training school for officers. She also served at one time as secretary for Major General Leonard W. Wood.

Director in Command

There will be a director in command of the W.O.C. and each unit will be in charge of a supervisor. It has not been decided whether girls who came to France as typists in the Q.M. Signal Corps and Ordnance Departments will be brought directly into the new organization. Another question undecided deals with recruiting girls in England and France.

A large number of Waacs are now working in the Central Records Office, S.O.S. They live in camps and are under similar regulations that govern similar units with the British Army. It is planned at present to limit the work done by the W.O.C. to inside office tasks, although it is possible that women may later be recruited to drive ambulances and other motor cars.

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WHOLE PEOPLE JOIN IN AUSTRIAN REBUFF

President's Reply to Peace Note Backed by Unanimous Approval

By J. W. MULLER

American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Sept. 26.—Our national unity has been and is often so continuously demonstrated that the Austrian peace note was not needed to demonstrate it anew. The reception that it got was a foregone conclusion from the moment of its publication.

But apart from the national unanimity for perseverance until our ideals are achieved, the American reception of the note demonstrated that not only American hearts but American heads are very rightly fixed in the right place. The big common people did not need to be told by the more learned that such a proposal could not possibly lead to the realization of the great principles advanced by us. The common people did not get beetle about it. They used just plain common sense, and it went straight to the mark.

Nobody can accuse America of wishing to continue the war one moment longer than necessary. The absolutely unanimous approval of the President's prompt, decisive answer proves that Americans do not mean to pause in the war one moment before their purposes are achieved.

Approval of the answer was not limited to any class, and no disapproval or even a hesitant attitude was exhibited by any class. The leading Socialists were quite as prompt and definite in their rejection of the proposal as the most militant.

MORE FOOD SAVING, NO MEATLESS DAYS

America Plans to Ship 17,550,000 Tons Without Rationing

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES]

AMERICA, Sept. 26.—Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover has called on us to make further food economies during the coming year.

"We must save a huge amount. To feed you and the new American Army to come over there and the people and armies of Allied nations, we must ship 17,550,000 tons of meats, fats, breadstuffs, sugar and grain feeds in the year ending July 1, 1919.

"This represents 5,700,000 tons more than we shipped last year, but we can do it, and we can do it without rationing, simply by sensible, sound and strict economizing.

"We will not even need to resort again to meatless and wheatless days if the nation exercises continuous thrift.

BOYS GRIEVE FOR FATHERLY COLONEL TAKEN FROM LINE

Order Separates Regiment and Commander Who Brought It Over

ST. MIHIEL BATTLE COMES

Then Flashlight Proves That Eagle Can Fight Without Silver Feathers and Talons

An American colonel who came to France with an Infantry regiment several months ago, and who had fathered it through many trials and troubles from the day war was declared until that eventful night it went into battle with a French division, sat gazing through an open window one morning a few weeks ago, while on his desk lay an order relieving him of his command.

The order went on to say that, owing to the great number of men available for Infantry leaders, while but few were available for the task which he was to take over, it was quite necessary to relieve him in order that the machinery of the Army should move on without interruption and so on to say that, owing to the great number of men available for Infantry leaders, while but few were available for the task which he was to take over, it was quite necessary to relieve him in order that the machinery of the Army should move on without interruption and so on to say that, owing to the great number of men available for Infantry leaders, while but few were available for the task which he was to take over, it was quite necessary to relieve him in order that the machinery of the Army should move on without interruption and so on to say that, owing to the great number of men available for Infantry leaders, while but few were available for the task which he was to take over, it was quite necessary 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ST. MIHIEL TOWN WRITES SEPT. 13 INTO ITS HISTORY

Cure Who Never Sought Cellar Tells of Four Bitter Years

GERMANS ENSLAVE 67 MEN

Little Company of Citizens is Herded Off Just Before Attack Crashes Through

For four years the city of St. Mihiel was a slave of Germany. For four years the helpless people, whom the swift tide of the 1914 battle had caught within its gates, knew every hour the degrading presence and the cold, unscrupulous overlordship of the Prussian officer.

Never in the Cellar

Not once in all the years of captivity did Monsieur le Curé take refuge in the cellar. Always he and his mother, a cheery old lady whose years are now four score and seven, sat in their house in the Rue Carnot and laughed at the proud German officers searching underground.

Almost on Battle Line

Perhaps that hope was always quickened and the thrill always the more gallant at St. Mihiel, because the line of battle stretched so close to the city's gates, so close that the imprisoned citizens felt they could almost touch it.

Enough Food to Sustain Life

Of food, the 2,200 civilians had what was sent them regularly by the Spanish-American commission—meat and milk and flour and sugar—enough to keep life in them, but not much more than that.

Always Under Suspicion

In the minds of the German authorities, Monsieur le Curé was always a suspect. They suspected him of a too active sympathy with that line of blue soldiers who, God knows, had all his prayers.

MOTHER TOLD HER GERMANS WOULDN'T BE THERE FOREVER

Continued from Page 1
The children had to study German. Certain hours of that study were inserted, at the point of a gun, in the local school curriculum, but Monsieur le Curé will tell you with a proud chuckle that, somehow, the children became unaccountably stupid when it came to this course, and even in four years managed to acquire precious little.

Hope of Deliverance Mounts

The vicar could read German, and from the German newspapers, which were torn church decorations, recovered from the dung-heaps, he had affixed the phrase "Vandals, God will not bless you." For which offenses he was packed off for two months and a half of imprisonment at Briey, across the frontier.

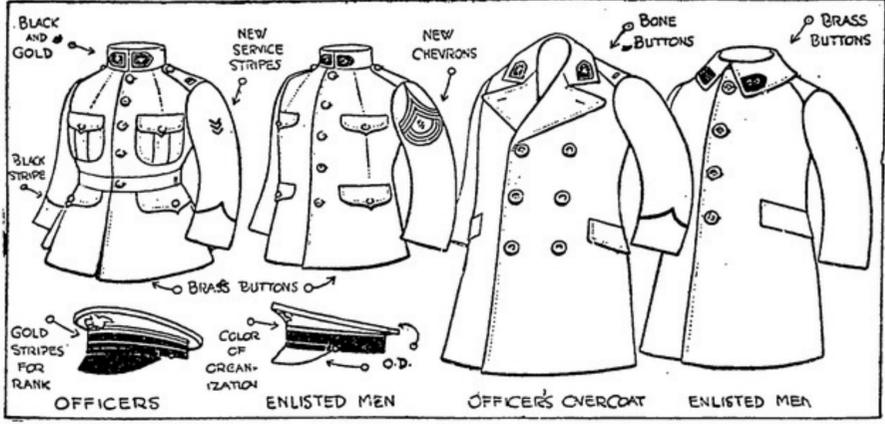
Reading, Writing, University Work, in A.E.F. Courses

Continued from Page 1
now being conducted in the United States by the Army Educational Commission of the Y.M.C.A. These teachers will be drawn from high schools, colleges and universities throughout the States. It is expected also that Army officers will act as instructors in certain branches for which they are fitted by their civil life callings.

Like a Back Home Park

The camp in the Forest of the Lovely Willow resembles nothing so much as one of those rustic amusement parks in America where they have band concerts in the summer and where basket parties can supplement the sandwiches. Aunt Ellen made it for you care to buy (at prohibitive prices) ice cream and sarsaparilla.

SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS IN U.S.A. UNIFORM



LATE HUN CAMP LIKE BACK HOME BUNGLOW PARK

Americans Move in Where Dispossessed Foe Had Squad Cottages

PUSH-BUTTON FOR BUTLER

Officer's Clubhouse Also Has Wall Paper and Electric Lights—Chalet for Soldiers

Herded Off to Germany

The hour of deliverance was at hand. St. Mihiel knew on the afternoon of Thursday, September 12, when at 3:30, every man in the city between the ages of 16 and 45 was notified to report to the open place beside the German cemetery, ready to leave at 6.

Enter Another Army

PHOTO CAMERAS & FURNITURES TIRANTY

Max Schling Flowers

WHOLE SAUSAGE INVENTED

Roll Your Own

Reading, Writing, University Work, in A.E.F. Courses

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MUNITION WORKERS SEND A.E.F. PLEDGE

Men and Women Cartridge Makers, 3,300 Strong, In to Finish

Three thousand three hundred employees of the Western Cartridge Co., of East Alton, Ill., making some of the ammunition we are using against the Boche over here, have sent to the A.E.F., through General Pershing, a pledge, signed by each one of them, vowing to stand by the American soldiers in the field until the end of the war.

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5 Edouard VII Street Opposite Y.M.C.A. Information Bureau. MANICURE AMERICAN CHAIRS. Best Service - Most Reasonable Prices. SHIRTS KHAKI COLLARS. A. SULKA & CO. 512, Fifth Avenue. NEW YORK.

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1 bis RUE AUBER (Opposite American Express Co.) American Military Tailors. UNIFORMS TO ORDER IN 48 HOURS. Interlined Trench Coats, Embroidered Insignia and Service Stripes, Sam Browne Belts, etc. etc.

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THIN rubber plates, with raised studs, to be attached on top of ordinary soles and heels, giving complete protection from wear. The rubber used is six times more durable than leather. They impart smoothness to the tread, give grip, and prevent slipping. Foot kept dry in wet weather. Worn by the majority of British Officers in France. Sold by all Bootmakers in England. PHILLIPS' PATENTS, LTD. 142-4 Old Street, LONDON, E.C.1.

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announces that they have opened an Agency at 7 Rue Etienne Pallu, TOURS for the Convenience of Members of the American Expeditionary forces. Affords Americans the Services of an American bank with American Methods U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY. Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000. Resources more than - \$600,000,000. NEW YORK PARIS LONDON 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

FARQUHARSON CANDY. Surprise the Folks at Home. Fifty Cents a Pound. Parcel Post per Pound - 1 cent. New England. 10 cents East. Mass. River. 12 cents West. Miss. River. FARQUHARSON CANDY SHOP. 1266 Beacon Street. BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

Vivella KHAKI SHIRTS. Should appeal to the man of good taste. They are distinguished not only by the quality of the material they are made of, but by the fact that they are washable. Another important feature is that the garment is perfectly fitted to the body, and is therefore perfectly comfortable in standard and heavy weights in regulated shades. OF HIGH-CLASS QUALITY. If any difficulty in obtaining, write to the Manufacturers Co. Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

Roll Your Own. The Ship That Will Pass in the Night. Every Hun U-Boat in the Hun Navy is looking for the big shipments of 36,000,000 sacks of "Bull" Durham. Sections of the War Zone Sea, they say, look like an asparagus bed after a rain. But they won't get her. She will pass them in the night. Besides, she is convoyed. A squadron of destroyers guard her, and every gunner at every gun knows she's carrying inspiration and hope for you boys in the trenches. Our little muslin sacks of "Bull" have helped our fighting men to 'hold their own' in all their trying campaigns for the right for three generations. These same muslin sacks will help you in the greatest of all fights. The smoke that follows the flag is always good old "Bull". That's why "Bull" Durham is known as "The Makings of a Nation"—the "makings" for U.S.—the leavings for the Kaiser. No more smokeless days for Pershing's boys. You won't have to share your share—there will be plenty for all. So good luck to you again, boys, and all the time. Light up with "Bull", and blow right into Berlin. "Bull" and Bullets in plenty. You'll do the rest. P. W. Hill President THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY NEW YORK, U.S.A. The "Makings" of a Nation.

STEEP MONTSEC, HUN GIBRALTAR, A REAL ANTHILL Fortress That Vanished With Salient Swept Whole Region

COMFORTABLE AND SECURE

One Yank Sergeant Stormed Bastion All Alone Last Winter and Spent Night on It

On a spring-like night in January, 1918, a brigade of American Infantry settled down for the first time in the mud of those Lorraine trenches which have since become known in every American home as the old home sector "northwest of Toul." They were so posted that in the morning they could see the woods and valleys and the church spires of many of those villages through which, less than eight months later, American troops were to make a triumphant rush in pursuit of retreating German divisions.

The brigade which, in the midnight rain and darkness, took over that sector in readiness for the charge which was marked September 12 bright red in the American calendar fled into the old familiar trenches, mudily as ever. They took to their heels at the point of departure rather than those trenches, dug slightly to the rear, to which the American line had been withdrawn in that skirmish known as the Battle of Seicheprey.

Before January—as long ago, indeed, as last October—American troops had fought, sandwiched with the French, in the first American killed in action. But this line northwest of Toul was the first front of our own, our own home sector.

A German Gibraltar

As the first Yanks to take possession there swept over their field glasses the devastated land before them, what rose ominous to the eye in the clear January air was that steep, bristling hill some four kilometers to the northwest. It was the hill the French call Montsec, because its abrupt crest rises dry and sandy from what used to be one of the fairest and most fruitful vineyards in all Lorraine.

Montsec, with its 330 meters, was forbidding enough in itself. Through the four years of their unrelenting tenacity, the Germans had so fortified and armored it that it rose a very Gibraltar in the line from Switzerland to the sea. It ran from the front or even to surround and take it from the rear would, the newly-arrived Yankees knew very well, be a most bloody task if the assailants were stubbornly and heroically met by such a garrison as the disembowelled old hill could easily shelter.

Yet in the early morning of September 12 the Yankee troops, sweeping nonchalantly past the hill, learned from their equally nonchalant French friends on the left that a reconnoitering squad had mounted Montsec with carelessly slung rifles.

And found the gun pits deserted, the tunnels echoing hollowly, the observation posts abandoned. It had found no living creature on all Montsec, save one affable internationalist settler, now variously known as Fritz and Montsec, and four blinking rabbits, penned against a shortage in rations.

Tunnels, Tunnels Everywhere

A disembowled hill! There is no other word for such a human anthill as the Germans made of the famous Lorraine mountain.

Everywhere within the hill ran tunnels, some well paved and shored, some hollowed out in slovenly fashion, depending on the caliber of the resident troops who did the work. Tunnels entering from the bottom and meeting tunnels from the top. Tunnels opening out into underground chambers, some fitted up as barracks, some as kitchens, some as mess halls, some as pantries, some as arsenals. Tunnels connecting the various machine gun posts, of which 12 pointed towards the Allied line. Tunnels screened against the chance observer. You might walk quite a way up the hill without suspecting any subterranean life unless you happened to spot a smokestack protruding unexpectedly from the ground.

Comfort the Watchword

Also, it was comfortable. Each observation point and each machine gun post within the hill had its platform, its chimney, its speaking tube for easy communication with its next-door neighbor. Comfortable beyond words are the officers' quarters, the row of little cottages on the German side of the hill, a hill so abrupt that no shell could be dropped on that side. It missed scraping the top, it would inevitably fall far over in the valley beyond.

These quarters were fitted out with well-stocked pantries, cosy stoves, well-tended kitchen gardens, where cabbages abounded — everything calculated to warm the heart of a mess sergeant. There was only one form of discomfort. This form of discomfort could be found hopping about every bed in the row.

The observation posts command a wide sweep of Lorraine. From them the Germans could study the Allied back areas, watching every daylight move, the convicts creeping along the roads looking from Montsec like heads strung on winding ribbons of yellow. Fine glasses they had, of course, some of them so large that they could actually be seen from American O.P.'s in the valley below.

The Germans, of course, know all there is to know about Montsec—except perhaps one trivial paragraph in its history. They do not know that one night last winter a sergeant attached to the intelligence section of an American division went forth on a little private reconnaissance tour of "Germany," and, just to be able to say he had done it, tiptoed and crept his way to Montsec, and the last him down to sleep till the approach of dawn.

PRAISE FOR S.O.S.

General Pershing has sent the following message to Major-General Harbord, C.G., S.O.S.:

"I want the officers and men of the S.O.S. under your command to know how much the First Army appreciates the prompt response made to every demand for men, equipment, supplies and transportation necessary to carry out the operations. Please extend to all our heartfelt congratulations and say that they share the success with us."

THE D.S.M.



The Distinguished Service Medal is here shown exact size.

The medal itself is of bronze, with the eagle in the middle, crowned with 13 stars. Around the eagle in gold letters on blue enamel, are the words: "For Distinguished Service, MCMXVIII."

The ribbon has a white center, with a pin stripe of dark blue edging the white, and a band of red at either end.

The D.S.M. may be awarded to any one who distinguishes himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service in action in a duty of great responsibility in line of war or in connection with operations against an armed enemy of the United States. The D.S.M. is awarded for exceptional gallantry in action only; the D.S.M. may be awarded to soldiers in the field or to persons in civil life back home who yet are engaged in war work of some kind.

PALESTINE FREED, BULGARIAN FORCE SPLIT BY ALLIES

Western Front Continues to Boil—Advance Near St. Quentin

The week ending Wednesday, September 25, has seen two of the most clearest triumphs of the whole war.

Both were achieved on fronts which have often been referred to more or less contemptuously as side shows, and side shows they are in the sense that the decisive battle of the war, when it comes, will scarcely be fought on either of them.

Attacking on a line familiar to anyone who ever went to Sunday school, General Allenby's forces, assisted by French troops, broke the Turkish line in Palestine, enveloped, with the aid of Arab forces, two whole Turkish armies, and captured upward of 25,000 prisoners—a prodigious total for an isolated front.

The victory in Palestine means that the Holy Land, the golden quest of three disastrous crusades in the Middle Ages, has been definitely reached.

Turkish armies. There may be other results what, for instance, does Constantinople think of it?

Equally freighted with great possibilities is the Allied advance in Macedonia, which has at one point almost reached Bulgarian territory. The Bulgarian armies are already split in two, and can only hope to affect a juncture, if at all, far behind the point which their retreat has now reached. The total of prisoners here exceeds 12,000, with more to come.

The western front has continued to boil during the week, with a Franco-British advance on Tuesday that brought the Allied armies to within two miles of St. Quentin. Elsewhere in the west, including the American sectors, there has been continuous successful raiding activity.

A.E.F. INTERVIEWED ON PEACE OFFER

Austria the Bunk

The career of THE STARS AND STRIPES as an honest-to-goodness newspaper can scarcely be said to have been complete until it has taken some burning question of the day and sent a reporter to interview a lot of people about it.

The recent peace move from Vienna, where the waltzes used to come from, will do. A reporter from THE STARS AND STRIPES solicited expressions of opinion on this question from various well-known men about the Army.

Corporal George W. Roushbeck had just finished dancing with the young Countess Coughdrop of the big Casino at Aix-les-Bains when our reporter buttonholed him. The corporal flicked the ash from his cigarette and observed:

"You may quote me as saying that I am in no mood at present to discuss peace with anybody."

Private M. P. Gloom, who is just beginning a long and involved sentence in the guardhouse at Bois for blacking his sergeant's eye, made this comment: "You may tell Charles of Austria that his proposition interest me strangely."

Zone Major Gives Views

Lieut. John K. Thunder, who has been eating his heart out as a sheltered zone major ever since he was detached from his battle-scarred division at its port of debarkation, thought for some time before answering, and then observed:

"I can think of no better reply than the one our own John Paul Jones made when the British called on him to surrender. I send the same ringing and defiant reply to the shores of the blue Danube: 'Sir, I have not yet begun to fight!'"

Private Henry J. Doughboy was found sharpening his bayonet in his trench in the St. Mihiel sector. He looked, up from this operation only long enough to say:

"I have left all those matters to my lawyer, Mr. T. W. Wilson, of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. I refer you to him. Don't bother me. I'm dog-gone busy."

AT THE CROSS ROADS

Officer in car: Does this road go towards the front?
M.P.: Yesir, what's left of it does.

PESTERED COOK TAKES REVENGE UP AT ST. MIHIEL

D. S. C. Wearer Presides Over Well Supplied Hun Slaughter House

GREAT DAYS FOR PANCAKES

German Flour Can't Be Made Into Good Pie Crust, But Biscuits Aren't So Worse

From the mixture of melodrama, tragedy and comedy attached to the cooks and kitchen staff that kept pace with the American advance in the St. Mihiel salient, some dramatist should weave a wonderful plot around the title of "Ricket's Revenge."

If you don't remember Cook Harry C. Ricket, he is the man who won the D.S.C. with one of the most remarkable citations of the war. It was in the woods near Fère-en-Tardenois in late July that Cook Ricket stuck to the job after his kitchen was blown up by shells, after his provisions had been sent over by shell fire, and after nearly every one else was driven away by the tremendous volleying of 48 hours.

Day of Revenge Comes

This all happened nearly two months ago. Since that date Cook Ricket had not been thinking so much over the D.S.C. he had won or the honor he had gained. He had been brooding on the day of revenge. The Germans had blown up his kitchen and scattered his food. He had forced him to prepare his meals from a hole in the ground, partly filled up at times by high explosives. His one desire was to even up the score. This chance came in the push at St. Mihiel. As the advance reached its first stage, Cook Ricket was on the job again, but under vastly different conditions.

"I guess I'm even with 'em now," he said, as he was preparing the evening meal. "When we got to this place I found a German slaughter house already in shape. We shined it up a bit, and I looked around. One of the first things I found was a big supply of German flour and German lard. Both were great stuff for pancakes and biscuits."

"Then I went back of the shack and found a German garden with fresh fat all ready. I got some peas and cabbage from this, hooked up a few chickens, and everything was ready. We've been living mostly on this German food ever since, and living like lords. There was a big supply of flour and lard and all the vegetables we need. They had me on the jump before, but I'm square with them now."

With a Hun Revolver

While Cook Ricket was delivering his talk it can be seen that he was guarding his supply with a big German revolver, also captured in the late drive. The incident he had suffered at Fère-en-Tardenois had been wiped out completely. His revenge was established.

There were other cooks and kitchens, however, who had a trifle harder time of it as further proof that a cook belongs to the shock troops of the Army. One of these followed the same path and four kitchens for his battalion. A big shell totally wrecked one kitchen, and a few minutes later a bridge crashed in, destroying another. But he continued on his way and fed his battalion from the two remaining kitchens.

Another company he pushed forward at top speed, leaving its kitchens well behind. When the men got to a certain German camp they saw, just ahead, a large cage containing several rabbits. The place was under heavy shell and shrapnel fire at the time, but it failed to halt the rush.

Then a young tragedy occurred. A cluster of shrapnel broke near by and tore a hole in the rabbit cage, the scared animals immediately escaping. With shell and shrapnel raining all around, the entire company broke and started in pursuit of the rabbits.

They jumped through and over shell holes, ducked away from whistling 150's and 77's and kept up the wild chase until every rabbit had been gathered in and safely caged again, to await the arrival of the first cook.

"We missed our kitchens for two days," one mess sergeant said, "but we ran into one of the finest supplies of German grub you ever saw. We lived on it for two days and even after our kitchens had arrived with plenty of our own food we still used part of the German supply to round out a full course meal."

It was soon discovered by the cooks that German flour was poor for the pastry used in pies, but exceptionally good for biscuits, pancakes and the like.

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How to Subscribe

To aid the men of the A.E.F. in subscribing, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has arranged with various branches of the Société Générale, the French banking house, to receive subscriptions on its behalf in towns in or near which American troops are located, and which have no branch offices of the Farmers' Loan. You may also subscribe by mailing your check direct to the trust company's Paris or London office, or, if you have an account there, by writing and authorizing them to debit your account with the amount you wish to invest. The same is true good for the Equitable Trust Company.

The Guaranty Trust Company, while not taking payments on the installment plan, will, on receipt of the amount for which you wish to subscribe, buy the bonds for you, too.

To every man, however, you must make a declaration in writing that the purchase of bonds for which you apply is personal and for your own account, and that the funds utilized in payment are of American origin. This is to comply with the French law, which discourages the sending of French money out of the country for investment abroad during the war. Also, your bonds, when paid for cannot be sent to France, but must be held in your name at home.

BOYS GRIEVE FOR FATHERLY COLONEL TAKEN FROM LINE

Continued from Page 1

battle and helped deliver the thrust that wiped out the St. Mihiel salient.

During the first hour of the battle, as the regiment swept through the Germans in its wake, a private observed an American soldier going in and out of buildings looking for Germans. Later both entered the same building and killed two Germans who were operating a machine gun. After that they romped off down the street and captured a dozen Germans in a cellar.

As the two were bringing back their prisoners an M.P. flashed a light on them. The M.P. suddenly straightened up and saluted.

"By God!" said the other private, as the light played over their faces. "Our old colonel!"

"That was the best part of my vacation," the colonel declared after it was all over.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

SALVATION

There is a man touring the A.E.F. entertainment circuit with a good speaking voice and the art of using it. At his first appearance the other night he was assisted by an elderly man who played the piano and a couple of ladies who sang. He played a brass instrument half the evening and then interrupted his performance to speak.

He told a story about a little soldier in barracks who, kneeling beside his bunk to say his bedtime prayers, was hit in the back with a shoe flung by a big burly soldier, and wound up with a stirring appeal for orthodox Christianity with a request for those of his audience who wanted to come to God to "stand up."

In the story of the boot flinging, we were about to say, of course, the little soldier invites the big soldier outside, thrashes him, and then turns out to be a famous lightweight pugilist. The story made us reminiscent. It took us back to the days of our boyhood literature. We recollected that Jack Harkaway or Dick Merriwell, or some one of our schoolboy idols, had done the same thing. In fact, the similarity was so pronounced that we, personally, doubted if any soldier, praying at his bedside, ever was hit in the back with a shoe.

And we have chaplains, men in Army khaki and steel helmets and gas masks, men who stand at our side in the front line—men of God if ever there have been—who not only hold, but were the first to express this conviction.

THE LIBERATORS

Not the least among the thrills experienced by the advancing Yanks engaged in wiping out the St. Mihiel salient was the thrill, brought home to them by the welcome of the redeemed villagers, of being actual freers of soil from German domination, actual liberators of people who had long groaned under a detested foreign yoke.

It was a new and strange thrill to most of them, and it left them blushing and shamefaced when the good folks of Thiancourt and the other little towns got through kissing and hugging them. But, after all, this business of liberating is nothing new to the American Army.

In these days of success and of great endeavor for further success, it is good to remember that the forerunners of this Army of ours liberated, with the aid of their French Allies, some thirteen struggling colonies. Later their descendants helped the young republic of Texas to throw off the Mexican yoke. Again it was American fighting men who emancipated the black man. Twenty years ago this summer an American Army brought liberation to the republic of Cuba, now one of our Allies.

DOUGHBOY

Once, in a distant and reckless moment, THE STARS AND STRIPES led the horse up to the trough and announced that, thereafter, everybody in the Army would be, in our eyes, columns and vocabulary, a doughboy.

We remember that we defined the field of this blanket nomenclature as being bounded on the one side by General Pershing, and on the other, by our leatherneck cartoonist.

Well, the horse didn't drink. The world and the war have gone blissfully on. An Engineer is an Engineer, an Artilleryman is an Artilleryman, a Cavalryman is a Cavalryman and an Infantryman is a doughboy.

So be it. We will say in defense that the decision was made during the time when the but recently defunct "Sammy" made us desperate. If anybody has any appropriate nicknames for the Engineers, the Cavalry or the Artillery, we might be induced to try them out. But we won't agree to sponsor them.

Anyhow, "Yanks" got over.

ON THE WAR MAP

With a western front which has had "something doing every minute" for more than six months, it has perhaps been the tendency to regard the various outlying fronts as rest areas which are very nice as show places of war but not altogether the real thing.

Anyone who thought so had another look when the news came from far Macedonia and farther Palestine that Allied troops had gone through the line in each place for gains that are being measured not by yards or single kilometers, but, in one case at least, by the destruction of a hostile army.

Actually the side shows have not been such dull exhibitions as they might seem compared to the three-ring stunts being pulled off under the big top. Now, however, they have shown that they are in the war as much as any other part of the show. They are worth watching, even if it is hard to find the places on the map. For they are on the war map, on it strong.

THE INFANTRY

Science and invention have given the modern war much—machine guns, long range artillery, airplanes, tanks, gas. They have added frills, they have made war superficially different, but they have not changed its basic form.

The greatest instrument of the Army of today, the instrument which stands out conspicuously above all others, is the same instrument which made or broke all armies of history—the infantry.

Everything in an army is subservient to the infantry. The artillery is to break down resistance before it, the tanks are to clear its path, gas is to retard it.

We see a combat airplane in a fight to the death far above us. It is clearing the sky so that observing airplanes can assist the artillery in assisting the infantry. Stevedores at a base port work overtime to unload shells from a ship, engineers rush the shells by train to a railroad, ammunition trains carry them forward to the guns, the gunners fire them to last a path ahead for the infantry, or to throw over a barrage to protect it.

Those are just simple examples. Sometimes the reasoning is more involved and complex, but it always, in this war as in all wars, leads to the infantry.

Plodding their way through rain or dust, fighting through shrapnel or gas, the infantry is the sun of the planetary system of the Army. The other services, highly important as they all are merely subsidiary planets revolving about it.

The infantry is of that branch of the service which in terms of military science, is defined as "the arm of accomplishment."

SEEING FRANCE

If you're up at the front and all that you can pull in the line of leave for a while is a 48 or 24-hour pass, you can at least get a change of scene and learn something about one of the big centers of northern or eastern France in that space of time. Even if the place is bombed while you're there just to keep you from being homesick for the line, it will do you good, unless the Boche bombing is a lot more accurate than it has been hitherto.

If you're able to take your regular leave of seven days plus time on the road (as everybody will be able to in time) you can see a lot of the country, and seeing France is eminently worth while.

The mountains and lakes of Savoy, the coast of Brittany, the rumpled up hilly country of Auvergne, known and loved by Lafayette—these are just a few of the places you may visit in turn as your leave times roll round, for more of these leave centers are going to be established soon. As time goes on every well-behaved member of the A.E.F. will have all the chance in the world to get a good clear all-round view of one of the most attractive countries in the world, with travel and hotel bills paid by a benevolent and appreciative government.

Take it by and large, it is rather worth coming 3,000 miles over a sea-sawed old ocean to take in a country such as France, particularly when it can be done so reasonably and thoroughly. Lots of wise and good folks of our States have scraped and saved and broken their necks to do it in times past, for they knew it would do them good to know France, her people, her scenery, her industries, her shrines. It will do us good, too; and it will cost next to nothing.

PRISONERS

One of the best means of gauging the extent of the whole series of Allied victories since July 18 is the vast hauls of prisoners that have been made—hulls whose total, within the space of two months, amounted to not quite 200,000.

It is so very convenient to judge the extent of a successful operation by such figures as these that we are apt to put their value higher than it actually is. Two hundred thousand of the enemy, put out of action as definitely and completely as the unnumbered host of the slain and mutilated represents no mean achievement. But it would be fatal to jump at the highly erroneous conclusion that all we have to do to win the war is to take the whole German army prisoner—with a sprinkling of Austrians and others.

There is no harm done, however, in taking all we can. There is plenty of room for them, plenty of food for them, plenty of exercise behind the lines—meaning the Allied lines.

ON WHEELS

Motorized America is riding more and more boldly into the fighting zone. It is waging war on the principle that where it is possible to send men into danger, it is possible to send alongside them all the material things needed for their safety and comfort. Forward is the aim of every branch of the A.E.F., and the Q.M.C. is vying with the Medical Department in its elaborate provisions in the zone of shell-fire.

Hot baths and changes of clothing are being taken to men still wringing with the sweat of battle. Front line meals are of easily prepared food, and there is even soluble coffee and solidified alcohol to heat it. The Medical Department is establishing mobile auto-transported hospitals so near the trenches that a long list of once fatal wounds are being treated before their dangerous complications set in.

Gasoline motors and wheels—speed in everything—are all parts of the new science learned from the efficiency of business—efficiency in war.

The Army's Poets

WHEN THE GENERAL CAME TO TOWN

We wuz workin' in th' office—
"That is, all exceptin' me—"
An' I wuz jest a-settlin'—
As a orderly should be.

When a feller wearin' eagles
Purchin' on his shoulder straps,
Poke's his head right in th' window,
An' he talks right out an' snaps,

"Who's th' officer commandin'?"
Over this detachment here?"
"Pershing's comin' in five minits,"
Says th' kernel, "all troops out."

"I am, sir," th' loopy tells him,
Wonderin' what th' row's about,
"Pershing's comin' in five minits,"
Says th' kernel, "all troops out."

Gosh, how we did hurry,
For we looked a doggone fright—
Some had hats a-missin'—
An' they warnt a coat in sight.

First we cleaned up in th' office,
Then we swept up in th' street,
An' th' loopy he salutes him,
"Th' place wuz hard t' beat."

Next we hunted up our clothin',
An' we swiped some more,
Then th' loopy got us standin'—
In a line af'er th' door.

Mighty soon around th' corner
Came two scrumptious lookin' cars,
An' they warnt any license
On th' first one—cept four stars.

When th' car had stopped right sudden,
Then th' general he stepped out,
An' without much parley-voom
He begin' t' look about.

They wuz lots of darkey soldiers
Wuz lined up on each trip. He might well
An' he shore looked at 'em careful,
Walkin' past 'em mighty slow.

An' th' Frenchmen come a-troopin',
An' they couldn't understand
Why he warnt a-wearin' medals,
An' gold braid t' beat th' band.

Then he made a little lecture,
Givin' all them Frenchmen thanks,
Since they'd acted mighty kind-like
In a-death'n' with his Yanks.

All th' peepul started clappin'
When his talk cum to a close,
An' a purty little haste
Offered him a dandy rose.

Shore he tuk it, smilin' pleasant,
Like a gift he couldn't miss—
An' th' little maid wuz happy
When he paid her with a kiss.

Then he stepped into his auto,
An' he hurried on his way—
While us guys went back t' workin',
Feelin' we had had SOME day.

Corp. Vance C. Criss.—Engrs.

TO THE WEST WIND

West Wind, you've come from there,
Surely my Girlie
Breathed in your truant air—
Did you kiss my Girlie?
Seemed then a-sleepin' she,
As you passed merrily?
Whispered she aught of me,
Dreaming full tenderly?

West Wind, turn back your speed;
Blow to my Girlie!
Tucked the you wind, and heed—
Lie to my Girlie!
Elin-like seemin',
Close to her lover:
Into her dreaming
Say that I love her

Corp. William S. Long,
—Aero Squadron.

BLACK AND WHITE

I was like the child
Who had invited to America
A Santa Claus
But had never seen him.
Only
I have seen another world
And know it exists.

I used to think that
There was only one world—
A world of
Mud
And bursting shells
Which killed and wounded
Me and my pals;
A world of
Hissing bullets
And mustard gas,
And cold, sleepless nights,
And no food for days,
And Huns who cried
"Kamerad!"
(When their ammunition was gone),
And filthy clothes,
And coolies
And coolies
And coolies.

But now I know that there is also
A world of—
Clean sheets and pajamas,
And good food
And plenty of it,
And kind, gentle women
In white
Who give you cocoa and soup,
And doctors who give you more than
"O.K."

And peaceful days
Without a single shell,
And peaceful nights,
And officers who wear white collars
And have only heard of coolies,
And visitors who sit on your bed
And murmur "How thrilling,"
And street cars and taxis,
And buildings with
A single shell hole in them,
And everything!

I only dreamed of before,
Gosh, it's a wonderful war—
BLACK HERE. —Harv.

THE OL' CAMPAIGN HAT

No more against a battle-sky with swooping
phoos lined,
No more when charging heroes die my peaked
top you'll find,
In training camps and peaceful climes the war
is not for me,
Yet still I dream of other times and what I
used to wear.

The Mueser crackles once again—the smoky
Springfield roar
Avenge those who manned the Maine upon
the cubed
Fedora-style I did my bit in jungle sun and
dirt,
And now I've got a mortal hit, just like the
old blue shirt!

I hear the tingling Frisco cheers, the squeal
of Klipsch's whistles,
As boldly swung we from the piers—Manila
mounds away.
Luzon, Panay—I saw them all, Pekin was not
lost.
O I have felt the siren call that sweeps from
out the East
Below the line of Capricorn in divers times
and places;
I've heard retreating yowls of scorn from
herds of Spigot races,
The Rio Grande and Vera Cruz—I knew them
like a map,
And now it looks as though I lose—the jackpot
to a cap!

No more against a blazing sky where hard-
pressed Fokkers flee,
No more where charging heroes die, my peaked
top you'll see
The red-mark of the Johnnie's gone, but
just between us two,
I'll bet you I come back again when this damn
war is through!

Albert Jay, Cook, A.E.F.

WHAT MATTERS

How happy I shall be, O mother mine,
If only, after our hard fight is won,
My part, though small, shall license you to
speak

With pride of him who is your son.
It matters not if I am at your side
To comfort you and ease your ripening years
For though you grieve the loss of him you
loved,
Pride, then, will quickly vanquish sorrow!

It matters only if, midst sharpnel's scream,
And bullets, gas and ravages of Hun,
That I whom you have reared with tender love,
Shall live or die as you would have your son.

Corp. L. H. Pillion, Inf.

THE STORY THE CITATIONS TELL

Perhaps the story told most frequently in the citations accompanying the award of the Distinguished Service Cross is the story of utter unselfishness, of single-hearted devotion to the dangerous task of ministering, under enemy fire, to the wants and needs of others. This principle of utter unselfishness, of utter self-forgetfulness in the arduous of helping the other fellow to come through, may rightly be said to be at the bottom of every act for which the coveted decoration is awarded.

Take, for example, the case of Private Carl W. Dasch, of the Headquarters Company of a certain Infantry regiment, who won his Cross for extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau-Thierry. Of him the citation says: "During the entire period 26 July to 1 August, 1918, he carried messages between the firing line and battalion headquarters through heavy enemy shell-fire. On returning from the firing line he would pick up a severely wounded man each time and carry him through the barrage to a first aid station. He usually became so exhausted he could not continue his work, yet he had to be ordered to report to the aid station for treatment. During the whole series of engagements he acted to the utmost at all times, setting to his comrades an example of utter disregard of danger and of exceptional devotion to duty."

Private Dasch might well have argued to himself that he was performing highly important and dangerous duty in carrying his messages back through the enemy barrage, and that it would be folly to try to saddle himself with a heavy, wounded man, unable to help himself on each trip. He might well have argued that it was the better part of valor to save his strength for the work he had to do, that he would be serving the cause better by conserving his health, by snatching a little rest when he could.

But Private Dasch let none of those considerations weigh with him. His mates were in need, and he saved their lives. He might not have been able to give more, even then he struggled against the inevitable, and perhaps the clause in his citation that best describes what manner of man he was is: "Yet he had to be ordered to report to the aid station for treatment."

Take another example, that of 2nd Lieut. Elmer T. Doocy, Infantry, awarded his Cross for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Suippes, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, on the 14th and 15th of July, and near Chateau-Thierry, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, on the 28th, 30th and 31st of July. The citation says of him:

After being severely wounded, with utter disregard of his own safety and comfort, he remained on duty with his platoon under heavy fire of gas and high explosive shells. On Hill 212, near Serzy, he led his platoon and that of another wounded officer forward into a machine gun nest under heavy fire, capturing four prisoners and two machine guns, and two days later, at night, near Serzy, at great risk of his own life, he bravely went out in front of a German sniper and brought back into the line a wounded corporal of his platoon.

The story of the exploits that won the D.S.C. for Corporal Sidney E. Manning, Infantry, who displayed extraordinary heroism in action near Croix Rouge farm, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, on the 27th of July, furnishes another case in point:

Corporal Manning was in charge of an automatic rifle squad. One gunner was killed and another injured and himself wounded by shell fire. Although wounded, he took the rifle and ammunition and continued the advance. On reaching the top of the hill he was again wounded by machine gun fire. He still advanced with his platoon. On reaching the bottom of the hill, his platoon was forced to withdraw, being flanked on both sides. He remained at the bottom of the hill one and covered the withdrawal, keeping the enemy from closing in on his platoon. He then rejoined his platoon, having received nine wounds.

Then there is Corporal Rufus Wiseman, Infantry, in charge of a detail for carrying ammunition to a machine gun section northeast of Chateau-Thierry, on the 29th of July. Corporal Wiseman, his duties performed, had been given permission to withdraw to the rear. Instead, he remained with his detail for four days on the firing line under heavy enemy bombardment and machine gun fire, detaching the machine gun crew. During those four days he was suffering from the effects of gas, but refused to be evacuated.

Northeast of Chateau-Thierry, on the 29th of July, an attacking battalion sent out a call for ammunition. In response, Supply Sergeant Byron W. Peyton, Infantry, drove

a combat wagon in broad daylight into the front line positions near Fere-en-Tardenois, and, says the citation accompanying the award of the Cross to him, "delivered the ammunition required by his comrades on the front." Again, it was service of others, blindness to risk when he might bring them that which they needed, that made the deed what it was.

Among the posthumous awards of the Cross, awards to men who gallantly made the attempt to succor others in distress and who failed only with the spending of their lives, the same principle stands out. It is written after the name of Private Charles J. Kane, D.S.C., and after that of Private John Turano, D.S.C., both of the Infantry:

Attempting to bring his captain, who was being wounded and exposed to fire, to shelter near Vaux, 1 July, 1918, he was himself killed thereby sacrificing his life in an effort to rescue his commanding officer.

Aside from the underlying principle of service to others, the obliviousness to danger when the lives of comrades can be saved, by running the great risk, another thing stands out amidst the names on the D.S.C. award lists. It is that not a single race that goes into the great melting-pot of races which we call America is unrepresented among the gallant and self-sacrificing, and not a single race has a monopoly on the virtue of unselfish bravery.

There are Luzzis and Grabinseks, Hiltmanns and Kochensparzers, Thomases and Simpsons, Salvans and Martins, Camerons and McKonnals—a list that would fill many a page, rivals of one another only in the amount of service they can render to their fighting mates, regardless of from what stock those mates may have sprung. Men of many old nationalities, they know only the one flag now, the flag that they, by their sacrifice and blood, have helped to advance on the aged-old battlefields of the world, bringing the message of hope and cheer from the New.

The story that the citations tell is that the valor of the fathers is not dead; that the spirit of service, of sacrifice, of absolute unselfishness in the face of death lives in and moves and permeates the America of today and war.

THE ORIGIN OF YANK

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

The nickname Yank, as applied to the A.E.F. soldier, has something of charm in the tradition of the word. Persons interested in the history of words may have noted with interest a footnote in Cooper's "The Deerslayer."

It is singular there should be any question concerning the origin of the well-known sobriquet of "Yankee." Nearly all the old writers who speak of the Indians first known to the coast of New England, use the word "English" as "Yengese." Even at this day it is a provincialism of New England to say "English" instead of "English," and there is a close conformity of sound between "English" and "Yengese," more especially in the latter word, as was probably the case, as pronounced short.

The transition from "Yengese" thus pronounced, to "Yankee" is very easy. If the former is pronounced "Yankee," it is almost identical with "Yankoes," and Indian words have seldom been spelt as they are pronounced. The word "Yankoes" would easily convert "Yan" into "yan."

Bill Huddle, Base Hospital 36.

LEAVE AND LOVE

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

As a deeply interested reader of your paper and a great admirer of the A.E.F., I beg to ask your influence through the columns of THE STARS AND STRIPES to try to change this most unfair order of leaves to Great Britain or Ireland only for those related by ties of blood.

We have had dear friends serving with the United States Army in France since last year and have invited to spend their furlough over here with us; the disappointment is very great to all of us that such an order prevents our friends from joining us in our homes.

We sincerely hope that a reversal of this order may be speedily brought about, enabling American officers and soldiers to have their furloughs in the homes that are waiting to give them a hearty welcome, and to show our appreciation of what Uncle Sam's boys are doing for us.

As one's fiancée is not a relative, how can an engaged couple meet when the engagement is between an Englishwoman and an American in France? Why cannot a special permit be granted to the soldier to spend his furlough with her family?

We all fully realize war conditions, but hope that as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself, these leaves will be spent over here.

E. H. S., one of your Allies.

[The General Order governing leaves specifically states that leaves are granted to visit immediate relatives (father, mother, wife, child, grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncle or aunt), or for other very exceptional reasons may be granted. Obviously the fiancée does not come within the stated category of relatives, although possibly the fiancée may properly be deemed an "exceptional reason." This is a matter for the regimental commander to decide. Relative to your query as to how engaged lovers, not being related, can meet, we can only say: *Nous ne savons pas*, but leave it to love to find the way.—Edw.]

LEAVE IN ITALY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

I am writing to see if I can not enlist you in helping the Italian-American boys now serving in France.

A great many of them have relatives in Italy. Why is it that they cannot spend their leaves with them?

ITALIAN-AMERICANS of the — Engrs. (Ry.).

[One reason for not granting leaves to Italy is because of the long railroad journey involved, G. O. No. 6, G.H.Q., which governs the system of leaves and furloughs in the A.E.F. states: "Leaves for soldiers to visit immediate relatives, or for other very exceptional reasons, may be granted for other areas than those allotted to units." The granting of leaves for exceptional destinations is up to the regimental commander or the corresponding administrative commander for units not belonging to regiments.—Edw.]

CAESAR'S VIEW

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

It's seldom that an Artillery officer gets an opportunity to delve into the works of Shakespeare, but having been sick in a hospital, I've been more fortunate than others.

A quotation by Caesar caught my eye, and I think it will be equally interesting to other members of the A.E.F. should you feel inclined to publish it in your most excellent and interesting paper. Here it is:

Cowards die many times before their deaths; The valiant never taste of death but once. Of all the wonders that I yet have heard, It seems to me most strange that men should fear. Seeing that death, a necessary end, Will come when it will come.

Fretty good, eh? R. H. M., F.A.

VOICE FROM BLIGHTY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

The eulogy of the S.O.S. in your issue of August 23 was read by all in that less fortunate branch with much interest. There is a part of the S.O.S., however, that went "unheralded and unsung," and that is our por-

TO FIGHT, TO WORK OR TO WAIT

By J. W. MULLER, American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES.

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

AMERICA, Sept. 26.—Three million square miles from ocean to ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf, our man-power in one single day came forward and enrolled itself to do whatever America wants done—fight, work, or stand and wait.

We needed no brass bands, no fireworks, no impassioned oratory, no trickery to make ardor. In magnificent quiet they stepped forward from bank and anvil, from plow and clerk's desk, from summer resort and tenement, rich and poor, great and small, a nation composed of the finest, most beautiful material that any land on earth can desire—a nation of the common people, made more than ever before one common nation whole and indivisible by a common love for country, for principle and for ideals, ready to surrender everything material that men hold dear; willing themselves wholly, unreservedly to the land they love.

If this land is a melting pot, it proved in a few hours on September 13 that the melting has produced pure gold. But that September 13 proved that the United States is something far greater, fiercer, grander than a mere melting pot. It is not "a nation still to be made." It is a nation, a nation, a nation, a nation, and no man who has the slightest pretension to live on this one day when 14,000,000 men stepped forward and offered themselves can doubt ever again that such a nation must and will surely endure.

How poor and futile now seem those voices, once clamorous, that prophesied divisions in a great American nation, a nation, a nation, and babbling about the "English" and "Yankees" who would awaken this nation of ours! There is no magic wand that could have produced the spectacle of this one never-to-be-forgotten day.

tion of Base No. —, the S.O.L. section of the S.O.S., otherwise known as the ground section of the Air Service in training in England. We are sometimes known as the Cripples division, owing to the fact that many of us have been turned down for real service on account of physical deficiencies. Despite our ineligibility, we suffer many a pang on reading the accounts of what the Yanks are doing at the front, and we pine for the time when we will become a small part of the forces in France. So some time when you are in a charitable mood again, try to send us a "cheerio" from over there and lighten a little the habitual gloom we work in here in Blighty.

Wm. E. Rolfe,
2nd Lt. Sig. R.C.A.S.

HE MADE A HIT

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

At the G.H.Q. Y.M.C.A. there is posted a picture of Marshal Foch, photographed in the splendor of his many medals and decorations.

However, some observing doughboy, fresh from under the eyes of the vigilant Marine M.P.s, has found a flaw in the Marshal's make-up and with eager and bold hand pointed an arrow to the Marshal's upper coat pocket, which is unbuttoned. At the other end of the arrow he has penciled in large letters the word "Note."

The Yanks all enjoy the photograph, and Marshal Foch has found a new line of popularity, for all of the soldiers who turn away from the bulletin-board are here to get something about the Marshal and a good soldier.

Pvt. James M. Darley, Engrs.

PACKAGES

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

In your issue of August 30 appears the statement that if every man in the A.E.F. were allowed a five-pound package for Christmas it would require 700 cars a day for ten days to transport the gifts from the base ports.

Many and various are the figures we have concerning the number of Americans in France, but let us use for this argument 2,500,000. A five-pound package for each of that number would be 12,500,000 pounds, which, divided into 7,000 cars, as stated, would give a load of less than a ton on each car. It is readily seen, therefore, that any such thing else, in this German neighborhood I like to have everything possible to encourage patriotism. The majority of our Boy Scouts have German blood in them, and the patriotic crowd as there is in town.

So you see your sheet is influencing youth who in days to come will form the drafts for the protection and continuance of the Great Republic.

W. H. H. Hutton, Jr.,
Lt.-Col., A.S.S.C.

YOUNG AMERICA

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

The following was received from the C.O. George Hosmer Branch Library, Detroit:

Thanks ever so much for THE STARS AND STRIPES. We keep it on the magazine table and it is read by far more than anything else. In this German neighborhood I like to have everything possible to encourage patriotism. The majority of our Boy Scouts have German blood in them, and the patriotic crowd as there is in town.

So you see your sheet is influencing youth who in days to come will form the drafts for the protection and continuance of the Great Republic.

W. H. H. Hutton, Jr.,
Lt.-Col., A.S.S.C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL

(From the New York Globe, July 2, 1918.)

Of inestimable value as portraying our armies over-seas far more clearly than we could observe them if we were on the ground, and seeing only dissociated portions, continues to be THE STARS AND STRIPES, the official newspaper of the A.E.F.

Written by Americans, of Americans, and for Americans, transplanted in France, it breathes freshness, virility, wholesomeness. It has no politics, no policy, no partisanship. It sets out to be a mirror in which all units of that growing Army—Infantry, Artillery, front-line troops, training divisions, Service of Supply men, Medical Corps, Engineers, Stevedores—can see each other and learn what each is doing. It knits them and cultivates esprit de corps among the million already in France, with every indication that it will do the same for the millions arriving. And the tone is amazing. There isn't a guess in its latest number as to the length of the war, the crumbling of Austria, the starvation of Germany. Only the most vital alarms tormenting over here and diverting our minds from the single end of achieving victory. As THE STARS AND STRIPES portrays them, the Americans at the front are young men buckling earnestly to the job in hand as ambitious young men in peace-time business would do, seeing their aim clearly and not letting themselves be diverted. They are shown to us as intensely wholesome and almighty human. Even the wounded hop along gaily on the crutch of unflinching humor.

A favorite occupation of the American public used to be to make guesses as to when, where, and how the Great American Novel would be born. Well, it is being born now—once a week—and not here, but in France.

PRaise FROM TEXAS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

You are certainly getting out a fine paper in THE STARS AND STRIPES. It is splendid. Considering the disadvantages under which you are working, it might not be too extravagant to say that you are doing a marvelously fine piece of newspaper work, in the good old American way.

G. B. Dealey,
Dallas, Tex. "News."

A GRAVE SOUGHT

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Anyone present at the time of the death of Charles Roger Ellis, of Battery A, — F.A., or who can give any information as to his burial place, will confer a great favor by communicating with

ERNEST CARTER,
Ritz Hotel, Paris.

IN MEMORIAM

(Sergeant Joyce Kilmer, Killed in Aotien, July 30, 1918.)

The grave does not enclose thy matchless voice
That lyric prince who hid the wondrous choice
That made thy gifted life a sacrifice
To Liberty, and gained thee Paradise.

Grant us who weep at thy heroic death
Some passing spark of that divinest breath,
Outpouring music to make heaven ring,
Where thou, and thy sweet Rose, and angels sing.
Chaplain Thomas F. Coakley.

CLEANING UP AFTER THE SALIENT'S LATE TENANTS HAD MOVED OUT



And according to Pot Doyle he got it off the Kaiser himself

It's a razor made in Germany

Dug in on a hillside for the night looking back over two kilometers of valley captured the day before

Released from German rule

For the first time in many months he has a 'smoked'

Clay Baldy's Imp St. Mihiel Front

Machine Gun mounted on a staff car of a tank out fit

A Cavalry Patrol just after capturing a Pill Box

The Germans' feeling of permanence in the St. Mihiel salient, from which they fled ingloriously on September 12, is expressed in many handsome and elaborate monuments.

Here the graves are marked not by pathetic little wooden crosses, but by substantial plinths and slabs of carved stone. On the road leading into St. Mihiel itself, you will find a beautiful roadside fountain erected "in treuen Gedenken an die gefallenen Kameraden" of a certain engineer regiment.

A sign near by gave warning that this was for drinking only, and that washing was "verboten." A passerby the other day would have seen a line of Yanks waiting each his turn at the water spout, each prepared to brush his teeth as if the fate of the Allies hung on his keeping his set white.

Near by, a German graveyard can be recognized from afar by the fine memorial pillar reared in the center. It bears this inscription: *Frei woll'n wir das Vaterland wiedersehen Oder frei zu den gültlichen gehen. Ja! Gütlich und frei sind die Toten.*

The spirit which raised this monument appears to have abated later, for, all around, the graves were found neglected, each mound rank with high-grown weeds.

The success of such an attack as obliterated the St. Mihiel salient is usually dependent on the speed with which each separate unit in the assault moves up at the eleventh hour to its appointed position.

That is what lends meaning to the speed figures of one division that was in that attack. One entire battery of 155's—that means guns, carriages, ammunition, horses, kitchens, equipment, personnel, enough to pack a train of 50 cars—was put on to that train the day before the attack in exactly 14 minutes. If one cart wheel had not jammed in a doorway, the record would have stood at 12 minutes, 30 seconds.

At sundown on September 12, when a full came in the business of examining prisoners at one divisional headquarters, the American officer in charge sat down to a bite of supper, and, thinking they might expand under such hospitality, invited two German artillery officers to share it with him. Two passing French artillery officers horned in on the hot coffee and well-plastered white bread.

front lines, which consisted of German rations—coffee, beans, potatoes and bread.

The kitchen's career nearly came to an end the next morning, just at daybreak, when a tank emerged from the brush and almost crushed it. "But that was nothing compared with a shell that blew off the stove pipe," said the first cook.

One doughboy was detailed to watch a pile of ration boxes within sight of the German lines. Apparently everyone forgot about the rations when night came, and forgot the doughboy as well. He remembered his first general order and stood by. Two days passed and he had had neither food nor water. Shells continued to fall all about him, and finally he decided to open one of the boxes so that he might stay longer without fainting from starvation. The box he opened contained bully beef.

That night the rations were unguarded.

A well known Intelligence officer was one of the first to reach the big German train captured near Vigneulle. And two of the first things that he took away for inspection were a Remington typewriter and a Singer sewing machine.

The same Intelligence officer reports that in his short sector alone he took shoulder straps from German officers representing 13 different regiments.

One German cook, in the retreat from the St. Mihiel salient, was ordered to blow up his kitchen and make tracks for Germany. He had nothing to blow the thing up with, and both he and the kitchen were in position when the first American soldiers approached.

He had no dynamite, but he did have some beer and cheese, which light refreshment he arranged on a table and served to the arriving Yankies till it was all gone and they were ready to ship him behind the lines.

Shaving off a week's growth of beard and capturing Germans at the same time would seem a difficult task to most soldiers, but not so with one American doughboy who entered a dugout just west of Thiaucourt and found that he had walked into the temporary home of a German colonel whose retreat to the rear had been cut off by the barrage.

The colonel was taking his daily shave. He was seated on a stool in front of a large mirror, his face covered with lather.

"Now take that chair in the corner and have a somebody shave who needs it," the doughboy commanded.

On one occasion this Intelligence officer had just reached an advanced post in an old chateau with a garden attached. As he started out through the rear, he noticed a small German colony moving in through the garden. This colony happened to be a German major, two German captains and three German lieutenants who had come back in to surrender. Their shoulder straps were removed and promptly added to the already large collection.

One unit, in the forward push, had been without cigarettes for two days. About this time it ran on to a German headquarters and about all it landed there was 25,000 gold tipped Turkish cigarettes of excellent quality.

Any one passing along the roads or through the woods of the old St. Mihiel salient much have figured that Germany needed at least five of her divisions as sign painters. Every road corner, every turn of the trail, almost every nook within the woods, carries some sort of German sign. They are thick along the way, and, although any number have been removed, the almost endless line of signs still remain. One would have

thought that before the war Germany must have been a nation of sign painters.

One sergeant, who had been without water all day, had a close call from heavier suffering than thirst. He was in the forward advance when he saw just ahead a water barrel. As he was starting for it, a shell burst close and punctured the barrel. Taking out his canteen cup, the sergeant made a wild dash to get there before the precious liquid had vanished, and managed to arrive in time to fill his canteen before the last drop had leaked away.

"It was more exciting," he said, "than making a rush for a shell hole under machine gun fire. And I don't think I ever ran so fast in my life."

The idea that every German that ran across an American soldier surrendered promptly in the recent advance doesn't carry. Just at dark one day an American sergeant, coming from a strip of woods, ran into three German Intelligence officers. The Boches reached for their guns, but they were all a trifle too late, as the Yank non-com, with his automatic ready for just such an emergency, nailed all three before they could open fire.

"Where'd you get that chocolate?" one doughboy demanded of another as the two proceeded to dig themselves in. "Right over there across the creek at the Salvation Army dugout," said the other.

During the advance one Salvation Army stand, operated by a man and a woman, kept up with the first wave, halting now and then in a dugout to sell crocodile and cake.

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New York, N.Y.

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BY USING

DURHAM DUPLEX

SAFETY RAZOR

The **DURHAM DUPLEX** Razor Set either in leather case, or in khaki cloth kit including a razor, with white handle, package of three blades, guard and stopping attachment can be obtained at all **A.E.F.** and **Y.M.C.A.** canteens

MOGUL LIFTED LIKE FORD BY SHIP CRANE

Locomotive Starts Right Off When It Feels French Track

RAILROAD SETS ARMY PACE

Forty Thousand Men Keep 1,500 Engines, 5,000 Cars Moving from Ocean to Trenches

Out of the holds of ocean liners moored in docks at French ports the claws of giant cranes are lifting 150-ton locomotives and swinging them onto tracks.

Forty thousand American soldiers and 1,500 American officers today are operating one thousand locomotives and five thousand American freight cars.

And in July one year ago two men sat at a table under the trees along a boulevard in a city of France talking over the plans for the American Army's railroad-to-be in France.

Today the railroads that grew out of those plans are hauling every day a load of 60 pounds for every soldier of the American Army in France—hauling a load for every man as heavy as his marching pack, and doing it every day in the year.

All the Rail Stars

Sitting at desks in a certain stone building in France—in a barracks, in rooms where French soldiers sleep—are a hundred or more men whose names were at the top of the roll of peace-time America's railroad achievements.

And night and day along the 5,000 miles of track—more than the main lines of the Pennsylvania—the 40,000 soldiers of the Army Transportation Department go on with their regular jobs.

All Depends on the 40,000

Quartermaster and ordnance supplies, the baggage of every officer and man, the steel girders, the timbers, the concrete and the coal for the work up ahead, are all dependent on the work of the 40,000.

And these railroad men a year ago were at the throbbles, on the tenders and the "crummies" of freight trains moving past the snow lines over the Rockies, on the trans-continental trunk line flyers, running through the plains of Texas and the woods of Oregon or Maine; in the classification yards of Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City and New York; in the roundhouses of Pittsburgh and Omaha and New Orleans.

Today they are soldiers, and more than in name only. They learned in the unwritten but stern code of practical railroading all about orders. They had been used to making out orders and acting on them for years.

Unloading 63 Ships at Once

The world has already been told how 30 ports with miles of docks, gigantic unloading machinery, warehouses and cold storage plants, are being brought into being, so that 63 big ships can be unloaded simultaneously.

So fast are vessels now unloaded and started on their return journey that there are now in the holds of big liners tons of railroad iron and steel, used as ballast, that have traveled back and forth over the Atlantic seven or eight times. Time can't be spared to unload it, and anyway its use as necessary ballast is probably as urgent as the use for which it was destined in France.

300 FEET IN 5 DAYS IS BARRACKS RECORD

35 Engineers Slam Up Shacks With Moving Picture Speed

French Lines Enlarged

To work efficiently the Transportation Department has had to enlarge many existing French lines and terminals, lay 100-pound rails instead of the 60 and 80-pound ones of some of the French lines, and establish big shops.

One freight yard established in France has 257 miles of sidings and this will be increased by another which will have 400 miles.

The railroad officers say they found the physical condition of the French railroads they took over remarkably good considering the war use they had seen. More than 1,000 miles of new track were laid to connect up existing French lines which had to be changed for big locomotives, and 30-ton cars, instead of ten-ton ones.

FRIEND STEVEDORE

We don't pack no gat or rifle, we don't juggle pick or spade. Nor go stunnin' peevish Germans in no dushin' midnight raid; But we hit the warehouse early and we quite the warehouse late.

No, we ain't no snappy soldiers, and our daily round of drills Includes a lot of movements minus military thrills; But we drill them bloomin' boxcars, double timin' on the bends, And we slam them all off boxes till they're bulgin' at the ends.

We ain't had no dugout movies, nor a Charlie Chaplin laugh; We ain't got no handsome colonel with his neat and nifty staff, Nor a brave and fearless captain with a flashing sword and gun To yell, "Now, up and at 'em, boys! We've got 'em on the run!"

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HERE AND THERE IN THE S.O.S.

A certain major is chuckling to himself these days over a joke played on him recently by a former officer of his when he was stationed at a base port. It seems that the major had attempted to secure from the French authorities a large unused market house for the assembling and repair of automobiles.

The junior officer who succeeded him was of the go-getter type, too, and he also made up his mind that the station needed that building and must have it. He went over the same route as the major and a little farther. In fact, he didn't stop, it is said, until he had reached the President of the French Republic and impressed him with the fact that the final victory of the Allies would be retarded quite a bit unless the A.E.F. secured the use of the market house right against the rolls of refuse and "ceci impossible" of all the local officials, high and low.

The first thing he did was to have one of the keys of the house, the regular French kind that requires a good sized key to carry around, goldplated and mounted on green leather with a tassel. Then he put it to the major with a neat little plaque on which was inscribed, "Key to the market house we couldn't get."

"There are some blamed good heads in this A.E.F. outfit," said the barber in a big base hospital. "I mean well shaped heads." It is his job to give the boys the "all over" as they leave their beds and get around.

"And that's the reason I have noticed the heads so much lately," said the hospital barber. "Over in the States, I trimmed hair in one of the biggest shops in the east, where all the big moguls of the city had their barber work done. I have studied heads some and I want to say that the average head over here is on a par with any of the old heads I used to dress up. A great many of the A.E.F. men have squareheads. They're

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Drug Store Requisites from Roberts & Co. American Druggists. Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix, Paris. Army, Hospitals, Sanitary Formations & Canteens. Supplied at Special Wholesale Rates. Established 1820

The Christian Science War Relief Committee Has opened reading, writing and rest rooms at 3 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. These rooms are open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and all Soldiers and Sailors of the Allied Forces are cordially welcome at all times.

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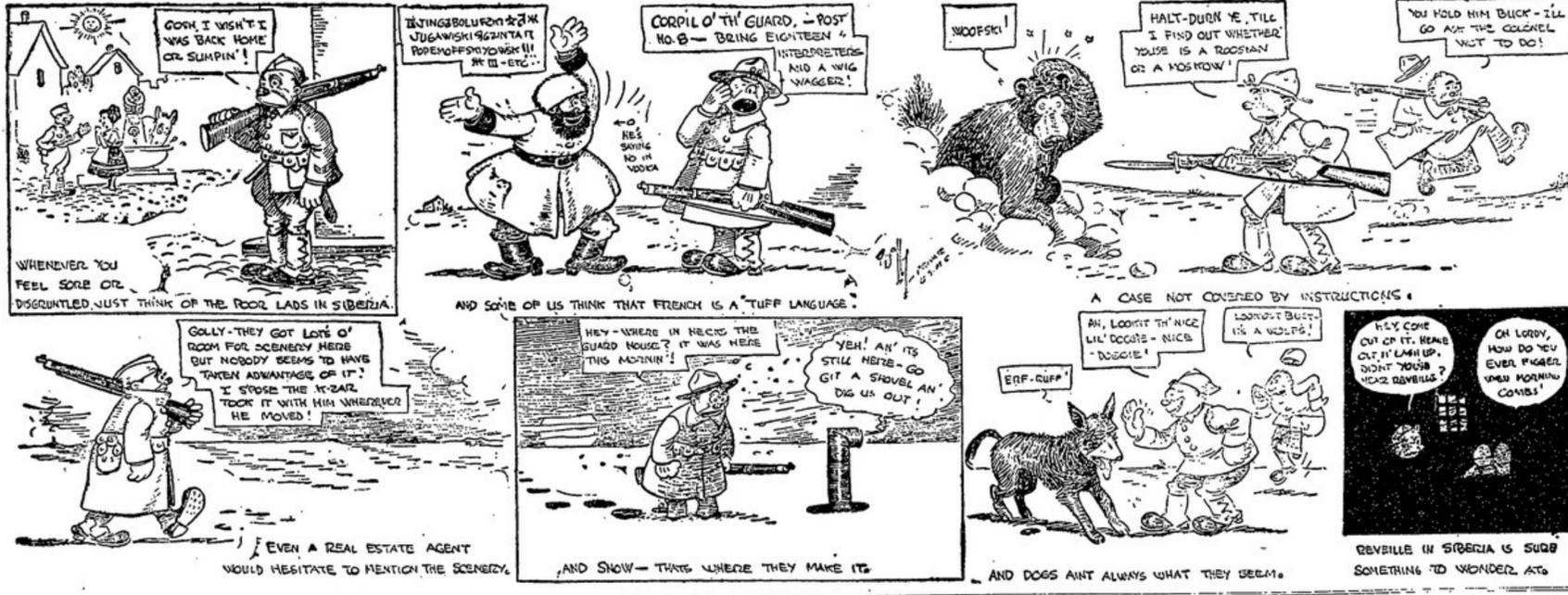
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JUST THINK OF THE LADS IN SIBERIA

—By WALLGREN



HELPFUL HINTS.

HOW TO BE COMFORTABLE IN SIBERIA.

THIS DELIGHTFUL SUGGESTION, WHILE ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE TO THE SIBERIAN CONTINGENT IS WHOLLY ADAPTABLE TO THOSE OF US WHO HAVE DECIDED TO SPEND THE WINTER MONTHS IN SUNNY FRANCE (WHEN IT AIN) AND READING AMONGING. THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT CAN EASILY BE SECURED BY ANY SHELLED-SHOED Q. M. LAST JULY, IN SIZES BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF THE WEATHER. AS A PRECAUTION IT IS DESIRABLE TO CARRY YOUR OWN PERSONAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER IN CASE YOU BECOME THIRSTY OR OVERHEATED.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS

Distinct from Insurance, and Payable in Addition to It

AMOUNT IS FIXED BY LAW

Man Totally Unfit for Work Receives \$100 a Month During Life and Policy Payments

Uncle Sam's way of giving money compensation for soldiers totally or partly disabled or dying from injuries is explained in a bulletin just prepared by the War Risk Section, S.O.S.

The bulletin tells the amounts and conditions of payments to men discharged from the service and incapable of earning money at any employment, or able to make only part earnings. It specifies also the payments for dependent fathers and mothers, widows and children.

It is emphasized that compensation is distinct from insurance, and is payable in addition to insurance. Insurance matures and becomes payable on permanent disability or death, but not upon partial or temporary disability. Compensation applies to every officer, enlisted man and member of the Army Nurse Corps who suffers death or disability from personal injury or from disease contracted in line of duty while in active service.

PROHIBITION ZONES AROUND WAR PLANTS

Boom Towns Built on Booze Prospects Give Up the Ghost

Several boom towns, built wholly on booze prospects, will die young almost before they have really begun to sin.

The brewers lament the closing order, and inquire passionately as to what shall become of their establishments. The extraordinary discovery is that beer is one thing that cannot be turned into explosives, despite the fact that many citizens who recently have drunk Hooverized beer have immediately exploded with disgust.

DISGUISED

Before going into battle recently, certain German troops were told that they would encounter men in American uniforms, but that they should not be dismayed, since these men would be merely Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, Scots, and others, all in disguise. The American Army, they were told, was of course—all at the bottom of the sea.

"You can't fool me," said Fritz as, with hands above his head, Unerringly such Paris he was being gently led.

"You may have U.S. on your shirt and all the other truck," the Yank replied. "But you're a Scot." The Yank replied, "Wrong, Fritz; you're outer luck!"

The Fritz knew some English, for he'd met some Anzacs once. And knew he must be evil and not play the safe game.

So, changing tone to pleading, "Oh, come, cobber, now," said he.

"Oh, come again!" the doughboy cried; "that lingo don't fit me!"

Meantime there was a Heinie also being brought in low into a cage behind the lines, where all good P.G.'s go.

"Say, digger" (using Aussie-ese), he questioned; but the Yank, who guarded him yelled, "Off that stuf! I can't compree that word!"

"Perhaps you iss from Halifax?" the Heinie tried again.

"You're warm," the Yank responded, "but I'm from the State of Maine. You may have done some sinkin', but you didn't get our ship; Your subs were absent—minus leave; we had a pleasant trip."

The Fritz and the Heinie got together in the cage.

Comparing notes, they cursed and swore and had a lovely rage.

"Our officers had uns go-fooled!" they cried, in accents wild.

At that, you can't quite blame them if they felt a little riled.

"What's making Corporal Dope so gloomy these days?"

"He's afraid the war'll be over before he has a chance to visit all the leave centers."

Where Death Follows Injury

Below are the compensations provisions for families where a soldier's death has resulted from injury:

If there is a widow, but no child, the widow gets \$25 a month. A widow with one child receives \$35, a widow with two children \$42.50, and for a third and fourth child \$5 each.

If there is no widow, but one child, the compensation is \$20; for two children it is \$30; three children \$40, and \$5 each for a fourth and fifth child.

For either a dependent father or mother the payment is \$20, and if there are two dependent parents the payment is \$30. The amount payable to either or both parents shall not be more than the difference between the amount paid to the widow or children, or both, and \$75. That is, the total compensation for a deceased soldier's family shall not be more than \$75.

It is also provided that parents may not receive compensation for the death of more than one son. A widow cannot receive compensation for both husband and son. Compensation is payable to parent whether the dependent

SUFFRAGISTS HELP TAMMANY ORGANIZE

Women Invade New York Democratic County Committee Meeting

AMERICA, Sept. 26.—The Republicans have won the Maine elections with somewhat increased votes in four Congressional districts, and have issued the usual complimentary notice that the Union goes as Maine goes.

Governor Whitman has won the Prohibition nomination for Governor in New York. His vote in the Republican primaries was 295,000, running about 180,000 over Lewis Albert E. Smith received 200,000 in the Democratic primaries, beating Osborn by 167,000. Secretaries Lausing and McAdoo have sent felicitations to Smith, wishing him success.

McCormick Beats Thompson

Medill McCormick won the Illinois Republican primary for United States senatorship over Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago by a plurality of 60,000. The race will be between him and James Hamilton Lewis.

Senator Thomas W. Hardwick has lost in the Democratic primaries for United

OVER THE WIRE IS OUT

Doughboys confined in a big base hospital in southern France are jumping over the barbed wire fence around the place, according to the complaint of the major doctor at the hospital.

"It's those fellows who have just come back from the front that are causing the trouble," he explained. "The barbed wire up there must be high, because the boys have been taking my fence on one leg and a crutch with ease."

The hospital patients get over the fence to go to a nearby village to feed up and tell the boys a few stories.

HIS EXPLANATION

Captain: What motive did you have for getting drunk last night?

Private: Motive, sir?

Captain: Well, were you happy about some, or what?

Private: Well, yes, kin o' happy.

Captain: What were you happy about?

Private: I don't like to tell, sir.

Captain: Oh, come on and tell me. I won't mind.

Private: Well, sir, I heard they was going to send you back to the States, and I just couldn't help feelin' happy.

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London—WASHINGTON INN, St. James' Square (just off Pall Mall and Lower Regent Street)

AMERICAN OFFICERS' INN, No. 5 Cavendish Square (near Oxford Circus)

Liverpool—AMERICAN OFFICERS' INN, No. 12 Parker Street

OAKVILLE OFFICERS' INN, West Darby, near Knotty Ash Camp

Plymouth—MAYFLOWER OFFICERS' INN, 119 Elliott Street

RATES. 6s. 6d. a night for single room, breakfast, bath, valet service.

Plenty of showers, pool tables, lounging rooms, writing and quiet rooms, well-stocked libraries

Meals served.

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Dormitories, showers, writing rooms, quiet rooms, entertainments.

Meals served. Moderate prices.

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3 Rue de Castiglione, PARIS

The Best Boots for Active Service

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The Easiest, Most Waterproof, Wear-Resisting Boots Made.

Write for Descriptive Booklet of Boots, Leggings and Spurs, also Self-Measurement Apparatus (Registered) if unable to call.

We accept all responsibility as to fit.

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"Aquascutum" TRENCH COAT

LINED DETACHABLE FLEECE, FUR OR LEATHER

Guaranteed Absolutely Waterproof.

Officers on Active Service who have had the opportunity of testing many different makes of Waterproof are unanimous in the opinion that the only coat that has proved thoroughly reliable is the AQUASCUTUM.

Received from B.E.F., Salonika, 6/12/17.

"I got one of your trench coats in August. Since coming out here I have had occasion to test it in rain heavier by far than anything one ever gets in France. It has never let any in at all, nor has there been any sign of damp on the inside.

"The seamless shorts are also good."

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DISPENSES WITH WOLSELEY & BLANKETS

Waterproof Bed and Valise in One.

Vermis Proof. Weight about 11 lbs.

CONSTRUCTED TO HOLD ALL KIT AND TO STAND HARD WEAR FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

Complete with Straps, Name and Regiment painted on

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"I want a new 'Aquascutum' sleeping bag with kapok lining. I bought one in 1915, and brought it to France when I came originally in July 1915. It has been in continual use ever since and I have liked it immensely. It certainly justifies your claims of being water and bug proof."

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ROGER BROTHERS

Illustration of a soldier in a tent shelter.

