

MISS WILSON SINGS TO VICTORIOUS ARMY President's Daughter Bears Tidings of Armistice to Marching Yanks

EATS OUT OF O.D. MESS KIT Georgia Captains Blush When Cousin Kisses Them Right in Front of Grinning Column

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, has completed her first tour as an entertainer on the Y.M.C.A. circuit.

From G.H.Q. up through the Argonne and along the Meuse she went over ground which, not many days ago, Americans were wrestling from the Germans, her enthusiastic reception everywhere intensified over part of the route because she carried to some places the authoritative news of the signing of the armistice.

She appeared before scores of audiences and sang dozens of favorite songs dozens of times, each, and when she returned to Paris to prepare for other tours which will take her to other parts of France and Italy, she carried the proud and happy American doughty that she is a regular American girl and a mighty good singer besides.

Miss Wilson's first appearance was at the dedication of the 150th Y.M.C.A. hut in France, which was opened at an aviation field near Chaumont. She sang before more than 1,000 soldiers—all that could crowd into the hall.

Spreading the Good News The next day, November 11, she left for the front a few minutes after the signing of the armistice had been announced. All that day, as her automobile passed battalion after battalion of American troops marching or in rest by the roadside, she stopped her automobile to tell them the glad news. Invariably she was recognized as the daughter of the President, and her car was surrounded by a mass of lustily cheering doughboys, dividing their interest in her with their enthusiasm over her father and the news she brought.

Twice that day companies of doughboys, trudging rearward after their spell in the trenches, were amazed to see a young woman dash from a limousine, throw her arms around their cheering officer and kiss him. Twelve blushing captains had to explain to their companies that the young lady who did this, the first woman any of them had seen for 60 days, was Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson and, incidentally, their cousin. They were Captains Henry and Edward Hines of Atlanta, Ga., both of the 82nd Division.

That night she returned to Toul, blazing with lights for the first time in four years, and the next night she sang in the Hotel de Ville in Nancy before a crowd of 2,500 French civilians and soldiers, while thousands more crowded around the outside of the hall waiting to get a glimpse of her as she went into the hall and came out carrying on both occasions the flag of Alsace-Lorraine.

Over Argonne Fields From Nancy, Miss Wilson went over the battlefields of the Argonne and the Meuse, appearing in huts and halls and everywhere else that an audience could possibly be got together.

Evening, coming upon a Field Artillery regiment—the 10th—bivouacked near the bank of the Meuse at supper time, she descended and, borrowing a mess kit proffered by a soldier, got in line and waited her turn at the rolling kitchen. She drew the usual—stew, hard tack, pudding and coffee. She ate it sitting on a tarpaulin and after dinner, at the invitation of the Artillerymen, she sang for them. The sun was just going down over the shoulder of the hills to the west of the river. The moon—as the French moon does—had risen before its time and, for the first time since the war started, soldiers' camp fires were burning.

With Music Teacher Miss Wilson, to the accompaniment of a small portable organ carried on her automobile, sang from the tail end of a truck to the entire regiment, gathered in a semi-circle before her.

Several times Miss Wilson also made short speeches. She told how the United States had organized for the war to back us up over here. "You boys haven't any idea how crazy we are about you," she said. "It is impossible to conceive of the welcome awaiting you."

After June 30 U. S. WILL BE DESERT-DRY "Until Termination of Mobilization," Is Way Act Reads

(BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.) AMERICA, Nov. 28.—The political weather continues dry. The President has signed the bill for the termination of mobilization after June 30, 1919, and until the termination of mobilization.

The New York State dries promise a big fight to turn the Empire State into a desert. The world-wide prohibition conference in Columbus proposed to ask all nations to put Old King Rum on the same chute with the other monarchs.

The United States Senate committee which has been investigating the brewers' corruption fund has brought out some deeply painful facts concerning certain newspapers and writers who had something slipped to them to encourage them in passionately pleading the cause of light wines and beer.

JOY RIDERS REPULSED AMERICA, Nov. 28.—Fully 100,000 persons have tried to get passage abroad since the armistice, but there will be nothing doing in the way of cluttering up your battlefields for some time to come.

BASE PORTS MAKE READY FOR YANKS HEADED WESTWARD

Continued from Page 1 Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.

Marines Going, Too Each casual company will be designated as going to the depot or camp where organized and also according to grouping by district, as "Blois Casual Company No. 301 (District No. 1)." Officers and soldiers returning to the United States as casuals will be sent to depots or rest camps and thence to points of embarkation as follows:

Advance and Intermediate Sections to 1st Depot Division at St. Aignan-Noyers, thence to St. Nazaire; Paris District to Blois, thence to Irest; Base Sections Nos. 4 and 5 to Brest; Base Section No. 1 to St. Nazaire for organization, equipment and shipment. Base sections Nos. 2, 6 and 7 to Bordeaux. Special arrangements will be made to care for Base Section No. 8. Men in Base Section No. 3 will be sent home through English ports.

Marines in B and C classes will be organized into provisional companies composed of entire companies and soldiers of the Marine Corps, and no attempt will be made to segregate them according to the district where they were recruited.

Pay for Every Soldier While the return home will be a happy one, it will still be the same old Army game abroad the transports, as the opening paragraph of embarkation instructions No. 2 issued by Major-General Harbord, Commanding General of the S.O.S. will convey:

"In the case of units and casuals that do not appear to be properly disciplined, all available time preceding embarkation will be devoted to intensive disciplinary training. It must be borne in mind that the reputation of the A.E.F. will to a large extent depend upon the physical and mental condition in which the troops reach home."

The commanding general at each jumping off place for the A.E.F. has been directed to see that every enlisted man is paid before he embarks. Organizations will receive the pay due them in the form of cash or check. Casuals will be paid on detachment rolls or partially paid on their paybooks, service records or supplementary service records. Arrangements have been made to change French and English money into American money or checks.

Officers of the Regular Army will be returned to France in preference to others to the fullest extent to which their services can be utilized. Until the facilities at the base ports have been organized to handle large movements of troops, the following policy will be in force:

Each man will be filled as completely as possible with the sick, wounded and convalescent, as much troop space as possible being utilized with men requiring no special treatment for whom those accommodations are suitable. The remainder of the troop space will be utilized for such casuals as may be gotten to the ports and made ready for embarkation, reserving sufficient officer accommodations for the necessary number of officers to accompany those units.

Staterooms for Wounded As the Medical Department has at all base ports more than enough sick and wounded to occupy all stateroom accommodations, the minimum number of casual officers should be returned to the United States, at least with the first shipment. Certain cargo ships having limited passenger accommodations will be utilized for the return of casual officers, civilian personnel and small organizations, for which the accommodations are suitable. A reserve of casual officers will be maintained at base ports for duty with casual organizations.

Commanding officers of organizations returning home will be held responsible that records of both officers and soldiers under his command are complete. In the case of officers, the records will consist of the qualification card, service record, pay card, pay record book and individual equipment record.

Commissioned and enlisted personnel on all service and of the staff departments and technical services directly under the Service of Supply may be returned to the United States if in the opinion of the chief of the service concerned such personnel can be spared from their present duties in the A.E.F. This order making such personnel possible does not include commissioned and enlisted personnel temporarily assigned to the S.O.S. for labor, guard or other duty.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG IS PROUD OF YANKS Thanks Second Corps for Helping to Break Old Hindy's Line

With warm congratulations for the fighting qualities they displayed while helping the British in the final drive for victory, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in France, sent the following order to the American Second Corps at the time of its departure from the British front:

"Now that the American Second Corps is leaving the British Zone, I wish once more to thank you all, officers, non-commissioned officers and men under your command, on behalf both of myself and all ranks of the British Armies in France and Flanders, for the very gallant and efficient service you have rendered during the period of your operations with the Fourth Army."

On the 25th of September you took part with distinction in the great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance in the Hindenburg line and opened the way to final victory. The deeds of the 27th and 30th American Divisions, who on that day took Hellecourt and Nauray and so gallantly fought the battle of the Forest of St. Hubert, will rank with the highest achievements of this war. They will always be remembered by the British regiments that fought beside you.

Since that date, through three weeks of almost continuous fighting, you advanced from one success to another, overcoming all resistance, breaking up numerous German attacks and capturing several thousand prisoners and many guns. The names of Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, Vaux Andigny, St. Souplet and Hazinghain will always be fresh and merry of your attack.

I rejoice at the success which has attended your efforts and I am proud to have had you under my command. (Signed) D. HAIG, Field Marshal.

RHINEWARD BOUND, 3RD ARMY PAUSES AT GERMAN BORDER

Continued from Page 1 of Deutschland, German was all they heard around them. Yet, a little unexpectedly, the boundless enthusiasm for them seemed to grow rather than diminish as they approached the Moselle and never did villagers greet an approaching army with more heartfelt delight than those of Wasserbillig, Resport and Born, for instance, who had to jabber their welcome in a patois so nearly pure German that it would take a Herr Professor with unusually long whiskers to distinguish it from the original article.

The Time of Its Life It was here that the 32nd Division had the time of its life. With its brigades from Wisconsin and Michigan, with its own German-American soldiers from Oshkosh and Port Alkinson and Big Rapids and Grand Rapids, to say nothing of Milwaukee, the 32nd just larded it around with the natives.

The local band had to play in every village, bursting forth into some such snappy piece as the "Achtung, Deutschland." The first two or three days were given over to cleaning up. A good many undershirts were washed in the Sure and the Moselle this week. A good many more will have to be boiled a few times to cure them of what ails them. Packs and rifles had to be cleaned and soon became a little grimy and misdemeanor, punishable as the court-martial may direct, to appear with an overcoat minus a button. For the Third American Army is now all dressed up in its Sunday-go-to-Germany clothes.

Rest! Then all the divisions settled down to the grind of what the high command facetiously calls a rest period. For the staffs there was all the accumulated paper work, neglected during two months in which the field troops were, you may remember, a trifle preoccupied. These staffs, who only three uneventful weeks before had been eating, sleeping and working in caves, or, at best, in old, bleak, half-demolished houses, now found themselves luxuriating in beautiful homes, with rich conservatories, fine tapestries and open fires where the red coals glowed.

One division even put up for a time in the summer palace as guests of the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. Majors would be seen trying earnestly to remember that it is not good form to sit with one's spurred feet on a mahogany table, and colonels could be seen trying vainly not to appear self-conscious over having just had a bath.

And on these staffs in their new elegance there descended from the general staff inquiries asking in outlandish terms why such and such a consolidated report had not been handed in at 2:30 on the afternoon before. But if they had to work all night, the troops had to work all day, drilling, drilling, drilling, executing squads left and other equally intricate maneuvers in full view of the Germans across the stream.

Capturing an Army Only the guards were exempt. Their sentry-go was seldom exciting, though one terribly serious doughboy did manage to enliven his turn by capturing a considerable portion of the Luxembourg army. It was just one soldier, but he was so magnificent with all his trappings and decorations that the bayonet with hands uplifted thought, at first glance, that the sentry was bringing in a Christmas tree.

Sunday heard thousands of pens scratching away along the frontier on the arduous sentences of many a "Dad's Christmas Letter." The Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. were on the job all along the river with writing paper, and with the censorship lid off, the letters usual here read like a good deal like affectionate gazetteers, so frequently the writers thereof perished the intelligence officers for the loan of their maps.

Sunday was bitter cold. The frost lay thick on the ground like new-fallen snow, and the trees were all the whiter with it that they sparkled in the morning sunlight. It has grown colder and colder with the passing days, but it has been such a November as France has seldom known—clear as crystal and dry.

It was different last year. Do you remember November 7, 1917? It snowed that day in Gondrecourt.

"PERSHING FUND" All men of the 102nd U.S. Infantry, 102nd Field Hospital, and 102nd Field Artillery of Connecticut, whose names appeared on Muster Rolls of December 31, 1917, who have NOT received their share of the "PERSHING FUND," are requested to write to M.E. COUGHLIN, 12 Rue D'Aguesseau, Paris. Those of later enlistment or transfer dates are NOT entitled to a share of this fund.

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LUXEMBURG TURNS INTO FAIRYLAND FOR YANK TROOPS

Continued from Page 1 German to French time, the barkeepers got out some faded recipes for Martini cocktails, and the price marked in the stores were changed from 4 marks to 12 francs. Luxembourg was ready for the Americans.

"We Come as Friends" Their approach was heralded by this proclamation from General Pershing: "After four years in which its territory has been violated, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has just been happily freed. Your liberation from the German occupation was effected from the invaders by the American and Allied Armies as one of the conditions of the present armistice. It becomes necessary now for the American troops to pass through the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg merely established as one of the conditions of the present armistice. It becomes necessary now for the American troops to pass through the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as friends and not as conquerors."

The American troops have come into the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as friends and not as conquerors. Their presence, which will not be prolonged further than is absolutely necessary, will be no burden for you. The American troops will be in no way interfered with. Your life and your occupations will not be disturbed. Your persons and your property will be respected and transported to the American Army to use certain installations, railways, telegraphs and telephones and perhaps also other public works for its needs in Luxembourg and transport furthermore, that which it is necessary to use will be paid for according to a just valuation.

It is assumed that you will commit no act of violence against the American Army and will give no information, aid or assistance to its enemies. You will always act in accordance with the instructions which the American command will give for the safety of its troops and for your own protection.

A Sound of Revelry The proclamation preceded the troops. So did the billeting officers, but they later found out that all their industry had been in vain, for every American soldier—whether colonel or corporal—was swamped with offers of a dozen rooms. Highly gratified doughboys were led to sumptuous suites and beseiged, as a special favor to the owners, to make themselves at home there indefinitely.

Later, there was a sound of revelry by night. Even the Casino opened wide—the luxurious Luxembourg club into which no German could worm or bully his way throughout the war. There were toasts there and speeches and music and at one time there was the first dancers on the floor, and according to the gossip next day in the army, the democratic army, the prettier girl was not dancing with the general.

The overwhelming cordiality of Luxembourg to the Americans arose partly from the fact that the little duchy was sick and tired of the Boches, partly from a special fondness for America, where quite a number of Luxembourgish dwell today. They say, indeed, that there are more of them in Chicago than in the city of Luxembourg itself, and some who left their native land six years ago returned to it last week in olive drab.

They Call It Zanzibar The special appeal of the city to the Americans arose not merely from its cordiality.

Knights of Columbus Club House 27 Blvd. Malesherbes Paris EVERYBODY WELCOME

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SECRETARY BAKER PATS A. E. F. ON BACK And Adds He Will Do Everything He Can to Get Us Home Early

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has sent the following congratulatory telegram to General Pershing as Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F., who in turn has published it in G.O. 206, for the A.E.F.'s information:

"The signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities brings to an end a great and heroic military adventure in which the Army under your command has played a part distinguished by gallantry and success. It gives me great pleasure to express to you the confidence and appreciation of the War Department and to those who have labored with you to make this result possible. This appreciation of your zeal, courage and strength, both of purpose and achievement."

The entire country is filled with pride in your fine leadership and in the soldierly qualities shown by your Army. Now that a respite has come in the solemn task to which the Army devoted itself, the War Department will do all in its power to expedite the early return of the Expeditionary Forces to the United States, in order that these soldiers may be restored to the opportunities of civil life as speedily as the military situation will permit.

I extend to you as Commanding General in order that these soldiers may be restored to the opportunities of civil life as speedily as the military situation will permit. I extend to you as Commanding General in order that these soldiers may be restored to the opportunities of civil life as speedily as the military situation will permit.

But he hears German all about him, too, and there is nothing he enjoys quite so much as stocking up with German Christmas cards to wish the home folks "Fröhliche Weihnachten" or "Ein Glückliches Neujahr."

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A BAD PUN! Our artist says he stuck in the case! to show how easily you soldiers will be able to brush up on things civilian.

With us it's simply a matter of "begin at the foot" with smart new shoes and work up through suit, overcoat and furnishings to our new "Composite" Derby, which being built on the "law of averages" fits successfully "80 out of every 100 men!"

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Minute Tapioca Company Orange, Mass. From the Minute Man of '76 to the Minute Men of 1918 in France

Comrades: Smith had a glass-topped desk downtown, but was just no one at all in his Harlem flat. He was the kind of man who took in the cat and put out the dog night after night without muttering.

At that, Smith had the stuff, as you'll see. He would have been doing his bit at the front driving an ambulance, or hustling grub for the lines except for the luck porch. By Wednesday it was up to him to help give "B'ful lovin'" a bath in the same bathtub he had to use. On Thursday he cooked the dinner and fed the scraps to the cat and "B'ful lovin'."

On Fridays he put out the milk bottles for the entire week so that the infuriated milkman would consent to leave some more milk. On Saturdays he marketed and then loaded up with things to munch and smoke likely to make those Other, his in-laws, the Crownshields stick around a little longer Sunday.

Smith's life was a rather undervalued one, but he stood for it, and no one ever thought he knew anything except his luck. But one Saturday night he arrived home late to find Those Others in family session over his affairs 18 hours ahead of time. They had news, and they broke it to him with a bang. "What was Smith going to do now? Their sister—with Smith's great luck, Smith's wife—was at last going to get busy and help win the war. All her time from now on was to be devoted to lecturing the poor East Siders how to live on less meat. But—what was Smith going to do with no Crownshields at home to keep house for him?"

They waited for Smith to collapse, but he disappointed them. Smith may or may not have known his luck, but at least Smith was a patriot. "I regret that I have but one wife to give to my country," said Smith, in a tone of voice he had never used before up-town. I salute you! THE MINUTE MAN OF '76.

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The Stars and Stripes

The official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces; authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F. Written, edited and published every week by and for the soldiers of the A.E.F., all profits to accrue to subscribers' company funds.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1918.

THE DOUGHBOY

"Some weeks ago I helped bury a young doughboy—just a boy of 18 or 19, a handsome, black haired little fellow. He fell with his face towards the Hun, one hand gripping the small of the stock of his Springfield. They knocked the life out of the little fellow, but they couldn't knock that smile off his face. He died with it there."

STILL GOING STRONG

As every doughboy knows, the German army has thrown up the sponge and relaxed its hold upon the few remaining portions of France and Belgium that were in its possession up to November 11. As every sailor knows, the bulk of the German fleet, with its tail very badly down, has handed itself over to the Grand Fleet of the Allies.

EASING UP A BIT

"If profanity will help win the war, I'm for it," declared a noted American preacher in the thick of the cussword barrage about Château-Thierry last summer. Reinforced by that expert clerical opinion, all the doughboys within hearing proceeded to trace more accurately and vociferously than ever before the alleged ancestry of the ex-Kaiser.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Why is it that the average military band of the A.E.F. invariably leaves out a good two lines of "The Star Spangled Banner"? It goes straight from: "What so proudly we hail at the twilight's last gleaming" to the higher notes of: "And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air, leaving out entirely the music that should accompany

THE "RACE TO BERLIN"

Instead of going to town and celebrating with the civilian population on the day the armistice was signed, the Stevedores working in the neighborhood of Bordeaux stayed on their jobs and unloaded 10,642 tons of freight, a record for the port. Considering that the daily average for their port during September and October was only 6,131 tons, it can be seen at once what a burst of speed that record implied.

the last three months. Two of those occasions were important Franco-American festivals, when, if ever, the national anthem should be rendered accurately. To the credit of two of the bands, however, he said that they rendered "La Marseillaise" without a flaw, but that should not excuse them from slighting that great companion piece of the French hymn which is their own.

THANKS, MR. CENSOR

It is no news to the censor that some of our number, in seasons past, have smuggled surreptitious letters back home, look a chance on putting in valuable information and getting it by in the rush, using codes whose clumsiness varied in degree, or in other ways putting something over on him. Also, some of our number got caught at it, and a whole lot of G.I. pots and pans are better scoured as a result.

THE UNIFORMISTS

Uniform means just that—all alike. It doesn't mean, for instance, in an army, that one man shall wear what pleases him and the next what pleases him. It means that both men shall dress regulation. It does not allow for gewgaws on the hat or chest, or for roll collars, or for bellows pockets.

THE LAST TO LEAVE

If the manipulator of a mental X-ray were to center his apparatus on the collective head of the A.E.F., he would see through a single big question mark. That question mark means: "When are we going home?" There is no harm in airing this big secret; it is not harmful to morale; rather, it boosts morale. It makes for speed, and speed makes for a quicker journey down to the ports and aboard ship.

THE ARMY NURSE

I read, as a boy, about nurses, who had luminous, starry eyes. Who held heroes' hands after battle. And fetched such soulful sighs. Who moved about like fairies. To cool some fevered brow. But about the war and gas alarms. A real nurse is different now.

The Army's Poets

WE HAVE WON From the waters of the Channel to the far Swiss frontier pass. For three hundred miles of battle, wire and mud. From the flaming coast of Belgium to the linen blue of Alsace.

THE WARD AT NIGHT

The rows of beds, Each even spaced. The blanket lying dark against the sheet. The heavy breathing of the sick. The fevered voices. Telling of the battle. At the front. Of Home and Mother.

PASSING THE BUCK

The Colonel has a job to do. That's really hard, and puzzling, too; He can't quite figure what it needs. No hands it out to Major Tweeds.

A BATTLE PRAYER

Alone upon a hill I stand Overlooking French and Hun; In night's blue light like Northern Lights, Pale flashes rise to mark the heights.

DOWN ON THE FARM

I've been wonderin' and a-thinkin' Of the things I get back. When I throw away my rifle. And I sling aside my pack.

TEN COMMANDMENTS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Today marks another milestone in my life and military service, and, as a privilege given me, I am sending to my son in the States, who, after two years' hard service in the ranks of the Yanks, is about to receive his reward at an officers' training school, a copy of the ten commandments of a young or officer of the American E. F. Other fathers have sons of whom they are equally proud. It has been my sorrowful duty to send some back because "they walked in the shadow of a lined cap."

SO THIS IS AIX



NOT A SINGLE ONE

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Some day when you are looking for space fillers, and you are hard up, you might want to slip this cootie ode and essay it; perhaps you have had enough of that sort of stuff—anyhow, I'll take a chance.

FROM A FRIEND

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: At the moment when the terrible slaughter has come to an end, thanks to the devoted aid of great America, permit a simple French woman to express her gratitude and admiration for the country which has saved us.

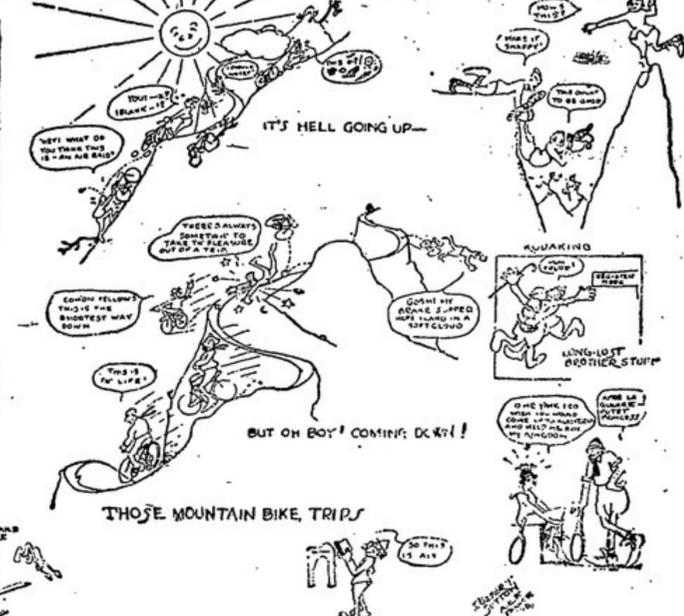
GOING HOME

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Who's going home first? I have talked with about 25 Yanks in the last few days; they were in various branches of the service—doughboys, tankers, S.O.S., mule-skinner. Their universal opinion was that the A.E.F. should give the old-timers the first getaway. First over, first home—that was their idea. That is the only fair method, don't you think so?

COMPENSATION

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Could you please inform us if provision is made in the War Risk Insurance act for the loss of one eye, or if other compensation is paid by the Government for such injury? And if so, how much it is?

ON TO, PARIS!



ON TO, PARIS!

An indescribable feeling is being experienced by every soldier in the A.E.F. today. Perhaps it is subconsciousness in most cases, but nevertheless that strange unrest is there. Primarily it is the realization that the homeward journey is an actuality and not the misty dream we have heretofore regarded it when we had the time to think of such things.

FROM A FRIEND

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: The big girls have stopped now, but the war to see Paris has not, you can tell the world! Here is the opportunity for some kind-hearted soul at G.H. Co. to satisfy that ambition and go down into fame with a shiny halo around his head.

SAG FOR COOTIES

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Your edition of November 8 stated that an anti-cootie ointment was being transported overseas to the doughboys in the front line trenches.

AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: In your issue of November 15 you speak of the engagement, among others, of the 81st Division as being one of the severest conflicts of the last day of the battle. I quite agree with your statement.

Corp. C. J. HANNON.

**HERE AND THERE
IN THE S. O. S.**

If you are going to or returning from leave and stop off in a town that is not mentioned in your orders—it is to be hoped you won't, but if you do—go awfully easy on running up and saying "Hello, buddy," to the first Yank that you meet. The chances are he may be a concealed M.P.

There are a few of them, but just enough to make things uncomfortable, on the route leading to the main leave areas in central and southern France. They don't wear brassards nor cardinal's hat bands, nor do they carry lumps of dynamite, but they are M.P.'s all the same. In fact, they don't spring their insignia until after they have delivered themselves of the fatal line. "Come along with me, guy." Then they flash it as proof of their right to arrest.

Some of them are merely men stationed at various S.O.S. plants along the route, who are armed with M.P. powers and privileges as a sort of a side issue, but, none the less, under orders to exercise them when the occasion arises. Some of them have no other aim in life except to trap the unwary and make them tread the straight-and-narrow from their units to the leave areas, and vice versa.

The Army laundryman travels around in small units of ten or so, generally attaching himself and his mates to plants where clothes are being overhauled. At one place where his apparatus did not arrive in time and there was a lot of work to be turned out he bared his husky elbows and got right down on the stones by the side of the river Saône with the old ladies of the village of Bourg and scrubbed with a right good will.

One of the laundryman's pet peevish jobs is the job of cleaning up old wrap puttees, which come into him in all sorts of shapes, torn, disheveled, and generally irreparable. After he has guaranteed them one clean surface to be worn outside, he ships them to a French contractor, who has the necessary machinery for piecing the torn ones together. That process completed, the puttees are wound up again, done into the inevitable bundles of ten, and shot out in the field units that may have need of them.

The old story about saving every part of the pig but the squeal seems awfully old stuff to some of the salvage experts in the S.O.S. Give them, for example, one lone pant-leg, ripped off a doughboy while passing through a bunch of wire.

Do they cut it up into first-class private's buttons? No; they hang on to it, and as they say there is a French word to it, comes in. Then they put the two side by side and see what can be done about it.

If the rips are fairly neat ones, right down the rear center seam and through the crotch, they patch up the two half-pants and make the tout ensemble look like a brand new issue pair. Then the finished product is re-issued. If the rips are not so neat, if one of the stray pant-legs overlaps more than it should or is torn to boot, they fix it up as best they can for some P.W. to wear. "Half a pant may become a whole pant, but it is not waiting for its buddy" seems to be their motto.

There is war fiction and war fiction but the best of it is that which is never published, according to a second lieutenant of a labor regiment somewhere in the S.O.S., whose special duty it is to censor the letters of his organization. "As I say there I could hear the Germans talking in low tones. They were so near that I could have put my hand out and touched them."

This was the way a man in a labor regiment began a letter to his best girl back home. It was a letter which would have made the heart of anybody's best girl jump with pride.

The censoring lieutenant had had some trouble with certain members of his command who persisted in writing glowing accounts of incidents which had never happened, so he determined to make an immediate example in this case.

When the man stood before him, he asked him what he meant by writing such a letter.

"Everything I have written is true," was the reply. "I was merely telling about the German prisoners we have working in this camp."

A couple of Army nurses, stationed in a big S.O.S. hospital, became warm friends of a French family in a nearby village. The daughter was engaged to be married, and immediately after the signing of the armistice the invitations were sent out for the wedding. The nurses each received one.

They were united and anything they had ever seen before, fascinated them. When the minister had concluded, one of the family went among the guests with a plate. Each person solicited made a contribution. As they were mostly peasants, the sum total was small.

The nurses determined to give the bride and groom a good send off. They took all the money they had, which was considerable, and poured it into the plate. They were disconcerted a few minutes later to see the minister receive the plate and empty its contents into his pocket.

One of the guests who spoke a little English was questioned.

"Oh," he replied, "that was his fee."

"Some kings are trumps, after all," was the admission of a husky six-foot lumberman of the 20th Engineers, a chance meeting with the aged King of Montenegro near one of the base ports a short time ago.

The incident occurred when the King was a guest at a hotel in a city not far from the camp of the 20th Engineers.

A number of American soldiers chanced to be at the entrance to the park when told that the King was coming. They stood at attention by the gate as the homeless ruler passed through.

The monarch, who was walking slowly, assisted by his aides, stopped when he saw the Americans and regarded them. They met his gaze with as much curiosity and interest as he manifested in them.

Asked if they spoke French, one of the Americans replied, "A little," whereupon the King attempted to converse with them. He examined a campaign hat carefully and also was apparently absorbed in the American uniform and collar ornaments.

As he left the King tipped his hat courteously. This was acknowledged by the Americans with the military salute.

STAGED IN AMERICA, 192—

She: Am I the first girl you ever kissed?

He: Gosh, no! Wasn't I in France the day the armistice was signed?

"I USED TO KNOW A GIRL—"



—at Home Who Looked Just Like You—

**OLD HINDENBURG
FIXED FOR LIFE**

Ex-German Artillery Horse Booked for New Hampshire Farm

WHINNIES AT SENTRY BOX

But Landwehr Guard Doesn't Come Out With Carrot— Good as Pack Carrier

How to get one chestnut horse—weight 1,750 pounds—back to New Hampshire is the problem that is giving one Machine Gun Battalion as much thought as is the question of when that battalion is going to return. Somehow—it can't be figured out just now—that horse must be in the line when the battalion marches through the streets of Concord or Manchester on its triumphant return.

For Old Hindenburg—what are name and nationality and sex when it comes to naming a horse?—has been on the roll of this outfit now for two months; he has gone into the line with it; he has eaten when times were good and rations plentiful as well as corned willie, and hungered the same as the men when the ration carts and supply trucks fell behind in the advance. Many a machine gun man remembers old Hindenburg's back as a sanctuary at a time when he feared he would have to fall out because of foot weariness.

Hindenburg never crossed the Atlantic. He lived on the other side of the Rhine for the greater part of his young horse life, and he joined the battalion wholly by accident on one of those thrilling days when the German Army was moving back through the Ardennes and the new Armies of America were pressing on.

Hindenburg Comes to Life

Dead horses are thick on every battlefield road, but a New Hampshire farmer, touched by the sight of miles of animal wastage, felt a thrill of genuine sorrow when he saw two huge horses lying side by side in their traces in front of a German artillery limber. He mechanically kicked at the nearest hoof, and then up rose Hindenburg, floundering with the weight of the harness that linked him to the wagon pole and the dead horse on the other side. A high explosive fragment had stopped that other horse, but Old Hindenburg had not been touched.

Hindenburg—they christened him on the spot—had no objections at all to joining the battalion. He proved his worth right away when they loaded on his platform-like back a half dozen heavy packs. Like the well-trained horse he was he simply fell into the column and went plodding along. An officer, growing curious, expressed some doubts as to the legality of Hindenburg's acquirement, but Hindenburg's farmer friend explained the difficulty away.

"Yes, sir, just followed you, sir," said the New Hampshire boy.

No Chance for Artillerymen

Wherever the machine gunners went, Hindenburg went, too. Days of shell-fire and fearful nights of moving in the darkness found the big chestnut horse always ready to carry a wounded man to aid post or to give a lift to three of four wounded and spent soldiers. If they could, the battalion would vote a D.S.C. to the big horse, and they have always been watchful lest some avuncular Artillery outfit take him away.

There was one several days when the horse felt sorry for Hindenburg. That was when the advance, quickening, carried the battalion into a region of shell-plowed hills and roads—a region that had been the German back lines. Hindenburg became restless and gave many signs that he was on familiar ground. He would try to turn off roads where there were big lettered signs "links-gefahren" or "rechts-gefahren," and there was one crossroads where he would stop invariably and whinny.

The Empty Sentry Box

Here he would make many curious movements with his ears, and turn his head for a look behind, and always he would trot over to the empty sentry box and sniff and then give a sort of a forlorn whinny. But the old Landwehr sentry, who may be presumed to have handed him a carrot now and then in the old days, never came out of the sentry box.

"Yes, sir, we're going to take Hindenburg back with us," said the New Hampshire boy, who had just come out of the hospital, the shell wound in his back healed perfectly. "As fast as this train will take me, I'm going back to the outfit, and I know I'll find him waiting for me. I want to give him a home for life back on the old farm."

**NAVY CONTINGENT
IS OFF FOR STATES**

Homegoing Gobs Include Crews of Big 16 Inchers at Front

"Forty-second and Broadway's the next stop."

This was the message that came from some joy-infested gob when the first Naval homecoming-bound party shoved off from Bordeaux last week. The party consisted of 1,350 men and 65 officers, a part of the Naval contingent which has been cooperating with the Army in the popular pastime of strafing the Hun. The ship was among the first in the home-going fleet of transports.

At a general muster held preceding the departure of the vessel at Trompoleon, the naval station near Bordeaux, explanation of the telegram authorizing the beginning of America-bound drafts was given. According to the telegram, men who had records of the longest service on this side of the water receive preference in returning to America.

Other home-going drafts from the Naval contingent are to follow shortly. These drafts will include those gobs who played an important part in the Yank offensives with their 16-inch naval guns.

No, you might not have taken these latter for sailors in the fighting, for their "liberty blues" were replaced by khaki. But they were sailors, nevertheless, and they proved this by the skill with which they navigated their craft, a train of cars, over the difficult railroads at the front, and by the manner in which they used those big naval guns mounted on those same cars.

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**1ST DIVISION WINS
PRAISE FROM C.-IN-C.**

Brilliant Advance West of Meuse Made Subject of General Order

The 1st Division is the single subject of G.O. 201, G.H.Q., in which the Commander-in-Chief records his extreme satisfaction with that unit's work. The order reads:

"The Commander-in-Chief desires to make of record in the general orders of the American Expeditionary Forces his extreme satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the 1st Division in its advance west of the Meuse between October 4 and 11, 1918. During this period the division gained a distance of seven kilometers over a country which presented not only remarkable facilities for enemy defense, but also great difficulties of terrain for the operation of our troops.

"The division met with resistance from elements of eight hostile divisions, most of which were first-class troops and some of which were completely rested. The division chose to defend its position to the death, and the fighting was always of the most desperate kind.

"Throughout the operations, the officers and men of the division displayed the highest type of courage, fortitude and self-sacrificing devotion to duty. In addition to many enemy killed, the division captured 1,407 of the enemy, 13 75mm. field guns, ten trench mortars, and numerous machine guns and stores.

"The success of the division in driving a deep advance into the enemy's territory enabled an assault to be made on the left by the neighboring division against the northern portion of the Forest of Argonne, and enabled the 1st Division to advance to the right and outflank the enemy's position in front of the division on the flank.

"The Commander-in-Chief has noted in this division a special pride of service and a high sense of morale, never broken by hardship or battle."

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**WAGON BUILDERS
UNITE 103 PARTS**

Every Division Supplied With 758 Horse Drawn Vehicles on Arrival

The man who took the old family clock to pieces and then found that he had enough material to make several clocks had no more intricate job before him than that of the American soldiers who are attached to a park for the assembling of wagons for the A.E.F. at one of the base ports.

The Army now uses 12 different types of wagons, and in order to save room the parts are all shipped separately. For the regulation field wagon there are 103 separate parts, besides the 28 spare parts which are carried in a box in the wagon.

An idea of the work turned out by this assembly park may be realized when it is known that each arriving division had to be supplied with 758 horse drawn vehicles. And as many as three divisions have arrived in a single week.

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**IT'S YOUR
TURN TO
WRITE**

Many hundreds of letters are reaching us from all ranks of the American Expeditionary Forces. Some with orders, but most without; some asking questions and—those we like best—just a plain "How'd do." Here's One—But What's Yours?

Gentlemen:

I have watched with extreme interest your advertising space in The Stars and Stripes and must tell you how much I enjoy your advertisements. Your copy is refreshing, original and if any of us American soldiers ever get to London—it is a safe bet that one of the places we will look up will be the Junior Army & Navy Stores.

What I want is to send Christmas Gifts to about ten folks in the United States—and if possible I want to send them from Europe. You are probably aware of the fascination such a gift would have. Can you send me any kind of booklet with a list of appropriate articles and prices? I want to know about such trivial gifts as writing paper, handkerchiefs, books, linen and anything that one might send as a remembrance.

If I send you a list of what I want and the addresses in the States, along with a greeting card, have you any method whereby these articles could be mailed directly to the folks in the States?

Also—is it possible for you to mail to us who are right close to the front packages of equipment, such as underwear, or in fact, anything we desire? I am sure you could get me business from here if such would be possible. Personally, I want a copy of your Military Equipment Booklet mailed to me.

I trust I may hear from you shortly.
Most cordially yours,

WE BELIEVE that the English Speaking Nations have more in common than just the mother tongue and we hope none of you will go back home without a visit to this "old" country. When you come you will find us surprisingly young, and under the skin surprisingly sincere.

So we may say quite frankly that this mode of advertising adopted by the JUNIOR ARMY & NAVY STORES has business as its basis and it is succeeding more and more because it is backed up by the thousands of Americans who can and do recommend the JUNIOR ARMY & NAVY STORES from personal experience.

We understand and cater particularly for military requirements so that it is not surprising that the special need of the writer of the letter quoted above, has been anticipated. We have a section attached to the Advertising Department prepared to act personally for any and every man on Active Service with the Allies. We call this section the PERSONAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT and it lives up to its name. You may write us as personally as you would to a friend and we will shop for you as personally as if we were buying for ourselves. A booklet would not answer nearly so well, but our Christmas List is now ready and will be gladly forwarded on request. Little gifts for the friends at home are therefore best sent through the PERSONAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT of the JUNIOR ARMY & NAVY STORES who will pack and dispatch them through the post with painstaking care.

For the goods you require for your personal use you cannot do better than send to us, for your own Military Post will deliver our packages wherever you may be. Our Military Equipment Booklet will give you full knowledge of our prices. Write for it and at the same time mention your favorite American Magazine so that we may send you a current copy as a compliment.

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FINAL IN FLANDERS NOT LIKE ARGONNE

Forest Fighters Refer Inquirers to Record North of Verdun

POWDER RIVER IN FRONT

Stream a Mile Wide and an Inch Deep Brought to Attention of Prussian General

When the last job in Flanders was given one American division—just to capture Audenarde and vicinity and, later, three kilometers of Spitaalsboschen (a wood, that's all), they romped into the thing with a shrug of the shoulders and the air of doing a setting-up exercise. And they refuse to talk about it.

They refer you instead to the Argonne. Their record there is known. Green from training camps, never having heard the scream of shell, they fought through forest undergrowth thick with machine guns and held by the Kaiser's best—through seven kilometers of it in one day. That night the First Prussian Guard, drawing off with a dull headache, had the hazy impression that America's greatest metropolis was not New York, as had been supposed, but a certain Powder River. For that was the Yanks' war cry—"Powder River." And as they went up and over, they added with a whoop, "Let 'er buck!" The insinuation that this slogan was invented by a real estate man is untrue. It was the chance answer of a small boy at the head of the column, when he was asked what place the division had reached on a training hike. From that evening, through America, to France, to Belgium, the members of this outfit told the folks back home they were stationed at "Powder River." One way of putting it over on the censor.

"Mile Wide and an Inch Deep"

"Powder River a mile wide and an inch deep," means the 91st Division. Its members come mainly from California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Montana—and then add California again, because half are from that one State.

Spitaalsboschen is a section of countryside with scattered groves, patches of farms, and a sprinkling of squatly farm buildings. It was held by machine gun nests cleverly placed. These the Yanks discovered, were to be found generally in three locations; at crossroads, behind hay stacks and in house roofs. Often the guns were so close together that, in flanking one, the Yanks would run into a neighboring one not noticed.

Boche had humped well. His haystack fortress consisted of a semi-circular trench behind and partly under the stack in which the several occupants could move to the flanks to observe and retire to the center to man the gun in the middle of the stack itself. The straw afforded good protection.

The house roof position was held as a rule by merely one soldier, sometimes a boy, while another would be on the lookout to give directions. The gun was anchored, aimed at a set vantage point, its nose in position where one tile had been removed from the roof. These positions were almost impossible of detection.

Three Kilometers of Nests
Nevertheless, it took the Yanks only one day to mop up three kilometers worth of these nests, and in the doing of it they had inflicted casualties heavier than they suffered.

It is a story of individual initiative backed up by good co-ordination. Private Thomas Hall, an intelligence man, with a comrade, for example, captured 12 men and two guns, being under shell fire most of the time. Another private, named Kleithook—good name for a soldier fighting in Belgium—dealt with two men, captured eight, a lieutenant, and important papers.

The Yanks had found themselves in a snafu road when they noticed this enemy squad marching in their direction on another parallel road. They could see the iron hats moving along the skyline. Increasing their pace, they reached the cross roads first.

"Then we just jumped out with our bayonets," says Kleithook.

Then there is the story of the M. P. corporal who was among the first of the Infantrymen to enter Audenarde, and who whistles away the time by taking pot shots at German machine gunners with a rifle which he "just happened to pick up somewhere."

And there is the incident of the 100 members of a balloon company who having no duties of their own for 36 hours, became stretcher bearers. And a truck driver, Eddie Heckinger (who, by the way, used to play baseball for Memphis), happening to see a Boche plane light in a field near him, overtook the visitor in his old time three-base sprinting form and made two German officers prisoners.

Lots of Target Practice
Everyone, it seems, got as much moving target practice on the side as possible. Sergeant Fox of a headquarters company is one of the most famous of the snipe shooters—at machine gunners. His fire was so rapid and so effective on one occasion in the Argonne that the Germans began to see double and honored him with a private barrage. So fast there is no other record of such a distinction for one man.

Privates Burre and Vavasis of the Intelligence section also gained fame when they got away with the whole crew of a 77, picking them off one by one.

This sort of wild game stalking was the steady recreation of the Engineer, Captain Leavell. Once, however, the game proved larger than he had expected. While on reconnaissance duty, carrying his rifle as was his habit, he noticed a machine gun nest. He had taken two shots and just at the trigger square period of the third when there was a terrific screech overhead.

A branch and an armful of leaves, clipped off his protecting tree, fell over him. Turning, he saw that from a range of some 700 yards a 77 had opened fire on him. He could see the crew moving about in a small woods.

Forgetting his snipe shooting he turned his attention to this bigger game. They let him have another and then another. A rifle against a cannon. But the duel was a bit unfair; and after ten minutes or so the captain decided to withdraw.

Late one night Major Stanley Berry, once a football fame, now of the Medical Corps, came back to headquarters. His fellow officers looked at him in surprise. For he was covered with dirt and mud. His tin hat, sagging over one ear, would never have passed one of his own inspections. Medical majors do not generally look like that.

"Yes, rather faded," he admitted, apologetically. "You see 30 buck privates and I have been building a bridge."

169,000 HORSES WORK FOR A.E.F.

Total of Million and Half Helped Allies to Win in France

GASOLINE FOR EVERYTHING

Animals, Worth Many Times Value in States, Go Round of Hospitals Like Rest of Us

After the battle of Verdun, in which the French held their lines against the desperate and protected onslaughts of the German Crown Prince with troops and munitions piled forward almost wholly by automobile transport, some one called this a gasoline war.

The term stuck. The wonders of modern army transport, the quickness with which large bodies of men and huge quantities of supplies are moved have become commonplace. The automobile does it. So it is regarded and so it has been accepted. The horse hasn't figured much in the calculations.

Now, however, steps forward the Billets and Remounts Division of G-1, which is charged with the responsibility of equipping and supplying the A.E.F. with animals for draft and riding. The horse has won more victories than he has hats on his top knot for, say they, no victory could have been attained, no push could have succeeded, unless the horse was on the job to pull the guns forward, to take up the rations, the water, the ammunition through mud where trucks could not go, or over shell-swept ground equally impassable for the gasoline-propelled vehicle.

There are 1,500,000 horses and mules doing their bit for the Allied cause in France now. Approximately half of them are in the artillery service. Practically all of the field artillery of all the Allied armies below the six-inch gun is horse-drawn. The other half is working at a multitude of duties, most of which have taken them under fire at the front.

It is the horse which takes the ration cart forward over the shell-swept, shell-pitted roads to the men in the line. It is the horse which likewise takes forward the water. It is the horse, too, which transports most of the small arms ammunition and some of the artillery shells, and it is the horse who does this when conditions are the hardest and the weather the worst. With the coming of winter, with its snow, its cold and its mud, the horse just begins his work in earnest. Then he carries on while the automobile seeks firmer, safer paths behind.

Total at 210,000 at Front

The American Army now has 169,000 horses and mules on active duty. This is what is left, fit for service at present, of a total of 210,000 horses and mules put into service by the Army. The rest were killed, were wounded, or became sick, and are being treated in hospitals.

Owing to the scarcity of ocean transport facilities, the value of an army horse in Europe is almost incalculable. His cash value is several times what it is in the States. For that reason, extraordinary means are employed for conserving the present supply. A mobile veterinary hospital is attached to each army corps. This receives all sick and wounded horses which there is a possibility of saving. If the case is a serious one, the animals are sent to base hospitals, either French or American.

One of the largest veterinary hospitals in France is operated by the American Army. It will accommodate 3,000 animals. A horse goes the cycle of the hospitals about the same way a soldier does and, when he is fit, is returned to service.

Some Do's and Some Don'ts
With all this careful treatment, however, the wastage of horses is high. Some of this is attributed to improper care. There are cases where horses have been allowed to starve to death. To counteract this carelessness, the Billets and Remounts Division has issued this list of do's and don'ts to drivers:

Do not quarrel with your horse, so that you will know when he is fit. Treat him kindly and he will trust you. Always carry one day's feed of grain. Have a water bucket as a part of your equipment.

If out of feed, cut or pull grass. Dead grass is better than none at all. If there is no grass, cut bushes or shrubbery. If you have no water bucket, use your helmet.

When mounted, if you know your horse, you should know when he needs a rest. If you dismount and feed him, you will readily see how much it refreshes him.

Never lose an opportunity to put your horse under shelter at night. If you have no cover, improvise it. A grain sack is quite a protection from rain or cold.

Do not feed, cut or pull grass. Dead grass is better than none at all. If there is no grass, cut bushes or shrubbery. If you have no water bucket, use your helmet.

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TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES:

The mission entrusted to us by our country has not been ended by the armistice that is now in operation; and the same devotion to duty and sincere effort to attain efficiency which have marked your participation in the actual conflict are still demanded of you.

It is the desire of our government to return us to our homes at the earliest possible moment, and every effort will be made to accomplish that purpose. It will be as difficult, however, to effect our return to America as it was to bring us to Europe; and any lack of enthusiasm in the tasks still to be accomplished will surely serve to postpone the hour of our departure for the United States.

I trust that each of you will continue to maintain the high standard of efficiency and conduct that has characterized your service in the past; and I expect every officer and soldier to undertake, with the same fine spirit they have always exhibited, the duties yet to be performed before the mission of these forces is successfully completed.

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING, General U. S. Army.
G.O. 211, France, Nov. 20, 1918.

BIG S.O.S. WAREHOUSE FEEDS 400,000 MEN

Raw Material for Mess Kits Rushed to Argonne Fight

Life is just a rapid succession of canned fish, cheese, bacon, flour, oatmeal, cornmeal, beans, rice and all the other things that go to make up the menu of the American soldier in France, for the Quartermaster boys at the large American warehouses in the S.O.S.

It was the duty of the men at one particular warehouse to keep a large section of the troops at the late front supplied with all necessities. Sometimes the number of troops supplied from this warehouse unit alone would run as high as 400,000. During the Argonne attack the work required long hours—15 and 16 a day.

Some idea of the amount of food-stuffs sent out from this warehouse unit may be gained from the following average day's shipment: 56,000 cans canned fish, 17,500 lbs. cheese, 168,000 lbs. bacon, 376,000 lbs. flour, 12,000 lbs. oatmeal, 12,000 lbs. cornmeal, 2,000 lbs. baking powder, 40,000 lbs. beans, 45,000 lbs. rice, 15,000 lbs. hominy, 50,000 cans tomatoes, 21,000 cans jam, 22,500 lbs. prunes, 11,250 lbs. evaporated apples, 5,625 lbs. evaporated peaches, 4,000 gallons syrup, 100,000 lbs. sugar, 37,500 pint cans evaporated milk, 1,000 gallons vinegar, 1,000 gallons pickles, 24,000 lbs. salt, 15,265 lbs. of butter, 420 bottles lemon extract, 420 bottles vanilla extract, 2,388,000 cigarettes, 34,500 small bags tobacco, 42,000 cans smoking tobacco, 1,500 lbs. chewing tobacco, 10,000 rolls toilet paper, 24,000 lbs. issue soap, 150,000 cakes soap, 96,000 boxes matches, 175 cases of cigars, 66,000 lbs. dehydrated potatoes, 73,500 lbs. canned roast beef, 94,000 2-lb. cans corned beef hash.

FRENCH M.P.'S CAN HOLD YANK AWOL'S

American Guardians Also Authorized to Arrest Poilu Absentees

American soldiers who have deserted or are AWOL may be arrested by French military police or gendarmes under a new reciprocal agreement by which American M.P.'s are also authorized to arrest deserters or absentees from the French army.

The agreement also provides that the French military police may arrest an American soldier who is guilty of misconduct or commits an offense against French law or regulations, and American M.P.'s are given the right to arrest French soldiers under similar circumstances.

Lieutenant: Fasten that button. Private: Which button, sir?

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The documents particularly to be looked out for are parish registers, which, together with whatever may remain of the files belonging to the notaries public, fiscal agents and in general to all public and state officers, are to be put in a place of safety.

Local commanders are to report all finds of documents to the nearest French provost or liaison officer serving with their units, and to request him to take charge of them under such instructions as may be given by the French military command.

HOT HOUSE FARMERS TO WORK IN WINTER

Gas Patients Have Temperature Taken After Baseball Game

Old Israel Putnam left his plow in the field to do a little harvesting with the sword, but the record of many American soldiers, convalescing at one of our base hospitals, has been just the opposite.

From the pleasant occupation of making one German grow where two grew before they have gone to that of making two beans grow where one grew before.

Vegetable gardening and working on French farms has proven highly successful at this particular base hospital in giving the wounded a new hold on life. So successful has it been, in fact, that a large hot house has just been finished so that the men may continue their work during the winter.

At this base hospital a ten acre vegetable garden furnished all of the fresh green vegetables for the patients, numbering over four thousand. These vegetables were mostly American varieties, many of them unknown in France.

Besides working in the garden, men have been loaned out to work on adjoining French farms through arrangements made with the French authorities. For this purpose the men are divided into squads of 15 each under the command of a non-commissioned officer.

Baseball for gas patients has achieved most satisfactory results at this same base hospital. After a man has made a long hit and run around the bases or pitched five innings of a close game his temperature is taken.

Pyrene

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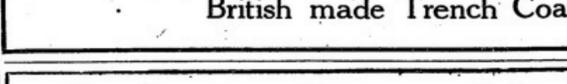
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We're fighters at the source
I wish that I were with you,
For here's the honest truth
Instead of just a rattle,
I'd rather be stoosh.

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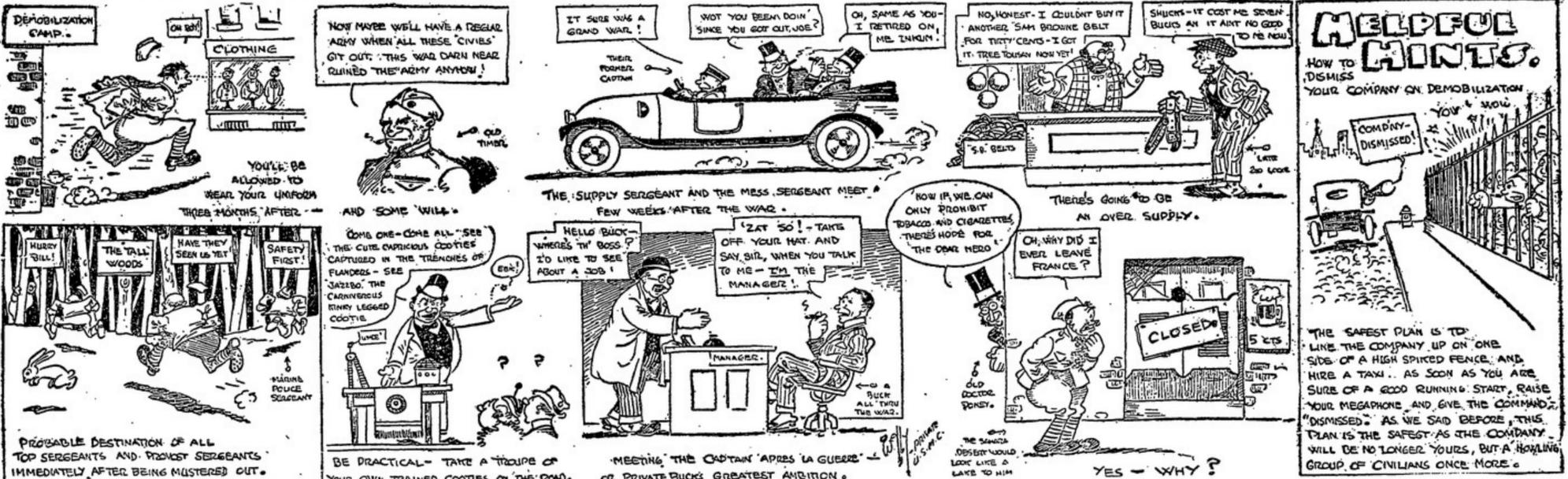
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APRES LA GUERRE

-By WALLGREN



CANTIGNY FIRST REAL TEST OF AMERICAN ARMY

Continued from Page 1
 160 men; better troops and larger companies than the average in the German army at the time.

Cantigny's Strategic Importance
 Difficult though the American position was to hold, it soon became evident that merely holding it would not suffice. The village of Cantigny, strongly organized and defended by the enemy, was on rising ground, affording admirably observation points overlooking the American lines and rear areas toward Amiens and Breteuil, and, moreover, presenting an excellent jumping-off place for a further great assault if the Germans should determine to resume their advance toward the coast. To safeguard the position and to place the line favorably for Allied counter-offensive, if the chance for one should come, it was necessary that Cantigny should be taken and held. Preparations for the operation were begun at once.

The troops detailed to make the attack were the 28th Infantry, Colonel Ely; one battalion of the 28th Infantry, Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., for support, and detachments of French tanks and flame throwers. A section of terrain behind the American lines very similar in natural features to that occupied by Cantigny and its defenses was selected for maneuvering, and trenches in replica of the German ones were dug upon it. Sand tables showing the topography, woods, lines of change of the barrage, objectives, strong points, and all houses in Cantigny which might be expected to be organized as machine gun nests were prepared and minutely studied. Exact and detailed orders were prepared by the staff and the Artillery arranged accurate time tables for the preliminary bombardment and the rolling barrage.

Three Days of Rehearsal
 For three successive days the troops which were to participate in the assault, rehearsed it in detail upon the selected terrain, until every officer and man knew perfectly the part which he was to perform, the route by which he was to advance, and the objective which he was to reach. This preliminary training being completed, every soldier, together with one other company officer and two non-commissioned officers, made a daylight reconnaissance to study the sector and select objects upon which to march when the assault should go off.

At length, after every conceivable preparation had been made and every precaution taken to insure success came the momentous night of May 27-28. Probably the troops did not yet know it, but on that very morning had occurred an event which was to give to their own comparatively small undertaking even greater moral significance than it would otherwise have possessed. That morning the Germans had gone over the top along the Chemin des Dames in the last of their successful post-offensives; an offensive so successful at the beginning that it was perhaps more disquieting than any of those which had preceded it, carrying the enemy's lines down to the Marne at Chateau-Thierry and seeming for a time to threaten Paris with imminent attack. In the next day's news to a dismayed world, telling of the armies of the German Crown Prince striding southward across the Vesle, the electric flying success of the 1st American Division at Cantigny was the only bright spot; but it was a spot of exceeding brightness.

Over the Top
 Zero hour was set for 5:30 a.m., May 28. The designated Infantry units entrusted for the front lines at 12:30 a.m. and at 3 a.m. they were in position in their jumping-off trenches. Twelve French tanks and the French flame throwers were in position, the squadron of French airplanes detailed to make observations was ready to perform its part of the complicated task, and a detachment of United States Engineers was on hand for pioneer work. About 250 pieces of artillery, American and French, ranging in caliber from 75mm. to 150mm., stood prepared to open the bombardment at the appointed second.

Each Infantryman carried a shelter half, his rifle with 220 rounds of ammunition, 2 hand grenades, 1 rifle grenade, 1 Bengal flare, 4 sand bags, 3 days' ration, 2 canteens of water and either a pick or shovel. At 4:57 a.m. every unit was in position and every arrangement completed. The night was calm and starlit, admirably suited to the work in hand. Promptly at zero hour, 5:30 a.m., the Artillery bombardment began with a roar and the hail of missiles crashed down upon the German positions. The night began to crumble and fly into splinters. The terrific fire paralyzed the Germans and when, at 6:30 a.m., the bombardment was suddenly pulled back to the initial line of the barrage and the Infantry went over, advancing at the rate of 100 meters every two minutes and following the barrage at a distance of 50 meters, the enemy was so bewildered that he could not offer effective resistance. Mastered by the bayonets of the American Infantry and terrified by the tanks and flame throwers, the Germans surrendered in clusters, those who

attempted to fight being shot down or captured as the rush of assaulting troops mopped up the town and its covering trenches. In an incredibly short time the objective line beyond Cantigny had been reached, with remarkably few losses.

By now came the far more difficult task of consolidating and holding the captured positions. The German counter-artillery fire had come down promptly, and it was withering. It was necessary promptly to make the new line secure against the counter attack which was certain to be launched very shortly.

Consolidating the Positions
 First, a line of shell holes was consolidated and, with the help of the Engineers, connected with hasty, shallow trenches, capable of being defended mainly with automatic rifles. Under a galling artillery barrage and a constant hail of machine gun and rifle fire the men then wired these positions in front, while the third wave of the assault, close behind, was busy, unconsolidated as difficult conditions, in consolidating three strong points immediately behind the front line; one in the woods 200 meters east of the smoking ruins of Cantigny one in the woods to the north-east of it and one in the cemetery north of the town. Each strong point was garrisoned by one platoon of Infantry provided with automatic rifles.

Under cover of a vigorous machine gun barrage in which one captured German machine gun was participating, the Americans awaited the German reaction. For two hours after the capture of Cantigny the enemy's artillery fire continued with unabated intensity, in spite of the powerful response which the American and French guns were making to it. Telephone wires all along the American front were constantly cut, and it was during this period that one young American sergeant earned from the Germans the nickname of "the black snake of Cantigny" because of his success in wriggling over the top to repair cut wires.

Though they had lost their front line in the overwhelming rush of the American attack, the Germans were confident of their ability to retake it. Indeed, two German captains who had been taken and turned over to an American officer, upon finding himself held prisoner for a time in the front line, had the assurance to remark:

The First Counter Attack
 "If you expect to keep me much longer, you had better send me to the rear; my men will retake this place within two hours."

True to expectations, just two hours after the capture of the town, the enemy's counter-attack was seen coming over from his reserve trenches in Lalval Woods, protected by a barrage whose accuracy was carefully checked by experienced German aviators flying overhead. The attack fell upon the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 28th Infantry. But, gallantly though they advanced, the enemy made the error of following the barrage at a distance of about 200 meters instead of 50 meters. The artillery fire passed over the American front line and gave the Infantry a chance to get into action before the assaulting line was upon them. Waiting until the latter was within 100 yards, the Americans opened fire with one burst of flame, and in a moment the Germans were fleeing toward Framcourt Wood, leaving upon the ground not less than 500 killed and wounded.

But, though the attack was thus decisively repulsed, it was only the first of six successive counter-attacks which were launched within the next 48 hours. As each was repulsed, the enemy became more exasperated, more desperate in his efforts to retake the lost positions.

Repulsing Germany's Best
 It was not only that they were of value to him in themselves; the accumulating evidence of the dash and doggedness of the American troops as they continued to maintain themselves triumphantly against the utmost efforts that their adversaries could make was giving the lie so plainly to the German thesis that the American troops were no good and never could be made good; that it was impossible for the American effort ever to become a decisive factor in the war, that the enemy dared not let them retain their advantage. If they did retain it, the news was sure to leak out to the German army and people and to strike a chill of foreboding to their hearts as they thought of the millions of other equally sturdy Americans who were on their way to France, in fact or potentially. So, for two harrowing days the enemy continued to smother Cantigny in shell fire and gas and to hurl the best troops he could gather upon the stubborn American line. But, from colonels to privates, the men who had come 3,500 miles across the sea to fight for human freedom and their own outraged rights upon a foreign soil stood firmly to their task, and it was here that such men as Lieut.-Col. Maxey, who, mortally wounded, continued to direct the movements of his men until he died; Corp. Robert Finnigan, who, also mortally wounded, concealed the fact and en-

couraged his squad and fired his automatic until exhausted from loss of blood, and Lieut. Clarence Drumm, who walked up and down the lines to encourage his men under the terrific fire until he was struck by a shell, gave to their own names the immortality of heroism and to American history fresh examples of the valor of the race to place beside those of Lexington, the Alamo and the Wilderness.

The Lesson of Cantigny
 At length, after 48 hours of night-mare, the German attempts relaxed. Convinced by the loss of about 800 men killed, 500 wounded and 255 prisoners captured, and the loss of several pieces of light and heavy caliber artillery, many machine guns and rifles and a great quantity of ammunition and material that no sacrifice would recover their lost positions, and that the moral effect of the situation upon their own troops and people must be discounted by other means, if possible, the Germans settled back into their new lines, which they continued to hold until finally forced from them by the great Allied counter-offensive of mid-July. Opposite to them, the 1st Division also remained on the ground its arms had won until the night of July 8-9, when it was at last relieved by French troops and went back for a few brief days of rest before going into a sector where it was to win for itself fresh and even greater laurels on the field of the Marne salient, between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry.

But at Cantigny it had taught to the world the significant lesson that the American soldier was fully equal to the soldier of any other nation on the field of battle. Who can estimate the extent of the subtle influence which this proof exerted upon the gigantic armies locked

in battle along the Western front, heartening the warriors of the Allies, dismaying those of the Central Powers, as they struggled literally for the mastery of the world upon the fields of the Marne and Picardy and Flanders through the weeks of June and July, 1918—perhaps the most momentous weeks in all history?

[This is the first of a series of articles designed to tell the A.E.F., concisely, clearly, dispassionately, and accurately the part it played in bringing about the common victory over the German Empire and its allies. The second article, dealing with the American effort at Chateau-Thierry, will appear in an early issue of THE STARS AND STRIPES.—EDITOR.]

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 If you guess the price too high, the balance will be returned to you, if you guess low, a bill will be sent for the rest.

TRAFFIC MEN ALL READY
 Thirty officers and men of the Transportation Department who had made a special study of the German language for four months have established a headquarters at Nancy to conduct the first steps toward taking over from the German government 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 freight cars as provided for by the armistice agreement.

Although many of the Transportation men picked for this service have long been able to speak German fluently, some of them were chosen after spending hours daily in learning the language in anticipation of the collapse of the German government.

Their work will consist largely of making appraisements of the rolling stock according to the needs for the reconstruction work which the Allies are starting.

AS IT IS WRITTEN
 First Casual Company Top: That new man must be a hell of a bad actor.
 Second Casual Company Top: Yes, he's only marked "Good" on his service record.

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 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. The Christian Science Monitor, other publications of the Society, the Bible and the Text Book of Christian Science, "Science and Health" with "Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, will be furnished free by the Committee to any Soldier or Sailor of the Allied Armies upon request. 3 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

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Good Teeth—Good Health

THE WAY THE SIGNAL CORPS DID IT



U.S. Army Official Photograph

50,000 INQUIRERS GIVEN PROPER STEER

Soldiers' Service Department Averages 1,500 Letters a Week

ARMY'S WAGERS SETTLED

Poker, Chevrons, Naturalization, Wives and Earthquakes All Asked About

The Soldiers' Service Department of THE STARS AND STRIPES established a record for itself last Saturday when 500 letters from members of the A.E.F. were placed in its hands. And while this brief summary of its work is the first occasion on which even the fact of its existence has been made known to the Army, still the Soldiers' Service Department has been receiving, for the past four months, an average of 1,500 letters every week. It has sent out something over 50,000 letters in eight months, written mostly by a man named Smith.

Just as Hard to Look Up

Here are a few more specific samples, which are just as hard to look up as are those where one answer will fit a thousand different O.D. inquiries: When did the San Francisco earthquake occur? In a game of blackjack, A is dealing—(no need to go on with that one); the general party in charge of the S.S.D. is of course a card sharp—that's the first qualification for the job.

One Big Question Now

There is just about one question that inquirers are concerned over now. It is phrased in a thousand ways, but the whole thousand come down to this: When are we going home? Ask us. We don't know. We are personally interested, too; we don't intend to linger on here with no Army to write about. When the S.S.D. gets a question like that, it answers it to the best of its ability, either by admitting frankly that it doesn't know, or by giving the inquirer the right steer.

CAMERA MAN KILLED, PLATES GIVE UP TALE

Lieut. Estep Photographs Hill Which Quickly Becomes His Grave

DIES IN SIGHT OF SEDAN

Pictures Reveal Drama of Bursting Shells and Crawling Men Above Deadly Valley

In the dark room of a photographic laboratory near Paris this week two sensitized gelatine plates gave up the secret of the last minutes of Lieut. Ralph Estep, who was killed within sight of Sedan after he had faced death almost daily for three months so that millions of people could see through the eye of his camera what modern war is like.

Writes: "Men Crawling"

The dramatic climax was shown in Plates 11 and 12, his last ones, and in his note book the record stands: 11.—Burst—Killed. 12.—Men crawling. The pictures were all taken on a cloudy day and are full of shadows, with little contrast, and 11 shows only the edge of the hill and the huge funnel-shaped shell burst. The word "killed" probably referred to what he had seen happen to the men just ahead of him. Picture No. 12 shows another huge column of flying earth with a line of doughboys dimly silhouetted against the darkness of the valley.

Takes Rifle, Goes With Patrol

He is Corporal Daniel J. Sheehan, and his story is typical of the hazards the camera man takes. Corporal Sheehan and another Signal Corps man went into the St. Mihiel sector after the advancing infantry, and took several reels of pictures before the roads became thick and almost motionless with traffic and an embargo was placed on the movement of everything except men and food and munitions. So, after his automobile had been seized to haul back wounded, and his camera had been salvaged by the Q.M.C., Corporal Sheehan picked up a rifle and started out with a patrol.

back wounded. In addition, there are several photographers who can tell you manifold tales of close-up fighting with the enemy and of prisoners taken at the point of a lens. One thing they'll emphasize, though. That is, it's dangerous to use a movie camera too near the front. It will draw fire. It looks too much like a new-fangled machine gun, and a doughboy can't always stop to inquire delicately who is behind it when he sees a movie machine poked at him from a clump of trees. Many a movie man has faced the danger from doughboy guns which were trained on a supposed machine gun nest which was only a moving picture camera nest.

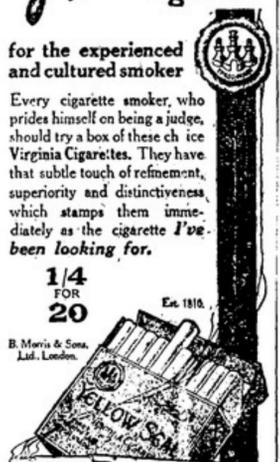
ON THE RIGHT TRAIL

Courier: Where can I find Major Tactics? Third Assistant Adjutant: Never heard of him. What's he in? Courier: Search me. The Army, I suppose.

WILSON

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DOUGHBOYS BUILD TRENCHES IN S.O.S.

Infantrymen Set Record for Cable Laying in Four Day Job

The first anniversary of the establishment of the United States Signal Corps office in Base Section No. 2 came this month. The number of messages handled daily has jumped during the year from three to several thousand, making the office second only to that at Tours.

Some Speedy Doughboys To doughboys stationed at a rest camp near the credit for making one of the quickest wire-laying jobs on record. At the time the telephone exchange was moved from its former location to the new headquarters it was necessary to install 100 circuits between the new building and the French Exchange, a distance of nearly a mile, through the busiest part of the business district.

BORDEAUX RELENTS, AND YANKS GET FED

Rolling Kitchens Finally Allowed to Clutter Classic Streets

All the traditions of the city of Bordeaux, from the time of the Roman conquest down, were broken the other day in order that a detachment of doughboys might be served with hot dinners while they were employed in work on an electric cable in the heart of the city.

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