

CHATEAU-THIERRY FIRST GREAT TEST OF YANK AND BOCHE

Americans Sent to Meet Foe at Apex of Thrust for Paris

2ND AND 3RD IN BIG FIGHT

Villages of Belleau, Boursches and Vaux Write Themselves In Our History

From a strength reckoned by the Allies at about 80,000 men on the front between Coucy-le-Chateau and Reims on the evening of May 20, 1918, to a strength which they soon knew to be at least 145,000 men on the same front the following morning and over 200,000 on the 28th—such was the surprise effect of superior numbers quickly concentrated which the Germans, owing to their possession of the initiative, were able to inflict upon their opponents in the third of their great offensives of the spring and summer of 1918.

By the break in the Allied line which thus accomplished, particularly along the famous ridge of the Chemin des Dames, the VIIIth German Army, under General von Boehn, operating toward Soissons and to the east and west of it, and the 1st Army, under General F. von Bellow, advancing to the eastward of the VIIIth Army with the left wing of its attack near Reims, were able to pour swiftly southward, forcing back before them the weary and outnumbered French and British divisions, most of which had been sent to this "quiet sector" to recuperate after their desperate fighting in the battles of April and May in Picardy and Flanders. For a few days following the 27th, the situation looked dark enough from the Allied standpoint. The German tidal wave, constantly reinforced by fresh divisions, continued, in spite of stubborn resistance to move southward toward the Marne, overrunning Soissons and Fère-en-Tardenois, leaving the devoted city of Reims in a salient which became daily more difficult to hold, and at last, by tremendous pressure, beginning to spread distinctly toward Paris along the comparatively open and level country between the Marne and the Ourcq rivers.

75 Kilometers from Paris

By the last day of May the advance of the Germans at the nearest point was scarcely 75 kilometers from the French capital and although the speed of their rush had been somewhat slackened by the resistance of the French divisions thrown in against them, they still possessed all the advantages of the initiative and could elect their own points for driving their line ahead anywhere on the 40 kilometers of front between the vicinity of Soissons east of Chateau-Thierry, which constituted the western face of the salient they had created. Although the French army and people, with the gallantry and moral heroism which have characterized them in every previous crisis of their national history, refused to become panic-stricken at this third great onslaught of the enemy within a period of ten weeks, the situation was obviously one of extreme gravity.

The Allied Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Foch, was obliged to keep in hand sufficient reserves to meet any blow which the Germans might strike at other points on the long Western battle front; at the same time he must utilize enough of his available strength to halt the formidable attack actually under way. That his forces were inadequate for such a crisis only adds to the brilliancy of the success with which he met it.

All That We Have Is Yours

Relying once more upon General Pershing's devoted declaration, made on behalf of America during the days of the German offensive in March, that "all that we have is yours; use it as you wish," and with a faith in the valor of the Americans which was the best incentive to their utmost efforts, the Marshal was able to direct the operations in the place of the greatest danger and, therefore, of the greatest honor—to the banks of the Marne near Chateau-Thierry and to the great Paris-Metz national highway where it crosses the rolling hills northwest of that city, there to throw themselves across the apex of the German invasion and bar the road to Paris. The 2nd Division, Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy commanding, was in rest billets at Chaumont-en-Vaux, northwest of Paris, and had just finished its observance of Memorial Day, May 30, when the emergency came for it to move as far as possible and move immediately to the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry. During the ensuing 24 hours the troops were making the tiresome journey, and by the early morning of June 1, most of them had detoured and advanced beyond Montmirail, where they were met by headquarters, established a hamlet some 10 kilometers west of Chateau-Thierry, on the Paris-Metz road.

As they went forward, the news became steadily more disquieting. French troops were fighting a few kilometers to the northeast, but they were badly outnumbered and exhausted by long fighting and marching, and the Germans were pushing on so steadily that it would be necessary for the Americans to establish defensive positions at once.

By dark that evening that work had been, at least, begun. The 9th Infantry was in line at Bonilly, near the Marne southwest of Chateau-Thierry, to Le Thiolet, on the Paris-Metz road, whence the 6th Marines extended to Lucy-le-Boeage and the 23rd Infantry, operating temporarily under the 43rd

COBLENCE ENTERED; MEN OF THIRD ARMY NOW ALONG RHINE

Americans March Into Ancient Citadel "Sort of Casual Like"

GOAL REACHED BY TRAIN

Yanks Attract No More Attention Than if They Were Passing Through Blois

On the afternoon of December 8, 1918, the troops of the Third American Army entered Coblenz. This was the goal of the occupation. The Yankee had reached the Rhine.

Coblenz, the city which the Romans built there where the waters of the Rhine and the Moselle flow together, is the capital and focal point of the American Army of Occupation. As Magency with the French and Cologne with the British, so Coblenz was, by the terms of the armistice, set aside as our bridgehead on the Rhine. For 35 kilometers on either side of it and for 30 kilometers ahead of it, we will patrol and guard its highways and by-ways until further notice—"until the completion of this duty."

Ever since that day in April of last year when America declared war, a good many of us have cheered ourselves along by little day-dreams in which we looked ahead and pictured to ourselves the arrival at the Rhine of victorious troops in olive drab. But it is pretty certain that none of us, even in our most prophetic visions, ever foresaw that that arrival would be made by train and that that train would be driven by Germans.

Double Time—by Request

The troops went forward by train because the fair Rhinecland citadel lay many weary miles ahead of the plodding line of march, and the city was calling them. The city was calling them because the German forces had receded far beyond the Rhine, and it drenched any interregnum in that police power which spells law and order. So by Sunday evening, young Americans with guns stood guard over the Rhine bridges and paced their posts at the busy street corners of Coblenz.

For it was on Sunday that they set forth from Trier. It always is Sunday when the Third American Army begins anything. It was on a Sunday that it began its historic march to Germany. It was on a Sunday that it crossed the resistance of the French divisions which it reached the Rhine.

The West-station in Trier was abustle with activity shortly after dawn, the heavy packed doughboys filing along the tracks to the considerable curiosity of the local American garrison.

The Old Fourth Division

To be more precise, it was the second—Major Fred W. Hockett's—battalion of the 50th Infantry, which was the 4th Division and it therefore honorably secured from the bitter fighting below and above Montfaucon. The German troop train, from the windows of which the doughboys were soon bulging in true American fashion, was on the way to a "40 minutes, 8 periods" train. It was a string of fourth class coaches, each with eight seats-plätze and 12 step-plätze, and it was manned by engineers, firemen and conductors who finally persuaded the train to totter forth from Trier a little before 10 o'clock.

Of course, these were not the first Americans to enter Coblenz. Small detachments—feelers, pathfinders, outposts—always precede the Infantry, but a town is never really entered till the Infantry get there.

Into the Garrison

Probably never in all its stressful history did enemy troops enter it in quite the matter-of-fact manner which marked the American entry last Sunday. There was no band. There were no colors. We're just going in sort of casual like," one of our generals had said the day before, and he was right. The Third American Army eased its way into the Rhine citadel. There is no other word for it.

By 3:30 they were piling out of the train at the edge of the city, and ten minutes later they were swinging through the gate into their garrison. They had attracted about as much attention as an American battalion would attract by marching through the streets of Blois or St. Nazaire.

K. of C. Employment Plan

The same general plan has been adopted by the Knights of Columbus, which organization, on the declaration of the armistice, turned every one of its councils into an informal employment bureau and started committees working or the rounding up of employers and the lining up of jobs, together with the solicitation of the labor unions' help.



"It is now our duty to make good what they offered their lives, their blood to obtain."

SERVICES PLAN TO AID RETURNED MEN IN SECURING JOBS

Y.M., K. of C. and Red Cross Set Machinery in Motion

SPECIAL AID FOR DISABLED

Cooperation of Every Chamber of Commerce in United States Is Promised

No man in the A.E.F. need worry about whether or not there will be a job open for him when he returns home and is demobilized. Already the machinery has been set in motion all over the United States to line up jobs for the returning Yank, and the cooperation of every chamber of commerce in the United States has been solicited and obtained.

In every city and town where a Y.M.C.A. branch is located, appeals have been made to the business men to put the men of the A.E.F. on the preferred list for employment, and to consult the Y's employment bureaus whenever workers are needed. Already 5,000 of these bureaus have been established, and special instructions have been sent out from Y headquarters to every secretary in the United States, urging him to make the finding of employment for returned soldiers his paramount job for the next few months.

To facilitate the plan still further, every homebound American soldier will be given, before he leaves the transport, a card entitling him to full membership privilege in any Y.M.C.A. throughout the country for three months at no cost to himself. If he loses the card, his uniform will answer just as well. At any rate, he is to consider himself free to consult any Y.M.C.A. secretary at any time—either here or in the States—on the chances of his landing a job, and the secretary will make it possible for him to make full use of all the association's means to that end. The Y has also opened special registries for technically qualified men, and has inserted advertisements in the papers of the United States asking for co-operation of employers.

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NO MORE TRANSFERS

No more applications for transfer from one arm of the service to another will be received at G.H.Q. It is stated in Bulletin No. 97, G.H.Q. A cablegram has been received from the War Department prohibiting further transfers of this character.

NEW LEAVE AREAS OPEN IN PYRENEES

Yanks May Take Trip to Spain from Resorts Near Border

Three new leave areas, in a new and utterly "un-American" part of France, the Pyrenees district, will be open to the A.E.F. beginning December 15, and a fourth in the same mountain region will be open January 1. They will accommodate 8,000 men at a time.

The three ready to open are situated at Luchon, six kilometers from the Spanish border, Carrelets and Eaux-Bonnes. Fagnères-Bigorres will open later. All are famous watering places, frequented by royalty and fashion in the days before the war. In each the Y.M.C.A. has taken over a large casino—Carrelets it has leased two—in which French and American concert and vaudeville troupes, French orchestras and American military bands will hold forth for the delectation of the Yank permissionnaires, and where dancing will be the order of every day.

Chance to Visit Spain

Special permission has been granted by the French frontier authorities to allow the Americans on leave, under proper escort, to make short excursions into Spain, so that men who want to be able to brag about the number of countries they have been in can "take on a new one," so to speak. Winter sports and "cuts" are the main features of the Pyrenees district, the advance scouts say. Practically all the famous chefs of the world have come from there, and learned their art there. Two great men who hail from the Pyrenees are Marshals Joffre and Foch. Marshal Foch's birthplace at Tarbes is within easy reach of all four areas, and excursions to the town will be arranged. Another excursion point will be Lourdes, with its famous grotto chapel.

FOR HOME-BOUND OFFICERS

Officers of the A.E.F. returning to the United States will be paid any claims that they may have for mileage by the Disbursing Quartermaster at the base port at which they embark, according to an announcement from the office of the Chief Quartermaster.

ROCHEFORT SOARS TO FIRST HONORS IN RACE OF BASES

Rocheport it is this week. The Vendée port lifted itself up by the bootstraps in the Stevedores' "Race to Berlin" from third in the weekly averages published a week ago to the head of the column. Rouen, which headed last week's line, came in second, and Brest, twice a first-placer, was third. The order in which the nine racing ports stand, as made up at the end of the fifth week of the contest, is:

ROCHEFORT SOARS TO FIRST HONORS IN RACE OF BASES

End of Fifth Week Sees Rouen in Second Place, Brest Third

PORTS WORK BOTH WAYS

Embarkation Centers Get No Credit for Work Done on Westward Bound Ships

Table with 2 columns: Port Name, Points. Rocheport: 131.25, Rouen: 125.25, Brest: 121.25, Marseilles: 123.69, La Pallice: 122.09, Nantes: 116.03, Bordeaux: 92.75, Le Havre: 79.48, St. Nazaire: 76.68.

That makes the ports stand, for the five weeks just past, in this order: Rocheport, Rouen, Marseilles, La Pallice, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Nantes, and St. Nazaire.

At Rouen, where there isn't a single Yank stevedore, the officers and the dock sergeants were a bit up against it at first, rather hesitating to approach the German prisoners who work there on the delicate subject of a race to the Prussian capital.

So they decided to try a little Yankee ingenuity, and by knocking the front off a couple of warehouses enabled the unloading cranes to swing farther inland, so that the Heinies didn't have to do so much toting. Thus fixed, the Heinies were able, without knowing it, to unload and stack more stuff in a day than they ever had before—and without working any harder. And Rouen's figures rose.

Coming and Going at Brest

Again, with the co-operation of the French and British port authorities, permission was gained for the dock sergeants to float down the Seine to Havre, pick up the upcoming ships there, and have things all laid out for the unloading process the moment they docked. This was time saved, and more hatches emptied per day than before. And once more Rouen's figures rose.

PRESIDENT TO BECOME MEMBER OF A.E.F. TODAY; TROOPS A WAIT ARRIVAL

CHRISTMAS AHOY! YANK THOUSANDS SAIL FOR STATES

Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and Brest Ship Many Home During Week

GRADING OF MEN CONTINUES

Disability Boards Examine B and C Men in S.O.S.—Return Not Compulsory

The tide of American troops from the shores of France rose to new heights the past week, and transports bound for those recently anonymous "Atlantic ports" of the United States carried more than 10,000 home-eager Yankees out of Bordeaux and somewhat fewer than 2,000 out of St. Nazaire, Brest, which has been principally concerned the past week with arrangements for receiving President Wilson, also found time to say God-speed to a few boatloads of soldiers.

Wounded men formed the big majority of passengers from all the ports, and reports from the whole S.O.S. told of hospitals rushing details so that as many convalescent soldiers as possible might arrive in the United States in time for Christmas.

Late announcements of units returning to the United States include: On steamship Mercury, clearing St. Nazaire: 548 sick and wounded and the 5th Anti-Aircraft Battery.

On steamship Leviathan, clearing Liverpool: 1,450 sick, wounded, doctors and nurses; small number of casual officers and men.

On steamship Marl, clearing Bassens: 2,221 sick and wounded.

On steamship Martha Washington, clearing Brest: Headquarters Company, 17th Field Artillery; 18th Field Artillery company; 2nd walking artillery company; Henry O. Mallory, clearing Bordeaux; Batteries A and B, 143rd Field Artillery.

On steamship Celtic, clearing Liverpool: Headquarters Company and 3rd Battalion, 81st Pioneer Infantry.

On steamship Zelandia, clearing St. Nazaire: 1st Battery, 43rd C.A.C.; 900 wounded; 20 nurses.

The official Army machinery for handling the thousands of homebound men is now in operation at all the embarkation ports, and embarkation camps at billeting areas are filling with the soldiers who come from the hospitals and classification centers.

New Name for Rest Camps As one feature of the port plans, it has been officially decided that rest camps heretofore set in designated in all orders and other military orders as embarkation centers. In addition to the embarkation centers proper, each port will have an adjacent billeting and camp area to shelter thousands of soldiers.

While 10,000 men were embarking at Bordeaux this week, 14,000 other men—mostly Artillerymen—were arriving preparatory to departure. A chaplain will sail on each homebound transport.

Many regulations governing departing troops have been announced. Officers and men ordered to embark will carry with them only their individual mobile equipment, rifles, pistols, bayonets, etc., also the steel helmet and gas mask.

If You Want to Remain Organizations paid off while in an embarkation area will be paid in French money, but what French money remains in their possession when they receive orders to go aboard the transports will be exchanged for U.S. currency.

CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM FOR CHIEF OF S.O.S.

Maj. Gen. Harbord and Aides Honored for Valor in June Fighting

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Commanding General, S.O.S., was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with palm in the Place de la Gare at Tours Tuesday afternoon. Maj. Gen. Repiquet, commanding the 9th Region of the French Army, presented the decoration to General Harbord in the name of the 6th French Army for valor last June while in command of the 4th Marine Brigade of the 2nd Division at Belleau Wood and Boursches.

Capt. Fielding Robinson, U.S.M.C., and Capt. Richard N. Williams, 2nd, aides to the general, were also decorated with the Croix de Guerre with gold star. The presentation was made during a pouring rain in the midst of a hollow square formed of Marines, French Cavalry and Infantry, and officers and men from S.O.S. headquarters.

Chief Executive Will Be Accorded Fitting Welcome at Brest

REACHES PARIS TOMORROW

Army Envisages Prospect of Entertaining its Head in Territory It Has Conquered

PREPARATION FOR RECEPTION

Arrangements Completed for Greeting Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Lansing and Party

American's Chief Executive, Woodrow Wilson, has entered the political waters of Europe. Latest reports from his ship, the George Washington, assure his landing today at Brest.

Important as this event is to world history, political and military, not to mention the fact that it is the first time a President of the United States ever visited foreign land during his term of office, the President's coming is viewed by nearly 2,000,000 soldiers of the American armies in France as of great personal significance.

In a way they see the possibility of having their Commander-in-Chief visit them on the ground they now occupy—which they won for democracy, after the world's most powerful autocracy had been conquered. To the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces this idea is of paramount importance.

Elaborate arrangements for the reception of the President, Mrs. Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing and others of the presidential party have been carefully planned by the French and American authorities. These are based on the expectation that the President will arrive in Paris at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, on the special train which has been provided for his use.

Whether Friday the 13th was intentionally selected for the President's arrival in France is not known. But it is generally conceded that Friday and Thirteen have each been replete with successes since Mr. Wilson assumed office as President of the United States. With the two combined marking the beginning of the greatest task undertaken during his regime it is accepted by many that he will achieve his every aim in coming to France.

The steamer George Washington, accompanied by the naval convoy, was met at sea by vessels of the American Navy which have been in European waters on war duty. With them were others of the British and French naval forces which put out into the Atlantic to greet America's Chief Executive of the Allied nation. Thus before the President had opportunity to set foot in Europe the first manifestation of his welcome on this side of the water was made by the Allied world.

Proclamation at Brest

According to the schedule officially announced, the President will receive his first ovation on land when he disembarks today at Brest. The mayor of that, one of the oldest of European seaports, had made elaborate plans for the President's reception. Delegations from all parts of France, comprising high Government officials, military and naval, distinguished state officials and civilians, had gathered about the docks hours before the time scheduled for the arrival.

The mayor's proclamation, announcing the coming of President Wilson, had been posted for hours. There was no doubt that President Wilson was coming today, nor were there any who were unprepared to greet and bid him welcome. In his proclamation, the mayor said:

Citizens, Wilson, President of the great republic of the United States, champion of the rights of peoples, he whose insistence upon the principles of justice like that actuating the numberless citizen soldiers of his country, has permitted us to defeat Prussian militarism, is to be greeted here. The universal union of peoples is in the making, after the destruction of the powers of carnage and oppression.

The population of Brest will celebrate in a fitting manner the arrival of President Wilson. All, to whatever party they belong, will adorn their homes with flags and take part in the manifestations of deep esteem and affection which are being prepared.

In Paris Tomorrow

From Brest, the presidential party will be brought by train to Paris, where it is scheduled to arrive tomorrow morning. Plans have been perfected by French and American officials to signalize the President's arrival in the capital in the most striking and impressive manner. The French nation has been making elaborate arrangements for the entertainment of the presidential party. Numerous state dinners, official calls and a gala night at the Grand Opéra have been arranged.

President Wilson will be met at the station by President Poincaré and other members of the French Government. From the time he arrives until the end of his stay in Paris, not a moment has been left without some plan for social and business engagements.

The French League of the Rights of Man decided to send a deputation to Brest to greet the President and to invite members of the league to celebrate his arrival in Paris. This organization will appeal to its affiliated sections throughout France to make known to the public the doctrine of democratic peace which President Wilson exposed to the world.

Holiday in the Capital

All mercantile establishments in Paris have declared Saturday a holiday. The school children also will be out in force. As soon as possible after the Pres-

dent's arrival in Paris, it is probable that he will confer with Colonel E. M. House, who has been his personal representative in Europe, acting for him with the Allied Governments during the war. Mr. House has been busily engaged recently in collecting information which would be of value to the President in his great work here.

To the 32nd Infantry of the 80th Division, comprising troops from Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, has come the honor of escorting the President in Paris.

Arrangements are being made also for the visit of the President to Italy and England. He will be received by the royalty and people of the Italian nation with no less ceremony than awaits him throughout France.

Similar arrangements for the President's visit to England have been proposed. He will make an address in London and another at Oxford.

Y.M.C.A. AND OTHER CANTEENS TO SELL Q.M. STUFF AT COST

Articles Now Found Only in Commissaries Will Be Distributed

FREE HANDOUTS LIMITED

All Agencies Will Cooperate in Joint Committee Under Army Control

The resale at cost, through Y.M.C.A. and other canteens and post exchanges, of articles now obtainable by the American soldier only at commissary stores, and the formation of a joint committee consisting of the chief executives in France of all of the A.E.F.'s auxiliary organizations to work for the fullest possible coordination in meeting the needs, social and otherwise, of the A.E.F., are only two of the important things provided in Bulletin No. 96, just issued from G.H.Q.

The attainment of the maximum cooperation and efficiency of all the auxiliary organizations is the aim of Bulletin 96. Calling attention to G.O. No. 26, issued in 1917, providing that "the Red Cross will provide for the relief work and the Y.M.C.A. for the amusement and recreation of troops," it goes on to specify that the K. of C. and the Salvation Army will participate with the Y.M.C.A. in its prescribed activities, and that the Y.W.C.A. and the Jewish Welfare Board will function through the Y.M.C.A.

The American Library Association, it is stated, will co-operate with all the other organizations to the fullest possible extent and, whenever possible, will put its book service at the disposition of the A.E.F. through the medium of these organizations. It is authorized in addition, however, to supplement this service by lending books to A.E.F. members and units direct, at the request of the military authorities.

To Reach Greatest Number

The work of the welfare organizations will be so distributed as to reach the greatest number of men. Toward this end all plans will be centered. The Q.M. Corps, in supplying its wares for resale through canteens and exchanges, will make it its practical business to maintain an equitable distribution to all Y.M.C.A. sales places. The K. of C. and the Salvation Army will be supplied only in areas not served by the Y.M.C.A., and the Red Cross only for hospitals and in connection with railroad stations. Free distribution is distinctly limited.

"Owing to the heavy demands for transportation," says the bulletin, "as well as obligation to prevent any wasteful use of resources contributed by these societies by the public, it is directed that free distribution by them of food, tobacco and other articles be strictly limited to those situations in which such free distribution will be of real benefit to troops. In general, free distribution may be permitted to troops when ordinary comforts and facilities are not available, as to sick and wounded, to troops in transit or otherwise separated from their usual source of supply."

The joint committee, consisting of the European heads of the A.E.F.'s seven auxiliary organizations, will meet, it is specified, at least once a month at any time and place it may designate, the only provision being that it notify G.H.Q. in time to have an A.E.F. representative present. Each of the organizations, incidentally, will submit to G.H.Q. a monthly financial statement of its operations overseas.

RESCUES FRENCH GIRL

After a spectacular dive from one of the quays at Bordeaux a week ago Thursday, Corporal Carl Soost rescued from drowning Mile. Charlotte Vaudeleine, who had been knocked into the Garonne river by a hoisting crane. With the assistance of Carl Lewis, another American soldier, Corporal Soost brought the girl safely to shore.

It was necessary for the rescuer to dive under the water three times before he finally reached the girl. The work of rescue was rendered more difficult owing to the fact that the tide was out, making a distance of about 20 feet from the top of the quay to the surface of the river.

BAN ON PARIS AND ITALY

This newspaper is in receipt of hundreds of letters from soldiers who ask if they will be permitted to visit Paris before being sent home. Paris leaves or sight-seeing trips for all, or a big fraction, of the A.E.F. are not feasible because of lack of transportation.

For the same reason, soldiers whose parents or other relatives live in Italy or other European countries are being denied permission to visit them before returning to the United States.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT PLANS

A three-day military Inter-Allied Tennis Tournament for soldiers of the Allied Armies who have served at the front or who, if they are not, are over 35 years old, is scheduled to be held in Paris, beginning today. It is to be held under the auspices of the Commission Centrale de Tennis, of the Union des Sociétés Françaises des Sports Athlétiques. There will be championship singles and doubles.

Save for the furnishing of detachments for guard and patrol work, the M.P. Corps is henceforth to be relieved of all matters pertaining to leave areas or leave bureaus, which are in future to be under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, S.O.S.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO STARS AND STRIPES SUBSCRIBERS

Members of the American E.F. on receiving notice of return to the United States, have three options as regards THE STARS AND STRIPES subscription tickets in their possession at such time.

1. The unexpired portion of any ticket will be redeemed for its cash equivalent (25¢ for each attached coupon) on presentation to the Assistant Treasurer of THE STARS AND STRIPES at Base Ports. Requests for refunding may be forwarded through THE STARS AND STRIPES field representatives.
2. The holder of a subscription ticket may have THE STARS AND STRIPES forwarded to him in the States for the unexpired portion of such ticket by writing his American address on the ticket and turning in ticket to the duly accredited field representative of THE STARS AND STRIPES with his unit's A.P.O., or by sending same direct to THE STARS AND STRIPES.
3. The holder of a subscription ticket, or any portion thereof, may designate that the amount of money represented by the unexpired portion of the ticket is to go into a fund for the care of A.E.F. French War Orphans, adopted through THE STARS AND STRIPES, after the American E.F. has left France. To exercise this option, the holder of a ticket should turn same in to a duly accredited field representative of THE STARS AND STRIPES, or direct to the office of THE STARS AND STRIPES, with the words, "For War Orphans' Fund," and his signature written plainly across face of the ticket.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THREE-MONTH EXTENSIONS OF PRESENT SUBSCRIPTIONS TO UNITED STATES ONLY WILL BE ACCEPTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES" AT THE RATE OF FOUR FRANCES, NO DEDUCTIONS BEING MADE FOR COMPANY FUNDS. NO NEW SUBSCRIPTION, HOWEVER, WILL BE RECEIVED, AND DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE A.E.F. WILL BE ON A CASH SALE BASIS.

THE STARS AND STRIPES,
32 Rue Talbot, Paris, France.

SOAP REPLACES MARK AS CONQUERORS ENTER

If the Man from Mars were to visit Rhenish Prussia these days and journey along the serpentine Moselle from the frontier to the Rhine—Trier to Coblenz—he would have to be an unusually keen observer if he were to suspect that the American soldiers he saw were conquering troops, making their victory certain by taking over for a time one of the fairest provinces of the enemy.

When the first week of the occupation was over and the troops were already in Coblenz, the docket at headquarters, set aside for civilian protests, stood absolutely empty. A bouncing young army of considerably more than 200,000 men had spent its first week in undisputed possession of a well-ordered countryside whose sons had lately been at their throats in the Argonne, and there was not a single complaint. Not an instance of disorder or friction. Not a ripple, not a breath.

Surely there was never such another military occupation in the history of that quibbleable institution known as the human race. Under it, the orderly life of the German people has flowed unimpeded, undisturbed. Letters and telegrams have gone to and fro unimpeded. Passenger trains come and go, trolleys trundle on their way, newspapers appear, schools are open. With the Germans it is business as usual, and the Yankee visitors, nonchalantly about their own.

Right at Home in Trier

They had not been in Trier 24 hours before they were completely at home there. They hunted the candy stores and the beer halls, they went to the movies, to the opera, they submitted nervously to the attentions of German barbers, they stared into the neat, brightly lit shop windows all gray with Christmastime cards, and they sauntered along the lamplit streets taking lessons in German from Lena and Gretchen.

The German soldiers whom the Yank meets are in uniform for the excellent reason that otherwise they would catch cold. They have, for the most part, been duly discharged, though some have just come back from the front, sometimes bringing a bit of their property along with them.

Here and there a German artilleryman, having decided that the time had come for him to be demobilized and that it was the least the Quartermaster could do to "furnish this soldier the necessary transportation," would shove his gun into the nearest ditch and drive his horses home. More than one American soldier, a trifle weary of this business of walking from Bar-le-due to Coblenz, has been sorely tempted by the offer of such a pair of nags for a hundred marks.

When the Germans Pass

The returning German soldiers and the Americans pass each other stiffly and eye each other askance. The doughboy is quite willing to leave to the powers that be the question as to whether or not he has any quarrel with the German people, but he has apparently decided for himself that he has no quarrel with the German children, of which Rhenish Prussia seems to have an unlimited output.

As the Third American Army sauntered to the Rhine, it found German children always underfoot, flaxen-haired youngsters on every fence, in every window, on every curb, little boys wearing the red and gray caps of the German soldier and saluting the Americans like a lot of undersized internationalists, little boys and girls who, without waiting for Mr. Hoover to investigate their tummies, demand chocolate on all possible occasions.

The German stores have plenty of candy, but it costs two marks to buy a sack of all-day suckers that wouldn't have cost a nickel back in the States when we used to live there. For chocolate, the enemy infants—or Hunlets, as the doughboys call them—bring helmets and lugers as bribes. If a field kitchen pauses for business by the roadside, if a car halts at a city curb, the children swarm around it like bees around a honey-pot, and always with souvenirs to swap.

Souvenirs Drug on Market

But souvenirs are a drug on the market. That market slumped badly when the receding Germans began to shed their equipment as they went, but the bottom fell out of it when the Americans reached Rhenish Prussia, for here were great warehouses full of gorgeous spiked helmets to be had for the asking. Why, a general's helmet was solemnly exchanged in Trier the other day for one nearly full sack of the makin's.

However, it is neither with marks, of which the value fluctuates wildly, nor with tobacco, nor with sugar (of which the Germans have more than the French), that the greatest bargains can be struck. It is not even with food, though our mess sergeants are acquiring fine stocks of fresh beef, fresh veal and fresh vegetables by swapping flour and bacon for them.

Some of the sergeants have bought quantities of fresh willy by offering good willy for it, because it has been discovered that, among other strange national characteristics, the German people have an overwhelming passion for corned willy.

But not even corned willy is the surest legal tender. It is soap. With a musette bag full of soap, a soldier could travel like a king from one end of Germany to the other. One of those dinky little pieces of issue soap, like those we used to see on Pullman trains, will buy anything.

One of them has bought a pumpkin,

THOUSANDS OF YANKS EN ROUTE FOR HOME

Continued from Page 1

B and C classes have been ordered before disability boards for immediate examination. Such personnel as still remains in B or C class and whom the examining board does not believe will certainly become Class A within two months will be relieved from duties as soon as their services can be spared and sent to an embarkation point. Those reclassified as of Class A will remain on their present duties or be sent forward as replacements. Any Class B or C officer or soldier who makes a written request to remain longer on duty with the A.E.F. may be permitted to do so in the discretion of his commanding officer.

The maximum number of officers of the Regular Army who will be allowed to accompany organizations to the United States will be as follows: Division headquarters, three field officers; brigade headquarters, one general or one field officer; regiment, separate battalions and trains, one field officer.

Nice Job for Somebody

All other Regular Army officers accompanying troops to embarkation points will be ordered to replacement depots as follows: Infantry, Machine Gun and Medical to St. Aignan; Artillery to Le Corneux; Quartermaster to Château du Loir; Signal Corps to Cours Cherey; Engineers to Angers and all other officers to Blois.

Organizations ordered to embarkation points are particularly warned, in the latest instructions, to have all records of both officers and soldiers immediately available at all times; they should not be carried as freight or with baggage. Allowances of baggage will be: Lieutenant-general, 1,500 pounds; major-general, 1,000; brigadier-general, 700; field officers, 400; captain, 200; lieutenant, 150; non-commissioned officers above the grade of corporal, 100; and corporals and privates, 75 pounds. One of the nice little jobs awaiting organizations at the embarkation points is the making out of 12 copies of the organization's passenger lists, to be distributed to all concerned on the way to the transport.

Where to Send Property

Embarkation instructions No. 5, Headquarters S.O.S., give the following rules for the disposition of property not to be carried by organizations on leaving station for return to the United States: Quartermaster and Engineer Property.—Property now in the hands of troops stationed east of a line drawn north and south through Montierchaume to be shipped to Montierchaume. Quartermaster property in the hands of troops stationed in the immediate vicinity of Paris to be delivered to the D.Q.M., Paris. Property in the hands of troops stationed west of this line and north of a line drawn east and west through Montierchaume to be shipped to St. Nazaire. Property in the hands of troops stationed elsewhere to be shipped to St. Nazaire.

Signal Corps and Chemical Warfare Service Property.—Property now in the hands of troops stationed east of a line drawn north and south through Gievres to be shipped to Gievres. Property in the hands of troops stationed west of this line and north of a line drawn east and west through Montierchaume to be shipped to St. Nazaire.

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

INVESTMENTS LIBERTY BONDS
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
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EYE SPECIALISTS AND OPTICIANS
SEND MONEY ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE TO N. QUENTIN, DIRECTOR,
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AMERICAN RED CROSS HOME SERVICE FOR SOLDIERS

This Free Service is at your disposal

Are You Worried?

- About not hearing from home-
- About Family Matters-
- About Business Affairs-
- About Allotments and Allowances-
- About Anything at home you cannot care for yourself-

Home Service has representatives in Your Home Town who will help you. Tell your troubles to the Home Service and stop worrying. The Red Cross will act confidentially and report to you promptly. Talk to the nearest A.R.C. Home Service man, or write to

Home Service Division American Red Cross,
4 Place de la Concorde, Paris, France.

The American Library Association

will mail upon request, to any member of the A.E.F. any book which he may desire (provided it is obtainable) or the best book available upon any subject.

Two books at a time may be drawn in this way. They may be retained for a period of one month and returned postage free.

In asking for books, it is always well to name a second and third choice. Names should be written plainly and care taken to give complete address.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
10 Rue de l'Élysée, Paris

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Pittsburgh U.S.A.

57 Varieties
of Pure Food Products

An American house that has stood for quality and cleanliness in the making of foods and relishes for 50 years, with plants, farms, salting stations and warehouses in various parts of the world

G-4 MAKING HISTORY

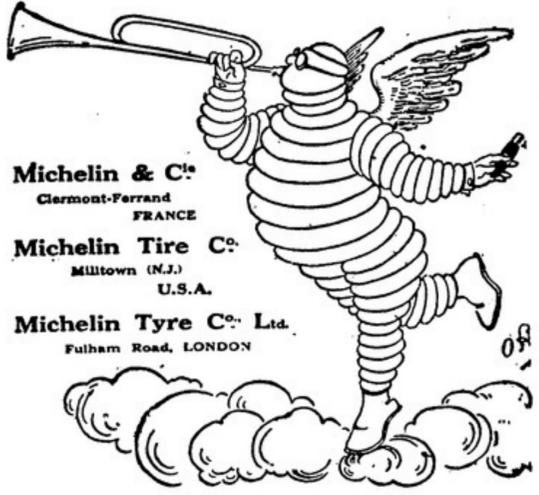
A complete collection of samples of war materials, to be preserved for historic purposes, is being made in the A.E.F. under the general supervision of G-4. Each detachment, corps and service is directly charged with collecting and packing complete samples of the material relating to the work of the department and of making models of articles which are too bulky for shipment to the States.

NUMBERS FOR PORT M.P.'S

M.P.'s in Base Section No. 2 (Bordeaux) are to have numbers just like the copper back home.

The provost marshal at that port has announced that a blue brassard bearing a number if red is to be issued to each member of the force.

LE PNEU MICHELIN
BOIT L'OBSTACLE



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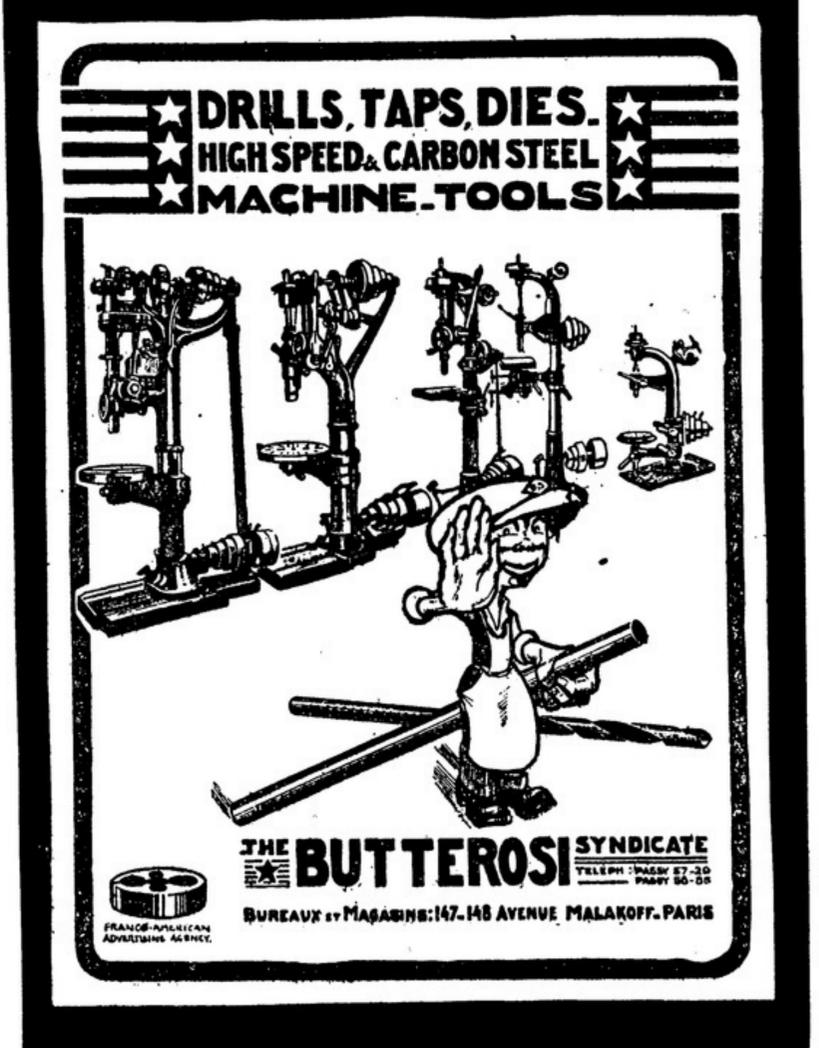
The only English Theater in Paris where English and American comedies are presented by a first-class company of London artists. Every evening at 8:30 the great London Success:

- "The Man Who Stayed at Home"
- This entertaining spy play was also a big draw in New York under the title of:
- "THE WHITE FEATHER"
- Special Matinee Every Thursday at 2:30, when a bright and witty comedy from the company's extensive repertoire will be presented. Seat: may be booked at Y.M.C.A. Information Bureau, 2 Rue Edouard VII; Tel. Cent. 65-32.

In Active Preparation
SHAKESPEARE'S Glorious Comedy:
"TWELFTH NIGHT"

The aim of the Management is to present a series of bright, clean, entertaining plays which will especially appeal to members of the Allied Forces, to whom a cordial welcome is extended.

DRILLS, TAPS, DIES. HIGH SPEED CARBON STEEL MACHINE TOOLS



THE BUTTEROSI SYNDICATE
FRANCE-AMERICAN ADVERTISING AGENCY

BUREAUX in MARSEILLE: 147-148 AVENUE MALAKOFF, PARIS

A.E.F. NOW FATHER TO 2,468 IN XMAS ORPHAN CAMPAIGN

Monday, Last Day for Adoptions, to Find Family Over 3,000

188 MORE FOR S.O.S.; A.S. 50

Generous Units to Be Listed on Honor Roll in Final Accounting and Sum-up

With only three more business days ahead, THE STARS AND STRIPES Christmas War Orphan Campaign...

The S.O.S. was the banner contributor this week, supplementing its record...

Money for the adoption of more than 2,000 orphans has now passed through the S.O.S. Christmas Orphan Campaign...

When the net results of the air Service campaign are gleaned, to the 70 will be added several others taken during previous weeks...

Another was advised that, unless its personnel which flew, or complained because it didn't, assumed the same role and responsibility to 40 more it couldn't expect to amount to much in the ranks of amateur philanthropists...

Biggest Field Takes 60

The aero men apportioned out the number of adoptions expected of each air camp and squadron and then started a campaign which went off with the rush of a 98-cent silk stocking sale...

At this field one company—the 16th Co., 4th Motor Mechanics Regt.—adopted ten. We haven't been able yet to ascertain the strength of this company...

"Although it is our custom to fly high, last week found our pocketbooks so flabby and badly in need of topping off that they could scarcely rise to any elevation. Since then, however, the Q.M. inflated them so far beyond their capacity that we had to valve off 1,500 francs into a nurse balloon to keep from blowing up..."

"We learn that a balloon of this capacity contains sufficient wherewithal to keep three pocketbooks of the French orphan type inflated for one year, so we are sending the nurse bag herewith..."

"The patients of Base Hospital No. 7 made one of the most notable adoptions of the week—or of the whole campaign, as far as that goes..."

Sons Grow to France

"The campaign started in this hospital," wrote the contributors, "in a ward of 50 patients. One of the patients started collecting pennies as a joke. When he had canvassed the ward he had 40 francs. Then the question arose as to what was to be done with the money..."

"The head nurse suggested that we start a 'Buy a Baby' campaign in this ward, and the following day the chief nurse, having heard of the idea, said that if we could collect 1,000 francs she would donate the same amount. A ward canvass was begun immediately. Instead of collecting the mere 1,000 francs, we went over the top the second day of the campaign with 1,325 francs..."

"The patients of Base Hospital No. 7 want two blondes, two brunettes and a colored baby, and we're going to make good on the colored orphan order if we have to go to South Africa, abduct a child, bring it up here and get it naturalized..."

"The Motor Truck and Supply Train organizations are hitting on 10 or 11 cylinders. Senior Chaplain Albert L. Evans, G.L.S.D., at A.P.O. 713 sent out 150 circular letters to 150 different organizations. Reports are that 30 organizations raised the necessary contributions for orphans and that 100 of them will..."

"The Centurion's Band found the orphan idea in direct harmony with the ideals for which they stand and struck into the giving meter immediately..."

To Close Monday Noon As announced two weeks ago, the Christmas orphan campaign will close at noon next Monday, and all the money received thereafter will be held and applied to second year adoptions...

TO THE THIRD ARMY

"As the instruments of a strong, free Government whose purposes toward the people of Germany are beneficent, the Third American Army is taking up its occupation of German soil, according to the terms of G.O. 218, which sets forth the line of conduct for that Army..."

"In view of the extraordinary conditions under which that part of the American Expeditionary Forces which constitutes the Army of Occupation of German territory is serving, the Commander-in-Chief desires to acquaint the officers and men composing it with the expectations which he entertains as to their conduct..."

"You have come not as despoilers or oppressors, but simply as the instruments of a strong, free Government whose purposes toward the people of Germany are beneficent..."

"During our occupation the civil population is under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American Army..."

"It is, therefore, the intention of this order to appeal directly to your pride in your position as representatives of a powerful and righteous nation, with the firm conviction that you will so conduct yourself in your relations with the inhabitants of Germany as will cause them to respect you and the country you are occupying..."

"While you appear among them as a conquering army, you will exhibit no ill will toward the inhabitants..."

"On the other hand, you are warned against conduct unbecoming your position as instruments of military rule..."

"So long as a state of war continues, Germany remains enemy territory, and there must be no intimate personal association with its inhabitants..."

"Such transgressions, should they occur, will be punished with the severest penalties known to our military law..."

"By command of General Pershing: JAMES W. McANDREW, Chief of Staff."

SERVICES PLAN TO AID RETURNED MEN IN SECURING JOBS

Continued from Page 1

consequently have to take up new lines of work. Through this board, every disabled man in the A.E.F. is guaranteed the benefits of any or all of the following services that he may require:

Advice and assistance in selecting a suitable occupation; help in returning to his old occupation if such a course seems advisable; training for a new occupation or for greater proficiency in his old one; permanent employment in a desirable position; follow-up work to protect him from mistakes and give him encouragement.

The board is anxious to get in touch with every disabled man so as to be of all possible help in restoring him to strength and capability for useful service.

To Get Pay While Training

It has provided for courses of instruction designed to fit men for careers, and with the backing of the Government is ready to use all the existing educational facilities of the United States, including the offices, farms and workshops, as well as the schools in that category. Furthermore, while a man is taking one of those vocational courses he will be paid at least \$65 a month, or more, in proportion to his rank, with additional allowances if he has dependents.

The board, which has the entire backing of the Government at Washington, has branches in 15 of the largest cities of the United States, in close touch with employers of all sorts of labor. A letter addressed to its overseas agency, care of the American Red Cross, Room 323, Hotel Regina, Paris, will call forth full information describing the work of the various courses and the general nature of the plan.

next Monday. But such exceptions will be few.

When the final adoptions are in, and the names in the A.E.F.'s family have all been carefully recounted, checked and tabulated, there will be an accounting of some kind—a statement of the exact amount of money received and so forth. Incidentally, there will be many some of the units which especially distinguished themselves for their generosity in the old — — — days before the censor got kind hearted and let us use names and numbers.

Adopted by Christmas

The allotment of children to meet the unexpected rush is proceeding at the Red Cross orphan committee's headquarters at an increased pace. Most of the adoptions will be made by Christmas, and the rest so soon afterward that the recipients of the A.E.F.'s francs will merely think the Santa Claus missed one train and come along on the next.

As to the recently redeemed districts of France where the need is great, and to which the S.O.S. contributions for approximately 1,000 orphans will be devoted, arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily. As stated before, the work will have to be done in conjunction with the French civil authorities. It is expected that the allotting of children in these districts will begin in three or four weeks.

TAKEN THIS WEEK

Table listing various units and their contributions to the Christmas orphan campaign, including units like 12th Aero Squadron, 15th Aero Squadron, etc.

100,000 YANKS AT TIME AWAIT BOATS AT 600 ACRE CAMP

Brest Embarkation Center to Ship Home 10,000 Men a Day

700 BUILDINGS GROUPED

Baths and Real Paper Dollars Have Part in Soldiers Farewell to France

The world's largest rest camp—the jumping-off place in France where 100,000 American soldiers at a time may await embarkation for the United States—will be in full operation next month. It is at Brest, and it has the modest but official title of Pontanezen barracks. It covers 600 acres.

A permanent garrison of 7,000 troops is now occupying the Brest camp, and Brig. Gen. Stanley D. Butler is in command.

The camp's 17 mess halls will feed 5,000 soldiers in 40 minutes. There is a modern American hospital in the camp with beds for 2,000 patients. The plumbing and water works equal those of a big city, with 5 1/2 miles of sewer line and 12 1/2 miles of pipe line for the water supply. There are 20 miles of gravel sidewalk and 20 miles of highway in the camp.

The plan is to have the outward bound troops stay in the camp for about four days, and about 10,000 will be sent out daily when the full quota of ships is running. The procedure outlined for the individual soldier in the camp is as follows:

1,500 Baths an Hour

A thorough bath in the modern bath houses, which accommodate 1,500 men an hour; a complete new clothing outfit; a close physical examination (sick men being held); pay to date in American money; and all foreign money changed; assignment to a demobilization district near the man's own home state.

Extensive plans have been made for the comfort of the men to go home from Brest. They are to receive full garrison rations, and to have all their clothing sterilized in a plant located in Camp 4. Big auditoriums are being built by the Y.M.C.A., with 11 buns and a warehouse, and the Red Cross is to build eight buns itself. An Army theater is to be built there at Government expense.

The camp boasts a quaint souvenir store run by the French that will do a land office business in the last minute souvenir purchases by the men who are waiting for the home boat.

The barracks facilities comprise 700 buildings and 400 tents located on a hill 3 1/2 miles from the city proper. The camp retains an interesting history. The walls of the original barracks, built in 1650, were the very ones that housed Napoleon I, and still remain standing. The natives point out the room in the ancient building on the grounds where, they claim, the to-be Emperor of the French lived while he was a military student.

Le Havre has been having a lot of changes and a lot of readjustment attendant on the embarkation plans for British troops, but is still sawing wood and very much in the same...

Marseilles hasn't forgotten that it led the bunch the first week of the race, and is determined to do it again.

The Nantes gang, which has seen the port take quite a jump in the averages, promises that the jumping-up process isn't going to end there. And so it goes all along the docks.

Under General Orders No. 6 and 38, Enlisted Men in the American E.F. may go to leave areas for 7 days, with board and lodging paid by the Army.

The three areas now open are: SAVOIE—French Alps, lakes, etc. Center: Aix-les-Bains. BRITANNY—Sea Coast. Centers: St. Malo, Dinard, Paramo. AUVERGNE—Mountain Section of interior France. Centers: La Bourboule and Mont Doré.

Entertainment provided by Y.M.C.A.; Other leave areas will be opened soon.

Accommodations secured by application through C.O.'s of units to P.M.G., H.Q., S.O.S.

MEURICE HOTEL and RESTAURANT

228 Rue de Rivoli (Opposite Tuileries Gardens) Restaurant Open to Non-Residents

WHEN YOU GET THAT LEAVE

Under General Orders No. 6 and 38, Enlisted Men in the American E.F. may go to leave areas for 7 days, with board and lodging paid by the Army.

The three areas now open are: SAVOIE—French Alps, lakes, etc. Center: Aix-les-Bains. BRITANNY—Sea Coast. Centers: St. Malo, Dinard, Paramo. AUVERGNE—Mountain Section of interior France. Centers: La Bourboule and Mont Doré.

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Kahn-Tailored Officers' Uniforms To Individual Measure

MADE to fit the inches, ideals and indomitable spirit of America, with its fighting crest up. If our Authorized Representative in your home town has your measurements duplicate orders may be cabled.

KAHN-TAILORING CO. OF INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

FIRST BATCHES OF XMAS MAIL ARRIVE

Two Vessels Bring Across 24,000 Sacks Just for a Starter

The first large batch of Christmas mail has arrived at Bordeaux in two steamers, one making port late last week and the other early this week. The two vessels carried a total of 24,000 sacks of mail. These shipments, according to the postal authorities, are only a starter, and many shipments even larger are expected within the next few days.

Special arrangements have been made at the Bordeaux post office for handling this deluge of Christmas mail, and that office is now one of the most active scenes of operations in the A.E.F.

An additional force of 100 men and two officers have been picked out to assist the regular force of trained men at the docks, and two shifts working day and night have been inaugurated. The mail is first put into the huge post office warehouse as a preliminary to shipping it out to every section of France or Germany where American troops are stationed. A guard stands watch over the mail from the time it is loaded on the hold of the ship until it is loaded on cars and sent out in charge of postal employees.

Plenty of Cars in Sight

In order that there may be no delay in sending out the Christmas mail, the commanding general of the Base has had several conferences on the situation, and a sufficient number of cars has been promised to handle everything that comes in. An American car will hold 1,000 sacks and a French car 300.

Unlabeled mail, which usually constitutes about 10 per cent, comes to the Army Post Office in Bordeaux, where the organization is looked up and the mail then sent to the proper station.

At present there are three sailings a week for the United States, besides the sailings on the French Line, which carries large quantities of American mail. From Base Section No. 2, alone more than 350,000 letters are mailed each day to the people in the States.

The Allies' Victory will soon be met by Mr. LOTTI, who has been mobilized since the beginning of the war to manage our hotel, "THE LOTTI," which has been known since the opening, in 1913, as the "Paris Home" for the best society.

Highest quality for officers. Hand-made in large factory by SAM BROWNE BELTS. Retail price, 40 frs. Special wholesale price, \$6. Favre, 25 Rue Michel-C. Conte, Paris

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS THE WESTERN THEATER OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. The clearest, detailed map in one sheet with colored lines showing the German invasion, the Historical Line where the Armistice was signed, and also the Allied Line of Occupation.

By Prof. G. Darmstadter. SCALE 1:500,000. PRICE, \$50. READY FOR PUBLICATION MAP OF FRANCE. A new and up to date edition, printed in ten colors, showing each department separately, including the territory comprised between the rivers Rhine and Rhone. All the cities and towns are distinctly reproduced in colors, with the distances in kilometers.

On Paper --- Price, 10 Frs. APPLY TO THE Societe Editrice Geographique 31 Rue Lefebvre, PARIS

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 welcomed 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.

Dere Malle - LOVE LETTERS OF A ROOKIE by Edward Streeter. Illustrations by B. B. C. 550,000 copies sold in America Buy a copy in France! price: 3 fr. 50 On sale LIBRAIRIE LAROUSSE, 13-17, rue Montparnasse, PARIS and at all book stores and railways book stands

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT 28 Rue du 4-SEPTEMB. E. PARIS

Special Banking Facilities for American Expeditionary Force Throughout France. Christmas Remittances by Cable or Mail to all Parts of the U. S. A. Deposit Checking Accounts Opened.

Among our many Branches and Correspondents in the principal towns throughout France are the following:

BRANCHES LYONS: 19 Rue de la Republique. MARSEILLES: 11 Rue St. Ferreol. NICE: 1 Rue Gubernatis. BORDEAUX: 8 Rue d'Orleans. (Banque de Bordeaux) LIROGES: Banque de Bordeaux.

CORRESPONDENTS BREST: Sic. Brionne de Credit & de Depots. CHARENTON: Van Berni & Co. LE HAVRE: G. de Havras. NANTES: Sic. Na. cienne de Credit Industriel & de Depots. ROUEN: Comptoir d'Escompte de Rouen. ST. NAZAIRE: C. de St. Nazaire. TOURS: Credit de l'Ouest.

SAVE ME IN SECURING YOUR PAY by instructing Quartermaster on your endorsed Pay Voucher to assign Pay Checks direct to your credit with CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE; we notify you when received.

GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE PARIS

EVERYTHING MORE TASTEFUL AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE

COSTUMES FURS - COATS TROUSSEAUX for Women, Men and Children

DURING THE WHOLE MONTH OF DECEMBER CHRISTMAS PRESENTS INTERPRETERS FOR ALL LANGUAGES

SHAVE WITH A SMILE 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 stropping attachment can be obtained at all A.E.F. and Y.M.C.A. canteens

The Stars and Stripes

The official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces... 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, DECEMBER 13, 1918.

THE PRESIDENT

The A.E.F. will welcome President Wilson on his arrival as its partner and backer in the long scrap now ended, as well as welcoming him formally as its Commander-in-Chief.

This Army has not forgotten how the President said, after St. Mihiel, "The boys have done just what we expected of them," nor how he declared in his message of last week that he was "proud to be the fellow-countryman of such stuff and valor."

The French and the other Allied Governments will welcome and acclaim the President as the official representative of the United States.

REVERSING THE ENGLISH In the old days when Fritz was still dropping over heavy ones and the boys in the line were wearing their gas masks at alert, those boys in the line used to be able to look over their shoulder, figuratively, and, taking the collective S.O.S. in at one broad glance, exclaim: "Pretty soft for you!"

The fact that the S.O.S. had something to say on the subject, apropos of the forcible suppression of their belligerent tendencies and the regrettable military necessity of having to feed and supply an army at the front and usually said it—didn't mitigate the force of the exclamation.

But time—as time does—and the armistice have changed things. The collective S.O.S. now looks up over the top of piles of corned vitt in crates, over desk tops, over the roofs of newly-built warehouses and billets, over charts recording freight handled and the "distance towards Berlin," and, surveying that vast field of klanki which has nothing more to do than drill five hours a day or occupy Germany, murmurs, "Pretty soft for you."

KEEPING THINGS GOING

Last winter, when all outdoors was a sea of mud or sleet or dirty snow, about all the entertainment that the two and three strippers amongst us indulged in consisted in sitting around the old Sibley stove and declaiming that all Gaul was divided into three parts and that we were in the worst.

This winter, with the facilities for entertainment what they are, there should be no place for the gloomfest. We know each other better and each other's capabilities for making a good time. For example, we never realized that Alex could sing until we went out with him on our first pay-day night.

There is no public duty more pressing than that which devolves upon the Alexes and the Joes of this Army who can sing, clog, pull rabbits out of tin derbies, box, wrestle or climb trees to do those things for the delight of those of us who have no such accomplishments—or, rather, think that we haven't.

HELP WANTED—MALE

STENOGRAPHER—Must have reading-writing knowledge of French or Spanish; good salary. DAIRYMAN—Must be familiar with modern methods of scientific dairymaking; good salary and house.

Not many, eh? Well, what are we going to do about it? The Army, with the co-operation of the Y.M.C.A., has already laid the ground-work whereby each of us may, at no cost to himself, measure up to a better job than he had before he left the States.

overseas hats, when we think of how we can translate that knowledge into terms of real coin, and pleasant surroundings, and increased usefulness to our country—well, we'll all be plain darned fools if we don't all make the effort.

BOGUS HEROES

There have been a lot of bogus heroes in America since the Army began dispatching men back to the States for sickness, wounds, training and other reasons. Every soldier who has gone back has been a hero until proved otherwise, and the temptation not to prove themselves otherwise has been too much for some.

There is the case of the Air Service mechanic who went back with heart trouble. His home town newspaper printed his "diary," which recounted several stirring fights over the German lines, all imaginary. The nearest he had been to the front was Issoudun.

There is the case of the sergeant who lectured on the battle of Cantigny for the Fourth Liberty Loan (and sold a lot of bonds, too) until he was found to have spent all his stay in France, barring traveling time, at Le Mans.

And there is the case, just to show how hard it was not to be a hero, of the major who returned and, merely obeying military regulations, refused to be interviewed. As far as he had got toward gunfire and danger was a training school at Langres.

A HAPPY AUGURY It will probably be news to several hundred thousand anxious waiters—not meaning garçons—in the A.E.F. to know that some nine by four by threes have already reached France.

So far as we know, none of these boxes bore the rarely heard legend "Not to be opened until Christmas." They were opened, whether they did or not, and much fruit cake, fudge and other edible matter not found on the Q.M.'s list of subsistence stores immediately set out on its tortuous journey through the canal that divides the Panama and the entire inland waterway system of France—the alimentary.

Those boxes were relatively few in number. But the early arrival of even these few is a happy augury for the speedy delivery of several hundred thousand others of like weight and dimension.

A NEW MASTER OF FICTION

From his safe little retreat on the island of Wieringen in Dutch waters, the ex-Crown Prince of Germany has been giving out interviews, also one abdication. The abdication is satisfying and the interviews interesting for the light they throw on his ex-Highness's mentality.

"Contrary to all statements hitherto made abroad," he says, "I never desired war." This, be it remembered, is the same man who, as heir to the German throne, told Ambassador Gerard that when he became Emperor there would be war. "If only for the fun of it."

"MANNERS MAKYTH MAN" "Who salutes first, the enlisted man or the officer?" is, of course, a foolish question to be asked in Army circles, because everybody learned the answer long ago.

TO MARGUERITE O maiden fair, What raven hair, I cannot tell just what you say, As I do not compris francisque.

THE SECRET OUT Run your eye down the table of contents of Songs for the Fireside, Select Hymns, or All the Latest Hits, and you will find that about everything in them has been ragged or choked to death during these past 17 months in barracks, in billets, on the march, wherever a pair, or several pairs, of O.D. lungs have had the chance to let loose on them.

THE DISGUISE I wonder at the afterwhile, When God takes me away; Will not the only soul return In wind or fog or spray?

The Army's Poets

'T WAS EVER THUS

Quite frequent, in the evenings, after chow is stowed away, And we sit around re-doin' the labor of the day. Most every subject's mentioned from religion to baseball, But the praise of their home State is the one that gets them all.

SOLDIER'S LOVE SONG

Oh, my sweet little maiden, so far away, Do you hear me call at the break of day? Do you hear my voice in the whispering breeze? And my words of love in each move of the trees?

IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT

Everywhere witness and chill, And light fog and grayness, And Private Samarak, sly and adrip, His rifle slant beside him, Sags against the rail.

UNSUNG

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: We of the Engineers (Forestry) have read and enjoyed your excellent journal ever since its entrance into an all-balled-up world, and have noted the achievements of other outfits with just pride, and we have read of the superb fighting qualities of the Yank dough-boy, and we're glad.

PREFERENCE

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: While, of course, it isn't strictly ethical to give out the statement of preferences on individuals' qualification cards, nevertheless, in going over a number of cards one struck me as particularly funny.

ALONG THE RHINE



To Make Sure He Stays Down HELLO, SISTER!

"AND WHERE WAS YOU IN FRANCE?"

It was the year 1928, in a quiet little New England village. The D.A.R.'s and the Sons of Veterans and the Loyalty League were holding a commemoration meeting in the parlors of the County Historical Society.

Next week's Farmington Valley Courier dismissed the speech in one line. The speaker decided that, after all, his law practice would not permit of his running for the State legislature in the fall.

It was the year 1938, in a thriving and bustling American city whose population ran up into six figures. A monster political rally was being held one evening in the big Beechwood auditorium.

Then there is the trouble of repeating sentences over and over before you get the cheery laughing: "Oh yes! I get you, kiddo!" Another thing we girls admire is "Yankee honesty."

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: This is the first time I have come into touch with any other paper than those of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and a little bird, with a wickedly impudent smile, whispered into my ear last night: "Try America!"

Of course we are considerably amused at each other's ways. There are such heaps of things we do, which, these brothers of ours assure us, our American sisters never do! And such heaps of things we do not do, and which they do.

Slum was. A Colonel said We were Roses Born to blush unseen. Shining 'til we get no Medals But we work like hell. We've had a lot of brand new lieutenants. For snappers. We taught them how to saw-mill; and one wept Because we didn't bow down before him.

THE LAMENT OF THE FORESTRY ENGINEERS. You know it's a damn long war? We got two service stripes and all that. But they don't make the grub Any better. Mostly it's Slum, and beans, and Salmon.

What would you give to see That big old Statue There in the bay And all them high buildings Shining white the sun? And to slap your old feet Down on that same Broadway to know? Gee, guy, That would be hard to take. Damn the Germans Anyway.

Pvt. Richard W. Batten, Engrs. (Forestry). PREFERENCE To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: While, of course, it isn't strictly ethical to give out the statement of preferences on individuals' qualification cards, nevertheless, in going over a number of cards one struck me as particularly funny.

Oh, it's great, Mr. Editor! Then the dear boy says: "Like to come out and get some tea, kiddo? You're as if you'd like it. I know a jolly old shop down town."

Back to God's country, old kid!" from the boys. "Back to Blighty, girls!" from us. "All you girls think of is Blighty — and TEA!" they cry. "All you think of is God's country — and maple syrup!" we retort. Laughter.

CHATEAU-THIERRY FIRST GREAT TEST OF YANK AND BOCHE

Continued from Page 1

French Division, continued the line to the Bois de Venilly.

Out in front of this position, which was about 12 kilometers in length and faced toward the northeast, the direction whence the Germans were coming, lay the crests and slopes of a ridge of hills, some of them heavily wooded, descending to the valley of a little creek, the Ru Gobert, along which lay scattered the villages of Bouréches, Belleau, Torcy and Bussières; all names soon to become famous in the annals of the American Army.

On the other side of the creek the hills rose much more steeply and the enemy was already in possession of the village of Bouréches. Further back, sweeping the American positions with a heavy fire.

To the right of the 2nd Division was the 164th French Division, which was holding the southern part of Chateau-Thierry, on the left bank of the Marne. Under the assistance of some troops of the 2nd United States Division, whose superb work here will be described a little further on.

To the left of the 2nd was the 43rd French Division, parts of which were also still clinging to positions in the valley of the Marne. The 15th Infantry, mentioned above, but with the distinct understanding that as soon as the American defensive line should be organized they were to fall back through it from their own indefensible temporary line.

Having felt out this Franco-American front it was strong, the Germans did not attack it in force until June 2, when, pursuing their purpose of pressing on toward Paris, they drove against the line from Montcourt, near the Marne, clear up to Chazy-en-Oreux, five kilometers northwest of the Bois de Venilly, trying to dislodge both the 2nd United States and 43rd French Divisions at once.

But the rest of the combat units of the former were now up, including the 5th Marines and the three regiments of Brig. Gen. William Chamberlain's 2nd Field Artillery Brigade, which were supported by six groups of French field artillery. The enemy was stopped everywhere; on the American front, for the time being, in the valley of the Ru Gobert.

Attack on Junction Point
That night the French outposts retired through the American line, and about dusk of June 4 the Germans made a concentrated attack on Venilly-la-Poterie, at the junction point between the 2nd and 43rd divisions. It was repulsed north of the village. At 10 p.m. they attacked again, and were repulsed, with a loss of about 200 men, by one American battalion, sending only one point, the little Hill 223, from which they were ejected next day by the French.

During the evening they also attacked Hill 142, south of Bussières, but were dispersed by the artillery. The fighting had been violent and more or less confused, and the 2nd Division had suffered losses of between 200 and 300 men, but everywhere the line held, and it is safe to say that the struggle of the night of June 4 marked the tactical end of the German push for Paris in this section, as it was marked at practically the same time a little further east by the repulse inflicted upon the enemy in Chateau-Thierry.

That night the situation all along the front was improved by the relief of the tired 43rd French Division by the 167th Division, on the left of the 2nd, and that of the 164th Division by the 4th Cavalry Division, on the right, while the 2nd itself was strengthened by having its left flank drawn in several kilometers, from the Bois de Venilly to the road between Bussières and Champillon, and by the introduction into the line of the 23rd Infantry. The division front, shortened to about nine kilometers, now stood, from right to left: 3th Infantry, 23rd Infantry, (constituting the 3rd Infantry Brigade, under Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis); 6th Marines, 5th Marines (constituting the 4th Infantry, or Marine Brigade, under Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord).

Third at Chateau-Thierry
In the meantime, scarcely more than five kilometers east of the 2nd Division, in fact, so near that liaison was soon to be established between the two American organizations, troops of the 2nd United States Division were making for themselves in the streets of Chateau-Thierry a name worthy to stand beside that of Berden's Sharpshooters in the streets of Fredericksburg, Va.

The 3rd Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, was stationed in the vicinity of Chateauvillain and La Ferté-sous-Journe, far to the rear, when its orders came on June 21 to march at once to the battle front. Less fortunate than the 2nd Division, it was not from the first to do its fighting as a body. Its instructions, which were carried out practically unmodified by later developments, were that the 5th Infantry Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Fred W. Stuedgen, consisting of the 4th and 7th Infantries, and the 8th Machine Gun Battalion, should be attached to the 6th French Army, commanded by General Degoutte, and assigned to the defense of the passages of the Marne from Chateau-Thierry to Dormans.

The commander of the 4th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Charles Crawford, was given one of his Infantry regiments, the 35th, and half of his Machine Gun Battalion, the 9th, and instructed to hold the crossings of the Marne from Dormans east to Damery, under staff direction of the 10th Colonial Division (General Marchand) of the 5th French Army. The remainder of the 4th Brigade, namely, the 30th Infantry and half of the 9th Machine Gun Battalion, was placed in support of the 5th Brigade, while the divisional Machine Gun Battalion, the 7th, was ordered to march at once, on May 20, for Chateau-Thierry, the rest of the troops starting next day by rail for their destination.

Machine Gunners in Thick of It
As it happened, except for a heavy engagement in the Jaulgonne bend of the Marne, where the enemy was halted north of the river, the intense fighting of most of the divisions was not to come for a time, but the 7th Machine Gun Battalion was in it from the moment it reached the front. With 150 kilometers of weary road march behind it and 36 hours without sleep it plodded into Chateau-Thierry at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st under bursting shells. Before it the tired French troops were struggling with the enemy's advancing infantry in the streets north of the Marne—those streets in which Jean de la Fontaine played as a child and over which have frowned, ever since the year 720, the battlements of the castle of Charles Martel, "the Hammer" that once broke another barbarian invasion of France. Was it a portent?

Hastily finding positions for the guns which enabled them to sweep the main bridge in the center of town and the river banks both up and down stream, the men of the 7th Battalion went into a battle which continued for 96 hours. Time after time the Germans swept

down on the river in determined effort to carry the bridge to the water, and to spread into the open country beyond the Marne.

But like the defenders of Verdun, the American machine gunners set their teeth and said: "They shall not pass," and for the second time in four years they made the Marne the high tide of Hun invasion.

First Lieut. John T. Bissell, with 14 enlisted men of his company, held a position on the north side of the river for 20 hours, and when at last obliged to retire, he advanced in front of the guns of his own battalion beyond the bridge until he could make the gunners stop firing, thus enabling his own detachment, as well as about 300 French troops who were also north of the river, to cross the bridge to safety.

Behind the unbroken barrier maintained by these men and their equally devoted comrades in the French ranks, the Army command was enabled to dispose of other troops of the 164th French and 2nd United States Divisions in strong defensive positions along the Marne on both sides of Chateau-Thierry and to effect, through the 30th Infantry, complete liaison with the 5th Infantry, on the right of the 2nd Division, near Montcourt, west of the river.

Enemy Delays Six Weeks
When the exhausted 7th Battalion was at last relieved at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 4, it marched to the rear knowing that its hard-held positions had been left in strong hands, and that if the Germans were ever to cross the river they would have to smash through whole French divisions and through the two regiments of French troops and two regiments of the American 3rd Division, which, on June 5, were constituted, under General Dickman's command, as the Reserve Group of the 35th Army Corps. It was to be more than six weeks before the enemy would make his final bid for a desperate endeavor; when he did, the dawn of his undoing was at hand.

We may return now to the 2nd Division. It has been said that in the struggle of the night of June 4, between Montcourt and the Bois de Venilly, the German line was broken, definitely stopped. But though it was stopped, probably neither the Germans nor their opponents fully realized it as yet.

The German airplanes were constantly over the American lines, 50 flights being noted on June 5th, when 10 enemy planes were shot down. The German artillery was raking the front and rear areas with a terrible fire of high explosive and shrapnel, and it was only because the Paris-Metz road, the American line of communication and supply back to La Ferté-sous-Journe, was providentially hidden from the enemy's eyes behind the hill crests, that the troops could depend upon a certain supply of food and ammunition.

Germans Angrily at Bay
It was not sufficient that the enemy had been stopped. Now that a firm line of defense was established, it became imperative that he be pushed back from the observation posts and strong points which he had seized on the left side of the Ru Gobert, so that the Americans could dominate at least the valley of that stream.

On June 4 the best information available indicated that the enemy was employing not less than 23 divisions, about 300,000 men, on the whole front of this offensive. Of these, the 167th Division was confronting the 2nd United States. It had tried to smash through the latter, had suffered bloody repulse and was standing angrily at bay. Could they keep it up longer? The line had arrived to find out.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of June 6, in conjunction with the 167th French Division on the left, the 1st and 3rd Divisions of the 5th Marines swept on through the broken woodlands that clothe the hill crests north of Champillon in an assault whose objectives were the edges of these woods and crests looking down into the open valley about Torcy and Bussières.

They were met by an intense machine-gun and rifle fire, but pushed on, and at 7:10 a.m. had obtained all their objectives and were in command of the valley at this point. It was during this advance that, among many other deeds of valor, 1st Lieut. Albert P. Baston, shot through both legs, earned for himself a D.S.C. by refusing to receive treatment until he had seen to it that every man in his platoon was under cover and in a good firing position. The dash of the 167th French Division gained for it like success, and at 7 o'clock it also was firmly established on the rising heights, west of the 5th Marines.

In Command of Valley
But the very fact that the left of the 2nd Division had now advanced made it necessary that the center should be brought up abreast. The direction of Belleau village and Bouréches, accordingly, at 5 p.m., the 5th and 6th Marines and the 23rd Infantry assaulted for an objective line extending along the valley from a point a little distance east of Bussières to the eastern edge of Bouréches.

It was the bitterest struggle that had yet occurred, for the Germans were now thoroughly on the alert and prepared for a desperate resistance. Throughout the night, among the thickets and tumbled boulders of the Bois de Triangle and the Bois de Belleau, the lines surged back and forth in a ferocious conflict as that between the men of Grant and Lee in the Wilderness of Virginia.

Nest after nest of German machine guns was taken in savage hand-to-hand combat, while the ground behind the lines was torn with bursting shells and the night sky was lit by the hectic glare of flares and rockets.

At 8:20 o'clock the next morning, though the left of the line had been able to add little to its great gains of the previous day, the right was in possession of Bouréches and had pushed into the Bois de Belleau as far as the northeastern summit of Hill 181, placing the Marines there on higher ground than the enemy, who still occupied the greater part of this tangled woodland to the north.

far greater than was represented by the tactical value of the more territory involved. And in this vital test the Americans consistently maintained the upper hand; not always and at every point for, as in a bout between two mighty and well-matched wrestlers, so American and German swayed back and forth more than once.

But time after time fiery attacks carried the American front forward greater or less distances, as when the 9th Infantry on June 7 advanced north of the Bois de la Morette at the same time that French troops and Companies E and F of the 30th Infantry, 3rd Division, took the southern slopes of Hill 204 and the village of Monceaux; as on the early morning of June 10, when the Marine Brigade lunged forward 800 meters and carried all the southern half of the Bois de Belleau, and the next morning, when, behind a rolling barrage, it took all the remainder of the woods except a few northward reaching spurs, together with 300 prisoners and 23 machine guns and trench mortars; and as on June 25 when, at last, all of these places were cleared out by a superb advance which did not halt until it was far out in the valley toward Torcy and had netted over 300 more prisoners and 24 more machine guns and automatic rifles.

Similarly, time after time the German attempts to recover lost ground were beaten back. They failed on the night of June 7 and again on that of the 8th to west from the 23rd and the 9th Infantry any part of the ground around Bouréches and north of the Bois de la Morette, from which they had just been expelled, and they failed again, always with sanguinary losses, on the early mornings of June 11, 14 and 15, when their violent assaults on both Bouréches and the Bois de Belleau were hurled back by the combined efforts of Infantry and Marines, despite the devastating preliminary bombardment of German gas and high explosives.

What the Second Met
During these weeks the 2nd Division had opposing it at different times on various parts of its front the following German divisions, wholly or in part: the 167th (which was relieved about June 9); the 237th (relieved about June 11); the 10th (relieved about June 15); the 24th (relieved about June 21); the 5th Guard; the 231st, and the 87th, of which the last was known as "the Aluminum Division."

In the meantime, the only relief engaged in the 2nd Division was by three battalions of the Marines, whose places were taken for five days, from June 16 to 21, by the three battalions of the 7th Infantry, 3rd Division. It was small wonder that the Germans thought, as one of them expressed it in a captured letter, that "the American divisions are still too fiery."

Up to July 1 this American division, against the most powerful opposition that the German army could exert, had advanced its front by dogged, unrelenting pressure an average distance of over two kilometers and had taken more than

Cellar for Every Squad
On July 1, every platoon and squad leader who was going into the town had a map showing in red ink the particular cellar which he was to capture and how he was to get to it.

At 5:30 p.m. on that day an intense artillery bombardment began which quickly reduced the village to ruins, and at 6 the assault went over the top on a front of about two kilometers, the

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400 prisoners and more than 90 machine guns, mine-sweepers and automatic rifles—and this at a time when Germany was exultantly proclaiming to the world the impending overthrow and dissolution of the Allied armies.

The Attack on Vaux
In the creek valley between Hill 204, taken by the French and Americans on June 7-8, and the positions north of the Bois de la Morette, taken by the 9th Infantry at the same time, lay the village of Vaux, a tiny place but deadly. Its stone houses were fortresses armed with German machine guns, its cellars were bomb proofs sheltering hidden swarms of infantry, its streets were covered ways filled with ghastly surprises for the enemy.

It thrust out, a menacing salient, into the American line, sweeping with its fire Monceaux and the communications of Hill 204. It had to be taken.

The 9th Infantry, for the 2nd Division, and troops of the 3rd Division, in liaison near Monceaux, prepared to take it. Every particle of available data on the subject of Vaux was carefully studied. Maps and old picture post cards were gone over and refuge inhabitants described in minute detail the construction of its cellars and the intricacies of its streets.

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At 5:30 p.m. on that day an intense artillery bombardment began which quickly reduced the village to ruins, and at 6 the assault went over the top on a front of about two kilometers, the

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9th Infantry being supported on the left by an advance of the 23rd Infantry, and the troops of the 3rd Division acting in concert with those of the 10th Colonial Division.

23rd Takes Bois de la Roche
Meantime, the 23rd Infantry took the Bois de la Roche, immediately to the northwest of Vaux, while on the right the Allied positions on Hill 204 were materially improved. Over 60 machine guns were captured by the Americans and 500 prisoners, most of them Poles of the Aluminum Division, and it was estimated that for every man killed or wounded in the American ranks, two of the enemy were captured and one was killed.

Indeed, so badly demoralized were the Germans that the regiment in line had to be withdrawn and another substituted to make the counter-attack, which was not attempted until 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the next day—22 hours later. When it did come, it miscarried; the troops detailed to retake the Bois de la Roche did not start; those that attacked Vaux were repulsed and then cut off from their retreat by an American machine gun barrage, and 150 of them taken prisoners. Vaux was never recaptured by the enemy.

In Chateau-Thierry, in the Bois de Belleau, in Bouréches and Vaux and on Hill 204, the Germans had now faced the men from across the seas in fair combat; before the audience of the world they had met with them the moral test, and the result was a foretaste of what was soon to come. By the first day of July, 1918, men of discernment in Germany could trace the word defeat written across the setting sun of "Der Tag."

My Tribute to France!
Pauline L. Divers, New York, N.Y.

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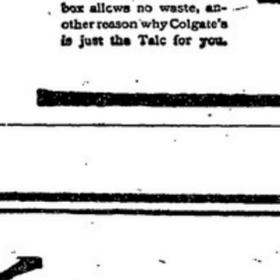
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