

YANKS AT HINGES IN COUNTER BLOW BELOW SOISSONS

1st, 2nd, 26th Help Smash Western Side of Marne Salient

ALLIES REGAIN INITIATIVE

Americans Given Important Share in Victory That Saw End of German Hopes

If the home football team is on its own ten-yard line and the visitors, having the ball, give it to their left tackle and put their whole back field in to shove him through on a line plunge; and if, then, the line of the home team holds while its own left tackle goes through the visitors and get the ball on a fumble and the whole game begins working back up field—that is a successful counter-offensive.

It is, moreover, in the simplest terms, precisely the kind of counter-offensive which Captain Foch, of the Allied home team, put over on Captain Ludendorff, of the visiting German team, on July 18, 1918, when he got the ball of the initiative and began working back up field in that magnificent series of plays which were not to cease until victory should have been finally won on November 11.

Nevertheless, it must be remembered that, though the fundamental facts of the situation may be thus simply stated, their actual development was much more complicated. It is easier to see why an attack is going to be made along a line of 11 men, to stop it and to make the best counter-play, than it is to do the same things along a line of eleven hundred thousand men or twice that many.

By those who know, the change from the defensive to the offensive is considered perhaps the most difficult and delicate operation in the science of war. It will therefore be worth while to examine a little the conditions of the whole situation which Marshal Foch confronted and the measures by which he changed it to the advantage of the Allies, in order to get a proper focus on the contributions which were made to his success by the individual American divisions in his armies.

Foe Takes Breathing Spell At the conclusion of their offensive to the Marne, which came to a standstill, roughly, about June 7, the Germans, as they had done at each of their previous great offensives, took a breathing spell in order to rest and replenish the divisions of their armies which had been worn down by fighting and then to accumulate those behind the lines in a maneuver mass which could be thrown into the next command choice for the next great offensive.

By July 13 there had been thus accumulated behind the German lines, according to the best information of the Allied intelligence service, about 63 divisions which had been rested, refitted and reloaded for a new offensive. Of these, a good many were in the sectors opposite the British armies and in the Argonne salient, a very few on the long front from the Argonne to the Swiss border, and a large number far enough back to be available for use in any sector, while the divisions were in readiness to be thrown into the front line. The First Army and Gen. von Elnem's Third Army, which extended from the Argonne to Chateau-Thierry and belonged to the Army Group of the German Crown Prince. On July 13, which was two days before the beginning of the German attack along the Argonne-Chateau-Thierry front, these two armies were believed to have, also, about 18 divisions in front line.

At this time, it will be remembered, Germany was loudly boasting in her press that Marshal Foch could never be able to assume the offensive because nearly all his reserves had been burned up by the German attacks, while the few he did have he could not wield as a mass of maneuver, being under the stern necessity of holding them to throw in against the German torrent wherever this might next dash against his lines.

72 Divisions in Reserve Mass

This was said, and perhaps the German command believed it, for the condition had been true enough at one time. But now, owing to French efforts and the rapidity with which American and also British troops had been coming over, the Allies had, as a matter of fact, a mass of reserves amounting to no less than 72 divisions. German superiority of numbers was, therefore, at last discounted, though they still had the great advantage of the shorter, interior lines for moving their reserves from place to place, which added a large percentage to their value.

Having been able, through an intelligence service which was unexcelled, to forecast with absolute accuracy the time, the place and the strength of the attack which the enemy delivered on the Champagne-Chateau-Thierry front on the morning of July 15, Marshal Foch was in a position to dispose just enough of his forces along that front to meet and hold the attack firmly.

On July 17, two days after the attack had commenced, the armies of von Below and von Mudra—who had taken the place of von Elnem—engaged 28 divisions on their front line and had 11 divisions in close support, reducing the total German mass of maneuver to 51 divisions. Yet they had nowhere gained more than a few kilometers of ground and were then being repulsed everywhere, in spite of their heavy efforts, because the 27 Allied divisions in front line and 19 in close support, belonging to the Sixth, Fifth and Fourth French Armies, were ample to reduce them to impotence and to inflict upon them their terrible losses.

The 42nd United States Division, in a sector of the Champagne battlefield about 30 kilometers east of Reims, and the 3rd United States Division sup-

PRESIDENT TALKS PEACE IN ENGLAND; IS NOW IN ITALY

Commander-in-Chief Goes Through S.O.S. on Way to Rome

CHRISTMAS WITH TROOPS

Holiday Festivities Near Langres Include Review of Battle Scarred Divisions

President Woodrow Wilson, attached G.H.Q., U.S.A., Washington, on temporary duty with the A.E.F., reported back to Paris on New Year's Eve after a six days' tour of duty in Base Section No. 8 (meaning England), where he talked over peace problems with Lloyd George, the Premier, and other leaders. New Year's night saw him again on the road, headed for Italy, speeding through the regions of the S.O.S. en route to Rome, where he is now the guest of the Italian Government. His stay in the domain of our southern Ally will be brief, and the first of next week will see him back in France once more.

His one day's respite between "travel necessary in the public service" was a quiet, family New Year's Day, culminated only by a game of golf. However, his Christmas was of a more public nature, for that day he set aside to buddy with his fellow countrymen in O.D. and tell them how proud the nation was of them.

To the 10,000 Yanks who, representing the whole A.E.F., marched in review before President Wilson at Langres, near Langres, the Christmas of 1918 will probably always be the greatest Christmas of their recollection. For on that day, they, as picked delegates from their fighting divisions, were introduced by General Pershing to the President of the United States at the commencement of the first battle of American troops before their Commander-in-Chief on foreign soil as "the Nation's victorious Army."

They heard General Pershing say, "I am proud to declare to the President that no Army has ever more loyally or more effectively served its country, and none has ever fought in a nobler cause. Any they heard the President himself, with a catch and a throw in his voice that, accomplished and confident speaker as he is, he could not control, declare, "The reason that we have been so proud of you is that you have put your heart into it; you have done your duty, and you have done it with a spirit which gave it distinction and glory."

Then, in company front, national and regimental standard, dipping in salute to the Nation's and the Army's head, they passed in review, eyeing as they came the breast of the President and his party, then turning on moving pivot and wheeling away, the while the band of G.I.I.C. played as it never played before the great march of "The Regiment of Samble-et-Meuse."

An Unforgettable Day

It was a great and unforgettable day in the history of American arms. It was equally great and unforgettable in the history of the two sister republics, France and the United States. Certainly no man who witnessed any part of the day's doings, at Chaumont, at Thunnes, at Montigny-le-Roi or on the long road east to Chaumont again, will fail to tell and retell the story when he gets home, the story of how the President spent his Christmas with the men who by their sweat and blood had built on the battlefields of Europe the strong and sure foundations for his great plan of right and justice. Christmas Day dawned cold, bleak and dreary, as days generally do down in the valley of the high Marne or on the Meuse at this time of the year. It was snowing slightly when the President's train drew into Lillole-Grand, and the guard about the tracks and station had need of every sweater, every fur-lined jacket that its members had stuffed under their slickers. As the train pulled into Chaumont the snow ceased, however, and the sky overhead appeared as though it had come, rather suddenly to be sure, to the conclusion that as everything else was in gala form, it had better not be the only thing to spoil the day.

On the station platform just as though he, too, were on stationary guard—on Post No. 1, for example—stood General Pershing, ready, it seemed, to call, "Turn out the guard, commanding officer!" the moment his chief and guest

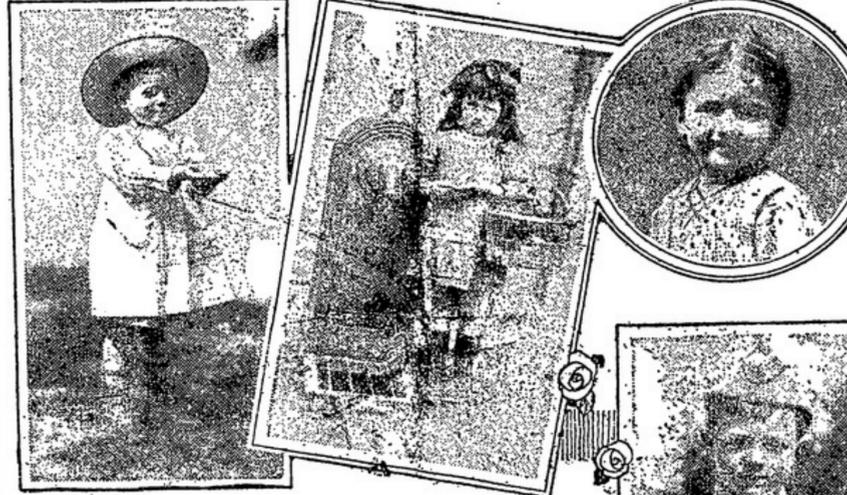
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CIVILIAN WORKERS REPLACE SOLDIERS

Exchange Already Begun, to Be Carried Out as Quickly as Possible

Civilian labor is to be substituted for the Engineers, Labor Battalions, doughboys and others who have been pinching with a shovel in the S.O.S. and elsewhere. The exchange has already begun and, according to an announcement this week by the Commanding General, S.O.S., it will be carried out as quickly as possible. Recently 1,000 Chinese laborers were sent to Brest to work as stevedores, and it is expected that soon Chinese will be helping handle freight at all the base ports. Thousands of civilian laborers were employed in the A.E.F. during the war. They came from Portugal, Spain, Italy, China and many other countries. These will be shifted from war work to armistice and demobilization work as far as practicable. The same applies to hundreds of typists, stenographers, clerks and office employees recruited in France and Great Britain.

FOUR OF THE A. E. F.'S 3,444



Reading from right to left, the three little girls, dimpled and all, are, respectively, the adopted mascots of Co. E, 191st Engrs.; the Army Field Clinic, Intelligence Section, G.S., and Co. F, 29th Engrs. The little girl in the center thought the photographer was going to take away her uncle who was visiting her while on permission. The young man is wearing the Croix de Guerre; his father died in winning.

NEW FRANC CALL BLOWS FOR ORPHANS' FUTURE

THIRD ARMY MAKES RHINE CHRISTMAS COMMUNITY EVENT

Trees in Open Spaces Blossom into Bowers of Light

SNOW COMES JUST IN TIME

Hymns Re-Echo Through Streets of Bridgehead Towns as Yanks March to Church

Young America has brought the community Christmas idea to the river Rhine.

From the military brain center at Coblenz proper to the outermost point on the bridgehead perimeter, and throughout all the villages and towns lying between, the Yanks celebrated; and, of course, as they would have done had they been at home, but still as best they could under the circumstances. When the armistice was signed, the lamp set in the window back home seemed suddenly to throw its heart-warming light all the way to the gates of Sedan. Soon we would all be going back, and there came that other moment when the A.E.F. the wish that somewhere in France there should be raised a monument to the American soldier—some enduring gift to France that should keep his memory green long after the last uproarious transport had turned its wheels toward that other moment when France set up years ago in the harbor of New York.

Should ours be another Statue of Liberty raised in the harbor of St. Nazaire? Should it be a shaft of bronze set on high Montfaucon in the Argonne? Should it be a bridge of marble to span the tramway Marne there at Chateau-Thierry, where the first Americans stood to bar the road to Paris? And from a thousand and one nooks and corners in the A.E.F. the answer has come in "None of these. Nothing of bronze or stone, but a monument built of faith and hope and charity, one visible to all the world, a monument that should rest on the blood-drenched soil of France and reach to Heaven itself.

Foundation Already Laid Already the foundation is laid. It was laid by those American soldiers (mostly privates) who went down into their own pockets and brought up from them more than 3,700,000 francs to give a year's health and home and laughter to 3,444 French youngsters.

On the happiest New Year's Day this old world ever saw, the A.E.F. found itself the proud and slightly bewildered godfather of a very colony of young France salvaged from the battlefields—such a bounding family of young hopefuls as no army had ever accumulated in all history, just such a fatherless tribe as America herself would have had to worry about if the war had ever reached her shores. That is the foundation of the monument. How high the shaft will rise and how rich and wonderful its decorations.

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HOW TO GET "THE STARS AND STRIPES" IN GERMANY

Extract from Administrative Bulletin No. 26, Headquarters Third Army, A.E.F., Coblenz: 1. A cash sale office for THE STARS AND STRIPES is now open at Third Army Headquarters, Coblenz. 2. Delivery of papers in numbers not less than 100 will be made by automobile to adjutant, chaplain, commanding officer or other officers authorized to supervise the cash purchase of papers for their respective organizations. 3. Orders for the ensuing issue are to be sent by regular courier through message center, addressed THE STARS AND STRIPES, Third Army Headquarters, and are to arrive not later than Monday evening each week. 4. For payment only American and French money accepted.

THOUSANDS MORE ON JOURNEY HOME; COMFORT KEYNOTE

"Patience, and Reach America a Well Man," Transport Motto

BOOKINGS TO JANUARY 11

Total of 96,883 Men and 4,418 Officers Can Be Accommodated Early in New Year

The A.E.F. is sailing for home as fast as ships are being provided. But the men in America who are directing the troop transportation job are cautioning patience. For one thing, we are going back in more comfort—and with more regard for health—than we had when we came over. The ships are not being loaded so heavily.

"It is only a matter of patience," said a telegram received this week from one shipping director in America. "We don't want our fighting men returned to us like cattle."

At noon on December 21, it was announced this week, 5,571 officers and 111,000 men were at the base ports ready to sail for the States. Of this number 2,034 officers and 36,528 men were at that time actually under orders to embark. In addition, 62,000 officers and men were under orders to move to Brest as soon as they could be accommodated.

Ships in port and those coming in up to and including January 11 will accommodate 96,883 men and 4,418 officers. The skeleton of the 76th Division, which has been in replacement since it has been in France, the 34th Infantry and several units of Field Artillery have sailed for home during the last few days.

The Latest Sailings

Late announcements of departures for the States include: On Steamship Craster Hall, sailed December 20, casuals only. On Steamship Eastern Queen, sailed December 20, casuals only. On Steamship Antigon, sailed December 22, 76th Div. Cadre; St. Aignan Casual Co. No. 402 and 2nd C.A.C. On Steamship Ives, sailed December 22, St. Nazaire Casual Depot No. 2. On Steamship Veendijk, sailed December 22, St. Nazaire Casual Co. No. 119. On Steamship Toula, sailed December 22, casuals only. On Steamship Matsonia, sailed December 23, 14th F.A., less 11q, and Batteries A and B; 144th F.A. and Borden Casual Co. No. 1 to inclusive. On Steamship Koninger der Nederland, sailed December 25, Hq. 163rd A.B. Brig. (85th Div.); 12th F.A. (35th Div.); 5th Anti-Aircraft Sector, including Batteries 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46; and Supply Co. On Steamship Maureantia, sailed December 21, 37th Infantry 228 Co. H. On Steamship Northern Pacific, sailed December 21, 8th T.M. Battery (5th div.); 5th Anti-Aircraft Sector, including Batteries 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46; and Supply Co. On Steamship North Carolina, sailed December 24, 11th Am. Tn. F. and S of Hq. Co. (85th Div.); 12th F.A. (35th Div.); 5th Anti-Aircraft Sector, including Batteries 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46; and Supply Co. On Steamship Finland and Madawaska, sailed December 27 from St. Nazaire, 5,000 troops, about half being sick and wounded. On Finland, 40 casuals from 1st and 2nd Divs., 2 battalions 34th Inf., 2,238 troops and 922 sick and wounded. On Madawaska, 1,000 troops and 900 wounded. On Steamship Pooheantia, 333 F.A. and 125th F.A.

OLD CAMPAIGN HAT WILL NOT COME BACK

New Ones Too Few, While Veterans Adorn Other Extremities

The campaign hat will not come back. Hope has been held—some 2,000,000 separate hats extending from Bordenaux to Ehrenbreitstein, in fact—that it might. That hope is futile. The American campaign hat will continue to be the overseas cap, until such time as it is supplanted by the fedora, the derby or the straw.

The reason for the suppression of the campaign hat is not hardheartedness. There is, first of all, the very excellent reason that there are nowhere near enough of them to go around. Just how many unused or recently salvaged campaign hats there are in his storehouses the Q.M. does not know. He does know that the number is so small that only a fraction of the Army could be supplied them, and he declines to play favorites.

To crown the whole A.E.F., with campaign hats would mean the diversion of some shipping to South America to bring back rabbit hair, from which the soldier may be surprised to know, the hats are made. Further, it is a question whether there is enough rabbit hair available in the States to make the hats that were turned in by the tens of thousands when the overseas cap (first issue) came into brief being in soon told. They went into salvage, and thence into a machine that flattened them, cut them and converted them into felt slippers for hospital patients. Salvage experts are busy at trying to make the slippers back into hats again.

The overseas cap, second issue, has been sent back in America on the heads of soldiers whose foreign service began and ended at Newport News.

ALL DUE SPEED IN DEMOBILIZATION, SAYS SECY. BAKER

Process Moving Swiftly, in Order and as Planned, He Declares

AMERICA'S 1919 GREETINGS

"Your Patience Must Aid in Adjustment to New Conditions," Statement Points Out

"The process of demobilization is moving swiftly, in order, and in accordance with plans," declares Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in a New Year's greeting addressed to "those in the uniform of the United States Army." Further, the secretary says that America will return her armed power "to the pursuit of peace with all due speed."

"As you have shared in the pride of the first accomplishment," continues the secretary, referring to the speed with which America made her power felt against the enemy, "so must your patience aid in the present adjustment to new conditions." The statement follows:

"Greetings to those in the uniform of the United States Army: "To you who have fulfilled the promises of the Nation overseas and you who stand ready in reserve at home, I send greetings for the New Year. The year of 1918 has shown what America can do; 1919 will show what America is."

"Your part in the great accomplishment has been a vital one. The part you will bear in the days to come will be no less important for our country. The process of demobilization is moving swiftly, in order, and in accordance with plans. Clearly everything cannot be done at once and patience will be needed. Each step must follow the step before, and some units will go quickly, while others may be held at little longer for reasons that are very real, though sometimes not apparent on the surface."

Made Power Felt Quickly

"As America made her power felt more quickly than the foe thought possible, so she will return that power to the pursuit of peace with all due speed. As you have shared in the pride of the first accomplishment, so must your patience aid in the present adjustment to new conditions."

"The privilege of having stood in the ranks of the Army of victorious democracy will be your pride through the years to come. If fortune had decreed that only weeks or months remain for you to stand in those ranks, instead of bloody years as our Allies have done—then bear yourselves through the remaining days in a way to increase that pride."

"The best wishes of the Country for 1919 and all the coming years are yours. To these I add my own heartfelt good wishes and the confidence that in the future, as ex-soldiers, as you have done in the past as soldiers, you will continue to reflect the highest honor on our country."

"NEWTON D. BAKER"

SPECIAL LEAVES TO VISIT PARIS PLAN OF C.-I.-C.

Possibility That Everyone in A.E.F. Will Get Chance

If plans now under consideration go through, a great number of the officers and soldiers of the A.E.F. will have an opportunity to visit the French capital before their return to the United States. It is the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to give, if possible, every one of us the chance to begin at least one war-time reminiscence with the phrase: "When I was in Paris—"

G.I.C. admits that this is a hope—not a promise. There is a number of difficulties in the way which might prevent the carrying out of this plan. The first and most important is the question of transportation. Railroad transportation is not only limited, but practically all available transportation is now being used to the utmost.

The second difficulty is the present congested condition of the capital. This is due not only to the fact that 10,000 American troops are stationed in or near Paris, but particularly to the fact that the peace conference has attracted to the city a large number of official visitors and others, so that there is a great number of hotel accommodations. Arrangements are now under consideration, however, for special accommodations which would be sufficient to care for a large number of men on leave.

To Satisfy Long Yearning

If the Paris leave goes through, it would be a special leave and would not be affected by the arrangements now being carried out for sending troops to the regular leave areas. Of course, a yearning for Paris has been in the back of every mind in the A.E.F. since the first transports pulled in at St. Nazaire. More than ever now the musical city beckons, for it is no longer dimmed, anxious, self-denying Paris which listened to the invader's cannon last summer, but a Paris of packed theaters and boulevards all strung with lamps, a Paris a-bustle with preparations for the peace conference and a thrill with the coming and going of the great folk of the world. The Commander-in-Chief has taken all these things under consideration, and he hopes to be able to reward with a chance to see Paris those men who have spent most of their time in France in barns, in dugouts and in foxholes.

SOLDIERS URGED NOT TO DISCARD THEIR INSURANCE

War Department Invites Study of Conversion Provisions

"PEACE RISK" POLICIES NOW

New Contracts Without Further Medical Examination, Says General Order

A War Department cablegram, reproduced in G. I. Bulletin 102, states that no soldier of the A.E.F. is to be allowed to return to the United States until he has had a chance to study the advantages of the new Government contracts to which the present policies may be converted.

To Continue Policies

The Government is preparing to continue its war risk insurance under plans that will allow every member of the A.E.F. to continue his policy in its present form for not more than five years, or to convert it into standard forms of Government insurance.

It also enjoins all commanding officers to see that their men do not act hastily or inadvisedly in discontinuing their insurance.

The G. I. Bulletin is personally directing a campaign of education intended to acquaint every man in the A.E.F. with the Government's plan for the continuation of war risk insurance.

It is pointed out that an important feature of the new Government insurance plan is that no physical examination is required in order to continue a policy.

May Reduce Insurance

Any soldier having \$10,000 insurance who does not desire to continue the full amount may reduce it, in multiples of \$500, to any sum as low as \$1,000, and carry or convert it in the reduced amount.

In order that men of the A.E.F. may let their wives or parents or other beneficiaries of their insurance know that they intend to take advantage of the new Government plan, there are being distributed to all soldiers postcards with this printed message to the folks at home:

General Pershing has asked us not to give up our War Risk Insurance until we have returned to the United States and had full opportunity of studying the new form of Government contracts, to which the present contracts may be converted.

Provision for Overdeduction

As to cases of overdeductions from pay, made through misunderstanding of the requirements of the War Risk Act, War Department Circular No. 49, under date of November 1, 1918, quoted in G. I. Bulletin 102—provides this method for their handling:

FIGURE IT OUT IN FRANCS

A new A.E.F. record for pay hold-up was established at St. Nazaire when Sgt. Harry H. Boudreau, Ambulance Co. No. 5, received in American currency the sum of \$750.

170,862 FRANCS IN CONTINUATION FUND FOR ORPHANS

Nest Egg for Future Care of 3,444 Children Gets Good Start

\$250 COMES FROM ENGLAND

Heavy Artillery Regiment Sends Short Note and Big Check—Engineers' Score High

Future care and education of the A.E.F.'s 3,444 children are assured if the embryo growth of the War Orphans' Continuation Fund is an indication of its future development.

The Continuation Fund now totals 170,862.20 francs. Contributions credited to the fund during the past week amount to 47,514.71 francs—and this all paid in before this week's announcement of the plan to help these children over the most crucial years of their life.

The Continuation Fund owes its first big growth to the related contributions coming in for the adoption of orphans after the close of adoptions on November 17.

The week's premier contribution came from the Officers' Mess, Southampton, England. It was a check for \$250 17s. 2d.—6,502.32 francs.

From the 319th Regiment, Field Artillery (Heavy) came a very little note and quite a big donation—5,000 francs.

Engineers' Sub Post at Givres having sent in \$,000 francs last week through Captain Eugene B. Smith hastened to add another 1,000 francs. The total of 9,000 francs was contributed by the 34th Engineers, 536th Engineers, 54th Engineers, 11th U.S. Marines and 345th Infantry, Co. D, Inter. Eng. Supply Depot Detachment and Officers' Mess.

Still More Engineers

Speaking of Engineers the 27th Engineer Regiment, with headquarters at Givry-en-Argois, sent in a contribution of 3,257.70 francs; Co. D, 518th Engineers, as part of 6,636 francs collected at Base Section No. 6, S.O.S., sent 750 francs; the Engineering Division, office of the Chief Ordnance Officer, Tours, contributed 4,577.43 francs.

The 6,636 francs collected at Base Section No. 6 were donated as follows: Motor Reception Park, 4,181; Office of Base Quartermaster, 500; Ordnance Office, 250; 184th Infantry Band, 205; Motor Truck Co. No. 422, 250; Co. G, 518th Pioneer Infantry, 500; and Co. D, 518th Engineers, 750.

In memory of their son, the late Capt. Benjamin H. Hewitt, Co. F, 316th Infantry, who was killed leading his command into battle in the Argonne, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. Hewitt, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, have sent 500 francs prompted by a similar motive. Mrs. Anna E. Harkins, Fowl River, Alabama, sent also 500 francs, her contribution to the Orphan Fund in memory of her son, Sgt. Thomas E. Harkins, Co. G, 47th Infantry, who was killed in action on August 9.

The week's contributions to the Continuation Fund are:

Table listing contributions from various units and individuals, including names like Anna E. Harkins, Fowl River, Ala., and amounts in francs.

allotments forwarded by disbursing officers, the following method will be pursued when adjustments are made: All allotment abstracts covering allotments withheld or collected during the period covered by the money account will be totaled. Following the total of allotments so deducted and under the caption, "Allotments Repaid," there will be listed on the abstract the names of the officers or enlisted men, with amounts in the proper columns. All allotments with which such officers and men have been credited and repaid in said money account, because of previous erroneous or double deductions. The total of allotments repaid will be deducted from the total of allotments withheld, so as to show the net amount of allotments of each class withheld over the amount repaid. This information is necessary in order that the reports of the War Department as to the amounts due the Treasury Department for Liberty Loan allotments and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for allotments of Classes A, B and insurance premiums may be kept correctly.

NEW FRANC CALL BLOWS FOR ORPHANS' FUTURE

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will be—that depends on the A.E.F. To rear this family to steady every boy and girl along the highway of life until they can step out alone and do us proud—this will take a good deal of money. To nourish and educate the 3,444 through the difficult years that lie ahead—well, it will take what even a recently paid Yank who shakes a wicked pair of dice would be willing to dignify as "bocco francs."

Nest-Egg Gets Good Start

Already the nest-egg has begun to grow—began with something like 170,000 francs which spilled over on the table when the brim of the original orphan cup was reached. To add to this, THE STARS AND STRIPES has various vague schemes for raising funds, of which more another week. But, for the most part, the schemes as well as the francs must come out of the ranks of the A.E.F. When the original orphan plan was timely presented by us, the men of the A.E.F. laid both hands on it and ran away with it. We expect them to run away with this.

This is the first call. First call for funds. First call for suggestions. You, there, what will you do? Above all, what will you exhort that hard-boiled collection you call your outfit to do?

Your insurance that the building of the monument, stone on stone, will continue even after the last of us has sailed for home lies in the fact that it is underwritten by the American Red Cross, which will also pay out of its own rather capacious pocket every centime of administration expense. When you make a contribution to educate a French child, every franc reaches the child. There are no overhead charges en route.

To Keep Parrains Posted

Long years after the A.E.F. is but a pleasant memory in France, the Red Cross, through the home papers, will keep up posted on how the family is faring. If Company L, before it scatters to the four winds, wants to fork over here and now the full fund for the exclusive education of that little girl it adopted last spring—why, you know us, L. Then later, Company L—or, for that matter, any one else—can always keep track of the child by making occasional inquiries of the Red Cross Bureau in Paris.

Think what a twinge of memory will work in a million American homes some fine day when the newspapers report usually that Marcel Quelqueshese, a STARS AND STRIPES war orphan, has just been graduated from Harvard with the highest honors in his class. Think of the glow in a million American hearts when the word comes over the cable some day (as is sure to happen) that one of the 3,414 is called to the premiership of France to be the Clemenceau of his generation.

For, make no mistake about this: If you rose to the occasion, so did the 3,414. They have felt the responsibility of being the mascots of les Américains. They have started their teachers and dazzled their parrains by the number of medals they have grabbed off in the scattered schools of France.

Educational Program Later

The little girl whose first financial crisis was averted by doughboy aid walks through her village with an air of superiority that infuriates all the children of the neighborhood, and the little boy who is a STARS AND STRIPES mascot will take no lip from any boy in his street. Well, we should think not.

The education program cannot be worked out in detail much before April, for it will take the Red Cross committee that long to investigate the aptitude and special needs of each kid in our rampaging nursery.

Some will want to learn trades, some to stay on the old farms their forebears have tilled for uncounted generations. Some will gravitate into business. Some will climb patiently the long ladders that lead to the professions.

How will we educate a farmer? Well, there are agricultural schools, for one thing, and then it will help some if we fight off the poverty that would otherwise drive the family into the city. How will we educate a mechanic? Why, by seeing to it that his dear mother has something to wear and eat while he is plodding through his apprenticeship.

Many of our household are already

learning English, and some of them who a few months ago did not even know enough English to say "chewing gum" are daily writing and twisting and bringing forth extraordinarily blotty documents believed to be letters written in English and addressed to their parents.

It will be part of the monument to teach most of them English—perhaps all of them. It depends on how much comes in. It depends on you. If a great deal is given, there will come a day when there will set forth from some French port a cluster of wide-eyed, hopeful French striplings, the prize-winners of the 3,444; bound for their final courses in the universities of the U.S.A.

But that is far ahead—the peek of the monument lost from mortal eyes in the clouds of the future. Right now—today—there is work for all of us. Suggestions please. Address all ideas and funds to The Orphan Department, THE STARS AND STRIPES, 32 Rue Taibout (elegant new office), Paris.

S.O.S. TO OBSERVE 4TH COMMANDMENT

Sundays and Holidays Will Be Workless, Says Tours Order

The S.O.S. will suspend work on Sundays and holidays, according to an order sent out from S.O.S. Headquarters to all depot commanders.

Until a few weeks ago the S.O.S. found it necessary to work Sundays and holidays in order to meet the demands of the advanced section. Ammunition, food and supplies of all kinds went forward in a steady stream to feed the roaring guns and to feed and clothe the fighting men. Now that the guns are silent and the men, some of them at least, are homebound, the S.O.S. is going to take advantage of every holiday that comes along. No work will be done on Sundays or holidays unless it is absolutely necessary.

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DIVISIONAL TACTICS FOR EIGHTH CORPS

Maneuvers Will Begin for 77th Today, 81st and 6th Next

Today will see the 77th Division embarked on three days of divisional maneuvers in the field, working out a tactical problem prepared by its division commander. Upon the completion of this work, the other two divisions of the Eighth Army Corps, the 81st and the 6th, will take the field for their maneuvers, the 81st's problem being prepared by its division commander, and the 6th's by the corps commander.

The dates for the 81st's workout are January 6, 7 and 8, and for the 6th, January 9, 10 and 11. In the case of the 77th and 81st the maneuvers will consist of three phases: First, the concentration of the division into positions to be assumed for its various elements at the hour of commencing the actual maneuver; second, the maneuver itself, in which it is assumed that the division, acting as part of a larger force, is charged with the execution of some form of offensive; third, the movement of the troops back to their permanent billets, in accordance with formal march tables issued by the division commander.

During the maneuvers the division commanders will exercise direct command of their units, and will control the development of the maneuvers by means of umpires who, assisted by detachments of troops, will convey information to the supposedly attacking forces describing the "enemy," actions or reactions, and who, in accordance with those assumed reactions, will control the movements of the troops and supervise their tactical handling. At the end of the second phase of the maneuvers, as outlined above, there will be a general shop-talk session for all field officers, to go over the results obtained.

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# PRESIDENT SPENDS HIS CHRISTMAS IN HEART OF A.E.F. COUNTRY

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Continued from Page 1  
should arrive. Almost on the dot of 9 the President's train pulled in, and the General, with a quick salute and quicker step, mounted the steps to bid the President welcome to his headquarters town.

### In Guard of Honor

At the same moment the guard of honor in and around the platform consisted of Companies B, F, G, H, and I of the 102nd Infantry, 20th Division, sprang to present arms, and the band of the 101st Infantry burst into "The Star-Spangled Banner." The President, hat in hand, stepped down from the train and out through the red-carpeted way prepared to receive him. Out into the little circular drive in front of the Gare de Chaumont he proceeded, a guard of police snapping up their rifles and the band veering into "La Marseillaise." Along the route the wearers of the YD insignia stiffened into the stiffest of attentions. From house-tops and telegraph poles and trees the children of Chaumont, to whom an American in civilian clothes is more or less of an anomaly, strained their young eyes with peering at the President, strained their young lungs with shouting, "Vive Wilson! Vive l'Amérique!"

At Chaumont's historic old Hotel de Ville the Presidential automobile procession veered its way, past the Rue de Verdun, named for that dearest of all French victories, through a lane of cheering Yanks off duty and of stolid and silent Yank guards very much on duty, and all of the department of the Chaumont that could drive in or walk into the chef lieu for the great day. At the foot of the walk leading into the gayly beflagged Hotel de Ville the President alighted, and, with General Pershing and General Werbel, the French regional commander, at his side, went to receive the greetings of the Mayor and those of the prefect and sub-prefect of the department.

### And Then the Sun

Then, as if prearranged and stage-managed, the sun came out for the first time that evening. It shone in the brasses of the Yankee band which stood to one side of the Hotel de Ville, all poised to blow. It flooded the facade of the old structure with light; and as the President, smiling and bowing, at length made his exit and started down the steps, it struck him full in the face, lighting it up for all the world to see and cheer, and be cheered by. And the band burst, not into the National Anthem, but into "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," playing it so stirringly and so reverently that everyone present thought of it as if it should be thought of not as "All We Do Is Sign the Payroll," but as the veritable

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.  
Thus it was that the President came to G.H.Q. Over a road lined until well on in the country with Yanks at present arms he and his party sped on toward Humes, where the review was to take place. On the way truck drivers tumbled off their carts to stand by and salute him, mess sergeants out scouring the countryside for the last fixings needed for the Christmas dinner stood up in their shaky side-cars to "bring the right hand smartly to the visor" of their visorless overcast caps, hospital orderlies excited hurried fall-ins in front of their wards while their non-coms saluted "for the detail," and even one lone chaplain, out for a Christmas morning canter, got off his horse to pay his respects. At one place a gang of Yanks, making for a hasty exit at the very hour of 10:30, were caught almost in the act and had barely time to line up and salute and look godly as the President sped by. They—after the last car containing the last general had passed, they went inside the cafe and drank to the President's health.

### Country Life, A.E.F. Style

On that ride down to Humes the President saw practically every detail of the A.E.F.'s country life in France. He saw the rubber-booted Engineers trudging out



President Wilson descending the grand staircase of an A.E.F. billet in the Chaumont region on Christmas Day

to work—for an Engineer's work is never over, and he never gets a holiday even on Christmas—and returned their cheery salute with a grin. He saw onion-blanched K.P.'s in the roadside mess-shacks; with arlap bugs for aprons, rise and give him the grand slam. He saw guards being posted and relieved: in short, he saw everything, practically, that every one of us has been through at one time or another, more often than not.

Above him, darting down at his car every now and then, flying perilously low, a squadron of chasse airplanes furnished a moveable guard—an exceedingly moveable guard, the aviators going through all the tricks of their calling and then some. Two of them, pilot and observer, not being content to wave greetings from the air, made a quick landing in a field about 200 yards ahead of the advance car of the presidential cortege, so that when the President came by there they were, drawn up alongside in helmets and heavy coats, standing at attention and salute. They had come down to earth to do him honor.

### The Order of Review

The occupants of the other machines contented themselves with strewing the countryside and the air above it with Verey lights which went hissing down on either side of the road and gave the day a bit of the aspect of a Southern Christmas, with fireworks and all. Then as the party neared the reviewing ground, they mounted, grouped themselves in battle formation, and flew solemnly over the heads of the assembled doughboys, while a concealed battery of the 77th divisional artillery heaved to make the old hill of Langres down below echo and re-echo to the salute of 21 guns.

General Pershing's introduction and the President's speech concluded, the review proper began, headed by Major General Alexander of the 77th Division and his divisional staff. In the President's hands was a copy of this order of review, setting forth the history of each of the divisions that passed before his eyes:

Sixth Division—Represented in review by a composite battalion. Arrived in France between May 18 and July 21, 1918. Participated in the following operations: Sector in the Vesges, August 31-October

11. Meuse-Agonne offensive, November 2-9.

Twenty-sixth Division—Represented in review by Co. B, 101st Infantry, Co. K, 102nd Infantry, Co. P, 103rd Infantry, Co. L, 104th Infantry, Wire Co., 101st Field Signal Battalion, Co. E, 101st Engineers, and Cos. A, B, C and D, 102nd M.G. Battalion. Arrived in France between September 21 and October 24, 1917. Participated in the following operations: Chemin des Dames sector, February 6-March 21, 1918. Toul sector, April 23-June 23. Chateau-Thierry offensive, July 10-25. St. Mihiel offensive, September 12-15. Troyon sector, September 10-October 8. Meuse-Agonne offensive, October 18-November 11.

Seventy-seventh Division—Represented in review by Co. A, 112th Infantry, Co. K, 114th Infantry, Co. C, 115th Infantry, Co. M, 115th Infantry. Arrived in France June 27, 1918. Participated in the following operations: Center sector, Haute-Alsace, July 25-September 23. Meuse-Agonne offensive, October 10-October 24. Baccarat sector, June 19-August 2. Vesle sector, August 11-September 16. Argonne offensive, September 26-October 16. Meuse-Agonne offensive, November 1-11.

Eightieth Division—Represented in review by 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry. Arrived in France May 20, 1918. Participated in the following operations: Sector in the Third British Army, south of Arras, July 24-August 18. Meuse-Agonne offensive, September 25-29. Verdun sector, October 4-12. Meuse-Agonne offensive, November 1-5.

Eighty-second Division—Represented in review by Co. C, 325th Infantry, Co. B, 326th Infantry, Co. B, 327th Infantry, Co. L, 328th Infantry. Arrived in France about May 20, 1918. Participated in the following operations: Logny sector, Woivre, June 25-August 7. Marbache sector, August 15-September 24. St. Mihiel offensive, September 12-13.

General's Own Unit  
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alone forth like a beacon light up and down the valley.  
As one went out farther into the bridgehead, facilities for the celebration of the day on a grandiose scale became fewer. And there were everywhere the stern exigencies of a wartime footing to be considered. There must be guards on outpost duty and elsewhere. There were necessary fatigue details, and there were kitchen police. But, wherever possible, the bars were let down and every effort made to observe the day.

### No Green Christmas Here

To help the good work along, snow came, lightly in Coblenze, and changing soon to sleet, but more heavily across the river, and, though there was a cold wind in addition, it was felt that might be forgiven in view of the beneficence of the gods in seeing to it that the Americans' Christmas on the Rhine should not be a green one. Perhaps this was not exactly to the convenience of the boys on outpost duty, but why stir up a fuss over it when every one else was glad?  
The various organizations attached to the Army were all in their power to entertain the boys and help make their Christmas a merry one. And in Coblenze itself the M.P.'s got busy and produced a skit, "The Light Barrage," to which every soldier in town was invited, whether he was AWOL or not.  
And in the morning a band of the 3rd Division marched through the town playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and "Religioso." "Onward, Christian Soldiers," seemed to be a new one on the populace. They knew it was a hymn, of course, but what the name of it was they could not tell. They marched hundreds of them, along the sidewalks, in step with the music, and asked each other what it was.  
And so the day went. No division was without some kind of program, some added sweet, some observance of the holiday. Many of the boys received their 6243's on that day.

### LOSSES OF FRANCE EXCEED 2,000,000

Continued from Page 1  
possible exception of Russia, whose reliable figures are not obtainable, had many soldiers killed as Germany. The admitted German losses are these:  
Killed ..... 1,580,000  
Missing ..... 280,000  
Prisoners ..... 490,000  
Wounded ..... 4,000,000  
The American losses up to November 15, as listed in the report submitted by General Pershing to the Secretary of War, and already published, are these:  
Killed and died of wounds, 36,154  
Died of disease, 14,811  
Deaths unclassified, 2,294  
Wounded, 179,625  
Prisoners, 1,103  
Missing, 11,990

### THIRD ARMY MAKES RHINE CHRISTMAS COMMUNITY EVENT

### Continued from Page 1

Kaiser's palace on the Rheinstrasse and in many other places. The most famous was in the ancient Carmelita church, on the same street, where six masses in all were held.  
A German military priest, fresh from the army, was in charge of the one in the evening, when the fine old building was filled with Americans. After he had said mass, 50 girls, all war orphans and all shabbily dressed, sang the mass.  
After the final benediction, a Protestant army chaplain, Bishop Brent, senior chaplain of the A.E.F., delivered an appropriate sermon. Then came the postlude, and as the fighting men in olive drab slowly began filing out of the ancient structure the Germans spontaneously sang to sing:  
Holy God, we praise Thy name.  
Generations bow before Thee.

### Further Down the Rhine

The community spirit as applied to the churches was carried out again further down the Rhine, at Remagen, where the 105th Infantry has its headquarters. On Christmas Eve the whole regiment, to the wonderment of the townsfolk, marched to midnight, and their march was led by the men of the 105th Infantry church there. The men marched behind a band which played "Adeste Fideles," sang there perhaps when Roman legions held the town, and a choir of 30 voices, led by Father Duffy, sang it as they marched. At the entrance to the church they halted until the song was finished, and then marched in to the tune of "The Wearin' of the Green."  
And at the conclusion of the service, Father Duffy, after a short talk, said: "And now, tomorrow, this regiment will attend services in a body in a Protestant church—by my orders."

### Ceremony at Ehrenbreitstein

The tree at Ehrenbreitstein was dedicated and lighted to the accompaniment of the fine old hymn, "Come, All Ye Faithful," and in the presence of some special little honor guests, the children of the caretakers of the fortress. There were four or five little German girls, and, although there are strict orders against fraternizing with the inhabitants of the Third Army area, it is deeply suspected that some of the toy automobiles and trumpets that were hanging on the tree found their way ultimately into the hands of the little girls.  
There were trees in front of all corps headquarters, and a cross on top of each, as well as at division headquarters. And down along the river at Cochem, where men of the 51st Pioneers are installed, a huge cross was erected on the turret of an ancient ruined castle, where it

buck's; in fact, the turkey went around the buck's side first. So did the pleasure you know takes the Yankee cooks of the 20th to make pumpkin pie.  
Later, just before the President left, cigars and cigarettes, "on" the officers of the 20th, who gave the dinner, were passed around; and more than one orderly's and chauffeur's pockets were filled. The dinner was so informal that there weren't even finger bowls, much less speeches; and through it all the band of the 102d Field Artillery boomed and boomed away again in right good style. Take it from everybody who was there, from President and Mrs. Wilson and the officers and the two lieutenant-generals right down the line to the aforementioned bucks, it was quite a party, a real American Christmas.

### Among the Billets

Right after dinner the President got away to a flying start, on his inspection of billets and hospitals and all that lay between Montigny and Chaumont the other way round—that is, approaching Chaumont from the south-east. He clambered up ladders into barn lofts, peered into the innermost recesses of cow-sheds, had his hat brushed by the silences of the farmer and his room-mates of the A.E.F. as they flew up, started by his visit, chatted with Madame here and M'sieur there who had Yanks billeted in their houses, smiled to see several Franco-American mascots all done up in O.D. and wearing about nine service stripes and generally saw how at least half of the A.E.F. now lives and how practically all the other half has lived at one time or another. At the town of Biesles, where the school for French interpreters is situated, he was much amused to have the students come out and stop his car in good old caupon-rush fashion, and give him a rousing "Itah! Rah! Rah! Weeloon."

Later in the afternoon, the President, on re-entering Chaumont, drove about the Headquarters caserne, and visited General Pershing's club. At dusk, with the snow, which had held off since morning, beginning to fall again, he boarded his train, en route for Calais and thence to England, having seen the A.E.F. as it is, having spent Christmas with his own.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1919.

AMERICA'S BOOTY

It has been said more than once that America entered this war for no material advantage. It will often be said again in the weeks of debate that lie ahead. Don't you believe it.

When a prosperous, law-abiding, property-holding citizen joins a posse in pursuit of a burglarious lunatic who has been looting and terrorizing the neighborhood, the advantage he seeks is most distinctly material. Decidedly material is the gain that is his when, at last, the terror is cornered, lassoed and cast into the brig.

What can more accurately be said is that America sought and seeks today no selfish advantage, no material thing for herself alone, no material gain she will not share with all the orderly human world. Her advantage she wants to share, and has to share, not only with the rest of the posse, but with the other citizens who, during the chase, remained, for one reason or another, discreetly hidden under the bed.

RUSSIA

To the teeming millions of Russia the signing of the armistice meant nothing. One of its articles abrogated the pernicious and illicit treaty of Brest-Litovsk, that humiliating document which, had it been allowed to stand, had it been any more binding than a promise exacted by a murderer with a gun at his victim's breast, would have meant her dismemberment.

In terms of territory, the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty won back for Russia more than France gained by the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, more than Austria lost in the creation of a Czechoslovak state. But to sorely, burdened, sorely-beset Russia it all meant nothing.

This Christmas saw peace on earth—on most of the earth—peace bought at a price that gives the word a more intense, a more hallowed significance. I saw, too, a country, potentially the mightiest in the world, plunging it knew not whither, delirious with the blood-lust horn of that mockery of freedom—in reality a despotism more merciless than ever Romanoff or Hohenzollern dared aspire to—which is now the order of Russia's day.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS

There is some reason to believe that, for a generation now, the custom among practical men of using "schoolmaster" as a term of mildly derisive pity will go out of fashion.

For a time the world is likely to remember that, in the greatest crisis of American history, it was a schoolmaster, an old pedagogue of politics, who, called from his quiet classroom, shaped and interpreted not only America's thoughts, but the ideas and aspirations of two hemispheres.

It will remember that in the darkest hour of the war it was the old professor of strategy from the Ecole de Guerre who was summoned to the command of the Armies of the Lord. President Wilson and Marshal Foch—schoolmasters both.

HANDS ACROSS THE CHANNEL

As Americans, the members of the A.E.F. are extremely gratified to learn of the rousing reception accorded their President in the British capital. As soldiers, they appreciate the tumultuous welcome to their Commander-in-Chief, and they are sure that the Navy, which has enjoyed even closer association with the fighting men of Britain than has the Army, appreciates it as well.

The comradeship of arms cemented at such places as Bellecourt and Hamel on land and in many other places on the seas now merges into the comradeship of peace between the two great English-speaking peoples who, through the trials of war, have learned to like and respect one another as never before. The original friendship of the Yankee Marines for the Royal Welsh, formed in far-off China days, finds many a duplicate in the friendships formed during this past stirring year.

So, to its English friends who, in honoring its Chief, have honored also the Army of the United States, the A.E.F. in France begs to extend its thanks and its New Year greetings in the spirit of "Hands across the channel."

OF ONE ACCORD

"You knew what was expected of you and you did it. I know what you and the people at home expect of me; and I am happy to say, my fellow-countrymen, that I do not find in the hearts of the great leaders with whom it is my privilege to co-operate any difference of principle or of fundamental purpose.

"It happened that it was the privilege of America to present the chart for peace, and now the process of settlement has been rendered comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted that chart and that the application of those principles laid down there will be their explication.

"The world will now know that the nations that fought this war, as well as the soldiers who represented them, are ready to make good—make good not merely in the assertion of their own interests, but make good in the establishment of peace upon the permanent foundations of right and of justice."

Thus the President spoke to the assembled representatives of the A.E.F.'s rank and file on Christmas Day. No more hopeful message for this hopeful season could

be imagined. At one stroke it knocks down the whole flimsy structure of doubt and mistrust which our enemies have been endeavoring, ever since the signing of the armistice, to erect in the minds of loyal Americans and their Allies.

No "difference of principle or of fundamental purpose"; ready to "make good not merely in the assertion of their own interests"—those are good statements for all of us to remember the next time the whisperers, the poison-peddles, venture to thrust their ugly wares before us.

PRAESIDIA REGNI

Perspective is the art of representing objects as they appear, relatively, to the eye in nature. It is the sense of proportion by which things seen in vista take on new values as when a line of telegraph poles draw closer and closer together until, in the dim distance, the space between them seems to vanish, and they meet.

So, in the perspective of history, tedious decades vanish from the sight of man and things separated by many years are appreciated at last as part of one continuous event. Thus it seems probable that the historian of 2019 will write down the Franco-Prussian War as having begun in the year 1870 and ended at the gates of Sedan in the fall of 1918. He will know that the two wars were really but the campaigns of a single war. He will know that the long interval of what men spuriously called peace was but an uneasy and oppressive truce, a truce spanned by the memories and the undying faith of many men—among them Georges Clemenceau and Ferdinand Foch.

And he will ask himself, this historian, what befell during the truce to make the vanquished of 1870, the victor of 1918. By what miracle could a nation that had emerged broken, humiliated, ruined from the first campaign, re-enter, the lists against an enemy far larger, for more populous, far, far richer in all the material arms and resources of military power, and emerge this second time triumphant?

By no miracle. It was simply this, that, while the Germans had spent the truce making guns, France had spent it making guns and friends. Rising from the ashes of her first defeat, she reached out across the channel and struck hands with her enemy of a thousand years. Looking westward, she won back the old affection of America which had grown chill through half a century of neglect. When her great hour came, she had friends in every corner of the world, and Germany had not one. Vassals, yes, and abject neighbors, but not a single friend.

It was no miracle, and its secret might have been spelled out by any statesman from the Latin text that Vice-President Levi P. Morton wrote across the model for the Statute of Liberty that long has weathered the storms on the Pont de Grenelle in Paris. "Non exercitus neque thesauri praesidia regni sunt verum amici—Not armies nor treasures but friends are the true protection of a realm."

Let them write it large—that motto—over the door of the great chamber where now the delegates of civilization sit in council on the future of mankind.

PAPER WORK

The machine guns have quit, but the typewriters are still busy. Up and down the length and breadth of the Army they go battering their way on through service records, from-to-subjects, payrolls, requisitions, transfers, court-martial data, travel orders, clothing slips, passes, and—yes—orders home.

The Army typewriters—made, female and inanimate—never were busier than they are right now. Company clerks and sergeants major are more regal than they have ever been, not to say more pressed for time. But there is always the blessed thought that the way home lies along a path of carbon paper.

The Army typewriter—inanimate—has had to stand for a lot of abuse during these latter months. It is conceivable that it might take, perhaps actually has taken, two or three complete batteries of typewriters to get a single mess-kit moved from one barracks to the next. But a general could not send an army into action unless some other general ordered him to—usually by means of a typewriter.

A BRITON'S VIEW

The purpose in presenting through their newspaper to the A.E.F. the summary of their labors from May, 1917, to the armistice, as prepared for the Secretary of War by the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F., was to permit every man in service to know what America had been told officially.

Sometimes—although not often—the Yank is worried because he is charged with bragging a bit. For that reason it is well to know what others think of us. And, accordingly, there is presented on this page the British viewpoint as held by perhaps the best known of the British military critics, Lt. Col. Repington. The presentation of his views is permitted by the courtesy of the Morning Post, London, which retains copyright.

Although it is against the policy of THE STARS AND STRIPES to print anything which is not the work of a member of the A.E.F., exception has been made in this instance because there was no other sure way of getting these facts before the American soldiers in France and Germany. And it is their right to know the fine things said of them by a Briton who is qualified to talk about them.

WHAT A DAY!

If you are fretting about when you are going home, read this letter from a dough-boy who is already there:

"I came home on the first transport. I was in a hospital in England and when I saw my name on the list of homeward-bound passengers I was almost overcome with delight. There is little need to go into details about the voyage across. We landed in the midst of a cheering mob, and a greater reception I never saw. But there was something lacking. When the veteran divisions coming home? was the question from almost every lip.

"Now, you can take it from me, and I've been here long enough to know, the people at home are fully aware of the splendid job the A.E.F. has before it. When America does a job, she does it well. There's no half-way business about it. And the people over here appreciate the fact that you are doing well. And when the job is done, and the last units come home, what a day! America is yours.

The Army's Poets

WOODROW WILSON

(Presented to the President as a Christmas greeting from an American soldier.) Behold the man from out the West! He comes like cheerful guiding light; The freest alike of high and low. This dauntless champion of the right.

In him you see a noble type, Of statesmen taught in freemen's school, Where mind to mind and heart to heart, The people think and speak and rule.

Again the West sends to the East As oft the child to mother turns, A prophet bearing healing truth, Who ancient form and fancy spurns.

At last he comes to speak plain truth, Fix peace forever firm on high; To help us clear away the dross, To bring sweet reason's counsels nigh.

At last the people's cry is heard: Imperial thrones fall hour by hour, And now the men who worked and fought Are those who hold the reins of power.

Those simple unpretending folk, Who tread unseen life's toilsome way, Are those who braved both fire and steel, At every front of bloody fray.

But hark! The world attends his words, So free from passion's burning sting; So clear, so full of pregnant thought, Like chimes of Mercy. Hear them ring:

"America unselfish came, To stay the reckless war lord's hand; To aid the right, to punish wrong, Encourage freedom in each land.

"We ask no loot of land or gold, No spoils wrung hard from labor's brow; Let history teach her lessons hard, Let's build our children's future now.

"We simply ask the right to speak, For men who bore long years of strife; For widows and for orphans made, Who drink the dregs of sorrow's life.

"They have no pea nor tongue of flame; Though dumb, their heart-beats move our heart, We sense the thoughts that fill their minds; We claim the right to voice their part.

"Since millions died for freedom's life, How precious must that freedom be! What price in blood the price has paid, To save the boon of liberty!

"Let's lay the soldier's saber down, Let's form a world court, strong and fair, Where all the nations shall complain, And safely ask for judgment there.

"Henceforth, the world should live in peace, Employ its power to strengthen life; No more should envy point the way To selfish ends and ruinous strife.

"We must build, where the fathers quit, A stately mansion for the world, From now henceforth let right rule might, The flag of war be henceforth furled." J. J. McS., Capt., Inf.

THE DOUGHBOY'S LILT

I'm jus' a happy 's I kin be; I gotta Lieut—ee workin' fer me—

Over in France in th' Great Big War, Up ther' in front mid th' cannons' roar— 'Twas diff'rent ther'.

This Lieut come in an' he says to me, "I need a job, Buck, an' you see—"

Now ther's in France when this Lieut—ee Things move'd right soon or somethin' broke. 'Twas diff'rent ther'.

I spoke right up, an' says, "M' man, I'm boss 'round here, y' understand—"

Oh, boy! C'n you imagine me Sayin' that t' th' same Lieut—ee In France? 'Twas diff'rent ther'.

He says, "All right; don't rub it sore." So I took 'im in m' grocery store.

Wow! Over here since th' Great Big War, Far from th' Front an' th' cannons' roar— It's diff'rent here.

I'm jus' 's happy 's I kin be; I gotta Lieut—ee workin' fer me. Lewis L. Curry, Sgt. Maj., Ho., 147th M.G. Bn.

A PRAYER OF VICTORY

All things come to Thee, O God! Thine own, to Thee remain. Though desolate the way we trod, We saw Thee in our pain.

The beauty and the might of truth, The starlight way of right, Were fast before our age and youth, Their vision and their light.

The deaths we died, the blood we bled, Was in the faith we hold. We move not those whose souls have fled Into that gloried fold.

Their Sanctus rings eternally, Their benedictions fame. They died that this, Thine earth, might be Still worthy of Thy name. Paul Hyde Bonner, 2nd Lt., D.C.I.

APRES LA GUERRE

There's gonna be a jubilee when I come marching home, And hit the spots I know before the war; Just wait until I plant my kicks inside a paper of room.

And read that sign of "Welcome" on the door!

I'm gonna bid a fond farewell to slum and army bean, Inspections, C.C. pills and second loots, And when I rise each morning at eleven-sev'n There'll be no bugle-calls or hungry coots.

Just turn me loose along the pike I used to know so well, Before the bloom'n' Prussians' butted in, And maybe I won't tell the folks just how we gave 'em hell, As I chased the small-time squareheads to Berlin!

We'll have a grand reunion of the boys who gave the world the war, When gallant France was bleeding on the rack; We'll tell about our Polli pal, the gamest in the band, And how we made old Jerry show his back.

And maybe on that happy night when we have called the roll the while? We'll miss some old-time faces in the line— But in our hearts we'll keep a place for those who paid the toll, Whose memory gave us strength to reach the Rhine. Howard A. Herty, Cpl., Inf.

JOHN DOE—BUCK PRIVATE

Who was it, picked from civil life And plunged in deadly, frenzied strife Against a Devil's dreadful might? Just plain "John Doe—Buck Private."

Who jumped the counter for the trench, And left fair shores for all the stench, An' mud, and death, and bloody drench? Your simple, plain "Buck Private."

Who, when his nerves were on the hop, With courage scaled the bloody top? Who was it made the first to swing stop? "J. Doe (no stripes) Buck Private."

Who, underneath his training tan Is every single "ah, ah!" And best of all, American? "John Doe, just plain Buck Private."

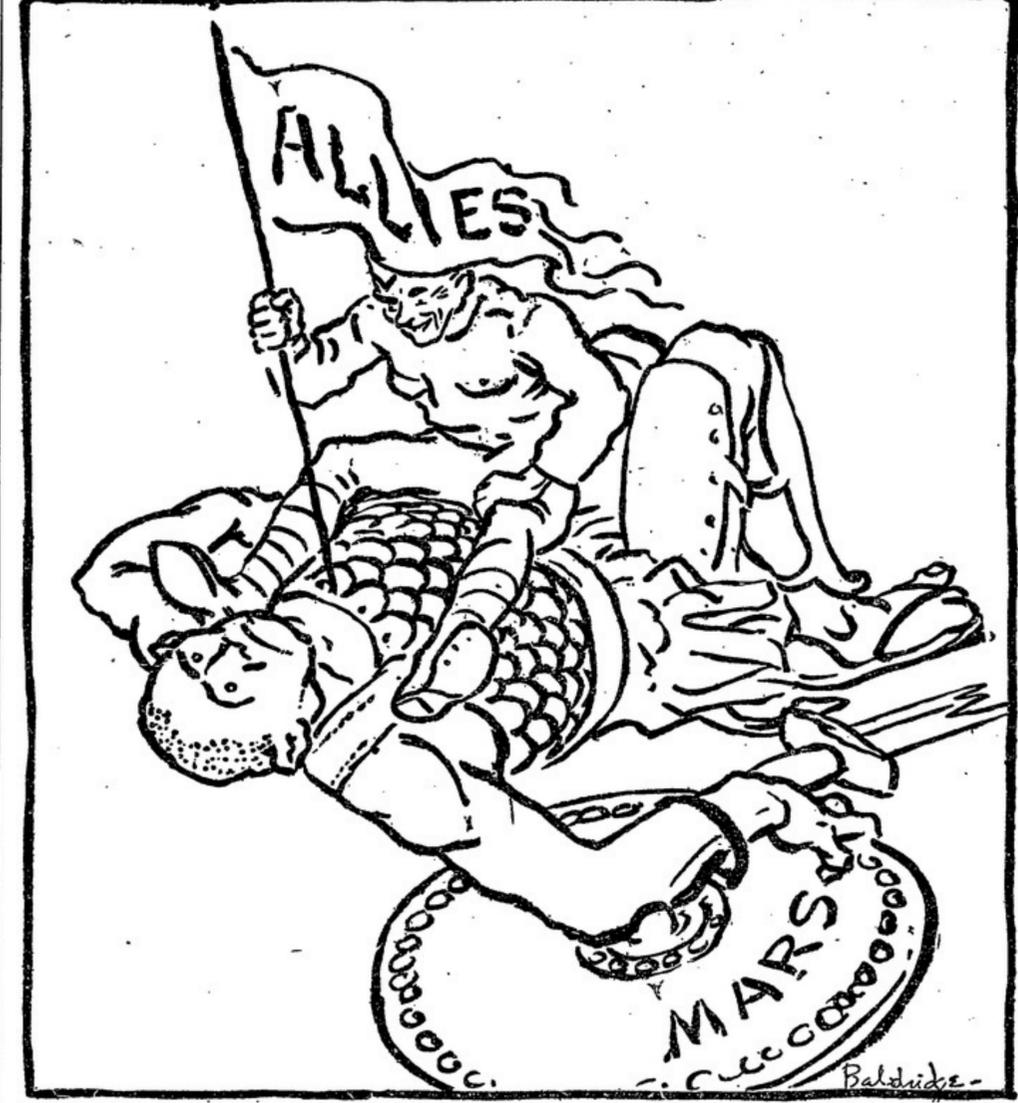
Who saw his job and did it well? Who smiles so bland—yet fights like Hell? Who rang again the Freedom bell? 'Twas only "Doe—Buck Private."

Who was it lunged and struck and tore His bayonet deep into Hun gore? Who was it helped to win the war? "John Doe (no brains) Buck Private."

Who, heading not the laurel pile That scheming other men beguile, Stands modestly aside the while? "John Doe (God's kind) Buck Private."

Allan R. Thomson, Sgt., Ho., Detch., 51st Div.

"NOW Do You Believe in a League of Nations?"



AMERICA'S EFFORT: A BRITISH TRIBUTE

By Lieut. Col. Repington, Military Critic of the "Morning Post," London

(Copyright, Reprinted by Special Permission.) In reserve at the same dates, have been as follows:

Table with columns: Date, In France, and In Line and Reserve. Rows include dates from April 1 to November 1, 1918.

In addition to the divisions there were, of course, large numbers of combatants belonging to the Army Corps and Army troops, while the non-combatants of the rearward services swelled the numbers which had been brought across the ocean.

When I was with the American Army toward the close of last year's campaign, only the first two divisions were in France, but with them had come a quantity of administrative troops and service to prepare the ground for others whose arrival was expected at dates fixed in advance. The program had been carefully drawn up. It anticipated the orderly arrival in France of complete units with all their services, guns, transport and horses, and when these larger units had received a finishing course in France and had been trained up to concert pitch it was intended to put them into the line and to build up a purely American Army as rapidly as possible.

In accordance with the plan, there were four American divisions in France by January 1 of this year, six on February 1, and eight on March 1, at which latter date only two divisions were fit to be in the line, and none in active sectors. Everybody knows that the American divisions are strong. By the latest Tables of Organization, the fighting strength of the divisions is 22,103 all ranks. It was the policy of the A.E.F. to keep all divisions as near to war strength as possible, and the necessary drafts were sent to France to make good casualties. For the most part the divisions, even during the hardest fighting, were kept up to within 3,000 to 4,000 of their establishments.

The British defeat at St. Quentin on March 21 found the American Army in France far from strong. The leading idea of our political War Cabinet—an idea never shared by our General Staff or our Command in France—was that we were over-insured in the West, and that the war could be and should be won elsewhere. This conception had now gone the way of other lost illusions, and while our War Cabinet feverishly began to do all the things which the soldiers had fruitlessly begged them to do for months before, they also prayed America in all his operations were thereby completely successful. They helped to arrest the German rush from the Aisne to the Marne, fought force and bitter actions near Chateau-Thierry, and took distinguished part in Foch's great offensive, led by Mangin and Degoutte on the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry front. To all soldiers capable of understanding the true quality of troops, the American divisions had taken their desertion in war and had passed with honors. Would the American Command and Staff prove equal to the greater exigencies of conducting a grand attack with a purely American Army? Some scoffers doubted, so I went to the east of France to judge for myself.

I have already described the St. Mihiel operation, but was not able at the time to mention the American divisions engaged. They were the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 26th, 42nd, 82nd, 89th and 90th Divisions, and the 4th was subsequently thrown into the fight. In reserve were the 3rd, 35th, 77th, 80th and 91st Divisions. I was allowed to study the procedure of the directing staff and to watch the operations of the troops. The battle was a complete American victory, all objectives were rapidly attained, and some 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns captured. There was a bit of a block on some of the narrow roads in the rear of the troops, and a few other minor observations might have been made, such as upon the hearty manner in which the troops finished two days' rations at their first day's lunch, and threw away their "slickers" when it stopped raining. But, broadly, I found nothing to criticize, and I thought that the whole affair was conducted by General Pershing, his staff and his troops according to the best and latest practices of the art of war.

The number of American divisions placed in France on the 1st of each month up to November 1, and the number actually in the line and in reserve at the same dates, have been as follows: 1918. In France, and Reserve. In Line. April 1 10 3 5 May 1 13 6 7 June 1 16 6 10 July 1 24 9 15 August 1 32 20 20 September 1 37 25 22 October 1 40 21 25 November 1 42 30 30

It has always been my opinion since 1914

GEN. PROPAGANDA EXPLAINS HOW HE WON BOCHE OVER

One Argonne Prisoner in Three Carried Fatal Pamphlets

BREAKFAST AS ADVERTISED

Powerful Weapon Borne to Enemy by Airplane Had Share in Winning War

There was one powerful weapon which was used by the American Army with startling and visible success in the closing campaign of the war which was never so much as mentioned in this or any other newspaper. There was one section of the service which no letter was permitted to describe, and the very existence of which the war correspondents were under stern orders to ignore.

One Out of Every Three

Of the thousands of prisoners who passed through the examining cage of a single American corps during the first fortnight of the Meuse-Argonne campaign, it was found, upon examination, that one out of every three had our propaganda in his pocket. And this despite the fact that the German high command had decreed it a treasonable offense for any soldier so much as to have the accursed stuff in his possession.

"If Only They Knew"

Our propaganda section may be conceived of as having started something like this. A colonel, say—his name was probably Lech—exasperated by the Germans' blissful ignorance of the forces massing against them and by the lies their government was feeding them every hour, sighed deeply. "If only they knew the truth," said Colonel Lech.

SAM BROWNE BELT BARRED IN STATES

Trench Coat and Overseas Cap Not for Returned Officers

By the Air Route

As soon as President Wilson would give an utterance intended for the world, (which includes the German Army), the propaganda section would translate it into German and deliver it by the air route to all the aereas within reach.

HENRY'S PAL TO HENRY

SHOWING THAT THIS SPARTACUS STUFF ISN'T ALL IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE

Germany, Dec. 30, 1918.

Begates Heindrick. Well Henry I am going to write you another letter because maybe I won't be in Germany very long. I will either be all beat up or will be in jail for beating another guy up or will be homeward bound Henry I don't know which.

Well Henry you remember old Spud Morton don't you. Well he is the guy who is going to get all beat up etc. because he done me a dirty trick.

The skipper lined up the co. and was asking every man questions which he was putting down on cards as fast as he could. He was up front and I lined up like a pay line or for inspection or something only of course we didn't have near so much to worry about as if it had been an inspection.

Spud Morton and me was down towards the tail end of the line and he came back and told us what they wanted of us. The card was for classification and one of the questions which Spud told us about was What is your occupation. Well Spud says We will have some fun out of the skipper. He says When he asks you what your occupation is you tell him Bolsheviki.

And then Henry I asked Spud what Bolsheviki meant and he said Homeward bound. Well Henry that sounded good to me and so I says Well if I say that you will have to say it to and he said he would. He said he was going to holler Hurray for Spartacus. Well Henry I didn't know what that was but of course Spud ought to know if it was all rite etc. because he went to school a year longer than you and I did.

So when it come my turn the skipper asks me about dozen foolish questions then he asked me what my occupation was and I hollered out Bolsheviki hurrah for Spartacus.

Well Henry I was in the guard house for two days before I got a chance to tell the skipper what all had happened and then he give me a awful lecture and turned me lose.

Well Henry if you don't know who the Bolsheviki is and who Spartacus is I will tell you. The Bolsheviki is the one who is making a awful bull out of it and who is also now trying to make the world a hell of a place to live in over in Berlin.

And Henry Spartacus was the guy you remember who we studied about in history the year Miss Warren taught history about. He was the main squeeze with the Roman gladiators who used to go out and throw the bulls while their best girls looked on etc. Well he has got some distink relatives in Germany and in Russia who are crazy enough etc. to believe they are as strong as he was. Well Henry I don't understand just who they are and etc. but I know they are the same ones that had the soldiers and workers council here at this place before we come and I see some of them and from their looks I don't think they know what they want. The skipper told me a lot more about them which I can't

remember. Anyway Henry it just goes to show that they don't know just what they want etc. because they don't know any more than I do and you see how I know about them in the first place. Anyway Henry I ain't no Bolsheviki or any Spartacus and I ain't going around trying to ruin a country and

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be a long whiskered president who is liable to be kicked out in the snow etc. I ain't no person who don't know what I want and am a Bolsheviki because I ain't got nothing else to do. Anyway I have got a chicken to pick with Spud when he gets back from Trier where he has gone after a truck load of hay. When he comes back I will be waiting for him. He made me the laughing stock of the co. and now it is my turn to make him the laughing stock of the co. by giving him a black eye.

Well Henry I will tell you know how the site comes out. So long.

S. T. B.

Germany, Jan. 1, 1919.

Dear Henry: Well Henry I guess Spud won't make any more monkeys out of me. I guess I taught him some things about Bolsheviki all rite. When he got of the truck I asked him what he meant by playing I tricked on me like that because when it come his turn he answered all the questions and said nothing whatever.

Well Henry his face got kind of red and he said he was only fooling and so I said maybe I am only fooling to and I whanged him one along side the jaw which made him stagger.

Well of course Henry he had to defend himself and so he cut one lose on my nose which didn't hurt much. Then I make out like I was going to hit him in the stummick and instead of hitting him in the stummick I cracked him one on the bean which nearly broke my fist.

Well Henry of course I ain't never had the practice with the gloves that Spud has had and he had a little the advantage of me all rite. Onse I let my guard down so far and he hit me on the chin and about that time I slipped in the mud and fell down. And just as I was getting up I fell down again.

Well Henry I finally got up and covered up and started to work on him. I would of sure made him a mighty fine candidate for the hospital if a accident hadn't occurred when it did. I ducked my head and was going to hit him with a side swing when I poked my nose into a German cannon which knocked me clean out. The Top come along and stopped the fight.

Well Henry I guess no body will ever be playing Bolsheviki tricks on me again. So long.

S. T. B.

P.S. The Top says it wasn't no cannon I run into that knocked me out. But he is kidding I guess because there wasn't another thing there to run into.

INVESTMENTS LIBERTY BONDS

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15 Broad St. N. Y. City



Two heights in a smart roll front style

Idle COLLARS

have exclusively Linocord Unbreakable Dulltophats

610 PINE & CO. Makers, TRUY, N.Y.

HEAD OF TUSKEGEE SEES COLORED UNITS

Dr. Moton Addresses Many of 250,000 Negroes in A.E.F.

During the past two weeks many of the 250,000 colored soldiers in the A.E.F. have been visited by Dr. Robert E. Moton, successor to the late Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute, who has come to France at the instance of President Wilson and Secretary Baker as an advisor on African matters to the American Peace Mission.

Dr. Moton, in the course of a 1,000 mile automobile trip from Leon down through Lorraine and Alsace, met and talked with the men of the 92nd Division, and the 360th, 370th, 371st and 372nd Infantry Regiments, which have been brigaded with French troops for a long period.

At Brest, where he landed, he spoke before an assembly of colored officers. His trip also included stops at St. Nazaire, Bordeaux and Givres. Everywhere he has been, he says, he has found the colored soldiers in good health and spirits.

Must Be Manly, Yet Modest

In his talks to the men, Dr. Moton, after complimenting them on their record and their willingness to work, has assured them that white and colored Americans alike will cordially welcome them upon their return home. Above all, he stressed the importance of the colored soldier's going back to the United States in a manly, yet modest, unassuming manner.

"In war," said Dr. Moton, at one point, "you have met the test and won, but a far greater test and a much more doubtful victory awaits you now than you faced during the past year and a half. It is a greater test and much more severe and important battle than ever you fought before.

"It is a battle not against Germans, but against black Americans. This bat-

tle is against the men into whose faces I now look. It is your individual, personal battle—a battle of self-control, against laziness, shiftlessness and wilfulness.

"The best time to begin to show self-control is right here in France. Leave such a reputation here as will constrain our Allies, who have watched as with interest, to say forever that the American negro will always be welcome not only because of his courage but because of his character."

ALLOTMENTS STILL STAND

The signing of the armistice and the eventual signing of peace will not affect allotments. These will continue until the individuals concerned make out and forward a notification of discontinuance and it has been received at Washington, according to Bulletin 100, G.H.Q. Deductions on payrolls will be made as usual for all officers, soldiers, army field clerks, members of the Army Nurse Corps and permanent civilian employees until acknowledgment of the discontinuance is received.

There was a young man from Marseilles Who went out for an airing one day, But a wicked M.P. Said, "Hey, Jack, come with me!" And he'd nothing to do but obelies.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM Sends Greetings to the Boys "OVER THERE" From the New York HIPPODROME "OVER HERE"

To the American Expeditionary Forces and especially to Our Boys from Minnesota and South Dakota

Here's to You! Wish we could see you today, And shake your hand and say "Merry Christmas — Happy New Year" in the good old, old fashioned way.

"GOOD LUCK"

Calmenson-Clothing Co.

Montevideo, Minn. Watertown, S. Dakota

Aberdeen, South Dakota

Perhaps that isn't quite your idea of a home-coming celebration—but then Private Brown is one of these chaps who are always dragging their hats into everything. He'd be his hat on the slightest provocation—and the longest obis. He was forever throwing his hat into the ring, as he put it. He set a great store by his hat—

Perhaps that's why he always wore Mallory.

When you get back, you'll find plenty of good Mallory Hats ready for you—at the best shops, as always.

Mallory Hats

E. A. MALLORY & SONS, INC. 234 5th Ave., New York Factory: Danbury, Conn.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA MAKERS OF LOCOMOBILE CARS AND RIKER TRUCKS Sends New Years Greeting to the Locomobile Men in the Service EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND WORKS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., U. S. A.

H.J. HEINZ Company 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

FARMS E. A. STROU Farm Agency ESTABLISHED 1900

Guaranty Trust Company of New York Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens United States Government Depository in France and in England. Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods. Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces Capital and Surplus - \$ 50,000,000 Resources more than - \$ 700,000,000

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company NEW YORK PARIS BORDEAUX SAINT-NAZAIRE NEUFCHATEAU United States Depository of Public Moneys in PARIS, NEW YORK and LONDON Offers its services to the Members of the A. E. F. in France

PARIS GARTERS No metal can touch you This is the PARIS trade mark PARIS GARTERS No metal can touch you It's your guarantee of garter quality

A message from home To the brave men and women who have served America in war WE want to be one of the first to tell you how proud the country is of you; how we've rejoiced and sorrowed with you; prayed for you, worked for you, cheered you. The courageous men and women of our Allies have also had our devotion and admiration, as they have had yours. Now that the great work is done and success is gained, you will like some word of cheer from home; here's our sincere, heartfelt message of gratitude and good will to you. Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes Makers Chicago U. S. A. New York

His eyes are clearer now than when in vanished days he toed the plate. For he has closed the eyes of men Whom death had passed thro' life's last gate

# ANOTHER BIG CONTRIBUTION TO A.E.F. SPORTS

His heart beats truer; he has learned From seeing hearts of others break. That, though in life are runs unearned, Death chalks up only those we make.

## HOBEY BAKER MAKES HIS FINAL FLIGHT

### Instantly Killed When Machine Plunges to Earth Near Toul

## FAMOUS FOOTBALL STAR

### His Passing Swells Princeton's List of Athletic Dead to Nineteen

"Hobey" Baker, famous Princeton football star and hockey player, and a captain in the United States Air Service, has made his last flight, and there is another gold star in Princeton's athletic service flag.

When Capt. Baker, after several months of service at the front, received orders to return to the States, he expressed the wish to make "one last flight." According, he entered his machine with a fellow aviator and soared above the big airframe near Toul, while flying at a low altitude he ran into an air pocket, the machine becoming unmanageable, and a few minutes later he lay dead, with his companion, amid the wreckage of his crumpled plane.

The ranks of Princeton athletes have suffered heavily in the war, and the passing of Baker swells the total killed to 19 while the list of wounded numbered 10. Upon this roll of honor are recorded many names that have only to be mentioned to recall to mind historic battles fought out upon the gridiron, the diamond and the cinder path.

## Host of Princeton Athletes Dead

When Baker crossed the Great Divide he joined Johnnie Poe, '95, one of the greatest football backs the game has ever produced; Garry Cochran, '98, captain of the championship football team of 1899; Lt. Walter L. Foulke, '05, captain of the football eleven of 1901; Arthur Blumenthal, '13, all-American center and member of the championship football team of 1911; Lt. Samuel J. Held, Jr., '06, baseball captain, catcher and shortstop; Capt. Phineas P. Christie, '12, star quarterback; Warden McLean '12, guard on the championship football team of 1911; John V. Galinger, Jr., '12, star halfback; Capt. Charles D. Hoss, '17, soccer player; Lt. W. Talley, '16, baseball star; Lt. Ben Bullock '16, manager of the baseball team of 1916; James Dana Paul and Lt. Arthur V. Savage, '17, members of the crew that beat Harvard in 1916; Lt. Julian N. Dowell, '10, star of the cinderpath; Lt. Arthur Freyer, '19, and Lt. J. N. C. Ross, '17, soccer players; John V. W. Reynolds, Jr., '17, freshman crew; and Harold K. Bulkeley, '19, captain of the freshman tennis team.

A list of the wounded includes Lt. Nelson Poe, '07, of the championship football team of 1899; Lt. Herbert J. Richardson, '16, track athlete; Lt. H. W. Bishop, '19, soccer player; Lt. Thurston E. Davies, '16, baseball team; Capt. V. S. Merle-Smith, '11; Capt. Ham Andrews, '13; Capt. Paul Lloyd, '04; Capt. C. W. McGraw, '19; Bob Nourse, '17; and Lt. Edgar Allen Poe, Jr., '18, football stars.

New York and Columbia Universities have declined to meet the university of Pennsylvania in the gridiron next fall, for reasons not made public. Upon this side of the water the future is bright for all lines of sport. The A.E.F. is going in for sports on a big scale, and the Government and the Army authorities are firmly behind the plan, which gives promise of a busy winter and spring.

## OARSMEN TO TRAIN FOR RACE ON SEINE

### American Crews Will Be Carefully Groomed for March Contest

Rowing enthusiasts in the ranks of the A.E.F. who have signified their willingness to represent the United States in the international regatta which will be held under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus on the Seine in March will go into training about the middle of this month.

## WITH THE PUGS

The steamer Cedric which reached New York last week from Europe, brought home many of the United States Army and Navy boxers who participated in the recent King's Trophy Bout in London when over 400,000 was raised in two days for the benefit of wounded English soldiers.

## MEISTER CAPTURES SWIM ON THE SEINE

Fifteen men and two women plunged into the icy waters of the Seine at the Pont Alexandre III on the afternoon of Christmas Day in the tenth annual contest for the Christmas cup offered by the President of the French Republic. They represented three nations, France, Belgium and the United States.

## WORLD'S SERIES HERO NOT ON THE MARKET

Sgt. Hank Gowdy, hero of the 1914 world's series, soldier and gentleman, need not worry about any possibility of being without a job when he is mustered out of the Army.

George Stallings, manager of the Braves, is determined to hold on to Hank just as long as this peerless backstop retains his old time skill with bat and glove—which is a long time, according to experts.

Stallings has just turned down a flat offer of \$15,000 for Hank's services, which have jumped tremendously in value since Hank came to France to do his bit to down Kaiserism.

## SLAM BANG SHOW IS STAGED AT ANGERS

### Absence of Molycoddism Attested by Three Clean Knockouts

There was nothing molycoddish about the All-American boxing show staged at the Orgue Theatre in Angers Sunday night. It was a slam-bang tournament from start to finish, as is attested by the fact that three of the six bouts resulted in knockouts.

The main battle was a ten-round go between Jimmy Duffy, of the 116th Engineers, and Charlie Sheppard, of the 18th Coast Artillery. Both lads are lightweights with a record, Duffy having met and defeated the best men in his class, and Sheppard being a former amateur lightweight champion of the world. As a result, there was some rough mulling from the sound of the gong, but after they had punched and pounded each other for ten rounds, Referee Jake Carey, called it a draw.

Parroll, of the Machine Gun Company, and Stoddin, of the Engineers, and Weinberg, of the Artillery, engaged in two good bouts which terminated with honors even at the end of four rounds.

Young Caponi, of the 110th Engineers, treated Kid Amorelli to a private exhibition of fireworks in the third round of what opened as a four-round contest. Youth Rathburn, also of the 110th Engineers, put Kid Hariman, of the Artillery, to sleep in the second round of their bout. Grady, of the Artillery, knocked out O'Hara, of the Machine Gun Company, in the second round.

## SURPRISE FOR FANS AT K. OF C. OPENING

### Yank from Audience Dons Gloves and Battles Frenchman

When more than 1,500 light fans elbowed their way into the big hall at the Cinema des Arts to be present at the formal opening of the Knights of Columbus' Paris boxing club, they expected to see a good card, and they were not disappointed.

Jake Carey, New York State fight promoter, was in charge and had arranged six good bouts between Frenchmen, all of which turned out to be well fought and interesting. But the real thrill came toward the close when one of the khaki-clad spectators, Edward Tourangeau by name, expressed a wish to go on with Kid Marius, a husky Frenchman.

The arrangements were quickly made. Tourangeau got into fighting togs, and when the gong sounded the two boys went to it with a will, while the big audience rose and cheered them on. For five rounds it was nip and tuck, but in the sixth and the Yank's batter showed signs of weakening. Nearly through, he stuck it out, and was still plugging away when the round ended. The judges declared the bout a draw. The boys agreed to fight again next week.

Jeanmone and Bonroy put on six furious rounds in the semi-wind-up. Jeanmone proved faster and had the best of the battle.

Berthe won a four-round bout with Vianet, the lads fighting at 120 pounds. Glaise and Goby fought to a draw. Bois and Villens and Devillard and Diamond, featherweights, opened the show in two four-round bouts, Bois and Devillard winning.

## MILLION DOLLARS FOR FOOTBALL SUITS

### Congressional Appropriation to Be Used for Army Teams

## FOSDICK PLEDGES HIS AID

### Director of Training Camps in the States Tells How Sports Helped Down Hun

The plan for conducting A.E.F. championships in the principal lines of sport, as announced in THE STARS AND STRIPES last week, received another big boost a few days ago when Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities in the United States, after a conference with General Pershing and Col. W. F. Johnson, pledged a million dollars immediately to further athletics among the Yanks in France.

Mr. Fosdick is here at the suggestion of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker to see whether there is anything that can be done for the troops along recreational and other lines, either by the Government or by private agencies. He came over on the Martha Washington with the presidential party.

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The million dollars will be used to provide football suits and is a part of a Congressional appropriation of about two million dollars which was set aside for the work of the Commissions on Training Camp Activities in the United States.

Boating, football and baseball have already done their bit in downing the Hun, according to Mr. Fosdick. Speaking of athletics in the camps at home, he said:

"The value of athletic sports and exercises of various kinds as a means of promoting and maintaining military efficiency and morale had been well demonstrated by the English and Canadians before the United States entered the war.

"Influenced by this experience, we undertook at once to formulate a broad program of athletics in the camps, and in carrying out this plan we employed 44 athletic directors and 30 skilled boxing instructors.

"Boxing was organized in such a way to give every soldier instruction in the fundamentals of the game. This work proved particularly valuable, because it developed qualities of confidence, courage and aggressiveness, the fundamentals for success in bayonet fighting.

"Athletes in the camps resulted in wide participation in sports by men who before they came into the Army were ignorant of the simplest forms of competitive games."

## ZUNA FIRST IN C. C. RACE AT COLOMBES

Frank Zuna, former Irish-American champion, of Company L, 2nd Pioneer, won the cross-country race held under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. at Colombes last week, covering the rain-soaked course of five and one-half miles in 25 minutes 54 4/5 seconds. Nick Giannakopoulos, 106 Infantry, was second, and Herman C. Johnson, 102nd A.M.M. Train, 27th Division, third.

## TO MANAGE SPORTS FOR 500,000 YANKS

Col. John S. Sewell base commander, Section 1, has named Lt. Eddie Hart, 17th Engineers, athletic manager for that base. He will have charge of all athletics for Section 1, including the activities of the St. Nazaire football team, recent winners at Tours.

It is expected that a million troops will pass through St. Nazaire homeward bound during the next eight months, and Hart will prepare elaborate plays to amuse the returning Yanks and keep them physically fit.

He is already well known in the S.O.S. through his coaching of the St. Nazaire football team and from his connection with St. Nazaire in the Race to Berlin.

Hart was one of the stars of the Princeton football team of 1910. He will be assisted in his work by Charles S. Lee, Y.M.C.A. secretary.

## A.E.F. BOUTS WILL PRODUCE NEW CHAMP

### Competition to Give World Real Heavyweight Title Holder

## GENUINE FIGHTER WANTED

### Billy Roche, Veteran Referee, Scores Present Champion, Who Won on Fluke

The boxing championship bouts soon to be conducted throughout the A.E.F. under Government supervision will produce a heavyweight champion competent to knock the tar and feathers off the hide of the present title holder.

This is the opinion of Billy Roche, the famous referee, who has officiated as the third man in probably more important bouts held in the United States under the Frawley law than any other referee. Roche is now a Knight of Columbus secretary in France and is devoting most of his time to his favorite pastime—fistic contests.

"The present 'champion' is a champion in name only," said Roche to the Sporting Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES. "When he fought Jack Johnson, the colored man entered the ring after five years of the wildest kind of dissipation. He was in no condition to fight. Who has this 'champion' fought since he won the championship? He won a ten-round decision, and that is all.

"When he failed to appear, as advertised, at Madison Square Garden last spring to take part in a boxing exhibition arranged as an entertainment for the famous Blue Devils of France and as a boost for the Liberty Loan," continued Roche, "he forfeited the respect of all true sportsmen. Even his manager could not stand such conduct, and as a result they split.

"Again, at a Red Cross benefit, where this man was asked to appear the second time, he wired back that he could not be present, owing to the fact that his oil interests needed his attention.

"He is reaping the money now. He doesn't want to fight anybody in his class. He will be an easy mark for a real fighter such as can be found among the two million clean young Americans in our Army.

"No slacker should be allowed to hold the title of heavyweight champion. It is up to the boys in the A.E.F. to get busy and produce a new champion—a real fighter."

## OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT FOR SPORTS IN 1919

### Major Leagues Planning to Resume Baseball, Cutting Schedules

While it is not to be expected that professional baseball and college athletics will recover immediately from the effects of the war, the outlook for the new year is anything but discouraging.

The American and National Leagues will resume baseball on a 140-game basis, instead of playing 154 games as heretofore, and the American Baseball Association managers have announced that they will start banging the old horseshoe in that circuit on April 29.

Athletic authorities at Cornell University have decided not to revive intercollegiate rowing at Ithaca until 1920, although crews for that year will be developed through inter-class competition. Intercollegiate track sports and baseball will be resumed, however.

Cornell's decision not to be represented with an intercollegiate crew has not affected this branch of sport at Columbia, which is already laying plans to uphold its prestige upon the water this spring. Columbia's track team will also be active, Carl Merner having been re-engaged as coach.

Washington and Jefferson College will not be represented by a baseball line this year, and present indications are that the annual historic clash between the Army and the Navy upon the diamond will be passed up, at least for the coming season.

## O'LAUGHLIN DEAD

Francis O'Laughlin, known to thousands of baseball fans in the United States as "Silk," and for many years American League umpire, succumbed to double pneumonia last week at Boston, Mass.

## SHAVING BECOMES A PLEASURE

### Radio Becomes a Pleasure—Ever-Ready Safety Razor. You get every time with those marvelous "Radio" Blades—keen to shave you—their keenness triply protected against rust and dust by individual patented package.

Old Prof. Porcupine, the celebrated crystal reader, says he sees a coming need for substantial, well-made "Cits" for some thousands of Yankee soldiers!

Abundant stocks in all our four stores.

See you soon!

## ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. Broadway at 34th St. Broadway at 4th St. Broadway at 5th St. Broadway at 11th St. Broadway at 14th St. Broadway at 17th St. Broadway at 19th St. Broadway at 21st St. Broadway at 23rd St. Broadway at 25th St. Broadway at 27th St. Broadway at 29th St. Broadway at 31st St. Broadway at 33rd St. Broadway at 35th St. Broadway at 37th St. Broadway at 39th St. Broadway at 41st St. Broadway at 43rd St. Broadway at 45th St. Broadway at 47th St. Broadway at 49th St. Broadway at 51st St. Broadway at 53rd St. Broadway at 55th St. Broadway at 57th St. Broadway at 59th St. Broadway at 61st St. Broadway at 63rd St. Broadway at 65th St. Broadway at 67th St. Broadway at 69th St. Broadway at 71st St. Broadway at 73rd St. Broadway at 75th St. Broadway at 77th St. Broadway at 79th St. Broadway at 81st St. Broadway at 83rd St. Broadway at 85th St. Broadway at 87th St. Broadway at 89th St. Broadway at 91st St. Broadway at 93rd St. Broadway at 95th St. Broadway at 97th St. Broadway at 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# AFTER THE WAR LITERATURE

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BY PYT VIN BLANC

ALSO THE AUTHOR OF 'FAMOUS COURT MARTIALS'

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BY MUSTERDOUT

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## A.E.F. WOODSMEN COULD FENCE IN THIRD OF GLOBE

### Forestry Division Works 107 Sawmills at 76 Points in France

### FUEL FOR RHINE ARMY NOW

#### Raw Material for Railroad Ties, Bread Cases, Artificial Limbs All in Day's Grind

Imagine a barracks 600 miles long and 20 feet wide, big enough to house the whole American A.E.F. at the time of the armistice and to spare; imagine a flag pole 435 miles high; or enough fuel wood to make a pile three feet wide, three feet high and 600 miles long.

That is one way of showing what the Forestry Division of the A.E.F. has accomplished from the time it got under way in 1917. And the 17,000-odd members of its personnel were still whirling along at a merry old clip when the Kaiser sneaked out of the ring.

The standard gauge railroad ties produced would build a line of railroad 1,091 miles long, or from St. Nazaire to Berlin via Tours and Paris. The small ties, 24-inch gauge, would build a double track paralleling 180 miles of trenches. The pickets, posts and poles, if all cut into six-foot fence posts, would make a fence, with posts a rod apart, reaching one-third of the way round the earth. The piling would have made the aforesaid flag pole.

At present the forestry men, working 107 sawmills at 76 places in France, are busy clearing up, and getting out fuel wood for the Army of Occupation as well. Incidentally, they are members of the biggest regiment in the world, the 20th Engineers, and to them are attached, in addition, 28 Engineer service companies.

#### Tent Pins to Dock Piling

The boys have worked out lumber for coffins, part oak and part pine, which were made up by French factories. They have furnished baseboard which went into the manufacture of artificial limbs. Their spruce cuttings have gone into aircraft. They have saved and cut lumber which went into hard bread cases and into the wheels and tongues of the Motor Transport Corps, vehicles. Their round products ranged all the way from tent pins to dock piling, 100 feet in length. And there was in contemplation at one time, in connection with the forestry operations, a box factory capable of handling a million and a half feet of lumber monthly, or enough for 72,000 bread boxes 32x15x13 inches.

As a further evidence of the zeal and energy with which the forestry men were doing their task, the total October output was 50,794,500 feet, board measure, of sawed material; 692,208 railroad ties, 106,588 ties for light railways at the front; 7,518 piles for new dock projects; 151,464 staves of fuel wood and 245,820 pieces of miscellaneous round products.

Soon after the entry of the United States into the war it was seen that the demand for lumber for the American Army would far exceed the maximum cargo space that might be allotted. Lumber was needed in large quantities and it was needed quickly.

The decision was reached to organize two forestry regiments, and America was combed for men experienced in this line. Two units, the 16th and 20th Engineers, were formed, reinforced by service battalions.

The job of producing logs and bringing them from the woods to the mills and to the railroads required the construction of narrow-gauge railroads 60 centimeters, one meter, and three feet wide, and standard-gauge sidings and spurs. This involved a total length of about 150 miles, 1,582 cars and 68 locomotives. Where trestles were needed, trestles were promptly erected. There is one at Captieux (Gironde) 450 feet long, 45 feet in height at its highest point and requiring 120,000 feet, board measure, of lumber.

#### Working Day and Night

The men made their own camps, set up their own mills, built their own logging railroads and sidings, and their own loads and wagons. They even turned into harness makers on one occasion when harness was unobtainable, and though the result looked like a cross between a junk dealer's equine at home and the trappings of a circus mule, it held—and that was what counted.

What is more to the point regarding the activities of this hinterland front is that the forestry troops have worked day and night. The boys put in ten-hour shifts, working at night at the mills under electrical and acetylene lamps. Big searchlights were utilized and their beams thrown into the outer-most corners of the yards, if necessary, or the loading platforms. Rush jobs—the rule, not the exception, and it

## WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION ON THE RHINE

Little did the doughboy think, when first he encountered the French language—that before many months had passed he would be searching through German villages for some one who could converse French and so would understand him. Yet, so it is these days along the Rhine. A handy lexicon is being prepared which turns all the doughboy's French into German. With these phrases he will find his every legitimate need met. Here is a sample page.

C'est la guerre.....Er ist der Krieg  
Finée la guerre.....Der Krieg ist aus  
Deux Rieres.....Zwei Eiler  
Un cognac.....Ein Kognac  
Tout droit.....Immer gerade aus  
Knecker.....Och eins  
Nichts  
A gauche.....Links  
Pah bonn.....Nicht gut  
Sale boche.....Edel Deutscher\*  
A Heranus.....Heranus  
Ziz-zou.....Getrunken  
Merel, Manzelle.....Danke, Franlein  
Trois francs.....Pünzig Mark  
\*This is not a literal translation, but it facilitates conversation for beginners to use it on the Rhine.

The sight of sights at Coblenz is the towering statue of the first Wilhelm, which prances victorious at the Battery, or, rather, at that city point where the Rhine and the Rhine flow together. Doughboys swarm over it, climbing the stairways and emerging high above the river just under the huge, uplifted roof of the conqueror's horse. There is an inscription, of course, and it runs something like this: "Nimmer wird das Reich zerstört. Wenn wir einig seid und treu."

A passing German was asked by two Yanks to translate. He was delighted to oblige. "I cannot it exactly Übersetzen, aber it means that Deutschland is unconquerable and."

But the Yanks had tottered on their way. When the 9th Infantry entered the agreeable town of Remagen on the Rhine, they observed the occasion by making the astonished river banks from Drachenfels to Honn echo with some of the jazziest strains ever lifted from the regimental band. They were doubtless moved to this festive deed by the sight of the main hotel which had, until recently, been known as the "Deutscher Kaiser Hof."

Now that name of unpleasant memories was erased, and what greeted the entering Americans was "Central Hotel" in bold—even unblushing—letters. Very likely by this time the neighboring hostelry has been named the Commercial House and is opening a sample room.

The Germans in Godesburg had all sorts of delicate ways of expressing their morning hate. The Canadians who took over that prosperous Rhine town found that the porcelain fixtures in the wash-rooms were trade-marked "Britannia."

It isn't the well-stocked American kitchens which make the Rhinelanders as green as a prisoner uniform. They yearn for our white bread, it is true, and for our real coffee, but it is our soap they will sell their souls for and our rubber that astonishes them.

It is interesting to see a curb full of Germans staring wide-eyed at a passing American company, each member of which is clumping luxuriously through the December mud in high, swastick-buckling rubber boots.

All the Rhineland towns occupied by the Americans are populous with natives who prattle about asking for some news of relatives in America. They all seem to have them, as we might have been prepared to expect by the considerable number of German-Americans who were smoked out back home in 1914. The other day two Yanks had lost their way in the country and decided to ask for directions from a German seen approaching them.

"Hi, probably speaks English. He looks as if he had an aunt in Brooklyn." "Looks more as if he had an uncle in Milwaukee. But let's ask him, anyway." So they did, and the native responded

was quickly discovered that the only sawmill worth while in France was the one that was operating 24 hours a day. The tale is told of one little mill, rated at 10,000 board feet in ten hours, that became uneasy during two ten-hour shifts, and just to show what it really could do, put out a total of 68,800 board feet; and that of a 20,000 foot mill which cut 122,000 board feet in 20 hours.

For the mill it averaged between 80,000 and 85,000 feet a day. At the time of the St. Mihiel drive an urgent order came from the First Army for several million board feet of road plank, to be used for the transportation of artillery. And the mills turned from other rush orders to get out this plank. There wasn't enough in the yards. The men had to go out into the woods and cut down the trees. The instructions to the mills read: "This is your big opportunity. Don't fail." The splendid news of the wiping out of the St. Mihiel salient in 27 hours was ample proof that they didn't.

with a voluble jargon that set them straight. That done, he explained, "I like America," he volunteered. "I have ein bruder in Fresno, California."

When the first American Infantry reached Coblenz they found waiting for them a discharged German soldier who had come down to meet them, because, long ago, he had lived in Kansas City and had served in the Missouri National Guard. He was looking for his old captain. He was too late. His old captain was killed on the edge of the Forest of Argonne.

The first man in the Army of Occupation to cross the Rhine died the following day. He was an Engineer who, two weeks before, was struck and injured by a train in the newly established railroad at Coblenz. Across the river was a Red Cross hospital, packed with German wounded, and there he was carried. When he died, the next day, he was buried in the little village churchyard. The wounded enemy soldiers in the hospital chipped together and bought the wreath that lies now on his grave.

There are certain couriers with the Third American Army who should worry about the paymaster. They had been hiding their Morganic talents in the humble guise of dispatch riders, and their daily courses lay between Metz or Nancy on the one hand and Luxembourg, Trier or Coblenz on the other. They noted that the value of the mark fluctuated wildly between these cities. They noted, for instance, that on the same day when they had been asked 125 francs for 100 marks in Luxembourg, they were asked 145 marks for 100 francs in Nancy. So, on the side, they dabbled in international finance. For 500 francs (it can be done by craps) they would buy 625 marks in Nancy. This would bring them around 750 francs in Luxembourg next day. With this they would acquire more

than 1,000 marks in Metz. And so on and so on. They should worry about the paymaster.

Trudging across the river from Andernach one day recently were 22 supply wagons that had come all the way from El Paso for this express purpose. They had come down to meet them, because, long ago, he had lived in Kansas City and had served in the Missouri National Guard. He was looking for his old captain. He was too late. His old captain was killed on the edge of the Forest of Argonne.

Those wagons have been present at all the battles from the Orcoy to the Meuse, they knew Montfaucon and Juvigny. This, however, was not their first excursion on German soil. They laughed, these veteran wagons, at the juvenile elation of the other supply companies over this great adventure. For they had been in German territory as long ago as last May, when their regiment led the American forces into the semi-Alpine fastnesses of Alsace.

One of the most crowded cafés in Coblenz is run by a German aviator named Wahl, who used to fly in the old days with the late Lincoln Beachey and other Americans back home. So he has much talk about flying with his many American patrons these days. His café is always jolly and bright and prosperous.

There are many like it in the attractive Rhine towns. So much pleasanter places to stay these days than Soissons and Pismes and Arras.

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Citizens of Nantes have made a gift to American officers of that port of an Officers' Club. The club, which is located at 4 Rue Voltaire, consists of a complete floor for continuous use, with the additional privilege of a banquet hall on the street floor when desired. There are five club rooms, including a billiard room, library, writing room and buffet-auditorium. All are elaborately furnished. They have been turned over to the Americans for their exclusive use for the duration of their stay in France. There will be no expense whatever, all rent and light charges being waived.

"All I've done in France is drill, and ride around in box cars."  
"Ah, training and entraining, eh?"

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# YANKS AT HINGES IN COUNTER OFFENSIVE BELOW SOISSONS

Continued from Page 1

ported by the 28th, south of the Marne to the eastward. The German-Thierry, each bore a glorious part in this shattering of the German attack, which will be mentioned in a little more detail when the service of these individual divisions in the counter-offensive is taken up.

### The Counter Stroke

On July 18, when the enemy had involved practically 60 divisions—or about 25 per cent of his total forces on the Western front—in his hopeless drive in the Champagne and the eastern side of the Marne salient, Marshal Foch struck. And he struck at the place where it would hurt the enemy the most—at the western side of the Marne salient, where success would enable him to cut the communications of the German forces fighting desperately on the other side of the salient and then to either crush those forces between the closing wings of his own or else oblige them to withdraw the battle beneath the raining blows of their opponents and retreat under the most difficult conditions.

Regarding the Champagne-Château-Thierry segment as isolated from the rest of the Western front, the maneuver of Marshal Foch was quite similar to a hungry man's strategy, to that of Lee in the Chancellorsville campaign of 1863, when the left wing of Hooker's army, operating against Fredericksburg and its communications, was immobilized by the Confederate right at Mury's Heights and Salem Church, while the Confederate left, under Johnston, crushed the Union right west of Chancellorsville and forced Hooker to retreat from the salient he had seized south of the Rapidan, just as the Allies forced the Germans to retreat from the salient they had seized south of the Vesle.

As it has always been, so it is now, the plan of action at Chancellorsville was executed by nothing unless it was by the brilliancy with which his subordinates and his troops executed it, so it was with the plan of Marshal Foch; his French and American forces carried it through with a precision and gallantry worthy of the best traditions of both services.

On July 17 the Germans were holding the nearly 50 kilometers of the western side of their salient from Château-Thierry to the River Aisne north-west of Soissons with 11 divisions, and these had none in support, unless the six reserve divisions primarily intended to be used in the attack under way on the other bank, could be so considered. The Allies, on the other hand, had 12 divisions in line on this same front, with ten more immediately behind ready to take their places in line for the assault early next morning.

### Without Warning from Guns

This assault, which was not preceded by any artillery bombardment, best stunning surprise effect of the infantry advance should thereby be diminished, went over at precisely 4:35 o'clock on the morning of July 18, along the entire 50 kilometers from the Aisne to Château-Thierry. Along the whole line a withering artillery barrage tore up the ground in front of the infantry, and by nightfall the latter had smashed through the German trench systems to an average depth of about four kilometers, and had taken 7,000 prisoners and 250 guns. From that day on the attack, sustained with undiminished vigor, continued to make progress, gaining, sometimes greater, sometimes less distance, but always going onward. The direct result was the withering of the German initiative, once and for all.

Already by the 20th the Germans had given up the left of their attack on the Champagne front as hopeless and were withdrawing their surplus troops from there. But they were still feebly trying to exploit their slight initial success between Reims and the Marne, while they had thinned their main forces in line from Château-Thierry to the Aisne to 11 divisions, with four in reserve.

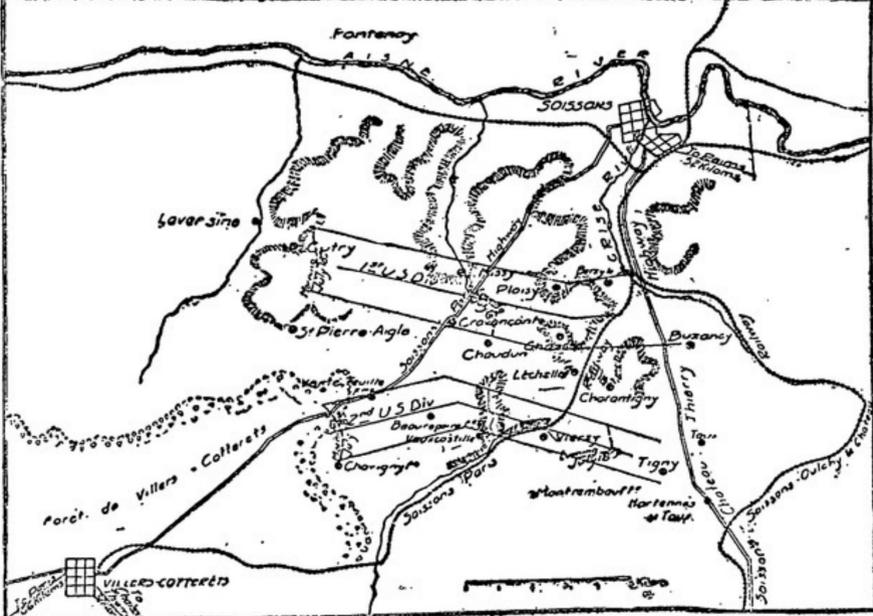
By the 24th they had 20 divisions between Reims and the vicinity of Château-Thierry, which latter town they had lost, and these 20 were trying unsuccessfully to hold back the Allied counter-offensive on a front which the Germans had counted on carrying forward their own offensive.

At the same time, between the Aisne and the vicinity of Château-Thierry they now had 21 divisions in line, in spite of which they had already been pinched out of half the salient and were merely fighting a rear-guard battle to cover their retirement from the rest of it, while their main mass of rested troops was reduced to 37 divisions, and thickening signs of offensive intentions on the part of the British and French armies further north and west were compelling the Germans to hold their positions in the rear against possible need in those quarters. In short, the German offensive game was up, and they knew it.

### The American Share

We may now trace more fully the part taken by the American divisions in achieving the magnificent results above outlined. From left to right the American divisions which participated in the stroke on the morning of July 18 were the 1st, 2nd and the 26th. The 1st and 2nd were a short distance south of the Aisne and formed with the French 120th and 1st Moroccan Divisions, the 20th French Corps of the 10th French Army. North of the 20th Corps four divisions of the 1st French Army extended to the Aisne, forming the extreme left flank of the attack.

The 20th Corps was disposed for action with the 1st Moroccan Division in the center and the 2nd United States Division on the right, each having a front of about two kilometers, while the 58th and 10th French Divisions were in reserve.



First and Second Divisional sectors in attack toward Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road

extremities of the initial attack the French command had placed American divisions; those on the left near the Aisne and those on the right near Château-Thierry. Between these two points the front bulged westward, especially just south of the Forêt de Villers-Cotterets. To driving into the center of the salient, the capture of the highlands southwest of Soissons was a necessary preliminary, after which the rest of the front would naturally pivot upon these highlands in swinging northeast and north toward the Vesle.

It was to the task of capturing the greater part of the highlands that the 1st and 2nd United States Divisions, together with the 1st Moroccan, were assigned. At the same time, it was necessary that the troops at the apex of the salient should themselves for a while mark time and act as a pivot to those toward the Forêt de Villers-Cotterets while the latter were hammering in the westward bulge of the front and straightening it out to swing northward like a gate closing on the Vesle.

This was the difficult duty given, on the right of the attack, to the 28th Division, which was later to be asked, after the straightening process should have been completed, to reverse its role and become the swinging edge of the attack closing on the Vesle by longer strikes than any of the troops to the left of it.

The work of the 3rd United States Division, east of Château-Thierry, and of the other Allied forces extending to Reims could not, of course, begin until all this attack to the westward was well under way and until the German attack itself was stopped and driven back. Then they, too, like another gate pivoting on Reims, with the 3rd United States Division at the swinging edge, might close to the Vesle.

### Rifles and Enthusiasm

There were various reasons why the American divisions were given such important places along the offensive front, but among the reasons were the fact that they were large, full divisions containing approximately 25,000 men each—almost twice as many rifles as the average French division—and the further fact that they possessed enthusiasm and endurance, unspurred by four years of war, and dogged determination.

The 1st Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Sumner, went over the top that morning into the gray dawn of the plateau between Cnry and Missy-aux-Bois, in line from right to left, 18th Infantry and 16th Infantry, making up the 1st Brigade, under Brig. Gen. John L. Hines; 20th Infantry and 28th Infantry, making up the 2nd Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Beaumont B. Buck. In front of them, across the trenches of the German VII, XIV, XV and XXIV Divisions, swept the barrage from the batteries of the 5th, 6th and 7th Regiments of Field Artillery, of Col. L. E. Holbrook's 1st Artillery Brigade, strengthened by a number of French batteries.

Behind the charging troops lay the deep cut ravine between the villages of St. Pierre-Aigle and Laversine, on the eastern edge of which were the trenches which they had taken over from a brigade of the Moroccan Division only the night before on entering the sector from the plateau. Ahead of them, across the plateau, appeared, successively, the church steeples of the villages of Missy-aux-Bois, Ploisy and Berzy-le-Sec, with the trees lining the Soissons-Paris highway cutting across the open ground between the former two villages. Every division had been ordered to take, and it had been ordered to reach that day a position astride the Soissons-Paris road, involving an advance of at least five kilometers.

### Two Kilometers in an Hour

They made a good beginning. By 5:30 a.m. the 1st and 2nd Divisions had advanced a distance of two kilometers of the maze of trenches and wire which the Germans had been laboriously constructing on this ground during the past six weeks, and had covered nearly half the distance across the open plateau to Missy-aux-Bois. Two hours later the second objective line, running from Crevaux Farm to the eastern edge of the ravine at the head of which lies Missy-aux-Bois, had been attained, though not without a sharp struggle for the 28th and 20th Infantry in Missy-aux-Bois and the ravine.

15th Scottish Division, of the British Army, and withdrew to Dammarin, northeast of Paris, where by the 27th it was resting in cantonments.

### Not a Man Captured

It had suffered 7,000 casualties, of whom not one was captured. Sixty per cent of its infantry officers had been killed or wounded, the 16th and 18th Infantry losing all their field officers except the colonels, while the 26th Infantry was commanded by a captain of less than two years' experience. But—in addition to the German killed and wounded—it had captured 3,500 prisoners, including 125 officers; 68 field guns and quantities of machine guns, ammunition and material and it had advanced 11 kilometers in four days against the untiring efforts of parts or all of seven different German divisions, and broken the hinge of the enemy's defensive line between the Aisne and the Marne.

The part taken by the 2nd United States Division in the counter-offensive was perhaps as brief and certainly as breathless as that of any division, American or French, which participated in the memorable struggle. Its attack and its battle were so typically American that they savor more of Chihoh, Chickamauga or Spotsylvania Court House than of incidents of European warfare.

The 2nd Division, whose regimental units were the same as during its fighting around Bourches and the Bois de Belleau in June, but whose commander was now Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, was relieved from its support position in the sector northwest of Château-Thierry on the night of July 16-17 and taken by motor bus to Mareilly near the western side of the Forêt de Villers-Cotterets, the horse and motor-drawn transport going to the same vicinity by marching.

### Enemy Thoroughly Alarmed

The progress of the 1st Division was, therefore, brought to an end for the day, but it had virtually accomplished its appointed task, and taken about 30 field guns, 600 prisoners, and 150 man, most of them in the Missy-aux-Bois ravine, and something like 2,600 prisoners, of whom 500, including a battalion commander and several other officers, were taken at one time in a quarry by a handful of Americans.

That the enemy was thoroughly alarmed by the smashing attack which was so rapidly overrunning his vitally important positions on "the highlands southwest of Soissons" was plainly evidenced by the fact that that night he threw his XXXIVth Division into line on the front between Missy-aux-Bois and Ploisy, between the XI and XXIV Divisions, and put his XXVIIIth Division into the head of the Chazelle ravine, confronting Chaudun.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the 1st Division started ahead again for an objective line reaching from Berzy-le-Sec, on the western heights overlooking the valley of the Crise river and the chief important railway and roads lying within it, southeastward to Luzancy, a village on the opposite side of the valley mentioned.

It was not intended that either of the villages should be captured by the 1st Division, but only the ground between them, as Berzy-le-Sec was in the sector of the 153rd French Division and Luzancy in that of the Moroccan Division. The 18th and 16th Infantry immediately jumped forward to Chazelle, halfway between Chaudun and the Soissons-Paris railway.

### In the Forest

Shortly after arrival there on the morning of the 17th, orders were received for an attack to be delivered at 4:35 o'clock next morning on the enemy's front along the eastern edge of the forest, which latter is an immense tract of very heavy timber, 10 or 12 kilometers wide at the point where the 2nd Division was approaching it and intersected in every direction by a maze of main and woodland roads.

Confusion in directions received from various sources as to the proper road to follow resulted in the troops becoming more or less scattered through the woods and entangled with the mass of transport, American and French, which, because the forest gave concealment from airplane observation, was congested there behind the divisions going to the attack.

Extra ammunition and other supplies had to be issued to the troops; commanding officers had to receive at least hasty sketch maps and sufficient instructions to know where they were and what they were expected to do.

But by the time these essential preliminaries had been attended to in every part of the division, night had fallen. With darkness a heavy rain set in, and under the forest trees the night became so black that one could not see a pace ahead and the advancing troops seemed hopelessly blocked and delayed by the endless columns of wagons and trucks of the division, which might have fallen. Extra ammunition and other supplies had to be issued to the troops; commanding officers had to receive at least hasty sketch maps and sufficient instructions to know where they were and what they were expected to do.

### At Right Angles to Sector

The left was now so far behind the right that the front lay almost at right angles to the divisional sector. It was necessary to rectify the alignment before any further general progress could be made, and in a savage attack at 5:30 that evening the 2nd Brigade partly accomplished it, clearing the head of the Ploisy ravine and taking a large proportion of an additional 1,000 prisoners and 20 field guns. The divisional casualties so far had been about 3,000.

Against the most desperate opposition the Americans were relentlessly approaching Berzy-le-Sec, the capture of which would mean to the Germans that the Soissons-Château-Thierry highway could no longer be used for transportation into the Marne salient from the railroad of Soissons. It would mean, in short, that the salient was lost.

Knowing this only too well, the enemy during the night thrust into the line covering the village and its all-important heights still another division, the XLVth Reserve. On their part the staff of the 20th French Corps, finding that the 153rd Division was still some distance from it, directed the 1st United States to take Berzy-le-Sec at 2 o'clock next morning for which purpose the 2nd Brigade was reinforced by a battalion from the divisional reserve.

### Forward to Fierce Struggle

At the appointed time, following a furious barrage of two hours by the divisional artillery, the troops went forward. There followed a struggle as ferocious and protracted as any in the annals of the American Army. Time after time throughout the afternoon and night the lines surged back and forth in attack and counter-attack, machine gun nests were taken and given, and the opposing infantry grappled one another with bayonets and trench knives, grenades and clubbed rifles.

At length, early on the morning of the 21st, when his officers had nearly all fallen killed or wounded and when his men, exhausted and still determined, had dropped back for a brief respite, Beaumont B. Buck, the brigade commander, walking along his front beneath the hail of the enemy's fire, personally directed the formation of the line for a last supreme effort and then himself led the first wave as it rose up and rolled toward and into and over the smoking ruins of the village, engulfing there a battery of field guns, dozens of machine guns and hundreds of prisoners.

The victory was won. To the right the 1st Brigade had already overrun the Soissons-Château-Thierry road and now five kilometers away to the northward, down the valley of the Crise, the city and railroad yards of Soissons lay open to artillery fire from the heights of Berzy-le-Sec. The rest of that day and the next were spent in cleaning up the division and consolidating the positions. During the night of July 22 the 1st Division was relieved by the

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### The Second's Path

Their sector, starting in the edge of the forest between Chavigny Farm, on the right, and the Carrefour des Fourneaux, on the left, ran straight away northeast for about three kilometers over open, rolling country across Verte Feuille and Beaupreire Farms. Then, swinging sharply to the right with the big just west of Vauxcastille as pivot, and narrowing gradually to a breadth of less than two kilometers, it went east and slightly south across the ravine of Vauxcastille and that of the Bois Leonaire, north of it; the ravine and village of Verzy where, on the hillside, it also crossed the longest tunnel of the railway line between Soissons and Paris; and then, still traversing lengthwise a high, flat ridge of the uplands devoid of buildings but intersected by

various farm roads, it crossed the main Soissons-Château-Thierry highway between the villages of Taux and Hartennes and terminated in the Bois d'Hartennes.

Although the German counter-barrage opened promptly and although, owing to their precipitate movements, the infantry tried to reach the objective line at their objectives at practically the same time. By 6 o'clock streams of prisoners were already being conducted to the rear, and at 7 Col. Paul B. Malone, of the 23rd Infantry, trying to keep up with his men, on arriving at Beaupreire Farm found that the 5th Marines had already captured the objectives at practically the same time.

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### On Plateau Above Verzy

Swinging now to the new direction, east by south, and with the 1st Moroccan Division keeping abreast on the left as it headed for Lechelle and the ravines beyond, and the 58th French Division keeping abreast on the right toward Montreuil-Farm, the 2nd Division plunged into the ravine of the Bois Leonaire and Vauxcastille, crossed its marshy woods and the embankment of the Soissons-Paris railway, after a brief but terrible struggle with German infantry and machine gunners, many by 8:30 a.m. was on the plateau overlooking Verzy.

The western extremity of this village was taken immediately thereafter with a large number of prisoners, including, it was reported, a major general, but though surrounded on the north, west and partly on the south the enemy continued to hold out bravely in the rest of the village and also in the unsubdued nests and dugouts of the Vauxcastille ravine, where the mopping-up troops of the support waves were encountering stubborn resistance.

The American casualties had already become severe, but in the hour they were still more so. The batteries of the 2nd Battalion of the 15th Field Artillery came up to close action to combat the torrent of shells which the enemy's guns just east of Verzy were sending over, and little by little through the afternoon the rear waves of the infantry were fed into the front line to take the places of those who fell.

During this time of bitter and disjointed fighting it was that many men in all the regiments engaged showed extraordinary heroism in the rushing and capturing of machine gun nests, as was done by Sgt. Louis Cukela, of the 5th Marines, who, having no hand grenades of his own, captured some German ones, worked his way alone to the rear of an enemy strong point that was holding up his line, rushed it with grenades, and captured two machine guns and four men.

### Saved His Captain's Life

It was in this vicinity that Cpl. J. Tickner, 9th Infantry, himself wounded, assisted his wounded captain to walk forward and direct the attack of their company until a shell took off the officer's leg and again wounded Tickner, who thereupon, nothing daunted, compelled five German prisoners to carry the captain back four kilometers to a first aid station, thus saving his life.

And it was near Verzy, too, that Sgt. Hercules Korgis, 23rd Infantry, lived up to the reputation of his given name by walking into a large dugout, extracting therefrom six German officers and 200 soldiers and marching them back, under a small escort, to the rear of the front line, obliging them to police the field of wounded men on the way.

Although the troops had been without food and almost without water all day, at about 6:30 o'clock in the evening the advance was resumed in the direction of the Bois d'Hartennes, a reconnoitering advance Verzy being included in the attack. The 9th and 23rd Infantry went forward, the latter supported by 15 French tanks and a battalion of Moroccans which had crossed the sector from the left. By 8 o'clock, against stubborn opposition, especially in the way of intense artillery and machine gun fire, the line had progressed about two kilometers, the 9th Infantry lying on the plateau south of Chantigny and the 23rd, about midway between Verzy and Tigny, but with its right curving to the southwest so as to present the whole front as a pronounced salient across the open ground, with the enemy on the east and south of it.

### Engineers Go Through

Verzy had finally been captured, but all the ground traversed by the attack was covered with wounded, and no further progress could be made that night. The 2nd Engineers, such of them as remained, dug themselves in, and the next morning the 2nd Engineers, following the Engineers' prerogative of digging all night and fighting all day, advanced through the remnants of the 9th Infantry and the 6th Marines, through these on the 23rd Infantry, at 7 o'clock drove forward again, more than two kilometers to Tigny, where, on the edge of the Bois d'Hartennes and less than a kilometer west of the Soissons-Château-Thierry highway, the depleted American units were brought to a stop, but entrenched themselves, and aided by the men of the 23rd Infantry, battled to every inch of their gains.

It was now evident that even the extraordinary driving power of the 2nd Division was exhausted, for it was reduced to little more than half its original strength, the 23rd Infantry, for example, having only 37 officers and 1,475 enlisted men left out of 9,000 men. 8,400 enlisted men, while the troops had received no cooked food since leaving Montreuil-aux-Lions, on the night of July 16. It was relieved, accordingly, by the 55th French Division during the night of the 19th-20th, rested until noon the next day in the forest, and then marched to St. Etienne, where it bivouaced until at 7 a.m. on July 21.

Swept out of the woods in the gray dawn, the 2nd Division had advanced eight kilometers in 26 hours and one of its regiments, the 23rd, alone had taken prisoner 75 officers and 2,100 men from the 4th German Corps regiments belonging to the XIVth Reserve, the XIth and the XLVth, the XLVth and the CXVth German Divisions, besides capturing two batteries of 150mm. field guns, five batteries of 77mm., one battery of 210mm., about 100 machine guns and 15,000 rounds of 77mm. ammunition. No available material given to the prisoners and booty taken by the rest of the division, but at least 578 more prisoners were captured, and the division had contributed its full share toward giving to the Marne salient a place in Prussian history beside that of Jena.

### (To Be Continued)

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