

3RD MEETS SHOCK SOUTH OF MARNE, CROSSES IN TURN

Americans on River Front from Chateau-Thierry to Jaulgonne

ADVANCE TO FERRE FOREST

Every Foot of Way Contested in 15 Kilometer Gain That Cost 5,986 Casualties

During the days from May 31 to June 4, 1918, when the 7th Machine Gun Battalion of the 3rd United States Division was making its gallant stand at Chateau-Thierry itself, the other organizations of this division were guarding and improving other crossing places of the Marne along an extensive stretch of the river, both east and west of that city.

As the front of this section settled to a state of semi-stability, during the month of June, the elements of the 3rd Division were gradually brought together into a more compact sector of about a ten kilometer front, reaching from Chateau-Thierry on the west, to the Jaulgonne Bend in the Marne on the east.

The work had been completed only in a small degree when the great German offensive began on July 15, the extreme right of their attack falling on the 3rd Division. The results made the completion of defensive lines in this region entirely unnecessary.

The 3rd Division at this time was under command of Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, who had under him the 5th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, and the 8th Machine Gun Battalion; the 6th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Charles Crawford, made up of the 30th and 38th Infantry and the 9th Machine Gun Battalion; the 7th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. William M. Cruikshank, made up of the 16th, 19th and 76th Field Artillery Regiments; the 6th Engineers and divisional troops.

French on Both Flanks The division had in support positions behind it, the 28th United States Division, and the 12th French Division was on its right and the 39th French Division on its left, the latter crossing the Marne at Chateau-Thierry and connecting up, in turn, with the 26th United States Division. The German attack had been expected and the preliminary bombardment, which began at midnight, was forestalled and largely neutralized by the violence of the counter-preparations of the 3rd Division.

ANTHRAX LAID TO SHAVING BRUSHES

Thirty Cases in A.E.F. in 1918—Nearly 6,000 Had Measles

A year-long fight to prevent the spread through the A.E.F. of anthrax, a malignant disease communicable from horse to man, resulted in a federal regulation requiring that all shaving brushes must be stamped with the name of the manufacturer.

This fact has just been made known by the Chief Surgeon's office in connection with a report on communicable diseases during 1918, which shows that in the A.E.F. there were 30 cases of anthrax, and 5,986 cases of measles.

Practically all the cases occurred among newly arrived troops and were traced to the use of infected shaving brushes. As a part of the prevention campaign thousands of brushes under suspicion were taken from Q.M.C. stores and sterilized.

IDENTIFICATION NO. 1

Every time a soldier has had his identification disc handed out to him with 217,862 or 2,985,643 or some such indistinguishable number on it, he has ruminated on all those figures and said or thought, "I wonder who's got Number 1?"

SHOW EACH NIGHT, PLAN OF BIGGEST BOOKING AGENCY

G.H.Q. Aims to Send O.D. Entertainers Around A.E.F. Circuits

REAL PLAY FOLKS DIRECT

Every Encouragement to Development of Soldier Talent Urged in General Order

The A.E.F. is now setting in motion the biggest theatrical booking agency in the world.

All the professional and amateur show folks in olive drab are being organized to the end that some sort of show shall be staged every night in every place occupied by American troops.

All this is in pursuance of G.O. 241, and Colonel John R. Kelly of G-1 is in charge. All entertainment activities in the A.E.F. are under his command.

Already several traveling companies are being organized and will tour the Y.M.C.A. circuits. As there is nothing in military regulations which allows a soldier to be ordered to report for duty to the Y.M.C.A., that organization has acquired a military attaché, and the Yank actors are reporting for duty to him.

Plans will soon be announced for a competition for the best 20-minute vaudeville act in the A.E.F., and the winning act will be all publicity get such an award as vaudeville actors yearn for in their day dreams.

It may be hinted in advance, however, that in the eyes of the powers that be, the best act will not necessarily be the kind made up of the best known players from the theaters back home.

NEW LEAVE CENTER OPENS IN PROVENCE

Coblentz Made Temporary Rest Spot for Army on Rhine

Another leave area, capable of caring for between 600 and 1,000 D. D. permittees, opened this week at Nimes, in La Provence, half-way between Avignon and Montpellier.

An ideal field for baseball, football and other sports adds to the advantages of Nimes. The field is the area of an ancient Roman amphitheater, which, if not too ruined to fill it, would seat 10,000. It is in a better state of preservation than the Coliseum at Rome.

450,000 MEMBERS OF A.E.F. GIVE TO WAR ORPHAN FUND

Average Contribution from Donors 4.444 Francs and Then Some

LIEUTENANTS SCORE HIGH

Enlisted Men Tie Captains in Individual Adoptions—Majors Good Fourth

More than 450,000 members of the A.E.F. have contributed to the support of French war orphans through the War Orphans' Department of THE STARS AND STRIPES. The average per capita contribution for the 450,000 is 4.4444 francs.

These two facts were gleaned this week from a complete re-check of the card index system of the A.E.F.'s family of 3,444 children. The figures are approximate. The 450,000 total was gained by tabulating the adoption by units, ascertaining the authorized membership of these units and assuming from available data that in the units 60 per cent of the membership actually subscribed.

The 4,444-plus franc figure was gained by dividing 450,000 into 2,000,000, the number of francs taken in an intricate mathematical stunt especially recommended for rainy afternoons because of the large number of fours obtainable.

Check-Up Doesn't Show Much The check-up was the one the Orphan Department promised a month ago, following the receipt of numerous letters from various organizations asking if they weren't entitled to the mud pie for being the most notable adopters in the A.E.F. The check-up was to determine, rather, these questions: It didn't determine much of anything as far as championships and superlatives go.

More Complications Coming When it comes to determining who's who among the different branches of the service, difficulties are likewise met. There have been so many transfers of organizations from one branch of the service to another, and to corps of the service which only came into existence during the last few months that any

ARMY ALONG RHINE SETS LOW RECORD

Only 33 Venereal Cases in Week—Whole A.E.F. Rate Down

Thirty-three venereal cases among 233,000 men. This report by the Army of Occupation for the week of December 25 marks a new low record in disease incidence in the history of the American Army, according to the Chief Surgeon's office.

Establishment of venereal segregation camps at Le Mans, St. Aignan, St. Nazaire, and other points, and the use of medical centers, mean that no soldier will be returned to the States while capable of spreading infection, the Chief Surgeon says.

Eventually, according to present plans, there will be accommodations in Brest for 25,000 troops and for 75,000 more in the Brest area, and in St. Nazaire for 15,000 troops with 45,000 in the environs.

COURTMARTIAL FOR Y MEN

Rev. Hugh B. Adkins, of Eagle Pass, Tex., and A. Schoeffel, of Rochester, N. Y., both Y.M.C.A. workers, are in London following their arrest early this week, and awaiting trial by courtmartial on a charge of misappropriation of Y.M.C.A. funds.

The plugging heroes of the S.O.S. are not going to be overlooked. While medals for bravery are not being given away to men who spent hard and monotonous months between the ocean and the trenches, men in the back areas who performed especially meritorious services may get something to show for those services in the coming years.

Immediate commanding officers will make the original recommendations. The new certificate is designed to reward men whose services do not quite call for the D.S.M. But G.O. 1, Hq. S.O.S., specifies that "great care will be exercised in making and forwarding recommendations, to insure that only unusually deserving men are recognized."

BIG PART OF ARMY TO FILTER HOME THROUGH LE MANS

Inland City to Be Clearing Station for Brest and St. Nazaire

FINAL RELEASE, THEN SHIP

Combat Divisions Will Stay on Banks of Sarthe Until G.H.Q. Says "Go!"

When peace, transportation and a few other predominant questions of the time are decided and the A.E.F. finally faces westward and begins its homeward trend in that direction, it will be Le Mans, a hitherto inconspicuous (to the A.E.F.) city on the banks of the river Sarthe which will be the great Yank Mecca in France.

Le Mans, it was announced from Headquarters, S.O.S., this week, will be the clearing station for a big percentage of the A.E.F. It will be the first stop of note on the way home, and will become, to borrow a term from the Shipping Board, the principal bottle neck through which the tide of olive drab in France will flow back to the United States.

Le Mans owes its selection almost wholly to its geographical location. It is 413 kilometers inland from Brest and considerably less distant from St. Nazaire, two of the main points of departure for the A.E.F., and is in direct rail connection with both.

The official program of most of the A.E.F. for the return trip to America, as outlined by Headquarters, S.O.S., will be divided roughly into six phases, at least as far as combat divisions are concerned: Conditional release by G.H.Q. to Headquarters, S.O.S.; journey to Le Mans, rather, please by G.H.Q.; excursion on American shuttle trains to Brest or St. Nazaire; embarkation; "U.S.A., everybody out!"

From wherever the conditional release by G.H.Q. finds them, the divisions will converge upon Le Mans, where they will be accommodated, which are now being provided, for two divisions, and the surrounding area, which includes a former Belgian depot, will provide quarters for six more.

The divisions will arrive with full field equipment, including animals and such other appendages as they may have acquired in France. They will remain nominally in reserve until finally released by G.H.Q. When the release comes they are definitely homeward bound, and things will begin to happen fast.

They will move to a "clean camp," where the troops will be deloused, scrubbed, disinfected and otherwise purified, and received new clothes and what- ever else they may need to bring their individual equipment up to date.

From the "clean camp," which has a billeting capacity of two divisions and is officially known as a forwarding camp, the departing divisions will go to Brest or St. Nazaire for embarkation. The trip down to the coast will be made in a shuttle train pulled by an American locomotive run by an American engineer over trackage which is partially American, at least.

Last Ride in Box Car Eight of these shuttle trains are now running. They consist of American cars of the box variety. The last train ride in France, if not in a "Chevaux 8, Hommes 40" will be in a conveyance strangely reminiscent of one. Each of the shuttle trains will be equipped with its own kitchen. The present model comprises kitchens mounted on two flat cars roofed over. From those kitchens the passengers will be fed. Each of the trains, if the present standard is continued, will haul 1,750 men each trip.

On account of the weather at the ports—at Brest especially where, in 1918, there were 330 rainy days out of a possible 365—the stay for the immediate future, at least, will be brief. There will be quarters for only a comparatively few thousand men at Brest and St. Nazaire for the present, just enough to fill up a transport or two which may happen to stray to either city.

MERIT CERTIFICATES FOR S.O.S. FAITHFUL

May Be Given by C-in-C, to Most Deserving Soldiers

Providing that every enlisted man's service record shall contain a list of the engagements participated in by him and that this record shall form a part of his discharge papers, G.O. 4 gives a list of "eleven major operations, during war of movement," which is to be the basis of the notations.

Both defensive and offensive operations are listed, being defined as the "concerted action of several large units in offensive or defensive warfare." The 11 recognized operations are to be listed as given below with the dates of the period in which the soldier's organization was engaged.

RIP VAN WINKLE GUARD SALVAGED

Bucks Wait Two Months for Relief That Hasn't Come Yet



four-off will appreciate the feeling of Private William Johnson and Herbert Spoerke, who waited their post for just two months, waiting for a relief that never came and were finally salvaged by a detachment of Pioneers.

Both men were casualties who had been shot into the 23rd Infantry and suffered its troubles and triumphs from St. Mihiel to the Argonne, where they were finally put on guard over excess baggage left behind when the doughboys started on their victorious drive through the woods. The pair were posted in a building near the town of Exermont and ordered to wait for the return of their outfit.

But the outfit never returned—it kept on going—and Johnson and Spoerke stuck to their post while days turned into weeks and weeks to months. They saw troops going in and coming out along the road across the hill, but they saw no relief. And then, when the armistice was signed, they saw no one at all. For awhile they took turns holding up passing trucks for a spare ration, but soon that ceased to be a source of supply. With one man on guard the other foraged, brought back his trophies and divided them with his pal.

Finally, on December 14, a detachment of the 86th Pioneers, detached as scavengers, found among the discarded packs, bedding rolls and equipment, two lonely and hairy doughboys quite ready to be salvaged and turned over to the cook and barber for external and internal repairs.

They are now recuperating and rubbing smooth chins.

BAGGAGE POOLERS GET STERN REBUFF

Squad Pianos Barred Under 75 Pounds Per Man Rule

The plan of the sergeant who intended to have the Army of Occupation pool its baggage allowance and ship one of the German castles back to Hoboken has been frustrated. Although G.H.Q. announced in G.O. 222 that each corporal or private would be allowed 75 pounds of baggage, they had to apply a more strict interpretation when three German pianos and an airplane, all labeled "soldiers' baggage," arrived at Brest along with outfits that carried the contents of their barracks bags in their packs.

When the cars were unloaded and the first piano was dumped on the platform an R.T.O. stepped up to a corporal who was anxiously directing the work. "What in hell is that?" he politely inquired.

"That's my squad's baggage," quietly remarked the corporal, "just 600 pounds. Be careful of those pedals." But it didn't get by, and the piano, along with two others, is doing German piano and an airplane, all labeled "soldiers' baggage," arrived at Brest along with outfits that carried the contents of their barracks bags in their packs.

CAMPAIGN HISTORY ON SERVICE RECORD

List of Engagements to Be Part of Discharge Papers, Says G.O.

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Somme defensive, 21 Mar.-5 Apr. Lys defensive, 9 Apr.-27 Apr. Oise-Argonne offensive, 18 Aug.-11 Nov. Montdidier-Soissons defensive, 9 Jun.-13 Jun. Champagne-Marne defensive, 15 July-18 July. Alsos-Marne offensive, 18 July-6 Aug. Somme offensive, 8 Aug.-11 Nov. Oise-Argonne offensive, 18 Aug.-11 Nov. Ypres-Lys offensive, 19 Aug.-11 Nov. St. Mihiel offensive, 12 Sept.-15 Sept. Meuse-Argonne offensive, 26 Sept.-11 Nov.

A soldier is to be considered as having taken part in any major operation if he was present for duty with his organization while it was engaged in the operation. Methods of noting participation in other battle operations, such as the defense of a sector and local engagements, are also given in the order.

RECORD SHIPLOAD SAILS FOR HOME; 26,980 IN WEEK

Cheers Another Blast of Whistle as Manchuria Starts With 5,000

25 CARGO CARRIERS READY

Battleships Continue to Expedite Movements as Total Departures Pass 178,000

When the steamship Manchuria left her dock at Saint Nazaire at midnight last Friday, carrying 5,000 American soldiers, including several hundred wounded, and packed her bows, covered with cheering, homebound warriors, toward open sea, the largest single shipment of returning troops bade goodbye to the rainswept shores of France.

During the earlier hours of the night, the songs of the soldiers had attracted thousands of the French population to the pier. When the ship's huge whistle finally tooted the get-away blast, the cheers which smothered even the noise of the whistle could be heard in every corner of the town.

Commencing January 26, 25 cargo ships, now being converted into transports, will be available for service. Each will have a capacity of 2,000 soldiers per trip. During the week ending January 8, which is the latest date for which G.H.Q. has compiled the numbers of officers and enlisted men sailing for the States, 1,183 officers and 25,737 enlisted men answered the call of the whistles from the gang-plank. This brings the official total of departures to 11,618 officers and 166,486 enlisted men.

As in previous weeks, several United States battleships and cruisers were pressed into service to expedite the movement of troops toward the States.

List of Sallings

The list of late sallings includes the following: S.S. Manchuria, 87th Division Hqrs., Ho. Tr., 312th Sanitary Train Det., 312th Train Ho. and M.P., Ho. Med. and San. Co., 125th Cal. Inf., 114th San. Sq., No. 68, 156th Amb. Co. (114th San. Tr.) (39th Div.), 114th Amm. Train; Co. B. (39th Div.), 301st Tr. Mortar Btry., (76th Div.), 7th Heavy Mobile Ord. Repair Shop, 166th Engineers' Pontoon Train, 97th Aero Squadron, 154th Aero Squadron, 491st Battalion, St. Aignan Casual Co. No. 463, Saint-Nazaire Casual Co. No. 126, 127, 128. U.S.S. New Hampshire, 68th Div., composed of 31st, 32nd, 31st M.G. Bns. and 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 31st Inf. and Div. Hq. Tr. H.M.S. Belgie, 49th Infantry, F. and S. Med. Dets., 1st and 2nd Bns., St. Aignan Casual Co. No. 428, 429, 433, 435, Chemical Service Casual Co. No. 3. U.S.S. Calumet, 114th San. Sq., Ho. Tr., U.S.S. Pueblo, 53rd Amm. Train, Ho. Det., Med. Det. and Cos. A, B, C, and D, Saint Aignan Casual Co. No. 418, 416, 421, 422. U.S.S. Louisiana, 59th Artillery C.A.C., F. and S. Det. Ho. Co. Supply Co. Med. Detachment and Pliers, A, B and C. U.S.S. New Hampshire, 68th Div., 114th Artillery C.A.C., detachment Ho. Co. Med. Det. and Btries. D, E, F. U.S.S. De Kalb, 113th Sanitary Train (113th Division), 2nd Army Artillery Ho. Troop. U.S.S. Huron, 59th Eng. Prov. Bn., Cos. F, I, K, M, St. Nazaire Casual Co. No. 121, 122, 123, 124, 413, 414, 415, Field Hosp. No. 305 (301st San. Tr., 76th Div.), 2nd Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop. S.S. Suffolk, casualties only. S.S. Accouance, Bordeaux Casual Detachment, No. 1. S.S. Comfort, casualties only. U.S.S. Atenas, Det. Hqrs., Tr. 32nd Div. U.S.S. Calumet, 114th San. Sq., Ho. Tr. S.S. Suriname, Detachment Bordeaux Casual Co. No. 10. U.S.S. Sierra, 37th Field Artillery (38th Div.), 4th and 5th Bns. and Btries. A, B, C, F, E, and Medical Detachment, Beau Desert Casual Co. No. 31, 35, 38 and 102. S.S. West Galata, casualties only. U.S.S. New Hampshire, 68th Div., 114th Artillery C.A.C., detachment Ho. Co. Med. Det. and Btries. D, E, F. S.S. General Goethals, Det. 34th Div. Cadre composed of 5th Div. Ho. Div. Ho. Trains, 67th and 68th Inf. Brigades, 109th Train Ho. and M.P., 126th, 125th, 127th M. G. Bns., 132nd, 131th, 135th and 136th Inf. S.S. Crete, casualties only. S.S. Lapland, casualties only. U.S.S. Montana, 3rd Tr. Mortar Bn., 4th Mortar Bn., 2d Ho. Co. and Art. C.A.C. U.S.S. South Dakota, 56th Art., C.A.C., less Btry. F and Det. 474th Aero Squadron. U.S.S. Minnesota, casualties only. S.S. Mercy, casualties only.

NO FORMAL DECLARATIONS FOR CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

Officers and men of the A.E.F. upon arriving on transports at ports in the United States will not be required to make formal declarations of baggage for the customs authorities, according to cabled instructions from the War Department.

In line with the standing customs regulations governing the bringing home of articles acquired abroad by the naval forces, the commanding officer of every transport will designate an officer to procure from each officer and soldier a statement, in the form of an invoice, describing and valuing articles bought in Europe.

Customs collectors will visit the vessels at a specified time and the same procedure will be observed as in examination of baggage on passenger vessels. No examination will be made of the baggage and effects of officers and men except those listed and offered for examination, save in unusual cases.

MUST PREPARE LISTS

After the examination and collection of duty, customs supervision will be without any customs formalities. The lists to be prepared will show separately articles bought for personal use, those intended for sale and those purchased for others on a commission basis.

These rules apply only to officers and men, and do not apply to Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. or other Army workers, according to a bulletin issued by Hq. S.O.S.

Late rules governing preparation of A.E.F. baggage for shipment home provide that each organization will prepare six copies of lists, consecutively numbered, covering separately personal property.

Continued on Page 2

FORMAL OPENING OF PEACE CONFERENCE SET FOR TOMORROW

Food, Transport, Troops' Return First Questions to Come Up

ARMISTICE IS PROLONGED

Sixty-six Delegates from Allied Nations, Great and Small, to Frame Treaty

The formal opening of the Peace Conference, composed of 66 delegates representing all the Powers which declared war upon Germany or broke relations with her, together with the new countries born of the war, will open tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris.

The final date for the beginning of the Conference, which is to frame the treaty, the delegates of the Central Powers must one day sign, was fixed by the Supreme Allied War Council, with President Wilson in attendance for the first time. At this meeting the terms of the prolongation of the armistice and the further demands upon Germany were decided. It was also decided to send delegates to Trier to meet the German representatives.

"Peace by midsummer" is the message that a number of the correspondents are sending to America. In the interim it is planned to expedite the return of American troops by the use of Germany's greatest passenger ships, which are to be put into the hands of the Allies.

American Food in German Ships

Besides demanding that the gold reserve in the Reichsbank and other valuables be moved from Berlin to a port nearer the occupied zone, and that French machinery taken from the factories of northern France be immediately returned, the delegates sent to meet the Germans at Trier to prolong the armistice ordered all German ships, in home ports or en route to France, turned over to the Allies. American food will be sent in these bottoms and in such other ships as are available to the countries in distress, Germany and her former allies included.

At the Peace Conference tomorrow, each of the five great powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, are to have five representatives each. Brazil will have three delegates, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and China, two each; Portugal and Siam, one each.

The following nations, which declared war upon Germany, but took no active part, will also have one representative each: Cuba, Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti and Liberia. Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay, having only broken relations with Germany, will also have one voice each.

BRITISH COLONIES REPRESENTED

The British colonies have been accorded special representation, in addition to the British delegates, and Canada, Australia, South Africa and India have two representatives each and New Zealand, the Newfoundland and the West Indies. This does not mean, however, that England, with her colonies, will have 15 votes. In final decisions, each country, large or small, has but one vote. The question of Russian representation had not been decided yesterday.

The most pressing questions now are those of transport, food for the stricken countries, and the return home of soldiers on foreign duty.

Such ships as the Germans turn over to the United States will fly the American flag and will, in all probability, be operated by the United States Navy or Merchant Marine.

COMRADE MEETINGS FOR A.E.F. CENTERS

Gatherings at Tours, Bordeaux and Nevers Next Tuesday

The campaign to enroll the men of the A.E.F. in "Comrade in Service" launched last Sunday night with a large mass meeting in Paris, which President Wilson attended, made progress during this week at several A.E.F. centers.

At a number of the larger centers the nature of the organization was explained, emphasis being laid on its non-partisan features and the fact that the organization aims to build up a better type of American citizenship, using the A.E.F. as its foundation.

Tuesday evening a mass meeting in the interest of the Comrades was held at Tours, preceded by a conference in the afternoon attended by the workers of the Comrade in Service in the Touraine district. Tonight at Marseilles a similar meeting will be held, the speakers being Bishop J. DeWolf Perry, of the Red Cross Chaplains' Bureau; Rabbi H. G. Enclow, director of the Jewish Welfare Board; Chaplain Jones, of the Salvation Army, and Chaplain Charles P. Giverson, of the Y.M.C.A.

At Nevers next Tuesday the same speakers, with the addition of a Knights of Columbus representative, will outline the organization's scope and purpose and another representative group will perform the same duty on the same day at Bordeaux. A meeting is scheduled at Giverson for Wednesday, and one at Mesbes and Le Mans for Thursday, and there will be another meeting at Nevers next Friday.

206,553 FRANCS NOW IN FUND FOR ORPHANS' FUTURE

A. R. C. Hospital, Balloon School, Machine Gunners Come Big

PVT. E. B. DRAWS HIS PAY Field Signal Battalion at Coblenz Takes Up Collection for Continuing Work

The barometer which registers the affections of the A.E.F. for its orphan family rose steadily this week.

To be specific, the War Orphan Continuation Fund now totals 206,553 francs.

There were several noteworthy contributions. From the patients, staff, nurses and enlisted personnel of A.R.C. Military Hospital No. 3 came 3,100 francs.

The Balloon School, which in the original adoption campaign took ten officers and men of the organization took up a collection for the Continuation Fund in Coblenz.

"It has always been our desire," read a letter from the 135th Machine Gun Battalion, 37th Division, "to leave behind some fitting monument to those of our comrades who have fallen over here, but our activities in the line have prevented any movement of that kind until the present time." With the letter came a money order for 3,669.55 francs.

The 149th Machine Gun Battalion also chipped in with a tidy sum—1,500.49 francs.

From Germany, the 308th Field Signal Battalion sent 1,555.95 francs. The officers and men of the organization took up a collection for the Continuation Fund in Coblenz.

Pvt. E. B. Accounted For

Pvt. E. B. of an Engineer regiment attached to a division which hasn't been doing much besides light for the last six months or more, appears on the list this week and thereby deserves to be nominated the A.E.F.'s most consistent contributor.

Pvt. E. B.'s outfit has spent so much time at the front during the last half year or so that its members have to have a barrage fired off every night now before they can get to sleep almost.

But every time the paymaster found the time and nerve to pay Pvt. E. B., Pvt. E. B. found the time to put some francs in an envelope and send them in for the use of a certain little girl whose father fell for France.

It was one month's pay that Pvt. E. B. collected. It was 50 francs he sent. It was two months it was 100 francs, and so on.

This month it was 200 francs, indicating that the paymaster hadn't been batting very high lately. At any rate, this is the ninth month since Pvt. E. B.'s first 50 francs. He is now 450 up.

This Week's Contributions

Table listing contributions from various units and individuals, including 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

450,000 MEMBER S OF A.E.F. GIVE TO WAR ORPHAN FUND

(Continued from Page 1) recapitulation of adoptions by branches of the service would be disqualified.

The S.O.S., of course, with 1,024 adoptions to its credit, heads the list, hands down, and, for what it is worth, the following list of notable orphan families is printed, the units enumerated being, as far as possible, the topnotch paragon of their particular branch of the service:

Table listing orphan families by unit, including 16th Infantry, 21st Field Art., 74th Field Art., 8th Engineers, 24th Engineers, 12nd Aero Squadron, Air Service, 1st Aero Squadron, 2nd Aero Squadron, 3rd Aero Squadron, 4th Aero Squadron, 5th Aero Squadron, 6th Aero Squadron, 7th Aero Squadron, 8th Aero Squadron, 9th Aero Squadron, 10th Aero Squadron, 11th Aero Squadron, 12th Aero Squadron, 13th Aero Squadron, 14th Aero Squadron, 15th Aero Squadron, 16th Aero Squadron, 17th Aero Squadron, 18th Aero Squadron, 19th Aero Squadron, 20th Aero Squadron, 21st Aero Squadron, 22nd Aero Squadron, 23rd Aero Squadron, 24th Aero Squadron, 25th Aero Squadron, 26th Aero Squadron, 27th Aero Squadron, 28th Aero Squadron, 29th Aero Squadron, 30th Aero Squadron, 31st Aero Squadron, 32nd Aero Squadron, 33rd Aero Squadron, 34th Aero Squadron, 35th Aero Squadron, 36th Aero Squadron, 37th Aero Squadron, 38th Aero Squadron, 39th Aero Squadron, 40th Aero Squadron, 41st Aero Squadron, 42nd Aero Squadron, 43rd Aero Squadron, 44th Aero Squadron, 45th Aero Squadron, 46th Aero Squadron, 47th Aero Squadron, 48th Aero Squadron, 49th Aero Squadron, 50th Aero Squadron, 51st Aero Squadron, 52nd Aero Squadron, 53rd Aero Squadron, 54th Aero Squadron, 55th Aero Squadron, 56th Aero Squadron, 57th Aero Squadron, 58th Aero Squadron, 59th Aero Squadron, 60th Aero Squadron, 61st Aero Squadron, 62nd Aero Squadron, 63rd Aero Squadron, 64th Aero Squadron, 65th Aero Squadron, 66th Aero Squadron, 67th Aero Squadron, 68th Aero Squadron, 69th Aero Squadron, 70th Aero Squadron, 71st Aero Squadron, 72nd Aero Squadron, 73rd Aero Squadron, 74th Aero Squadron, 75th Aero Squadron, 76th Aero Squadron, 77th Aero Squadron, 78th Aero Squadron, 79th Aero Squadron, 80th Aero Squadron, 81st Aero Squadron, 82nd Aero Squadron, 83rd Aero Squadron, 84th Aero Squadron, 85th Aero Squadron, 86th Aero Squadron, 87th Aero Squadron, 88th Aero Squadron, 89th Aero Squadron, 90th Aero Squadron, 91st Aero Squadron, 92nd Aero Squadron, 93rd Aero Squadron, 94th Aero Squadron, 95th Aero Squadron, 96th Aero Squadron, 97th Aero Squadron, 98th Aero Squadron, 99th Aero Squadron, 100th Aero Squadron.

Of the A.E.F.'s 3,444 children, 130 were taken by godparents in the United States and 260 by individuals. Of the individual adoptions, 219 are the mascots of soldiers in the A.E.F., lining up, according to the paragon's rank, as follows:

Table listing mascots by rank: General Officers (5), Colonels (22), Majors (22), Captains (29), Lieutenants (106), Enlisted Men (39).

HOW TO HELP THE 3,444

The War Orphan Campaign of THE STARS AND STRIPES closed on December 16, 1918, with 3,444 French orphans adopted by the A.E.F., and assured of a home and comfort for one year.

Nearly all the members of the family lost their fathers in the war. A few are children of French soldiers so seriously wounded that they will be permanently disabled. In addition many are refugees from the districts of France invaded by the Germans.

A Continuation Fund has been established to provide these orphans with assistance beyond the single year; to help educate them and give them some of the material advantages they would have had if their fathers had not died fighting for the freedom of the world.

The extent of these benefits to them will be determined by the size of the fund. It is hoped to make the Orphan Family of the A.E.F. an enduring monument to the sisterhood of France and America.

D.S.M. AWARDS FOR 52 A.E.F. OFFICERS, 28 ALLIED CHIEFS

French Bestow Legion of Honor on 21 Americans at Chaumont

DIVISION HEADS ON LIST

Staff and S.O.S. Leaders Also to Be Decorated by Order of President

Twenty-nine major generals, 20 brigadier generals and three colonels of the A.E.F. have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by President Wilson for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services, it was announced this week.

The list of awards includes the commanders of many famous combat units, several officers of the General Staff, and officers of the S.O.S.

General Pershing has been entrusted with the presentation of the medals and he will personally present the decorations to the officers of the S.O.S. at Tours. Presentation to the others will be made later at Chaumont.

The list of the officers honored by the President, together with the commands and the actions or services mentioned in their citations, follows:

- Maj. Gen. William M. Wright, 35th Div., 5th Corps, 3rd, 5th and 7th Corps. St. Mihiel and Meuse.
Maj. Gen. George W. Read, 30th Div., 2nd Corps. Operations with British forces.
Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, regimental, brigade, division and corps commander, Meuse, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.
Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir, 28th Div. and corps commander, Argonne-Meuse.
Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summers, 1st, 5th Corps, Montdidier, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.
Maj. Gen. Charles T. Mencher, 42nd Div., Chateau-Thierry, Beaumont, Reims, Vesle, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.
Maj. Gen. William G. Hann, 32nd Div., Argonne-Meuse.
Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, 50th Div., 8th Corps, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.
Maj. Gen. Adelbert P. Cronkhite, 80th Div., Argonne-Meuse.
Maj. Gen. Henry H. Hinds, Chief of Artillery, 1st Corps; Commanding General, Artillery of First Army; Chief of Artillery, A.E.F.
Brig. Gen. Leroy Blinghe, Deputy Chief of Staff, A.E.F.
Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, Chief of Staff 2nd Div., 3rd Div., Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.
Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, Assistant Chief of Staff, A.E.F. Organization and administration Trans. Dept., Deputy Chief of Staff, S.O.S., chief administrative section, General Staff.
Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Organization and administration of Intelligence Section, General Staff.
Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, Assistant Chief of Staff, A.E.F., in charge of Operations Section.
Brig. Gen. George V. H. Mosely, Assistant Chief of Staff, A.E.F., Administration of Supply Department.
Brig. Gen. Harold B. Fiske, in charge of training section, General Staff.
Brig. Gen. Francis J. Korman, organization of S.O.S., member War Prisoners Commission, Bern, Switzerland; member American Section, Supreme War Council.
Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, Commandant Army Schools at Langres; officer in charge administration civil affairs in German territory occupied by A.E.F.
Brig. Gen. William D. Conner, Assistant Chief of Staff and head co-ordination section of General Staff, A.E.F.; Chief of Staff 3rd Div., Commander 3rd Inf. Div., Chief of Base Port, Chief of Staff S.O.S.; Belfort sector, Vesle.
Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, Chief of Staff, S.O.S.
Brig. Gen. Paul B. Malone, organization of military training and educational system, and regimental and brigade commander; Sommeuse sector, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.
Brig. Gen. Frank H. McCoy, Secretary of General Staff, A.E.F.; regimental and brigade commander; Baccarat, Reims.
Col. John M. A. Palmer, organization Operations Section of General Staff; brigade commander; Argonne-Meuse.
Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Chief of Staff 1st Army, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.
Brig. Gen. Stuart Heintzelman, Chief of Staff 4th Corps; Chief of Staff Second Army, St. Mihiel.
Brig. Gen. Marion Craig, Chief of Staff of a division, a corps and army, Chateau-Thierry, Ourcq, Vesle, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.
Brig. Gen. Robert C. Davis, Adjutant General, A.E.F.
Maj. Gen. Andrew W. Brewster, organization and administration Inspector General's Department, A.E.F.
Brig. Gen. Walter A. Bethel, Judge Advocate, A.E.F.
Maj. Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Q.M. General, organization, perfecting organization of Quartermaster Department in France.
Maj. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Chief Surgeon, A.E.F., organized Medical Department.
Col. Walter D. McCaw, Chief Surgeon, A.E.F., in later operations in field.
Col. Alfred E. Bradley, as Chief Surgeon, A.E.F., planned and organized work of Medical Department.
Maj. Gen. William C. Langitt, Director of Light Railways and Boats, Chief of Utilities, Chief Engineer, A.E.F.
Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Director of Construction and Forestry; Chief of Air Service, A.E.F.
Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Williams, organization of Ordnance Department.
Brig. Gen. Edgar Russell, Chief Signal Officer, A.E.F.
Brig. Gen. William W. Atterbury, Director General of Transportation, organization of Transportation Service, A.E.F.
Col. John M. A. Palmer, Commander of Artillery, First Army, Commander 1st Inf. Div., St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.
Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, organization of Purchasing Agent, A.E.F., U.S. Army representative on the Military Board of Allied Supply.
Maj. Gen. John A. LeJeune, 2nd Div., Thioucourt, Massif Blanc Mont, St. Mihiel, west bank of Meuse, Argonne-Meuse.
Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, Commander 1st P.A. Brigade, Chief of Artillery, Sec-

ond Army, 32nd Div., Vesle, St. Mihiel, Toule sector.
Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, regiment, brigade and division commander, Cantigny, Soissons, Argonne-Meuse.
Maj. Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer, brigade and division commander, Argonne-Meuse, Toule sector.
Maj. John P. O'Rynn, 27th Div., Operations with British forces, St. Quentin, Comblanchette.
Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton, 29th Div., East and northeast of Verdun.
Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, 30th Div., Operations in Belgium and with Fourth British Army in breaking Hindenburg line.
Maj. Gen. James H. Melroe, 78th Div., Argonne-Meuse.
Maj. Gen. George B. Dulac, regiment, brigade and division commander, 7th and 82nd Divisions, Baccarat sector, Argonne-Meuse.
Maj. Gen. William Weigel, brigade of 28th Div., Vesle.
Maj. Gen. William H. Johnston, 31st Div., Argonne-Meuse, operations in Belgium.

D.S.M.'S AWARDED 28 GENERALS OF ALLIES

Twenty-eight general officers of the French, British, Italian and Belgian Armies have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the A.E.F. upon instructions from the War Department. They are all officers under whom, at some time or other in the war, units of the A.E.F. have operated. The list of awards is as follows:

- French-Major General de Courieres de Chateaufort, commanding the group of the Armies of the Orient; Franchot d'Esperey, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies of the Orient; Fayolle, commanding the group of Armies of Reserve; the G-in-C, 1st Army; DeLoye, commanding the First Army; Hirschauer, commanding the Second Army; Gouraud, commanding the Third Army; Ingouette, commanding the group of the Armies of the Flanders; Baucheron de Boisaudry, commanding the French Army of Belgium; Mangin, commanding the Fourth Army; Gerard, commanding the Fifth Army; Berthelot, commanding the French forces in the Orient; Guillaumat, commanding the Fifth Army; Humbert, commanding the Third Army; Weingand, Chief of Staff to Marshal Foch; Buat, Chief of Staff to Marshal Petain.
British-General Sir H. C. O. Plumer, commanding Second Army; 110th and 101st Div., 1st Army; Birdwood, commanding Fifth Army; General Sir H. S. Rawlinson, commanding Fourth Army; General Sir J. H. G. Dill, commanding Third Army; Lieutenant General Sir A. W. Currie, commanding Canadian Corps; Lieutenant General Sir H. A. Lawrence, Chief of Staff, 1st Army; General Sir H. S. Home, commanding First Army.
Belgian-Lieutenant General L. H. Ruysschaert, commanding Fifth Corps; Lieutenant General Jules M. A. Jacques, commanding Third Corps.
Italian-Ilia Excellence General Pietro Badoglio, Sub Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General and second in command of Italian Army; Major General Scipione Scipioni, Third Chief of Staff; Ilia Iovial Highness Emanuele Filiberto Di Savoia, Duke of Aosta, lieutenant general commanding the Third Army.

LEGION OF HONOR FOR 21 OFFICERS OF A.E.F.

With military impressiveness, 21 officers of the American Army were decorated with the Legion of Honor by Marshal Petain at Chaumont Tuesday morning.

To Lt. David N. Putman, the American ace, and to Maj. Edward B. Cole, it was announced, posthumous awards of the Legion of Honor have been made.

Decorations of Commander of the Legion of Honor were given to Lt. Gens. Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard; Maj. Gens. J. W. McAndrew, J. G. Harbord, C. P. Sumner, J. L. Hines and E. M. Lewis; Brig. Gens. M. J. Lenthall, William Mitchell and Frank Parker.

The decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor was bestowed upon Maj. Gen. H. E. Ely, Brig. Gens. Wendell C. Neville, Campbell King, F. R. McCoy and L. T. Holbrook; Col. Robert A. Brown, Earl Boyd and James A. Logan, Jr.; Lt. Col. P. H. Clark and Robert Bacon.

Lt. James W. Wilson was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

The Legion of Honor also has been awarded the following officers of the A.E.F. who were not present at the ceremonies at Chaumont: Maj. Gen. Charles T. Mencher, Maj. Gen. Bonavent B. Buck, Brig. Gens. Douglas MacArthur and Albertus W. Catlin, Col. Cornelius De W. Wilcox and Lt. Charles L. Miller and Fred A. Tillman.

EVERY ARTILLERYMAN THE BATTERY COMMANDER

will want a copy of the book that names by Chordell, 64 pages, 16 illustrations, 16 cents. NORTH & CO., HAMILTON, O., U.S.A. Order from BRENTANOS, 37 Ave. de l'Opera, Par. from Post Exchange or any Bookstore.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

2s Avenue George V Formerly Ave. del Alma. (Metro Station, Alma) Military Service every Sunday 4:30-5:30 p. m. War Choir and Military Band. SPEAKER JANUARY 19th Chaplain J. Studdert Kennedy The famous British Chaplain known through the Army as "Woodbine Willie." BE SURE AND HEAR HIM

OFFICERS' KHAKI SHIRTS

Furnisher to Men A. RAGON Ladies' Pyjamas 32 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

Has opened reading, writing and rest rooms at 3 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. These rooms are open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and all Soldiers and Sailors of the Allied Forces are cordially welcome at all times. The Christian Science Monitor, other publications of the Society, the Bible and the Text Book of Christian Science, "Science and Health" with "Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will be furnished free by the Committee to any Soldier or Sailor of the Allied Armies upon request. 3 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

MICHELIN illustrated GUIDE to the battlefields

Advertisement for Michelin illustrated guide to battlefields, including a map and text: Printed in English or in French 3'50a copy. MICHELIN & Co. Clermont-Ferrand (FRANCE) MICHELIN TIRE & Co. Milltown (N.J.) U.S.A. MICHELIN TYRE Co. Ltd. Fulham road LONDON

SHOW EACH NIGHT, PLAN OF BIGGEST BOOKING AGENCY

Continued from Page 1 which Tours is the capital. In the Third Army the organization is not yet complete. The Charles Frohman of the First Army is Captain J. O. Donovan, known back home as Dooley Donovan and a graduate of the Keith Booking Agency. The theatrical manager of the Second Army is Major Reginald Barlow, the distinguished actor who was playing the title role in "Old Lady 31" when the war came to America. In other words, the theaters of the A.E.F. will be directed by real show folks.

The whole scheme is to encourage work already begun. The Argonne Players, for instance—scheduled to play here this week—are already famous far beyond the limits of their own 77th Division.

The 78th Division, under the direction of an officer identified with the long run of "Chin-Chin" in New York, has 25 troupes or more, eight of them motorized so that they can do the one-night stands of the division with all the stability of a machine gun battalion.

Tried It on the Patients The Convalescent Minstrels is another roaming detachment of talent that needed no general order to start it going, but was enlisted spontaneously from among the wounded at Base Hospital No. 9 and had its origin in the efforts of these men to amuse the other patients in their ward.

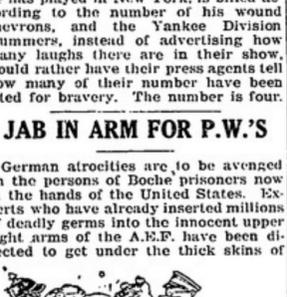
These, like the 26th Division Consolidated Show Troupe, now presenting the "Chateau-Thierry Revue of 1918," are proud of the fact that they know all there is to know about the machine gun pits and front line trenches.

Indeed, there is a new note to be heard in the ballyhoo of the mummerys of the A.E.F. A vaudeville team, instead of boasting that they have played before the crowned heads of Europe, boast how many German heads they have crowned.

Over here an actor, instead of being billed according to the number of weeks he has played in New York, is billed according to the number of his wound chevrons, and the Yankee Division mummerys, instead of advertising how many laughs they are in their show, would rather have their press agents tell how many of their number have been cited for bravery. The number is four.

JAB IN ARM FOR P.W.'S

German atrocities are to be avenged on the persons of Boche prisoners now in the hands of the United States. Experts who have already inserted millions of deadly germs into the innocent upper right arms of the A.E.F. have decided to get under the thick skins of



the P.W.'s by G.O. 72. In other words, "Every prisoner of war... will at once be vaccinated and given triple typhoid and trypthoid prophylactic by the surgeon of the command to which he is attached." This order will meet with general approval by the soldiers and sailors of the United States and it may be some satisfaction to the men in the camps at home to know that even their sufferings are to be paid for in kind by the former subjects of William the Decamped.

Advertisement for Waltham watches: CHARLES DILLINGHAM Sends Greetings to the Boys "OVER THERE" From the New York; HIPPODROME "OVER HERE" WALTHAM WATCHES can be repaired at KIRBY BEARD & CO. 5, Rue Auber, Paris

Advertisement for Rob't Burns: Apres! After "chow" what's finer than to bite the tip off a mild Robert Burns and light up! Genial Robert Burns keeps "open house" at the Canteen. Home Service has representatives in Your Home Town who will help you. Tell your troubles to the Home Service and stop worrying. The Red Cross will act confidentially and report to you promptly. Talk to the nearest A.R.C. Home Service man, or write to

Advertisement for Drills, Taps, Dies, High Speed Carbon Steel Machine Tools: THE BUTTEROSI SYNDICATE BUREAUX & MAGASINS: 107-108 AVENUE MALAKOFF-PARIS

RECORD SHIPLOAD SAILS FOR HOME 26,980 IN WEEK

Continued from Page 1 Army labor, army energy and army materials have effected on the docks at St. Nazaire the transformation of a big supply warehouse into an artistic and cozy rest hospital and reception room. Through this building, which has been remodeled with no worry as to expense, will pass a good fraction of the 2,000,000 soldiers to be shipped home within the coming months. The rest rooms were opened to departing troops this week.

All the organizations which have for their aim the smoothing of rough ways for the A.E.F. family are represented in the various rooms.

Half of the ex-warehouse is given over to the American Red Cross, which will devote itself to the care of wounded en route to the States. The building is only two dozen steps from the spot where the boys will be carried up the gang-plank, and the hot cocoa, coffee and doughnuts served to them there will be the last memories they will have of France. In the hospital, the decorating work of which is an achievement in itself, diet experts will prepare on the spot special dishes for the very sick.

In the big reception room the more healthy Yanks who are departing will be welcomed by the Y.M.C.A. and the Knights of Columbus.

The entire transformation of the warehouse was completed in three weeks by Company B, 17th Engineers. The rooms will accommodate about 2,000 soldiers, which, it is figured, will be the average shipload. They will be open as long as American soldiers are being shipped home from St. Nazaire.

Any articles the men might need on shipboard which cannot be obtained at the ship canteen will be furnished at the last moments as the men pass to the gang-plank.

Advertisement for The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company: 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

Advertisement for The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company: To Members of the A.E.F. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company PARIS NEW YORK, LONDON, ST. NAZAIRE, BORDEAUX, NEUFCHATEAU OFFERS AT THE OFFICIAL ARMY RATE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY CIRCULAR DOLLAR CHECKS Negotiable Throughout the United States These checks are issued in amounts of \$10, \$20 and \$50, can be purchased throughout France and carried at home. The Most Economical, Convenient, and Safest Way of Carrying Funds Home.

Advertisement for American Red Cross: AMERICAN RED CROSS Are You Worried? About not hearing from home— About Family Matters— About Business Affairs— About Allotments and Allowances— About Anything at home you cannot care for yourself— Home Service has representatives in Your Home Town who will help you. Tell your troubles to the Home Service and stop worrying. The Red Cross will act confidentially and report to you promptly. Talk to the nearest A.R.C. Home Service man, or write to

Advertisement for Rob't Burns: Apres! After "chow" what's finer than to bite the tip off a mild Robert Burns and light up! Genial Robert Burns keeps "open house" at the Canteen. Home Service has representatives in Your Home Town who will help you. Tell your troubles to the Home Service and stop worrying. The Red Cross will act confidentially and report to you promptly. Talk to the nearest A.R.C. Home Service man, or write to

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Advertisement for Drills, Taps, Dies, High Speed Carbon Steel Machine Tools: THE BUTTEROSI SYNDICATE BUREAUX & MAGASINS: 107-108 AVENUE MALAKOFF-PARIS

Advertisement for Jewish Welfare Board: AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JEWISH WELFARE BOARD Headquarters: 41 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (near Opera—same building as Farmer Loan & Trust Company) The OFFICE and CLUB ROOMS are open DAILY from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Well Furnished Rest Room Library and Writing Room Mail Enquiries Most Welcome ALL WELCOME

Advertisement for The Equitable Trust Company of New York: THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK PARIS OFFICE: 23, RUE DE LA PAIX (Place de l'Opera) Member of the Federal Reserve System United States Depository of Public Moneys Agents for Paymasters and other Disbursing Officers Offers its Banking Facilities to the Officers and Men of the AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY SERVING IN FRANCE LONDON, 3 King William St., E.C.

Advertisement for Guaranty Trust Company of New York: 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

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TRAINING COURSE FOR DISABLED MEN GOVERNMENT PLAN Will include Payment of Expenses and Continued Allotment INSURANCE NOT AFFECTED Ex-Soldier Will Be Given Own Choice of Occupation Under Federal Board Plan

A thorough course of training for a new occupation, made necessary by the nature of his wounds, or a course enabling him to take up his old occupation better qualified for it than when he left it to join the colors, is the Government's plan for every disabled soldier.

The disabled man himself, however, must determine whether or not he wishes to accept the Government's offer. That offer includes the paying of all his personal expenses while he is taking his training course, together with the continuance of payment to his dependents of the same allowances they received while he was in active service.

The plan also provides that, at the conclusion of his training, he will be placed in a good job, and that while he is engaged in mastering his interests he is looked after by the Government under the jurisdiction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The acceptance of this aid in learning a new trade, or learning to follow the old one more successfully, in no way affects the "war" risk insurance which the disabled man is entitled to.

In dealing with the disabled man, the Board—which is a civilian institution—will treat him throughout as a civilian, not as a soldier. The offer of aid, moreover, applies without regard as to how or where a man was disabled, whether in the United States or Europe.

In training to be offered will not be restricted to any specific vocations, but will embrace any branches of agriculture, commerce, industry, or the so-called professions. It will thus be possible for the lawyer as well as the day-laborer to fit himself to do better work in future, regardless of his disability.

'PHONE GIRLS DANCE WITH HEIR TO THRONE Prince of Wales Visits Coblenz, Rides on and Over Rhine

The Prince of Wales visited the Third Army area last week, flew across the Rhine with an American airman to pilot him, had dinner with Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commanding the American Army of Occupation, took a ride on the Rhine aboard Gen. Dickman's flagship, the Prussien, and visited headquarters of the Third Corps at Neuwied.

But the Prince of Wales did more than that. Dining with generals and flying over the Rhine may be all very well, but incidents of that sort were not chronicled at any great length in the letters now on their way home from the 'phone girls of the A.E.F. who plug switchboards in the bridgehead.

There was no plugging switchboards Saturday night—at least no more than was necessary. The privates and non-commissioned were out in such force as the Mistress Signal Club at Coblenz, where at a ball given in his honor, the heir to the British throne was dancing partner of Signal Corps ladies, nurses and auxiliary workers.

The Prince left Coblenz Sunday night.

USELESS PRECAUTION "Don't see why we have to have guard mount today." "Why not?" "What is there to guard? Wasn't the last pair of russet shoes issued yesterday?"

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THIS PUBLICATION BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912 OF THE STARS AND STRIPES, published weekly at Paris, France, A.P.O. 762, for October 1, 1918.

A.E.F. COMBAT DIVISIONS: WHO THEY ARE, WHAT THEY HAVE DONE, HOW TO TELL THEM

Shoulder Insignia Reflects Traditions of States and Battles EVERY MARK HAS STORY

Cloth Patches That Served for Identification in Fight Now Proudly Preserved

Following are the combat records of 15 divisions of the A.E.F., together with a drawing and description of the insignia of each.

Distinctive insignia is now worn on the left shoulder by all members of combat divisions and by corps and army troops. During combat, the insignia assisted in identifying men of units which became mixed up, and often assisted in reforming them.

There is an interesting story behind the adoption of the insignia design. State traditions, early military achievements, symbolical beasts, all have furnished inspiration for the insignia.

The skeleton histories of front line activity and captures are from official A.E.F. records.

Other drawings and histories will be printed in later issues. The accounts of units which do not appear in numerical order here will be published later.

First Division Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France June 27, 1917. Activities: Sommeville sector, (en route) to Nancy, October 21 to November 20, 1917; Ansaerville sector, January 15 to April 3, 1918; Cantigny sector, April 25 to July 7 (battle of Cantigny), May 28 to 30; Soissons operation, Marne counter-offensive, July 18 to 24; Sazerais sector, August 7 to 24; St. Mihiel operation, September 12 and 13; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 1 to 12; operations against Meuse, November 5 and 6; operation south of Meuse, November 7 and 8; march on Coblenz bridgehead, November 17 to December 15, 1918.

Prisoners captured: 165 officers, 6,304 men. Total advance against resistance, 51 kilometers.

Division Insignia: Crimson figure "1" on khaki background. Chosen because the numeral "1" represents the number of the division and many of its subsidiary organizations. Also, as proudly claimed, because it was the "First Division in France; first in sector; first to fire a shot at the Germans; first to attack; first to conduct a raid; first to be raided; first to capture prisoners; first to inflict casualties; first to suffer casualties; first to be cited singly in General Orders; first in the number of Division, Corps and Army Commanders and General Staff officers produced from its personnel."

Second Division Regular Army: Division Headquarters established in France October 26, 1917. Activities: Verdun and Toul-Troyon sectors, March 15 to May 14, 1918; sector north west of Château-Thierry (at most continuous heavy fighting), May 13 to July 9; Soissons sector, Marne counter-offensive, July 18 to 20; Marbache sector, August 9 to 24; St. Mihiel sector and operation, September 9 to 16; Blanc Mont sector and advance in Champagne, September 30 to October 9; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

Prisoners captured: 228 officers, 11,738 men. Guns captured, 343 pieces of artillery, 1,350 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 60 kilometers.

Insignia: Indian head, with background, star and shield, with colors varying according to unit. Creation of a truck driver who practiced on the side of his truck with such success that the design he had drawn evolved into the insignia of the division.

Third Division Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France April 4, 1918. Activities: Château-Thierry sector, May 31 to July 30 (battle operations); June 4 and July 15 to 30; St. Mihiel sector (corps reserve), September 10 to 14; Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 30 to October 27; march on Rhine, November 14.

Prisoners captured: 31 officers, 2,209 men. Guns captured: 51 pieces of artillery, 1,501 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 41 kilometers.

Insignia: Four green leaves of ivy superimposed upon a diamond of olive drab. The four leaves represent the number of the division.

Somme-Meuse offensive (second time in), October 27 to November 14. Prisoners captured: 45 officers, 2,357 men. Guns captured: 98 pieces of artillery, 802 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 29 kilometers.

Insignia: Red diamond. Selected at the suggestion of Col. Chas. A. Meals—"the ace of diamonds."

Seventh Division Regular Army: Arrived in France, August 11, 1918. Activities: Puvionelle sector, Lorraine, October 9 to 29; Puvionelle sector, extended, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

Prisoners captured: One officer, 68 men. Guns captured: 28 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 3 1/2 kilometers.

Insignia: Two triangles in black on red base. Design supposed to have developed out of the numeral seven, one numeral up and the other down and reversed, making two triangles.

Twenty-Sixth Division National Guard of New England: Arrived in France December 5, 1917. Activities: Chemin des Dames sector, February 6 to March 21, 1918; La Reine and Boucq sector, April 3 to June 28; Pas Fin sector (northwest of Château-Thierry), July 10 to 25 (battle operations); July 18 to 25; Rupt and Tryon sector, September 8 to October 8 (St. Mihiel operation, September 12 to 14); Neptune sector (north of Verdun), October 18 to November 14 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 61 officers, 3,087 men. Guns captured: 16 pieces of artillery, 132 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 37 kilometers.

Insignia: Dark blue "YD" monogram superimposed on diamond of khaki cloth. The initials represent the name of the division, since its arrival overseas, has been known as the "Yankee Division."

Twenty-Seventh Division National Guard of New York: Arrived in France May 10, 1918. Activities: East Poperinghe line, Belgium (four battalions at a time), July 9 to September 3; Dick-eubush sector, Belgium, August 24 to September 3 (operation of Westraat); August 31 to September 2; Hindenburg line, France, September 24 to October 1 (operation at Canal tunnel, Bellecourt and east, September 27 to 30); St. Souplet sector, October 12 to 20 (St. Souplet, October 17); Jone de Mer Bridge, October 18; St. Maurice River, October 19 to 21.

Prisoners captured: 65 officers, 2,292 men. Total advance on front line, 11 kilometers.

Insignia: Black circle with red border, with monogram N.Y.D. superimposed—New York Division—and seven red stars. The stars represent the constellation Orion and were chosen in honor of Major General O'Ryan, who has commanded the division during the last seven years.

Twenty-Eighth Division National Guard of Pennsylvania: Arrived in France May 18, 1918. Activities: Sector southeast of Château-Thierry (corps reserve), June 30 to July 21 (battle operations); July 15 to 18 and July 28 to 30; Vesle sector, August 7 to September 8 (almost continuous heavy fighting); Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 26 to October 27.

Prisoners captured: 228 officers, 11,738 men. Guns captured, 343 pieces of artillery, 1,350 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 60 kilometers.

Insignia: Indian head, with background, star and shield, with colors varying according to unit. Creation of a truck driver who practiced on the side of his truck with such success that the design he had drawn evolved into the insignia of the division.

Third Division Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France April 4, 1918. Activities: Château-Thierry sector, May 31 to July 30 (battle operations); June 4 and July 15 to 30; St. Mihiel sector (corps reserve), September 10 to 14; Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 30 to October 27; march on Rhine, November 14.

Prisoners captured: 31 officers, 2,209 men. Guns captured: 51 pieces of artillery, 1,501 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 41 kilometers.

Insignia: Four green leaves of ivy superimposed upon a diamond of olive drab. The four leaves represent the number of the division.

Fifth Division Regular Army: Arrived in France May 1, 1918. Activities: Anould sector, June 15 to July 16; St. Dié sector, July 16 to August 23; St. Mihiel operation, September 11 to 17; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 12 to 22; Ar-

ber 9; Thiaucourt sector, October 16 to November 11. Prisoners captured: Ten officers, 911 men. Guns captured: 16 pieces of artillery, 63 machine guns. Total advance on front line: Ten kilometers.

Insignia: Keystone of red cloth.

Twenty-Ninth Division National Guard of Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and District of Columbia: Arrived in France June 27, 1918. Activities: Center sector, Haute Alsace, July 25 to September 22; Grand Montagne sector, north of Verjun, October 7 to 30.

Prisoners captured: 2,187 officers and men. Guns captured: 21 pieces of artillery and 250 machine guns. Total advance on front line: Seven kilometers.

Insignia: Blue and gray; design copied from the Korean symbol of good luck. Colors represent union in arms of North and South.

Thirtieth Division National Guard of North and South Carolina and Tennessee: Arrived in France May 24, 1918. Activities: C a n a l sector, south of Ypres, (brigaded with British), July 16 to August 17; C a n a l command, August 17 to September 4; Gou-Nauroy sector, September 23 to October 2 (battle operations); Beaucroix sector, October 3 to 12 (battle operations); Le Catcau sector, October 16 to 20 (battle operations).

Prisoners captured: 98 officers, 3,750 men. Guns captured: 81 pieces of artillery, 426 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 29 1/2 kilometers.

Insignia: Monogram in blue, the letter "O" surrounding the letter "H" with three "X's" (Roman numerals for 30) forming the cross bar of the letter "H," all on a maroon background. The design is a tribute to Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory."

Thirty-Second Division National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin: Arrived in France February 20, 1918. Activities: Alsace front, May 18 to July 21; Pismes front, July 30 to August 7 (advance from the Ourcq to the Vesle); Soissons front, August 28 to September 2 (battle of Javigny); Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 30 to October 20 (operations against Kriemhilde Stellung); front east of the Meuse, Dun-sur-Meuse, November 8 to 11; Army of Occupation from November 17.

Prisoners captured: 40 officers, 2,118 men. Guns captured: 21 pieces of artillery, 190 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 36 kilometers.

Insignia: Barred arrow of red, chosen because they "shot through every line the Boche put before them."

Thirty-Third Division National Guard of Illinois, West Virginia: Arrived in France May 24, 1918. Activities: Alsace front, May 18 to July 21; Pismes front, July 30 to August 7 (advance from the Ourcq to the Vesle); Soissons front, August 28 to September 2 (battle of Javigny); Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 30 to October 20 (operations against Kriemhilde Stellung); front east of the Meuse, Dun-sur-Meuse, November 8 to 11; Army of Occupation from November 17.

Prisoners captured: 40 officers, 2,118 men. Guns captured: 21 pieces of artillery, 190 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 36 kilometers.

Insignia: Barred arrow of red, chosen because they "shot through every line the Boche put before them."

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ginal: Arrived in France May 24, 1918. Activities: Amiens sector (with Austrians), July 21 to August 13; Verdun sector, September 9 to October 17; St. Mihiel sector, November 7 to 11. Prisoners captured: 65 officers, artillery, 41 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 36 kilometers (made by units of one regiment or less).

Insignia: Yellow cross on black circle, a combination of the divisional colors, yellow chosen because it was the only color paint available in Texas when the whole design resembling of the Camp Cody country in New Mexico where the division trained.

Thirty-Fourth Division National Guard of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Dakota. Insignia: Black oval encircling red bovine skull, a conventionalization of the Mexican olla or water flask, the whole design reminiscent of the Camp Cody country in New Mexico where the division trained.

Thirty-Fifth Division National Guard of Missouri and Kansas: Arrived in France May 11, 1918. Activities: North sector of Wesseling sector, Vosges (one brigade), July 1 to 27; North sector of Wesseling sector, Vosges, with Garibaldi sub-sector (under division command), July 27 to August 14; Gerardmer south sector added, August 14 to September 2; Argonne-Meuse offensive (Grange-le-Comte sector), September 21 to October 1; Somme-Dieu sector, October 15 to November 7.

Prisoners captured: 13 officers, 768 men. Guns captured: 24 pieces of artillery, 85 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 12 1/2 kilometers.

Insignia: Santa Fe cross within two circles of varying colors, the outer one divided into four arcs. The design was chosen because the old Santa Fe trail started westward from a point near the Missouri-Kansas line.

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AUX AMERICAINS AVEC LES COMPLIMENTS DE TOUS LES POILUS

ADVICE FROM AN OLDER BROTHER

(For Use in the Next War)

Little brother of America, I love and admire thee. Thou art brave and hadst fought admirably. But thou art reckless and thou neglectest sometimes thy comfort and thy security.

Certainly it is simpler to feed thy fire with the planks of thy modest shelter for the day than to fetch wood from a distance. But what will they say, comrades who follow thee, and what wilt thou say, thou, when thou returnest to find this cantonment in ruins?

Design thyself to a continued and far-seeing effort. It is as meritorious as the exaltation of battle. War, like peace, is one long patience. Care well for thyself. Care well for thy belly. Care for thy feet. Why dost thou not grease thy new shoes when they are given thee? Assuredly they would be less chie, but all the more supple and durable. They would not hurt as they often do. Care for thy belly. Since thou drinkest much water, why dost thou not add a few drops of alcohol or mint or tincture of iodine? Thou couldst find it good. And above all, O little brother of America, try to be more economical. Thou knowest that thy country is rich and prodigality doth not fright thee. But perhaps thou art wrong. Throw not away thy equipment before a forced march; in the expectation that another will be given unto thee at the end of thy journey. And if thou wishest, when in a rest area, to



find that wine which thou rightly lovest so much, thou must not break our bottles nor break up our legs. O terrible brother whom we love with all our heart.

And if thou art bored, our farsighted administration offers thee thousands of occasions to make merry at its expense. Our immeasurable love of red tape is an inexhaustible source of amusement for thee. It would make a man who was dying of ennui burst with laughter. Think often thereon and speak about it to amuse thy comrades. The inaccessible compartments which separate all our various services in the same office are sufficient also to put to rout the worst carea. But since thou art indulgent, thou wilt maintain that the compartments are good and thou wilt sustain thy reasoning in demonstrating that with the advance has never finished before the tempest. Brother of America, so good, so generous, I admire and love thee.

GETTING A ROOM

Try This Scheme the Next Time Everything Is "Comple"

When you arrive in a place your first thought, I suppose, is to find a room and get a bite to eat. But that isn't always easy. You have to figure on the attitude of people who have been lodging soldiers for more than four years and who want a little legitimate rest.

First, ask a shopkeeper in the locality for the names of several people who might be able to rent you a room, and go to one of the addresses indicated. Say to the person who opens the door for you, wiping your feet on the doormat all the time, "Madame, I am looking for a room. I have the honor of speaking?" In the country our good people have a habit of being a bit suspicious. Your careful scraping of your feet on the mat, in denoting a certain education, will calm



these instinctive scruples, and furthermore the lady will be flattered that a soldier coming from war over the seas should know her name. "This is what I want, Madame. On behalf of myself and two other friends, I am looking for a suite of three communicating rooms, with electric light and overlooking the street." "Three rooms? And three communicating rooms? Good Lord, no! My dear sir, you can't get them here. Why imagine—all I have is one poor little room, and then that has no electric light, and then . . ."

"Ah that's too bad!" Then suddenly, seeming to obey another impulse, you should add, "At any rate, Madame, would you please be good enough to cook me up some calves' brains with browned butter and chopped herbs?" "Calves' brains with brown butter? But where am I to find such a thing, my dear sir? We aren't fed here the way they are in the city. Now, if it were fried eggs, that would be a different thing. . . but calves' brains . . . calves' brains with brown butter . . . and with chopped herbs. . ."

"All right. Fried eggs; that's a good idea. The idea never occurred to me, and imagine, it was you who thought of it. As for the room, would you let me go up and look at it, for I think my friends will be able to find one somewhere else? It has a window, hasn't it?"

"Oh, that it has . . . and then it's good and clean . . . and then . . ." The thing's done. You will get the room you want and two good fresh eggs which will hold you up until mess time. But our good countryfolk are so constituted that if, in the first place, instead of asking for three rooms and calves' brains with brown butter, you had asked directly for one room and two eggs, you would have got neither.



LE RIRE AUX ECLATS

THIS page breaks all precedents of THE STARS AND STRIPES because it was not written by American soldiers. Every word of it comes from our friends the poilus. It was assembled and sent to us by the staff of that celebrated trench paper, "Le Rire aux Eclats" (which means "Explosions of Laughter" or "Laughter Amid the Explosions," just as you prefer).

"Le Rire aux Eclats" is the gay little journal produced from time to time by the famous 74th Division of French Infantry, veterans of Verdun, Soissons, the Thiessourt Massive and the Aisne, who fought shoulder to shoulder with us in the Argonne offensive in November and are commanded by General de Lardemelle, recently promoted Divisionnaire.

WHAT THE POILUS THINK—

Of President Wilson

The Germans used to laugh at the notes sent by President Wilson. They did not spare him their jokes or sarcasms. In their heavy gravity the Boches neglected to foresee one thing: That the President, determined to have his notes paid, would send, armed to the teeth, two million collectors.—GANNUSKAU, Cdt. of Chasseurs.

We have often noticed that the names of great men end in N. Note the three greatest American Presidents—Washington, Lincoln, Wilson. And who was the greatest French genius of recent ages but Napoleon?—Cpl. MONMAYRON.

We who have fought, suffered and won guard in our hearts an infinite gratitude for President Wilson. Isn't it he who, in a great measure, discovered the famous machine for suspending . . . hostilities?—Sgt. MARIE LEON.

Although smooth-shaven, President Wilson has the tenacity of the poulu. Uncle Sam can be proud of his nephew.—N. B. Machine Gunner.

The great triumph of President Wilson will prove to have been the enlisting of millions and millions of beings in the cause of the war in thought and heart before enlisting them in actuality.—2nd Lt. X.

It is to fertile and generous America that ten million French—so say statistics—have owed their daily bread for more than a year. It, absorbed in Right and Justice, President Wilson is a great idealist. In the presence of the above figures it must be admitted that he does not seem entirely without interest in material considerations.—JEN DIXON.

What do I think of him? I can't do any more than say my wife is expecting someone. If it's a boy, we'll call him Wilson.—Pvt. DIMONDRETT.

AVIS

We offer free of charge to the first 50 American soldiers who send us a request, a complete collection of all the numbers of the RIRE AUX ECLATS which have appeared to date. Address: M. Devries, Editor of the RIRE AUX ECLATS, 74me Division d'Infanterie, Secteur Postal 135.

Of the Yanks

The two greatest emotions felt by the Boches in the course of the war must have been the landing of the 75's and then—that of the Americans.—C. LEVAY, Mar. des Logis, Artillery.

Seeing how they fought on our soil, we cannot but wonder what they would have done had it been a question of defending their own native land.—P. V. THOMAS.

Those who know with what indifference and what scorn of danger the Americans went into battle say that those devils of men risked their lives as if they had a couple in reserve.—Sgt. VERBERLET.

The Americans differ from the French only in the color of their uniforms. Let the coat be blue or khaki, the heart which beats beneath is the same.—Cpl. VERDASIS (three citations).

The American and Frenchman are brothers. Aren't they, as a matter of fact, the two sons of Justice and Liberty?—RAYSSERX.

When you are bound by friendship to American soldiers, when you have fought by their side, when you have experienced their generous fraternity, it takes a great effort to realize the immensity of the ocean which separates—geographically—the two nations.—Lt. THOMAS.

Their morale has been magnificent. The war is a rosary of small and great miseries, which they, like the perfect philosophers they are, told over smiling.—MARUS, 1st Cl. Pvt.

We have often been side by side with the Americans. And I must state that, in spite of the fatigues and perils of war, not one of them has uttered, to my knowledge, one word of ill-humor nor the slightest recrimination. To tell the truth, however, I must admit that I don't understand a word of their language.—MARIONNATS.

UNE BONNE IDEE

Immodest Suggestion Made by a Modest Poilu

Curiosity never loses its rights, and it exercises them over everything. So it is that when a soldier wears a wound stripe every one tries to imagine in what part of the body he had the misfortune to be hit.

To satisfy this legitimate curiosity, wouldn't it be a good idea to indicate by a definite design, on an arm band, the part that was hurt? A soldier wounded in the neck would wear on his arm some cervical emblem; for another, wounded in the foot, the insignia of a chiropodist could be copied, etc., etc. As for those who, none-the-less glorious, unfortunately had their wound situated in the—how shall I say it?—posterior of their person, a portrait of the author of this ridiculous proposal would do. Very simple.

DANGER OF LOADED FUSES

A young poilu of the class of '18, who was going home on leave to Chateauguay, took with him in his haversack—in spite of strict orders to the contrary—an unexploded shell fuse. On reaching home he hung his haversack on the hatrack, washed up, and then started down stairs to greet his parents. Unfortunately he slipped on the waxed stair-case and broke his leg in the fall.

We wish to remind our poilus once again, as well as our American brothers-in-arms of the grave danger they run in carrying on leave the various projectiles they pick up on the battlefields.

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THE LOST SUIT OF PVT. X, A.E.F.

(He Wanted to Fight)

The case of American soldiers who came to France to fight and who arrived after the suspension of hostilities raises a curious legal question. In tearing citizens from the peaceable joys of their families and business, the American Government sent to them in substance as follows: "The honor and interest of the country demand that you go fight against the Central Powers. Depart, my children, and may God protect you." And the valiant citizens accepting with a generous heart the tax of blood demanded of them by the country, the agreement became legally binding between them and their government.

But the armistice intervening impeded the contract in spirit and fact. Beginning with that date, in fact, the American Government was no longer capable of letting its thousands and



thousands of men fight, who had come for that purpose. And that's where the problem arises.

Imagine one of them suing the state for damages and interest, and basing his claim as follows:

"Whereas the plaintiff consented to leave his wife to whom he is attached by infinite love, only to fight the Germans on the field of battle;

"Whereas the moral suffering caused him by this separation and the harm done his business might have been compensated in part by the glory he might have won on the battlefield fighting the enemy of his country and by the obtaining of stripes and decorations;

"Whereas it is not denied by the defendant that the plaintiff landed in France the day before the signing of the armistice;

"Whereas it is the duty of the state to compensate the plaintiff for not executing the clauses of the verbal contract as well as for the material and moral damage caused him by their non-execution;

"Herein, for these motives, may it please the high court to award to Mr. X the sum of \$25,000 damages and interest."

And to this plea, imagine the State's Attorney answering:

"Whereas the suspension of hostilities was caused by the German Empire and not by the United States, who decline all responsibility for it;

"Whereas the signature of the armistice followed the arrival in France of the Plaintiff, whereby it follows that he ran

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Men of the Allied Armies. A royal welcome awaits you at the home of The Loyal Order of Moose, 45 BOULEVARD MALESHERBES (near Madeleine Church). We never close and something doing all the time.

A POILU

(three years in the trenches)

WHO has maintained in his flannels a nursery for the raising of cooties of all sizes wishes to exchange several dozen for some American varieties, preferably young.

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the risk for seven days of being torpedoed by enemy submarines;

"Whereas, judging from the prodigious imagination of the Plaintiff as witnessed in his plea, it is justifiable to believe that he will exploit to the limit the unburied dangers he ran during the seven days and eight nights of this voyage;

"Whereas under any other circumstances a trip to France would have cost him hundreds of dollars, while the expenses of travel, lodging, clothes, etc., have been generously assumed by the government in this instance;

"Whereas in spite of the incontestable suffering he felt in being separated from his wife this was more than made up for by the pleasure of being rid, during an equal period, of his mother-in-law;

"For these reasons, the court is requested to reject the demand of Mr. X and charge him the costs of the present procedure."

A L'AMERICAINE

The day of the signing of the armistice in Paris. Indescribable enthusiasm on the boulevards. A pleasant young American soldier is posted in front of the entrance of the Café de la Paix. Every time a pretty girl tries to go in or out he blocks the passage, like a good sentinel, and says, with a charming foreign accent, "War tax, please; kiss me."

The girls thus singled out carried out their part in good grace. Doubtless, it was the first time they had ever taken pleasure in paying a war tax.

Can any one say that the American soldier lacks qualities of decision and a certain practical spirit?

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KIND OFFICERS GIVE US SHOWS

(And No Admission Charged)

Your officers have probably given you, like ours, frequent witness of their solicitude for you. With us, examples abound. Here is one among many others:

One of the few amusements at the front is watching shots of the anti-aircraft artillery at the Boche planes which cross the lines. Every one, his nose in the air, has his little say. "Ah!



pretty close, that one! . . . Look if that isn't getting him! . . . No, no, pretty poor! . . . A mile off!"

He's coming over this way! . . . Just imagine; buried in our dugouts and billets, isolate from the outside world, we would have invariably missed this one enjoyment if it were not prescribed by military authority that the bugle should sound to warn us immediately. You will admit, dear comrades, that our chiefs gave here an eloquent proof of their solicitude for our welfare.

FINI

Here we are, dear comrades, at the end of the page written in your honor. Will it please you? We hope so, with all our heart. Allow us to add these few last lines which may bring in a few extra bank notes for you. That certainly won't do any harm.

Cut out the price list below and send it home to your father or to that Uncle whom nature has been good enough to give you to be your banker:

Food prices on the 31st of December, 1918.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Cheese (per pound), Jam, Fole gras (can of 200 grams), Chocolate (per kilogram), Ham (per pound), Sausage, Apples (per kilogram), Oranges (each). Prices range from 15 to 40 francs.

BONNE CHANCE!

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WON'T IT BE GRAND?

—By WALLGREN

VOULEZ VOUS — UN HOW 'BOUT SEEM' YOUSE TONIGHT KIDDO?

SUREST THING YOU KNOW KID.

DID I TELL YOU ABOUT THE TIME I SAVED THE COLONEL'S LIFE LIE?

OH MAW — HOW DID I EVER LEAVE YOU? ALL I KIN SAY IS 'STUMMICK PREPARE THYSELF'

DON'T BE AFRAID TO EAT DEAR — THEY'S LOTS 'MOUSE COMIN' AN' A DIE FOR DESERT

THESE SUMM' WIDING WITH MY BARS — I CAN'T HEAR ME — SELF WALKING!

ONLY A COUPLE MORE DAYS NOW, AND I'LL BE ALL DRESSED UP!

TO BE ABLE TO MAKE A DATE IN GOOD OLD UNITED STATES AGAIN — 'OU LA LA'

DON'T WASTE ME TILL SUNDAY MYSTER!

HEAVENS CHILD ITS ONLY FUNDAY TODAY!

I FEEL STRANGE, I WISH I HAD ME HELMET!

TO PUT ON A GOOD OLD 'FREN HAT AGAIN

TO SIT DOWN IN FRONT OF ONE OF MOTHERS OWN HOME COOKED — WOW!! — MOTHER COULD EVEN MAKE CANNED WILLIE TASTE GOOD.

TO GET YOUR FOOT ON THE GOOD OLD BRASS RAIL ONCE AGAIN (ALAS, WE MAY NEVER AGAIN REALIZE THE GRANDSE SENATION, THANKS TO DR. DONEY AND HIS ILK.)

TO HAVE TO CHANGE YOUR SHIRT ONCE IN AWHILE —?

HAM AND —!

TO HEAR THAT BEAUTIFUL HARMONY AT MIDNIGHT ONCE AGAIN?

ONE OF THE REWARDS FOR GOING TO WAR.

TO GET ON A PAIR OF REAL SHOES WITHOUT HOG

AN' A PIECE O' PORKIN' DIE AN' JAMA, CAUSE!

TO COUCHEZ IN A REGULAR FLOP ONCE MORE — O!

HELPFUL HINTS.

HOW TO BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO CIVILIAN DRESS

ONLY A COUPLE MORE DAYS NOW, AND I'LL BE ALL DRESSED UP!

DON'T SWITCH ALL AT ONCE. TAKE IT GRADUALLY — ONE PIECE AT A TIME. FOR INSTANCE, ONE DAY YOU CHANGE YOUR ARMY HAT FOR A DERBY; THE FOLLOWING DAY YOU EXCHANGE ONE SHOE (OR ONE PAINT) FOR A CORRESPONDING CIVILIAN GARMENT, ETC.; ETC.; — IMPERCEPTIBLY ELIMINATING ALL ARMY ATTIRE AND BLOSSOMING OUT AS A CIVILIAN AGAIN WITHOUT ANY ENBARASSING SHOCK TO THE SENSIBILITIES.

SICK LOCOMOTIVES CURED IN TEN DAYS

Repair Shops Near Nevers Treated 45 Cripples in December

TASKS MAPPED OUT AHEAD

French and Belgian Engines Also Marked Duty at Completion of Stay in Plant

One of the many satisfactory feats of members of the A.E.F. which still remain to be described as factors in winning the war is the speedy erection and successful operation of the United States Government Locomotive Repair Shops, near Nevers, Nièvre, which incidentally is the only shop of its kind in France operated wholly by Americans.

The history of the building of this shop, of the installation of the machinery — as modern as in any locomotive shop in the States — is but another tribute to the abilities of those soldiers who do the building — the Engineers. Although the men stationed there now have been transferred to other units of the Transportation Corps, and are a part of the 19th Grand Division, Transportation Corps, they nevertheless remain Engineers, if only in their own eyes. Last July when a battalion of Engineers arrived to reinforce the companies which had been doing business there for a year, the present repair shops were only partially completed, with about one-third of the machinery in place. At that date even the locomotive pits had been unfinished.

The buildings were completed within a few weeks. The installation of machinery was carried out. Cranes, some of them capable of lifting an engine from the tracks, turning it around and placing it in the opposite direction, lathes and innumerable other machines were set up.

Power Plant Erected
A permanent power plant, built on the same design and of the same capacity as those in use at the great railroad shops in the States, was erected to replace the temporary one previously erected.

Then started a crusade against broken, crippled, smashed and otherwise disabled locomotives. In the first month 31 locomotives were repaired. In December 45 engines found themselves pushed out into the cold of the adjoining yard to begin once more their journeys through France.

The system of mapping out the work at the plant is interesting. When an engine that has been tugging at the front of long trains and mired steep grades fags out, it is ticketed for leave at Nevers. While waiting for admittance to the main hospital, where 1,300 skilled locomotive surgeons are waiting to begin hammering and cutting, grinding and mending, the locomotive is given the once over by a corporal who can tell whether the engine is malingering.

A diagnosis in the form of a preliminary report, showing the nature of repairs needed, is sent to the office of the general foreman, who before the war used to attend to such ailments in one of the shops of the largest railroad in the States.

Estimate of Time Required
Here the work is mapped out. Perhaps a cylinder has cracked, perhaps the firebox is broken, perhaps there has been a collision. From the office of the foreman go sheets to each subdivision, consisting of the erecting machine, boiler, wheel, forge, pipe and jacket, and tender shops. On these sheets is stated the number of days it is expected each department will require to finish its respective task on the engine specified. If there is a slip-up or backsliding or any other cause for delay, the general foreman learns about it next morning and wants to know why.

Rather than tell him why, the departments invariably are up to the scratch or ahead of the mark set for their work.

Not only are American engines doctor'd at Nevers, but giant French and Belgian locomotives also find their way into the shops to worry the soldiers who boast of the simplified construction of the locomotives operating in the A.E.F. The average time an American engine remains in the shops before repairs are completed is ten days; for the French 35 days, due to the added complexity of parts and the inability to obtain them in many instances. The Belgian engines usually remain 20 days.

While the locomotive repair works is the principal feature of the work at Nevers, equally gratifying results have been obtained in the car repair department. Cars smashed through collisions, with flattened wheels, or minus a wheel or two are repaired. Hospital trains that for months have been constantly on the run are being thoroughly overhauled at present. Four hundred men, all of them experienced in the work, are engaged daily in righting and putting the cars into operation.

HOW THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION SPENDS ITS TIME

When the Third Army has nothing to do, it spends on the pleasant prospect of going home from Coblenz by water — all the way. While the Levathan would be hard put to it to drag her ample bulk that far up the Rhine, the Third Army would be willing to compromise to the extent of starting down river on flat boats to some lower berth port where an ocean liner could berth without difficulty. From there the journey would be easy with a good pilot aboard.

The beauty of this prospect is that it would save a lot of travel in side deck for many down to the base ports. Unfortunately, the prospect has been officially denied from G.I.I.Q. As a matter of fact, when it came time for the Third Army to move, the Third Army won't care much how the moving is done, provided it is in a westerly direction.

On the regimental flag of the 30th Infantry, 3rd Division, near Mayen, there hangs today the Croix de Guerre, with palm — tribute to the 38th French Army Corps for the magnificent work of the 30th at Chateau-Thierry the night of July 18-19.

In addition, Col. E. L. Butts, who commanded the 30th that night in the Bois d'Agremon, was given the Croix de Guerre. Colonel Perry is now in command. Three men also were given the French war cross. Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Ford, former commander of the 3rd Division and now commander of the Third American Army, was present at the ceremony.

The 38th Infantry had been decorated previously, as well as the 7th Machine Gun Battalion, which was the first unit of the 3rd Division to reach the bridge at Chateau-Thierry. In the 7th, 29 decorations were awarded, five men being cited at the order of the army.

Of all rare souvenirs now a German lugger is about the rarest; so hear a Signal Corps man tell this: "In the battle of the Argonne I passed so many of the darn things that finally I made up a loop of wire and began to string them together. With me was another fellow, and he began to pile them up in his arms. We must have collected about 50 or 60 when all of a sudden

den, slap-bang, we ran right into a German machine-gun nest that hadn't been captured yet. We dropped those luggers and just beat it — and they're probably there yet."

America is likely to find many more opera devotees when the boys come home. There is grand opera in Coblenz, with very good music, and the theater has become popular with both officers and enlisted men. The highest priced seat is five and one-half marks (about 65 cents in real money — opera producers in the States please copy), and from there it grades down to about a dime, or maybe a little more, so that the music is within reach of every soldier.

The men cannot understand, however, the peculiar system of choice places. The Germans consider their balcony seats the best, then the orchestra, then the standing room, and then the gallery.

There may be a food shortage in some parts of Germany, or in all the rest of it, but the little farm towns in the area in which the Americans are quartered are far from the starvation point. Walk into the little inn of these villages and you may get the tenderest of pork or mutton, hare or fowl or beef, with potatoes and real butter.

The bread, of course, is bad, and the landlord will not put it on the table, and the coffee is unspeakable. Eggs are as scarce as good weather, some that were seen miles out in the country being snapped up at a mark apiece.

Had it not been seen with truthful American eyes, it would not be believed, but out beyond Montauban, in the center of the bridgehead, where a long line of rusty German trucks lay along

the roadway, a German officer, a real dyed-in-the-wool German officer, with swell uniform and cap to match, was seen, red-faced and straining, toiling laboriously with his men, trying to bring back to mechanical consciousness the engine of one of the trucks, so that it could be made serviceable and handed over to the Americans, in compliance with the terms of the armistice.

Though the voices of the guns are stilled, many of the thrills of the front still being experienced by the officers and men of the Army of Occupation who have occasion to travel by automobile, motorcycle or side car through the bridgehead. The roads, in many instances just wide enough to enable the machines to pass with convenience, wind through the woods and along the edges of heights in curves that would make any self-respecting snake envious. Dry, they are dangerous enough; wet, or covered with snow or ice, there is no word in the English language that can describe them.

The German urchin is disconsolate, for, according to Letter of Instructions No. 7, Headquarters Third Army, Paragraph D, "it is forbidden to allow children belonging to the civil population to enter upon, play with, or handle any American property or to loiter near or enter without proper authority barracks or other places used for billeting American soldiers. Parents will be held responsible for the due observance of this rule."

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EVERYBODY WELCOME

A.E.F. TO MEND ROADS

The A.E.F. will maintain and keep in repair all roads in France in continued use by American forces, and the Department of Construction of Forestry is authorized to organize road maintenance detachments and utilize labor of German prisoners, under G.O. 2, G.I.I.Q.

Roadmaking detachments will be provided with quarters and attached to organizations for railroads by the commanding officers of districts in which they are distributed.

The same order prohibits the use of chains on wheels of American trucks moving on French highways.

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The Literary Digest

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A.E.F. SHOP TALK

Construction of a monster mess hall in 18 hours at Camp Montoir, St. Nazaire, by the 20th Engineers, which can feed 10,000 home-bound soldiers at a time, set another speed record for the A.E.F. The building is 100 x 200 feet in size, has 54 glass windows and contains 60 tables. German prisoners who assisted are credited with a fine spirit which helped make the quick work possible.

Congress has authorized a commission for the settling of claims for injuries sustained by civilian employees in France. All departments having knowledge of such claims are ordered to report them to Commissioner John J. Keegan, 3 Rue de Berril, Paris, by Bulletin 49, H.Q. G.O.

Tribute to the troops taking part in the capture of the St. Mihiel salient is paid by the C.-in-C. in G.O. 238, G.H.Q. In the name of the country, the order reads, "offer our hearty and unmeasured thanks to these splendid Americans of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 24th, 42nd, 82nd, 88th and 90th Divisions which were engaged, and of the 3rd, 35th, 78th, 80th and 91st Divisions which were in reserve."

Notice for the use of casual officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Red Cross visiting Bordeaux has been established, the Red Cross furnishing the rooms. American meals will be served. Six francs a night will be charged for rooms.

The President's speech at the Christmas review and General Pershing's introduction have been printed as a general order, No. 240, G.H.Q.

The people of Arkansas curtailed the consumption of sugar one million pounds in order that candy for the A.E.F. could be manufactured at the lowest possible cost. Five hundred thousand pounds of this candy had reached France by Christmas Eve to be distributed through issue and through sales commissaries.

There will be no "gun-toting" by enlisted men in the A.E.F., states G.O. 242, G.H.Q. All revolvers and ammunition are to be turned in, and, except when duty requires it, neither will be carried by enlisted men, and then only on temporary issue.

Moving pictures have brought many a familiar face across the Atlantic during the last few weeks. The idea of missing the home folks and taking a movie of them for their relatives in France has been carried out by several cities in the States, and the films are now being shown in France under the name, "Miles of Smiles."

Reservations in hotels at fixed prices and the establishment of messes and restaurants for officers passing through large cities, exclusive of Paris, have been arranged with the French authorities. It is stated in Bulletin 108, G.H.Q.

The 19th Company, 20th Engineers, claims the record one day's lumber cut for a 5,000-foot bolt mill. On October 18, it is claimed, the 19th Company cut in ten hours 35,755 board feet of oak and beech ties and boards of one inch or more in thickness.

Excursions for American officers under the auspices of the association of French Homes which will take the officers through the southwestern part of France will begin on February 15. Officers who wish to make the first trip should send their names to French Homes, 24 Rue Mozador, Paris, before February 5, for the first trip.

Specific authority must be obtained from G.H.Q. before any officer or soldier of the A.E.F. is given his discharge in Europe, G.O. No. 4, G.I.I.Q., stipulates.

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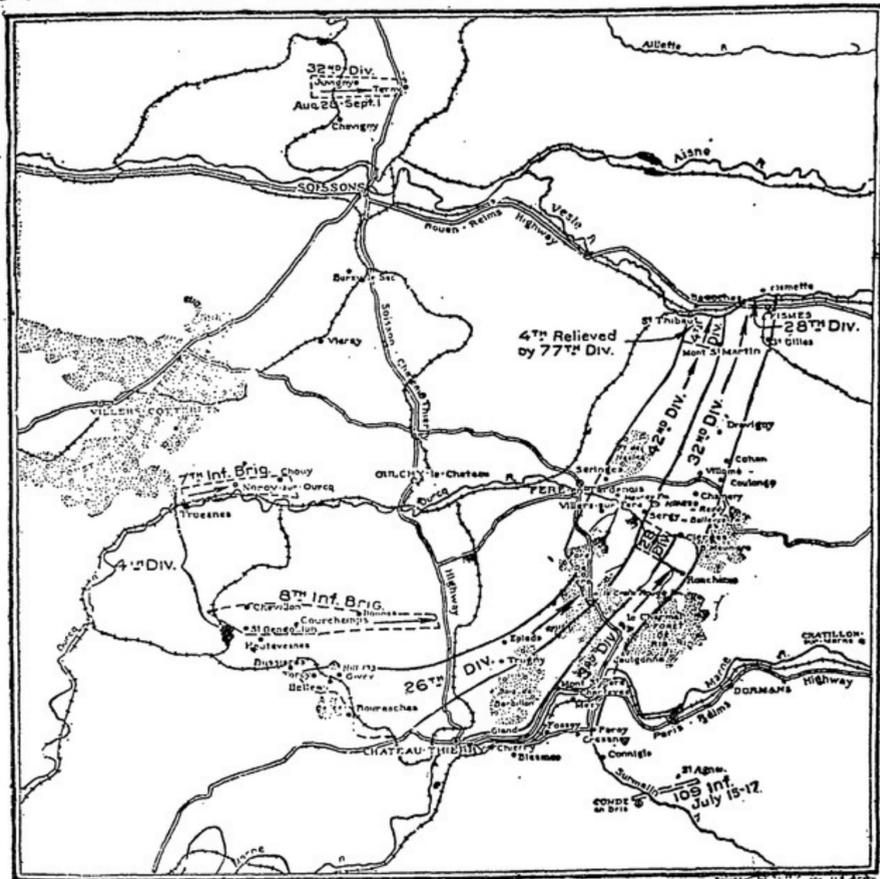
THE blade is always in the Razor. It is part of the Razor. You sharpen the blade without taking it out. You clean the blade without taking it out. You are never tempted to throw it away too soon just because you have it out. Instead you use it as long as it should be used — as long as it is good — and that is very long because

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3rd MEETS SHOCK SOUTH OF MARNE



The paths of the American divisions which helped drive the Boche from the Marne to the Vesle

Continued from Page 1
 between Jaulgonne and Chavigny. In the sector of the 125th French Division, crossings by boats of pontoon bridges were vigorously driven for by troops of the 38th German Division on the right of the XXXVth Division on the left.

Company Gets Across
 At Ru Chally Farm about one company of the 38th German Infantry Regiment got over after the rest of it had been killed or scattered by the American artillery. This company took the farm but could not progress beyond Possy, so, turning east, worked its way along the valley in the direction of Mezy and was eventually all disposed of by elements of the 39th and 7th Infantry, Companies E and F of the latter, under Major Gaston, sticking persistently to the railroad grade toward Mezy despite the presence of these Germans in their rear.

Near Mezy and up the river above it in the Jaulgonne Bend, the enemy got two pontoon bridges land, and a great number of troops poured across belonging to the XLVIII, the LXXVII and the VII and VIII Grenadier Regiments, of which the last two were in the liaison regiments, respectively, of the XXXVIII and the XXIX divisions. Some of these troops, after a bloody struggle, took Mezy from a platoon of the 29th Infantry, which fought to practical annihilation, but in moving forward were all either killed or captured by elements of the 29th Infantry of Major Walker's battalion.

A line of battle was hastily formed near Possy by Major Pitts from platoon fragments of the 7th Infantry and prolonged toward the Sormelin river by a battalion of the 29th Infantry under Major Paschal. This line was always held intact. By 8 o'clock in the morning the fighting on the left and center had virtually ended in an American victory, in which more than 500 prisoners and 50 machine guns were captured.

38th's Right Flank Exposed
 On the extreme right, however, the situation was for a time more serious than anywhere else. The 125th Division fell back from the Marne when the Germans came over, thus exposing the right flank of the 38th United States Infantry to attack from the Jaulgonne Bend and the high hills extending southward from it along the east side of the Sormelin valley.

The 38th was thus obliged to throw its right flank around facing northeast across the hill slope toward Varennes, which the enemy had seized, while other elements of the regiment held to their position on the bank of the Marne and still others were echeloned in depth down the east side of the Sormelin valley covering the villages of Mondin, Paroy and Lamy, a depth of nearly three kilometers.

In this position, surrounded on three sides, Major Rowe, commanding at the point of the wedge on the Marne, sent a message back to headquarters cheerfully reporting that he was holding the line and could do so indefinitely. The men in the ranks were of the same opinion. For example, Acting Col. Alexander Newell, Co. G, who, seeing a sergeant of his company lying out in front helpless from wounds, took the offensive through the German barrage with a squad of nine men, captured five machine guns and 33 prisoners, recovered the sergeant and returned to his post.

Spirits of this sort all along the American battle line were inevitable. The enemy in the Jaulgonne Bend, having seen his attack further west checked, smothered and finally hurled back in fragments across the Marne instead of sweeping southward, nipping up Possy and Cecancy and proceeding triumphantly toward Montmirail, as it had confidently been expected to do, made but half-hearted attempts on July 16 to improve his positions against the 38th Infantry, and through the 17th, 18th and 19th the opposing forces lay quiet, except for artillery activity, grimly watching each other.

General Advance Ordered
 The only territory which the enemy held south of the Marne was the narrow strip between the Sormelin and Châtillon, and on the 20th three French divisions made an attack along this whole front only to find that the Germans had retreated to the north side of the river during the previous night. A general advance accordingly was ordered for the morning of the 21st and bridges were laid across the Marne, without much opposition, during the previous night. The 4th Infantry crossed at Chateau-Thierry and Chery and its

combat patrols moved up by Gland to Mont St. Pierre and Chartèves, sweeping the river valley of scattered machine guns and infantry and thus adding the crossing of the 7th Infantry, which went over, partly by boats, at Ru Chally Farm and Mezy.

The 26th and 38th Infantry made their way across at the head of the Jaulgonne Bend and between there and Chartèves and by evening the lower ground north of the river was firmly held all along the divisional front. But the work was only commenced, for as they started northward next morning in the general direction of Le Charnel and Le Charnel Chateau, heavy opposition was encountered along the steep hill slopes and in the narrow creek valleys and tracts of dense timber running back to the uplands between the Marne and the Ourcq.

The advance battalions found it very difficult and sometimes impossible to keep touch with one another and with the flank units of the neighboring divisions, and at dark the line was an irregular and disjointed one, the front of the 7th Infantry, on the left, being in the Bois de Mont l'Évêque and across the creek valley east of La Tellerie Farm, the 4th Infantry across the hill crest southeast of Les Franquets Farm, and the 26th and 38th Infantry extending eastward from there into the Forêt de Ris. But none the less, the line averaged about a kilometer beyond where it had been 24 hours earlier.

In Broken, Obscure Country
 The 23rd and 24th of the month saw a continuation of the incessant fighting and maneuvering between infantry and machine gun detachments in the broken, obscure country, while the artillery of the opposing sides, a little further back, mutually pounded one another's support and rear zones with high explosives and gas. But the Americans steadily fought and filtered their way northward toward Le Charnel, on the road to Pré-en-Tardenois, and northeastward toward Bouvaires, and by evening of the 24th the Marne bridgehead had been enlarged to include the territory to the outskirts of Le Charnel and the farms of La Theoderie, La Tellerie and Les Franquets.

Major Whitten's 3d Battalion of the 4th Infantry, on the hill crest to the west, forced its way through, entered the village by noon and had completely occupied it at dark, against fierce machine gun opposition in the town and the park of Le Charnel Chateau, just to the east of it. About a kilometer northwest of Le Charnel in the southern edge of the Vente Jean Guillaume, an outstanding spur of the large Forêt de Fère. Battalions of the 4th and 7th Infantry were ordered to take this, in co-operation with French battalions, at 4:50 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th, following an artillery preparation of two hours. But the enemy put down a heavy counter-barrage which inflicted heavy losses on the Americans, the attack from the flank did not develop and the effort was a failure.

It was resumed, but further to the east, the next afternoon, after the cleared ground had been cleared of the enemy, and the front progressed toward Ronchères through La Fosse Farm to Villardelle Farm, where the left flank reached out and seized the crest of Hill 190, overlooking Ronchères, on the other side of the valley of the Ourcq near the very head of that river.

Attempt to Stand on Ourcq
 The backbone of the watershed between the Marne and the Ourcq was now crossed. Further down, the enemy was making a determined effort to hold the line of the Ourcq at Sergy, Pré-en-Tardenois and points further west, but the flank of his line was already partly turned when, continuing its advance, the 3rd Division crossed the river and took Ronchères the following morning, July 28, and then, swinging more to the left, moved against Clerges, three kilometers north of Ronchères on an affluent of the Ourcq.

The battalions on line had been rotating rather regularly and the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Infantry was on its front on the morning of the 29th when progress was stopped a short distance north of Ronchères by the vigorous machine gun fire from the southern edges of the Bois des Grimettes and the Bois de Meuniers, in the direction of Clerges. Hard fighting ensued throughout the day but little progress was made either by the 3rd Division or by the divisions on its right and left, the 4th French and the 42nd United States. Relief of the 3rd Division by the 64th Brigade of the 32nd United States Div

ision had already been arranged, and it began during the afternoon of the 29th and was completed during the following night, the 3rd retiring for rest to its old area south of the Marne, the troops, for all the losses and exhaustion experienced in 15 days of the most bitter defensive and offensive fighting, going out of line in high spirits and crossing the Marne with bands playing. The divisional artillery alone remained with the other American forces on the Ourcq front until August 2, when it, also, went back to the rest area.

Total of 5,986 Casualties
 In its two weeks of battle the 3rd Division had decisively defeated a German major offensive and then advanced approximately 15 kilometers through a terribly difficult country, fighting every foot of the way, and when it retired from action its losses, according to the first tabulated reports, had amounted to 40 officers and 876 enlisted men killed and 126 officers and 3,135 enlisted men wounded, with an additional 39 officers and 1,723 enlisted men gassed; a total of 5,986 casualties, though this was probably considerably increased later by other casualties not at first reported.

(The work of the other American divisions which participated in the July counter-offensive will be described in subsequent articles.)

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"Every Stick and Stone Must Be Respected," Declares G.O.

Orders for strict enforcement of the rules protecting private property are embodied in G.O. 242, G.H.Q., which points out that now that the partly destroyed villages are welcoming back, as best they may, the inhabitants who have been forced to leave them during the war, "every stick and stone" that remains must be left untouched by American soldiers.

"During the period of active operations," the order states, "it was not always possible in ruined villages to regard property rights as sacred. With the cessation of hostilities the situation has entirely changed. The inhabitants who were driven from their homes for four years are returning. No matter how nearly complete the destruction of property may have been, every stick and stone remaining has a real as well as a sentimental value, which must be respected."

SERVICE RECORDS SOUGHT

Two things are necessary to get a soldier on board a ship, as the A.E.F. knows, and one is a gangplank and the other is a service record. Sometimes it is possible to get around one or the other, but not often. In order to assure the presence of the latter institution at the port of debarkation, it has been directed in G.O. 242 that a search be made of all company files for records that may belong to former members, since lost, strayed or stolen. All such records that may be discovered but cannot be immediately forwarded to the point where the recordless soldier is at present are to be sent to the Central Records Office. Company and detachment commanders are ordered to send to that office a list of all soldiers serving with their commands who have no records.

FOR HOME-TOWN PAPERS

American soldiers on leave at Grenoble are being asked to write descriptions of their sight seeing in the lower Alps. A leave center official, formerly a writer, offers to edit all the stories and put them in best form for publication in their home town papers.

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REAL A.E.F. LADIES IN MUSICAL PLAY

"Battle of Bourges," With 60 Waacs in Ranks, to Tour Army

Ten of the 600 Waacs stationed at Bourges, supported by perhaps a half hundred sister privates and non-coms, have produced, with the assistance of some soldier actors, a musical play entitled "The Battle of Bourges," which is unique in that it is the first production of its kind in the A.E.F. featuring real English speaking, pretty young women. For some months now, five hundred Waacs have been helping 3,000 soldiers stationed at the Central Records Office to finish incomplete service records, rectify false casualty returns and redirect unclaimed mail matter, along with many other things that are essential to keep A.E.F. machinery running smoothly.

It was not until recently that some of the soldiers discovered that at least two of the Waacs were experienced "in acting." They had played in several prominent productions, both in England and France, before joining the Army Auxiliary Corps. A lieutenant stationed at Bourges wrote the play. The troupe will soon be touring the A.E.F.

DOGS SMUGGLED IN PLANES

Dogs, large and air broken, small and more or less compact, have been leaving France in airplanes or neatly rolled between pins, tent, five and socks winter, one pair, in the doughboy's roll, have been arriving without passports and spreading rabies instead of joy in otherwise Merry England. Why the members of the A.E.F. even those with smuggling tendencies, should pick out, for bosom or blanket-roll companions, mad dogs, it is difficult to say. However, G.H.Q. in Bulletin 106, officially warns the A.E.F. "that the attention of all concerned is called to the British law requiring the quarantine of all dogs entering the United Kingdom."

"Corporal Sevenup ought to make his fortune before he quits the Army."
 "How's that?"
 "He's invented a pair of luminous dice for 'oting after taps."

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