

32ND FOUGHT WAY TO OUR HEIGHTS, THENCE TO VESLE

Relieved 3rd in Front of Cierges After Baptism in Quiet Sector

GREAT WORK AT JUVIGNY

Crazy Artillery Fire Dazed Germans in Attack on Crucial Point Near River Oise

The division which deployed on the ground vacated by the 3rd, directly under the guns of one of the strongest positions that the Germans possessed between the Marne and the Vesle, and was charged with the duty of immediately attacking and conquering that position, was more strictly a new division than any other of those from the United States which had thus far taken part in the counter-offensive.

The 32nd Division, of which Maj. Gen. William G. Haan was in command, consisted of the 63rd Infantry Brigade (from Michigan) under Brig. Gen. William D. Conner, containing the 125th and 126th Infantry and 120th Machine Gun Battalion; the 64th Infantry Brigade (Wisconsin) under Brig. Gen. Edwin R. Winans, containing the 127th and 128th Infantry and 121st Machine Gun Battalion; the 57th Field Artillery Brigade under Brig. Gen. G. L. Roy, containing the 119th, 120th and 121st Field Artillery Regiments (Wisconsin) and the 107th Engineer Regiment, and divisional troops.

The division had arrived in France early in March and been designated as the Replacement Division of the First United States Army Corps. In this capacity it continued to act, sending about half of its personnel to other divisions and other organizations, until April 15, when the imperative need of more troops at the front caused the 32nd to be made a "temporary combat division" and sent to the front for a course of four weeks to a quiet sector in Alsace for a time in June it held a front of 27 kilometers.

Sent to Relieve 3rd

But it had experienced no heavy fighting whatever when, on July 19, it was hastily withdrawn from the Alsace sector and sent by train to the west of Soissons and then, by truck, to relieve the 3rd Division in front of Cierges. That under such circumstances the work of its tactical and staff units should have been so well conceived, so smooth and so uniformly successful as to render its debut in the front-line operations almost models of their kind, was one of the best proofs possible, if proof were still needed, of the rapid adaptability of American divisions given the proper training and the most exacting requirements of modern warfare.

The advance regiment of the division, the 127th Infantry, crossed the Marne and the tangled woods of Cierges and Grimpeux on the morning of July 30. The command of the sector did not pass to General Haan until 11 a. m. The 64th Division in front, he had his troops advancing three and one-half hours later, after a preparatory fire of 20 minutes by the divisional artillery, to reach the Bois de Cierges and the Bois de Grimpeux which by flanking fire were holding up the progress of the line.

Under the lash of German shells and bullets the men probably did not feel just as they had upon the drill ground, but "instructions for the 32nd Division of the Stars and Stripes" had told them precisely how such woods should be taken and they took them in precisely that way, while ahead of them moved a nicely adjusted barrage laid down by batteries, many of which had learned how to do it while acting as instruction batteries at various artillery schools of the A. E. F.

Enemy Attacks Flank

Immediately after they had traversed the woods, the enemy attacked their right flank viciously from the Bois de Cierges. But there was also a method prescribed for dealing with such attacks. Two companies were echeloned back on the right and, promptly throwing the Germans out, pursued them into the Bois de Cierges while the 28th Division proceeded to sweep the Bois de Cierges village and, finding it evacuated by the Germans but full of gas, took up a line on the high ground just outside of it.

85,750 SHINY ONES ON WAY TO AMERICA

Prussian Guards' Helmets Will Help Sale of Liberty Bonds

The doughboy guards at Coblenz who kept the keys to the German warehouses where 85,750 shiny Prussian Guards' helmets were stacked are restored to good nature. They are not needed any longer. The dream of great helmet robbery mysteries. For the helmets are out of their custody at last and on their way back to the States.

The warehouse men needed no larger locker. The helmets are to be handed out back home to buyers of bonds of the Fifth Liberty Loan.

Meanwhile, traders on the A. E. F. Souvenir Bourse are eagerly watching the tape for the transatlantic quotations on Helms, pfd.

Word of the 85,750 helmets in one building leaped back through the A. E. F. almost before the advance guard of the Third Army settled in Coblenz. Mails from the rear areas of the A. E. F. to the Army of Occupation grew unaccountably larger. Every man in the A. O. had from six to 60 friends whose latest letters always said, after speaking pointedly of Helms and matters and things, "I am buying Liberty Bonds. I am relying on you to get one of those 85,000 helmets for me."

The pressure of visitors to the warehouse grew so strong that the chief sales office at Third Army Headquarters posted a big sign: "No More Helms Given Out."

A. E. F. NEWSPAPER JUST A YEAR OLD; MEET VOLUME TWO

Fifty-Third Number, Half Million Strong, Goes Out Among Army

FIRST ISSUE UNDER 30,000

Loan from General Staff Set The Stars and Stripes Going—Yes, It's Paid Back

This issue opens the second volume of THE STARS AND STRIPES. It was a year ago tomorrow that the first number made its somewhat nervous appearance in the then not very populous regions of the A. E. F. Today's issue celebrates the anniversary—our first birthday.

THE STARS AND STRIPES has grown like a mushroom. In one short, crowded year it has become one of the best known and most widely circulated newspapers in the world. The difference between its lowly beginning and its present state can be measured and explained only by the difference between the A. E. F. of February, 1918, and the A. E. F. of February, 1919, an A. E. F. at the end of a year which saw the war won and its own strength expanded from less than 300,000 to the greatest expeditionary force that ever existed on earth.

That first number came out on borrowed money and on borrowed paper and ran considerably short of the 30,000 it was brazenly supposed to be. Almost every line of it was written between errands by one buck private working in the office of field press headquarters at Neuchateau. Its cartoons were done at odd times on still older scraps of paper up in Damblaine, where the Marines were somewhat engrossed with the preparations for their first invasion of the trenches.

Over Half Million Mark

The last number of Volume One, printed in one of the most perfectly equipped plants in existence, ran over the half million mark, and the million mark did not run over the million mark because enough white paper for such a riot of circulation is simply not to be had. Nearly 100,000 copies were circulating on the Rhine front and many more were waiting in the pouches at the base ports for a chance at the home-going cargo space. Other batches of that issue are in every nook and cranny of the A. E. F. by this time, and copies, already on the way, will reach the Murman coast next week for the Yanks in Russia.

The present office, over the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, seems like Madison Square Garden when compared with the first office of THE STARS AND STRIPES, where, in a hall bedroom in the Hotel St. Anne, the original five got out the early numbers, with a cavalryman as the treasurer, counting over the first francs on one beer table and Wally drawing him down every cent. There were many staff who wrote the pieces for the paper, wrapped and addressed the papers, and then carried them off to the train.

It is certainly true that THE STARS AND STRIPES—its purpose, its policy and its very name—was proposed and put through by Guy T. Viskinski, formerly identified with the Wheeler Syndicate in New York and then a second lieutenant, detached from the 80th Division and serving as censor at American Field Press Headquarters, Neuchateau. THE STARS AND STRIPES was born of the needs of the A. E. F. and the energy of Captain Viskinski. That energy broke down every obstruction and brushed aside the multitude of people (friend and foe, well-meaning and otherwise) who said it couldn't and shouldn't be done.

To Captain Viskinski, who remained as officer in charge of the armistice negotiations, is due the credit of having conceived the idea of a newspaper for the A. E. F.

Born of A. E. F.'s Needs

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KAISER'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED ON RHINE

French Help by Decorating 234 Members of 2nd With War Cross

It took the 2nd Division to celebrate fittingly the ex-Kaiser's birthday, January 27. The French helped.

The Kaiser himself was unable to be present, owing to a previous engagement. He is reported to have sent a wire saying, "Am in Dutch."

TRENCH COATS GIVEN O.K.

Officers returning to the United States will be allowed to wear their trench coats there after all, according to Circular 89, of the War Department.

The orders read: "While it is most desirable that all officers should be required to abide strictly by the uniform regulations, it is realized that unnecessary hardship may occur at this time if officers who do not contemplate remaining in the Army after the present emergency are compelled to purchase service overcoats. Such officers will therefore be permitted to wear the trench coat during the present emergency."



The Owner of The Stars and Stripes

TRANSPORTS SAIL PAST GIBRALTAR; NEW CAMP READY

Artillerymen Who Depart from Marseille Boost Passenger List

Several thousand homegoing American soldiers have escaped the cold winds and storms of the North Atlantic by getting out from the shores of France over the sun-warmed Mediterranean, as many A. E. F. outfits have embarked at Marseille in the last two weeks. Some of the transports from Marseille halted for a time at the fortress rock of Gibraltar before swinging into the southern Atlantic steamship route for the States.

The 191 officers and 1,582 enlisted men on board the Duca d'Aosta, which sailed from Marseille on January 29 had an opportunity to see the rock mountain which guards the Straits of Hercules. The vessel sailed from Gibraltar January 22. The men on this boat included the entire roll of the 32nd Field Artillery, units from the 32nd and 33rd Field Artillery and a detachment of casuals.

The Duc d'Abruzzi sailed from Marseille on January 28 carrying the 46th Regiment, C. A. C., a detachment of the 14th Field Artillery, and casual officers and enlisted men. Eight trainloads of troops were sent from Bordeaux embarkation center to Marseille in the last two weeks. They traveled under new conditions. Instead of the "Hommes 40, chevaux 3" cars of the ordinary troop train, they made the trip on large American box cars—forty cars to the train—and the trains were drawn by large German locomotives, some of those delivered to the Allies under the armistice terms.

Another new feature of the homegoing transports is the fact that the A. E. F. has given the various forces oppor-

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LEAGUE PROGRAM NEARS FRUITFUL IN PEACE PARLEY

Conviction Felt That Foundation Will Soon Be Definitely Laid

Formal announcement during the week that the commission which is laying the foundation for the League of Nations is "in agreement in principle" falls far short of expressing the feeling of certainty evidenced in diplomatic circles that this foundation will soon be completed—that the Treaty of Peace is actually signed. Boundary disputes and conflicting territorial claims are being listened to, the question of the responsibility for the war is being studied, and the problems touching upon international labor are under consideration, all by separate groups, which will report to the Conference or to the League itself when it is formed.

Without officially recognizing any government or element in Russia, the Conference has given the various forces oppor-

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THE ARMY'S CHIEFS TO THE ARMY'S PAPER

May I not congratulate The Stars and Stripes on the completion of its first year of publication and express my gratification that it has rendered so interesting a service to the men-under arms?

Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON

PERSHING, AMEXFORCE

Paragraph 1. Stars and Stripes, the newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, is to publish an anniversary issue on the 7th of February. Please convey to its editor my hearty and grateful congratulations upon splendid service this paper has rendered. When I was abroad I realized that its successive issues were most eagerly welcomed by the soldiers in the trenches, camps, and in the hospitals.

It has been not only a medium of communication, but a strong force in making for our Army abroad a united spirit, and the copies which have reached America have been the best evidence our home people have had of the spirit of the Army. In this anniversary issue I wish not only the above message to appear, but to send a word of greeting to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces through their newspaper. We are filled with high pride and satisfaction at their performances, and are bending every energy to provide increasing facilities for their speedy return to their homes and friends.

BAKER

On the anniversary of the foundation of The Stars and Stripes, it is my great pleasure, as Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, to congratulate the editorial, business and producing staffs who have so successfully labored in the creation of this remarkable newspaper.

It has, in my opinion, fulfilled the purposes for which it was conceived and has maintained all the best traditions of journalism. It has been an important factor in creating and supporting the excellent morale which has at all times characterized the American Expeditionary Forces.

PERSHING

MORE GREASE ON SKIDS FOR AWOL'S; G.O. 10 WORKING

M.P. Motorcycle Corps to Comb Rural Districts for Absentees

PARIS "CRIME WAVE" BUNK

Army and French Secret Police, New D.C.I. and Q.M. Detectives All on Job

Going AWOL is on the way to becoming a lost art. Following the announcement two weeks ago of a plan whereby wilful absentees are to be transferred to Labor Battalions which will be the last A. E. F. outfits to leave for home there comes the following further discouraging—for them—news:

An M.P. motorcycle corps will comb the country districts all over France for soldiers who have made themselves at home in small villages off the A. E. F. map, without letting their C.O.'s know about it.

A new scheme of co-operation between all the American police agencies and the French secret police will help to check AWOL's lot harder in the big cities, particularly Paris.

A new Division of Criminal Investigation has been created in the office of the Provost Marshal General to which hundreds of former detectives and investigators now in the service are being sent. They will wear O.D. or civilian dress, as suits their purpose, and will be incorporated into the division.

Q.M.C. to Watch Supplies

On top of this, the Q.M.C. has gone in for detective protection of its own account by organizing the Protective Branch of the Inspection Division of the Chief Quartermaster's Office, which will safeguard Q.M.C. stores from the hands of thieves, particularly at the hands of thieves. Principal sources of losses at present, it is stated, in addition to improper loading of supplies and improper protection of supplies from weather, are the use of unreported cars which are somewhat to open both to the weather and to the chance pilferer, and looting of goods in Q.M.C. depots, rail yards and sidings, and from cars in transit.

Meanwhile G.O. 10, which announced the establishment of the last-to-go Labor Battalion, is already having its effect. The ink had hardly had time to dry on the original draft of the order before droves of penitent AWOL's began to flock back to their units and put the roll call back on its feet. Divisions which had thought nothing of a few absent platoons are waking up to find themselves back at wartime strength.

Incidentally certain recently printed reports, as stirring as they were exaggerated, of an American "crime wave" in Paris—many of which, such as they are, can be attributed to AWOL's without visible means of support and without the nerve to approach any Disbursing Quartermaster proved by data collected by A. E. F. investigators from records of the American Provost Marshal in the capital, the French police and other sources.

TWELVE SERIOUS OFFENSES DECEMBER PARIS RECORD

Incontrovertible figures show that criminal offenses committed in Paris ascribed to members of the A. E. F. from January 1, 1918, to January 27, 1919, were, proportionate to the number of Americans in the city during that period, extraordinarily few.

An extensive report on the situation in Paris, as it affects the A. E. F., has been compiled by Brig. Gen. W. W. Harris, Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces, and submitted to Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Commanding General, S.O.S.

Sensational accounts of crime attributed to American soldiers circulated in France and the United States are reported by Gen. Harris.

One of these reports, which crept into print, follows: "The incapacity of this (the A. E. F.) police organization was shown lately. A statistical officer gives, in fact, for the

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S.O.S. INSIGNIA

Keystone Within Keystone for S.O.S. Toilers

G.H.Q. APPROVES SIX MARKINGS

SIX new shoulder insignia for different branches of the A. E. F. were approved at G.H.Q. this week among them one for the S.O.S. and one for G.H.Q. itself.

Others authorized were for the Tank Corps, Repeating and Railroad Service, Ambulance Service and Chemical Warfare Service.

The S.O.S. marking will probably be worn by more members of the A. E. F. than any other shoulder insignia authorized. It will be optional for all officers, men, field clerks, Army nurses and civilian employees in all base sections and the intermediate section and will be worn to the exclusion of all other insignia for organizations within the organization of the S.O.S. It will not be worn, however, by troops of the District of Paris or the Advance Zone.

S.O.S., says the Tours order authorizing the insignia, is known the world over as the emblem of assistance for those in distress.

"Whenever called upon by our combat troops," it declares, "we never failed to respond promptly and cheerfully. The S.O.S. was the keystone of our cooperation, entirely complete in content, barracks, classrooms, teaching staff and text books, at Nevers.

Taking a course in one of the foreign universities will be offered as previously announced, to duly qualified applicants—their English records, including interrupted undergraduate studies or like post-graduate work. But, in addition, the A. E. F. is going to set a college of its own, entirely complete in content, barracks, classrooms, teaching staff and text books, at Nevers.

Whether these shoulder insignia can be Continued on Page 3

CHATEAU-THIERRY ALREADY MECCA FOR SIGHTSEERS

Souvenir Shops Flourish Amid Roofless Ruins of Marne City

There is a great clattering of hammers in Chateau-Thierry today, where in the yesterday of last summer machine guns hammered out-splitting echoes between the burning buildings and against the hill above the Marne.

The Germans are in Chateau-Thierry again, but this time they are on the sides of wrecked shop fronts and stringing telephone and electric light wires, under the direction of French guards. The bridgehead of the Marne looks across a new bridge, but it is a temporary wooden bridge mounted on saws. The stone buildings at both ends of the bridge still are fresh with the scars of the bridgedestroying great ranges of wooden barbed wire walls where shells struck, severely a square yard that is not bored and chipped from rife and machine gun bullets.

Chateau-Thierry is busy with her reconstruction. New glass is taking the place of hastily nailed boards on the shop fronts, the shell holes in the roofs are being squared with new tile, and weakened walls are being stiffened with concrete and stone. Most of the inhabitants are back, although rows of roofless houses in some streets tell plainly that many have not returned.

Ready for New Invasion

But even in her work of rehabilitation, Chateau-Thierry is conscious of her place in American history. She knows she will be a center for pilgrims from across the ocean, and the past few weeks she has seen the beginning of that great tide of traveling Americans which will soon be pouring in upon her.

A hotel is being opened—you can even find it at night among the wrecked houses, because it stands out whole-walled and roofed. The shops which have scarcely begun to be replaced by wooden barricades and replacing the panes are already full of battle souvenirs intended to appeal to Americans. The name "Chateau-Thierry" stamped upon them, and the weakened walls are being stiffened with concrete and stone.

The same souvenirs are probably already on sale back in the five and ten cent stores of New York.

Every train from Paris leaves its band of pilgrim Americans. They arrive by day and night, and the American uniform is always in sight. Scores of sailors on permission from ports make their first stop here on their way to the battlefields.

Old-Timers Return

Officers and soldiers on short permissives hurry through the streets out toward the town Wood and the scarred country toward Fismes and Soissons. Many of them had been over all that territory when the 2nd and 3rd Divisions were holding check the last great German drive on Paris. Army nurses, with plenty of spare time while they are waiting for boats to take them home to the States, were busy checking Chateau-Thierry, buying souvenirs and hauling innumerable postcards.

Meanwhile, the old residents of the town come out and smile upon all this changing procession. They look forward to the coming of summer and sunshine, and calculate the attraction of each bullet-marked wall. Hotels for tourists will rise upon foundations that once held torn houses that kept in aristocratic seclusion behind iron fences and stone walls.

There are plenty of battlemarks on Chateau-Thierry's walls, and Chateau-Thierry will keep many of them to show what she has suffered—the clock in the railroad station, for instance, pierced by a mortar bullet. The only hotel now open has as attractions beds with bullet-pierced wooden panels, doorknobs washed with machine gun bullets, rows of holes in door and window casings made when the fighting was from house to house.

50,000 SOLDIERS RESPOND TO A. E. F.'S OWN SCHOOL CALL

Twenty Hundred to Be Admitted to University of Bordeaux Courses

20,000 3rd ARMY STUDENTS

Almost as Many for First, While 11,000 Attend Classes in Vicinity of St. Mihiel

Twenty thousand men of the Third Army and 19,000 of the First Army have enrolled as students in Army Post Schools to be conducted under the auspices of the Army Educational Commission, it was announced this week at G.H.Q.

The school bell is ringing in many parts of the A. E. F. In the Ninth Army Corps, now stationed in the vicinity of St. Mihiel, it was stated, 11,000 men are already attending classes. In regions further south, including Bordeaux, where the famous University of Bordeaux is preparing to receive 1,200 American students, post schools and colleges are being got ready. The exploitation of the Dijon area is a possibility of the near future.

Under the terms of G.O. 9, G.H.Q. divisional schools, where men may take work corresponding to high school courses and also vocational work, are to be opened in all divisions. Hundreds of former college and academy professors are being withdrawn from various branches of the A. E. F. and sent to direct and teach these schools, and thousands of text books are being shipped to them. The plan is to make these divisional schools continuous in operation, having them move with the divisions when they are ordered to move forward, breaking up only when the outfits are mustered out of home.

Work in Higher Branches

For the higher branches of education, courses such as the study of French and several of the larger English and Scottish universities will be offered as previously announced, to duly qualified applicants—their English records, including interrupted undergraduate studies or like post-graduate work. But, in addition, the A. E. F. is going to set a college of its own, entirely complete in content, barracks, classrooms, teaching staff and text books, at Nevers.

Taking a course in one of the foreign universities will be offered as previously announced, to duly qualified applicants—their English records, including interrupted undergraduate studies or like post-graduate work. But, in addition, the A. E. F. is going to set a college of its own, entirely complete in content, barracks, classrooms, teaching staff and text books, at Nevers.

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The Stars and Stripes

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1919.

WHOSE FUNERAL IS IT?

There are a great many splendid things being said and done in the States incident to the American soldier's return. And, as might be expected, a great many things equally as silly.

The American soldier believes that this war has been fought for something very spiritual and yet very tangible, and that the peace to follow is to be a worthy one. He will return to face life with the same high courage with which he confronted death.

He feels sure of the welcome he will find, and he hopes to slide back quietly and unostentatiously into harness and help pull the load of a bigger, better world.

To programs of land reclamation and vocational training, insurance protection, and help for the maimed and blind the returning soldier looks forward as a measure of justice which he hopes will be worked out to a consummation in keeping with the new order of things.

There are, however, unfortunately, a great many people in the States with lots of time and nothing to do, to whom it ought to be suggested that he does not appreciate the charity campaign now in full swing. He doesn't object to his old uniform and some of its accessories, nor to the extra month's pay—that is an intimate little matter between himself and his Uncle.

One State is planting trees for us, another naming pigs for us, all the hens in another State laying eggs for us, and someone else is planning to make New York policemen out of us. Some governors are calling the politicians together and proclaiming that something has got to be done with us, and committees are being appointed (with salaries) to look into the matter.

What a tremendous awakening is in store for all these dear people when the soldier sets foot again upon the old sod, shakes the dust of battle from his clothes, and wades into things with a breeze that will blow all the charity boards and governors' committees out of his way forever!

THE EVIL SOWER

The suppression of rumors was not, unfortunately, included in the armistice terms. Not that all of them, or even many of them, or for the purposes of this discussion, any of them, come from Germany. The story that martial law had been proclaimed in seven or 12 or 19 American cities, for instance—the number is never the same and neither are the names of the cities—might have started in Germany.

There are people in the Army, as there are elsewhere, who will swallow anything. That is their concern. But with the A.E.F.'s main topic of conversation, the war, now definitely sidetracked, these gullibles have more time for talking. That is our concern.

A man can be a traitor after "cease firing" just as certainly as he could have been in the heat of battle. And an innocent traitor can do as much harm by spreading a vicious rumor as an intentional one can. And it is harmful to picture for the delectation of one's fellowmen and soldiers an America riotous and hysterical with the cry of "Give us back our boys!"

A BEER AND A SANDWICH

When Bismarck enunciated the principle that the best place to have a war was in somebody else's territory he said a sage and far-sighted mouthful. And Germany sagely and far-sightedly did her best to follow that principle from 1914 to 1918, with the result that only her fringes have been touched—amid the smoking ruins of her neighbors, her own health, for all its sorrows, is clean-swept and unmoled. The Chemin des Dames is gutted and black with the ugly aftermath of war; the Rheinstrasse is as neat as ever.

In Coblenz you will walk along a clean street (that was never splattered by a Bertha's iron scales) into a neat café (that never shook from a Gotha's bomb) and drink a tall one from a brewery which has been assaulted by nothing worse than a war tax. It is good. It is comfortable. It is clean.

With its roofs and walls intact, why shouldn't it be?

LETTERS AND LETTERS

The gathering together, sifting and sorting of the five hundred best letters written by soldiers of the A.E.F. and putting them into a book is something of an undertaking, but, nothing daunted, one American has tackled the job. He proposes to call in the letters from one end of the broad land to the other by means of advertising and to submit the fruits of his research to a representative committee of distinguished American citizens.

If he can find five hundred letters that have been fortunate enough to escape the home paper, his book ought to be a great success.

Certainly there are many letters which by one means or another have managed to ooze into the States with much valuable information and interest, and a well-prepared and representative collection of them should prove a real contribution to the literature of the war.

Such a book, however, demands a companion piece. It would be fine if there could go with it five hundred of the best letters from home received in the A.E.F. For devotion, for inspiration, for high faith and sustaining loyalty, for all that goes to make big, true Americanism, there are thousands of such letters hidden away in the doughboy's pocket.

STEADY, MEN

Now that the Boche is no longer offering target and diversion for members of the A.E.F., a number of bored soldiers are putting the pep they used to have behind the bayonet into violent night-raids of letter-writing. The old stuff was all right. It brought the Boche over kamerading. But some of it now is ill-timed. While the editors of this newspaper have no intention of throwing up their hands before the morant pen-points, they sometimes do feel like throwing up their job (if it could be done) when they meet the morning mail.

Much of the ink barrage is well-aimed and effective. Some is ammunition wasted on a rabbit instead of an enemy offensive.

Perhaps the worst gunmanship is that directed against the historical articles now running in the paper. Don't fire men, till you see the whites of their eyes! The series is far from complete. No one is attacking the glorious record of the Empty Division. The histories are written by divisions not by engagements, because the former method is simpler, and your part in the Great War will appear (same size type) in good time.

As to the authority of the historian, here it is with his own interpretation: J. M. Hanson, Capt. F.A., G-2-D, G.H.Q., A.P.O. 706, A.E.F., or Captain Frequentin, AC, caused Giving Divisions Glory Hotly Questioned Among Persons of 706 Additional Establishments.

It takes a brave historian to record the deeds of living men at best, and these records, written almost before the ink on the official reports is dry, are no exception. It might be added, however, that of all the complaints and protests only a very few have been justified, and these few were nearly all necessary omissions—necessary because somewhere there must be a limit on the depth to which they go into detail. They cannot be the diaries of every fighting unit.

THE WAY THEY SEE THINGS

A New York reporter who covered the arrival of a returning transport, among whose passengers were a number of members of the 28th Division, A.E.F., made a startling discovery. Beginning with the statement that the division had had a citation, he went on to deduce that every member thereof had been decorated in consequence. As proof thereof, he pointed out that every man of the 28th who got ashore wore a red keystone on his left shoulder, and wound up by saying, "The division was so dod-gasted good that every member of it had to be decorated."

No doubt the division was dod-gasted good. A.E.F. divisions have had the painfully regular habit of being just that good. Such being the case, it is a shame to spoil the story by explaining it.

The incident in question doesn't prove much of anything, but it indicates that the folks at home are likely to have some queer ideas about the war when we get back.

LIEBKNECHT

From the refuge haven of Amerongen, in the neutral seclusion of Holland, must have risen a sigh the other day, a sigh of relief—not exactly of unbounded or profound relief, to be sure, for it would take several windfalls these days to restore to a Hohenzollern his old-time confidence in the scheme of things, but of relief none the less. For Liebknecht was dead, or at least reported dead—Liebknecht, the stormy petrel of Sozialdemokratie; Liebknecht, the common soldier, who, returning on leave from the front when Prussia was still sipping (sprinkling) withal) the wine of triumph, struck fist against palm in the Reichstag, of which he was a member, thrust it clenched under the chins of the beribboned officialdom of Prussia, and spent the rest of the war in jail for his pains.

His freedom came with the first letting of blood in the streets of Berlin. He saw the orgy through, dying with a bullet in his back when he tried to escape following the collapse of the Spartacist cause—or so the reports say. He strode the blast, he rode the storm—and melted in the first piercing ray of the sun of law and order. He was probably sincere enough to have wished his fiery gods to will it so.

THANKS

To mark this anniversary issue, we have devoted some space in this newspaper to a history of its production. We have let Private Tom, Sergeant Dick and Colonel Harry into our theater and then pulled up the scenes so that they could see the ropes and wires and lights and thunder-machine, so that they could watch the O.D. shirt-sleeved mechanics busy at their crazy job of putting on the show.

We have done this in answer to a thousand and one questions. We have done it because the A.E.F. owns this newspaper, and we of the staff owed it an accounting of our trustworthiness.

But no account of the means by which THE STARS AND STRIPES has been produced would be complete without our acknowledgments of the generous co-operation our newsgatherers have received from all the privates and most of the generals in the Army. Above all, we must thank the thousands upon thousands who have contributed to these columns. Probably no publication in the history of journalism ever received in a single year so many contributions, one and all submitted without any thought of remuneration. Famous writers, writers who will be famous, writers who will never be famous—they have all chipped in.

And the best things THE STARS AND STRIPES ever printed were not written by any of its staff. They came in in the morning mail. Thanks.

The Army's Poets

The Army Poet's Column in this, the anniversary number, is the work of the non-editorial members of the staff, who have been modestly engaged, during the last year, on the hardest part of the job of getting the darned old paper out.

CORPORAL'S CALL

(American scientists have discovered a method of removing the bray from the Army mule. Mules in future wars will be unable to betray the location of ammunition trains, etc., by their raucous voices.—Store Item.)

When first we came to foreign lands The native Jackass yodeled for us, So like the bugles and the bands We learned to love his daily chorus. More keenly pitched than reveille, It shook the rafters of his stall Or cross the award rolled heavily— We knew it as the "Corporal's call."

Now as the days creep into weeks, December slowly drags toward June, Back at the ports, each doughboy seeks That old familiar martial tune. He only hears the distant hum, Or clicking trans-Atlantic cable— How dreadful lonesome he must be! No welcome bray from field or stable!

Science, that made great cannon roar, Noise belching from each mammoth gun, A million dinning sounds that bore Disaster to the quavering Hun, Who ignorant, weak of peace, Now claim you as a willing tool: The brains that saved a world now cease To function—save to gag a mule. R. S. J.

HIS GRIEF

Well, Pal, the game's near over, and we need but one more run; The Doughboy started batting and made second on the Hun; A single from the gay Marines and Doughboy went to third; To rest there while the Big Guns hit a bunt that was a bird— The bags are full, we're on our toes and rooting hard as hell; For Wilson and his clean-up hit, the blow that soon will tell; The dizzy world we've won the game, and played it bully well.

But when I leave the grand stand, it's too sweet home for me, For I can't share the gate receipts—I'm in the Q.M.C.

A.E.F. MOTHER GOOSE

Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater, Had a wife and couldn't keep her, Went to France as his country's guest And Uncle Sammy did the rest.

Simple Simon met a picanon On the way to chow, Said Simple Simon to the picanon, "This is luck, I vow." The picanon made a clearance sale And Si spent all his pay, And lost his well-earned rep of being Such a simp that day.

Jack and Jill went up the hill To get a pail of Peau, Jack fell down and broke his crown, (Too much vin rouge, you know.)

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner Eating his Christmas pie, But it came in nine by four by three, So most of it was shy.

Little Bo Peep, she lost her sheep, And thought she'd find them soon, But she made a poor guess, for the officers' mess Had mutton chops that noon.

Old King Cole is a merry old soul, Oh, a merry old soul is he, For he's on his way to the U.S.A. Across the deep blue sea.

A LANDSCAPE

Artist, you would paint here! You would glory in setting sun, Canal, river, road, and solemn trees— Cows slow moving, slender boys— All else seems waiting . . .

What is coming? Or do you wait Without expecting? I have been Where evening brings roads jammed with troops, Where fading sunsets stir to work As sunrise calls to men at home, Nature, why art thou so peace? Cows, art you unaware?

Red-tiled houses, wooden shoes, (Romantic but not comforting) Would you see manking and—much else Go down into the village there And find disorder, squabbling, sadness, Yet here—not far away—all things seem right.

Man, you're a funny creation—or what ever; You go about creating work and trouble scheming; Money is the root of your evil? Common lie Or truth, maybe, but what result? Gee, I hear a fellow sawing on a fiddle, He! Perhaps he would escape from life? More likely win a maid's caresses! DONALD CLAYTON.

ORPHELINS DE GUERRE

Little Orphans of the War, Little beings with hearts so sore, You need not suffer any more, Little beings sans père, sans mère, We who came from Over There To free you from the Prussian snare Shall, too, your youth of sorrow share. You, too tender, young, to feel The poignant prick of sorrow's steel, May I lay you little ones in rest Upon the broad and sheltering breast Of those whose hearts have stood the test When gaze of East was flung to West. Pvt. 1st Cl. MEXER AOKM.

DRINK TO ME ONLY

Drink to me only with thine eyes (Though God made them to wink with); It's "traps" at last for Scotch and rye And things we used to drink with; O Land, thou once were Paradise Of liquoring and waiting places; What makes the Council of the Wise Transform you into an oasis?

Drink to me only with thine eyes (Though they were made for flashing); The corpse of Johnnie Walker lies With others just as dashing, Beneath the faded Edelweiss, O Land, we ask, don't thou shame us, Bring back the Council—largest size— Of that which made Milwaukee famous!

Drink to me only with thine eyes (Though they were made for sleeping); Deep in the dusk are longing sighs Of kindred spirits vigil keeping, O Land, revoke that law which tries, Without adequate explanations, To let your Councils of the Wise Put Carrie in the League of Nations! S. H. C.

IN A CANTINE

They were seated in a canteen, Red Cross Number Nine, There the homelike feeling Led their thoughts far from the Rhine.

Both were on permission, And were tired with the chase Of doing Paroo in their three days To see each wonder place.

They talked of kings and castles, Of boulevards and such, But with their little homeburg Could they compare?—not much.

Each showed some faded photos Sent by loved ones o'er the sea, Of Ma, and Pa and sisters "And the service flag for me." W. F. GERMAIN, S.S.D.

GUESS THE TUNE

We're glad that we came, just the same, And we'll stay till the day that it's done; We'd like for to hike down to Brest, For we need a little—rest.

But here we are stuck out of luck, And we never shall bellow or whiny— Home we long for, but still we are strong for THE STARS AND STRIPES— THE STARS AND STRIPES— BUT NOT FOREVER.

NEW ENGLAND MEMBER OF STAFF.

WHAT WE WON



THEIR BROTHER'S KEEPER

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

The day before Christmas, a poor, shy, hungry, ill-clad Russian came into the vicinity of the 269th Aero Squadron. His main purpose was to get food. His figure was thin and his face wrinkled from the horrors of more than four years of war. During the early stages of the conflict he was made a prisoner. The tale of hardships, cruelties and persecutions at the hand of the Hun was indelibly written on his face in lines one would never forget.

His willingness and honest appearance made an impression on the 269th's mess sergeant, who set him to peeling spuds for the big even on Christmas Day. Not being able to communicate with him in English, German or French, we finally thought of one of our men, named Smokoska, who could speak some Polish, and who found that Pete, as he soon came to be called, could also speak Polish. Through Smok we learned his story.

After getting the consent of Lt. Hale, our commanding officer, Pete was initiated into the Grand Order of K.P.'s. We then began to investigate his civilian record and found that he was a man of many talents. Every man in the outfit became interested in Pete, so we soon had him all Yanked up.

Then came Christmas Day, with all the spirit that we always associate with that time. Every man was set in readiness to plant his feet under the mahogany and enjoy a real honest-to-goodness meal, and they did something else to their Christmas joy. They gave physical comfort, ambition, confidence, hope for the future to a poor, crushed soul. The boys, being 100 per cent Americans, every one, shared their happiness and joy with Pete. He ate the same, drank the same. There was that big, kind-hearted feeling to help the other fellow along manifest in them all.

Pete had more cigarettes and candy than any man in the squadron. On payday Pete received more than a private's pay in France from the boys.

As night came Pete lay down and slept as he had not since he was born; dreamed of a land far away that he had never known—a land of equality and freedom. He became a new man. A human being with a soul he showed himself—a man among men, who treated their fellowman "as they would have others do to them." What greater joy has life for either?

As time progressed Pete became a valuable

worker around the kitchen. There never was a thing he saw to be done that he did not gladly do. He was almost immaculate about his person and his work in the kitchen. He would touch no food either for himself or for the boys without carefully washing his hands. The first time he saw the cooks going for their bath he dropped his scrub brush and went along.

Though the men in the kitchen knew no Russian and Pete no English he picked up the lingo of the Army kitchen quickly. Several of the men took special pains to teach him English, and he showed himself an able student.

Pete was not much of a rounder. He had only two passes—issued by the mess sergeant to explain Pete to the M.P.'s. He was gone only for a few hours at a time, and always returned perfectly sober. We don't know whether Pete was a prohibitionist or an anti, but he never hit up any stronger drink than coffee.

Pete did not stand reveille, but he was always on the job in good time, the first man in the morning and the last at night. During this time he was picking up and becoming a full-fledged heavyweight.

Then, as a cloud from a clear sky, came the order from Headquarters. It was suspected that some of the Russians wandering about the post had caused serious trouble, and Pete had to suffer with the rest. Every one was determined that he should have an honorable discharge. We were sorry to see him go. He was such a royal fellow beneath his foreign tongue. Every officer in the squadron knew Pete and was interested in his welfare, but orders had come from above and must be carried out.

The heart of every man went out to him. They determined to send him off a better man than he was when he arrived in the squadron. In regular American style of brotherhood, Fred Hummel, our big top kicker, passed the hat around the mess hall, and all gave to insure Pete comfort until something definite could be done for his class.

When he was told that he must leave the next morning his eyes filled with tears. He was again a man without home or country. He was not all nowhere, for he saw definitely a place—far off, 'tis true—where men lived together according to the spirit that he found in his hour of need with the 269th.

ENLISTED MEN, 269th Aero Sqdn.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

The day following the capture of Romagne by American troops, the surgeon of a Medical battalion set up an aid station in a shell-racked house and hung out the Red Cross. Now, Mike Fogarty had been on the lines doing first-aid work with his company up to this time, and the shells that came crashing into the town at intervals seemed very tame to Mike.

"Be glad," he said, "I'll be after looking over the town a bit." So off he strode to see what he could find that Fritz, in his hurried departure, had left. Soon he returned to the aid station, with glowing, Irish cheeks.

"Sure," he said, "and the Heintzes have been after leavin' a fine piano in the saloon up the street." A detachment was immediately organized to salvage the piano. A wheelbarrow was discovered and the piano delicately balanced on it, and the party started down the torn and littered street.

Now, Fritz had an observation balloon right up the street, and the observer must have resented the salvage of that piano, for a shell immediately struck not a hundred yards behind them. They increased their pace, and Fritz increased his range. All went well until Mike, who was steering the precious load, ran squarely into a stone, and his fine piano went splashing into the gutter.

"This necessitated further delay while the piano was being balanced again, and the race once more began. Success this time crowned their efforts, and Miss Piano was tumbled into the aid station, leaking mud from every seam. She was tenderly nursed and dried before the trench stove that Fritz had kindly left for that purpose. After drying her out, Mike touched up the keys and found it satisfactory, even to his artistic ear, and proceeded to sing his favorite Irish song: "When an Irish Boy Was Godfather to a French Baby."

A REGULAR MESS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Perhaps you can use this, and no harm done if you can't. But it really happened here in our regiment while we were still on the line somewhere west of St. Mihiel. We had a good joke on some Headquarters company sergeants the other day, and a mess sergeant in the bunch at that.

They planned a big feast, and in order to make the menu better they wanted a rabbit, because corned willy comes into the bill of fare pretty often anyway and they hated to include it. There weren't any civilians living here, so it looked for a while as though they were out of luck. But one of them could parley-vo a little French, so he asked some French soldiers if they knew where they could get a rabbit. It was agreed that for 90 francs the Frenchmen were to get a rabbit and skin it.

They got it—that is the rabbit—but after the feast was over the rabbit turned out to be a cat that we had in our stables, and the joke was on the mess sergeant who had cooked it. But the best part was that the Frenchman every few minutes would howl "meow," and then they would almost burst from laughing.

ERNEST J. LOWRY, Supply Co., 150th F.A.

YOU WIN

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Cooties again. They say a poet won a medal for writing the following World's Shortest Poem:

Adam Had'em I wish to submit the following abbreviated version:

dam am. Pvt. ARTHUR MANN, Bty. E, 12th F.A.

THE DEPOTS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

There is one big group of S.O.L.'s who have never been mentioned in your paper, as far as I have seen. I mean the Depot divisions and the divisions broken up as replacements. I personally know of several such—for example, the 41st, 76th and 83rd Divisions, which were doomed to function as Depots, and the 31st, 34th, 84th, 86th and probably others which as soon as they had disembarked were broken up as replacements, losing their identity as divisions.

Just think it over. These divisions were trained as combat units. They went through all the monotonous training back home, and at last came over, with all the esprit and enthusiasm that has marked the combat units. They expected to have their chance at the front, but the exigencies of the war made replacements more necessary than new combat units. They saw the units which they had learned to love and believe in broken up. They saw their comrades scattered from Bordeaux to Lorraine. And the vast majority of them did their work wherever their lot fell, and kept their mouths shut.

Then the Depot divisions have not had the easy life which the men at the front seem to credit to the S.O.S. I know of many men in the 2nd Depot (83rd) Division, for example, who worked almost literally night and day, week after week, month after month, receiving raw replacement troops from the States, giving them all possible instruction in rifle and gas in the ten days or two weeks allowed them, and then sending them on up to that front to which they themselves would give their very eyes to go.

I have known two officers and 50 enlisted men to have a company of from 80 to 1,500 replacement troops to billet, feed, instruct, discipline and father while giving them this brief preparation.

Replacements came and went at all hours, necessitating hours almost as fatiguing and irregular as those required of the combat units. Billets were in small villages no more luxurious than those near the firing line. Training was kept up regardless of weather. Day after day was spent on the muddy firing points or in the slimy pits, at the most monotonous of work, and half the night often was spent billeting new men or doing some of the thousand other things necessary in company administration.

The combat troops need not be afraid that the Depots will try to steal the glory of the fighting units. They are the first ones to give the men at the front all the credit. It was their pride to send the replacement troops forward just as well prepared as possible in order to help "up there where the boys are doing the real work."

Now, I am not pleading for glory for these Depot divisions. They know they don't deserve it and they don't want it. But something needs to be said for their self-respect. They need a line to let them know that they have done something commendable in the war, even if ill luck did deprive them of a chance to show their fighting qualities. None of them can go home with medals or souvenirs of battle or stories of the front. They do not deserve the same measure of gratitude that is the due of the men who have fought and died.

But as long as praise is being passed around unostentatiously, they do deserve just enough crumbs of it to prevent their feeling that somehow they have failed to do their bit.

JOHN F. HALL, 1st Lieut., Inf.

[The glory of the Depot Divisions is the glory of the men who went out from them to the front as replacements and were absorbed into combat outfits, sharing their ups and downs and helping to develop and maintain the esprit de corps of the foster divisions of which they became a part. But they would have been poor soldiers had not the Depots so rounded out their training that they knew just what to do the minute they reached the line—and did it.—EDITOR.]

EXCUSE US, NURSE

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Kindly correct the error in your January 17 edition relative to your article, "Phone Girls Dance With Helo to Throne," stating that nurses were present. In answer to that statement, I wish to say emphatically that no nurse attended this dance, as it is against the rules of the A.E.F. for nurses to attend public dances. EMMA QUANDT, A.N.C., Third Army.

CHAPLAINS MATCHED FOR TEN ROUND FIGHT

Preachers scrapping! What a lark To greet on balmy Sunday morn A shepherd preaching to his flock With two black eyes and ears all torn!

MEN ORDERED HOME MAY STAY FOR MEET

Those Making Request of G.H.Q. Will Be Sent to Camp Near Paris

GREAT DEMAND FOR SUITS

Officials at Chaumont Have Limited Number Manufactured from Salvaged Clothing

Now that the A.E.F. championships are well under way interest in athletics is at the high water mark. Men belonging to divisions and smaller units ordered, or about to be ordered, home have been wondering if any provision was to be made so that they could stay in France to take part in the great A.E.F. track and field games which will be held in Paris in the spring.

S.O.S. BOXING AND WRESTLING MATCHES

Rules Announced for A.E.F. Elimination Contests—Finals at Tours

Rules for the conduct of boxing and wrestling elimination tournaments in the Franco-American zone have been announced by Maj. Gen. Hays.

Elimination boxing tournaments must be completed in all sections of the S.O.S., including the Paris District, by February 25. The two best men to represent the section will be selected in each of the following classes: Bantam-weight, 115 pounds or under; featherweight, 125 pounds or under; lightweight, 135 pounds or under; welterweight, 145 pounds or under; middleweight, 160 pounds or under; light-heavyweight, 175 pounds or under; heavyweight, over 175 pounds.

All bouts will consist of three three-minute rounds, one-minute intermission, except semi-finals and finals. These will consist of five three-minute rounds, with one-minute intermission.

In the elimination tournament for the S.O.S. championships, the preliminary tournaments will be held as follows: For champions in Sections 1 and 5, at St. Nazaire.

For champions in Sections 2 and 7, at Bourges.

For champions in Sections 3 and 4, at Le Havre.

For champions in Section 6, Intermediate and Advance, at Metz.

The second elimination round will be held as follows: For the two winners at each weight at Brest and La Rochelle, at Brest.

For the winners at each weight at Tours and Le Mans, at Le Mans.

The final round of the championship of the S.O.S. will be held at Le Mans and be completed by March 31. A.A.U. rules will govern.

ATHLETIC SUPPLIES FOR BOYS ON RHINE

Y.M.C.A. Sends Four Truck Loads Over Muddy Roads to Germany

By the time the ink is dry on this page four big six-ton Liberty trucks have probably rolled into Coblenz, Germany, laden with 21 tons of athletic supplies.

This shipment, for the Third Army athletes, totaled 24,000 pieces and represented an approximate value of \$4,000. Some of the items may be interesting:

Baseballs Head List: Baseballs, 1,428; footballs, 2,125; basketballs, 1,430; soccer balls, 1,534; boxing gloves, 522 pairs; indoor baseballs, 2,225; playground balls, 2,862; baseball bats, 2,576; indoor ball bats, 1,526; baseball bats, 1,286; football bats, 1,286.

Prior to the 24 tons sent by truck this last week, about 17,000 pieces of athletic material had been sent to the Third Army from the Y.M.C.A.'s Athletic Supply Department. Approximately \$100,000 worth of athletic material will be in Germany with the Third Army when the four trucks arrive.

Since December 1, 16,000 pieces of athletic material have also gone to the First Army at Chaumont and 14,500 to the Second Army at Toul. Equalizing shipments are forthcoming for these armies and will be on their way as soon as transportation facilities permit.

BAKER MET DEATH IN LINE OF DUTY

The Court of Inquiry which investigated the unfortunate accident resulting in the death of Capt. "Hobey" Baker, former Princeton football and hockey star, found that he met his death "in line of duty" and absolved both aviator and mechanics from any blame.

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PROGRAM FOR A.E.F. CHAMPIONSHIP TRACK AND FIELD GAMES

- 100-Yard Dash.
- 220-Yard Dash.
- 440-Yard Run.
- 880-Yard Run.
- One-Mile Run.
- Modified Marathon—Eight miles (roads).
- 120-Yard High Hurdles.
- 220-Yard Low Hurdles.
- Running High Jump.
- Running Broad Jump.
- Standing Broad Jump.
- Running Hop, Step and Jump.
- Pole Vault.
- Putting the Shot—16 pounds.
- Throwing the Discus.
- Throwing the Javelin.
- 550-Yard Relay Race (four men).
- One-Mile Relay Race (four men).
- Midway Relay Race (four men): (a) One man runs 220 yards, (b) One man runs 220 yards, (c) One man runs 880 yards, (d) One man runs the mile.
- Tug-of-War (12-man team, one extra as captain, but not to pull).

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SILVER CUP FOR FAST RELAY TEAM

80th Field Artillery Comes from Behind and Wins Race

White wine instead of Java was paired for a few days into the mess cups of 22 companies of the 80th Field Artillery, who came up from behind and won the silver cup fought for in a series of field relays by the 5th, 7th and 8th Regiments of Field Artillery and the 7th Ammunition Train. The decision came with a two-mile relay in which 32 consistently fast athletes of the 7th and 8th Regiments of Field Artillery and the 7th Ammunition Train, thus bringing home the silver cup for the Camp Meunier area.

The teams of the 8th Field Artillery Regiment had been leading it as early champions in several of the early relays in the tourney, but the 80th played the black horse and won out by a single point, 36 to 35. The time shown in the race, eight minutes, 43 seconds, in spite of a wet field, was 13 seconds better than in any previous relay.

Following the contest, Brig. Gen. T. N. Horne, commanding general of the 7th Field Artillery Brigade, presented the cup to the victors who turned it over to their colonel, E. M. Stouffer, who in turn handed the cup to the team which showed the best performance in the field. He showed his gratitude and made possible a ration of white wine for the winners' mess cup.

FOOTBALL TEAM HAS GOOD RECORD

The 6th Division football team has played three games this winter, the first on two weeks ago with the 7th Division, the second one a week ago when the 1st Division eleven was the opposing aggregation, and the third this week against the 7th Division team.

The first two games ended in ties while the last was a victory for the 6th, the score being 7 to 0. As the 17th, 81st and 6th Divisions comprise the Eighth Corps of the First Army, the 6th Division claims the championship of the corps, having defeated all the other divisions without being defeated.

Men of the 1st Division, however, dispute this claim with the argument that the 6th Division eleven has yet to wallopp their team, the only meeting between the two ending in a tie.

A team of four officers will be selected to represent the District of Paris in the Officers' Lawn Tennis Tournament to be held at Nice commencing February 19. Officers who wish to compete should communicate at once with Lieut. Alan H. Muhr, Athletic Director, District of Paris, A.P.T. 702.

TO LAY DOWN BIBLES FOR BOXING GLOVES

Fighting Parsons Matched for Ten Round Go at Palais de Glace

BOTH MEN ARE ATHLETES

Bout Will Mark Epoch in A.E.F. Fistic History—Chaplains Will Also Act as Seconds

Everybody's heard the song that tells what it was made for. "Teacher Lay This Bible Down" but Jimmy Bronson, master of fistic ceremonies at the Y.M.C.A.'s pugilistic emporium in Paris, the Palais de Glace, is going to stage a bout at his battle parlor on February 11 that will prove the song is wrong.

CIRQUE DE PARIS OPENS FEBRUARY 22

Georges Carpentier, French Heavyweight Champion, Booked to Appear

Georges Carpentier, the great French pugilist, and heavyweight champion of Europe, heads the list of well known French, Belgian and American boxers who are scheduled to appear at the opening of the Cirque de Paris, the Y.M.C.A.'s new Paris boxing hall, on February 22.

Carpentier will box the gloves for a three-round bout with his spry younger brother, the other French and the Belgian pugilist will be matched against A.E.F. talent.

There will be an afternoon program exclusively for French and American wounded. Two thousand five hundred French "hussies" will have choice rindside seats. As the amphitheater seats 6,000 and has standing room for 2,000 more, it is expected that there will be room for all who care to see the show.

Yttet, lightweight champion of France; Lemmers, Belgian middleweight champion, and Crigui, bantamweight champion of France, will be matched with American fighters, as will Dupre, one of the best French lightweights, and Alfred Francis, a 135 pounder.

Five stars are coming from the Bourges and Nevers areas, including Danny Summers, 145; Ray Dulton and "Red" Anderson, 135; Barney Meyers, 130, and George Mass, 125. Others from these areas include Charles L. Duffing, 130; Walburg, 125; Zubro, 105; Peterson, 125; Barone, 112, and Bisset, 150. These 15 men from Bourges and Nevers will be pitted against the champions and the rousing Franco-American program for the afternoon and evening.

JOE LYNCH BEATS NOBLE IN LONDON

Englishman Is Groggy Toward Finish and has Close Call

Joe Lynch, of the 52nd Pioneer Infantry, came out for his customary eight championship fight, won a 20-round decision over Tommy Noble at "The Ring" in London Monday night.

Lynch began cautiously, but as the match progressed his speed and clever footwork began to tell. In the last three rounds Lynch led the attack, hammering away at his opponent, who became so groggy he was saved from a knockout in the eighteenth round by the bell.

A record crowd witnessed the battle and proved very sportsmanlike. The American was cheered throughout, and the decision proved very popular, because of Noble's constant chinning.

BICYCLE RACE IS LATEST WRINKLE

5th Army Corps to Hold Thirty Kilometer Pedal Speed Contest

On Saturday, February 15, the Fifth Army Corps will stage a bicycle race from Bourdon les Baines to Nogent en Bassigny, a distance of about 30 kilometers. Three teams of 20 men each will start, representing the 29th and 52nd Divisions and the Fifth Army Corps troops.

There will be a trophy for the team having the greatest number of men finishing, as well as individual prizes. Bicycle road race rules will govern. There will be no padding other than that done among the contestants themselves, and controls will be established where assistance may be given the contestants.

Colonel Foster, athletic officer of the Fifth Corps, is in charge of the details of the contest, which he will see to it never put a stop to the arguments about the speed of the couriers in the recent big offense.

BOXING GLOVES FOR THIRD ARMY

Knights of Columbus Secretary Leaves With Truckload

Bill McCabe, Knights of Columbus secretary, and well known sportsman of New York State, left Paris with a truckload of boxing gloves on Wednesday for Germany.

The gloves will be turned over to Alex McLean and Billy Roche, Knights of Columbus secretary in the little village of Occupation, for distribution among the Yanks patrolling the famous river.

All reports from Germany indicate that boxing is popular for men among the sport-loving doughboys, and that the coming A.E.F. championships will find the Army of Occupation well represented in the finals.

CRACK BASKETBALL TEAMS OF A.E.F. TO TOUR BRITISH ISLES

The Only Acceptance Park and 143rd Field Artillery basketball teams, which only recently completed a tour of the British front in France, when they demonstrated to their British friends the fine points of the American game, will leave shortly for a six weeks' tour of England, Scotland and Ireland upon a similar mission.

Chaplain Fred C. Thomson, U.S.A., and a Y.M.C.A. secretary, will accompany the two teams, which were fully equipped by the Y.M.C.A.

Both quintets are strong contenders for A.E.F. championship honors, and since their recent trip they have been keeping in trim with daily practices.

Basketball and other American games are becoming very popular with the British, and especially among the British soldiers, many of whom have been billeted with "Yanks."

RAINBOW TRIUMPHS OVER MAPLE LEAF

Yanks Capture Three Day Athletic Meet from 2nd Canadians

Private Price of Canadians Wins Applause of Doughboys for His Games in Ring

A series of athletic events extending over three days has just been completed between the 2nd Canadian Division and the 42nd (Rainbow) United States Division. Competitions in baseball, soccer football, tug-of-war, indoor baseball, wrestling and boxing resulted in a victory for the Yanks, 51 to 76.

The first leg was played off at Bonn, and the Americans were soundly trounced. The Canadians won all four events, comprising two indoor games, one between Canadian and American officers and one between teams of enlisted men; a tug-of-war, and a soccer contest.

On the second day at Neuenahr, in the American area, the program comprised boxing and wrestling bouts. In the mat contest Private Giguere, 117 Field Signal Battalion, pinned Private Sovereby of the 2nd Canadians to the mat in straight falls. They weighed in at 125 pounds. In the second bout, 145 pounds, Private Bennett, 160th Canadian Infantry, captured the top of the 2nd Canadians twice in succession, with a scissors and half Nelson.

The first mat event was at 175 pounds between Private Hoffman, 42 years old, of the 166th Infantry, and Private Bullenour of the 2nd Canadians, 44 years old. It was a battle of veteran wrestlers, won finally by the Canadian with a half Nelson.

Yanks Make Clean Sweep in Ring All the mitt wielders were scheduled to go four rounds to a decision. In the 115 pound class Private Dillburn, 117th Field Signal Battalion, battered Private Price of the 19th Canadian Battalion until the spectators lost count of the knockouts. Price lost, but he left the ring amid thunderous applause for his gameness in sticking it out to the finish.

The second contest, at 135 pounds, was less satisfactory. About halfway through the first round, Private Scott of the 25th Canadian Battalion claimed he was fouled. Neither the referee nor the medical officer agreed with him, so Private Aranson of the 117th Field Signal Battalion was awarded the match when his opponent refused to continue the series.

Private McCarthy, 151st Field Artillery, and Gunner Herkowitz, 34th Canadian Field Artillery, staged a battle royal at 145 pounds. At the end of the four rounds, during which the men had given an exhibition of jab, punches, hooks and in-fighting that sent the crowd into ecstasies, McCarthy received the verdict.

Montijo Scores a Knockout At 158 pounds, one Montijo of the 117th Engineers, after having his nose, eye and ear vividly decorated, hung a ponderous right on the jaw of Sergeant Archer, 19th Canadian Battalion, and the sergeant lost all interest in the proceedings.

Lieutenant Redmond, 160th Infantry, commended for gallantry in action, laid out Sergeant Locke, 5th Canadian Field Artillery, in the second round of their 175 pound match. The final bout at 145 pounds between Swaback, 2nd Canadian, and Domingues, 17th Engineers, was a furious mill from the top of the starting point to the finish. The American was given a hair line decision after a lengthy consultation between the referee and the judges. The 17th Canadian won by a handball game at Bonn, which was won by the Americans 12 to 2.

WINNERS IN BREST TOURNAY GET CUPS

Gobs Capture Five Out of Six Championships in Fistic Meet

Winners in the Army and Navy championship boxing tournament, conducted for the past six weeks under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. at Brest, was awarded their trophies Saturday night by Rear Admiral Halsted, commander of the United States Naval forces at Brest.

The Gobs won five of the six championships. The only Army champion was Mike Howell, of Hospital Train No. 47, winner in the light-heavyweight class.

Howell made a name for the heavy-weight title but was defeated by Sallor Burns, U.S.S. Dreadnaught, in the 200-pound class. He seemed to lack the vim and dash shown in his battles for the light-heavyweight belt.

Exhibition bouts interesting The most interesting bout of the evening was between W. Schumacher and W. J. Genzard, both of the U.S.S. Bridgeport, who fought a clever exhibition bout of three rounds. Genzard displayed a fine uppercut which he used to good advantage, while Schumacher possessed a powerful left. Both drew blood, Genzard having the best of the fray.

Kid Stewart and "Young Bull" Young appeared in another exhibition bout. Young tried to live up to his reputation and rushed his opponent. Both did some fast footwork, chasing each other around the ring.

George N. Wood, U.S.S. Farragut, easily defeated R. Mirra, U.S.S. Farragut, Mirra being no match for Wood. Richard Wals, Medical Detachment, and Hilliard Trier, 52nd T. C. fought a fast three round bout to a draw.

The winners in the six classes, to whom handsome cups were awarded, were: Featherweight, W. Schumacher, U.S.S. Bridgeport; lightweight, S. R. Johnson, U.S.S. Carroll; welterweight, James H. Morris, U.S.S. Tarbell; middleweight, Sam LaSala, U.S.S. Carroll; light-heavyweight, Mike Howell, U.S.S. Hospital Train No. 47; heavyweight, Sallor Burns, U.S.S. Dreadnaught.

Yards Dash—Won by Baker, Co. L, 310th Infantry; time, 12.02 seconds. 440-Yard Run—Won by Kerr, M.G. Co., 309th Infantry; time, 53 seconds. One-Mile Run—Won by Gibbons, M.G. Co., 310th Infantry; time, 6 minutes 8 seconds. Running Broad Jump—Won by Maloney, Co. I, 310th Infantry; 11 feet 2 1/2 inches. Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Anderson, Co. A, 308th M.G. Bn.; distance, 12 feet 10 inches. One-Mile Relay Race—Won by 309th Infantry; time, 1 minute 14 seconds. Tug of War—Won by 309th Infantry.

RAINBOW TRIUMPHS OVER MAPLE LEAF

Yanks Capture Three Day Athletic Meet from 2nd Canadians

TAKE ALL BOXING BOUTS

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YANKS WIN AT SOCCER

The opening game of the Franco-American soccer schedule to be played in the 53th Division area during the month of February, was won by the Americans Sunday when a team of French Marines from Eguisheim was defeated 6 to 0 by the Third Battalion eleven, 350 Infantry. A return game will be played Sunday at Girvaux Field.

It's about time for the Paris M.P.'s to raid another boxing show.

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Fatimas please the taste, of course. But even—they leave a mark as fit as a fiddle, even if he should smoke more than usual.

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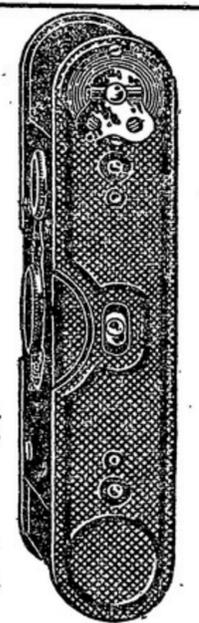
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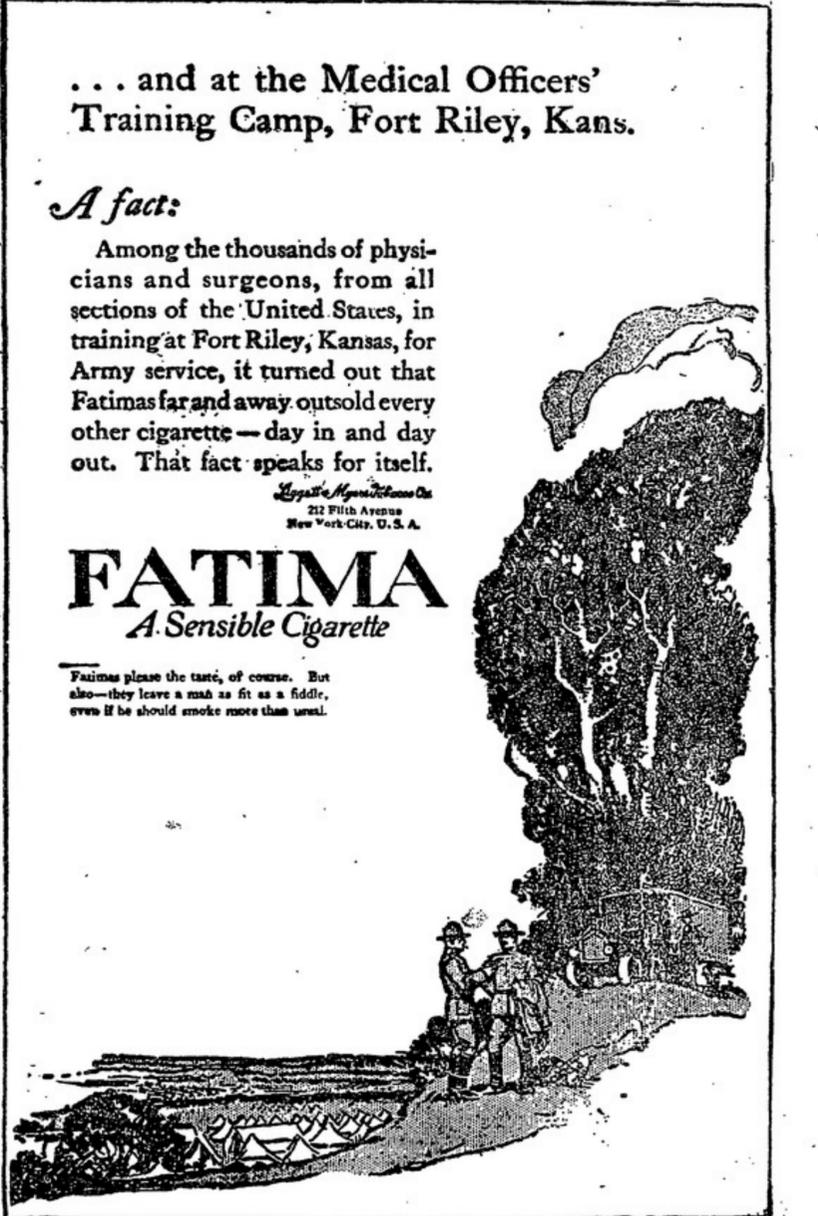
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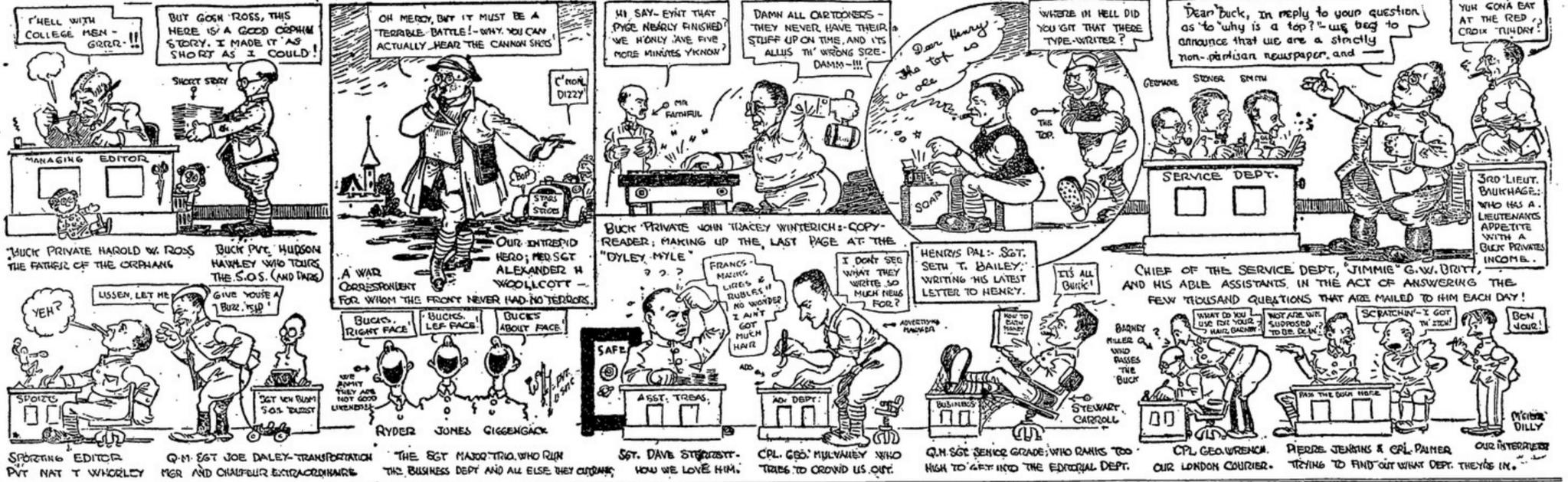


ACTUAL SIZE



—By WALLGREN

THE REST OF THE OUTFIT



ST. NAZAIRE CAMPS PUT COMFORT INTO HOME GOING ORDEAL

Red Hot Stoves in Bath House, Hot Water for Shaving

ONE DIVISION AT A TIME

Lost Service Records Appear While Men Wait for Boats—Pie Days in Mess Halls

If it were only a question of doing one's own choosing when the final command to face westward is given and the soldier sets out homeward, Embarkation Camp No. 1 at St. Nazaire would shelter the whole returning Army.

For St. Nazaire boasts the model embarkation camp of the A.E.F. It is not only a model embarkation camp, but a model camp in all respects.

Troops going home through St. Nazaire usually come in by regiments. A representative of the Embarkation Service meets them at the R.E.O.'s office and guides them to Embarkation Camp 2, which is a short distance from Embarkation Camp 1 and about an hour's walk from the R.E.O.'s office.

Service Records Reappear From Camp 2 regiments move out through the circuit, which ends at Camp 1, in bunches of 500 and 400.

Commanding officers also report at the registration office, where all the men of their commands are checked up and all obstacles removed from the path that leads toward home.

A soldier having passed through the registration office (which of course means he is free from venereal disease, as he has passed the physical examinations) is well on his way home—unless he has skin disease, and this will be detected as soon as he enters the bath house.

From the registration office he passes on to the bath house. Arms are checked outside, and he enters the bath house with full equipment, or with what equipment he has. A check is made of equipment, and if the soldier is clean and in good shape, one is issued him. Blankets, personal effects and clothing are then sterilized. Each article is hung upon a rack and numbered.

The soldier goes into the shower bath, comes out and goes to the other side of the large building, picking his way carefully through the rows of red hot stoves, and finds his clothing and equipment waiting for him, clean enough for a prince.

More Red Hot Stoves

From the shower bath the detachments march to their billets, where clean, comfortable bunk beds and more red hot stoves await them. A corporal is in charge of every barracks and sees to it that fires are kept going and bunks clean. No matter how many first sergeants he happens to have in his battalions, the corporal is boss.

Then comes mess call. Everyone falls in line at the big mess shack, where he feeds the entire camp in one hour, and marches through to the dining room. If it happens to be pie day the soldier receives pie fresh from the bake shop just at the rear of the camp.

PHOTO BAN LIFTED

The ban on taking pictures has been completely lifted. The only conditions mentioned in G.O.S. which removed the restrictions, is that photographs, whether negatives or prints, must not be sent into enemy countries. The order allows all members of the American Expeditionary Forces, including military civilians serving with the Army and authorized civilians visiting the zone occupied by the American Army to take photographs and moving pictures and send them home, or to an Allied or neutral country, without restriction and without submitting them to censorship. The order is in force during the period of the armistice.

AT THE PORTS OF EMBARKATION

Everything from a music box to a piano has been checked at the St. Nazaire baggage room, which is now being operated by a detail of doughboys.

One of the many odd pieces of property checked since the baggage room opened up for business was a riding whip, which later was lost. The colonel who checked it has written 13 letters about it, and has called several times in person. But the riding whip is still AWOL.

If you are drawing only 33 per, you cannot be expected to exhibit any interest in the fact that the Finance Office, Base to Camp No. 2, meaning Bordeaux, paid out \$2,212,000 last December on a total of 7,000 vouchers.

Since July 1, 1918, between 50,000 and 75,000 soldiers have been paid by this office each month. Until the signing of the armistice it had been the record of the office that no soldier found it necessary to leave for the front.

At present many thousands of soldiers are passing through Bordeaux on their way to the front, and an effort is being made to maintain the same standard. For the payment of these soldiers it has been necessary to open a branch office at Embarkation Camp No. 2, which is being actively engaged in paying troops and in exchanging American for French funds for officers and enlisted men.

The port of Brest, familiarly known as "Red City," like many another spot in France in this delightful season, is one of the three bottle-necks through which America is leaving France. During the week that ended on January 7, Brest saw 17,161 troops depart. In the week ending January 21, 12,540 sailed. The total during the past month was just short of 50,000.

When part of the 162nd Infantry landed at St. Nazaire 14 months ago a detail of several men was chosen from its ranks to constitute the St. Nazaire Fire Department.

The detail soon organized itself into an efficient fire department with a real brass band to slide down from the sleeping quarters to the fire engine, and everything was fine. But months later, when the 162nd Infantry was sending men to the front to replace those who had fallen, the fire department of St. Nazaire lost all interest in fire and everything else. Now the war is over, and the 162nd Infantry is on its way home, but the fire department at St. Nazaire sees no relief in sight for months to come.

The Place de Wilson has an unusual attraction for the American soldier in Brest. All the latest inventions for coaxing frames from the pockets of American soldiers are now running full blast within that recently rechristened square.

The old tricks of tossing wooden rings at sailing objects with intent to lasso something—ten times what it costs to try—of the main features of the show. But in this case the objects to be lassoed are champagne bottles.

"Quite a task for me, I dare say," said a fat major as he crawled out from under a Ford truck that was stuck by the side of the road that leads from the docks to the Pontaneau barracks. "Quite a task, considering I haven't had any practice for over a year."

"What do you mean—practice?" a lieutenant asked.

"Well," the major explained, "I used to work in a garage before the war. But I never had to wallow in a foot of mud in those days."

A certain aviation lieutenant was recently assigned to a detail at Brest. A few days ago he said to a certain sergeant: "I want efficiency around this place; I want snap—lots of it. Efficiency and snap. That's what counts."

The sergeant saluted and walked out.

24 HOURS DAY'S WORK AT BIG GIEVRES YARD

Hump Solves Switching Problems at Railroad Half Way Point

"It's exactly the same kind of work they did in the States, and they are doing it better here than they did over there."

These words of an officer watching the movements in the classification yards at Gievres last week disclosed the secret of one of the busiest spots in the S.O.S.

Gievres is a half-way point between the base ports and the divisions located in the training areas, waiting to go home, and that part of the A.E.F. which is being classified over a "hump," which term is familiar to every railroad.

Twenty-four hours constitutes the working day in the Gievres yards. Trains handled in these yards are not switched, but are classified over a "hump," which term is familiar to every railroad.

Previous to the signing of the armistice, for one month, an average of 1,504 cars were handled daily.

COLD? SO IT WAS IN JULY AT GIEVRES

Refrigerating Plant Supplies Whole Army With Beef and Willy

Various soldiers in various parts of the A.E.F. may have something to say about the temperature of their particular locality, but—

The most absolute downright cold job in the A.E.F. these days is held by 200 members of the Q.M. Corps. They work six days a week in the mammoth refrigerating plant which is a part of the great Supply Depot at Gievres.

With so many American soldiers in Brest, these are busy days for the Claims Department. Hundreds of claims from French citizens come in every week. A woman presented a claim last week for 100 francs for a chicken that truck driver had sent to the door.

On a recent Wednesday the sun shone all day at Brest for the first time in months. Not a drop of rain fell during the day, a very unusual occurrence.

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THERE WILL BE A JOB WAITING FOR YOU BACK HOME

How Good a Job It Will Be Depends Largely Upon You

What is the situation of American business? Are the leaders of the financial and industrial world optimistic or pessimistic?

As time has passed, however, a feeling of confidence has been restored in the American business situation.

There is a general feeling of confidence in the American business situation, and this is a good thing.

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There will be a job waiting for you back home

How good a job it will be depends largely upon you

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American Military Tailors UNIFORMS TO ORDER IN 48 HOURS

Interlined Trench Coats, Embroidered Insignia and Service Stripes, Sam Brown Belts, etc.

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