

By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F.

4TH, NEW TO GAME, PROVED ITS WORTH IN JULY COUNTER

Put Into Great Attack in Brigade Units Attached to French. PATROLS NORTH OF VESLE

Courchamps Won in Advance That Commander Called "Splendid Dash". In the July counter-offensive, the least fortunate of the American divisions, as a divisional unit, was the 4th.

Just previous to going into the line these troops had been in the second-line positions west of the Ourcq, between the 20th and 21st French Divisions.

Center of Divisional Sector. General Peore's 7th Brigade was advanced from its second-line positions between Varinroy and Antheil-en-Valois on July 16.

The regimental sector thus taken over was in the center of the division, with the 23rd French Infantry on the left of it and the 20th French Infantry on the right.

To Ridge Southeast of Chouy. The attack went off with complete success. The Saviers river was quickly crossed.

According to the original plan, one of the French regiments was to take this place, but at about 3:40 p.m. the 29th was ordered to take it.

KRUPP PLANT MAKES GEARS FOR U. S. CARS

M.T.C. Has Delicate Mechanical Job Done at Essen Works

Frau Bertha has a new job. She is working for the United States. To be explicit, the Krupp plant at Essen, Germany, is turning out automobile parts for the Third Army.

MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS C.-IN-C.'S LUNCHEON GUESTS

High Ranking Officers Pass Out Salutes to Decorated Privates. SUPREME AWARD TO 47 MEN

Party of 17 Heroes, from Captains to Bucks, Entertained at General's Chateau. Military policemen clicked their heels and snapped into their best salute.

Among those present at the luncheon were Lieut. General Linget and Bullard, Maj. Gen. McAndrew and Summerall, Brig. Gen. Davis and Nolan, and the 17 honor men.

Presentation in G.H.Q.

The men received the medals in the hands of General Pershing on Sunday afternoon. The presentation took place in the quadrangle at General Headquarters at 2:30 o'clock.

Military salutes were rendered to the American flag, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," the men to be decorated were marched to the center of the scene.

Before bestowing the medals upon the men the distance General Pershing turned to a group of soldiers who had been admiring onlookers and said:

"This is the highest honor an American soldier can receive from his Government for gallantry in action."

Nation's Highest Award

The Congressional Medal of Honor is the highest decoration given by the United States and one of the rarest in the world. It has been won by only 37 men in the present war, and of these 47, 16 are dead.

REGULATION RATION FOR THIRD ARMY MEN

Purchase and Requisition of Food from Germans Under Ban

The dear old regulation ration, strongly assailed by time by the Germans and extras from German stores and chefs, has returned to its own again in the Third Army. Officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces, says Order No. 6, Advanced General Headquarters, are forbidden to purchase or requisition articles of food on the German ration; also all horses, mules and food for cattle, horses, pigs and sheep.



Fit. C. L. Baldridge

TO HER VALENTINE. For this year, I've posed Your A.P.O. is far from mine. This portrait, remind you But hope there is a plenty. Of one who waits. Please find enclosed I need not mail my valentine. The girl you left behind you. This time in 1920.

SPECIAL TRAINS WILL BEAR YANKS TO LEAVE AREAS

Biarritz, Added to List of Army's Vacation Spots, Opens March 1

Setting out on a wide plan to free the railroad passenger trains of France from the burden of carrying tens of thousands of American soldiers to and from leave areas, the A.E.F. on Monday will run its first all-American Monday train from Paris to Cannes, Nice and Mentone.

The American Express, as the new train will be known, will leave the Gare du Lyon in Paris daily at 2:10 p.m., arriving at Nice soon after 11 o'clock the next morning.

TO CARRY DINING CAR

The American Express will have 300 first class reservations and 240 third class. It is the only train members of the A.E.F. ordinarily will be permitted to take out of Paris for the Riviera, and M.P.'s will be used to entice the rail against riding on other passenger trains.

VAMPIRES TRAIL ARKANSAS YOUTH

Censor Asked to Stop Letters from "Designing Women"

The latest freak letters addressed to the Base Censor of the A.E.F. and he gets a lot of them—arrived in last week's mails from the States. A very much worried mother of a doughboy who is somewhere in the A.E.F. wrote from her home in Arkansas appealing to the Base Censor to help her save her son from "two designing women."

BOCHE CAPTIVES IN HIGH DUDGEON

Richelleu Library "Wretchedly Selected," They Say

The literary tastes of the 500 German officer prisoners of the American Army interned at Richelleu, near Tours, have been offended. In a complaint sent by them to the Adjutant General of the A.E.F., they protest that the extensive library of the owner of the chateau and grounds wherein they are confined was "wretchedly selected."

SEVEN AMERICAN DIVISIONS CALLED FOR METZ ATTACK

7th, 28th, 33rd, 92nd, 4th, 35th, 88th Were to Figure in Drive

Further light was thrown this week on the great untought battle of the war, the Allied offensive of November 14 in Lorraine which would have forced the evacuation of Metz and to avoid which the German general staff put up its hands. It may now be stated that the American divisions summoned for that battle were—taking them as they were lined up from left to right when the fighting stopped—the 7th, 28th, 33rd, 92nd, 4th, 35th and 88th. All these were either in the front line or in reserve when the whistle blew.

Against these and some 19 French divisions, the Germans had just four divisions available and two of those were of poor grade. That much is apparent in an article just published in the Journal des Debats by Henry Bidou, the French military critic.

FORCES PRESENT FOR BATTLE

"In this battle, perhaps the gravest in history, what were the forces present? I am authorized to publish the figures. On the Allied side, there were 25 divisions, 19 French and six American; on the German side, there were four divisions, two of them Landwehr. When, stung by this inequality, I asked what at least were the reserves the German General Staff had at its command, I was told: 'Zero.' I asked what would be severely engaged; again I was told: 'Zero.'"

54,424 SET SAIL IN RECORD WEEK; INFANTRY LEADS

Departure Total Now Carried Within Sight of 300,000 Mark. Marseille Added to List

Mediterranean City Designated as Embarkation Port—Three Officers Go Singly. Fifty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-five enlisted men and 2,919 officers sailed for home the week ending February 5—almost twice as many departures as in any previous week since the signing of the armistice.

This record week's figures brought the total of those who have gone home to almost 300,000, the actual figures being 15,355 officers and 275,183 enlisted men.

Infantry led the last week's totals with 19,907 enlisted men and 641 officers. Casualties came second, with 15,528 enlisted men and 1,700 officers. Almost 12,000 officers and men of Artillery units were also included.

One indication that the increased sailing rate will be maintained is seen in the announcement this week of the designation of Marseille as a new port of embarkation, at which Italian, Greek and other Allied vessels will take aboard A.E.F. passengers for the States.

Even One at a Time. Not all officers and men sailing for the States are embarking through the usual hundreds-of-time processes by which the great numbers are sent on their way.

Recent sailings include the following vessels and units: U.S.S. Finland; Hosp. Base, 1st; 34th C.A.C. Bde. U.S.S. Canada; U.S.S. Louisiana; U.S.S. Michigan; U.S.S. Ohio; U.S.S. Texas; U.S.S. Virginia; U.S.S. West Virginia; U.S.S. Wyoming; U.S.S. Arizona; U.S.S. Colorado; U.S.S. Connecticut; U.S.S. Delaware; U.S.S. Florida; U.S.S. Georgia; U.S.S. Idaho; U.S.S. Kansas; U.S.S. Kentucky; U.S.S. Louisiana; U.S.S. Maryland; U.S.S. Massachusetts; U.S.S. Michigan; U.S.S. Minnesota; U.S.S. Missouri; U.S.S. Nebraska; U.S.S. Nevada; U.S.S. New York; U.S.S. North Carolina; U.S.S. North Dakota; U.S.S. Ohio; U.S.S. Oklahoma; U.S.S. Oregon; U.S.S. Pennsylvania; U.S.S. Rhode Island; U.S.S. South Carolina; U.S.S. South Dakota; U.S.S. Tennessee; U.S.S. Texas; U.S.S. Utah; U.S.S. Vermont; U.S.S. Virginia; U.S.S. Washington; U.S.S. West Virginia; U.S.S. Wyoming; U.S.S. Arizona; U.S.S. Colorado; U.S.S. Connecticut; U.S.S. Delaware; U.S.S. Florida; U.S.S. Georgia; U.S.S. Idaho; U.S.S. Kansas; U.S.S. 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Massachusetts; U.S.S. Michigan; U.S.S. Minnesota

STRICKEN FOLK OF LILLE LIKE BEINGS NUMBED WITH COLD

Orphan Investigator Gives Picture of Suffering in Northern City

SEARCH FOR S.O.S. MASCOTS

Once Handsome Race Left Dwarfed, Sickly and Pale by Four Years' Ordeal

A vivid picture of the tragic sufferings of the civilians in the devastated and recently reconquered regions of France is contained in the initial report of the investigators sent to the northern district by THE STARS AND STRIPES bureau of the American Red Cross. These investigators are selecting the 1,642 orphans requested by the Service of Supplies.

INFANTRYMEN WIN 2,829 OF 3,800 D.S.C.'S A WARDED A.E.F.

Table with columns: Division, D.S.C. Awarded, Total. Lists various divisions and their respective D.S.C. counts.

HORSE SHOW FOR ALL A.E.F. MAY BE HELD

Second Army Equines Will Have Many Chances to Perform

A.E.F. horse shows, like A.E.F. athletics, may be conducted throughout the overseas Army in the future on an elimination basis, culminating in a great A.E.F. horse show, when the various winners will compete for handsome prizes.

SEVEN AMERICAN DIVISIONS CALLED FOR METZ ATTACK

Rhineland honestly believe that the German army emerged unbeaten from the war and that the cause of the collapse were internal, both political and economic.

Continued from Page 1. Rhineland honestly believe that the German army emerged unbeaten from the war and that the cause of the collapse were internal, both political and economic.

GOOD NEWS! All purchases made by the AMERICAN and BRITISH FORCES AU PRINTEMPS Department Stores, 64 Boulevard Haussmann are entirely free from the 10% TAXE DE LUXE

FOR THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH ARMIES THE BEST DISHES READY FOR USE ARE PREPARED BY Amieux freres. Includes list of products like Roast Chicken, Veal with Jelly, etc.

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

AMERICAN GENERAL REVIEWS OWN FLEET

Rhine Squadron, Soldier Laden, Passes Before Third Army Chief. Like Creatures Numbed With Cold. These poor people know nothing at all of the part of France which remained unoccupied, and the difficulties of communication...

MERCHANT MARINE JOBS

Several thousand applications for jobs in the American merchant marine have been received at the Paris office of Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, from members of the A.E.F.

AVIATION FIELD ON RHINE

Out beyond Litzel, not far from Coblenz, the Americans are busy constructing what will be one of the best aviation fields in the Rhine valley.

TO AMERICAN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS

Lead the middle-man and so direct to the manufacturer. Leaded Embroideries, 7 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris.

Barrett Everlastie Roofings. The American "Big Four". These roofs cover thousands of European buildings...

Walk-Over Shoes. AMERICA'S BEST. 34 Boulevard des Italiens, 19-21 Boulevard des Capucines, PARIS.

NICE QUEEN'S HOTEL CENTRAL. Highly recommended for officers and nurses. Inclusive terms from 18 francs per day.

GOOD YEAR. This Office has been opened for the use of all men who tell our employ to go into service.

FARMS. E. A. STROU FARM AGENCY. ESTABLISHED 1900. Includes list of farm products and agencies.

Y.M.C.A. TO REPORT ON WORK IN A.E.F.

Free Disbursements Total 201,605 Francs' Worth in One Division. The Y.M.C.A., at the request of the Historical Section, G.H.Q., is making a compilation of its work in the A.E.F.

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.

\$250 for Letters. Tell us what you think about Grapelage. The one who tells it best gets \$50.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE COMPANY. MILLIONS of tins of Welch's Grapelage, "that pure grape spread," have been shipped to the armies in France.

CONGOLEUM Gold Seal ART-RUGS. Distinctively an American product—originated in America and made in America.

WRIGLEYS. The use of WRIGLEY'S by the fighting men has created much comment in war correspondence. Even before American soldiers and sailors landed, the British, Canadian and French forces had adopted WRIGLEY'S as their war-time sweetmeat.

ROGERS PEET CO. Our house is a great receiving depot for the world's best woollens—American, English, Scottish!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY. It is hoped to make the Orphan Family of the A.E.F. an enduring monument to the sisterhood of France and America.

LAST AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS LEAVE GERMANY

Two Sick Were Only Ones Left of 4,000 Yanks in Foe's Hands

TO AID 800,000 RUSSIANS

A.E.F. Major at Head of Red Cross Commission Which Will Ameliorate Lot of Slavs

The last American prisoner of war is out of Germany. This is the opinion of G.H.Q. so far as statistics and other available data can check up the figures—a figure that until this week did not balance out just two. The two were sick prisoners who, patients for several months in German hospitals, were unable to leave hostile territory with the signing of the armistice, and became well enough to do so only in the last few days.

Coinciding with the return of the prisoners the American Red Cross announced this week that it is to undertake on a large scale the relief of 800,000 Russian soldiers still prisoners in German territory.

Of the 800,000 Russians held at more than 200 German camps, 100,000 are sick. Under-nourishment and disease threaten to kill thousands. The Russian Government, according to the findings of the investigators, is unable to provide food for these men who fought for the cause of the Allies.

Headquarters at Berlin

The Red Cross Headquarters at Berlin, at the request of General Pershing, appointed a commission to operate with the American Red Cross Commission for the feeding, care and repatriation of the Russians. The inter-Allied body was provided for by the governments participating in the Armistice Conference. It has established headquarters at Berlin.

The Red Cross commission, which began work this week, consists of 35 men, headed by Maj. Carl Taylor, who was released from the A.E.F. to direct the work of the mission. There are eight doctors on the staff.

The two American prisoners who came out of Germany after being ill for several months in German hospitals were the last of 4,000 soldiers of the A.E.F. taken by the Germans. The majority of the men repatriated have rejoined their original units and many have been returned to the States. Included in the 4,000 Americans captured were hundreds of civilians, merchant sailors and Navy personnel.

This week it was announced also that revised counts show that the total of German prisoners captured by the Americans is setting higher each day. It now stands at 205, which is 2,000 more than the earlier estimate of 203,000. This increase is due largely to the inclusion of detachments of prisoners which American divisions through convenience had turned over to the French. Many of these have been gradually finding their way back into the American camps.

A.E.F. VOCATIONAL TRAINING PLAN IS OUTLINED IN G.O.

Conditions Given for University Work in France and England

Amplification of the Army educational program, particularly in the matter of furnishing vocational training, is furnished by G.O. 28, G.H.Q., issued February 11. The general order further outlines the condition under which men may take courses in the universities of England and France.

In each Army corps and in each section of the S.O.S., the general order directs that centers of training be established, to be known as divisional educational centers. These centers, under the order, "will provide such vocational training as the material within the division or section makes possible.

These divisional centers, moreover, are to provide instruction in more advanced subjects of general education than can be taught in the post schools—such subjects as algebra, trigonometry, mechanical drawing, salesmanship, economics, languages, and advanced history courses being specified. The centers are also charged with instruction in agriculture, considered one of the most important subjects in the educational plan.

How Men Will Be Picked

As to the way that men are to be picked to attend the divisional courses, the general order has this to say:

In order to determine the demand in each educational center for education, a complete survey of his organization will be made by each commander. On the basis of this survey, progress will be recognized. Courses will be organized providing a minimum of five hours' instruction and supervised studies surveyed, five days in the week, covering a period of three months. Organization of provisional education for companies or detachments conveniently located and provided with a proper administrative organization is authorized. Such organizations will be given one hour of military training per day in addition to the educational plan.

The number of students will be limited by the capacity for giving instruction in each divisional educational center and will not exceed 15 per cent of the command. Schools, officers and instructors will be excused from all other duties.

The order then calls attention to the arrangement whereby men may be ordered attached service to attend British and French universities, receiving commutation of rations at the rate of \$2 a day while in attendance, and commutation of quarters not to exceed \$1 a day. However, they will have to pay tuition themselves amounting to about 250 francs for the term. The order warns officers selecting men to attend these universities and applicants for the privilege that the instruction offered will be of "graduate character and, therefore, available only to selected men of high educational qualifications." Students will enroll for a term of about three months; that is, for the coming spring term, which terminates about June 30. The general order further promises the issue of detailed instructions for the selection of applicants in the near future.

Must Stay for Full Term

Men entering French and British universities will not be allowed to leave and return home with their units whenever their units may embark, but must agree to remain for the full term. Students in post schools and in divisional educational centers will, however, be returned with their organizations to the States if they wish; if not it is specified that applications for transfer to other divisional educational centers for the purpose of completing course will be favorably considered. The option on staying to finish the work

A.E.F. DIVISIONS: THEIR RECORDS, THEIR MARKS

Herein are the insignia and skeleton histories of four combat and three replacement divisions omitted from previous issues pending the completion of data.

In describing the following divisions and the ones previously printed, their original organization only is taken into account. The 82nd Division, for instance, although it contains men from so many different States that it is known as the "All-American" Division, was listed as being from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

In a previous issue the total advance of the 17th Division was omitted. The total advance on the front line of this organization was 71 1/2 kilometers. It was stated that the 2nd Division entered the line northwest of Chateau-Thierry on May 13. The date should have been May 21.

Thirty-Eighth Division

National Guard of Indiana and Kentucky. Arrived in France Oct. 19, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Shield, left half blue, right half red. Superimposed in center of shield is a white cross with lower half of the initial "C," both in white.

Fortieth Division

National Guard of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Arrived in France Aug. 20, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Blue patch of cloth with gold sun superimposed in center, a representation of the sun at midday in blue sky. The insignia and name "Sunshine Division" were selected as best exemplifying the climatic conditions of the camp in which unit trained.

Forty-First Division

National Guard of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. First Depot Division, arrived in France Jan. 1, 1919; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Setting sun in gold on red background over a wavy blue stripe representing the waters of the Pacific, in the foreground. Design originated by a Red Cross nurse attached to Camp Hospital No. 26, at St. Aignan-Noyers. Organization is known as Sunset Division.

Seventy-Eighth Division

National Army of New Jersey, Delaware and New York. Arrived in France June 8, 1918. Activities: Limey sector, St. Mihiel front, Sept. 16 to Oct. 4; Argonne offensive, Juvion sector, Oct. 16 to Nov. 5 (Meuse-Argonne offensive). Prisoners captured: Six officers, 392 men. Guns captured: Four or more pieces of ar-

tillery, 43 or more machine guns. Total advance on front line, 21 kilometers. Insignia: Crimson semi-circle crossed by a white streak of lightning which begins at upper right hand side of insignia and crosses to the lower left hand corner. The colors, crimson and white, are those of the division; the lightning is symbolic of "Lightning Division," the name adopted by division before leaving the States.

Seventy-Ninth Division

National Army of District of Columbia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 15, 1918. Activities: Sector 304, between Arron and Meuse, Sept. 16 to 30 (offensive, Sept. 26 to 30); Troyon sector, east of Meuse, Oct. 8 to 25; Grand Montagne sector, heights east of Meuse river, Oct. 29 to November 11 (active operations in progress most of time).

Prisoners captured: One officer, 391 enlisted men. Guns captured: 32 pieces of artillery, 275 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 19 1/2 kilometers. Insignia: Lorraine Cross, adopted in the 15th century by the House of Anjou, following the defeat of Charles the Bold, as a symbol of triumph. It is to be the outward symbol wherein is centered the affectionate and zealous love of a nation for liberty, justice and freedom.

Eighty-Seventh Division

National Army of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Arrived in France Sept. 14, 1918. Engaged in construction work at Pons-Saintes; en route to front when armistice was signed.

Insignia: Patch of green cloth in form of circle, flattened at top for sewing into shoulder seam, with acorn of brown cloth superimposed in center. Insignia selected because it is suggestive of a mighty tree, "stalwart and strong."

Eighty-Ninth Division

National Army of Kansas, Missouri and Colorado. Divisional headquarters arrived in France June 21, 1918. Activities: Sector northwest of Foul Aug. 10-20 (under command 32nd French Corps) sector northwest of Toul, Aug. 20 to Sept. 12 (under command Fourth American Corps); Sept. 12-13, St. Mihiel offensive; Sept. 14 to Oct. 7, sector from Xammes to middle of Bois de Dampville (later extended to the Etang de La Chaussee on west and western edge of Bois de Donvaux on east); Oct. 9-19, Meuse-Argonne offensive (Fifth Corps reserve); Oct. 19 to Nov. 11, Meuse-Argonne offensive. Total advance on front line, 36 kilometers. Prisoners captured: 192 officers, 4,509 men. Guns captured: 127 pieces of artillery, 455 machine guns, etc.

Insignia: Circle of dark blue piping with an initial of "W" of the same color, which, inverted, is an "M," the letters "MW" standing for Middle West, as well as for the three major generals who have commanded the division, Leonard Wood, Frank L. Winn and William M. Wright.

SPECIAL TRAINS WILL BEAR YANKS TO LEAVE AREAS

Continued from Page 1

les-Bains, this resort together with Amcey have been officially designated as leave areas for the troops along the Rhine.

Still another special train possibly may be started to run between Bordeaux and Biarritz, the celebrated watering places on the Bay of Biscay, near the Spanish border, which will be open as a leave area to the A.E.F. on March 1.

With its two casinos, its hotels and villas, its rocky promontories and bathing beaches, Biarritz is to the southwestern corner of France what the Riviera is to the southeastern. It is five miles from Bayonne, an old and picturesque walled city of 20,000 built around the junction of two rivers so closely that its numerous bridges lend a Venetian atmosphere. Incidentally, Bayonne is the place they named the bayonet after.

Became Popular During Empire Biarritz reached its popularity as an international watering place under the patronage of Napoleon III, and the villa of the Emperor, Biarritz, is one of the show spots of the place. The modern resort includes a picturesque old fishing town. The Chateau, the rocky cliff along the promontory, is peculiarly striking. The ruins of a castle stand on the tip of the promontory. Rocky islets are scattered in the ocean and a series of jetties connecting some of these form a harbor.

A late bulletin from Hq. S.O.S., lists these official areas and their principal towns to which soldiers are being sent on Class A leave: Haute Garonne, Bagneres de Luchon; Haute Pyrenees, Cautezetes; Basses Pyrenees, Eaux Bonnes, Ardeche, Vals-les-Bains; Haute Savoie, Annecy, Les Bains; Nimes; Menton, Nice; Cannes, Monaco; Savoie, Aix-les-Bains; Savoie, Chambéry; Savoie, Challes-les-Eaux; Dauphine, Grenoble; Haute Savoie, Annecy; Alpine, Chamonix and St. Gervais.

Illustrating the climatic differences of the areas, soldiers last week were snowed out in Cautezetes in the High Pyrenees, when five snow-slides occurred along the railroad line connecting the resort to the outer world; at the same time, all the Riviera leave towns were having almost summer weather.

THIRD ARMY MEN TAKE LEAVES IN BRIDGEHEAD

The American bridgehead on the Rhine, centering at Coblenz, is rapidly becoming an extensive leave area for the Army of Occupation.

In addition to Coblenz proper, new leave centers have been opened at Andernach and Neuwied, on the river, and at Neuenahr, on the little river Ahr. Several other centers are now being developed to take care of the overflow with which Coblenz

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"S-Serrecants-S" might be the billing of a show that has just started on a tour of the Y.M.C.A. units and which is made up of eight talented sergeants. "The Eight of Them" is the name of the unit. The Army and Navy have joined forces in making another unit for "The Cat Show" is played by two soldiers and four boys.

Mary Boland's stock company and "Major Boland's Smiling Troupe" should not be confused. The former is a group of well-known players from America, who have been playing in the big cities of the S.O.S., while the latter is a jazzy show put on by the 11th Sanitary Train in the 66th Division.

One of the most striking numbers in "Toot Sweet"—the 82nd Division show—is the French fiddle Private Allen plays just as he played it in the Argonne—an extraordinary fiddle made out of an old biscuit tin, a stick of wood, a tent-pin and an old buzzer wire. "Does Your Mother Know You're Out of Humors?" and "Bring Down a Mountain of Love" are two of the song hits in this show, which boasts that it carries its own electric lighting plant wherever it goes, employing the Cat and Signal Corps projectors used by the 52nd at the front.

Men desiring to take up theological studies in either British or French institutions should write to the Educational Commission, Department of Theology, 76 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. Courses will be offered in a number of denominational institutions.

THE BUTTEROSI SYNDICATE

BUTTEROSI, MACDOUGAL 17, 18 AVENUE MALAKOFF, PARIS

BRANCHES: NANTES 25, RUE OGDART. BRANCHES: CASHOBE 35, AV. OGDART. LORRAINE.

itself, a mere German garrison town, is unable to cope. Andernach is taking care of 1,000 men daily, giving them two meals, showing them the town and providing varied entertainment. Later, when the excursion boat schedules are completely worked out, there will be a cruise of the Rhine for them.

The same is true at Neuwied, which is the leave center for the Third Corps men, the Third Corps having its headquarters there. One thousand men come in on trucks on three-day passes, and the same sort of entertainment is provided for them as at Andernach.

Neuenahr is taking care of Fourth Corps men 3,000 at a time. At Neuenahr the soldiers have the additional advantage of getting a sulphur bath on the German government, which pays two marks for each immersion.

As a result of the let-down from the majority of the other divisions and from the Third and Fourth Corps, Coblenz now is more able to take care of the men in its own area, and those of the hinterland corps, the Seventh, from around Trier. It is still providing food, billets and entertainment for 2,000 men, however, on three-day leave. The Proviant barracks have been reserved to take care of 1,000 men from the Seventh Corps during the two nights they sleep in the bridgehead city. In addition, billets for 150 Third Army officers, on three-day leave, also are reserved daily.

MOVIES FROM AMBULANCES

The First Army has just acquired 60 ambulances for the show business and most of them will be devoted to moving movies. Each ambulance will carry its own portable machine, its own illuminating plant, its own operator, its own screens. Six ambulances will cruise continuously through the area of each division, backing up here and there to a hangar, or mess hall, or projecting its pictures through the door onto a screen hung at the other end.

Officers at ports of debarkation in the States have been confused by the arrival of sick and wounded soldiers unaccompanied by papers and ignorant of where they had come from or where they were going. As a consequence, a rule has been made that all sick and wounded leaving France must be tagged with identification cards giving full particulars.

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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.

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BON VOYAGE

The George Washington, an old German liner now used as a transport for home-going troops, lies waiting in the harbor of Brest ready to take President Wilson back to America before the adjournment of Congress.

When the Peace Conference was called, he smashed a sacred precedent and sailed away from America, sped on his difficult mission by a chorus of disapproval from an audible array of editorial writers. In the cities of the old world he was greeted by such a heart-warming, tumultuous welcome as was probably never before accorded to an individual in the history of the world.

Now, after two months of labor, the results and importance of which it will scarcely be possible for our generation to measure, he is sailing for home. It is on the cards that he will return, but even now he is at least entitled to wear a blue service chevron as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces. And we can think of no better form of "bon voyage" than just to tell him, what surely he knows already, that the A.E.F. is glad he came.

VALENTINE

This is a bad year for the valentine crop. Today, it is true, the postman is walking up the steps with a few hundred letters filled with hearts and flowers and cupid and beautiful mushy verses and a lot of paper lace. But the bag isn't as heavy as it was before the war. And May and Dorothy do not rush to the door the moment the bell rings (we hope) and grab the morning mail before it is in the box.

And there is good and sound reason for this. Several hundred thousand two-fisted, heavy-weight lovers are exceedingly busy squabbling far, far outside the valentine zone. Even if they had been able to buy the real old-fashioned article it is unlikely that they would have thought of it in time.

But the apparent depression in the love-market will not affect futures. Without the shadow of a doubt the leather photo-carrier that has been so proudly displayed to sympathetic canteen ladies from Brest to Bingen is regarded as soulfully as ever and with even more certainty as to what is going to happen "if they ever send us home."

Sometimes before the relief and the sun come up beyond the bridgehead, sometime after reveille and before taps, sometime any time at all in a drab and muddy day, several hundred thousand thoughts go down the long, long trail, through the gate and right up to the front door, advance guards of the best valentine of all. That is the only one she really wants. And there's nothing to do but pray for these holy travel orders that will send it on its way.

THE POILU'S THOUGHTS

What does the poilu think as he sits back in the corner of his little old smelly cafe listening to the occasional shouts of laughter from the uproarious group of Yanks dining at the center table and keeping silent when the speaker of the moment proclaims to all within a kilometer's range that America saved the world and Americans won the war? The poilu smiles and borrows a light and, saluting in his friendly fashion, goes his way. But what does he think?

Perhaps, as he jogs along to his barracks, his thoughts run something like this: "They tell us we are all one great Army under a supreme commander—all soldiers together in the Army of Democratic Civilization. Then why do we not share and share alike? Why are we paid but a few sous, while these Americans throw frames around as though they were centimes? And the cigarettes? Zut! Who ever saw so many cigarettes? I noticed that that crowd there tonight had plenty of sugar and great slabs of butter, brought from their own stores. We have none. Why?"

"God knows it is not because we have not done our part. Time has shown that America was as vitally concerned in this war as France, and yet, for three most terrible years, we had to hold the bridge while the Americans, slow to move and all unprepared, came to our assistance. They were wonderful when they did come. Never did troops throw themselves more gallantly into a fight. How freely they spent their young blood in the Argonne, and yet—what were their losses there compared to ours on the acres before Verdun? Count their dead and then count ours. There are more than a million French graves to tell who saved the world."

We wonder, sometimes, if his thoughts ever run like that. But none of us knows for sure what the poilu thinks. He never tells.

HOOK, LINE AND SINKER

Home-coming troops are being welcomed, as they should be, by the tooting of tug and factory whistles, cheers from the assembled populace, cries of delight from young women, known and unknown, and droves of reporters.

A reporter from a newspaper published within two miles of City Hall Square, New York, interviewed a returned hero at Hoboken the other day at some length. Among other things the soldier said:

"Two names that will stand out in France are on the lips of all Frenchmen in connection with the Champagne fighting, and they are those of General Van Roubie and Colonel Van Blinc, of the French Army. They personally lead their men into the fighting, and to those of us who saw their work they were the bravest officers we ever witnessed in battle."

So much for that, spelling and all; but

Private Bridgewater—that was the interviewee's name—got away with it so easily that he didn't even stop to moisten his lips before he hurried on in this vein:

"The dead Germans were piled up in ridges, laid like railroad ties, all along that front, and at the corners of the village streets. The bodies were turning black and swollen. It was an awful sight. But you got used to such sights and think little of them. Well, well! What a hardening effect war has!"

To continue: Asked if he had ever in his actual experience come across German women chained to machine guns, Private Bridgewater said that he had. "I have seen it denuded in the papers that there were women fighting in the German Army," he continued, "but one particular instance comes to my mind. One machine gun nest was particularly difficult to get rid of. When we got up to it there were three women. One of the eldest was chained to the gun. She was an elderly woman and defiant and spiteful when taken prisoner. Her comrades were much younger, one about 17 and the other about 25. I should judge. Of course, they were uniformed as German soldiers. Mother and daughters, probably. "She was an elderly woman and defiant and spiteful when taken prisoner." Shades of Brinhillde!

Whom are you going to blame for this sort of thing? The reporters or the Private Bridgewaters? Why not both?

WHY THE OCCUPATION?

Why is the Third Army helping keep the watch on the Rhine?

Here is the reason as the statesman sees it:

"East of you in Europe the future is full of questions. Beyond the Rhine, across Germany, across Poland, across Russia, across Asia, there are questions unanswered, and they may be for the present unanswerable. France still stands at a frontier. France still stands in the presence of those threatening and unanswered questions—threatening because unanswered—stands waiting for the solution of matters which touch her directly and intimately and constantly."

And here is the reason as the soldier sees it:

"The Rhine is the guarantee of peace for all nations who have shed their blood in the cause of liberty. Russia is hors de combat for a long while. England has the channel to cross. America is far away. France must always be ready to safeguard the general interests of mankind. Those interests are at stake on the Rhine." That is the reason—for the statements are identical—why the Third American Army and the British and French and Belgian Armies are keeping the watch on the Rhine. That is the reason as President Wilson and Marshal Foch see it.

THE PROHIBITIONIST

In these days of squads right and anti-cigarette leagues, Private Jack Burroughs, one of the A.E.F.'s rhymster legion, said something in four verses recently:

There is a man in our camp, He's a prohibition guy. At least he drinks up "vinn" enough To almost make France dry.

There are more kinds of prohibitionists than one. There is the kind—the cartoonist draws in a black sack coat and goggles, and then there is his principal abettor and assistant, the horrible example—the man who just now is likely to be wearing O.D. and an overcoat cap.

Rant on prohibition and paid prohibitionists, if you will, but your real prohibitionist, your convincing prohibitionist, your almost unanswerable prohibitionist, is the man with a strong stomach and a weak mind, who gets drunk and obnoxious and makes a fool of himself and a fool of the A.E.F. Without his type there wouldn't be any other kind of prohibitionist, professional or otherwise—and there wouldn't be any prohibition. Without his type, for that matter, there wouldn't be near so many M.P.'s, nor so many guardhouses. And there wouldn't be so much suspicion nor so many regulations, and life would be a whole lot better all around.

WORSE THAN SHE FEARED

Here is a little incident which happened in France recently:

A soldier in the A.E.F. got a letter from a mother in the States beseeching him to help her find news of her son. The son had joined the Army a year ago, had arrived in France last spring, had spent several weeks in the training area, and then—his letters had stopped coming home. The sleepless mother searched and researched the casualty lists, telegraphed the War Department, exhausted every source of information she knew of in the States, and succeeded in finding out just one thing: About the time her son had stopped writing his regiment had gone into action.

The man in France who got the letter finally found out what had become of the son. He had been AWOL from his company for several months—since, in fact, two days before the regiment went into the line for the first time.

False to his country. False to his mother.

TOWERS AND THINGS

"Dump 'em in any old way. We should worry. The war's over."

It was a sergeant talking, and the objects which he was so much concerned about were the records of a detachment about to sail for home.

Just a few feet away rose the towers of one of the fine old cathedrals of France. One studying these two towers closely might notice that the higher they soared the more perfect were the details in stone, the more finished and polished the workmanship, until at last, above the belfry, the art was of a completeness and richness worthy to crown a masterpiece. And one might find, by searching diligently, here and there, almost hidden away, the most delicate and charming little traceries in stone, and the more secluded the more perfect.

We have been building, building, building here in the A.E.F. And now it seems to a great many of us that we are merely tearing down. It is not true. We are still building. It is the towers we are putting on now. And we should bear in mind the old cathedral builders. We should not do the work "any old way" but with all the skill and zeal in our power. We should see to it that our towers rise strong and stately above everything else. We should remember that the work of our last few months in France can crown or mar the great house of our dreams.

The Army's Poets

TO MY VALENTINE

Just a year ago today I sent you a kiss from France— Yes, the thing arrived in May— That was just a circumstance. Now the mails are working better, Soldiers drilling stiff as starch, And you may receive this letter (And the sender) late in March. GRACIOUS.

TO PEGGY

Downy sock so neat and comfy, Boon to weary feet, May roads and trails be ne'er so bumpy, Or rough the village street. Let drifting snows come piling cold, And hoary blasts exhale, I'll swing along the frozen road, And never foot will fail. Squatting in gloaming camp fire rings, In sunshine and in wet, I'll wear these oozy knitted things And never will forget. That all that floss was gently rolled, From slein to rolling spheres, My dainty hands I loved to hold Far, far away from here; That kindly thought planned heel and toe And nobly khaki band, That fair blue eyes watched every row And every fleeting strand. Nestled within a great armchair Beside the ruddy blaze, I see your figure debonair— I'm dreaming of past days. A tribute this, to you, my dear! When the time comes with blue, I'll recollect your radiant cheer— O Peggy, here's to you! A. C. G.

MY SOUVENIR The souvenir I'm taking home Is not a German gut; It's not a German trench-knife; Nor yet a German hat. It's not a braced buckle, Emblazoned "Got Mit Uns," It's not a bunch of ringlets Or dirisible balloons. It's not a German button, Gas mask, or piece of dress; With souvenirs of that sort I just bleed the S.O.S. Such souvenirs are only trash, And of them I'll have none, The souvenir I'm taking home Is my mother's only son. I don't get a line from you? I know I'm but a private, And a darn poor private, too; But I'm anxious as any "Loves" To get a line from you. My pleasures are mighty skimpy, My days and weeks go slowly by And I don't hear from you. So why keep me feeling lonesome? Why keep me feeling blue? When you know the thing that will cheer me up Is—only a line from you? P. P.—G., B.H. 31.

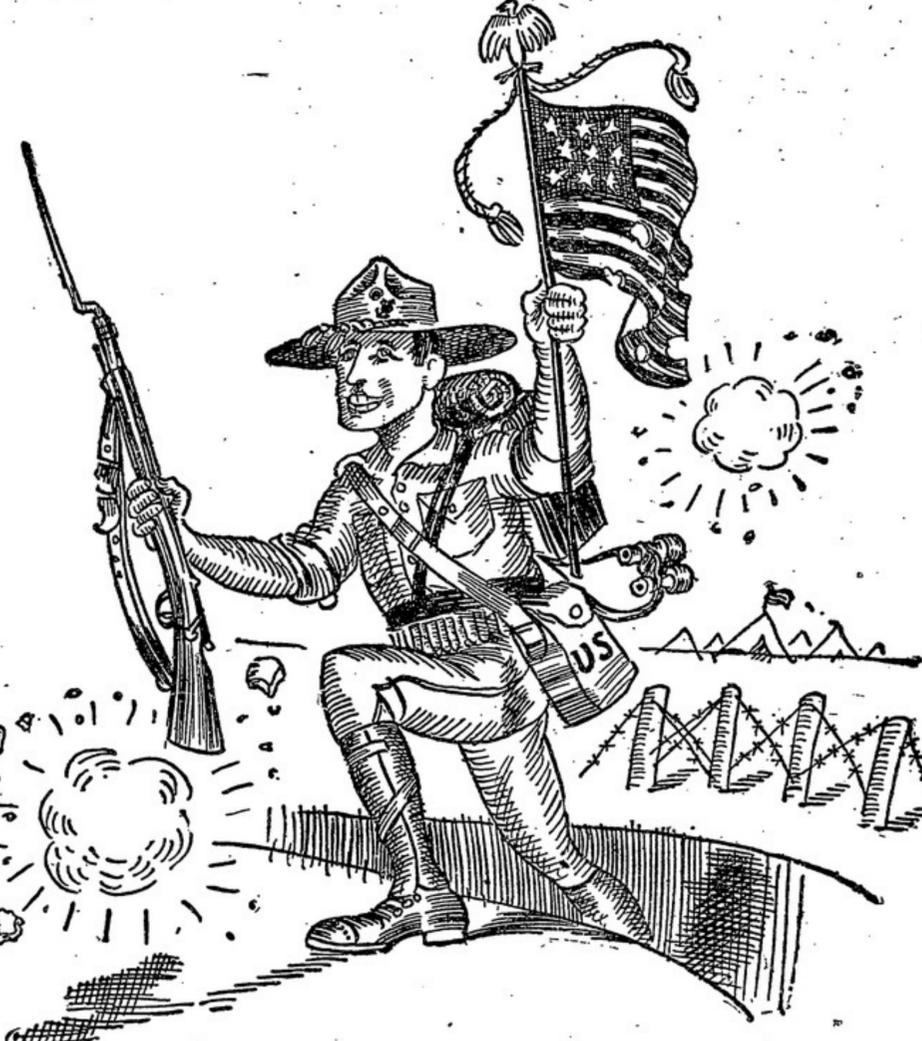
ONLY A LINE FROM YOU I'm lonesome and I'm homesick And I'm feeling mighty blue, 'Cause it's been a whole long month now Since I got a line from you, I've written and I've written, I've made the censor stew, Still, I'm lonesome and I'm homesick 'Cause I ain't got word from you. I don't know just what's the matter, I don't know just what to do To get the mail man in the way To bring a line from you. It don't do no good to cuss him, I don't do no good to stew, 'Cause it ain't the poor old mail man's fault I don't get a line from you. It may be he is a captain, Or maybe he's just a "lieu," I wonder if that's the reason I don't get a line from you? I know I'm but a private, And a darn poor private, too; But I'm anxious as any "Loves" To get a line from you. My pleasures are mighty skimpy, My days and weeks go slowly by And I don't hear from you. So why keep me feeling lonesome? Why keep me feeling blue? When you know the thing that will cheer me up Is—only a line from you? P. P.—G., B.H. 31.

THE SONGS YOU SING The songs you sing in far off lands Are waltzes o'er to me, And each fond strain sweet memories bears From those pure lips of thee. The waves, in spraying into foam, Re-echo with thy voice; And murmuring tunes to mem'ry dear, They bid my heart rejoice. The rainbow, as it shines on high Through clouds of rain, Doth glow with thine own spirit light, And cheers the somber day. And breezes whispering to the leaves, And roses kissed by dew, Will waft my soul a sweeter thrill In waking dreams of you. And so all nature as its wings Dream memories of thee, Doth swell with songs that flow, And waft them o'er to me. FRA GUIDO, F. A.

EMBERS Yes, the time is humming heavy For the bolts are hauling home— When you look in the camera, 'Stend o' fire, you see the foam Of a swaying, spraying ocean And the miles on miles of blue That are waiting with the distance That's between your folks and you. And you maybe take the bellows That the Poilu use to blow Up the lazy, backward blazes Or the coals that lay below, And you're apt to be on pumping When the fire is under way. For the embers are your ocean And your dream-boat's on the way! In the clinky rink of embers There is sound of childish glee And the curling smoke is laden With a joyous jubilee. Sweeter still the vision temers And a blue flame simmers low Where a white one mingles with it And a mother smiles at you. But the fogots soon are cinders And your dream-boat is naught When a tuming fire-log flounders On the hearth to break your thought; And the ocean, realistic, With its over-weening foam, Stretches in again between you And the folks that wait at home. SGT. Hq., First Army, A.E.F.

SO LONG, BUD Well, I 'posse the time has come to say "Good-bye, Bud." We're goin' home, our work is o'er, we've won. An' 'fore we part, y'see, I'm gonna try, Bud, To thank you jes' for what you've been an' done. You've watched me when I lay in bed a-sick, Bud, You've slammed me on the back when I was blue, An' that ole slap jes' seemed to do the trick, Bud, It cheered me up jes' cause it came from you. You've split your coin with me when I was broke, Bud, An' never a sn' me where it went, or why, You've took my surly moods as jes' a joke, Bud, An' 'fore I've said when sore you've let pass by. You've stood beside me when the shells broke near, Bud, An' grinned, an' given me courage with that grin, Bud, You've called a steady, cheerin' word, an' fear, Bud, Jes' left me an' I drove that bay'net in. Through all the weary days and nights we spent, Bud, A-sloshin' through the mud an' rain an' sleet; I know that each bright word from you was meant to cheer me up, Bud, To keep me up an' on my staggerin' feet. Well, now I'm goin' back—she's waitin' yet, Bud, God bless her—'cuz I've missed her over there, So here's so long to you, an' don't forget, Bud, I owe a debt to you that I can't square. COLORADO.

FAMILIAR SCENE ON THE FRONT (COVER)



Drawn by Four Flashing at his Chicago Studio

THE Y.M.C.A.

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

I am not the guy who really won the war, nor did I see all the fronts, but there are a lot of other birds in this outfit who didn't get as far toward Berlin as yours truly. Having introduced myself to my enthusiastic readers, stand back and allow me to begin.

My subject tonight will be a few words about the Y.M.C.A. Some of the lads don't seem to like it, and have started in to make the crowd back home think it's a false alarm. Now Ed you know that it's an easy thing to scatter the vitriol here and there, and there is a certain class of young volunteers who would rather do it than eat. I'm one of those people who like to crab a little myself; it's a habit I learned around the scuttle but (ask the gob what I mean), but these vitriol boys are on the wrong track this time. They are citing isolated cases that have happened during this year and a half, and making a mountain out of a mole-hill. This puts the entire Y.M.C.A. on the witness stand in self-defense, and that is a thing that should not be. Let's drop off a few points, jibe, and look around. What do we see, mate?

We see hundreds of men who would have kept the home fires burning in the U.S.A. and earned a good wage along with the slackers and the genuine non-drafted men at any number of good paying positions. What did they do? They came to France and kept on the job morning, noon and night every day of the war. They did the brassy fighting in the S.O.S. with movies, candies, cigarettes and decent words.

After you have done that about 6,000 hours, more or less, you begin to get sick of it. Back in the S.O.S. the transportation was available, and the supplies came into the canteens. But up at the front, when you were lucky to get a tin of food, it was a pretty tough proposition, and whatever did come up to the Y.M.C.A. was nabbed by the guys on the special detail and various trains back with division. Some of it did get up to the front, but not enough to create a panic. But that wasn't the fault of the Y.M.C.A., it was the inevitable result of a constant forward movement in open warfare. I suppose some of our heroes wanted to get hot chocolate dropped on advanced outposts by airplanes. It's too bad about those kids.

Since I've been up with machine guns I've never seen anything of this chocolate ration that the Q.M. Corps serves, but troops, and I don't expect to do so either. Nor do I feel any anguish because the Y.M.C.A. didn't feed me in a fox-hole, especially when I know who had the monopoly on available transportation.

There was a lad named Wilbur who was the secretary assigned to our battalion. He had been in the Q.M. Corps for a while, and he had one eye. So he sought the lucrative and luxurious life of the Y.M.C.A., thus hoping to be of some service to his country. When he found that it was impossible to drag chocolate bars and cigars over the top with machine guns, he gave first aid to the inevitable result of a constant forward movement in open warfare. I suppose some of our heroes wanted to get hot chocolate dropped on advanced outposts by airplanes. It's too bad about those kids.

There were lots of Wilburs in the Y.M.C.A., if you start investigating. I hate to see a lot of crabs ignoring them. When we started on our marathon via France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany, we were lucky to have our emergency rations keep up with us. Then we settled in various castles on the Rhine, and the crabs began to scream for the Y.M.C.A. Where was it? As the Army moved forward, the crabs and important things could come up. But now our soldier boys are getting enough candy to make each and everyone sick, and enough cigarettes to totally destroy the lungs.

I have purposely failed to touch upon the work of the women in the Y.M.C.A., because I don't want to express my appreciation that we must all feel for their sacrifices and their infinite patience with us. They come from the best American womanhood, they are the finest type possible to obtain, and their refining influence among us has been evident in every camp that they have graced by their presence. They have been an inspiration to many of us, conscious or unconscious of that inspiration though we may be. Just consider what they have given up at home to come over with us and to slave for us, yes, slave for us. Do you think it easy to put up with our general indifference and constant demands and continual kicks and to

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

FROM THE STARS AND STRIPES OF February 15, 1918.

HIKE TO BATTLE IN THE TUNE OF DOUGHBODY'S HYMN—In Sleet, Along Icy Roads, Amex Regiment Goes "Up There"—Covers 16 Miles in a Day—Unit Long Trained in France Shows Itself Eager and Fit for First Lines—French Folk Bid Goodspeed—Single Sombre Happening of the Day the Sudden Suicide of a Private.

AMERICA DROPS POLITICAL GAME TO WIN THE WAR—New Public Spirit Insists on Big Constructive Work—War Machine Runs Well—Government's Railroad and Finance Measures Meeting Little Opposition—Housing Problem to Face—Freight Congestion Drastically Relieved by Milder Weather and Enforced Holidays.

NEW VALOR MEDALS MAY BE CONFERRED—President Has Power to Grant Them—Border Vets Get Badge.

smile and be pleasant and truly sympathetic? Well, it isn't easy, and if we try for a moment to put ourselves in their place and cater to the A.E.F., we shall get the point.

Ain't it awful, Mabel, did you hear that the Army is going to try three secretaries who stole money? We don't call that "salvaging," do we? No, we don't. Three out of how many—I haven't the figures at present—but I'll bet my steel Stetson that the percentage is negligible. On the other hand, how many of our crusaders have gotten the yellow ticket for the same thing, commissioned and otherwise? Oh, but now you are attacking our set, and that isn't fair!

Well, here's one old-timer who got a square deal from the Y.M.C.A. and it's an Irish Catholic who says so. Take a straw vote and see what the conservatives think about it. SILENT SUFFERER, U.S.M.C.

SILVER OR GOLD

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

I see by THE STARS AND STRIPES of January 31 that the silver stripes are for men who served in the United States only and that gold ones are for men who served on European soil only.

This matter should be discussed by your paper for numerous reasons. How about the officer or man who served 16 months in the States and then came over to France? Is it fair that he should get only the one stripe? He has done his duty in the States and in France, too. In my company I have a lieutenant who graduated from training camp in September, 1917. He joined our regiment at that time. He gets his gold stripe, while I, who have served since May, 1917, get also the one gold stripe. Is that fair to the officer who has served since 1917?

Please take this matter up in your paper, for in all fairness the officer who has served since 1917 should have both his gold and silver service stripes. CAPTAIN.

[Silver chevrons, identical in design with the gold chevron worn by A.E.F. members for each six months' period of service overseas, are worn for service in the States—one for each period of six months. Present A.E.F. regulations do not prohibit the wearing of silver chevrons by men who arrived in the A.E.F. after serving more than six months at home, according to the latest opinion at G.H.Q. This means that a man who served more than six months in the States before joining the A.E.F. can wear one or more silver chevrons in France previous to the time he puts on his first gold stripe for foreign service. But as soon as he puts on the gold stripe, which is mandatory at the end of six months, he must remove the silver marking, because regulations forbid the wearing of more than one color service stripe at a time. The regulations that no more than one type of service stripe will be worn at a time are also binding on the States. Therefore, upon the departure of a soldier from France, he may wear his foreign service marking only—one or more gold stripes if he has served more than six months in France, or a blue stripe, if he has served less than six months. No American soldier, at home or abroad, may wear stripes of more than one color at one time.—E.TROTS.]

AIN'T IT AWFUL?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Speaking of mud, if you ever saw this camp you would grow web feet and most likely squawk like a mud hen and try to dive through the floor when you attempted to speak. Mud! You don't know what mud is.

There is real mud here. There is so much that the buildings float around from one place to another. Last night the colonel's headquarters floated round so much it changed places with the Q.M. supply house and this morning the Q.M. issued out all the colonel's clothes before he finally made the discovery. The colonel came down to his office in his row boat about 9 a. m. and ate a lot of moth balls that were sitting on the Q.M.'s desk, mistaking them for a box of candy he had placed on the table the night before. A hurry up call was sent in for the doctor and the orderly rowed to 22 different buildings before he finally located the infirmary, which had floated round back of camp. The doctor had had a terrible time finding the infirmary and when he treated the colonel with what he thought was C.C. pills he discovered that it was horse medicine.

There is so much mud here that our top rows out to a telephone pole in front of our barracks and stands on the top of the pole while he calls the roll. As fast as he calls off the names we go to the door and answer present. When this formality is concluded the top turns round on the pole, salutes the captain, who sits on a raft 30 yards away, and reports all present or accounted for. The captain returns the salute and then goes paddling off hunting for his billet, which always changes its location every time he leaves it.

As to drill, we do that too, only we do it in boats. We were having squad drill yesterday with two rows of four boats each and the major dropped his paddle and ran slam into the top's boat. The major sure did bawl the top out.

Last night our mess sergeant rowed out to the gate so he could go up town after some eggs for blue round on the pole, and he got to the gate his boat was gone. He shouted to us but we didn't hear him, so he ate the eggs and swam back towards the mess shack.

If you care to send a reporter down wire ahead of time and we will arrange to meet him with a launch at the main gate. HENRY V. PORTER, Pvt. 1st Cl. Boue, France.

NEED ANY K.P.'S?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Here's something for mess sergeants to work on.

My company of 160 men is fed in one large hall heated. They have china plates, cups and saucers, no chow line, but breakfast, lunch and 5 o'clock dinner is served on the table by regular waiters—picked up at inspections.

We claim to be the only company in the Army of Occupation doing this. What? Think of it—no mess-kits to wash! MESS SERGEANT, Co. H, 356th Inf.

CAN IT BE DONE?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

We, members of the American Expeditionary Forces, wish to offer a suggestion concerning our prospective change from O.D. to civilian clothes, which will be forced to buy at very high prices.

Our suggestion is this: That the Q.M. Corps, if possible, sell to us civilian clothes, at cost, through their stores at demobilization camps in the United States. This would be a great help. Because of the high cost of clothes at present, some of us will be unable to buy them. A.E.F. at Savenay.

AT LEAST A MAJORITY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

We are thinking of commissioning our mess sergeant just as soon as he becomes more efficient in producing that well-known and favorite dish of the Army—slum. First, however, we wish to give him every possible chance as an enlisted man. At present he holds the rank of Master Signal Electrician, draws five dollars extra compensation as Expert Military Telegrapher, and six dollars extra as mess sergeant. Please advise if it would be practicable or possible to give him any further promotions. SOLDAT DE S.O.S.

NOBODY GOES HOME BROKE FROM BREST

Disbursing Q.M. Hands Out at Least a Few Dollars to Everybody

MANY ACCOUNTS SQUARED Even Casuals Sans Pay Books and Service Records Get Parting Souvenir of France

There is another remarkable thing at Brest besides rain. It—rather he—is a major in the Quartermaster Corps, who is good-natured in spite of the fact that his job is to pay up the troops that flow daily into the various embarkation camps located near the port.

The major doesn't pass the buck on appeals for some of Uncle Sam's money. Probably he doesn't want to anyway.

One of the numberless cases which come to him for decision, from brigadier generals to mail couriers, he usually finds a way to make people leave France with the A.E.F. plus the money they claim is due them.

Real Problem Arises The toughest problem, however, for the Q.M. is in paying many of the stray soldiers who arrive at Brest. Many of them have been separated from everything they ought to have except their identity tags, faces and uniforms.

Not a single soldier goes through Brest without receiving some pay. Sometimes only a casual's stipend may be given, but in the great majority of cases—and two infantry regiments are being paid daily—everyone is marked for service with the U.S.A.

Job for Q.M. Diplomats The diplomats of the Q.M. are used in cases where officers have wholly incomplete authority for their claims.

Uncle Sam came out of hostilities with a fair share of his live-stock still alive, recent figures showing that there were 159,247 animals in the A.E.F., exclusive of ruined pigs, monkeys and rabbits living at medical research laboratories.

A.E.F. SHOP TALK A consignment of 450,000 cigars from the German Red Cross to 49,000 German prisoners of war in A.E.F. prison camps is on the way, according to a message received by the Adjutant General's office at Le Mans.

While the Army post office does not make expenses, it took in \$52,900 on the side by selling postage stamps during December. Christmas packages took most of the stamps. Many Christmas packages were slips of Government paper, as the A.E.F. bought money orders for \$1,568,000 in December. Money orders are being sent to the Army of Occupation in Germany owing to the absence of a definite exchange rate.

Reserve officers returning home will be allowed to wear their uniforms three months after being transferred to the inactive list, according to War Department Circular 102.

Uncle Sam came out of hostilities with a fair share of his live-stock still alive, recent figures showing that there were 159,247 animals in the A.E.F., exclusive of ruined pigs, monkeys and rabbits living at medical research laboratories.

The Chaplains' School at Le Mans has been closed. Chaplains relieved from duty in the divisions or corps heretofore will be sent to the Combat Officers' Replacement Depot at Gondrecourt for reassignment, according to G.O. 16.

On the French Lorraine border at Villorupt the 30th Signal Battalion on January 25 gave a "Victory Dance" in the ball room of the Salle des Fetes theater, at which the mayor of the town introduced to the Camp Devens, Mass., boys all the charming mademoiselles of Villorupt society. A good time was had by all, as they say in Worcester.

There were 241,300 men engaged in labor operations in the S.O.S. on January 1. The 58th Division is sending home \$1,200 in money orders, sending 30,000 letters and receiving 75,000 letters every day, according to the men who handle its postal business. In addition it takes \$50 a day for stamps on the packages of helmets and other souvenirs the men are sending home.

Toasts to fallen comrades were drunk at a reunion banquet at La Valbonne, when 30 of the 600 American officers who arrived in France in September, 1917, at the pioneer La Valbonne training camp made plans to organize a La Valbonne society. The La Valbonne officers were in the first group of 2,000 men sent from the first of training camps in the States. They received instruction from English-speaking French veterans before being assigned to pioneer American divisions in France.

The Jewish Welfare Board has opened an information and welfare center at Le Mans, and a clubroom at 26 Rue Chanzy, Le Mans, has been provided for the many Jewish soldiers stationed in the vicinity. Memorial services were held on the Rhine recently by officers and men of the 126th Infantry, 32nd Division, in honor of their late commander, Col. Joseph B. Westwood, who died November 23, and of the unit's soldiers who had fallen in battle. Colonel Westwood was removed from the woods at Avoucourt, where he had been very ill, during the Aronne battle. He never recovered. Chaplain Patrick R. Dunigan, former chaplain of the 32nd, delivered the eulogy.

THE FRONT—AT LAST (Written by Major Sinkler Manning, of the 316th Infantry, 79th Division, who was killed in action on the Meuse, November 6, 1918. He was a son of Governor Manning of North Carolina.) Now I am free to do, and give, and pay, Not stinting one for other debts I owe. My debts were these: To smile with friendly show On all about, too close for other play; To say to all the nothings I could say, And miss the silence which my friends would know; To heed the clock that ticked me to and fro To ill-done tasks, long-drawn, diluting day. But now I am come to a wide, free space Of easy breath, where my straight road doth lie; And all my debts are funded in this place To one debt, though the figures mount the sky. My debts are one, my foe before my face—I shall not mind the paying when I die. SINKLER MANNING.

AROUND THE SIBLEY STOVE These are the days when they gather round the Sibley Stove and tell once more the tales of the war that was. Send us the best one you have heard. The Australians have just about all the laurels they can carry back to their home under the Southern Cross, but one of their finest came in an informal citation conferred on them in the midst of a battle by a buck of the 27th Division, which fought with them on the British front. He had just captured a Boche who spoke English and was looking him over for possible success. "What's them words on that there buckle?" "Got mit uns." "What do they mean?" "They mean we can't be defeated because God is with us." "Oh, hell," replied the Tank, undiscovered. "we've got the Aussies with us." The chaplain, whose seductive brogue is music to his regiment, was glowering balefully at the acres of Argonne mud, when the corps inspector ran across him. Things had not moved exactly according to the outlined schedule in that particular sector on the day before and the corps commander had expressed his displeasure by relieving two unit commanders. "But here's the regimental inspector," the corps inspector ventured to inquire. "The regiment's all right," the chaplain replied grimly. "It always is. But you've had a hard time of it, haven't you?" "I had a kick in it."

The Bear Cats of the Tank Corps up with the British were in the midst of a wild fire of their own when a big dose of splinters in his eye and sank to the floor, exclaiming: "My eye is gone!" "Aw, hell, keep a-scraping!" yelled Corporal Connelly. "You've got another eye, ain't you?" Colonel Blank, who had been such a tartar at all inspections that his name was a byword in his regiment, was in the thick of the Argonne fighting and for six days was unable to shave. For six days he was unable to pry the mud from his clothing or rake it from his hair. And in this un-familiar state he was halted at the end of the sixth day by a doughboy who was seizing a moment of leisure to shave by a mirror hung on a knife stuck in a tree. "Hey, there Buddle!" the doughboy shouted. "Do you know you look like hell? Better, come up and get a shave or Colonel Blank will land on you like a ton of bricks." Colonel Blank accepted the invitation.

Around the Sibley Stoves of the 4th Division up in Germany, they still tell the story of the surgeon who swam the Vesle under fire one night, and in the morning, still under fire, received his outfit, which was just coming up, with all the iodine and C.C. pills it wanted, not to mention the bandages he had all ready in case they should be needed. They tell, too, of the chaplain who was holding his first services one day when a squadron of six German airplanes came over and dropped some bombs. Ten casualties toppled over into the open grave.

Officers who used to eat at the general's mess in the 78th Division will never quite forget the painful pause that occurred when, as often happened, the subject under discussion was the division which fought a flash of lightning rampant on a scarlet semi-circular field, fit emblem of the Lightning Division. But a newly arrived major did not know that the general himself had designed the insignia. "It goes big with me," he confided cheerfully. "But what does it represent? A cat having a fit in a bottle of ketchup?" The pause followed.

Members of the 4th Division are calling it the premier train of the "Hobnail Express" which marched into Germany at the conclusion of the armistice. And there is a certain lieutenant in the 4th Infantry who is being hailed as one of the best engineers in that service. On that hike into Germany—and every one agrees that it was a corker from any point from which it might be considered—officers and men of the 4th helped their comrades with their heavy packs. And at the conclusion of one 45-mile joint one day this particular lieutenant came plugging in with five of his men's packs on his broad back.

During the Argonne battle a straggling negro soldier was impressed into service by a hard-working American battery. For several minutes he appeared awe-struck, as the belching 75's sent their missiles of death toward the Hun lines. Then he became animated and interested. A shell was rammed home and discharged, he listened, with head cocked until he thought he heard its explosion in the German lines.

Whether an abandoned German airplane, hidden from sight in the back yard of a woman's home, is a "concealed weapon" is a question that is puzzling the salvage chief at Third Army headquarters. Recently, following an order that all inhabitants of the American bridgehead area must turn over German military property, a woman timidly came into the office at Coblenz and said she had a flying machine in her back yard which had been left by the Germans.

Investigation disclosed one of the latest types of Fokkers in perfect condition. The woman claimed the plane had landed in her yard a short time before the Americans came to occupy Coblenz. The Germans told her to keep it, she said, but the order, she realized, had transformed the machine into a white elephant, and she wanted it removed. She hadn't exactly wanted it in the first place, anyway, she asserted.

Among other things that have been handed over as a result of the order are more than 120 horses and countless bolts. To date, however, there have been no ladders or helmets or belt buckles.

AIRPLANE LANDED IN HER BACK YARD

But Is It a Concealed Weapon, Third Army Experts Inquire

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES No. 555 VIRGINIA No. 444 TURKISH Manufactured at ARDATH PALACE OF INDUSTRY, London

TEXAS, VESLE HERO, PINES IN GERMANY

Captain He Rescued Sails for Home Minus Hard Hoofed Friend

Somewhere on the Atlantic is a captain of Field Hospital 168 who leans on the rail all day with his yearning eyes turned toward the Rhine. Somewhere in Germany, dreaming of the promised home in America, amid green meadows done wincing outfields, separated from the captain by an increasing expanse of green waves, is Texas, an Army mule that saved the captain's life and dumped him into the Vesle.

Here is the story as Texas told it to a demobilized dachshund with whom he secretly fraternizes after taps: "We were attached to the 26th Division at Thiencourt and I had been working like a doughboy caring for the wounded when the Boche blew the roof off our hospital. I used to dog-rob once in a while for the captain before we got into action, so I wasn't surprised that he was right when the stable sergeant, who was also a friend of mine, if once kicked a second lieutenant that started to bawl him out, came down and ordered me to report to the orderly room right away.

Important Job to Do "I went up and the captain says to me, 'Texas,' he says, 'Texas, I got an important job to do across the river and I am calling for volunteers to go with me.' 'I'm your mule,' says I, speaking up the way I'd been taught, 'Let's go.' "We went. Just as we got to the middle of the bridge across the Vesle the Austrians began to adjust on the bridge. They got an over and two shorts and I knew (having served on the guns myself) that they had us bracketed and, allowing for dispersion, I knew they might get a target any minute. So I increased the cadence and was half way over when I saw a 77 coming about 500 meters away. "I could tell by the trajectory that it was meant for me. There was but one thing to do—a thing I hadn't done since I was a rookie. Buck! I bucked and sent the captain into the river just as the shell hit and smashed the bridge to splinters. I was thrown into the water, but got across safely and waited for my skipper. He came out, cold and spluttering, but with such words of gratitude that I'll never forget. "I can't tell you what he said, for it might get to the papers and they aren't allowed to mention names recommended for D.S.C.'s, but I can tell you he promised to get me my discharge and take

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SHAVE WITH A SMILE BY USING DURHAM DUPLEX A REAL RAZOR -- MADE SAFE The Razor Set contains a Durham-Duplex Razor with an attractive white handle, safety guard, stropping attachment and package of 3 Durham-Duplex doubleedged blades (6 shaving edges) all in a handsome leather or khaki cloth kit. Additional packages of blades containing 5 blades or three blades. AT ALL A.E.F., Y.M.C.A. and SALVATION ARMY CANTEENS

SOME PARADOXES IN O.D.

Work of classifying the American troops serving with British according to their trades or civil life callings was recently finished. Most of these soldiers, in small specialized groups such as hospital and engineering units, had come to France in May or June of last year, before the vocational classification system devised by Thomas A. Edison was put into use among troops in the States. The survey showed the change from civil to military life had made some paradoxes. A lawyer was found taking care of horses, a diamond cutter who had worked years at his trade in Holland was polishing floors in hospital wards, a draftsman who spoke German and French and was a first-rate sailor as a side line was driving spikes in a railroad company, and a piano factory workman who used to string the wires on sounding boards was doing paper work when they needed experienced men in his line at the airplane assembly centers.

All sorts of specialists were dug up at jobs which required no training whatever. Among them were blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, concrete workers, pigeon fanciers, chemists and laundrymen. All of them may get a chance to follow their old callings in the A.E.F.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL 3 Rue de Castiglione, PARIS

Extra Fine Degla Dates A two pound box sent to any address upon receipt of Ten Francs (Money order or cash).

WALTHAM WATCHES can be repaired at KIRBY, BEARD & Co. 5, Rue Auber, (near the Opera) PARIS

On the Importance of Men's Hats MY hat's in the ring!" says one man. Another man starts an argument with a third by telling him, "That isn't so." "I'll bet my hat that it's so," replies a man so convinced that he'll bet the limit. You see how it is. When a man's feelings are roused, he speaks in terms of hats.

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

Mallory Hats E. A. MALLORY & SONS, INC. 234 Fifth Avenue, New York Factory Danbury, Conn.

SHAVE WITH A SMILE BY USING DURHAM DUPLEX A REAL RAZOR -- MADE SAFE

HOME SERVICE FOR SOLDIERS American Red Cross, Hotel Regina, Place Rivoli, Paris, France

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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

Cannot Leak, However Carried This type of the World's Best Fountain Pen can be carried in any position and will not leak. Especially recommended for Army use. Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen L. G. SLOAN, Ltd. The Pen Corner KINGSWAY, LONDON Sole Representative in France JULES FAGARD & LEUBA 6 Rue Monnaie PARIS

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SHAVE WITH A SMILE BY USING DURHAM DUPLEX A REAL RAZOR -- MADE SAFE

SHAVE WITH A SMILE BY USING DURHAM DUPLEX A REAL RAZOR -- MADE SAFE

Hearts and lace and Valentines; Cupid's knots and Cupid's arms; All the old familiar signs; Renewing childhood's golden charms.

WILSON AND PERSHING GIVE TROPHIES FOR ALLIED MEET

Flags of war for aye are furled; Doughboys watching on the Rhine; And Peace has told a waiting world: 'Til be your Valentine.

PRESIDENT OFFERS TROPHY FOR GAMES

Nation Winning Track and Field Events to Get Wilson Cup

ONE FROM PERSHING ALSO

C-in-C. of the A.E.F. Notifies Inter-Allied Games Committee He Will Give Shooting Prize

President Woodrow Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F., have notified the games committee of the Inter-Allied Olympic meet, which will be held at Joinville-le-Pont, near Paris, next June, that they will each present a trophy for the great tournament.

The President's trophy will go to the nation scoring the greatest number of points in the track and field events while General Pershing's trophy will be presented to the winning team in the rifle shooting competition.

It was entirely fitting that the first two trophies offered for the meet should come from the nation acting as host, and that the first trophy, itself, should come from President Wilson, whose love of outdoor sport has always been one of the strongest links that have endeared him to the American people.

General Pershing's gift tends to mind his keen interest in all things pertaining to the Army's fighting efficiency. His belief in the usefulness of the rifle as a weapon of war is well known and his trophy is sure to stimulate competition in this event.

Col. Wait C. Johnson, chairman of the games committee, announced yesterday that General Pershing had graciously consented to the naming of the great athletic stadium and field now being constructed on the French military ground at Joinville-le-Pont. Pershing Field, as it will be known, will be turned over to the French, to stand for years as a monument to the strong ties of friendship that unite the two nations.

Construction work has been started at Joinville and in the coming weeks the project will be rushed to completion. At an appropriate time, a dedication ceremony will be held when General Pershing and other officers of the A.E.F. will be invited to be present.

TENNIS STARTS TO COMPETE AT NICE

Williams, Washburn and Griffen Among Those in Officers' Tourney

The best racket wielders in the A.E.F. and some of the best in the United States will compete in the singles and doubles at Nice next week when the A.E.F. officers' tennis tourney will get under way.

Among the well known tennis stars who will be seen in action are Capt. H. Norris Williams, twice national champion, a Davis cup man, and a former Wimbledon finalist in 1914; Lieut. Clarence "Peck" E. Griffen, the California doubles crack, and ranked No. 5 of all American players in 1917; Maj. Watson Washburn, a Harvard star, who has been ranked as high as No. 8 and 9, and was at one time a member of the national indoor doubles champion team of Tufts and Washburn; Lieut. Douglas Waters of New Orleans, ranked among the first 20, and Capt. R. D. McIvane of Saratoga, Pa., who has participated in many big eastern tournaments.

The Tour region will be represented with the following from the 7th Division: Lieut. Col. G. L. McKitter, Capt. E. D. Toland, Lieut. J. Thomas, and Capt. Campbell. From the 24th Division will go Capt. George Warner, Lieut. A. J. Oosterderf, William C. Barkley and Charles J. Coulter.

Representatives of the 5th Division will be Lieut. Chisholm Garland, 19th E.A.; Lieut. I. M. Ives, 61st Inf.; Lieut. A. C. Watson, 5th Sanitary Train; Lieut. Fred M. Williams, 20th E.A.

The 8th Division will be represented by four captains. They are Capt. W. E. Rumble, 319th Inf.; Capt. Cedric Potter, 349th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Ashburn, 551st Inf.; and Capt. S. D. McKnight, division headquarters.

Lieut. Col. Dwight E. Davis, donor of the Davis cup and probably the most conspicuous figure in the tennis world today, is entered from the 25th Division. Captain Rumble was the runner-up in the singles and doubles in 1916 at the St. Paul city tourney and was for three years the doubles partner of Joe Armstrong. Captain Potter is well known on the courts in the Middle West, having participated in the Omaha city and Mid-West tourneys.

Entrants will reach Nice by February 16 and will report to Col. Wait C. Johnson, chief athletic officer of the A.E.F., immediately upon their arrival. Play will start February 19.

60th INFANTRY WINS C.C. RUN

Competition Is Keen in Race Held by Fifth Army Corps

The 60th Infantry (first team) won the cross-country run held at Esch by the 5th Army Corps. Second place went to the 61st Infantry, and third place to the 11th Infantry Machine Gun Battalion.

Harvey, of the 61st Infantry, was the individual winner, but he was closely pressed all the way by Jensen, 11th Infantry Machine Gun Battalion, who finished second, and Sylvain, 61st Infantry, who finished third.

Following is the order in which the first 30 runners finished:

Table with 3 columns: Rank, Name, and Organization. Lists the top 30 runners of the cross-country race.

The first ten teams to finish were:

Table with 3 columns: Rank, Team Name, and Finish Time. Lists the top 10 teams of the cross-country race.

REV. CHAS. REXRODE WHO ACCEPTS DEFY



ATHLETIC PROGRAM HAS 'EM ALL BUSY

Major Generals, Colonels and Even 2nd 'Loots' Dope Out Winners

How to best promote the stupendous A.E.F. athletic program outlined by G.H.Q. has all the major generals, colonels and even the second "loots" busy these days. Between using up teams and teams of perfectly good athletes, trying to get help to the system of mass play point scoring and devising new schemes for turning out winning teams for the coming season, the athletic directors are busy. Much interest is being manifested in mass athletics, platoon competition, and the like, cage ball especially having taken hold with the "fanatics." Much interest is also being played, practically every regiment having its own league, anything from a hastily constructed hangar or Y hut to the staid rooms of a hotel or ancient castle serving as a floor.

Boxing Is Popular

Boxing has come into its own everywhere. There is hardly a unit without its aspirant for championship honors, and many of the men have been giving away weight in order to get into the preliminary bouts. The Festival Hall at Colmar, where the Third Army elimination bouts are being conducted, is packed every Saturday night. The Y.M.C.A. is having a big hit put up nearby to take care of the overflow. There is still a dearth of boxing gloves and shoes, but it is expected this shortage will be alleviated within a few days as they complete the long trip over muddy roads.

Naval Scheme for Competition

With the idea of interesting the personnel almost to a man, Colonel Foster has formulated a naval scheme for competition. Instead of choosing teams from regiments or battalions, the teams in the Fifth Corps competitions will be selected from companies. The best company team in each division will represent the division in the finals.

N. Y. A. C. MAN HERE TO AID ARMY SPORTS

James G. Batterson Confers With Col. Johnson—Pledges Club's Assistance

The Army's sport program received another boost this week when James G. Batterson, of the New York Athletic Club, after a conference with Col. Wait C. Johnson, pledged the club's support to the athletic plans formulated at G.H.Q. Mr. Batterson is here as a special representative of the Army and Navy Committee of the club. He arrived in France three weeks ago to determine how the organization can best expand its fund raised through club entertainments for the benefit of Yanks overseas.

ROAD RACE WON BY 80th DIVISION

First honors in the 60-kilometer road race from Semur to Tonnerre held by the First Army Corps Saturday went to the 80th Division, first, 4:04; 36th Division, second, 4:11; 78th Division, third, 4:17; Corps Troops, fourth, 4:19.

PAY TRIBUTE TO BAKER

Memorial services were held recently at Trinity church, Princeton, N. J., for Capt. "Hobby" Baker, U.S. Air Service, who recently lost his life while flying near Toul, John Greer Hibben, president of Princeton, where "Hobby" was one of the greatest football soccer players, said: "So he passed over and all the trumpets have sounded for him on the other side."

BUILDING BLEACHERS FOR 3RD ARMY FANS

German Athletic Field at Oberwert to Be Scene of Football Games

DECIDING MATCH FEB. 27

Men Watching Rhine Divide Time Between Guard Duty and Sports—Swimmers Are Active

When they're not standing guard along the Rhine these days, men in the Third Army sports championships, elimination contests for the Army of Occupation football title, which must be decided by February 27, are very busy. They are the winners in each corps and an eleven composed of men in the Third Army Corps will play for Third Army football honors in Colmar, February 27, 28 and 29.

Plans have been approved for the building of additional bleachers at the former German athletic field in Oberwert, situated on an island in the Rhine above the scene in years gone by of German Olympic preliminaries for the Rhine provinces. When these are completed, ample accommodations will be available for all Third Army sport fans.

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Through the waters of the Rhine and Moselle are still too icy for woul-be swimming champs, there is a fine pool at Neuwied, headquarters of the Third Army Corps, where try-outs are now being held. The pool is 75 feet long and 10 feet deep at the deepest end.

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Everybody's Doing It

Claims for the championship are holding up like Napoleon coins. Among these are the 25th and 32nd Divisions of the Y.M.C.A., the Company B quint of the 25th Infantry, 62nd Division, and the Nevers basketball team, which has been running well around Nevers, taking scalps right and left and losing but one battle. Units stationed in the Paris District have organized a six team league in order to determine the champion of that area. It is composed of the 11st and 12th Issue Commissary Department five at St. Denis; the Only Acceptance Park team, which has just returned from a tour of duty in the Somme; the Scouts and Guides at Clichy; the Motor Truck men at Pantin; and the Butchers and Bakers at Chignancourt barracks.

Boxing Bouts Draw Well at Chaumont

The S.R.O. sign dangled merrily in the night breezes that whisked around the Y.M.C.A. auditorium at Chaumont Friday night. Inside a capacity crowd witnessed one of the best boxing programs staged at the hall this year. All the bouts were three round affairs.

Capacity House Watches G.H.Q. Ring Aspirants Battle at Y.M.C.A.

"Batting" Harry Rose, Co. 11, 29th Engineers, and Jimmy Rice, G.H.Q., mixed it in the initial bout. Rose seemed to have won on his opponent, but the referee wore eye glasses and couldn't see it that way. Rice was apparently not in the best of condition.

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REV. E. A. BLACKMAN THE CHALLENGER



BASKETBALL BUGS ACTIVE EVERYWHERE

Officers and Men Working Hard to Land A.E.F. Championship

The basketball bugs are busy all over the A.E.F. From Bordeaux to the Vosges, down around Nevers and with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, the love of the referee's whistle and the shrill cry of the rooster, urging on his clan have the natives guessing and the divisional athletic officers crazy. The war for the A.E.F. championship basketball honors is well under way and scantly clad athletes of Uncle Sam, some arrayed, if the truth be told, in garments somewhat resembling issue undershirts, are practicing daily to master "hobby" of the Germans, the more expressive "Oh, la, la's" of the French, and the cheers of our own khaki clad men.

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PERMISSION REFUSED FOR CHAPLAINS' BOUT

Army Officials Halt Big Ring Battle Between "Fighting Parsons"

NO TROUBLE OVER WEIGHT

Men Top Scales at 164 Pounds and Are of Nearly the Same Age and Experience

Two "fighting parsons" threw down their boxing gloves Tuesday and went back to preaching when Army authorities put a K.O. instead of an O.K. on plans to match the Rev. Paul A. Blackman, chaplain, 130th Field Artillery, and the Rev. Charles Rexrode, chaplain, 316th M.P., over a ten-round course at the Palais de Glace, in Paris.

Reports that a misunderstanding arose over weight conditions are unfounded, there being only one pound difference in weight between the two candidates for pugilistic honors. Chaplain Blackman tops the scales at 164 pounds, while Chaplain Rexrode weighs in at 165. Both men are Westerners, used to the rugged out-of-doors life, have often been in the ring, and are about the same age, Chaplain Blackman being 37 and his would-be opponent 40.

Chaplain Blackman started his ring career while a youngster, when he frequently mixed it with the town bully at Kendallville, Ind., and later, at Kansas University, his knowledge of the game of hit-and-get-away landed him the job of college boxing instructor. When the 1st Kansas Field Artillery was organized in the spring of 1917, he became the regimental chaplain, a position which he still holds. Since his arrival in France he has boxed several budding scrappers of the 35th Division with success.

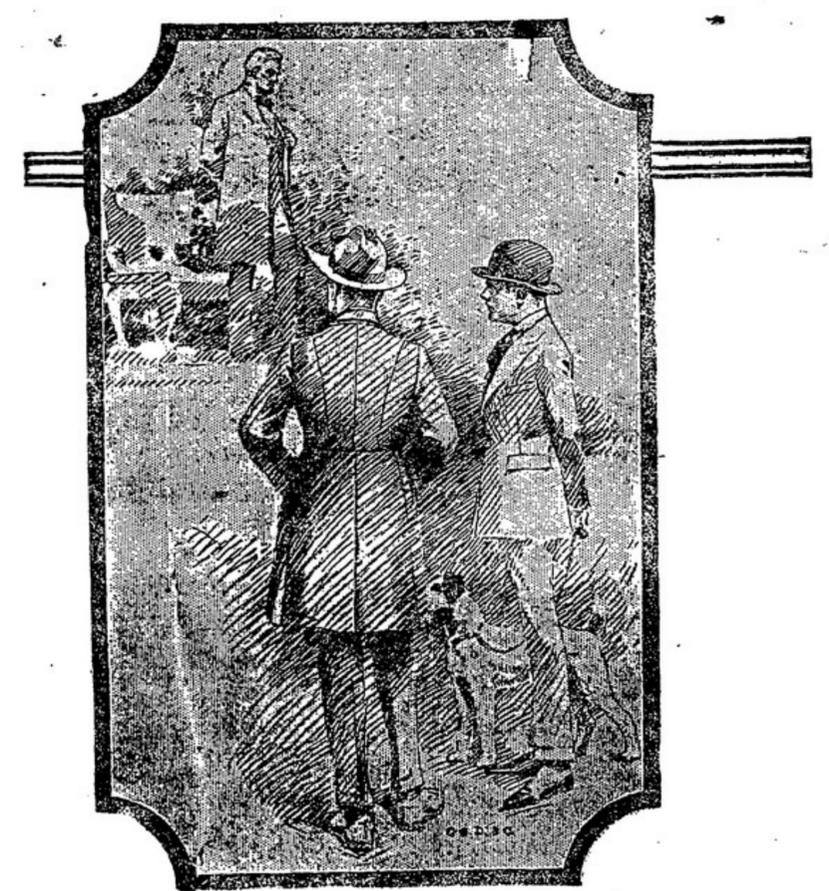
The Rev. Rexrode has always been interested in athletics, being especially active at Morrisville College, Missouri, while pursuing his studies for the ministry and winning his letter in football, baseball and boxing. While superintendent of public schools in Morrisville he was athletic director and coach of the school teams. When the 316th M.P.'s were at Camp Lewis before their departure for France, he took an extensive boxing course under Willie Heiche and knocked out the camp heavyweight in four rounds.

At the present time the Rev. Rexrode is senior chaplain, burial officer and athletic director of his regiment. He was decorated with the Belgium War Cross for bravery under fire at Oudenarde, in Belgium. Chaplain Rexrode was at the Palais de Glace Tuesday night.

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THE GENERAL TIRE. Right in materials; built right—every ounce of rubber, every inch of fabric or cord, selected and tested for quality; every measurement true to the thousandth of an inch.

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"That Government of the People Shall Not Perish from the Earth"

THE whole world subscribes to Lincoln's ideals now. And to you fellows who fought the good fight over there is due the acceptance of those ideals by the powers that disputed their righteousness.

Society Brand Clothes. ALFRED DECKER & CO. MAKEERS. THE SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHING CO. CHICAGO.

HERE'S YOUR VALENTINE

—By WALLGREN



TO THE TOP
Ancient friend (perhaps in Dreamland)
Ancient foe (whenever awake)
Here's a Valentine for you, Top,
(Whom I hope the Skipper'll break!)



TO THE COMPANY CLERK
Whiskered four-eyes,
Never accurate except
When you dock "2/3 of 3 months"
This slight Valentine accept!



TO THE MESS SARGE
Robber of the village hen-roosts
Starver of the soldiers' maul
May This Valentine Day find you
Cold as beans, and bacon-rag!



TO THE SKIPPER (i.e., C.O.)
You, who held my life in ransom
Ever since I crossed the ocean,
Here's my compliments quite handsome
If you hustle my pro-motion!



TO THE COOK
Be you plentiful in seconds
Be with ketchup mighty free
And I'll bless your name forever
If you don't - well you know me!



TO THE PAYMASTER
Lovely vision clad in Sambroune,
Sainted heiress, angel fine,
Pay them six months what you owe me
And I'll be your Valentine!

6,000 S.S.U. MEN THREDS OF KHAKI IN HORIZON BLUE

Ambulance Service Soldiers Saw Few Yanks Before Last July
90 PER CENT DECORATED

Cock of Verdun Now Adorns Shoulders of Drivers Who Rushed Wounded to Safety

There are 6,000 soldiers in one lost legion of the A.E.F.—6,000 soldiers who wear khaki uniforms with black-eagled buttons, bronze collar ornaments, golden service stripes and all; and yet for the greater part of 18 months on the Western front seldom met the hundreds of thousands of other American soldiers in France. They were woven into the whole French Army—threads of khaki running through the great blue fighting garment of France.

Officially they were the United States Army Ambulance Service with the French Army. To the public and the doughboy they were S.S.U. units. They transported more than half a million wounded French soldiers. This group of 6,000 men—90 per cent of them from colleges in the States—was the direct result of a request from Marshal Joffre at the moment the United States entered the war, a request that enough American ambulance drivers to care for 100 French divisions be sent to France as soon as possible.

The first units arrived in France in June, 1917, and the whole contingent followed in a few months. The men coming from the States were joined by other units from the American ambulance drivers which had been serving without pay all through the war with the French Army, many of them having started with their own cars in the first battle of the Marne in 1914. The French Army, whose own ambulance service had been weakened by more than three years' casualties, absorbed the whole S.S.U. service, and its men were carrying back wounded under shell fire within a short time after they first stepped on French soil—the first American soldiers to see action.

Assigned to American Division
All through the hard French fighting of 1917 the 6,000 American ambulance drivers kept steadily at work in every sector of the French front. It was not until March, 1918, that the first sections of this service found themselves helping in battles with the fighting regiments of their own Army.

But with the intermingling of the armies, when Chateau-Thierry leaped into American history, when the whole region between the Marne and the Aisne became an American battlefield, the S.S.U. made a new glorious name for itself. Many of the units were assigned to American divisions, although the greater majority of the ambulance drivers continued with the French.

Indicating the character of their service is the fact that more than 30 per cent of the S.S.U. men have been awarded decorations—not only the Croix de Guerre and the D.S.C., but the French Médaille Militaire, the fourragère and, in the case of one officer, the Legion of Honor. The Italian war cross is another Western front decoration, won by services performed with the S.S.U. men over the Alps by a contingent which spent six months in Italy.

Because of its methods of operation, the S.S.U. experienced constant hazards, even more than those which fall to every ambulance service. Using light Ford ambulances, the S.S.U. drivers went far into the front of operations, often beyond the postes de secours, to the aid of men who had fallen and had not yet received first aid.

Through Shell Fire and Gas
The French theory of attending to wounded calls for their transportation to hospitals in the safe zones as rapidly as possible, fighting zone medical stations giving only emergency treatment and evacuating swiftly. So the S.S.U. men were not called upon often to give first aid.

Members of the Motor Transport Corps are still busy inspecting the machines turned over under the terms of the armistice. Members of the Photographic Section, Signal Corps are taking pictures of all parts, especially the engines, under the direction of American motor experts, in order that exact duplicates can be reproduced if the need arises.

Officers—Must Write, Too
The compulsory postcard must be sent back to nearest relatives in the States by officers as well as enlisted men, under G.O. 12. The card, intended to cover the omission of those members of the A.E.F. who have fallen in their letters, writing obligations, is a blank form on which officers and men must tell the state of their health, their organization and give other prescribed information.

CHAPLAINS AND OTHER FIGHTERS IN THE THIRD ARMY

Father Duffy's life was at stake. Father Duffy is shepherd of his wild and rollicking a regiment of Irishmen as ever rushed a loche machine gun nest or struggled with a foreign tongue to make a French colleen understand. Father Duffy reached Remagen with the 165th Infantry to find the place as bare of army extras as a miser's pantry.

Every little while, in Coblenz and vicinity, a door which looks as if it had not been opened for a hundred years is pushed off its hinges, and behind it the American authorities find enough contraband to stock a decently-sized store.

Coblenz was like a country town on a Sunday night at the elections recently. Indeed, most of the troops stationed there did not even know there was an election.

Here's another one on a chaplain, told by himself. He was to hold services in a certain church and was to be escorted by a band to call the men. Sunday morning came, and he asked a private to ring the bell.

The Army of Occupation has orderly rooms of various degrees of comfort and amplitude. Among these may be cited the one in which hold forth sergeants and sergeants in the mess hall in the morning. It is the parlor of a very pretentious residence, and the wherewithal to furnish that parlor is still there, including a piano, with Liszt and Wagner on top, a thick carpet, doulon footstools, walls lined with pictures and several tables.

The K.P. is coming into his own in these days of stability. He's around a warm kitchen all day, generally in a place where kitchens are very comfortable. He doesn't have to wash dishes with mud over his shoe tops, nor does he have to rustle grub a quarter of a mile through woods and wire entanglements. And he sees to it that he gets plenty of between-meal extras.

Third Army officers are enthusiastic over the riding school that has been established at Lützel, across the river from Coblenz. A brisk canter in the bracing climate of the Rhineland sends a glow through one that can scarcely be emulated elsewhere in the A.E.F. So enthusiastic have some of the officers become that it is hoped permission may soon be obtained enabling them to take a course of two or three days' duration in the nature of a leave in the saddle.

Among other things for sale in the bridgehead shops these days is the song "Alavatha." There are ice skates, too, but no one knows where the ice might be unless it's in the wash basin in the morning. The weather, though cold, is not nearly cold enough to shake the rushing Rhine or the Moselle. In 1916, however, there was a cold snap that froze up both rivers.

German shoe shining parlors are becoming common in Coblenz. One sign on Schloss-strasse reads: "Get your boot black here."

There's an alternately blue and jubilant bunch down the river at Heimbach. Recently the 308th Ammunition Train, which was part of the 33rd Division up to the time of the Argonne battle, when it was attached to the 32nd, left for France to join the 3rd again. And many a heart beneath an O.D. blouse in Heimbach beat with envy at the lucky ammunition trainees. Many a heart, too, is beating high

with hope in Heimbach, now that the 308th has started the ball to rolling. Incidentally, every soul in this neck of Germany knew someone was going home. The rock cliffs of the Rhineland echoed and re-echoed to the tremendous outbursts of cheering which arose from that troop train as it fled from Germany.

On one of the walls of the Kaiserin Augusta gymnasium, or school, at Coblenz, there is a reproduction of the familiar picture showing the scene in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles in 1870 when the King of Prussia, Wilhelm II, was crowned Emperor of Germany.

Everything goes along smoothly at the costume dances held weekly at the Coblenz Festival hall—except one thing. There is no dancing.

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LONDON PARIS CANNES
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securely one soldier in the whole Third Army who wants to be led. When the music starts up and everyone's feet begin twitching, and all get out on the floor, you can hear a couple of birds in this wise: "Lemme take the lead, Joe." "Like hell I will. Think I'm going to let you drug me around the floor?" "I'll do the leading." "Aw, cummon. Let's quit arguing." "Well (reluctantly), go ahead. But remember, I'll lead the next time." "And finally away they go, with both of them leading before they've gone 40 feet.

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