

150,000 IN A.E.F. ENROLL FOR WORK IN POST SCHOOLS

Over 9,500 Men Planning to Take Foreign University Courses

OWN COLLEGE AT BEAUNE

Term of American-Burgundy Institution Begins March 1—Bucks to Teach Majors

Nearly 150,000 soldiers have already enrolled for vocational and other training in post schools in the A.E.F., and between 20,000 and 25,000 more are planning to begin university courses in French and English universities and in a specially organized A. E. F. university, which will open March 1 at Beaune, in Burgundy.

Every member of the A.E.F. will be afforded an opportunity to take advantage of at least a part of the educational program, of which there will be three principal phases.

First in importance, because they will be available to every man in the A.E.F. regardless of his qualifications, will be the post schools which, under the provisions of G.O. 9, C.H.Q., are being opened at all places where more than 500 men are stationed.

Second, for advanced students in, or graduates of, American universities are the university courses. A dozen or more French universities will receive upwards of 7,500 students, and English universities will care for 2,000. The courses offered will be open to both officers and men who can qualify, the requirements being, incidentally, stricter than those for American universities.

In Proportion to Strength Third, for the benefit of isolated groups of soldiers and for men who want to take subjects not offered in their post schools, correspondence courses will be made available as soon as text books arrive and syllabi are prepared.

Allotments of "scholarships" for attendance at the French universities, and at Beaune are to be made to the divisions and sections of the S.O.S., on the basis of numerical strength. Commanding generals have been instructed to detail a certain number of officers and men to England for general courses, and a certain number to the French universities. In the case of the French universities, it may be specified by the general orders, and in the sections of letters, science, law or medicine.

No date is specified for reporting at the French institutions, but it is certain that the men are to go as soon as possible. Although the English universities have a vacation the latter part of March, officers and men will be sent to them as they are needed. There will be tactical officers to each 100 men. Revolve will be at 7 o'clock. Beginning at 8 o'clock there will be military drill for an hour. The remainder of the day will be devoted to studies.

At Beaune University

The university to be opened at Beaune will take over the buildings which formerly comprised the large hospital center. Three regiments of negro stevedores and a battalion of Engineers have been detailed to remodel the structures and prepare them for the new purpose. The classrooms and barracks will be comfortable, Beaune being one of the best appointed camps in France. It is planned to obtain 1,000 acres of land nearby for agricultural instruction.

Military rank will cut no figure in the class room. A buck private may be instructor in a class which includes majors. All students will be organized into regiments. There will be tactical officer to each 100 men. Revolve will be at 7 o'clock. Beginning at 8 o'clock there will be military drill for an hour. The remainder of the day will be devoted to studies.

All students will wear a special insignia. Among the students will be 300 men who have received appointments to West Point.

What Will Be Taught

- The courses at Beaune will probably include: 1. Agricultural. 2. Cadet (preparatory to West Point). 3. College courses. (a) English, (b) Literature, (c) Mathematics, (d) Philosophy and Psychology, (e) French, (f) German, (g) Spanish, (h) Economics, (i) Botany, (j) Civics, (k) Sociology, (l) Chemistry, (m) Biology, (n) Astronomy, (o) Botany, (p) Geology, Geography and Physics. 4. Art school. (a) Painting, (b) Sculpture, (c) Commercial Art, (d) Decoration, (e) Landscaping and Engraving, (f) Mechanical engineering, (g) City planning and housing, (h) Architectural heating, ventilating, lighting, sanitation, construction, and strength of materials. 5. Vocational courses. 6. Correspondence courses. 7. School of education (normal training). 8. Courses in journalism. 9. Trade school. 10. Engineering school. 11. Business school. 12. Pre-medical and dental school. 13. Law. 14. Theology.

All members of the A.E.F. who desire to attend the university of Beaune are advised by the educational commission to apply to their commanding officers at once for assignment to the Education Detachment of the A.E.F., accompanying their applications with a statement of their school history, including courses taken previously, military record, and an indication of the course of study preferred in Europe.

A survey made by G.S. Generetta Staff, which has charge of the educational program, shows that there are 50,000 men in the A.E.F. capable of teaching. From among these will be chosen the instructors for post schools and for the university of Beaune, which may have a faculty of 500, and also teachers, to supplement the faculties of French and English universities to be attended by Americans.

No secret is being made of the fact that the sudden termination of hostilities last November came when the plans of the education detachment were in their infancy, and that a long period of preparation which had been expected was denied. The result is that plans are being rushed now with all possible speed. One of the consequences of

BASS DRUM PLOT SUCCEEDS—ONCE

Musical Instruments Will Hereafter Get Close Once Over

De-organizing of all musical instruments, from the tuba to the piccolo, before their departure for America is the next step in the embarkation process. Every outfit that possesses a band will hereafter pass through a strict inspection for super-cargo not on the sailing list.

This is the result of the discovery in the depths of the bass drum of the 44th Field



Artillery, recently embarked from Bordeaux, of Marcel Dupuy's, male, ten years old, French and orphaned in la guerre.

The drum, the tuba and the rest of the band marched on board properly deloused and inspected when the outfit left, but it was noticed that during the voyage, whenever a concert was requested, the drummer and composer "usually" when the ship was well out, somebody took a look at the drum and found the stowaway peacefully resting inside. It was too late to put back, and after a thorough search of the other musical instruments down to the flute, it was decided to do the only thing possible—nothing.

Henceforth, therefore, band instruments will be as carefully examined as the seams of O.D.'s.

APPLES COMING, SALMON GOING

Army to Feast on Fruit While French Dress Up Gold Fish

The Q.M.C. made two strong bids for popular support during the past week. It announced the impending arrival in France the early part of March of 25,000 crates of select apples, to be followed by regular monthly shipments of the same number, for the American soldier. And it also announced the sale of 6,000,000 cans of salmon to the French.

There will be, it is estimated, about 2,000,000 big, juicy apples in the first shipment arriving, and to give everybody a chance they are going to be turned over to the French, exactly what they cost the Government in the States.

As for the gold fish, it is said the French have something like 39 ways of dressing it, and the Americans are to be given the same. It is recognized that, at any rate, the Q. M. still has some on hand and has issued an order that no man in the A.E.F. should be served with more than one pound of it every 20 days.

SHE THINKS C. in C. IS ARMY'S CUPID

Sweetheart Asks General to Make Buck Write to Her

"I love him very much, dear general, and I do wish that you would ask him to write to me, as I haven't had a word from him in months. I shall be greatly obliged, general, if you will do this for me."

The general read and seven pages of the letter, then he called "Orderly!" "Bring me Private—" and about here the veil will be drawn, because Private might not have meant to tell the girl, or he might not have known she was really in love with him.

She was, though. Her letter had been addressed "General Pershing, Washington, D.C.," which shows that she doesn't read the newspapers as much as she should. It had gone to Washington, been opened, then forwarded to France through channels, and arrived at the hands of the man with the heart grown cold.

The Postal Express Service tells no secrets, but there is a strong suspicion that an answer went back to America the other day.

ARTIST AIDS IN COOTIE CATCHING

Captured Greybacks Magnified, Sketched—Fine

The mirror method of deceiving cooties into migrating from the doughboy to a mirage happy-land has been given the publicity it deserves. And Science has jumped in again to take a new wallop at the overgrown

Down at Bordeaux a doctor, a microscope, an artist with a sharp pencil, and a regiment of mesdemoiselles armed with big magnifying glasses are rubbishly running down the harassed cooties that the bathers and delousers have let go through.

Complaints came from the salvage sheds that the French girls engaged in sorting clothing left by men entering the delousing rooms couldn't be sure they were getting all the cooties, because the girls didn't know where a cootie looks like.

The base salvage officer captured one dozen prosperous looking cooties and put them in a bottle. A medical officer then gave a lecture on cootie birth control. An artist put the cooties under a microscope and sketched them in enlargement. Then the girls took the magnifying glasses and looked for rope-walking camels on khaki ridges and valleys.

Result—Only one nest of cootie eggs was found in 20,000 garments examined in one day.

TRANSPORTS NOT DEBTORS' HAVENS

"Settle Before You Sail," Theme of General Order

Officers and men who are about to leave France for the United States must see that all their personal bills are paid. General Order 28, recently issued, covers the question and makes it incumbent on all members of the A. E. F. to clean the slate before they sail for home.

LEAGUE COVENANT SET BEFORE WORLD AT PEACE SESSION

President Reads Historic Document That Will Bind Nations

FRUIT OF FOUR YEARS' WAR

Constitution of Free Peoples Would Bring Force of Humanity Against One Offender

While Premier Clemenceau will be absent for a time from the Quai d'Orsay, the work of the Peace Conference has been so thoroughly mapped out that, in the opinion of officials, it can proceed without delay, even in the absence of both the British and French Premiers and President Wilson.

The "Tiger" of France, who took command of his country's destinies in the darkest hours of the war, was shot Wednesday morning as he was starting from his home to the Peace Conference, by a man whose papers identified him as Emile Cottin, aged 25, known in anarchist circles as "Milton."

M. Clemenceau was wounded slightly in the arm and hand and a third bullet lodged in his right shoulder. For all of his 77 years, he descended from his car and walked unaided to his door. A servant helped him climb "two flights" of stairs to his apartment, where he calmed his agitated household by the gruff assurance that it hadn't been so bad.

The final objective of President Wilson's first European mission was reached last Friday when, after reading and explaining the Draft of the Constitution of the League of Nations to the Conference, this document was safely in the hands of representatives of "more than twelve hundred million peoples."

Meanwhile the last renewal of the armistice before peace is signed has been concluded by General Foch and the German representatives with the provision that it may cease upon three days' notice if the terms are not complied with.

The terms remain exactly the same, except that the German armies now engaged against the Poles have been ordered to stop their attacks and remain within a frontier outlined by the Allied War Council.

Despite the uncertainty that surrounds the new German Government, which has resulted from the National Assembly at Weimar, an early peace is prophesied by Executive Council and a Body of Representatives who are in touch with the deliberations of the Peace Conference, and it is assured that the delegates have sufficient backing to carry out their mission.

Final Objective of Mission The Salle d'Horloge in the Foreign Office at Paris was filled with the largest gathering of delegates to date in the peace conference, and the adjoining room was crowded with the men who were to carry the tidings to the world. For one hour, in absolute silence, the delegates waited for the President to stand before them, reading in a clear and vigorous voice the articles of the plan.

The covenant for the League of Nations, the fruit of four years' war, was read upon which is to be laid the Peace of 1919 that is to end all war, is now concretely before the world. A definite plan for the settlement of compulsory arbitration disputes that have led to the war, and the use of combined military and economic forces against the single offender for the good of the brotherhood of nations has been put into being.

The plan, which was placed in printed form in the hands of the delegates last Friday calls for a permanent Secretariat and Executive Council and a Body of Representatives which will meet when necessary, the former the more frequently, to settle all future misunderstandings between nations. Art clauses under the plan will be compulsory, and force, economic and military, will be brought to the aid of nations which abide by the decision of the arbiters against those which do not.

For Gradual Disarmament

Secret treaties are to be abandoned and plans for gradual disarmament to the minimum necessary to safeguard the League will be carried out.

When the reading of the League of Nations covenant was completed, the President put aside his manuscript and spoke without notes, as he had during his shorter explanations. He spoke of the undertone of high resolve and enthusiasm that had marked the discussion where, though there were differences of judgment, there were no differences of opinion or motives as to the objects sought.

"I think we are justified in saying that it was a representative group," he declared, speaking of the Committee, which drafted the plan, and then went on to point out how, by means of having more than one delegate for each country in the main Conference, the twelve hundred million people who make up these countries have varied representation. Questions vital to international welfare will no longer have to be left to the hands of "preappointed officials."

For the discussion of those differences between nations that heretofore the people have been forced to settle on the battlefield, the Executive Council will act, and if the questions cannot be settled there they can be carried before the larger forum of the whole conference, where merit can be weighed and measured by the "moral force of the public opinion of the world."

Armed Force in Background "Armed force," declared the President, "is in the background in this program, but it is in the background, and if the moral force of the world will not suffice, the physical force of the world shall. But that is the last resort, because this is intended as a constitution of peace, not as a league of war."

The simplicity of the document seems to me to be one of its chief virtues, because, speaking for myself, I was unable to foresee the variety of circumstances with which this League would have to deal. I was unable, therefore, to plan all the machinery that might be necessary to meet differing and unexpected contingencies.



NON-COMS ANNEX TWO LYRIC PRIZES IN FIELD OF 700

Sergeant and Corporal Winners of 500 and 250 Franc Awards

Two non-coms, a sergeant and a corporal, are the winners of the first and second prizes in the A.E.F. lyric contest, started a month ago to select the most singable offerings from the Army for the Army's entertainment circuit. The prizes, put up by the Y.M.C.A., have been awarded as follows: First, 500 francs, to Sgt. Hartwick Nevin, Section 623, U.S.A.A.C., for his lyric, "Song of a Sentry"; second, 250 francs, to Cpl. Howard J. Green, Second Echelon, Hq. 77th Division, for his lyric, "There's a Great Time Coming."

The lyric contest, announced in THE STRAITS and STRIPES of January 24, came to an end Saturday night. By that time the judges faced the task of selecting the two best out of nearly 700 songs submitted from every corner of the A.E.F. The choice was finally narrowed down to 12.

One colonel, some scattering majors, a great number of captains and slevs of privates and lieutenants planted theirs in this garden of verses.

SONG OF A SENTRY

When the starlight gave me birth As a little contented creature, Gazing down from worlds above, Angels called it Mother Love.

Gathered from the light of skies And it shone from Mother's eyes— But I left her weeping there, With the night wind in her hair.

See—hurling the stars of night Hurting goes the meteorite! Symbol of the sacrifice, Woman of the star-born eyes.

Night winds, sing it from above! Ancient, wondrous Mother Love.

The lyric which won the second prize follows:

THERE'S A GREAT TIME COMING Private Hughes had the Army blues: He was tired of Army blues: Tired of reveille, time hung heavily, Tired of foreign scenes. But Private Hughes had his Army blues: When he met a pal one day; And soon his grouch had given 'way to smiles.

M.D. ARM PUNCHERS LONG PANTS HERE TO FIRE LAST SHOT FOR HALF OF ARMY; LEGGINS TO STAY

But New Serum Borrowed from French Is Painless, They Say

Who fired the last shot in the war? They say at the Chief Surgeon's office at Tours that it hasn't been fired yet, that this honor and distinction will fall upon the broad shoulders of the Medical Department, and that it will be borne with the same modest demeanor with which the department in other days wore the privilege of firing the first shots. All of which means that the A.E.F. is going to be inoculated with anti-typhoid again before it is turned loose.

If you are scheduled to sail next week you may beat the Medical Department out. Otherwise, you haven't a chance, because the plans are all laid. And if they do not catch you here, they will in the States.

But there is bright side to it all. The Medicals have an absolutely new anti-toxin and they say it doesn't hurt. Oil will be used instead of water, and oil disseminates the bugs through the blood much more slowly than water, and the reaction is very gradual and very mild, and there is no pain—that is, to speak about, so they say.

PRESIDENT BOARDS HIS OLD TRANSPORT

Engineers, Machine Gunners and Guards Also Aim for Home

With less attention than is usually accorded doughboys when they embark for the States, President Wilson, for the past two months active Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F., arrived at Brest in a special train last Saturday morning, boarded a tug, and went aboard the transport George Washington, which was anchored in the outer harbor waiting to carry him back to the States. It was the name George Washington that had brought him to France.

In addition to the honor guard, composed of non-coms of the 41st Division who have been walking posts in and about the President's mansion at Paris, the 5th Engineers and the 146th Machine Gun Battalion were aboard the transport. Little detail in getting away was occasioned after the President had hit the deck of the George Washington.

While some of the soldiers were scrubbing their mess kits after the noon meal, the whistle aboard the George Washington tooted its farewell blast.

In striking contrast to his arrival was the departure of the President. Saturday was a typical Brest day. A drizzling rain was falling when the train arrived, and there was plenty of mud. No doughboy guards lined the path of the President, only a detachment of M.P.'s being present. As he boarded his boat, gusts from the cruisers and the shore fired a salute.

Excepting those who noticed a passenger train on a track usually clogged with freight cars, many of the American soldiers at Brest were unaware of the presence of their chief.

LONG PANTS HERE TO FIRE LAST SHOT FOR HALF OF ARMY; LEGGINS TO STAY

No More Knee Breaches to Be Sent to France from States

It has been officially decided that the A.E.F. has grown up and must put on long pants.

Old Papa Quartermaster has announced that the knee breaches of his childhood days are to be cast aside forever and so from now on, when little Johnny Doughboy goes to his Supply Sergeant for a new pair of trousers, it is fifty-fifty that he will draw, perhaps for the first time in his military life, a pair of long O.D.'s.

One million seven hundred and thirty-three thousand pairs of O.D. pantaloons are now on hand in the A.E.F. approximately one reserve pair for every member of the A.E.F. Half of these are long-boys, cut "English" like the old U.S. Army before-the-war issue. No more knee breaches are coming from the States. All future imports of limb coverings will be of the full-length variety.

Nineteen Cents More Per Leg

To supply the A.E.F. until August, 2,500,000 pairs of pants have been ordered, and these, which will cost only nineteen cents a leg more than the breeches did, will be of better quality than the latter. Despite the increase in length there is only an eight of a yard more cloth involved, for the absence of the swagger flare, the flap and the tongue saves material, and the simple cut saves work.

A quantity of the old tinners will probably be held to keep the Army of Occupation "as he were," but the rest of the A.E.F., according to a plan formulated a year ago, will wear "em longer, although they won't have to wear 'em as long."

Experts have decided that the breeches lose shrink when wet and impede the circulation, and it is assured that the kind he used to wear in civilian life will not cause the doughboy colic while he is waiting for the boat.

The orders say that leggings will still be worn, anyway, but the Marines wear 'em that way in Belleau Wood, so it can be done.

BRIDGE OF BOATS ON LEAVE

The famous Bridge of Boats, one of the landmarks of Coblenz, on which American troops crossed the Rhine to take up their positions in the bridgehead, is gone.

RETURN OF A.E.F. IS ALMOST WHOLLY QUESTION OF SHIPS

Warning Against Exaggerated Hopes Given by Chief of S.O.S.

TO RAISE PRESENT FIGURE

Average Will Be Maintained or Increased Until Boost in Mid Spring

A warning against exaggerated hopes of a too speedy return of the A.E.F. was given this week by Maj-Gen. James G. Harbord, Commanding General, S.O.S. He pointed out that both the War Department and the heads of the A.E.F. had refrained from indulging in over-optimistic estimates because the transport problem from one month to the next is affected by so many influences that no person may predict accurately how many troops can be transported in any given month.

Some optimistic estimates, without particular foundation in fact, made in unofficial quarters, have aroused hopes which cannot be realized at the present time, General Harbord pointed out.

"The War Department has never said that we would be transporting 300,000 men a month back home at this time, and all talk of that sort is nonsense," said General Harbord. "Give us the ships and the monthly sailing records will take care of themselves. We can fill the vessels with soldiers no matter how fast they come. We have received all the shipping we have been promised by the War Department and our sailings have been as heavy as anyone who appreciates the present state of the world's shipping could expect."

175,000 Embarkations This Month

"We confidently expect to have 175,000 embarkations in February. That is about the average for January, allowing for the fewer days in February. We expect not only to maintain this average, but gradually to better it until the middle of spring, when we look for a substantial increase in shipping, both from foreign sources and from those in consular hands, and are now being fitted out to carry passengers."

"An immediate increase in the number of passenger vessels available from foreign sources is not looked for. We have secured a certain amount of German shipping in March we expect to carry 17,000 troops back to the States in these boats. These ships will remain in the United States for several weeks, however, to be repaired and refitted with increased carrying accommodations and then put into transport service again. That will increase our troop carrying."

"I cannot say how many boats we have engaged in carrying troops at the present time because all of the shipping is furnished on schedule, made up by the shipping board which may vary from month to month. For example, we may have four ships carrying troops at the present time which will be replaced by one or two on their arrival in the United States and other ships of different capacities put on in their places by the War Department. Ships which are not fitted out for transport when a ship breaks down it is difficult to tell when it will be ready for sea again."

Getting Troops to France

"One must realize that when the United States sends a question to France at the rate of 300,000 a month last summer, more than half of the shipping engaged in that work was furnished by the British Government. Great Britain, France and Italy are going on short rations to make that diversion of shipping possible and get our troops over here where they could fight."

"After the Armistice, naturally enough, Great Britain set about the work of getting in a supply of food and material and transporting home her Colonial troops to India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa—countries that have been over here for several years."

"When that task has been completed Great Britain will turn over to us a number of additional transports which will increase our troops carrying capacity greatly. At the present time we are utilizing a number of British boats. Every month we are told how many more are being ordered and when a ship breaks down it is difficult to tell when it will be ready for sea again."

A Question of Boats

"The return of the A.E.F., therefore, is almost wholly a question of boats. At all times since the signing of the Armistice the Army has been prepared to load without undue delay all the transports available. At present there are 400,000 troops and 400,000 unit men ready for quick movement to the gang-planks; and of these 5,133 officers and 139,211 enlisted men are actually at embarkation points, the remainder being within easy traveling distance of the ports."

Figures furnished by Headquarters, S.O.S., show that from November 11 to midnight of February 16, 317,585 officers and 3,412,412 men of the A.E.F. returned to the United States, 293,937 embarking in France and 23,648 in England.

The numbers sailing from the French ports were: Brest, 152,739; St. Nazaire, 55,255; Bordeaux, 65,402; Marseille, 8,803; Le Havre, 747.

Awaiting embarkation at the French ports on February 15 were the following numbers: Brest, 1,313 officers, 43,242 enlisted men; St. Nazaire, 1,371 officers, 31,157 enlisted men; Bordeaux, 2,415 officers, 1,400 enlisted men.

338,866 DEPARTURE TOTAL; ARTILLERYMEN LEAD WEEK

Two thousand six hundred and thirty-two officers and 35,538 men sailed homeward during the week ending February 12, according to G.H.Q.'s official tally, making a grand total of 338,866 A.E.F. members who have left foreign soil. The number was a drop of more than 10,000 from the previous week's total, but it represents the second best week in the history of A.E.F. home-coming.

Artillerymen were most conspicuous in the sailing lists, with a total of 16,973. Infantrymen were second, with 10,472. One thousand five hundred and seventy-one cavalry officers and 9,108 soldier casualties departed.

A readjustment, affecting the members of all auxiliary organizations, was announced this week in the allotment of stateroom space on outgoing passenger ships and transports. Two-thirds of the space on all steamers of the French line has been reserved for military passengers and one-third is allotted to civilian travelers. The American and other armies will use the two-thirds

reserved and many home-going auxiliary workers will make the voyage by transport. One more difficulty has been removed from the path of the casual or other soldiers who may arrive at base ports minus service records...

YVONNE LAURANGE



This little girl and her brother, Larfus, were adopted by Company C, First Battalion, 20th Engineers...

NON-COMS ANNEX TWO LYRIC PRIZES IN FIELD OF 700

Continued from Page 1. When they put that song back down! They'll be there to meet us—there to greet us...

Getting Home Main Theme. General Stone's duty was written on the "When We Go Home" and it must be admitted that about half of the songs submitted...

Why in Heck Didn't They Hang a Cross de Duerre on Me? by Pvt. Benjamin F. Sherman, of the 26th Infantry. "The Doughboy's Song" by Osborn Marcus Curtis, Sr., of the Y.M.C.A.

Belgian Medals for 253 in A.E.F. 138 Officers and 115 Enlisted Men Decorated at G.H.Q.

Belgian military decorations have been conferred on 138 officers and 115 non-coms and privates of the A.E.F.

SNAPPY SALUTES ARE EXACTED ERE SALTING. Discipline, real Army discipline, is being instilled into the mind of every member of the A.E.F. who is waiting at Brest.

Members of the military police are required to present this card to any officer who does not carry the above instructions...

Members of the military police are required to present this card to any officer who does not carry the above instructions...

Members of the military police are required to present this card to any officer who does not carry the above instructions...

Members of the military police are required to present this card to any officer who does not carry the above instructions...

Members of the military police are required to present this card to any officer who does not carry the above instructions...

Members of the military police are required to present this card to any officer who does not carry the above instructions...

Members of the military police are required to present this card to any officer who does not carry the above instructions...

BEST LETTERS OF WAR ORPHANS NOW IN PRINTED FORM

Every Adoptor Will Receive Copy Telling of Love for A.E.F.

RAOUL LEGRAND OWNS UP

He Isn't an Orphan at All Now That Papa Is Back from German Prison

"From French Masses to Their American Godfathers" is the title of a booklet just published by the Department of Public Information of the American Red Cross in Paris.

The booklet contains a brief history of the adoption. The remainder of the booklet contains 50 of the best letters of appreciation written by the orphans to their godfathers and a list of the adoptors available at the time the material was compiled.

What the adoptions have meant to the fatherless youngsters, or the children of mistreated French soldiers, is told in simple gripping language in the letters of the orphans themselves.

Terrible Fake Exposed. Herewith is published one of the letters contained in the book. It was written to Company B, 10th Engineers (Forestry); Dear Godfathers:

"After 50 months, during which my poor father was reported missing after the terrible battle of St. Quentin on the 26th of August, I have just had the sweet surprise of learning that he is in France. And so, dear godfathers, as I do not wish to abuse your goodness, you will have so generously adopted your arms to protect me when I thought I was fatherless—I must tell you that he has come back.

"But what a condition he is in! He is weak and old; he has lost his hair and is almost blind. The poor man can do nothing but sob.

"For four long years he has been a prisoner without being ordered to send us any word from the front. He was held in occupied French territory, and was forced, like other captives, to repair the roads directly behind the German lines. In this way he was exposed to the French and English fire and was often in danger of being killed by his own brothers. He is so changed that I hardly recognize him, and it grieves me to see my poor father so weakened by suffering.

"Dear godfathers, I wish to let you know about this change in our condition caused by the arrival of my father. In this way, I have no further right to your assistance, and I don't want to be a dishonest little boy. I wish to thank you for your goodness and for the comfort you have given me, for, thanks to you, I have good shoes on my feet, and underwear and good clothes. Dear godfathers, once more thanks for all your kindness and please accept my utmost gratitude.

"Your little ward, "RAOUL LEGRAND."

THOUGH DEAD, LT. STONE'S WORK LIVES AFTER HIM

Although Lieut. John Stone, of the Air Service, was killed a month ago in an airplane accident at Issoudun, the influence of his work in the Air Service for the children of France will be felt for many years to come.

This week came a draft for 750 francs for the War Orphan's continuation fund, a further payment in the campaign established under Lieut. Stone's direction at the Air Service Production Center No. 2 at Issoudun, which resulted several months ago in the adoption of 60 French orphans.

This campaign was a part of the big S.O.S. contribution for the children of the invaded districts of France. The orphans to be adopted are just now being selected, and in memory of Lieut. Stone, one group of these children will be advised that they owe their good fortune partially to his efforts.

Capt. Isadore Levin, F.A., chairman of the committee in charge of the Staff Reading Room at Saumur Artillery School, sent in 24,46 francs to the continuation fund this week. This represented the committee's contribution and the balance on hand upon the closing of the reading room.

"A fitting" no other than a corporal in uniform.

TIFFANY & CO. 25 Rue de la Paix and Place de l'Opera PARIS LONDON, 221 Regent Street, W. NEW YORK, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street

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

LYONS GRAND NOUVEL HOTEL 11 Rue Grolée Favorite Stopping Place of American Officers Rooms from 6 to 30 francs

NICE THE WINTER PALACE—Highest Class—Special reduced rates for Officers: 25 francs room with running water, 30 francs room with private bath if occupied by two, including meals.

GRANDE MAISON de BLANC LONDON PARIS CANNES No Branch in New York GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT, HOSIERY, Ladies' Lingerie LOUVET BROS., Props. O. BOYER, Manager

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES JEWISH WELFARE BOARD U. S. Army and Navy Headquarters: 41 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris OFFICES and CLUB ROOMS are open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

PARIS TOURNAI BRUXELLES BORDEAUX 41 Blvd. Haussmann Corneille 96 Rue de la Liberte 26 Rue Chazuy 61 Court d'Alcece-Lorraine Rue du Garonneville ALL WELCOME

the S.O.S., sent 199.96 francs, together with a plaint for having been stationed in the wilds and "not getting in on this or any other good thing during my ten months of detached service." The corporal's ire was aroused because he didn't have an opportunity to adopt a "dark demure lady of fortune."

Post "L," Pennsylvania T.P.A., or Allentown, Pa., favored all its members with a money order for \$2.50 at Christmas. A major in the A.E.F., who was favored with one of these checks from the "Ten Pin Association" or whatever it is, wrote he could find no better use for the check than to place it in the Continuation Fund.

This week's donations follow: Anonymous, Camp Hospital No. 39, 45.30 Post de Tournai, Allentown, Pa., 199.96 A. F. Dool, 199.96

A. E. F. SHOP TALK Figures from the Finance Division of the A.M.C. at Washington show that from April 6, 1917, to the beginning of this year, \$1,777,331,695.70 had been paid to officers and enlisted men of the United States Army.

A new derick barge put into service at Bordeaux lifts 225-ton American naval guns from the docks to the decks of ships that will carry them back to the States. The barrels of the guns alone put a 95-ton weight on the large crane. The barge was built at Bordeaux and is probably the biggest in the A.E.F.

More than 300 newspapers in the United States raised \$334,547.49 for the "Our Boys in France Tobacco Fund" and other contributions increased the fund to \$389,555.22, according to the organization's report. The Providence Journal obtained \$57,021.19, the highest total for any one paper, and other totals were: Seattle Star, \$46,218.61; San Francisco Chronicle, \$39,029.83; Chicago Tribune, \$15,772.23; Elizabeth (N.J.) Daily Journal, \$15,275.68; Cleveland News, \$14,758.2; Oklahoma Times, \$11,084.87.

Five platform and railroad guns of huge caliber, equal in effect to 35 heavy pieces of the type demanded by the Allies from Germany under the Armistice, have just been handed over to the Americans at "Liber." There are three 17cm. long rifles, one 21cm. piece and one 24cm. gun.

Provisional development battalions are ordered in G.O. 28, G.H.Q. In the Armistice they are almost synonymous with "labor battalion." Provisional development battalions are units in which regular A.M.C. units will be used in the field of the A.E.F. It is back in the States, G.O. 28 says.

Before an officer who is responsible for the final accounts of an officers' mess is discharged or transferred to a demobilized unit, he will be required to submit a statement of the mess, which will be audited by an officer, preferably of the Regular Army, detailed for this purpose, says War Department Cablegram No. 164.

The Red Cross furnished the A.E.F. with a total of 294,583 splints with accessories, the entire amount used by the A.E.F. between December 1, 1917, and December 31, 1918. The splints were made in a factory run by the Red Cross at Dijon.

Lieut. H. W. Maynard, A.S., at Romorantin last week established a record for coping the loop by making 300 loops in 21 minutes. The best previous performance took 66 minutes. In his flight Lieut. Maynard made 318 loops in 67 minutes with a Sopwith-Camel plane, equipped with a 150-H.P. Monosoupape motor.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

ARMY JOBS SAFE IF WE WANT TO STAY

Re-enlisters May Keep Old Grade and Pick Out Branch of Service

Three ringing cheers! Our jobs in the army are safe. We can't be canned unless we want to. We can have three squares a day and shoes and clothes free and drag down pay from the Q.M. for the remainder of our lives.

At least that is the interpretation of W.D. Cablegram No. 164. The War Department has announced that all suitable enlisted men eligible for discharge who desire to remain in the service permanently will be permitted not only to do so, but will be allowed also to select the branch of service in which they wish to serve.

They will be assigned or attached in their present grades to the nearest appropriate unit of the 8th to the 20th Divisions, inclusive, or to the nearest appropriate unit of the Regular Army in the United States not included in these divisions, until such time as their re-enlistment is authorized by Congress. Men desiring to remain in the Cavalry will be reported to the Commanding General, Southern Department, for assignment.

The 8th to the 20th Divisions are units in the States which did not get to France on account of the armistice.

DAY'S EATS FOR DIVISION Here is one day's ration for one division in the Army of Occupation: 30,000 pounds of fresh meat; 24,000 pounds combination bread and flour; 3,000 pounds rice; fresh vegetables, 30,000 pounds; jam or substitutes (syrup, prunes, evaporated apples, peaches, raisins, dates), 5,000 pounds; syrup, 500 gallons; coffee, 2,500 pounds; sugar, 5,000 pounds; evaporated milk, 1,500 pounds; vinegar, 100 gallons (pickles may be substituted); salt, 1,000 pounds; butter, oil, lard, 750 pounds; tobacco (three parts smoking, one part chewing), 600 pounds; candy, 25,000 pounds monthly. In addition, 4,000 pounds of beans are issued four days out of ten.

Provisional development battalions are ordered in G.O. 28, G.H.Q. In the Armistice they are almost synonymous with "labor battalion." Provisional development battalions are units in which regular A.M.C. units will be used in the field of the A.E.F. It is back in the States, G.O. 28 says.

Before an officer who is responsible for the final accounts of an officers' mess is discharged or transferred to a demobilized unit, he will be required to submit a statement of the mess, which will be audited by an officer, preferably of the Regular Army, detailed for this purpose, says War Department Cablegram No. 164.

The Red Cross furnished the A.E.F. with a total of 294,583 splints with accessories, the entire amount used by the A.E.F. between December 1, 1917, and December 31, 1918. The splints were made in a factory run by the Red Cross at Dijon.

Lieut. H. W. Maynard, A.S., at Romorantin last week established a record for coping the loop by making 300 loops in 21 minutes. The best previous performance took 66 minutes. In his flight Lieut. Maynard made 318 loops in 67 minutes with a Sopwith-Camel plane, equipped with a 150-H.P. Monosoupape motor.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

MACDOUGAL & Co., 1 bis RUE AUBER (Opposite American Express Co.)

American Military Tailors UNIFORMS TO ORDER IN 48 HOURS

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

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

CONGOLEUM Gold Seal ART-RUGS

"That Seal Guarantees Congolem Quality"

When you get back to the good old U.S.A., don't fail to have the dealer in your home town show you the latest patterns.

Congolem is the famous American floor covering—beautiful, durable, waterproof and sanitary, yet low-priced.

It is not only made in the form of Art-Rugs, but also in Art-Carpets (3 yards wide) and Congolem (5 yards wide) for use over the entire floor.

It comes in a wide range of artistic designs suitable for any room where a low-priced covering is desired. Look for the Gold Seal when you buy.

The Congolem Company Department of the Bureau of Philadelphie San Francisco Chicago Boston

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and airplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

BACK HOME CITIES TO EXHIBIT SPOILS RETRIEVED BY A.E.F. Captured Guns Will Boost Sale of Fifth Liberty Loan Bonds

TOTAL STILL A MYSTERY First of Many Instalments of Material Taken from Enemy Soon to Leave for States

The iron spoils of Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne will soon be lining the streets and squares of Washington, "city of magnificent distances" and capital of the United States of America. Guns captured on the battlefield by American troops will also be put on show in public places in other American cities, according to present plans.

For the first instalment of captured enemy material on any scale is about to go to the States. Two hundred and fifty pieces of German artillery are being sent over to help put the next Liberty Loan across. Each one will carry somewhere about its grim bulk a history of itself— who made it, who used it, and who took it, and how. The 250 will include examples of heavy and light artillery of different calibers, anti-aircraft guns, mortars, bomb throwers and minenwerfers.

The showpieces will be followed eventually by the rest of the captured enemy material, for Uncle Sam intends to take it all home with him. Out of that which is classed as serviceable he is going to take a goodly lot of samples for engineering study and tests. From both serviceable and unserviceable he is going to select numerous pieces for historical value; and from all that is left he will adorn America's public places with laurels of victory.

Still an Unsolved Problem

How much stuff American troops took from the Germans is a question on which the Ordnance Department and the Salvage Service and several others are still working. If one took the figures of each division for the quantity of guns and material it has captured and added upon the old theory that the whole is equal to the sum of all its parts, he would have some very impressive figures. So far as the United States Government actually knows, however, there were in its depots in France the first part of this month the following captured ordnance: 14 pieces of heavy artillery, 217 pieces of light, five anti-aircraft guns, 24 bomb throwers and minenwerfers, 2,000 machine guns, 26,000 sabres, and 200,000 rifles. It is believed, however, that these figures will soon rise to something like 4,000 pieces of artillery, 5,000 machine guns, and nobody knows how many sabres and rifles.

The final figures, indeed, depend upon just how far the Ordnance Department can get the different regiments to disgorge. There is a decided tendency on the regiments' part to want to do their own thing and to keep their own things. There is much the same spirit as the two doughboys who are now proudly carrying around in their pockets each a half of the battle flag of their regiment of the Imperial Prussian Guard.

Under Armistice Terms

The Ordnance Department will probably never get all the captured enemy guns and material, although, in some way or another, most of them will reach America. The Ordnance Department will, however, get quite a nice little bit of material from the Germans under the armistice terms. Under those terms the Allies were to receive from Germany 5,000 large guns, 30,000 machine guns and 5,000 mine throwers. The United States is to get about 25 per cent of this, all of which will be serviceable.

To date the Germans have turned over to the A.E.F. in accordance with the armistice, 152 pieces of artillery, only one of which has been definitely accepted, 72 of which have been conditionally accepted, and 20 of which have been definitely rejected. The majority of guns rejected were old models or lacked accessory parts. The guns conditionally accepted in most cases lacked some necessary part which it is expected will be forthcoming.

There are tremendous quantities of German ammunition in our hands. Every bit of this, except a small amount for each type of gun, is being exploded or now in the battlefield areas. Gas shells are being disposed of in two ways—either dumped into the sea or else exploded little by little with very much larger quantities of other ammunition. Hundreds of thousands of hand grenades are being destroyed.

The general policy of the Ordnance Department over here will be to classify all captured enemy material as either serviceable or unserviceable. Included in serviceable will be all that which can be readily repaired for service. No repairs of this kind, except those actually necessary to hold the guns together, will be made on this side, however.

Rest to Be Shown as Trophies

Material will be taken from the serviceable class for engineering study and tests and from both classes for historical purposes. It is considered that a piece is valuable for historical purposes by reason of its "oddy, special circumstances of capture, or value as showing chronological sequence and development." All pieces not selected for these purposes will be used as trophies.

All the pieces selected for engineering study and tests will go either to Washington or to one of the proving grounds. Trophies will be sent to Rock Island and tanks will be returned by the Tank Corps. All historical material will go to Washington or to one of the many arsenals throughout the country.

Every machine gun and serviceable rifle will go to the States, as will all trench mortars and all special fire control apparatus. For every serviceable gun will be sent a small amount of ammunition. All serviceable German equipment, and this includes 900 different kinds of field equipment, will be sent across.

There will be no type of gun, ammunition or equipment unknown to the American Ordnance Department when the collection is finished. Besides all captured and armistice material to choose from, the A.E.F. is getting samples from all of the German arsenals and depots. Ordnance officers now operating with the Army of Occupation are carefully selecting and classifying all of this material.

FREE CREAM AT NEUWIED

Ice cream and cake and pie... had for the more lining up these days if one is on leave in Neuwied on the Rhine. The center for the Third Corps. The A.E.F. is making these things in wholesale quantities right in the city. It is a city, for it has 25,000 inhabitants, according to the latest census. Three hundred quarts of cream are manufactured daily, and the capacity is soon to be increased. The army has also taken over a German bakery shop which makes bread and cakes that are served with the cream, which is distributed free every evening at the Recreation Center building.

150,000 ENROLL IN A.E.F. POST SCHOOLS

Continued from Page 1 the early signing of the armistice in a shortage of textbooks. These were being printed in the States in large numbers when the fighting ended, however, and are arriving in France in increasing quantities.

Early last fall, when the commission wished to place an order for textbooks, it found that there were not 150,000 worth of textbooks on the market, the War Industries Board having stopped their publication. The commission succeeded in having the board lift the ban on the manufacture of paper pulp and white paper, and the printing of the textbooks, and placed an initial order through the Y.M.C.A. for \$2,000,000 worth of books for the A.E.F. This order is being filled in regular lots.

The Army Educational Commission, which acts in an advisory capacity to G-5, General Staff, has a personnel of almost 300 men. Its central body consists of three American educators, Dr. John Erskine, of Columbia university, chairman; Dr. Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of public instruction, Ohio; and Dr. L. B. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College. These men were selected late last summer as exceptionally well qualified to direct the educational work in the A.E.F., as contemplated in the report of Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale university, who made a study of the educational possibilities in the Army last winter.

Work in Districts

Various departments have been established by the commission. Each is headed by specially chosen educators. In different parts of France the commission has representatives whose duty it is to supervise and coordinate the educational work in their respective districts. There are approximately 150 of these representatives, many of whom were school superintendents or teachers in the States.

The commission is charged with mapping out educational programs for the approval of the Army, outlining courses, selecting texts, preparing syllabi and generally acting in an advisory capacity to G.H.Q. Helig. Gen. Robert L. Rees, who had charge of militarizing the colleges and universities of the United States last year, has come to France to forward the work of organizing educational activities in the A.E.F.

The members of the Army Educational Commission and personnel were brought to France at the expense of the Y.M.C.A., which is providing funds for their maintenance, furnishing living allowances, office quarters, supplies and the like. The Army, however, is responsible for the organization of the post and other schools. Field representatives of the commission give assistance and advice to Army school instructors and otherwise aid in the general plan.

13,350 STUDENTS IN THIRD ARMY SCHOOL; 960 TEACHERS

With a matriculation of 13,350, and more coming, and a faculty of 960 officers and enlisted men, the Third Army school has shed its pin feathers and leaped swiftly to the fore as America's biggest university. The school is now in its tenth year of the Army of Occupation is going to school, with the percentage rising to 17 in the Coblenz area.

The Yanks along the Rhine are taking full advantage of Training Memorandum No. 7, which provides that each afternoon shall be devoted to athletics or school, and a great majority are foregoing football, baseball and basketball to fit themselves for better jobs than they had before Uncle Sam called them for overseas duty.

Under G.O. 23, G.H.Q., issued February 11, and providing for vocational training, centers will be established in the various divisions of the Third Army, where men wishing vocational subjects may be quartered and where they can attend school daily.

One of these is likely to be established in the region of Trier, Saarburg and Saarburg. In the 89th and 90th division areas, where already there are German agricultural schools which have been utilized by Yanks from those divisions, which are made up of men from agricultural States.

A.E.F. AMUSEMENTS

The soldiers who gave the show called "Oh, Out!" at Chaumont may not quite be able to see the old billboard boast about playing before the "crowned heads of Europe," but they can come pretty near it, for in the large audience of privates and others who attended a recent performance at G.H.Q., the Prince of Wales and General Pershing were noticed among those present. The climax of the show, which was received with vociferous applause, revealed the New York skyline and soldier-laden ships steaming up the bay.

Just why the mummies of the 35th Division should call themselves the Mo-Kans is not clear until you remember that that division was composed largely of troops from Missouri and Kansas.

The 134th Field Artillery has a great show called "The Buckeye Entertainers." Strangely enough, they don't say so themselves. The show reaches this office from the 112th Infantry.

The 319th Engineers at Pontasson have just completed their theater there—a fine auditorium seating 1,400 men. Reading and writing rooms form part of the building.

"Gazook's Charge" is one of the most violent musical numbers with which the Headquarters Entertainment of the 6th Division is enlightening Luxembourg these February nights.

This number is descriptive of the famous general's historic charge, the music portraying the successive stages of the operation. In the beginning can be heard the rumble and rattle of moving ammunition, the tramp of many feet, the creaks and squeaks and whines of big tanks moving up into position. Then comes the momentary lull before the battle and, voila! the bombardment starts, increasing steadily in intensity until the rear of the barrage begins and the troops go over the top.

Above the noise and confusion can be heard the shouts of the gallant general, leading in person his brave men. And suddenly his shouting ceases. He has fallen, wounded! But the battle continues while he refuses all and stubbornly evinces himself to the rear. Gradually the firing ceases until there are only occasional pops from one lone battery. And then silence ensues.

It takes figures to show at what rate the show business is developing in the A.E.F. During the month of January at Aix-les-Bains, the big Casino housed 96 entertainments, 96 movie shows, 62 orchestra concerts, 42 lectures, 21 band concerts, 29 vaudeville performances, 62 dances and 5 stunt programs.

Sounds of loud and prolonged applause coming from the auditorium, the 119 soldiers' show already in view there, with Dorothy Donnelly very much on the job in Coblenz getting ready an all-star production, with all the stars soldiers. The show must be a strain on the versatility of this celebrated graduate from the old Murray Hill Stock in New York, because the play on which she and her G.D. mummies are at work is a rip-roaring farce and she is best known in the States as the exceedingly somber lady who went one gallon of tears at each performance of "Madame X."

CIRCULATION NOTICE

THE STARS AND STRIPES is sold at wholesale rates in bulk to units of the A.E.F. by the field agents of the paper located at each Army postoffice. In the Third Army area, branch offices of the paper are located at Trier and Coblenz, where papers may be purchased in bulk. In the Le Mans area, a branch office is located at A.P.O. 762.

The Y.M.C.A. is retelling THE STARS AND STRIPES through its entire organization, in all huts and canteens. Secretaries not now receiving THE STARS AND STRIPES should advise their Headquarters, Paris, or get in touch with the field agent of the paper at the nearest Army postoffice.

SENIORITY RIGHTS FOR RAILROADERS

General Principle Laid Down Applies to Men Now in Army

Railroad men in the A.E.F. will have their seniority rights restored and will be given preference in re-employment by the railroads of the United States, according to cable information received at General Headquarters. The statement of the Director General of Railroads is an assurance to railroad men in the service that they will be able to go back to their old work when they are discharged.

The majority of railroads under Federal control have already made announcements with respect to the preservation of seniority rights for employees who have entered the military service of the Army, and have indicated their policy as practicable, preference in re-employment or reinstatement would be given to soldiers and sailors when mustered out of the service.

If Physically Qualified (1) In order that, as near as practicable, there shall be a uniform treatment of this matter, the following general principles will govern: (a) In the case of an employee having established seniority rights, so far as practicable, and where the employee is physically qualified, he will be restored to such seniority rights.

(2) Upon railroads where the assurances given on this subject have been more specific than the provisions of paragraph 1 hereof, such assurances shall be observed.

A dinner in honor of Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the Third Army, was given at Cologne Saturday by Col. David H. Hiddle, American liaison officer with the Second British Army.

Other American officers present were: Maj.-Gen. C. H. Muir, Fourth Corps; W. G. Fann, Seventh Corps; R. J. Howze, 3rd Division; L. A. Lejeune, 2nd Division; Brig.-Gen. Frank Parker, 1st Brigade, and Capt. William McKee Dunn, 18th Field Artillery.

Spaulding & Co. Jewellers Diamonds-Watches 23 Rue de la Paix, Paris Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

WILSON THE SMALLEST but SMARTEST UMBRELLA SHOP IN PARIS 8 RUE DUPHOT Sticks and Riding Whips

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS BESSON & CO., Ltd. 198 Euston Rd., London, Eng.

ARROW SERVICE COLLARS and SHIRTS

ROGERS PEET COMPANY Broadway at 13th St. Four at 34th St. Broadway Corners Fifth Ave. at Warren at 41st St. NEW YORK CITY

Harley Oil Can THREE-IN-ONE OIL LUBRICATES, POLISHES AND PROTECTS. Cleans, Lubricates, Polishes and Protects. Cleans, Lubricates, Polishes and Protects.

This is the Handy Oil Can Good old reliable 3-in-One, which you've been buying in bottles for 20 years, is now also put up in the Handy Oil Can, containing 3 ounces, priced 25c.

3-in-One is The Universal Oil. Lubricates, cleans, polishes and prevents rust. Right for everything that needs a good pure oil. Buy 3-in-One in the new Handy Oil Can. Convenient. Slips into the pocket, the auto repair kit, the tool box.

For sale at all Post Exchanges, Ship Stores and everywhere in the good old U.S.A. 50c, 25c, 15c bottles, also 25c Handy Oil Can.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO. Broadway, N. Y.

DIVISION MARKINGS BARRED IN STATES

War Department's Order Follows Unlawful Riot of Color

While Congress is considering a bill that would forbid soldiers to wear any service stripes, the War Department has issued an order requiring all returned officers and men of the A.E.F. to remove their divisional shoulder insignia the moment the division is demobilized in the United States.

The order provides furthermore that officers and men arriving at American ports apart from their divisions must remove their shoulder insignia on landing. It also specifies that officers and men who are separated from divisions in the United States before the divisions are demobilized must take off the shoulder insignia at the time they are detached.

The order followed complaints that scores of unauthorized, gaudy shoulder patches were being put on by soldiers after arriving from overseas and that it was impossible for military authorities to determine in individual cases whether the insignia worn was authorized or that, if authorized, the wearer was entitled to display it.

YANKS INSIDE GERMANY Eighty American officers and 500 enlisted men took charge of posts in the interior of Germany this week. They are numbered 29 detachments of four officers and 25 men each; they are taking over the food administration of Russian prisoners of war camps. Each detachment has one medical officer who will control sanitary conditions.

The sending of the American expedition followed an agreement between the Allies by which Great Britain and the United States are to administer certain affairs of Russian prison camps, England and the United States will each control 20 camps.

JOCKEY CLUB 104, Rue de Richelieu, PARIS CIVILIAN AND MILITARY TAILORS American new Officers regulations garments in 4 days.

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

By Prof. B. Schreiner SCALE 1:500,000 PRICE \$50.00 NOW ON SALE. The Most Useful MAP OF FRANCE

A new and up to date edition, printed in ten colors, showing each department separately, including the territory occupied by the Allies since the Armistice, and the lines of occupation, with the distances in kilometers.

On Paper - - - Price, 10 Frs. For this and for every other Geographical Publication APPLY TO THE Societe Editrice Geographique 54 Rue Lafayette, PARIS

For Rheumatism Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN Penetrates without rubbing

Our hands are up! We simply can't tell whether our unusual range of sizes is the cause or the effect of our big underwear business. What's it matter, anyhow!

No. 923 is our own idea. A union suit with a raglan shoulder that follows the natural lines of the shoulder and neck.

Everything men and boys wear.

is the big little thing to keep you refreshed.

It allays thirst and gives your sweet-tooth a treat.

It helps appetite and digestion and keeps teeth clean.

The Flavor Lasts!

At Canteens, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other stores.

AMERICAN BARBER SHOP

5 Edouard VII Street Opposite Y.M.C.A. Information Bureau American Chairs Shoe Shine Best Service - Most Reasonable Prices

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN PARIS SHOULD VISIT BARCLAY'S FOR UNIFORMS

TELEPHONE Central 96-16 Central 96-34 TELEGRAPH ADDRESS ARCPD All Divisional Insignia

GOOD YEAR

This Office has been opened for the use of all men who left our employ to go into service. Whatever we can do anything for you or not, be sure to call or send your address to THE GOODYEAR INFORMATION BUREAU, MAJOR, O. U.S.A. AKRON FACTORIES: 17 Rue Saint-Florentin, PARIS (near Place de la Concorde).

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

Lowmeyer's Chocolates

Atta-boy!

Oh, Matey!

WRIGLEYS

is the big little thing to keep you refreshed.

It allays thirst and gives your sweet-tooth a treat.

It helps appetite and digestion and keeps teeth clean.

The Flavor Lasts!

At Canteens, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other stores.

AMERICAN BARBER SHOP 5 Edouard VII Street Opposite Y.M.C.A. Information Bureau American Chairs Shoe Shine Best Service - Most Reasonable Prices

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN PARIS SHOULD VISIT BARCLAY'S FOR UNIFORMS TELEPHONE Central 96-16 Central 96-34 TELEGRAPH ADDRESS ARCPD All Divisional Insignia

GOOD YEAR This Office has been opened for the use of all men who left our employ to go into service. Whatever we can do anything for you or not, be sure to call or send your address to THE GOODYEAR INFORMATION BUREAU, MAJOR, O. U.S.A. AKRON FACTORIES: 17 Rue Saint-Florentin, PARIS (near Place de la Concorde).

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

JOCKEY CLUB 104, Rue de Richelieu, PARIS CIVILIAN AND MILITARY TAILORS American new Officers regulations garments in 4 days.

REMEMBRANCES OF WAR THE WESTERN THEATER OF THE EUROPEAN WAR The clearest detailed map in one sheet with colored lines showing the German invasion, the Historical Line where the Armistice was signed, and also the Allied Line of Occupation. By Prof. B. Schreiner SCALE 1:500,000 PRICE \$50.00 NOW ON SALE. The Most Useful MAP OF FRANCE

For Rheumatism Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN Penetrates without rubbing

Our hands are up! We simply can't tell whether our unusual range of sizes is the cause or the effect of our big underwear business. What's it matter, anyhow!

No. 923 is our own idea. A union suit with a raglan shoulder that follows the natural lines of the shoulder and neck.

Everything men and boys wear.

is the big little thing to keep you refreshed.

It allays thirst and gives your sweet-tooth a treat.

It helps appetite and digestion and keeps teeth clean.

The Flavor Lasts!

At Canteens, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other stores.

WRIGLEYS

is the big little thing to keep you refreshed.

It allays thirst and gives your sweet-tooth a treat.

It helps appetite and digestion and keeps teeth clean.

The Flavor Lasts!

At Canteens, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other stores.

WRIGLEYS

is the big little thing to keep you refreshed.

It allays thirst and gives your sweet-tooth a treat.

It helps appetite and digestion and keeps teeth clean.

The Flavor Lasts!

At Canteens, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other stores.

The Stars and Stripes

The official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces; authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F. Written, edited and published every week by and for the soldiers of the A.E.F. Entered as second class matter at United States Army Post Office, Paris, France. Advertising Director for the United States and Canada: A. W. Erickson, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Fifty centimes a copy. No subscriptions taken. Advertising rates on application. Circulation, issue of February 14, 445,062. THE STARS AND STRIPES, G2, A.E.F., 32 Rue Taitbout, Paris, France. Telephone, Gutenberg 12.95.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1919.

FEBRUARY 22, 1919

This year's anniversary of the birth of George Washington sees a goodly portion of the American Army keeping watch and ward over the land of a vanquished foe, the most cruel and unscrupulous foe that Americans have ever been called upon to face. It sees another goodly portion of the American Army at rest or manuevers in the fair land of France, waiting its return to the United States. The prospect would have pleased George Washington, trouncer of Hessians, lover of France and France's fighting men, and the first Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. But it is not George Washington the soldier, great soldier though he was, who should most occupy the minds of the A.E.F. on this, his approaching anniversary. It is George Washington the ex-soldier; George Washington the good citizen, who when war was done quietly betook himself to his plantation on the banks of the Potomac and strove valiantly in peace as in war to make his country great; George Washington the public-spirited, who, even against his will, lent his aid in the formation of the Constitution, and took office under the United States as its first President. "First in war," let it not be forgotten that he was also "first in peace"—first in whatever path of public duty lay before him to tread. George Washington, ex-soldier, did not seek to live upon his laurels. He pitched in and helped in the formation of the new republic that was to be, sacrificing ease, and comfort, and financial reward. That is why the third of his great titles is "first in the hearts of his countrymen." That is why his example is worth following by every American soldier honorably discharged from service.

MARKED MEN

From overseas come the echoes of bitter controversy. The multitudinous ears of the A.E.F., strained to catch the sounds of "Welcome home" and the chorus of "Well done," have been assailed instead by the discordant notes of violent combat. Is the Constitution threatened with annulment? No. A general strike ordered? Not at all. Civil war declared? Not yet. No, the question that is rending the otherwise fairly United States is simply this: Shall the home-staying soldiers be distinguished from the members of the A.E.F. by wearing a silver chevron instead of a gold?

Out of all the hubbub and from all the welter of letters to the editor printed by the ton back home there emerges, clear and challenging, this argument: "The question as to whether a soldier stayed at home or sailed to France was not for him to decide. For those of us who stayed behind it was a deep and bitter disappointment. Why rub it in by compelling us to wear the badge of our regret?"

To which the A.E.F. might reply that if it was no disgrace to have served as a soldier at home (which it certainly was not), then why should the insignia of such service make the wearer blush? But now comes the news that the House, Committee on Military Affairs has ingeniously solved the whole imbroglio by reporting to Congress a bill which abolishes all chevrons, whether gold or silver—news which, it must be admitted, is being received throughout the A.E.F. with a somewhat contemptuous exasperation, saved from ill-humor by the sweetening of laughter.

For, after all, the men of the A.E.F. are, by the experiences they have had, marked men for all time. They will not need chevrons to be recognizable. Those who could not get here are incalebly poorer in all those memories which go to make a life rich. The "greatest show on earth" came to their town and they did not see it. They drew a blank in the biggest game mankind ever played. We had the luck.

VERDUN

We are going to take Verdun, the greatest fortress of France. Then it will be peace. There is going to be a struggle the like of which the world has never seen.

In war there can be but one decision, but there may be a whole multitude of decisive battles—battles which, had they gone otherwise than they did, would have meant victory or defeat. It was in this sense that the first battle of the Marne was decisive—because, had France lost it, Germany would have won the war. The counter-offensive that began July 18, 1918, giving the Allies an initiative that they have not yet relinquished, was decisive in a positive sense, for Germany did lose it in all its manifold co-ordinated phases—in Belgium, on and beyond the Somme, on the Oise, on the Aisne, in the Argonne—and Germany thereby lost the war.

The battle of Verdun was decisive because if France had lost it she would have lost the war. The last great authoritative account of Verdun—to be written perhaps a dozen, perhaps a thousand, years hence—may or may not relate that the battle, announced at 4 o'clock on the morning of February 21, 1916, by the explosion of a heavy shell within the city itself, was initiated solely in order to forestall a hypothetical Allied offensive (which materialized none the less in July on the Somme), and that the region of Verdun was selected for purely tactical reasons.

That account will state, however, that Verdun actually did develop into a battle

between France and Germany; that the contending forces in all that welter of snow and mud and blood were more than armed hosts in the death grapple—they were the souls of a free republic and of a militarized despotism.

Verdun came to mean that in less than a week. And in just two days over that week—on February 29, 1916—the supreme embodiment of one of those two kinds of soul, after parading hither and yon with great words in the back areas, after announcing his intention of conferring the field marshal's baton on his son within the soon to be attained stronghold itself, was on his way back to Berlin.

"Tactical success partial, battle lost," wrote a terse German critic in the early days of March. Had it not been so, instead of helping celebrate today the third anniversary of the battle of Verdun, the A.E.F., not an expeditionary force, but an army fighting for its country's salvation on its country's own soil, might be battling desperately at this very moment to save New York on the last natural line of defense from the northeast, a low cluster of hills in southwestern Connecticut with whose name not a thousandth of the A.E.F. is familiar. Who, for the matter of that, three years ago today, had ever heard of the Cote du Poivre, Douaumont, or Le Mort Homme?

IN BLACK AND WHITE

Standing among the dignitaries of the foreign offices, the sovereigns of States, the members of cabinets, the diplomatists and the writers who heard President Wilson read the draft of the League of Nations last Friday were some men in khaki whose "rank and title" in the registration book reads simply, "Private, U.S.A."—some of the men whose presence in France during the months just past made possible the League of Nations.

They heard the President say that the plan was made for the "men who go to bed tired at night and wake up without hope"; they heard the words of the covenant itself that is proposed to end all wars spoken clearly and emphatically by their Commander-in-Chief, and they saw the printed copies in the hands of the delegates. They knew then that the thing that their comrades had fought and died for through a winter and around the seasons until one November morning was real—it was there on paper for all the world to read.

There was little ceremony, there was no debate, there was nothing to show of the days of earnest discussion, of claim and counter-claim, of doubt and faith and the power that drove out the doubt and downed the opposition. The draft was read and explained, and that was all.

It is not yet accepted. It was not even submitted without reservation on the part of some members of the commission that helped to draw it up. But it is there, surely "a living thing," as the President himself called it, with as fair a chance for success among the United States of Civilization as had the Constitution of the United States of America when it came before the sceptic and fearful councillors, the doubters and cynics in the legislatures of the original States, who very likely sneered at the "idealistic document," far too impractical to be worthy of their support.

The privates who heard the draft of the covenant of the League of Nations believe that their comrades did not die in vain.

2 + 2 = ?

Along with Adam and a few other people who, because of apples and other things, didn't do all by posterity that they might have, may be classed the man who invented arithmetic. The discovery of the stupendous, but doubtful, fact that two and two makes four started something which isn't finished yet.

This paper recently printed the insignia and skeleton histories of the divisions of the A.E.F. in which was included the number of prisoners captured by each. Prompted more by a natural inquisitiveness than by a postcard from a private to the effect that "if the K.P.'s of his company hadn't captured more prisoners than his whole division was credited with" he would eat his overseas cap fried (and a few dozen other like communications), we struck a total of the prisoners attributed to all the divisions. The total was 62,315.

The joke is that all the prisoners the A.E.F. can scrape up for roll call and computation is 49,000-odd, with the information that a few hundred more, turned over to the French at the front, will be returned.

It isn't quite clear whom this is on, but, before we set 'em up for a round, it may be stated that the divisional totals printed came from the staffs of the divisions themselves and that the most reasonable explanation advanced is that prisoners were given from one outfit to another in battle, sometimes to a unit of another army, and that some of the Boche were counted twice. Anyhow, it's an average.

FEET

There is no truth in the report from America that men's shoe stores will in future carry no sizes under 9 1/2 C. In fact, there has been no such report. But it would be easy to start one, just the same.

The bitter truth is, as 100 per cent of the Army must know, that squads eating and resting, coupled with long hikes to the front, and long hikes back, and long hikes somewhere else, and standing guard, and standing K.P. (with no discarded tomato cases available), and standing in chow line, and standing in dish-wash line, and otherwise disrupting one's self erect, tend—if one may have recourse to an ancient quip—to broaden the understanding. The broadening process is aided and abetted by the so-called trench shoe, which has survived the trenches, and which is certainly not light and probably not fantastic.

So, when our grandchildren ask even the least of us what we did in the Great War, we can say, almost to a man, "I went with G.I.'s and came out with 8D's." And we can add, in all solemnity and truth, "Feet won the war."

The Army's Poets

SERVICE CHEVRONS

You can strip him of his chevrons, You can take his stripes away, And the badge of his division, Which produces your dismay; You can make him scrap his medals, But, no matter how you try, You can never, never legislate That glitter from his eye. He has seen a summer day That you have never dreamed; He has seen flesh turn to clay, While affronted Heaven screamed; He has seen the shattered trench, He has seen the twisted wire, He has seen strong, living men Charred and black in molten fire; He has seen beneath his feet Fish of comrades turn to clay; As you never could have dreamed He has seen a summer day.

You can ban the golden arrow That is stitched on his right sleeve, And "eradicate distinction" With a simple by your leave, Promulgate your resolutions, Hurl the ink until you die, But you can't espionage his memory Nor the glitter from his eye.

He has seen an autumn night That you could never bear, With hell's flare his only light, Pointing out hell's angel there; He has known a single hour, When cold steel, red hail and gas Ceased and left a holy calm Such as come when angels pass; He has seen his comrades stand, Half-transfigured in release, Knighted, spurred and panopied By their liege, the Prince of Peace.

THE OTHER SIDE

Darling, here's your hero bold: Silver stripes instead of gold Shine upon my sleeve today, 'Cause I couldn't sail away.

But, my darling, don't you beat, No one thinks you had cold feet; You had to do as you were told— Silver stripes instead of gold.

RECOMPENSE

I may not see again the sunshine falling, June eventide, athwart a cottage door Where mocking birds, in ardent enthralling, Their golden floods of melody outpour; Where roses red, thrilling with pure rapture, Climb upward with their wondrous scent and bloom, Sheddng their fragrant petals as they capture Their paradise—the casement of her room.

And as I skulk in dark and sodden trenches, Befouled with mud and slime and clotting blood, My soul is stifled with the awful stenches That surge upon me in a stinking flood; Before me, grisly heaps of dead and dying, Rising fast, blot out the smiling sky, And all at once my tortured soul is crying, "Why?—in fevered, mad rebellion—'why?'"

And then it seems that God, in wondrous fashion, Fathoms the depth of human agony, And gently stills the spirit's fiery passion, Revealing what the recompense shall be.

The little cottage by the maples shaded, Where roses red up by her casement steal, Shall never have its sanctity invaded— Rose petals ground beneath the Prussian heel! She shall not see the hostile hordes assailing, Nor shudder from their butchery, nor—worse, Shriek to the savage Huns prayers unavailing, Who answer with a laugh, a shot, a curse.

She shall not see the last, red-glowing ember, The fiery sparks from blackened ruins pour, And, gazing at the awful scene, remember Nay, whose purple clung above the cottage door; Shall not at midnight start from troubled rest, In terror shriek at one, who, swiftly creeping, Leaves her at dawn with bleeding, sword-slashed breast.

I may not see again the sunshine falling, June eventide, athwart a cottage door— But mocking birds, in ardent enthralling, Shall golden floods of melody outpour; And roses red, each June, in wildest rapture, Shall bring to her their fragrance and their bloom.

Though I may never see them as they capture Their paradise—the casement of her room, Pvt. JAMES R. ELDREDGE.

BUDDIES O' MINE

You were right, Mister William T. Sherman, When you uttered that message divine, For only today I have laid them away— Those two little buddies of mine.

We had crossed in a transport from Gotham To the land that the papers call France, We had buddied together in any old weather, Together we'd taken our chance.

And many a time in our hiking When I was unable to crawl, They carried the pack that was stung on my back— With never a kink at all.

Rugged, they were, tough and sturdy— Though maybe they never would shine In a high-brow café on the rue du Broadway, They were genuine buddies of mine.

And now that their duty is finished The thought that is left to console Is: though they were rough, they were made of real stuff, And each of them harbored a sole.

So thus, when the snow fell this morning And keen as a whip was the air, My buddies checked in—to a fat sergeant's grin, Who issued me then a new pair.

EXPIATION

Time was, O Lord, I feared to die, The joyous days, so free from care, Kept my base thoughts from mounting high Above the earth that seemed so fair.

But now my life I humbly lay In expiation at Thy feet In this most holy and true way Thy mercy, Lord, when we shall meet.

MY SWEETHEART

I left her one day and hurried away To answer Democracy's call; A tear dimmed her eyes as I kissed her goodbye, And she swore she loved me above all.

This sweetheart of mine, a vision divine, Was the fairest that heaven could send; And though I did grieve, she made me believe, She'd be faithful to me to the end.

Does she dance with joy when some other boy Says, "Dearie, let's go to a show?" Does she jump with glee and say "Come sit near me?"

On the sofa that I used to know? Don't think that I fear, when she's so sincere; She is, for she vowed she would be. Does she go out with the boys in the night? She does; you can take it from me!

ROOSEVELT

(January 8, 1919.) Firm of conviction, Mighty and strong, Warrior of Freedom, Foe of the wrong; Rest with thy laurels Won in the fight; Great is the victory, When right is might! Farwell, great statesman, Sweet be thy rest Under the banner, Victory has blessed; Fame was thy portion, But in God's hand, You stood foursquare, as America's man!

C. R. TRAYNES, Cpl., Hqs. Det., 17th Engrs. (Ry.).

THE FIRST YANK



Washington's Birthday, 1778

CAN'T BE HUMAN

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES.— Most all the grumbling that goes on in our company about the chow, about going home, about the Top Kicker, or about the million and one other things that we can give vent to, the inexhaustible store of ticks that we have laid up, there is still one member of the company who has never said a word in regard to these troubles, and so far as I know he has never let such things as hating the Terrible Top enter his mind, even in a secret.

Although this member has been with the company for about seven months, he claims two service stripes. He doesn't fuss about them, but when spoken to on such matters he simply looks you straight in the eye and would have you to understand that he saw real front line service before the majority of Field Hospital No. 7 ever did. Of course, he can't prove this, as his service record has never been forwarded to the company, and probably never will be and there is some doubt as to his ever having been sworn into the service at all.

Anyway, we will let that part of it drop, for he has seen some real service since being with our company and we'll all have to agree that he is there with the goods when it comes to being a good skate. And say, you just ought to see him pass up these loot on the street without saluting. A few of the boys have seen him pass up a general once, and any number of colonels, majors and captains, and the best of it all is that he gets by with this stuff of his.

He joined our company while in the second battle of the Marne, went through the whole offensive without a scratch, helped to wipe out the St. Mihiel salient, and took a hand in the Argonne offensive, and during this whole time he never had a new issue of clothing or equipment. Most extraordinary thing, considering the amount of clothing some of our company did away with during that period of time.

Well, to prove that we are fighting the hardest part of the war right here on the Rhine, this faithful, brave and well behaved soldier has been known to let out one howl, and this was at the bugler that always blows reveille about an hour too early for the whole company. The fact is, he would never have registered this howl at all, but he was just voicing his sentiments of the whole company and he felt justified when he did it.

Oh, yes, we can't ever forget to tell you his name. It is "Flago, Cammie"; serial number, 000,000; Mason, Co. 2-P.F. 7, Med. Depot. He swears by all that is good and holy that none of those cheap, yellow-livered curs back in the States will ever be allowed to associate with him if they can't show service stripes and cooties instead of the ordinary run of common dog lies.

As to Cammie's never receiving a scratch while in action, there is room for discussion. THE GREAT DRAKE, Field Hospital No. 7.

DIPLOMAS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES.— While we were outwitting the Hun we were also getting a speedy education in subjects that no college class room offers—a knowledge of the relative value of things and a background, bright and pure, and new ideas. I might say it is somewhat similar to the perspective one gets in studying history. We were being taught some grand lessons, developing a wonderful sense of the proportion of things. We learned the unimportance of trivial disputes and the emptiness of petty desires.

The theater of operations of going through hell was to us a school of experience. The courses offered were unusually interesting. We took as many as we saw fit, showing no regard for grades. When we got a Hun or two we were given credit for a perfect recitation for the day. Classes ran day and night; sometimes one period lasted 24 hours and 25 hours on Sundays and holidays.

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

FROM THE STARS AND STRIPES OF FEBRUARY 22, 1918.

FRESH FROM TRENCHES TO DELIGHTS OF AIX—First American Permittances Given Rousing Welcome on Arrival in Flanders Savory Watering Places—Mayor Extends Greetings for townfolk—Colored Band Leads Troops Through Streets—Seventy Hotels Ready to House Thousands Who Will Soon Flock to Resort.

TUSCANIA LOSS IS STERLING TEST OF NATION'S MIND—News of Transport's Sinking Taken Quietly and Rejoiced—Weather Turns Pro-Ally—Freight Trains Again in Motion and Congestion of Seaports is Greatly Reduced—Labor Looks to Government—Mediation Commission Wins Favor by Impartial Handling of Vesting Problems.

MORE TIME GIVEN ON WAR RISK PLAN—Congress Makes April 12 Final Date for Taking Out Protection.

MADE IN FRANCE BY THE U.S. ARMY—Articles Difficult to Ship Are Milled in Overseas Shops.

checks from home were never given a thought. The school of experience did not encourage athletics; we had no teams, so winning Saturday's game and making a rep for ourselves or the big parties at the end of the season, did not worry us.

Some of the brightest and best fellows in the school never finished their freshman year, but they got their diplomas, real diplomas they were, made of material far more precious than sheepskin covered with gold. These were the Honor students. We had a wonderful class day on November 11. Commencement exercises will be held the day the Peace Treaty is signed.

HAVELOCK E. PHILLIPS, Pvt., Base Hospital No. 21.

SPELLERS, CENTER!

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES.— In order to insert a little novelty into the competition which is going on between different individuals, divisions, etc., in the A.E.F., I wish to issue a challenge to any individual in the A.E.F. from the Chief of Staff down to the lowest buck to meet me in a spelling contest at any time and place suitable to both parties, the only rules governing the contest to be that each party shall be given no less than one thousand and no more than ten thousand words to be chosen by a committee of three disinterested parties.

Webster's Dictionary shall be the final authority in case of dispute, the party misspelling the fewest number of words to be declared winner of the contest.

I also wish to issue a challenge to any man or men in the A.E.F. to meet me in a reading contest, the material to be read being any piece of English prose, and that participant being declared winner who reads with the best expression. The piece of prose read shall be chosen by a committee of three disinterested parties, from any source whatever, and shall be of such length as to consume a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 45 minutes, figuring on a basis of 150 words to the minute.

HAROLD A. MACCALLUM, Pvt., 310th Field Hospital.

WHY CELEBRATE?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES.— A little suggestion from an old head of the U.S. Army: Why are the States going through all the expense of welcoming homecoming soldiers? Why not let the soldiers be discharged immediately upon their arrival in the United States and the States and Government give the soldiers that have done their bit for democracy a bonus which would be of profit to these men, their wives and kids, instead of spending millions of dollars throughout the U.S.A. for such purposes as above stated? This campaign should be started by all the newspapers instead of starting campaigning for such little things as refreshments for soldiers; their mothers, sisters, etc., would certainly furnish the men with articles of this sort.

AN OLD SOLDIER, Hdqrs. Troop, 33rd Division.

BATTER UP

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES.— Having read so much about pancake miracles in your esteemed paper, it would seem an injustice to omit the following:

Breakfast by parcel post has been the cry for so many years that, enterprised by big ideas, a factory that later grew into an immense plant, was a few years ago, started at Soldom, Ill. The plant at present covers all of that town and one-third of Never, Ill. Canned pancakes in pure syrup are sold so fast that they need no introduction. They are shipped to every corner of the earth, except France. The owner will not embarrass mess sergeants under any circumstances. This plant is so large that it would make a circus parade look like a coodle chasing its mother over Brooklyn bridge.

Freight trains of 54 flat cars each constantly stream through the plant. When the empty trains arrive, they are unloaded directly into a position to receive the cakes, four of these latter being allotted to a can. The train following carries also 84 cars—50 with pancakes, 24 with syrup and ten with tin-can covers. The pancake cars are so constructed that the simple touch of a lever sends 480 cakes from each car into the cans simultaneously every ten minutes. The syrup cars have perforated bottoms that fill every can to the brim. These are followed by the last ten cars that place on the covers, hermetically sealing each can. The cars of the next train are equipped with magnetic bottoms that automatically pick up every can, clearing the floor beneath for the next load of empties following.

The cakes are made right on the cars, which are greased by a steamroller. A little further up the line are 480 nozzles that fill each car with 480 cakes, every time they sput. The batter enters these nozzles at Hardly, Ill., four miles distant. The next step sees the train running through the ovens. The cakes are turned over by the vibrations of a squad of buglers who are constantly blowing mess call. Twenty-four thousand cakes are baked every ten minutes, or 1,152,000 in an eight-hour day.

Every mess sergeant is invited to inspect this plant. He will receive a sample that will bring tears to his eyes and cause him to write a book entitled: "Why Mess Sergeants Worry."

The owner of this plant was a buck private in the Spanish-American War and promised to get evenly pick up every can, clearing the floor beneath for the next load of empties following.

HENRY FISHER, Pvt., Co. D, 501st Engrs. F. S.—One to a man. No seconds.

NOT REGULATION

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES.— Being a chronic grouch, I have found something in THE STARS AND STRIPES on which to harp. I have read your paper for nearly a year and in that time I never found the slightest chance in which to open up till I had read every word and every advertisement on every page of this issue and finally reached the advertisement of a certain well-known American clothing firm at the bottom of the last column of the last page. If this firm, which expects to do a land office business when the boys return to the U.S.A., really wants to realize this expectation, it had better get a doughboy to illustrate its advertisements. If you will notice, the three squads pictured have eight men to the rank; it looks more like a crowd of hungry students charging the mess line or perhaps it is from a photo of old Company D, 161st Infantry (at Issur-Tille last winter), rushing forward when Sgt. Don Proctor asked for volunteers to unload a carload of blacksmith's coal on a Sunday afternoon. The artist, or perhaps cartoonist, who drew this evidently has never been to the small towns of France, or he would know that it would be an impossibility to march a column of eight files through the streets.

Now that I have this off my chest, I feel better. I know it must have hurt your makeup man to have to put such a caricature in your most wonderful yearling of a newspaper. If I see a better picture adorning this ad next week, I will be Your almost entirely folded grouch, A. E. S. Grouch.

FULL DRAFT OF COVENANT THAT WILL BIND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Historic Document as Read by President Includes 26 Articles

Following is the complete text, 26 articles, of the draft covenant of the League of Nations as read by President Wilson before the plenary session of the Peace Conference last Friday:

PREAMBLE.—In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the Powers signatory to this Covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE I.—The action of the High Contracting Parties under the terms of this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of meetings of a Body of Delegates representing the High Contracting Parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an Executive Council, and of a permanent International Secretariat to be established at the Seat of the League.

ARTICLE II.—Meetings of the Body of Delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the League. Meetings of the Body of Delegates shall be held at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be found convenient, and shall consist of representatives of the High Contracting Parties. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

The Executive Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other States, members of the League. The selection of the four States shall be made by the Body of Delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the four States, representatives of the four States shall be members of the Executive Council.

Meetings of the Council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or falling on any such decision, at the Seat of the League, and any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting its interests may be discussed, and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such Power unless so invited.

ARTICLE IV.—All matters of procedure at meetings of the Body of Delegates or the Executive Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Body of Delegates or the Executive Council, and may be decided by a majority of the States represented at the meeting. The first meeting of the Body of Delegates and of the Executive Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

Permanent Secretariat Established.—ARTICLE V.—The permanent Secretariat of the League shall be established at the Seat of the League, and shall be composed of a Secretary-General of the League, who shall be chosen by the Executive Council; the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General to the satisfaction of the Executive Council.

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Body of Delegates or of the Executive Council. The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the States members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE VI.—Representatives of the High Contracting Parties and officials of the League who are engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities, and the buildings occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extraterritoriality.

ARTICLE VII.—Admission to the League of States not signatories to the Covenant shall be made in the Protocol of the States to be invited to adhere to the Covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States represented in the Body of Delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries including Dominions and Colonies. No State shall be admitted to the League unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

To Reduce National Armaments.—ARTICLE VIII.—The High Contracting Parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international law having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State; and the Executive Council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The Executive Council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armaments shall be maintained in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war tends to invite grave objections, and direct the Executive Council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are unable to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The High Contracting Parties undertake in no High Contracting Parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

ARTICLE IX.—A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the League on the execution of the provisions of Article VIII and on military and naval questions generally. The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XI.—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately aggressive or not, in which any High Contracting Party is not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the League, and the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to take such action as they deem wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the High

Contracting Parties to draw the attention of the Body of Delegates or of the Executive Council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE XII.—The High Contracting Parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Executive Council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the Executive Council, and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the League which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the Executive Council.

In any case under this Article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the recommendation of the Executive Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

To Submit to Arbitration.—ARTICLE XIII.—The High Contracting Parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. For this purpose the Court of Arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any Convention existing between them. The High Contracting Parties agree that the award shall be in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award, the Executive Council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE XIV.—The Executive Council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice, and this Court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing Article.

ARTICLE XV.—If there should arise between States members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the High Contracting Parties agree that they will refer the matter to the Executive Council, either immediately or after giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Executive Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

To Enforce Recommendation.—Where the efforts of the Council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the Council shall be published setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendation of the Council, and the High Contracting Parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendation, and that, if any party fails to comply with the recommendation, it shall propose the measures necessary to give effect to the recommendation. If no such unanimous report can be made, it shall be referred to the Council for its consideration and recommendation, which shall be published and shall be binding on all the High Contracting Parties.

The Executive Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Body of Delegates. The dispute shall be referred to the Body of Delegates if the parties to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute. In any case referred to the Body of Delegates, the provisions of this Article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the Executive Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Body of Delegates.

Act of War Against League.—ARTICLE XVI.—Should any of the High Contracting Parties break or disregard its obligations under Article XII, it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately and collectively to severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League. The High Contracting Parties agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special attack aimed at one of the members of the League, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the High Contracting Parties which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

For States Not Members.—ARTICLE XVII.—In the event of disputes between one State member of the League and another State which is not a member of the League, or between States not members of the League, the High Contracting Parties agree that the State or States not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Executive Council may deem just and upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the League.

Upon such invitation being given by the Executive Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances. In the event of a Power so invited refusing to accept the obligation of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and taking any action against a State member of the League which in the case of another State which is not a member of the League would constitute a breach of Article XII, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

ARTICLE XVIII.—The High Contracting Parties agree that the League shall be entrusted with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the territories which are under its control, and that it shall be necessary in the common interest.

ARTICLE XIX.—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sov-

erignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the League.

Mandatory on League's Behalf.—The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatory on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances. Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the safeguard of the administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory Power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of the communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory Power.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to tutelage, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory and against bandits and other opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their situation in respect of the mandatory State, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory State as integral parts thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory State shall render an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge. The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory State shall, if not previously agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the Executive Council in a special Act or Charter.

The High Contracting Parties further agree to establish at the Seat of the League a "Mandatory Commission" which shall examine the annual reports of the Mandatory Powers and to assist the League in ensuring the observance of the terms of all Mandates.

ARTICLE XX.—The High Contracting Parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the League a permanent Bureau of Labor.

Freedom of Commercial Transit.—ARTICLE XXI.—The High Contracting Parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the League to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States members of the League, having in mind, among other things, the arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

ARTICLE XXII.—The High Contracting Parties agree to place under the control of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties so desire. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under the control of the League.

ARTICLE XXIII.—The High Contracting Parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any State member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretary-General and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE XXIV.—It shall be the right of the Body of Delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by States members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions, of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE XXV.—The High Contracting Parties severally agree that the present Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

Release from Former Obligations.—In case any of the Powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the League shall, before becoming a party to this Covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE XXVI.—Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Executive Council, and the ratifications of the States whose representatives compose the Body of Delegates.

ARTICLE XXVII.—The High Contracting Parties agree that the League shall be entrusted with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the territories which are under its control, and that it shall be necessary in the common interest.

ARTICLE XXVIII.—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sov-

LEAGUE COVENANT SET BEFORE WORLD AT PEACE SESSION

Continued from Page 1

is a definite guarantee by word against aggression. It is a definite guarantee against the things which have just come near bringing the whole structure of civilization into ruin. Its purposes do not for a moment lie vague. Its purposes are declared and its powers made unmistakable. "It is not in contemplation that this should be merely a league to secure the peace of the world. It is a league which can be used for co-operation in any international matter. That is the significance of the provision introduced concerning labor. There are many ameliorations of labor conditions which can be effected by conference and discussion.

"While men and women and children who work have been in the background through long ages, and sometimes seemed to be forgotten, while governments have had their watchful and suspicious eyes upon the maneuvers of one another, while the thought of statesmen has been about structural action and the large transactions of commerce and of finance, now, if I may believe the picture which I see, there comes into the foreground the great body of the laboring people of the world, the men and women and children upon whom the great burden of sustaining the world must from day to day fall, whether we wish it to do so or not, people who go to bed tired and wake up without the stimulation of lively hope.

Full Publicity for Treaties.—"These people will be drawn into the field of international consultation and help and will be among the wards of the combined governments of the world. There is, I take leave to say, a very great step in advance in the mere conception of that. No international agreement will be valid, the President explained, unless it has been given full publicity, and before it is effective it must be registered with the Secretary-General and exposed where anyone may read it.

"He continued, "there is a feature about this Covenant which to my mind is one of the greatest and most satisfactory advances that have been made. We are done with annexations of helpless people, meant in some instances by some Powers to be used merely for exploitation. We recognize in the most solemn manner that the helpless and undeveloped peoples of the world, being in that condition, put an obligation upon us to look after their interests primarily before we use them for our interests; and that in all cases of this sort hereafter it shall be the duty of the League to see that the nations who are assigned as the tutors and advisers and directors of those peoples shall look to their interest and to their development before they look to the interests and material desires of the mandatory nation itself."

"A belated document," the President called the plan, for he said he felt that the conscience of the world had long been prepared to express itself more altruistically and that the sympathy between peoples that the League embodies is not new sympathy, but only an expression of it.

Beautiful Thing Born of War.—"Many terrible things have come out of this war, gentlemen," said the President in conclusion, "but some very beautiful things have come out of it. Wrong has been defeated, but the rest of the world has been more conscious than it ever was before of the majesty of right.

"People who were suspicious of one another can now live as friends and comrades in a single family, and desire to do so. The miasma of distrust, of intrigue, is cleared away. Men are looking eye to eye and saying, 'We are brothers and have a common purpose. We did not realize it before, but now we do realize it, and this is our Covenant of fraternity and of friendship.' When the President sat down, M. Clemenceau warmly shook his hand. Then the translator rose and rendered the President's words in French. Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Barnes, for Great Britain, Signor Orlando, for Italy; M. Bourgeois, for France; Baron Makino, for Japan; M. Wellington Koo, for China, and Ruzum Haida, for Holland, also spoke.

The delegates of both France and Japan had accepted the League of Nations plan with "reservations," but there was no sign of opposition or discussion, and M. Clemenceau closed the meeting with the statement that the plan was "on the table."

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

TAILOR A. BUND 6 Rue Vivienne PARIS Officers' Uniforms to Measure in 24 Hours Gymnasial Strasse, Coblenz

ALL MEMBERS OF N. V. A. of America Communicate at once with BILLY ROCHE K. of C. Secretary COBLENZ, GERMANY A.P.O. 729

Is there any AMERICAN BARBER SHOP in Paris? Yes, there is a very good one with American reclining Barber Chairs GUILLON 5 Boulevard des Capucines (near the Place de l'Opera)

AMERICAN EYE CLASSES E. J. Meyrowitz OPTICIAN 3, Rue Scribe PARIS LONDON 520 FIFTH AVE.

THE FRENCH MARK Wrist Watches LIP LIP

Stands Up and Delivers When that canny little collector, the speedometer, gathers toll, his richest hauls invariably come from 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. Built in Akron, U. S. A. The General Tire & Rubber Company

with annexations of helpless people, meant in some instances by some Powers to be used merely for exploitation. We recognize in the most solemn manner that the helpless and undeveloped peoples of the world, being in that condition, put an obligation upon us to look after their interests primarily before we use them for our interests; and that in all cases of this sort hereafter it shall be the duty of the League to see that the nations who are assigned as the tutors and advisers and directors of those peoples shall look to their interest and to their development before they look to the interests and material desires of the mandatory nation itself."

"A belated document," the President called the plan, for he said he felt that the conscience of the world had long been prepared to express itself more altruistically and that the sympathy between peoples that the League embodies is not new sympathy, but only an expression of it.

Beautiful Thing Born of War.—"Many terrible things have come out of this war, gentlemen," said the President in conclusion, "but some very beautiful things have come out of it. Wrong has been defeated, but the rest of the world has been more conscious than it ever was before of the majesty of right.

"People who were suspicious of one another can now live as friends and comrades in a single family, and desire to do so. The miasma of distrust, of intrigue, is cleared away. Men are looking eye to eye and saying, 'We are brothers and have a common purpose. We did not realize it before, but now we do realize it, and this is our Covenant of fraternity and of friendship.' When the President sat down, M. Clemenceau warmly shook his hand. Then the translator rose and rendered the President's words in French. Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Barnes, for Great Britain, Signor Orlando, for Italy; M. Bourgeois, for France; Baron Makino, for Japan; M. Wellington Koo, for China, and Ruzum Haida, for Holland, also spoke.

The delegates of both France and Japan had accepted the League of Nations plan with "reservations," but there was no sign of opposition or discussion, and M. Clemenceau closed the meeting with the statement that the plan was "on the table."

Walk-Over Shoes AMERICA'S BEST 34 Boulevard des Italiens 19-21 Boulevard des Capucines PARIS 12 Rue de la République LYONS

EVEN IN THE MIDST OF M'CAM PAIGNS," SAID CAESAR, "I HAVE ALWAYS FOUND TIME TO READ"

It is interesting in these days, to look back at the history of other wars and see what effect they have had on the men who fought in them. One of the most striking facts in our own history is the increase and the fall of the number of men who were engaged in the war.

It is not pleasant to dwell upon the fall of the country in the midst of reconstruction. Every man who has served in the army or the navy has seen the men who were engaged in the war. They were engaged in the war for a purpose, and they were engaged in the war for a purpose.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of the League of Nations was the fact that the number of men who were engaged in the war was greater than the number of men who were engaged in the war.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of the League of Nations was the fact that the number of men who were engaged in the war was greater than the number of men who were engaged in the war.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of the League of Nations was the fact that the number of men who were engaged in the war was greater than the number of men who were engaged in the war.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of the League of Nations was the fact that the number of men who were engaged in the war was greater than the number of men who were engaged in the war.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of the League of Nations was the fact that the number of men who were engaged in the war was greater than the number of men who were engaged in the war.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of the League of Nations was the fact that the number of men who were engaged in the war was greater than the number of men who were engaged in the war.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of the League of Nations was the fact that the number of men who were engaged in the war was greater than the number of men who were engaged in the war.

American University Union in Europe Headquarters: 8 Rue de Richelieu, Paris. LONDON BRANCH 16 Pall Mall East, S.W. 1. ROME BRANCH Hotel Royal, via 20 Settembre. The Union wishes to serve American College Men in Europe in every possible way.

K HAKI A. Sulka & Co. SHIRTS STOCKS 6, Rue Casgrange, PARIS (opposite Hotel Continental) NEW YORK 212, 5th Avenue

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

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

Will War-Time Wages Continue? Has the eight-hour day come to stay? Will the cost of living come down? Will women who took men's jobs in war-time keep them? How will disabled soldiers be fitted for profitable employment? What forms of regulation will take the place of government control of prices and supervision of labor? What plans will be adopted to demobilize the armies and to completely remobilize them in the industries of the nation? Light on all these pressing questions will be found in The Literary Digest Funk & Wagnalls Company (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), New York

Gillette Safety Razor Company A HEARTY WELCOME FOR ALL Gillette Men and Gillette Friends IN FRANCE Will Be Extended to Them at Our PARIS OFFICE 17 bis Rue La Boétie WHERE THEY MAY REGISTER NEW ADDRESSES AND RECEIVE THEIR MAIL Gillette Safety Razor Company BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

35TH DIVISION CAPTURES NINTH CORPS RIFLE SHOOT

Today at Apremont once more Above the fields war-scarred and rent Rings out again the rifle shot Of Yankee soldiers' tournament.

MANY WORLD'S CHAMPIONS TO COMPETE IN ALLIED MEET

Former Olympic Stars of Britain, France and U.S. Available

'TED' MEREDITH MAY ENTER American Team Should Be Strong Contender With Duncan, Caddock and Thomson

World's champion athletes, past and present, will compete with new stars in the athletic tournament at Joinville-le-Pont, near Paris, next June, when the greatest military games in history will be conducted under the auspices of the Inter-Allied Games Committee.

The broad rule adopted by the Games Committee defining the eligibility of contestants opens the meet to "any officer or soldier who has at any time between August 4, 1914, and November 11, 1918, been a member of the military forces of any of the 21 Allied nations," and insures the keenest competition ever staged on track and field sports.

The United States has four representatives who should prove certain point winners. They are Jim Dunson, holder of the world's record for throwing the discus and point winner at the Olympic games in Sweden, at present a lieutenant of Company B, 11th Engineers, in France; Sgt. Earl Caddock, world's champion heavy-weight wrestler, of Headquarters Troop, 88th Division, now in France; Champion Fred C. Thomson, base section 2, Headquarters Troop, 88th Division, and Capt. J. E. (Ted) Meredith, of the Aviation Service, Olympic champion and holder of the world's record for 500 meters, 400 yards and 440 yards (one turn), now in the United States.

Dunson is in fine condition, judged by his showing at the athletic games held in Paris last spring, when he broke his own record, hurling the discus 45 meters and 48 centimeters, which is equal to a toss of 147 feet 9 inches.

Caddock is at present under treatment for stomach trouble, but it is expected that he will be in shape by spring.

British Have Three Good Men But the United States is not the only nation which will be represented by athletes of known ability. Great Britain has two stars of the caliber which should make the American contenders hostile.

They are Lieut. Col. A. S. Jackson, winner of the 1,500 meter run at Stockholm in 1912, and R. E. Walker, of South Africa, winner of the 100-meter run at London in 1908. Another athlete who should score is Lieut. H. C. (Joe) Hartley, secretary of the British Army Sport Council Board.

That Walker has lost some of his old-time speed was recently demonstrated, when in a military meet at Woking he declined running a mile in a time of ten years, and was two and a half seconds off the century in 10 1/2 seconds and the furlong in 22 1/2 seconds, over a slow track and without preliminary heats.

France will have two contenders for swimming honors who should prove hard men to beat. They are the pole prover, eight times winner of the annual Christmas Day swimming race on the Seine for the cup offered by the President of the French Republic, and Lieut. Charles Nungesser, the famous blood ace, and hero of recent Seine swimming races.

Phat Adams, N.Y.A.C. star of the standing broad and high jumps, and Olympic point winner; Ollie Sinclair, University of California all-around champion, who visited Sweden, and Eddie Carr, member of the Olympic team which won at London, will be ineligible to compete in the Inter-Allied meet, although overseas, as they are Y.M.C.A. secretaries.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT OPENS AT CANNES

Thirty-Eight States Are Represented in Large Entry List

The officers' singles and doubles tennis tournament opened at Cannes Wednesday with the greatest galaxy of American tennis stars ever assembled in Europe.

Thirty-eight States are represented. New York and California leading with 14 entries each, while New York takes the titles. The list of contestants includes four champions and of present and past champions there is a generous sprinkling. There are enough dark horses for a dozen normal tournaments and the tournament of a decade ago will put their skill against the modern champions.

Men who have made tennis history like Maj. William A. Larned, for seven years American champion; Maj. George L. Wyman, who with his brother several years captured the doubles title; Lieut. Col. Dwight F. Davis, of international tennis fame; and Col. W. C. Johnson, director of A.E.F. athletics and a former high ranking New England player, may have a little of their former speed about them but much of the old prowess with the racket still remains and they stand ready to demonstrate the fact.

Naturally the brilliant Capt. R. N. Williams, Lieut. Chisholm Garland, crack Pittsburgher, and Lieut. Harry New Jersey middle, not to mention Capt. Douglas M. Waters, Capt. Watson Washburn, Capt. Russell Thayer, Capt. J. S. Switzer, Lieut. A. J. Schneider, and Lieut. C. S. Cutting are going to have something to say about the final distribution of honors.

It is through the courtesy of the board of directors of the Cannes and Biarritz Tennis Clubs, who generously tendered their superb courts, that the tournament has been made possible. A brilliant figure in the tennis world has been the Earl of Carnarvon in the Englishman Burke, who reigned as professional champion of the world for 15 years. Splendid silver cups are to be awarded to the winners and runners-up by the Y.M.C.A. The matches are to be decided best two out of three until the semi-finals are reached when the advantage of three in five will obtain.

The Riviera takes precedence as one of the greatest tennis resorts of the world, and among the cosmopolitan residents and the tourists, there are thousands of players and enthusiasts.

The tournament will be open to the public, and arrangements have been made to accommodate three thousand spectators. Among the several pre-tournament matches was an interesting doubles contest between Madeleine Langland and M. Decogues, French mixed doubles leaders, and Captain Waters and Lieutenant Mathey. The latter two put up a strong fight, but the individual brilliance of Madeleine Langland enabled her team to take two straight sets, both of which were love affairs.

GERMAN BORDER NOW PLAYGROUND FOR YANK ARMY

A. E. F. Athletic Schedule Brings Joy to Men Guarding Rhine

FEATS AMAZE THE GERMANS Football Scrimmages Look Like Free-for-All Fights to Old Members of Verein Societies

More than any others, perhaps, the men of the Army of Occupation welcomed the athletic program that G.I.F.O. has made a part—and the pleasant part—of the Army's daily routine. Unlike the S.O.S., the valley of the Rhine gives soldiers few opportunities for recreation, and the men chafe under regulations that call for drilling only, and fatigue, and mess; and sleep. When the order concerning sports came, the doughboys occupying Germany cheered.

One of the Army of Occupation regiments that leaped into the athletic program with more than the characteristic amount of American pep was the 35th Infantry, in the ranks of which there are many good track and field athletes, boxers and wrestlers. These men have come out strong for places on the regimental and division teams. To see them working out in the fields and in the gymnasium is well-represented for athletic use in Niederrhein.

German Look On The natives are amused and often amazed at the feats of the eager young soldiers who take keen pleasure in games that to the spectators seem just rough melees. Groups of Germans gather around the fields watching the soldiers scrimmaging in football practice or playing baseball. Boxing and wrestling also interest the natives, and many of the younger generation have adopted the Americanistic sport.

Undoubtedly, when the Army of Occupation goes home it will leave behind it customs and ways of thought never known before. Among the new things the Germans have learned from the men living in their towns is clean, vigorous sport. Faster and more thrilling than any, football contests are ever staged.

Football Contests Near Semi-Finals Pigskin Chasers Active Everywhere—Results of Recent Games

As the contesting teams for the A.E.F. football championship near the semi-finals, interest in the outcome grows intense.

The First Army championship will be decided at Bar-sur-Aube tomorrow, when the First Corps, which swamped the First Army Troops last Saturday, 24 to 0, opposes the 35th Division. The 35th Division won the First Army championship last fall. It met the strong St. Nazaire team, headed by Eddie Mahan, in Paris in mid-January, in a game that had no official title at stake, but was thought at the time to be fairly representative of the best in the A.E.F.

The Second Army reports some enormous crowds at its games extending from Toul into Luxembourg. It may require another week or ten days to get its title settled, as it ran into three games last week. At this writing, at least eight teams have a look in for the Second Army title, only two having been eliminated. The Sixth Corps defeated the Ninth Corps, 12 to 0; the 35th eliminated the 33rd in a brilliant 3-0 victory. In the other three games, the 5th, 8th, the 25th-27th, and the 7th-Second Army Troop, resulted in ties.

The 35th presented an all-star college line-up, but had its hands full with the sturdy Chicagoans of the 33rd. The 5th Division, from Esch, with Capt. Pete Russell, former University of Chicago star; 5th Infantry, forced Yank, and the 4th Infantry, of Bowdoin, comprising an all-star backfield, could make no headway against the 8th's very stubborn defense.

With the Army of Occupation, the 2nd and 4th Divisions were booked to meet this week at Coblenz, and the winner of this contest may be expected to appear in the final in Paris. The 2nd Division is headed by Harry Leggett, Yale star, an American halfback, and in its line-up also numbers some heroes of the gridiron game well known to American football enthusiasts, men such as Moore, of Princeton; Van der Graff, of Pittsburgh; Snider, Hill and Goetsche. The 2nd eliminated the 32nd at Newburg, 12 to 0.

In American football, the Intermediate Section team of Tours put Base Section No. 5, of Brest, out of the running, 19 to 0, about a week ago, after the two had first played a scoreless tie. This team is reported to be a very strong one, with Van Holt and Scully, Yale linemen; Miller, Seocco, Kelly and Kitteringham in the back field.

At Bordeaux, the 2nd Base Section No. 2 easily proved its class over Base Section No. 3, which came down from Southampton and took an 18 to 0 wallop.

Wrestlers Battle to a Draw A 160-pound wrestling contest between Corporal Decker, of the 59th, and Corporal Atkins, of the 12th, ended in a draw after nine minutes, during which time neither man could secure a fall.

During the week football games for the Army championship were played at Anderlecht, Coblenz, Newburg and Berncastel. The 35th Infantry, of the 35th Division, in a very close game, the only touchdown coming in the last two minutes of play, when a 4th Corps player forced Yank, and the 4th ran the whole length of the field. On Thursday the 4th Division won from the 32nd Division, 6 to 0, and the 2nd Division defeated the 1st Division at Newburg by the same score.

At Berncastel, Saturday, the 59th Division football team, composed largely of Texas cowboys, eliminated the 2nd and 4th Divisions were booked to meet this week at Coblenz, and the winner of this contest may be expected to appear in the final in Paris. The 2nd Division is headed by Harry Leggett, Yale star, an American halfback, and in its line-up also numbers some heroes of the gridiron game well known to American football enthusiasts, men such as Moore, of Princeton; Van der Graff, of Pittsburgh; Snider, Hill and Goetsche. The 2nd eliminated the 32nd at Newburg, 12 to 0.

In American football, the Intermediate Section team of Tours put Base Section No. 5, of Brest, out of the running, 19 to 0, about a week ago, after the two had first played a scoreless tie. This team is reported to be a very strong one, with Van Holt and Scully, Yale linemen; Miller, Seocco, Kelly and Kitteringham in the back field.

At Bordeaux, the 2nd Base Section No. 2 easily proved its class over Base Section No. 3, which came down from Southampton and took an 18 to 0 wallop.

Wrestlers Battle to a Draw A 160-pound wrestling contest between Corporal Decker, of the 59th, and Corporal Atkins, of the 12th, ended in a draw after nine minutes, during which time neither man could secure a fall.

During the week football games for the Army championship were played at Anderlecht, Coblenz, Newburg and Berncastel. The 35th Infantry, of the 35th Division, in a very close game, the only touchdown coming in the last two minutes of play, when a 4th Corps player forced Yank, and the 4th ran the whole length of the field. On Thursday the 4th Division won from the 32nd Division, 6 to 0, and the 2nd Division defeated the 1st Division at Newburg by the same score.

At Berncastel, Saturday, the 59th Division football team, composed largely of Texas cowboys, eliminated the 2nd and 4th Divisions were booked to meet this week at Coblenz, and the winner of this contest may be expected to appear in the final in Paris. The 2nd Division is headed by Harry Leggett, Yale star, an American halfback, and in its line-up also numbers some heroes of the gridiron game well known to American football enthusiasts, men such as Moore, of Princeton; Van der Graff, of Pittsburgh; Snider, Hill and Goetsche. The 2nd eliminated the 32nd at Newburg, 12 to 0.

In American football, the Intermediate Section team of Tours put Base Section No. 5, of Brest, out of the running, 19 to 0, about a week ago, after the two had first played a scoreless tie. This team is reported to be a very strong one, with Van Holt and Scully, Yale linemen; Miller, Seocco, Kelly and Kitteringham in the back field.

35TH DIVISION RIFLEMEN TAKE NINTH CORPS MATCH

Roll Up Score of 7,808 Points, Outclassing All Other Contenders

88TH SECOND; 79TH THIRD Skirmish Run Proves Feature of Meet—Rain Fails to Dampen Enthusiasm of Men

The 35th Division rifle team won the 9th Corps rifle shoot held Saturday over historic ground near Apremont, rolling up 7,808 points. The team of the 88th Division was second with a score of 6,627, while the 79th Division representatives finished third with a total of 6,344.

In spite of a driving rain the shoot was a great success, the incident being only adding additional war color to the event. A notable gallery witnessed the competition, among other high officers present being Lieutenant General Bullard, Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, Brig. Gen. W. K. Taylor and Brig. Gen. J. G. Berry. The success which attended the affair will probably lead to an Army match some time in the near future.

Each Division team was composed of 32 men and the events included 200 yards and 500 yards rapid-fire and a skirmish run from 1,425 yards down to 225 yards. The skirmish run proved the most interesting event, being conducted under as near actual battle conditions as possible. The men advanced at unknown distances and were given nine different halts with unknown time for firing. Each man carried 60 rounds and the time ranged from one and one-half minutes to one-half minute in length. They fired at bulls-eye targets. In this event the 35th Division scored 1,000 more points than either of the other two divisions. A summary of the cards turned in showed that the 35th scored 1,473 hits an average of 46.34 hits per man; the 88th registered 1,221 hits, an average of 38.16 hits per man, and the 79th, 1,113 hits, or 37.12 hits per man.

All the teams trained for six weeks before the match and were ignorant of the range until the night before the shoot. Major Earl D. Church acted as executive officer, and each team had a captain and a coach on the field.

A more appropriate and picturesque place could not have been selected for the competition. It was held on a range near Apremont, east of St. Mihiel, where German prisoners had cleared away the barbed wire.

Lieut. James H. Duncan Former Irish-American Athletic Club star, holder of the world's record for throwing the discus, who will represent the U.S. in the Inter-Allied games. Duncan saw service as Top Sergeant of Co. B, 11th Engineers, at Cambrai, Arras and Reims with the British, and later at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne with the American forces. It was while the 11th was in the Argonne that he received his commission as second lieutenant.

Football Contests Near Semi-Finals Pigskin Chasers Active Everywhere—Results of Recent Games

As the contesting teams for the A.E.F. football championship near the semi-finals, interest in the outcome grows intense.

The First Army championship will be decided at Bar-sur-Aube tomorrow, when the First Corps, which swamped the First Army Troops last Saturday, 24 to 0, opposes the 35th Division. The 35th Division won the First Army championship last fall. It met the strong St. Nazaire team, headed by Eddie Mahan, in Paris in mid-January, in a game that had no official title at stake, but was thought at the time to be fairly representative of the best in the A.E.F.

The Second Army reports some enormous crowds at its games extending from Toul into Luxembourg. It may require another week or ten days to get its title settled, as it ran into three games last week. At this writing, at least eight teams have a look in for the Second Army title, only two having been eliminated. The Sixth Corps defeated the Ninth Corps, 12 to 0; the 35th eliminated the 33rd in a brilliant 3-0 victory. In the other three games, the 5th, 8th, the 25th-27th, and the 7th-Second Army Troop, resulted in ties.

The 35th presented an all-star college line-up, but had its hands full with the sturdy Chicagoans of the 33rd. The 5th Division, from Esch, with Capt. Pete Russell, former University of Chicago star; 5th Infantry, forced Yank, and the 4th Infantry, of Bowdoin, comprising an all-star backfield, could make no headway against the 8th's very stubborn defense.

With the Army of Occupation, the 2nd and 4th Divisions were booked to meet this week at Coblenz, and the winner of this contest may be expected to appear in the final in Paris. The 2nd Division is headed by Harry Leggett, Yale star, an American halfback, and in its line-up also numbers some heroes of the gridiron game well known to American football enthusiasts, men such as Moore, of Princeton; Van der Graff, of Pittsburgh; Snider, Hill and Goetsche. The 2nd eliminated the 32nd at Newburg, 12 to 0.

In American football, the Intermediate Section team of Tours put Base Section No. 5, of Brest, out of the running, 19 to 0, about a week ago, after the two had first played a scoreless tie. This team is reported to be a very strong one, with Van Holt and Scully, Yale linemen; Miller, Seocco, Kelly and Kitteringham in the back field.

At Bordeaux, the 2nd Base Section No. 2 easily proved its class over Base Section No. 3, which came down from Southampton and took an 18 to 0 wallop.

Wrestlers Battle to a Draw A 160-pound wrestling contest between Corporal Decker, of the 59th, and Corporal Atkins, of the 12th, ended in a draw after nine minutes, during which time neither man could secure a fall.

During the week football games for the Army championship were played at Anderlecht, Coblenz, Newburg and Berncastel. The 35th Infantry, of the 35th Division, in a very close game, the only touchdown coming in the last two minutes of play, when a 4th Corps player forced Yank, and the 4th ran the whole length of the field. On Thursday the 4th Division won from the 32nd Division, 6 to 0, and the 2nd Division defeated the 1st Division at Newburg by the same score.

At Berncastel, Saturday, the 59th Division football team, composed largely of Texas cowboys, eliminated the 2nd and 4th Divisions were booked to meet this week at Coblenz, and the winner of this contest may be expected to appear in the final in Paris. The 2nd Division is headed by Harry Leggett, Yale star, an American halfback, and in its line-up also numbers some heroes of the gridiron game well known to American football enthusiasts, men such as Moore, of Princeton; Van der Graff, of Pittsburgh; Snider, Hill and Goetsche. The 2nd eliminated the 32nd at Newburg, 12 to 0.

In American football, the Intermediate Section team of Tours put Base Section No. 5, of Brest, out of the running, 19 to 0, about a week ago, after the two had first played a scoreless tie. This team is reported to be a very strong one, with Van Holt and Scully, Yale linemen; Miller, Seocco, Kelly and Kitteringham in the back field.

At Bordeaux, the 2nd Base Section No. 2 easily proved its class over Base Section No. 3, which came down from Southampton and took an 18 to 0 wallop.

Wrestlers Battle to a Draw A 160-pound wrestling contest between Corporal Decker, of the 59th, and Corporal Atkins, of the 12th, ended in a draw after nine minutes, during which time neither man could secure a fall.

During the week football games for the Army championship were played at Anderlecht, Coblenz, Newburg and Berncastel. The 35th Infantry, of the 35th Division, in a very close game, the only touchdown coming in the last two minutes of play, when a 4th Corps player forced Yank, and the 4th ran the whole length of the field. On Thursday the 4th Division won from the 32nd Division, 6 to 0, and the 2nd Division defeated the 1st Division at Newburg by the same score.

At Berncastel, Saturday, the 59th Division football team, composed largely of Texas cowboys, eliminated the 2nd and 4th Divisions were booked to meet this week at Coblenz, and the winner of this contest may be expected to appear in the final in Paris. The 2nd Division is headed by Harry Leggett, Yale star, an American halfback, and in its line-up also numbers some heroes of the gridiron game well known to American football enthusiasts, men such as Moore, of Princeton; Van der Graff, of Pittsburgh; Snider, Hill and Goetsche. The 2nd eliminated the 32nd at Newburg, 12 to 0.

In American football, the Intermediate Section team of Tours put Base Section No. 5, of Brest, out of the running, 19 to 0, about a week ago, after the two had first played a scoreless tie. This team is reported to be a very strong one, with Van Holt and Scully, Yale linemen; Miller, Seocco, Kelly and Kitteringham in the back field.

GERMAN BORDER NOW PLAYGROUND FOR YANK ARMY

A. E. F. Athletic Schedule Brings Joy to Men Guarding Rhine

FEATS AMAZE THE GERMANS Football Scrimmages Look Like Free-for-All Fights to Old Members of Verein Societies

More than any others, perhaps, the men of the Army of Occupation welcomed the athletic program that G.I.F.O. has made a part—and the pleasant part—of the Army's daily routine. Unlike the S.O.S., the valley of the Rhine gives soldiers few opportunities for recreation, and the men chafe under regulations that call for drilling only, and fatigue, and mess; and sleep. When the order concerning sports came, the doughboys occupying Germany cheered.

One of the Army of Occupation regiments that leaped into the athletic program with more than the characteristic amount of American pep was the 35th Infantry, in the ranks of which there are many good track and field athletes, boxers and wrestlers. These men have come out strong for places on the regimental and division teams. To see them working out in the fields and in the gymnasium is well-represented for athletic use in Niederrhein.

German Look On The natives are amused and often amazed at the feats of the eager young soldiers who take keen pleasure in games that to the spectators seem just rough melees. Groups of Germans gather around the fields watching the soldiers scrimmaging in football practice or playing baseball. Boxing and wrestling also interest the natives, and many of the younger generation have adopted the Americanistic sport.

Undoubtedly, when the Army of Occupation goes home it will leave behind it customs and ways of thought never known before. Among the new things the Germans have learned from the men living in their towns is clean, vigorous sport. Faster and more thrilling than any, football contests are ever staged.

Football Contests Near Semi-Finals Pigskin Chasers Active Everywhere—Results of Recent Games

As the contesting teams for the A.E.F. football championship near the semi-finals, interest in the outcome grows intense.

The First Army championship will be decided at Bar-sur-Aube tomorrow, when the First Corps, which swamped the First Army Troops last Saturday, 24 to 0, opposes the 35th Division. The 35th Division won the First Army championship last fall. It met the strong St. Nazaire team, headed by Eddie Mahan, in Paris in mid-January, in a game that had no official title at stake, but was thought at the time to be fairly representative of the best in the A.E.F.

The Second Army reports some enormous crowds at its games extending from Toul into Luxembourg. It may require another week or ten days to get its title settled, as it ran into three games last week. At this writing, at least eight teams have a look in for the Second Army title, only two having been eliminated. The Sixth Corps defeated the Ninth Corps, 12 to 0; the 35th eliminated the 33rd in a brilliant 3-0 victory. In the other three games, the 5th, 8th, the 25th-27th, and the 7th-Second Army Troop, resulted in ties.

The 35th presented an all-star college line-up, but had its hands full with the sturdy Chicagoans of the 33rd. The 5th Division, from Esch, with Capt. Pete Russell, former University of Chicago star; 5th Infantry, forced Yank, and the 4th Infantry, of Bowdoin, comprising an all-star backfield, could make no headway against the 8th's very stubborn defense.

With the Army of Occupation, the 2nd and 4th Divisions were booked to meet this week at Coblenz, and the winner of this contest may be expected to appear in the final in Paris. The 2nd Division is headed by Harry Leggett, Yale star, an American halfback, and in its line-up also numbers some heroes of the gridiron game well known to American football enthusiasts, men such as Moore, of Princeton; Van der Graff, of Pittsburgh; Snider, Hill and Goetsche. The 2nd eliminated the 32nd at Newburg, 12 to 0.

In American football, the Intermediate Section team of Tours put Base Section No. 5, of Brest, out of the running, 19 to 0, about a week ago, after the two had first played a scoreless tie. This team is reported to be a very strong one, with Van Holt and Scully, Yale linemen; Miller, Seocco, Kelly and Kitteringham in the back field.

At Bordeaux, the 2nd Base Section No. 2 easily proved its class over Base Section No. 3, which came down from Southampton and took an 18 to 0 wallop.

Wrestlers Battle to a Draw A 160-pound wrestling contest between Corporal Decker, of the 59th, and Corporal Atkins, of the 12th, ended in a draw after nine minutes, during which time neither man could secure a fall.

During the week football games for the Army championship were played at Anderlecht, Coblenz, Newburg and Berncastel. The 35th Infantry, of the 35th Division, in a very close game, the only touchdown coming in the last two minutes of play, when a 4th Corps player forced Yank, and the 4th ran the whole length of the field. On Thursday the 4th Division won from the 32nd Division, 6 to 0, and the 2nd Division defeated the 1st Division at Newburg by the same score.

At Berncastel, Saturday, the 59th Division football team, composed largely of Texas cowboys, eliminated the 2nd and 4th Divisions were booked to meet this week at Coblenz, and the winner of this contest may be expected to appear in the final in Paris. The 2nd Division is headed by Harry Leggett, Yale star, an American halfback, and in its line-up also numbers some heroes of the gridiron game well known to American football enthusiasts, men such as Moore, of Princeton; Van der Graff, of Pittsburgh; Snider, Hill and Goetsche. The 2nd eliminated the 32nd at Newburg, 12 to 0.

In American football, the Intermediate Section team of Tours put Base Section No. 5, of Brest, out of the running, 19 to 0, about a week ago, after the two had first played a scoreless tie. This team is reported to be a very strong one, with Van Holt and Scully, Yale linemen; Miller, Seocco, Kelly and Kitteringham in the back field.

At Bordeaux, the 2nd Base Section No. 2 easily proved its class over Base Section No. 3, which came down from Southampton and took an 18 to 0 wallop.

Wrestlers Battle to a Draw A 160-pound wrestling contest between Corporal Decker, of the 59th, and Corporal Atkins, of the 12th, ended in a draw after nine minutes, during which time neither man could secure a fall.

During the week football games for the Army championship were played at Anderlecht, Coblenz, Newburg and Berncastel. The 35th Infantry, of the 35th Division, in a very close game, the only touchdown coming in the last two minutes of play, when a 4th Corps player forced Yank, and the 4th ran the whole length of the field. On Thursday the 4th Division won from the 32nd Division, 6 to 0, and the 2nd Division defeated the 1st Division at Newburg by the same score.

At Berncastel, Saturday, the 59th Division football team, composed largely of Texas cowboys, eliminated the 2nd and 4th Divisions were booked to meet this week at Coblenz, and the winner of this contest may be expected to appear in the final in Paris. The 2nd Division is headed by Harry Leggett, Yale star, an American halfback, and in its line-up also numbers some heroes of the gridiron game well known to American football enthusiasts, men such as Moore, of Princeton; Van der Graff, of Pittsburgh; Snider, Hill and Goetsche. The 2nd eliminated the 32nd at Newburg, 12 to 0.

In American football, the Intermediate Section team of Tours put Base Section No. 5, of Brest, out of the running, 19 to 0, about a week ago, after the two had first played a scoreless tie. This team is reported to be a very strong one, with Van Holt and Scully, Yale linemen; Miller, Seocco, Kelly and Kitteringham in the back field.

At Bordeaux, the 2nd Base Section No. 2 easily proved its class over Base Section No. 3, which came down from Southampton and took an 18 to 0 wallop.

35TH DIVISION RIFLEMEN TAKE NINTH CORPS MATCH

Roll Up Score of 7,808 Points, Outclassing All Other Contenders

88TH SECOND; 79TH THIRD Skirmish Run Proves Feature of Meet—Rain Fails to Dampen Enthusiasm of Men

The 35th Division rifle team won the 9th Corps rifle shoot held Saturday over historic ground near Apremont, rolling up 7,808 points. The team of the 88th Division was second with a score of 6,627, while the 79th Division representatives finished third with a total of 6,344.

In spite of a driving rain the shoot was a great success, the incident being only adding additional war color to the event. A notable gallery witnessed the competition, among other high officers present being Lieutenant General Bullard, Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, Brig. Gen. W. K. Taylor and Brig. Gen. J. G. Berry. The success which attended the affair will probably lead to an Army match some time in the near future.

Each Division team was composed of 32 men and the events included 200 yards and 500 yards rapid-fire and a skirmish run from 1,425 yards down to 225 yards. The skirmish run proved the most interesting event, being conducted under as near actual battle conditions as possible. The men advanced at unknown distances and were given nine different halts with unknown time for firing. Each man carried 60 rounds and the time ranged from one and one-half minutes to one-half minute in length. They fired at bulls-eye targets. In this event the 35th Division scored 1,000 more points than either of the other two divisions. A summary of the cards turned in showed that the 35th scored 1,473 hits an average of 46.34 hits per man; the 88th registered 1,221 hits, an average of 38.16 hits per man, and the 79th, 1,113 hits, or 37.12 hits per man.

All the teams trained for six weeks before the match and were ignorant of the range until the night before the shoot. Major Earl D. Church acted as executive officer, and each team had a captain and a coach on the field.

A more appropriate and picturesque place could not have been selected for the competition. It was held on a range near Apremont, east of St. Mihiel, where German prisoners had cleared away the barbed wire.

Lieut. James H. Duncan Former Irish-American Athletic Club star, holder of the world's record for throwing the discus, who will represent the U.S. in the Inter-Allied games. Duncan saw service as Top Sergeant of Co. B, 11th Engineers, at Cambrai, Arras and Reims with the British, and later at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne with the American forces. It was while the 11th was in the Argonne that he received his commission as second lieutenant.

Football Contests Near Semi-Finals Pigskin Chasers Active Everywhere—Results of Recent Games

As the contesting teams for the A.E.F. football championship near the semi-finals, interest in the outcome grows intense.

The First Army championship will be decided at Bar-sur-Aube tomorrow, when the First Corps, which swamped the First Army Troops last Saturday, 24 to 0, opposes the 35th Division. The 35th Division won the First Army championship last fall. It met the strong St. Nazaire team, headed by Eddie Mahan, in Paris in mid-January, in a game that had no official title at stake, but was thought at the time to be fairly representative of the best in the A.E.F.

The Second Army reports some enormous crowds at its games extending from Toul into Luxembourg. It may require another week or ten days to get its title settled, as it ran into three games last week. At this writing, at least eight teams have a look in for the Second Army title, only two having been eliminated. The Sixth Corps defeated the Ninth Corps, 12 to 0; the 35th eliminated the 33rd in a brilliant 3-0 victory. In the other three games, the 5th, 8th, the 25th-27th, and the 7th-Second Army Troop, resulted in ties.

The 35th presented an all-star college line-up, but had its hands full with the sturdy Chicagoans of the 33rd. The 5th Division, from Esch, with Capt. Pete Russell, former University of Chicago star; 5th Infantry, forced Yank, and the 4th Infantry, of Bowdoin, comprising an all-star backfield, could make no headway against the 8th's very stubborn defense.

With the Army of Occupation, the 2nd and 4th Divisions were booked to meet this week at Coblenz, and the winner of this contest may be expected to appear in the final in Paris. The 2nd Division is headed by Harry Leggett, Yale star, an American halfback, and in its line-up also numbers some heroes of the gridiron game well known to American football enthusiasts, men such as Moore, of

# IF WE'D ONLY THOUGHT OF IT

## -By WALLGREN

WHAT A GRAND BUNCH OF SOUVENIRS WE COULD HAVE BROUGHT HOME WITH US INSTEAD OF ONLY A GANG OF MEMORIES AND STORIES THAT ALMOST EVERYONE DOUBTS!

WHY DIDN'T I THINK OF THAT BEFORE?

THE HORSE CLIPPERS OF THE COMPANY BARBER WHO GAVE YOU YOUR FIRST HAIR-CUT

THE CELL-WINDOW OF THE FIRST BRIG, YOU WERE IN.

IT WAS A DUD

THE FIRST SHELL THAT ALMOST KNOCKED YOU FOR A ROW

THE FIRST SPUD YOU EVER PEELED ON K. P.

THE BEST SOUVENIR

THE FIRST HOMMES 40 YOU RODE IN OVER HERE

UGH!

THE CHEVRON OF THE FIRST 'TOP' TO BALL YOU OUT.

YOUR FIRST FRANCO- (WE DON'T MEAN YOUR FIRST TRY - YOU HAD TO WAIT TOO LONG FOR THAT - IN FACT YOU MIGHT BE WAITING YET.)

YOUR FIRST COOTIE.

YOUR FIRST OVER-SEAS JAP (YOU COULD KEEP IT IN THE CELLAR)

YOUR FIRST MESS OF ARMY SLUM-OR-GOLD-FISH.

YOUR FIRST PRISONER

YOUR FIRST DUGOUT (MEREELY TAKE THE INTERIOR)

THE BUGLE THAT SOUNDED YOUR FIRST REVELLE IN FRANCE

YOUR (VERY) FIRST BOX OF ITCH CURE.

THAT FIRST XMAS PACKAGE FROM HOME

YOUR FIRST 'BUDDIE' AND BUNKIE OVER HERE

YOUR FIRST STABLE DETAIL

Copy-right Co. 4th Reg. July 25th 1917.  
See P. G. Buda  
La Grande Ville 1117 2 P.M.  
Capt. J. G. Buda  
Capt. J. G. Buda  
Commanding Officer.

### RULES GOVERNING PENTATHLON ARE STATED BY G.H.Q.

Open to All Enlisted Men of A.E.F.—Contest Ends on May 15

Rules under which the all-point company championship will be conducted throughout the A.E.F. have been announced by G.H.Q. The contest will be a pentathlon embracing five events, the 100 yard dash, 880 yard run, standing broad jump, pull-up and 12 1/2 pound shell-put. All enlisted men of the various companies are eligible to compete. They will wear the following regulation uniform: O.D. web belt, woolen breeches and shirt, roll puttee leggings and regulation shoes, socks and underwear.

The course for the 100-yard dash will be measured off on a road in the vicinity of the camp, care being taken to select a level stretch with no turns. Men may run individually or in competition, as seems most desirable to the divisional athletic officer, and special care will be taken to time each man accurately.

In the 880-yard run the course will be measured off on a road convenient to camp, a stretch being selected as level as possible and with not more than one moderate curve.

**Standing Broad Jump**

No weight or artificial aid will be allowed in the standing broad jump. The scratch line will be a joint eight inches wide set flush in the ground. Stepping on the scratch so as to mark the ground in an attempt will not be counted as a jump but will count as a trial. Each competitor will be allowed three trials and will be credited with the best of all his jumps. The measurement will be from the outer edge of the foot to the nearest break of ground made by any part of his person.

Putting the shell will be from the shoulder with one hand only and during the attempt the shell must not pass behind nor below the shoulder. It will be put from a seven foot circle. Four feet of the circumference of the circle will be a toe board four inches in height. The circle will be divided into halves by a line drawn through the center. Each competitor will be allowed three puts and will be credited with the best one of the three. Measurement of the put will be determined by the zone furthest from the circle in which the shell first breaks ground.

Letting go of a shell in an attempt to put, touching the ground outside of the circle or any portion of the body or the shell in the competitor's hand, and touching the ground forward of the half front of the circle with any portion of the body before retiring from the ring will be counted as foul puts. Competitors are warned to remain in the circle after putting until their attempts have been marked by the officials.

### GOOD BOUTS CARDED AT BAR-SUR-AUBE

Battling Crane and Kid Silverman Fight Six Round Draw

Six rattling good bouts featured the mill show at First Army Headquarters at Bar-sur-Aube Saturday night, the main attraction, a six-rounder, bringing on Battling Crane, of the M.P.'s, and Kid Silverman, of the 2nd Cavalry, and ending with honors even. This go was a ripper from the opening gong, with both boys swinging for the old K.O., and neither landing.

Silverman did the majority of the leading, but was held even by Crane's counter work. The big M.P. showed a lot of clever footwork, but was not able to offset the Cavalryman's aggressiveness. The men will more than likely be rematched at an early date for a ten-round bout.

The opening go brought on Kid Gibson, of Troop A, Headquarters Battalion, and Young Truball, of the 53rd Pioneers. Gibson looked good in the getaway stanza, but two right crosses to the jaw ended his career early in the second frame. It was certainly an slow music.

In the next mill Kid Britt, of Troop A, and Young Kelly, of the Engineers, swapped punches. Kelly was handed the decision after four nifty rounds, but it was announced after the affair that Britt broke his hand in the first frame. Kelly was by far the cleaner boy of the two, Britt butting several times.

**Goldstein Outpoints Young Jordan**

The third session saw the best looking boy of the evening step into the ring in Young Goldstein of the 53rd Pioneer Infantry. Goldstein easily outpointed Young Jordan, of Troop C, Headquarters Battalion, in a six-frame go.

A rather serious mishap broke up two bouts. Two Smith boys, Gumbout and Sammy, were booked from Chaumont, but their car ran afoul of a tree and turned turtle, injuring a couple of officers and causing Sammy Smith to hike into Bar-sur-Aube just in time to climb into his light and take a licking from Young Ross, of the 53rd Pioneers. Ross looked like a million dollars in this round, and Smith saw the handwriting on the wall, taking a rest in the fifth stanza.

Kid Williams and Young Morency staged a nice four-round exhibition scrap. Williams, battling the honors without extending himself to any great extent.

Lieut. Thomas S. Brady, of the Engineers, refereed the bouts and showed a good knowledge of the ring game. The bouts were staged by the First Army Athletic Association, with Pvt. Sydney Isaacs as matchmaker and announcer. He is open to hear from all boys in the A.E.F. for bouts on Saturday nights.

### GERMANS WORRIED OVER TANK INVASION

Motorized Artillery Sets Rhine Villages Agog With Rumor

The Americans are mobilizing along the Rhine hundreds of small tanks for the purpose of suddenly invading Germany, according to a rumor that has spread from village to village among the German folk throughout the area of the American Army of Occupation. The rumor has also penetrated into interior Germany and is causing the inhabitants beyond No Man's Land to keep a sharp lookout toward the frontier.

The supposed tanks are nothing more than small caterpillar tractors that have replaced artillery horses. The tractors are neatly camouflaged and resemble small tanks. The fact that hundreds of them are to be seen and heard daily throughout the area only alarms the Germans the more, for they cannot understand why an expensive thing like a tractor should replace an ordinary horse.

The Field Artillery units with the Army of Occupation are being motorized as fast as tanks can be sent into Germany. Some of the units were already motorized when the Army marched to the Rhine, while others moved in with horse power. Many of the horses which long ago did their bit are being relieved from duty.

### 13 BASE HOSPITALS TO START HOME SOON

190,888 Patients A. E. F.'S Largest Total Any One Week

The departure this week for the United States of 13 base hospitals Nos. 2 and 18 and the designation of 13 other base hospitals of the A.E.F. for early embarkation emphasizes the falling off in the number of sick and wounded patients since the signing of the armistice. The base hospital units which are under orders to return to the States are: No. 2, Rouen; No. 5, Boulogne; No. 10, Le Tréport; Nos. 29 and 33, London; No. 34, Nantes; No. 62, Mars-sur-Ailler; No. 72, Mesves; No. 92, Kershon; No. 94, Evreux; No. 95, Beaune, and Nos. 105 and 112, Kerbourg.

Late figures given out by the Chief Surgeon's Office show that the greatest number of A.E.F. patients in base and camp hospitals and convalescent camps in France and England was in the week ending November 7, 1918, when a total of 190,888 beds were occupied by sick and wounded. Of these beds, 29,778 were classed as emergency beds, mostly under tentage. On the day the armistice was signed, November 11, A.E.F. hospitals and convalescent camps could have provided a total of 282,222 normal and emergency beds. Plans would have provided eventually 423,722 normal beds, with an emergency expansion up to 541,000 beds.

On November 11 there were in operation 153 base hospitals, 66 camp hospitals, and 12 convalescent camps.

On January 23 the number of patients in base and camp hospitals and convalescent camps had fallen to 97,458, of whom 18,214 were Class A men awaiting evacuation.

To date the following A.E.F. hospitals have been abandoned: 69 base, 34 camp, 11 evacuation, 12 mobile.

### THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

PARIS OFFICE: 23, RUE DE LA PAIX (Place de l'Opéra).

Member of the Federal Reserve System  
United States Depository of Public Moneys  
Agents for Paymasters and other Disbursing Officers

Offers its Banking Facilities to the Officers and Men of the  
**AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY**

BRANCH IN FRANCE  
LONDON, 3 King William St., E.C.

**WALTHAM WATCHES**  
can be repaired at  
**KIRBY, BEARD & CO'S**  
5, Rue Auber,  
(near the Opéra)  
PARIS

### What Men Throw Up in the Air

TWO men stood at an open window watching a mob before a newspaper bulletin-board in the street.

"They've lost their heads!" commented one man.

"Look again, Reginald," said the other man, "so far as I can see they've only lost their hats."

The news on that bulletin-board read, "German Surrender!" The man in that crowd were throwing their hats up in the air.

You may think that men don't value their headgear very highly, when they act this way. But men only throw their hats up in the air when something so big has happened that they have to show how great they feel.

They just have to do something they seldom do and be extravagant about it. Up go their hats.

A man needs some pretty big celebration as an excuse to be caught going around without his hat. He doesn't want to be thought a nut.

When you come back—and this time the ships will be lighted and you can smoke—you'll find Mallory Hats on sale at the right prices in the best stores in your home-town.

### Mallory Hats

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

### Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

The Pen With the International Reputation

Three Types: Safety, Self-Filling, Regular. Of Stationers and Jewelers the World Over.

L. C. SLOAN, 14 The Pen Corner, Kingsway, London.

Sole Representatives in France  
JULES FAGARD & LEVY, 8 Rue Montparnasse, PARIS

### BESSONNEAU

is the creator of

Aeroplane Sheds | Ambulance Tents  
Hospital Sheds | Sanitary Huts

THE BESSONNEAU constructions have stood their tests for many years in several campaigns on all fronts and in all climates.

The BESSONNEAU constructions are now being imitated, but only BESSONNEAU makes his canvas properly waterproof and does the whole of his constructing himself: Tents, sheds and huts.

To have every real GARANTEE one must have the trade-mark:

### ENGLISH RULES MAY GOVERN U. S. BOXING

Army, Navy and Civilian Fight Board Said to Favor Change

The pull-up bar will be placed at such a height from the ground that when hanging from it with arms straight and body extended the competitor's feet will clear the ground. In scoring the number of times a competitor chins the bar, a completed pull-up will be recorded only when the body is raised to the full extent of the arms and raised so that the chin appears above the bar. Only one trial will be allowed each contestant and only the number of fully completed pull-ups recorded.

Attendance and performance will both be taken into consideration in the scoring. Men actually absent on detached service will not be counted as present but the contests will be staged on two consecutive days in order that any men on special duty may compete. In order to encourage men to take good care of themselves, keep off sick and hold themselves fit for the competition, men sick in quarters or hospital will be counted present and competing, as will men absent without leave and men in confinement. The fitting efficiency of a company depends upon its training and the number of physically fit men it takes into the firing line.

Scratch tables will be furnished the various athletic officers and the winner of the competition will be the company obtaining the best total score in all five events. In case two or more companies are tied with the same record, for any one event, all of those companies will receive the same number of points, corresponding to the place for which they are recorded.

The pentathlon may be run off at any time under proper supervision of division, or similar unit, athletic officer, but must be completed by May 15.

### PIGSKIN CHASERS IN 88TH DIVISION ACTIVE

The 88th Division is working hard to land the A.E.F. football title. A squad of All-American gridiron stars are engaged in daily practice at Concorde and, from all reports, a cracker-jack team is being developed.

Among the pigskin chasers working under the eagle eye of Col. J. O'Loughlin, Divisional Athletic Officer, are Capt. W. Soucy, of Harvard, and later coach of the University of Wisconsin; Lieut. A. A. Turquist, University of Minnesota; Capt. M. D. Jones, University of Wisconsin; Pvt. T. C. Necklace, of Carlisle; Capt. T. Corey, University of Nebraska; Lieut. F. G. McCormick, University of South Dakota; Lieut. T. C. Keener, Notre Dame University and holder of the Western quarter-mile record; Sgt. F. Bender, of Haskell and a brother of Chief Bender, of Carlisle; Pvt. Van Ginkel, University of Pennsylvania; Pvt. S. Nichols, University of Illinois; and Lieut. T. L. Lotz, University of Wisconsin.

### Extra Fine Degla Dates

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

**RADYFARHAT, Tozeur, Tunisia**

### FRENCH RIVIERA CANNES CARLTON HOTEL

Barroom with every room. Extreme South—Special terms for Allied Officers.

**OFFICERS' KHAKI SHIRTS**

Furnisher to Men **A. RAGON** Ladies' Pyjamas

32 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris

### NICE QUEEN'S HOTEL CENTRAL

Highly recommended for officers and nurses

Inclusive terms from 18 francs per day; Staff in attendance at the station.

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

Has opened reading, writing and rest rooms at 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, 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.

### AMERICAN MILITARY and NAVAL FORCES CREDIT LYONNAIS

Head Office: LYONS  
Central Office: PARIS, 19 Boulevard des Italiens

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WITH ENGLISH-SPEAKING STAFF

EVERY FACILITY FOR FOREIGNERS

Branches in all principal French towns, among others the following:  
Amiens, Angers, Angoulême, Bar-le-Duc, Bayonne, Bellort, Besançon, Blois, Bordeaux, Bourgne-sur-Mer, Brez, Caen, Calais, Cannes, Cotic, Chaumont, Dieppe, Dijon, Dunkirk, Epervay, Epinal, Fécamp, Havre, La Rochelle, Limoges, Marçay, Nancy, Nantes, Nice, Orleans, Rennes, Rochefort, Rouen, Saint-Dizier, Saint-Maur, Toulon, Tours, Troyes, Vannes, Versailles, Vitry-le-François, Bourges, Clermont-Ferrand, Issoudun, Nevers, Saint-Ruphael, Vierzon.

### NEW YORK WASHINGTON BRENTANO'S

(Société Anonyme)

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS

37 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, . . . PARIS

DIARIES FOR 1919 United States Army Regulations, etc. Fine Collection of War Posters

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

**THE BUTTEROSI SYNDICATE**  
BUREAUX et MAGASINS: 107-108 AVENUE MALAKOFF-PARIS  
TELEPHONE: DASSY 5220  
PASSY 5805

### SINGLE SPY EFFORT IN 50,700 LETTERS

#### Chemical Tests by Base Censors Reveal One Case of Treachery

#### SOME INNOCENT ATTEMPTS Search for Codes in Suspected Documents Another Laborious but Fascinating Job

Evidence of the loyalty of the American soldier is contained in the records of the Base Censor of the A.E.F.

Out of 50,700 letters held up by the Base Censor for various reasons and submitted to chemical tests to determine whether they carried information of value to the enemy concealed by the use of invisible ink, only one case of actual treachery on the part of a member of the A.E.F. was discovered, the records show.

If there were traitors or spies in the American Army attempting to get military information to the enemy during the great Allied offensive that crushed Germany, they did not, apparently, attempt any tricks with the mails.

Examination of the 50,700 letters was made in the laboratories of the Base Censor and covered the period from September 23, 1918, to February 6, 1919.

The work in the laboratories of the Base Censor, which, for obvious reasons, cannot be described in detail, is performed by a staff of four officers and five enlisted men, all experts in their line.

#### Secret Chemical Test

This force closely examines all mail addressed to neutral countries and selected letters directed to the United States. Some of the suspected letters are subjected to a simple test which requires only a few minutes; others are put through a secret chemical test which is infallible in the detection of the use of invisible ink.

Examination of suspected mail involves also a search for codes, a laborious job, but as fascinating to those to whom the task is delegated as is the work in the laboratories.

### WINTER DAYS ALONG THE RHINE

Now that the Third Army is settled, dentists with the various units have more engagements than even the Red Cross nurses or telephone operators. Often their appointment books—the dentists—are filled weeks ahead of time.

Two Yanks were hooked recently for a scrap at Coblenz, and they got to talking about it in the afternoon. Then they started to argue, and before their friends could separate them they had become entangled in a good old fashioned catch-as-catch-can fight. The result was that they languished in the brig that night, while substitutes fought in the big ring at Coblenz in their stead.

The 146th and 148th Field Artillery Headquarters had been working hard all morning and fighting wherever they were sent. Now they are taking life more or less easy at Trier. And at Trier are located some of the finest of German pottery works, so that the Yanks are enabled to lay in a large stock of beautiful pipes which, after all, is not so bad. And the best part of it is that they don't cost as much as a helmet or a luger or even an Iron Cross, and they make the best souvenirs in the world.

Up at Dierdorf, headquarters of the 128th Infantry, some members of the command are bathing in a brewery—no, not in beer.

He was a big, fat, unusually jolly mess sergeant who relieved himself of his feelings by snoring and snoring in a very disappreciated mess shack on the side of a hill, prey to all the icy winds that blow, and had just been ragged by his superior's location. His leaky, smoky field cap seemed to be a nuisance.

"Why don't you fellows give us a write-up?" he demanded as he came out of his inferno, surrounded by smoke and rubbing his smarting eyes. "You write about the fine hotel kitchens and other swell places where the Third Army cooks are working and make everyone think there isn't a smoke kitchen in the whole damned bridgehead. And look at that." He pointed dramatically toward his abode, which resembled Stromboli in eruption.

The Yanks are piling history on top of the historic Kaiserin Augusta Gymnasium, at Coblenz, founded in 1552. The maples at various times, of Poles, Russians, French and Swedes, it finally fell to the Germans; and now Americans are going there to school every night.

The Roman amphitheater at Trier is proving a great Mecca for Yanks on leave from the ancient city which is serving as headquarters for advanced G.I.'s. They like best to climb down the narrow steps leading to the noisome space beneath the big arena, where the wild beasts were kept in cavernous hewn out of the rock. They are shown other caverns where the Herculean sons of Gaul, captured by Roman legionnaires, were imprisoned and kept for four days, to meet their death in the arena, while applause or shouts of disapproval echoed from the ring of hills about the city.

In the center of this smelly dungeon is a wide pool of water, crossed by a narrow wooden bridge. And, fastened to the railing of the bridge, at its center, nailed in a square board, just why it was put there is a mystery. The first Yank passing through on the way to Germany paused and wondered. The top was smooth and white. One invited to touch it, and he found it was a boy supplied. He whipped out his knife, and in a few minutes had carved his initials at the top, in one corner (history is uncertain as to whether it was the left or right hand corner). Those first initials settled the fate of that board for all time. Now its surface is either hashed with the initials or covered with the hieroglyphics of wandering soldiers.

Fly the Signal Corps men, among others, in these cold days in the Rhineland. Like the Engineers and others, they're out along the roads a-working, but, unlike the Engineers and others, they're not out of hand, breezy, polished, clinging there dizzily, testing circuits and stringing wires.

Their mode of climbing furnishes unending interest to the Germans. The latter, by means of a wide belt go round them and round the pole, and it takes them some time to negotiate the summit. The Yanks, with their climbing irons, make it in a matter of seconds.

### A.E.F. CENSORING UP TO DATE



Mixing the Preparation That Will Decide Whether a Suspected Letter Contains an Invisible Message

### LONGEST, SHORTEST, SOONEST AND SOME OF THE REST OF THE—ESTS

Are you a record breaker? Who is the shortest man in the A.E.F.? Who weighs the most? Who is the youngest? Who is the oldest? Who has been longest in the Army?

Pvt. Eugene L. Kelley's recently published claim to have made the journey between enlistment and France at record speed has been shot all to pieces. Private Kelley did the business in 21 days, but many others beat that figure all hollow.

Of course, the returns are not all in, but it looks as though the record would be held by Pvt. Alexander W. Stephens, Medical Detachment, 56th Pioneer Infantry. In his report he says:

"Received orders to report to the adjutant at Camp Meade, August 28. On August 27 I went to camp to get some dope on the Army game. Saw my friends who were in the 56th Pioneer Infantry and who were leaving the next day. I immediately joined the 56th and the next day boarded a transport, and on September 7 was on French soil—exactly ten days after joining the Army."

It figures up more like 11 days to us, but at that it is the best yet. Sgt. Maj. Harry Cohn, Headquarters Army Artillery, First Army, did pretty well. He reported at Camp Upton on April 1 last and arrived in France April 16.

Then Base Hospital No. 4 from Cleveland can prove that its personnel arrived overseas only 12 days after enlistment, although it took them another week to reach France. A negro battalion of the 539th Engineers enlisted at Camp Gordon August 30, reached Liverpool September 17 and got to Le Havre five days later.

Sgt. H. W. Strubbever enlisted August 5, 1917, joined the 2nd Telephone Battalion, Signal Corps, the next day, and reached St. Nazaire on August 20—a little matter of 16 days, but Musciana Shuffe and Spear, of the 46th C.A.C., beat him by one day.

Pvt. Warren W. Hamilton, of Company A, 125th Engineers, really has them all stopped. He joined the Allied colors on two occasions and made two trips to France in a total elapsed time of 29 days. These 29 days were divided as follows: Two in training camp, five in embarkation camp, and 22 on shipboard. It happened this way, according to Private Hamilton:

"I enlisted in Company E, of the 57th Engineers, at Camp Laurel, Md., on September 13, 1918, and landed at Brest on September 20—18 days. In case some speed artist gets under my record, I have another record trip across the pond to face him with, namely: On June 20, 1917, I enlisted with the French Army through the American Field Service and sailed the same day. Reached Bordeaux July 1, and identically was in Paris on July 4, 1917, for general Pétain's reception. I then departed through the streets by American troops."

Sgt. Leslie W. Claxton, of the office of the Provost Marshal General, is believed to have enlisted on February 11, 1918, and was in France on February 14, 1918.

Yes, but he enlisted in London. What about the considerable number of men who were in France within less than one minute after enlistment?

The present riddled condition of Private Kelley's speed record compares favorably with the record of Mechanic Mock, whose claim to distinction was recently set forth in these columns, as follows:

"If Mechanic Troy R. Mock, six feet eight inches high, of Kansas and the 24th Aero Squadron, is not the tallest soldier in the A.E.F., he would like to be shown. He weighs 215 pounds and invites a controversy."

Pvt. Benjamin F. Davis reports from the Casual Camp, Hospital Center, Savenay: "I am six feet 11 inches and weigh 220 pounds."

The photograph he encloses makes it seem plausible.

Meanwhile, Charles Brady, 114th Infantry, four feet 11 inches, and Earl Perkins, 53rd Infantry, six feet six inches, challenge the A.E.F. for a longer and shorter friendship.

The mail contest shows that some people have all the luck. Pvt. Leo J. Hoofling, of the Motor Transport Corps, for instance, had, by January 17, received from one person—his brother—61 letters, all written since Armistice Day. Five more, written since he arrived under date of January 12, complaining of his long and mysterious silence and protesting that they had been writing him regularly. He himself has written dutifully three times a week.

In behalf of Ice Plant Company No. 301, of Givres, some one whose initials cannot be made out takes the liberty of denying Butchery Company No. 310 the championship of the A.E.F. at handling beef. "Twenty men at our system of throwing the bull are capable of handling 120 tons a day. We have averaged that for nine months." No. 310 also gets this crushing comment from Butchery Company No. 301:

"With the exception of Refrigerator and Ice Plant Company No. 301 at A.P.O. No. 712, Butchery Company No. 301 has handled five times as much meat as any other organization in France. As to Butchery Company No. 310, we desire to call their attention to the following figures, taken from our office records for July, 1918:

"During July, 1918, we received in refrigerated cars, American and French, and transferred to French box cars in this yard 5,253,489 pounds of beef. During the same period, and in addition to the above, we reconditioned from this station 1,241,000 pounds of beef. On our record day we transferred 309,855 pounds of beef from refrigerator to box cars. We handled every quarter of this beef by hand, and our crew consisted of three crews of six men each and two checkers to the crew, a total of

### BUCK HEADS PARADE, BUT NOT FOR FUN

#### Robbed Company of Its Passes by—Well, They Got Even

There is a private in the Headquarters Company of the 79th Field Artillery at Camp Meunin, France, who will remember for the rest of his days a parade of his company which he led.

It was a most unusual parade. The private in question didn't want to lead it, but he had to. He was the cause of it. He returned last week with venereal disease from a seven-day leave. His outfit was threatened with a ban on all passes for a month if the cases of venereal disease among its members reached a certain figure. His case made the number which brought down the ban.

His judgment comrades, determined to punish him made him march at the head of the company carrying a large sign reading: "G. I. I ROBBED MY COMPANY OF ITS PASSES!"

With a band following the culprit, and with the company in column of squads, the parade formed. The march was up one side of the regimental street and down the other and through the grounds surrounding the officers' quarters. The parade lasted an hour.

### 720-MILE ROAD JOB ON

Thirty-five hundred Engineers in Base Section No. 2—far and near about Bordeaux—are starting to repair 720 miles of French roads. Their work is a part of the effort through the whole A.E.F. now being made under agreement with the French Government whereby American units will restore highways damaged by American traffic.

One hundred miles of road will be entirely resurfaced in this base section, while the rest will require only general repairs. The work will require 175,000 to 200,000 tons of crushed stone, which will be obtained mostly from quarries leased by the A.E.F.

The working force at present consists of six companies of the 311th Engineers and five of the 312th.

"What would you call three K.P.'s all under 21 years old?"  
"I'll bite. What would you?"  
"Fish, huh. A minor detail."

Est. 1837 Inc. 1856

### THE BRISTOL MFG. CO.

BRISTOL, Conn., U.S.A.  
Knit Underwear for Men  
"Sandman" Sleeping Garments

### ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATER

#### Ziegfeld 9 O'clock Revue and New Midnight Frolic

Two Entirely Different Entertainments  
"A Night of Beauty, such as you have never seen." Two stars in any thing ever seen in New York that no one can afford to miss them.

### Moi aussi!

"Just met a couple 'birds' I usta know back home," said Pvt. Yank, with a grin.

"So did I," said Corp. Yank, with another, "have one!"

### OWL

TWO DEPENDABLE CIGARS

FRIENDS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY SINCE 1876

General Cigar Company, Inc. New York

### Your Pet Food

Your pet food wasn't in your rations and perhaps you couldn't get it when on leave. You are probably planning to break all speed and duration records in conveying it from plate to mouth when you get home.

If your pet food happens to be apple tapioca pudding, try the sort made out of Minute Tapioca.

It's delicious—and filling!  
Minute Tapioca Company  
Orange, Mass., U.S.A.



### What Hart Schaffner & Marx dealers will do for you

Maybe you're pretty well acquainted with the merchant who sells our clothes back in your old home town—maybe you just know of him.

It doesn't make any difference; when you get back you can be sure that he's going to give you the best clothes values possible; our clothes; that you'll get lively style and if the clothes aren't everything you think they ought to be you can have your money back.

You can't make a mistake in any home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

### Hart Schaffner & Marx

### LANGRES SCHOOLS FAST CLOSING UP

#### Made Lots of Noise While Going, Asserts Prominent Farmer

The school area around Langres is no longer a modern battlefield. A "ferme" sign decorates the front door of almost every barracks that was occupied by enthusiastic aspirants two months ago. The windows that once told travelers of the midnight oil episode are now as dark as night itself.

For the straggling aspirants, troubled lieutenants, and even the brigade-generals who pursued their lessons into the wee hours of morn have all gone. The area is quiet as a graveyard, and the old farmer on the hill above the gas school, who used to run by the gas house holding his nose for fear of being suddenly put to sleep by a deadly odor, now walks or drives by peacefully and predicts a quiet season.

The Turenne Barracks, where young aspirants used to sit up late at night swearing vengeance on the non-com instructors, is now occupied by French infantry. All the modern improvements installed by the Americans have disappeared, while the place is slowly but surely becoming a real French institution, with canteens dangling from the musette hooks on the walls and a faint color of pines in the atmosphere.

The General Staff School, Army School of the Line, Army M.G. School, Anti-Aircraft School, Intelligence School, Army Infantry Specialty School, French Artillery School, Army School of Artillery Studies, Army Engineer Candidates' School and Gas School are closed. The Army School of Artillery Studies has been moved to Trier, Germany. The Tank Corps School is closing by degrees and will hang out the "ferme" sign sometime next month.

The barracks in the school area are being taken over by the French and will be occupied by French troops who are to be demobilized. If the predictions of the old farmer come true, the target range will become pastures and drill grounds garden spots by the middle of next June.

"The Americans were not a bad lot," the old farmer says, "but they made a hell of a lot of unnecessary noise."

"What would you call three K.P.'s all under 21 years old?"  
"I'll bite. What would you?"  
"Fish, huh. A minor detail."

### Tarvia

Preserves Roads Prevents Dust

The great increase in heavy traffic is disturbing all road authorities. They know it will quickly disrupt ordinary roads, because they are not built to withstand such wear and tear.

The only way to save the situation is to strengthen the road, and Tarvia is the one product that will do this surely and economically. It has been used on thousands of miles of roadway all over the country, including the Army cantonnements, with satisfactory results.

Tarvia is a coal-tar preparation for use in constructing new macadam roads or repairing old ones. It reinforces the road-surface and makes it water-proof, dustless, mudless, and proof against motor-trucks.

The *Quartz* Company OF AMERICA

### Now that it's Over

and you'll soon be deciding between a "plain blue" and a "fancy mixture"—look a little further than the goods and the fit. Look into the future.

### HOWS the suit going to look six months after date? And the price—how does it compare with that of similar clothes?

Then just remember this—

### MICHAELS - STERN

VALUE-FIRST CLOTHES

were never in such demand as during the war.

Why? For three reasons—their good style, their dependability and durability and their moderate price.

We'd like to send you our style booklet telling all about them. Write for it.

MICHAELS, STERN & CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

### A steadying effect is produced on energy of brain and body and the general health by a consistent daily use of Grape-Nuts

—a food combining the best of wheat and barley in easily digested form.

Delicious & Economical

"There's a Reason"

### Men of the American Expeditionary Forces

who are interested in special books on special subjects, should avail themselves of the direct service offered by

### The American Library Association

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

The A.L.A. has in stock both advanced and elementary books on a wide range of subjects. Here are some of them:

Accounting	French Language	Plumbing
Advertising	Gasoline Engine	Printing
Architecture	Geography	Psychology
Agriculture	Geology	Robotics
Animal Industry	Germany	Road Making
Arithmetic	Government	Rubber
Astronomy	Grammar	Salesmanship
Automobiles	History	Sanitation
Aviation	Hydraulics	Science
Bacteriology	Hygiene	Scientific Management
Baking	Immigration	Sculpture
Banking	Insurance	Severance
Bees-keeping	Inventions	Shops Farming
Biology	Italy	Structural Metal Work
Blacksmithing	Journalism	Subbuilding
Book-keeping	Labor	Shoemaking
Botany	Landscape Gardening	Short-hand
Building	Law	Sociology
Carpentry	Letter-writing	Spanish Language
Chemistry	Literature	Steel Square
Civics	Loans	Storekeeping
Concrete Work	Locomotive	Surveying
Civics	Machinery	Swine
Dairying	Manufacturing	Telegony
Dentistry	Masonry	Telephony
Drawing	Mathematics	Textiles
Drama	Medicine	Tinsmithing
Economics	Metalurgy	Toolmaking
Education	Navigation	Topography
Efficiency	Oil Engines	Town Planning
Electricity	Painting	Transportation
Engineering (All Branches)	Patents	Typewriting
English Language	Pattern Making	Veterinary Science
Etiquette	Philosophy	Vocations
Factories	Photography	Water Power
Finance	Physics	Weaving
Farming	Physiology	Wireless
Foreign Exchange		
Forestry		

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

**There Is No Charge of Any Sort Attached to This Service.**

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

### THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

10 Rue de l'Elysee, PARIS