

ARMY THRICE AS LARGE AS GRANT'S WON ST. MIHIEL

Force Massed Against Salient America's Greatest Up to That Time

BATTLE PLANS IN DETAIL

Whole Maneuver Designed to Be Enveloping Operation on Grand Scale

Probably few persons, however casually they may have followed the larger events of the World War, will recall the spring of 1918, was almost as unchanging from month to month and year to year as the dotted one, was the most striking feature of the dotted line, less noticeably reproduced in the solid one, was the sharp kink in it just above the sag toward Paris; it was as if the falling curtain had caught on a peg there which held it up and prevented it from falling further.

GERMANS SICK AT ONE POINT

In August and September of 1914 the Germans, in their repeated tremendous efforts to take Verdun, had the fortress at one time practically surrounded on three sides; west, north and east. But they were eventually forced back completely from the western side and a few kilometers on the north and east.

At one point, however, they stuck. Bavarian troops captured the city of St. Mihiel, about 30 kilometers southeast of Verdun, forced their way across the Meuse river, on which Verdun also lies, established a small bridgehead around the suburb and hill of Chauvencourt on the western bank, and here fixed a peg of their own which for four years remained a constant threat and embarrassment to the defenders of Verdun because upon it was hung the St. Mihiel salient.

This salient, always the sharpest inequality in the western battle front, burst forward from the general line of the front near Les Eparges, about 17 kilometers southeast of Verdun. From this village, which is on the abrupt edge of the reverse slopes of the heights of the Meuse where they drop to the plain of the Woëvre, or Voivre, the western side of the salient ran almost due south for about 20 kilometers, crossing the high, forested hills and descending their western slopes into the valley of the Meuse and then crossing that river to embrace the small bridgehead directly west of St. Mihiel.

SUBSTITUTE RAILROAD ROUTES

Deprived of this extremely important line, Verdun was obliged to depend for all its rail communications upon the double-track line extending westward from St. Menchould, supplemented because it was so close to the front as to be subject to interruption by another, military, double-track line built in 1916 southwest from Verdun to the existing St. Menchould-Regigny line at Neufcourt. The substitute routes were, however, so circuitous that it was a slow process to shuttle troops back and forth by them along the eastern frontier defenses.

Crossing the Meuse again just above St. Mihiel and including in its circuit Fort du Camp des Romains, the one French fort of the line between Verdun and Toul which the Germans captured and held through most of the front swung eastward, again crossing the heights of the Meuse, and descended into the plain of the Woëvre at Apremont, just northeast of which rose the lofty bulk of Mont Sec, a detached hill affording artillery positions to the Germans which for miles dominated the Allied lines in the lowlands.

SQUADS EAST FOR S.O.S.

Every organization in the S.O.S. is ordered to have a one-half hour drill every day. Sundays and holidays excepted, by G. O. F. H. C. The drills are to be sharp and snappy with the idea of "getting the men back into shape as military units, the order states.

LAWD WAS GOOD TOPVT. WHITFIELD; NOW AWAITS C.M.

General Staff Colonel Does a Lot of Detective Work

Col. Robert Whitfield, of the General Staff, was more and more annoyed when month after month passed and brought no sign of the \$3,000 worth of Liberty Bonds he had ordered from a bank in Arkansas. But annoyance scarcely describes the emotion he felt when the bank replied coldly that they not only had sent the bonds, but held his receipt for them.

The Colonel wrote the bankers that they were a bunch of crooks, or words to that effect, and he also got a letter to the Honorable General of his chest. The bank countered with a certified copy of the receipt, and there it was, signed "Robert Whitfield, Private, Company I, 25th Infantry."

Still somewhat ruffled, but more hopeful, Colonel Whitfield wrote a letter of inquiry to the Colonel commanding that regiment of negro Infantry which boasted a Private Whitfield. The letter arrived just when rumor was already busy as to the source of Private Whitfield's mysterious wealth.

OFFICIAL WHEELS START GRINDING

The official inquiry then started brought to light that Private Whitfield had, as suspected, received the bonds. He had received them thrice, as a matter of fact. A bit puzzled, he had tried his best to think up some rich uncle in the States who might have sent them to him, but none of his uncles was at all like that. Nor his aunts, either. So twice he mailed the bonds back. The third time, when they trailed him into the Argonne, he accepted them fatalistically. Why?

"Well, ah, ah," he naturally reckoned on Lawd mus' be a man to be good to. So Private Whitfield is now awaiting trial. The Judge Advocate is scratching his head. Whatever crime was committed, if any, it certainly was not forgery. Meanwhile, the art exhibit has vanished from the cow stable and the bank where the bonds were hypothecated has made a grab for Private Whitfield's salary, past, present and to come.

Quite a way to come, too, according to the present figuring, for it has been calculated that, with all due allowances for insurance and allotments, Private Whitfield will have to stay in the Army about 20 years in order to pay for the bonds.

SOMEONE PUT ONE OVER ON SOMEONE

Number of 9x43's in Excess of A.E.F.'s Strength

Another scandal! That pathetic picture of the heroic young American, far from home and friends on a bleak Christmas day, cheated even his tiny remembrance from home, has already been painted in the drab colors of the gloom artist. One measly little clip for one 9x43 that wouldn't hold.

But listen! The Postal Express Service of the A.E.F. kept a count of the number of 9x43's which arrived in Europe—and the total was 2,500,000, quite a good many more than there had been time to send slips home.

S.O.S. TO HAVE FIELD MEET

As S.O.S. championship field and track meet will be held at Nice, April 11, 12 and 13. On the first day the trials will be held, the semifinals being run off the following day, and the finals on the third day.

BASE PORTS OF A.E.F. RETURN TO FRENCH

Rouen Already Closed, Le Havre and Others Soon to Follow

Port by port Uncle Sam is closing out the greatest shipping business that any country has on foreign shores. Rouen is closed and the hands of the French, Le Havre and Marseille are in the process of abandonment, and many others, including Tonny-Charrette, Rochefort, Marans, La Rochelle and Les Sables d'Olonne, will take care of the freight already headed their way and then say farewell to the Stars and Stripes.

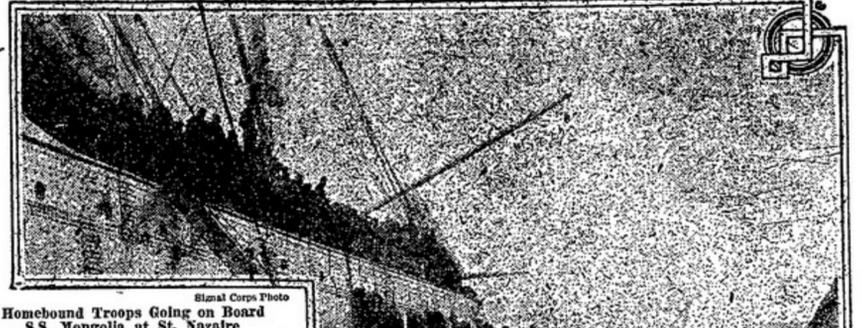
EX-Y.M.C.A. MEN JAILED

Three former secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. arrested last January on charges of embezzling funds entrusted to them have been found guilty by a military court-martial and sentenced to prison for a term of years.

FIRST PRISONERS FREED

The first German prisoners to be freed by the Allies, 800 men of Alsace-Lorraine descent captured by the A.E.F., are about to be released from the American prison camp at St. Pierre des Corps, near Tours, under an agreement with the French Government.

THE BRIDGE WHOSE WESTERN END IS AMERICA



Homebound Troops Going on Board S.S. Mongolia at St. Nazaire

FARMING COURSES IN EDUCATION PLAN

Beaune University Starts Next Week—Sorbonne Opens Gates

Farmers' clubs, farmers' institutes and short courses in agriculture are to be organized throughout the A.E.F. as a part of the post school system, under instructions from G.H.Q. contained in Bulletin 9.

In addition a special lecture system to cover a wide range of subjects not taught in post schools is to be established throughout the Army in France, and officers and enlisted men who are experts in specialized lines are to address Army audiences—the whole scheme being a sort of broadened Chautauqua. Men with worth-while hobbies will be given opportunities to tell about them in their own camps and, if the lectures are particularly capable, on an Army lecture circuit.

Efforts will be made to get as many lectures as possible for the smaller billeting areas, where the facilities of post schools are less easily available. Motion picture films and thousands of educational lantern slides will be shown in connection with lectures, following principles now recognized in schools and universities back home.

In the plans for formation of farmers' clubs, ten or more men are to form the basis of an organization which shall hold regular meetings and conduct discussions, debates and lectures. Marketing, rural credit, farm community and the place of the farmer in national and world affairs will be subjects emphasized.

Beaune University to Open

In addition to seeing more than 150,000 soldiers actively following courses in post schools throughout France, as a part of the A.E.F. educational program, the coming week marks the opening of two great centralized Army university centers—the preparatory opening of the big camp-university at Beaune, south of Dijon, and the first lectures and classes for American soldier-students in the Sorbonne, at Paris.

Reports from all parts of the A.E.F. the past week told of increasing numbers being enrolled in the wide variety of classes of the post schools, taught by instructors of all Army grades.

In Paris scores of students for the Sorbonne began arriving last week, in response to telegraphic instructions. There will be 2,500 soldier-students in this and other seats of French learning when the allotments are completed. Attendance will be divided by studies as follows: Law, 400; letters, 600; science, 700; medicine, 150.

Most of the students in Paris will live in homes of French families. The plan of the A.E.F. is being marked by the arrival of large numbers of the officers and enlisted men who will be instructors and students in this school center, which will have 1,000 men under arms, pistol and rifle, and hospital buildings and the installation of machinery and other equipment is being rushed to completion by a large detachment of Engineers.

BIG RIFLE MATCH FOR WHOLE A.E.F. PLANNED IN MAY

Grand Scale Competition to Be Held on Range Near Le Mans

All the rifle and pistol carrying forces of the A.E.F. will be represented in a rifle and pistol competition and musketry match to be conducted on a spectacular scale early in May at the D'Avours Rifle Range, near Le Mans.

One soldier from each Infantry and Engineer company and each Cavalry troop throughout the whole Army in France will take part in the rifle competitions in addition to officers representing regiments and various headquarters. Four soldiers from each Infantry and Artillery regiment, two from each Engineer regiment and one from each Cavalry troop will take part in pistol championship events. Two officers from each regiment will also enter the competitions.

The musketry matches, which probably will be the most spectacular of all the shooting events, will bring into competition platoons representing every division. Each division will send its prize platoon of 58 men and an officer leader. The platoons will not be specially formed of selected men from their divisions, but each will have its regular personnel. Transfers to "load up" any platoon with experts are prohibited under Bulletin 7, G.H.Q., which announces the arrangements for the A.E.F. tournament.

Under Field Conditions

In the musketry competitions the platoons will operate under field conditions. No details of firing will be made known in advance to the platoon leaders, and each platoon will advance as in an attack during real battle, to be confronted with the conditions under which it must demonstrate its ability. Judging will be on the formations adopted, the estimate of the tactical situation, the application of firing and general conduct.

Officers and soldiers will be awarded medals according to their standings in the various individual events. The winning platoons in the musketry match will receive a trophy, and the men in the platoon will be given bronze medals.

Elimination matches are to be held in all organizations eligible to send representatives to the competition. Each division will have a competition to select the platoon that will represent it in the musketry match. In addition to Infantry, Engineer and Cavalry units, marksmen may be sent for both the rifle and pistol competitions by other units armed with rifles and pistols, rifle units to send one man for each 200 men under arms, pistol and rifle, and volunteer organizations to send one man for each 100 men so armed.

Under G.O. 27, G.H.Q., every company will be required to have a musketry match between March 17 and May 2 to musketry training.

BOOKS BY MAIL TO A.E.F.

Any soldier in the A.E.F. may obtain two books by mail, whether he is stationed on the Rhine or in the Mediterranean or billeted in a village in Burgundy, by the simple process of writing a letter or postcard, naming the books he wants, to the American Library Association, 10 Rue de l'Elysee, Paris. In writing he is expected to name second and third choices for each book asked for.

The library association expects 100,000 soldiers to write for books in the coming month. The first step taken in the abandonment of the port is a notification to the French Government that the United States is ready to return the port. All freight in the port is then unloaded and the warehouses cleared out. The material is shipped to Bassens, near Bordeaux. A great deal of material is being sold to the French.

INSIGNIA TO STAND

Divisional insignia can be worn in the United States by officers and men returning to be mustered out of the service. The Secretary of War says so.

The following instructions on the subject have been received at General Headquarters: The Secretary of War directs that Circular 18, War Department, 1918, be amended to make it clear that all officers and men returning from overseas for the purpose of discharge, either as casualties to hospitals, Casualty Recipients, or wear divisional insignia. This will apply not only to those who are in divisions but to those who return as casualties to hospitals. Casualty Recipients from overseas for active duty in United States will be required to remove their insignia.

CABLE IS AWAITED FOR DISPOSITION OF 70,000 GRAVES

Instructions for Assembly Expected Daily from War Department

Cable instructions are expected daily from the War Department in the States in regard to the assembly and final disposition of America's 70,000 graves in Europe.

The final disposition of bodies will be considered and executed as an entire project, at such time, probably after the conclusion of peace, as the vastness and difficulty of this almost inconceivable task may make possible.

So the authorities announced in the midst of the war, and despite the fact that it was also announced that "return of bodies to the United States will be made in due time except in cases where a specific request to the contrary is made," this assurance that there will be a summing up and final disposition of the dead as a great singled out task, is the only definite answer that the Government at this moment can give to this question. In fact, the matter of the final disposition of the American dead is now in the hands of Congress. So far, no dead have been returned to the United States.

Indications are that Congress will finally give the return of all bodies desired returned, but that at least a half of our dead, by the preference of those concerned, will rest permanently in France.

In the meantime, the A.E.F. is gathering its dead together, that in death they may be as they were in life—in serried ranks, shoulder to shoulder, comrades. From frozen dugouts, from old ruins, from those hastily improvised and now sunken openings in the ground that were shell holes and battle graves, from wheat field and river bank and meadow knoll, from all of the thousands of places of isolation and great loneliness, the dead are being tenderly lifted and borne to take their places in the ordered ranks of the Army.

4,000 AT WORK ON PROBLEM

To this task the Government is now devoting the services of more than 4,000 soldiers. They are called the "Graves Registration Service," and they are a part of that vast prosaic and mundane organization known as the Quartermaster Corps. There is nothing spectacular in the work of these men, nothing with the thrill of the heroic, no anticipation of applause. Digging up old graves, often being forced to wear gas masks, prying in old dugouts and shell holes, searching bodies for some mark of identity, carrying the remains to the nearest cemetery, burying, marking and reporting them—there is not a great deal in this service to allure or, seemingly, to inspire.

Yet, story after story is going the rounds of how this little group here or that little group there not only did all they were told to do and all that was expected of them, but actually disregarded the Army and went ahead and added those touches that they knew would comfort and please the people at home.

For example, there was a little group who gathered together, identified and buried more than a thousand dead bodies at Ploisy on the Rhine. The graves were marked off in the regulation plots of 208 each and graded and marked with crosses. The gravel paths as they lay for in the standardized layout of the G.R.S. were laid off. And so far as the Army was concerned, the job was done.

But these soldiers would not have it so. They went through pile after pile of salvage and found a lot of iron rails; they begged or borrowed cement from the neighboring region, and put a fence of concrete and iron around that little cemetery. Then they searched in the near-by wood for the tallest, straightest tree in all that region, cut it down, stripped it, painted it white, and planted it deep down in the heart of the cemetery. Around its base they planted flowers and from its mast they swung to the breeze the flag.

It is not easy to speak of the dead in terms of cards and maps and yet, at the central office of the Graves Registration Service at Tours, the question of our dead is carefully and patiently being worked out to answer with just these things, thousands of them. There are maps that show every grave to the exact inch in the large assembly of cemeteries far back of the lines, and there are cards of record to which, at a moment's notice, a clerk can turn and give the whole history of a grave.

This part of the work is well in hand. It is in the battle areas that most of the work remains to be done.

DIVISIONS WILL GO HOME IN ORDER OF ARRIVAL HERE

General Policy on Sailing Priority Announced by G.H.Q.

FIGURES FOR FOUR MONTHS

27th, 30th, 85th, 37th and 91st Due to Sail in March—Some Exceptions Made

Divisions of the A.E.F. will be returned to the United States in the order of the arrival of their respective Divisional Headquarters in France.

This information was telegraphed this week by G.H.Q. to all Divisional Commanders in France and is confirmed in G.O. 25.

Based on the shipping estimates and assuming that conditions do not change, the divisions will be returned to the States in the following order: March: 27th, 30th, 85th, 37th and 91st. April: 26th, 77th, 82nd, 35th and 42nd. May: 32nd, 28th, 33rd, 80th and 78th. June: 89th, 90th, 29th and 79th.

General exceptions to the rule of return in the order of arrival are made in the case of divisions having Regular Army designations. Special exceptions will only be made in cases where availability of rail and sea transportation, location relative to ports, or the controlling military situation makes changes advisable.

Combat troops not assigned to a division will be returned in the order in which their services can be spared. Troops in the S.O.S. and in labor battalions will also be returned when their services can be spared, but so far as possible the new policy will be to release them for return in the order they arrived in France.

Confirming the estimate of the speed with which troops are likely to be returned, made last week by Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Commanding General, S.O.S., the new G.O. gives the following figures for the next four months' sailings as forecast by probable shipping capacity: March, 212,000; April, 221,000; May, 248,000, and June, 270,000.

These figures, however, as pointed out last week by General Harbord, are subject to variations from causes that cannot be foreseen. G.O. 25 does not affect units which are now awaiting immediate transportation to the United States. A schedule of divisions to be returned after July 1 will be issued later, the order states.

All told, 14 divisions already have gone out of existence as divisional units so far as the A.E.F. is concerned. These are the 76th, 99th, 87th, 81st, 86th, 84th, 81st, 88th, 80th, 93rd, 40th, 41st, 63rd and 92nd. The headquarters of all the saved units are now in France.

The 92nd and 93rd were composed of colored troops. The 93rd never saw action as a unit, its regiments having been in service with the French. Most of the others are replacement divisions which were greatly reduced by the transfer of personal to other units.

MORE THAN SIXTH OF A.E.F. HAS NOW LEFT FOR HOME

Troops sailing for home in the week ending February 19 numbered 918 officers and 17,258 enlisted men, of whom 318 officers and 4,070 enlisted men were classed as casualties. Artillery units followed casuals in the numerical order of those sailing with 108 officers and 4,207 enlisted men. Forty-six Infantry officers and 1,724 Infantrymen were also included in the totals. Departures now total 257,010 or about one-sixth of the A.E.F.'s Armistice Day strength.

It was learned this week that the German liner Imperator, one of the German ships from Flanders to the Vosges, has shown that it can take a hand on the sea also. River deposits have created a barrier at the mouth of the Elbe which holds the Imperator in blockade at Hamburg until dredges have cleared the channel.

Another development this week of the troop returns situation deals with officers and men returning to the States under travel orders issued in the A.E.F. These soldiers are not going to be left under the illusion that the donkey inspections in the embarkation camps, the bathing and delousing formalities and all the other incidents of their leaving France will enable them to step into a taxicab a few moments after their transport docks at Hoboken. Under instructions from the War Department, all travel orders issued for soldiers who are returning to report to specific officers or places for specific duty will contain this clause: "Except when maneuvers or other exercises of large units are taking place, purely military work will customarily be finished by noon, it is directed that the order also specifies that beginning March 1 the training of troops will proceed under programs and schedules prepared by division or similar commanders. Corps commanders will be permitted to reserve not to exceed four days a month for divisional or corps terrain exercises or maneuvers."

NO AFTERNOON DRILLS

No more regular afternoon drills for the troops of the A.E.F. The new order states further that afternoons will be devoted chiefly to athletics and educational activities.

The order also specifies that beginning March 1 the training of troops will proceed under programs and schedules prepared by division or similar commanders. Corps commanders will be permitted to reserve not to exceed four days a month for divisional or corps terrain exercises or maneuvers.

By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F. Q.M. TO TAKE OVER Y.M.C.A. CANTEENS; TRANSFER IN MARCH

Organization Asks Change After 18 Months of Operation

20 MILLIONS OF SUPPLIES

Auxiliary Assumed Charge of Exchanges in August, 1917, at C-in-C's Request

Canteens and post exchanges in the A.E.F. heretofore operated by the Y.M.C.A. are to be taken over by the Army. The transfer will take place as soon as arrangements can be completed, probably next month.

The personnel of the Y.M.C.A. now engaged in canteen work will be retained in France and will be utilized for other purposes designed to benefit men of the A.E.F. The canteens, when taken over by the Army, will be operated by the Quartermaster Corps.

These facts were made public in statements issued at G.H.Q. and at Y.M.C.A. headquarters this week. It is stated in letters also given out that the Y.M.C.A. undertook the organization of the A.E.F. canteen system 18 months ago at the request of General Pershing, and that the Army is now taking over the post exchange business at the request of the Y.M.C.A., made soon after the signing of the armistice and renewed on January 29.

It is estimated by the Y.M.C.A. that the transfer of the system involves canteen supplies now on hand valued at \$20,000,000. G.H.Q.'s statement upon the transfer, under date of February 25, follows: "As soon as arrangements can be perfected for the opening of Army canteens, the Y.M.C.A. will cease to be responsible for the canteen service in the A.E.F. This transfer will probably take effect in March.

"In August, 1917, the Y.M.C.A. was asked to assume charge of canteen work for the Army. A question of exchanges for our troops in the field was considered one of prime importance, these exchanges being rated as necessities rather than luxuries. The establishment of canteens by the organizations themselves was discontinued because officers and men would be taken away from their vital functions of training and fighting.

"The tonnage which could be allotted to the Y.M.C.A. for transport of supplies from the United States was far short of the amount requested. Realizing that deliveries under the circumstances could not meet the needs of the Y.M.C.A., the Y.M.C.A. set about supplementing the amount of supplies sent from the United States.

"A purchasing department was organized and instructions were issued to utilize to the maximum, the domestic market of France, Italy, Switzerland and Spain. Associations were also entered into with the French Ministry and French manufacturers, resulting in the reopening of 45 definite factories which had been closed following the French decree closing up candy and pastry factories.

"An agreement for the taking over of the Y.M.C.A. factories and warehouses, to take effect January 1, 1919, was entered into between the Chief Quartermaster, A.E.F., and Mr. Carter, head of the Y.M.C.A., and arrangement made whereby the Y.M.C.A. would purchase direct from the Q.M.C.; in spite of all efforts, however, the Y.M.C.A. was unable to secure the necessary supplies.

"Army personnel and transportation are now available for this work. The Y.M.C.A. will be relieved from the heavy burden, and many of the personnel will be used for other purposes. Officers at G.H.Q. and in the Chief Q.M.'s office are now working on plans for the new system of exchanges."

Following is the Y.M.C.A.'s statement: "Soon after America entered the war the Army asked the Y.M.C.A. to take over the post exchange service, thereby releasing many officers and men for the functions of training and fighting. The Y.M.C.A. took over the post exchange work as a patriotic duty, as part of its work of service to the American soldier.

"It was a difficult task. The Association foresaw this, but America had called and the 'Y' answered.

"One phase in particular of the post exchange work proved to be a real trouble. It was the conflict in prices between Army canteens and the post exchanges operated by the Y.M.C.A.

"The Y.M.C.A. was authorized by the Army to operate its canteens on a self-sustaining basis. It was this policy that the War Department Council had in mind when it decided that the Y.M.C.A. should be done by selling at cost price plus transportation, insurance and an allowance to cover loss or damage of goods.

"The order also specifies that beginning March 1 the training of troops will proceed under programs and schedules prepared by division or similar commanders. Corps commanders will be permitted to reserve not to exceed four days a month for divisional or corps terrain exercises or maneuvers."

"War conditions made prices of supplies and labor very high. This increased, of course, the

cost price to the Y.M.C.A. and also increased the selling price to the soldiers. But the Y.M.C.A. has obtained for the soldiers supplies they otherwise would not have had.

Contents Run at Loss
Furthermore, operation of the post exchange cost the Y.M.C.A., operating on the money given by the people of the United States, 1,028,820 francs, exclusive of any secretary's living allowances, rentals of cantonment houses or any proportion of the general administration of operating the post exchange business.

Letter Asking Relief
Here is the Y.M.C.A.'s letter asking for relief of the post exchange business:
"Dear General Pershing:
"A year and a half ago you requested the Y. M. C. A. to undertake the operation of the post exchange for the Army in order that officers and enlisted men may not be taken away from their primary military functions of training and fighting."

General Pershing's Reply
To this General Pershing replied:
"Dear Mr. Carter:
"I have received your letter of January 29th asking whether, in view of the present changed situation it would be possible for the Army to assume full responsibility for the maintenance of post exchanges throughout the A.E.F."

CABLE IS AWAITED FOR DISPOSITION OF 70,000 GRAVES
Continued from Page 1
place for lost dead, and finally identifying and bringing together in the smaller or larger central resting places all the scattered members of this proud legion.

There will be a few unidentified dead, but not many. They will be confined to these advance cemeteries, where, for example, now in two of them containing more than 2,000 graves, there are 16 bodies which, in spite of repeated efforts, cannot be identified. They are still trying, however. The chief of the service has commanded that there be no attempt to camouflage this painful situation when it arises—that the Army may look the soldier's people squarely in the face, if persistence has resulted in failure, and say: "We are very sorry. We cannot find your boy. We have tried."

There are two American cemeteries in England—one at Liverpool with 824 graves and another at Mauthagen Hill, Winchester, with 522 graves. There are 600 graves in Scotland, the greater number of them containing the bodies of the victims of the Tuscania. There are 30 graves in Ireland. There are graves in Italy, Luxembourg, Germany and Russia. There is a small American cemetery at Coblenz.

Among our battlefield cemeteries in France, Ploisy on the Aisne is the largest with 1,162 graves. Nantillois, Vaucourt, Fismes and Froidos come next in point of numbers. The most important American cemeteries in France other than these in the advance areas are Mergnac at Bordeaux, Lambelle at Brest, Suresnes at Paris, St. Nazaire, Issoudun, Beaune, Allery, Meves, Commercy, Contrexeville, Bazilles and Le Mans.

MURDER WILL OUT. Arthur B. Crean, celebrated through the A.E.F. as the possessor of Identification Tag No. 1, has lost his proud rank of Master Hospital Sergeant and is now nothing but a second lieutenant, having become sunburned on Armistice Day. For the benefit of those soldiers who do not read ancient history, it may be mentioned that this occurred on November 11, 1918.

305,819 A.E.F.'S TOTAL REPLACEMENTS
The figures that show just which American divisions received the most replacements provide interesting reading, but it must be remembered that, for several reasons, they do not furnish an exact guide as to the losses suffered by those divisions. For one thing, no figures are available prior to May 1, 1918, by which time the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 42nd had already been subjected to losses. Then it must also be remembered that many of the divisions did not start at full strength, that others were not restored to full strength after losses, and that many vacancies were not caused by casualties at all. Men returning to the line from the hospitals were, of course, counted as replacements, even when they went back to their own outfits. The authorized strength of a division was 28,243.

Table with columns: Division, Replacements, Strength. Lists divisions 1st through 10th and their respective replacement and strength figures.

TRUST FUNDS FOR ORPHANS OF A.E.F., NOW ORDER OF DAY
Units Sailing for States Providing for Mascots' Future Care
Not only are the 3,114 French war orphans adopted by Yank units under THE STARS AND STRIPES plan reaping a harvest these days in the shape of a growing general Continuation Fund, but a number of individual trust funds are being created.

THE STARS AND STRIPES Bureau of the American Red Cross is now selecting the most worthy cases to benefit under the Continuation Fund. These children are being taken from among the first to be adopted in 1918 and whose support will cease in a month or two. Special attention is being paid to the progress of the youngsters in school, in order that those deemed worthy may be able to continue their education to the best advantage.

Company I, 327th Infantry, sent in a check for 2,100 francs this week. Three hundred of this is to be used as final payment on their third orphan, and the remaining 1,800 is for the Continuation Fund. Company G, 25th Engineers, formerly Company 98, 21st Grand Division T.C., is another organization to start an individual trust fund for its orphan this week.

The Week's Donations
This week's donations to the Continuation Fund follow:
Mrs. J. E. Martin, Co. G, 100th Inf. 200.00
Mrs. George Fike, Minneapolis, Minn. 200.00
Mrs. J. E. Martin, Co. G, 100th Inf. 200.00
W. E. Magner, A.F.O. 732. 10.00
60th Art. Co. C, Bn. 174.45
Co. 28, 21st Grand Division T.C. 1,800.00
Central Postal Directory, London 400.00
Mrs. Wm. Hawser, M.T. Co. 511, M.G.T. 400.00
Co. F, 11th Reg. Engrs. 1,500.00
Previously acknowledged 243,158.78
Total 252,365.16

LOUIS JEANNOT THANKS DOUGHBOY ADOPTORS TWICE
Copies of the booklet, "From French Massons to Their American Godfathers," published by the American Red Cross, can be obtained free by applying to THE STARS AND STRIPES. The history of the campaign in behalf of French war orphans is explained and the remainder of the booklet is devoted to 50 letters from the orphans and a list of adoptors up to the date of publication.

This is one of the letters written to Company B, 166th Infantry:
"Dear Good Godfathers:
"I want to tell you at once how happy and proud I am to be your little ward. Mother had already talked to me about you before this, when we received your kind letter and the generous gift envelope. We were just having dinner with my sisters and I do think mother cried for joy when telling us the good news. On the morrow I told all my schoolmates about it. The teacher even read aloud the letter from the American Red Cross and everybody cheered and shouted, 'Hurrah for America!' Here I am, very far away from the war, but I feel as if I were never come back. Our teacher says you have come to avenge him, so I tell you twice: Thank you, once for father and once for me."

A special courier service is being established throughout the A.E.F. to speed up replies to queries from home concerning the welfare of members of the Army in France. The War Department in Washington is forwarding such inquiries as it receives to the Central Records Office at Bourges by special messengers, and the American Office is now forming a courier service of its own to place these letters of inquiry in the hands of personnel adjutants of armies, corps and divisions without delay. In making replies to these inquiries, G.O. 24, G.H.Q., directs that officers must not depend upon records at their respective headquarters, but must obtain by the quickest possible means definite information relative to the condition of the soldiers about whom inquiries are made. Replies will be sent by courier to the Central Records Office.

PRESIDENT PAYS TRIBUTE TO A.E.F. IN BOSTON SPEECH
Peace Treaty May Be Ready to Sign When He Returns Here in March

With President Wilson safely in America, members of the Council of Ten of the Peace Conference today hope to have in their hands by tomorrow the reports of the main committee which will enable them to hasten preparation of the Peace Treaty. It has been unofficially stated in America that the President will leave for Europe again about March 5, and it is believed that the document will be ready for signing on his return to France.

After a narrow escape from running aground, the transport George Washington anchored 1,000 yards off shore last Monday morning and the President went ashore in a revenue cutter. At a crowded meeting in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, the President spoke of his welcome to Europe, which he declared, he considered as a welcome to the American people and not to him personally. He paid a stirring tribute to the American soldier.

"I have had no many grounds for pride on the other side of the water," said the President, "that I am very thankful they are not grounds for personal pride. If they were grounds for personal pride, I should be the most stupid man in the world. And it has been an infinite pleasure to me to see these gallant soldiers of ours, of whom the Constitution of the United States has made me the proud commander."

"Men were fighting," he said, "with tense muscle and lowered heads until they came to realize those things, feeling that they were fighting for their lives and for the lives of others. When these accents of what it was all about reached them from America they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven. They saw men in khaki uniforms, and in the spirit of crusaders, and they found these were strong men, reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they seemed to see something more than the present in their eyes. I have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call religious fervor. They were not just men of the moment, they had a vision, a dream, and fighting in a dream they turned the whole tide of battle, and it never came back."

NEW LEAVE TRAINS NOW IN OPERATION
Third Army Men Also Get Chance at Foreign Traveling
A special train is now carrying 1,000 men daily from Coblenz toward the leave area of Aix-les-Bains and Anney. The journey takes about 48 hours. Daily leave train service has also been established for the Second Army. Trains leave Mersch on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Souilly on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Italian Town as Terminal
The American Express, the special train carrying the members of the A.E.F. from Paris to the Riviera, will be the special train to the Italian border to Ventimille, using that town as its terminal instead of Menton. This change has been made to accommodate the A.E.F. as the coast of Italy and there are now a daily average of 100.

COMPLETE DIVISION REVIEWED BY C-IN-C.
26th Stages First Ceremony of Its Kind Ever Held in A.E.F.
The first complete divisional review ever held in the A.E.F., wherein all arms of a division, including the divisional Artillery, were present, was held near Economy in the Le Mans area on February 19, when the C-in-C reviewed the 26th Division and decorated 50 of its members with the D.S.C. and 19 with the Croix de Guerre.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES JEWISH WELFARE BOARD
U. S. Army and Navy
Headquarters: 41 Boulevard Hausmann, Paris
OFFICES AND CLUB ROOMS are open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
PARIS: Hausmann, Corner L'Arsenal 96 Rue de la Liberte 26 Rue Chausse 61 Cour d'Alsace-Lorraine
Rue du Saumon. ALL WELCOME

A.E.F. AMUSEMENTS

Something more than 700 players from the theatres in America are now on duty as entertainers in the A.E.F. This total does not include, of course, the amateurs in olive drab who nightly sing and dance and beat their bosoms for the amusement of the considerable number of actors in the Army who have been pried loose from their military duties for entertainment purposes in France. Nor does it include the players in the 100 and more French vaudeville acts now playing in the 26 vaudeville theatres maintained in the various leave areas—a little side line in the activity of the Y.M.C.A. entertainment department which is now running a booking agency of such proportions that it has received for the month of January over 1,700,000 francs.

The list of players now doing their turn on the Army board include some of the veteran favorites of the American stage, as well as many players unknown to fame and glory who borrowed and scrimped and saved until they could pull up stakes and make the trip. Hero and there a girl, quite unknown to the public and the managers back home, has taken the doughboys by storm.

Some have only just arrived in Europe for assignment on Monday of this week up for the first time. Most of the first to come are still here and apparently have every intention of sticking it out, for they can see the need for their services. They are keeping at it, though they know that a few of the entertainers stayed ever just long enough to say they had been here, when, indented with German helmets, they hustled back to the States and advertised the fact for all they were worth.

"One reason why vaudeville responded most handsomely to the first call for entertainers was because the first appeal was made more directly to the skilled entertainers of the music halls," one of the entertainment chiefs said this week. "When, in behalf of the entertainment program, Winthrop Ames, director of the Little Theatre in New York, and E. H. Sothern, the retired Shakespearean actor, came to France to give the A.E.F. the once over, they decided that only the fly-by-night entertainers who could chase the troops all over the map of Europe would stand a chance. Therefore, the first appeal was made to the vaudeville players, who could use only light, extremely mobile artillery in the show business."

"It is now realized that, while that was sure enough for the combat zone, there were plenty of places where the shows could have stayed put, because the troops themselves did all the moving necessary. Paris to the Riviera, for instance, might have played 'Peter Pan' for a six months' engagement at Blois. We might have had Laurette Taylor playing 'Peg o' My Heart' every night at St. Nazaire. Fred Stone could have put on 'Chin-Chin' at St. Aignan, which would have improved St. Aignan quite a bit."

"Quite a lot of things could have been arranged if they had been foreseen in time, if no mistakes had been made by anybody and if every one had been determined to serve or die in the attempt."

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 1313 St. Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway Corners' Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
NEW YORK CITY

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DIVISIONS TO LEAVE IN ORDER OF ARRIVAL

Continued from Page 1
Table with columns: Division, Officers, Men. Lists divisions 1st through 10th and their respective officer and man counts.

163.50 FRANCS PER MAN, HOME BOUND AVERAGE
The average Yank returning to the States generally hits the gangplank with 163 francs and 50 centimes to be exchanged into United States money. So say the embarkation officials, after experience with the 300,000 and more who have left the A.E.F.

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATER
Ziegfeld 9 O'clock Revue and New Midnight Frolic
Two Entirely Different Entertainments.
A Night of hours, such as ever Paris has never seen. Two shows so far superior to anything ever seen in New York that no one can afford to miss them.

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

REMEMBER THE MILITARY SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY
4:30 P.M.
At the American Church of the Holy Trinity
23 Avenue George V (Metro Station-Alma)
MILITARY BAND 303rd INFANTRY

HOTEL CONTINENTAL
3 Rue de Castiglione, PARIS

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BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS
37 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, . . . PARIS

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

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

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES
GOLDEN, COLORADO, U. S. A.
Courses in Metal Mining, Coal Mining, Metallurgy and Mining Geology.

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS
Available to honorably discharged officers and men of the Army Navy and Marine Corps.
FALL SEMESTER OPENS SEPT. 3.
Address THE REGISTRAR, Golden, Colorado, U. S. A.

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

WRIGLEY'S On Land--At Sea
Wherever men go, you will find WRIGLEY'S goes too, to comfort and refresh in times of stress. It means benefit and enjoyment.
WRIGLEY'S is the universal favorite—largest selling gum in the world.
"After every meal"
At Canteens, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other stores.
The Flavor Lasts!
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM LASTS MINT LEAF FLAVOR
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT
WRIGLEY'S FRUIT CHEWING GUM

FOLKS AT HOME WRITE TWICE AS MUCH AS WE DO

A.E.F. Postal Service Says So, and Has Figures to Prove It

HUN HELMETS BOOST WORK

It's a Busy Life, All Right, for Large-Thumbed Sorters of Yanks' Multitudinous Mail

If the mail clerks of the A.E.F. decide to hoist their own distinctive shoulder insignia it will be a thumb, a right thumb that looks like an ordinary thumb but has been flattened out with a hammer.

Overlaid from its birth, the Army postal system has never been free from the pressure of new growth. In July last year the Army took over from the Postal Department the job of handling its own mail.

In July, 1918, the Army in France filled 29,000 sacks with its letters and packages. In December, 1918, the A.E.F. postal system was distributing 132,000 sacks of mail.

Homebound Helmets by the Sackful Just as an incident in January's postal business the port of Bordeaux loaded 15,000 mail-sacks full of German helmets on homeward bound boats.

The A.E.F. mail system is modeled on the back-home way of handling mail. There are 24 long railroad lines over which A.E.F. mail coaches, in charge of A.E.F. soldiers, pass daily.

German Mail Cars Used In addition to former equipment, 20 new German mail cars have just been taken over by the A.E.F. and are now running daily over various lines.

As an example of the way it works, the Third Army mail coach left Coblenz at 10:34 a.m., February 20. The coach arrived in Paris at 9:45 a.m. the next day and its contents were unloaded and distributed by 10:30 a.m.

Flapdoodle and Bunk To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: The folks at home say that the gold service chevrons should not be worn by the A.E.F. because it differentiates between the soldier who came overseas and the soldier who did not.

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Little, But, Oh, My! To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: It is to laugh—that proposed abolishment of the service stripe by those "jalous stay-at-home" and their petty politicians who shape the destinies of the Land of Liberty for which we, the A.E.F., have been fighting.

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WAR OF THE CHEVRONS WAXES HOTTER STILL

But A.E.F.'s Protests Against Pending Legislation May Be Needless

The proposal made by the House Committee on Military Affairs to settle the burning chevron controversy by abolishing all chevrons, gold and silver alike, has inspired an avalanche of letters to this newspaper.

Now comes official news from Washington that the offending proposal has been struck from the pending Army Bill, but in case it should be revived later, a few of the letters received by this office are put in print as contributions to the already voluminous literature of the controversy.

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: I notice that Congress wants to abolish our service stripes because they would make painful distinctions between the lucky men who came to France and those condemned to service at home.

This effort to spare the feelings of the local soldiers should be supported. I would not help it, when we return home, we should be put under bond not to mention our service in France.

What Will Mother Say? To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: And to the gentlemen who framed the Bill: You have slapped us in the face. A small stripe. Not much, is it? A mother who has given birth to a son, she will not care if her son returns after a year of going over the top, without any distinctive marking.

Blames Mr. Shell Proof To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: I am a soldier of many years' experience and have hit many a shell fire in this war, and all I have to show for it is a gold service bar.

Officers' Khaki Shirts Furnisher to Men A. RAGON Ladies' Pajamas 32 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris

New-Skin Never more cold or chapped than with NEW-SKIN. A. RAGON, 32 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris

Au Printemps Boulevard Haussmann, Paris Monday, March 3. and following days. GRAND OPENING of the SEASON'S NOVELTIES INTERPRETERS FOR ALL LANGUAGES

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OVER 19,000 SICK OR WOUNDED SPED FROM SINGLE PORT

2,900 in One Day, Bordeaux's Record Since Armistice Signing

RIDE IN TRAINS TO DOCKS

Hospital Ships "Comfort" and "Mercy" Supplemented by Regular Transports

More than 19,000 patients have been evacuated from the base hospitals in the vicinity of Bordeaux and dispatched to the States since the signing of the armistice.

How They Are Shipped If trains are to be used for transport, the American superintendent of the Midi Railroad, a first lieutenant in the Transportation Department, stationed at Base Headquarters, arranges for the necessary number of hospital trains and train crews.

Some Who Hate Both To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Surely they don't think in the States that we shall look upon the silver stripes as a brand of failure.

As to Liberty Bonds Delivery of Third Liberty Loan Bonds, paid for by a soldier of the A.E.F., by allotments of his pay between April 1, 1918, and January 31, 1919, will only be made after the personal adjutant of the soldier's unit has furnished a statement showing that the par value of the bonds subscribed for has been deducted from the soldier's pay.

Military Band Instruments BESSON & CO., Ltd. 198 Euston Rd., London, Eng.

Cannes Carlton Hotel Bathroom with every room. Extreme South—Special terms for Allied Officers. Tel. Central 96.16 BARCLAY Tel. Address 96.34 AREFO 18 & 20 Avenue de l'Opera MILITARY, CIVIL AND SPORTING TAILOR APPLY FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

The Christian Science War Relief Committee Maintains reading, writing and rest rooms at 3 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris

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The men are on duty on this train 24 hours a day and draw regular hospital rations. The work in the kitchen is different from other army kitchens because of the special diet which has to be prepared for the patients.

Process on Docks The hospital train runs directly into the hospital center and the patients are loaded on the process usually taking about an hour and a half.

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GOOD YEAR AKRON This Office has been opened for the use of all men who left our employ to go into service. THE GOODYEAR INFORMATION BUREAU, 17 Rue Saint-Florentin, PARIS

When You Return to New York STAY AT THE HOTEL McALPIN or the WALDORF-ASTORIA A substantial discount and every possible preference and attention to men in the Uniformed Service.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen This little lever fills it! Simply raise lever, immerse nib in ink, lower lever—and this type of the World's Best Pen is filled and ready for use.

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

When Private Brown got back from France THE first thing he did after annihilating the best dinner that ever came out of the Brown kitchen, was to stroll down town and buy a new hat.

When Private Brown got back from France THE first thing he did after annihilating the best dinner that ever came out of the Brown kitchen, was to stroll down town and buy a new hat.

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

Millions of tins of Welch's Grapelade, "that pure grape spread," have been shipped to the armies in France.

For the best letter, \$50 For the next best, \$25 For the ten next, each \$10 For the fifteen next, each \$5

There are only two rules in this letter-writing bee. No letter must be longer than 500 words. The shorter the better.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY Letter Contest WESTFIELD, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

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

The Razor Set contains a Durham-Duplex Razor with an attractive white handle, safety guard, stropping attachment and package of 3 Durham-Duplex double-edged blades (6 shaving edges) all in a handsome leather or khaki cloth kit.

Additional packages of blades containing 5 blades or three blades. AT ALL A.E.F., Y.M.C.A. and SALVATION ARMY CANTEENS

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.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1919.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Why is it that the matchless cathedrals of France, built hundreds of years ago, still stand to receive the hushed and wondering Yankee pilgrims, shaming by their strength and stately beauty the weaker and more tawdry structures of our own day and generation?

The men who laid the first stones of the shell-torn marvel at Reims, the hilltop cathedral at Bourges, the imperishable Notre Dame at Paris did not live to see those temples completed, knew that it would never be their lot to see them completed.

Now, before the peoples of the world, are laid the architects' plans for a great mansion, and soon work will begin on the foundations. If, indifferent to the needs of future generations, the builders plan it only for the convenience and short-sighted comfort of their own immediate occupancy, that mansion will not be good to look upon, nor will it withstand the tempests of the waiting centuries.

CHATEAU-THIERRY

Already American feet turn toward Chateau-Thierry. Already the battered earth on the Marne is become a shrine for pilgrims. It is all smiles these days amid the new prosperity these visitors bring.

It seems probable that Chateau-Thierry will always be the great American shrine in Europe—the Gettysburg of the A.E.F. It is a curious and yet altogether natural thing that this should be so, and the reason lies somewhat deeper than the mere fact that Chateau-Thierry is nearest to Paris of all our memory-towns.

It is true that only a few hundred Americans ever fought in its streets and, though there is associated with it all the fighting that the spring and summer saw between Soissons and Reims, it is true that our greatest effort, our most unshared suffering, our most grievous losses, were spent on quite another and a later battlefield.

But Chateau-Thierry is more than a battlefield. It is a symbol. It is a symbol of that dramatic moment in the history of mankind when—recognizing Europe's great emergency, scrapping all her careful schedules of training and equipment and relying on the grit and ardor of her youth—America rushed into the fight.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

If our old friend Robinson Crusoe had lived and been shipwrecked in this day of wood pulp and public opinion, his chronicler would probably have had an entirely different tale to tell. The first thing Robinson would have done after discovering footprints on his supposedly private island would undoubtedly have been to dash back to his goat-skin domicile and start a newspaper, thus beating Friday to it and providing something to read in his idle time.

Put a few Americans, soldiers or otherwise, most any place in the world and three things are almost certain to result in a reasonably short space of time: a theatrical performance, a wave of popular demand to move elsewhere, and a newspaper.

Camp, trench and billet papers have been appearing in France ever since the first tricklings of O.D. reached this hemisphere. The war was a severe and disheartening handicap to many editors in months bygone, but since the sword has been sheathed the pen is coming into its own.

They can't all be enumerated here. But the Tars and Tripes, the Bars and Tripes and the Cigars and Snipes are, at least flattering. All we have to say to the whole bunch is:

Welcome, brothers!

THE ABSENTEES

The lucky Americans were those whose training in civilian life fitted them for service when the war came. They did not have to face the dismaying and sometimes impossible task of learning all over again. It was their rich privilege to have something besides muscle that the country wanted.

The A.E.F. was still young when the appeal went back across the Atlantic for showfolk to entertain us—an appeal that still stands, for the response to it never met the demand.

The difficulties which beset the fairly willing players were many. Red tape by the mile, passport piddling, enraging delays of months and months—all these things clogged the machinery of good will. That they were not insuperable, however, is evidenced by the fact that more than 700 players are here now.

forts of our existence, many of them are solid for life in the hearts of young America.

It is in honor of these 700 that it is worth recording with what singular unanimity the big stars stayed away. With a few exceptions, the ones who could best have afforded to come, those great favorites of the theater whose names are printed largest and whose pockets are stuffed fullest, failed to answer the call.

Probably all will be forgiven. Or rather forgotten. Probably there will be no great reckoning. And yet—and yet some of us can't help hoping that some fine night, at the first performance of an all-star production on Broadway, the greatest applause, the reception that will fairly stop the show, will be accorded not to one of the advertised stars but to some little soubrette, because there will be some soldiers out front who will remember that once upon a time she was one of them in France.

THE ROUND TRIP

"We expect not only to maintain the present average, but gradually to better it until the middle of spring, when we look for a substantial increase in shipping."

"That is General Harbord's answer to the A.E.F.'s universal question: 'When are we going home?'"

This week comes the specific announcement that the divisions of the A.E.F. will go home in the order of their arrival, and the forecast of sailings for the months to come.

The G.H.Q. statement bears out General Harbord's prophecy that the boost will come about the middle of spring. All right. Look back a year. What was happening in May, 1918? The big boost came in the middle of spring that year, too.

All right. Look back a year. What was happening in May, 1918? The big boost came in the middle of spring that year, too. The C.-in-C. had told the Allied High Command, "All that we have is yours"; American troops were soon to be pushed to the Marne front and help put Chateau-Thierry on America's war map; the main Allied line of lateral communication in the north was under fire; the German menace hung over Paris. And the transports got into the way as they have never got into it before.

Within a week two creatures, in a class with the men who starve little children, kick dogs and fight with brass knuckles—barbaric exponents of the theory that might makes right—shot down innocent, unselfish men. Young Emile Cottin, intelligent, chaste and a professional anarchist, is now awaiting trial for an attempt on the life of Georges Clemenceau.

Both assassins were ardent devotees to a cause. Their political theories were opposite. Their methods were identical—and identically futile.

While the best minds of the age are struggling to bury personal and national prejudice and erect out of the blackened remains of the world's greatest wholesale murder a structure that shall mean eternal justice, a shield for the weak, a curb to the strong, to establish right as might's master—these two outlaws of civilization shoot from behind with plain murder in their diseased minds and home-made haloes ready for adjustment.

Out of the heart-breaking horror of these two stupid deeds comes one ray of satisfaction. Anarchy and Autocracy have two more nails in their coffins.

WHEN WE GO BACK

It seems that a transport-load of returning Yanks, who landed in New York not so long ago, had it all fixed up to cheer the Statue of Liberty the moment that lovely lady appeared to them through the mist. With characteristic American thoroughness, they had appointed a cheer leader, rehearsed their yells, and were all on deck ready to blow Bedloe's Island clear out of the water with the vociferousness of their greeting.

"But," as it is reported in a back home paper, "when the leader opened his mouth there was something in the way that stopped the sound. There was something in his eyes that misted his view. There was no noise behind him. He looked around, and the trouble was epidemic. Soundless tears, such as thinking men shed, were mastering the cheeks."

It will be that way, more or less, with most of the things that most of our number hope to do when they get home. That trip to the Coast, that three months' loaf, that job at an incredible salary and incredibly short hours, even that girl—all plans for them will undergo some sort of a change. The pleasant pastime of building air castles in France or Germany is not without its uses as an exercise of the imagination; but the transportation of those air castles, like moving Cologne Cathedral to Milwaukee, is something else again.

Of course, some of the dreams, some of the plans will come true. It would be fine if all the good ones should come true. But somewhere between Brest and Boston, Bordeaux and Baltimore, St. Nazaire and St. Paul, the majority of them are pretty sure to "suffer a sea change." And we need not be disappointed if they do, for we shall be back in the United States, the land of opportunity, in which the best and the biggest dreams have been known to come true for those who added the labor of head and hand to the aspiration of the heart.

The Army's Poets

WHEN SAMBO GETS BACK TO DIXIE

Jon jonah dere, Liza Jane! How you all dis dere aujour'hui! I've been to France 'n' back agin, 'N' you shore'll soon compree Dis yere Frawnsay lingerie.

Aw, oui, maw chérie, I dun see you aho' compree! Voila, a joli kiss— Jus' lak dis—

Comme saw, mah Dixie belle! You'all's better'n any Frawnsay mademoiselle!

Francis W. Ewing, Pvt. Co. A, 39th Field Sig. Bn.

LIBERATION

I met him on the city street; His brow was sad, his mournful eyes

Narrowed for some longed-for light; Across his face the shadows crept,

As if within his soul there slept Celestial dreams, condemned to night.

I found him then on Freedom's line; The shade had fallen, and gleamed his eye.

As if his dreams had loosed their bond; The soul that sped in martyr flight,

Had found its longed-for glory-light— Amid the unknown realm, beyond.

Fra Guido.

A SOLDIER'S GARDEN OF VERSES

The world is so full of a number of Huns I'm sure we should all take good care of our guns.

Oh, a tent is a wonderful place When the smoke blows all about

And the rain comes down in little drops And puts the fire out!

The post's a pleasant animal Who eats most anything at all;

He steals the cookies and the string And always smells like everything.

I'm glad I do not like to fight, It's nasty to shed blood

And march all night without a light, Especially if there's mud.

It's very wrong to be about At 9 o'clock when sergeant looks

To see whose blankets are not out And finds someone to help the cooks.

In drill time it is very nice To whip the drum and tramp the ice.

To fetch the water and the wood, And help the cooks prepare the food.

110th Ammunition Train.

DAYBREAK IN A BILLET

It is a frosty morning, cold and damp; No sound disturbs the calm tranquility.

The light that lives is but an ancient lamp, That glides the oxen ere they step on thee—

But hark! the mighty bugler is awake, And does with his infernal weapon make

A crashing sound like thunder. Doughboy, if thou remainst unmoved by such a noise,

Tomorrow's sun will find thee out of luck; So, up! thou brave, and with thy guns and toys

Go forth and start to earn another buck. Howard A. Herby, Regt. Sgt. Maj. Inf.

BIG-BOY

"Big Boy" for them was good enough, But not for me to call him so.

"(Next that he didn't have the stuff, I loved him that I'd have you know),

But nor's this—throughout the corps, He was the best, exceptin' me.

For 'stood six feet four or more, While he was only six feet three.

One night when Fritz, a-shellin' high, In duponts had us all at bay.

A wounded pal called out in despair, "Get out of here, you boys!"

Yet told us where another lay; And, while we lost good time to think,

Of Jim went out, but not to stay; Beyond that dark and final link

That lovers never far away. They say that Heaven's over there

For every soldier's match and true—"Cause hell itself's more light to bear

Than this old life of mud and sweat; So when my time arrives to go,

I've got a little debt to pay— For when of Jim shows up I know

"Hello, Big Boy," is what I'll say. N. G. Peters, Sgt. Sns. Tr., 166th Inf.

THE GAS SHELL ON THE GRAVE

My message was in code Because we had an excellent listening-in system

On the buche wires in that part of the line; And when we used the "buche" phone

We acted on the hypothesis That the poor old squarehead had an equally good

Electrical eavesdropper on what we said (Though, of course, he hadn't).

I had carefully e-muni-ated About half of the top-story letters—

A coded message, like a youngster's, say, a Belgian youngster's.

Neatly stacked alphabetical blocks After a hand grenade has been tossed at them—

I had written about a dozen of letters To Graham, our artillery liaison officer at the other end.

When his voice—or was it his?—halted me! "That last letter was it, D. F. for Danger!"

The voice asked, "No, no," I replied, on the mental qui vive, now.

"It's—B for Beer—Muenchner beer!" "Ach—

—that's the answer. "Muenchner beer, exactly!"

"Pretty scarce in the States, now, eh?" "It was when I left," I said, and then hurried on:

"Say, Graham, would it be funny if you were really a buche artillery officer

instead of being Graham? (Gosh, it would be odd! And pertinent, too, because you'd be the very man I want to talk with—

if you were actually a buche artillery officer (Though, of course, you aren't!)"

"Let me tell you about it,—er, Graham. While I was up in the line behind 'Flondie's' position—

You remember! The place where the buche Shone over a flock of gas shells before the raid—

Well, while I was there today, I came upon a polli's grave.

With a little duckboard fence around it, And a wooden cross with the disc of tricolors and—

flowers. Oh, a riot of colorful flowers!

They had 'em lately, or cared for. But they didn't seem to need care, 'cause they were

brave blossoms— As brave as the soil from which that polli once sprang.

And in which he now sleeps. But don't let me get gushy, Graham!

The strange thing was that a gas shell, one of your—

Those a buche's, as they called 'em, had just Right: down on that grave, now greedily buried in

the flowers. And tall resting on the edge of the little fence.

It was the most animated, determined-looking shell I've ever seen. It had a real, beetle-browed, schreck-

liekkelt attitude. Resting at that angle; as if at any minute it intended

To go right through to China, and by competition alone.

Put the Pekin Gas & Electricity Co. out of business. But like a much Teutonisch schreckliekkelt stuf,

Graham.

It was a dud—it didn't go off! And what I wanted to tell the buche artillery officer

was—

That either his register was rotten— The shell was nowhere near a trench—

Or that his kanonen Fritzies were pretty sorry sports-

men.

Aiming a gas shell at a flower bed, like that! 'Cause you know how gas would have withered those

flowers, Graham.

And the being quite dead these many months. Why, in the name of all sportsmanship, Kill the blossoms which a dumb but sensitive France

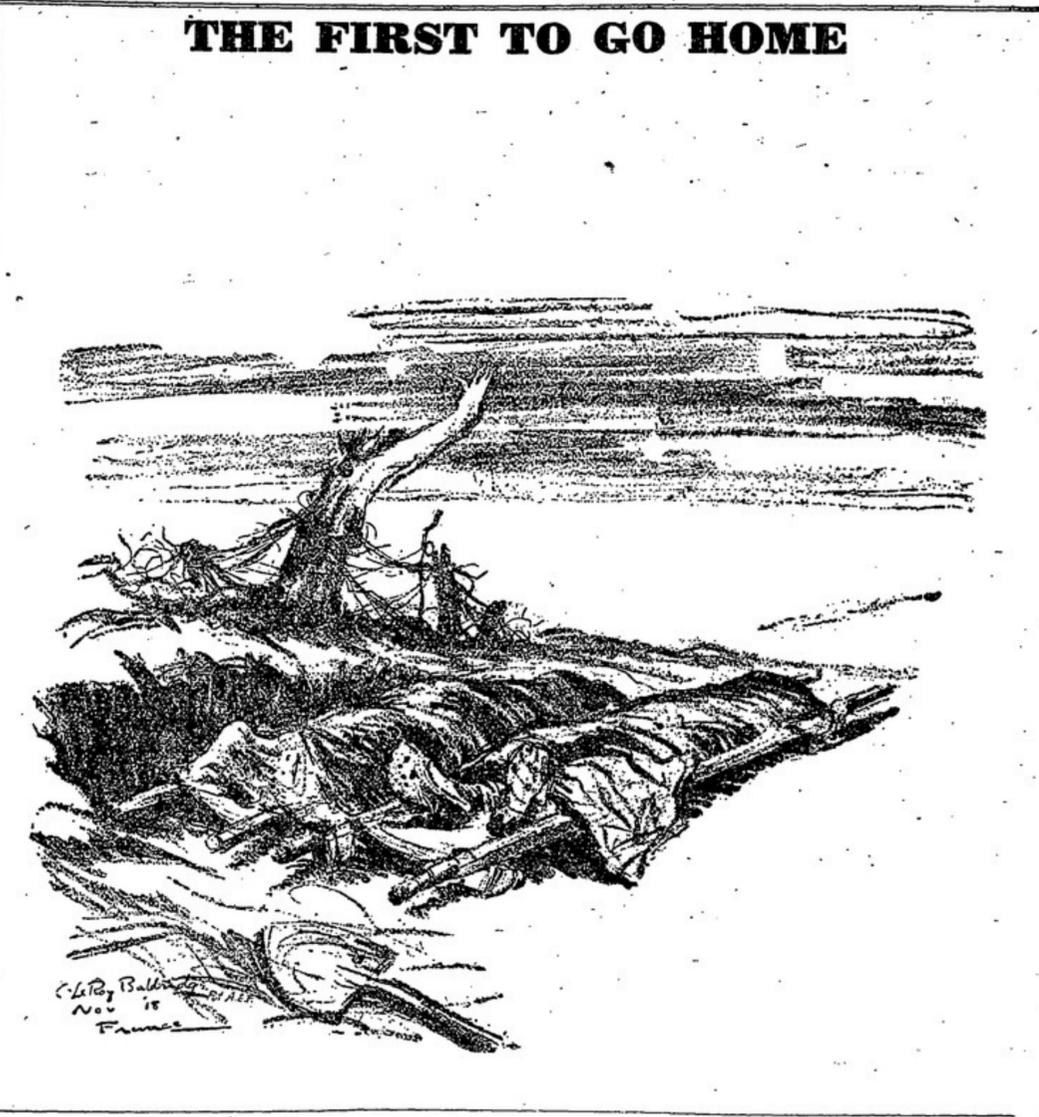
had made into an aromatic monument!— As that stinking gas shell would have killed them, (Though, of course, it didn't!)"

"Striking case—very striking," came the voice at

"But go on with the message, please."

And I might have, (Though, of course, I didn't).

Arthur McKeogh, 2nd Lieut. Inf.



THE SHOULDER-PADS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Insignia are blooming on left shoulders of the A.E.F. with the rapidity of dogwood blossoms in the homeland forests or the field anemone of the early spring days.

Today, however, and every day since the cessation of hostilities, there is an apparent change in insignia designs and purposes. Certainly there is an apparent change of feeling on the part of those who are ordered to wear these insignia, and this feeling is one of discontent and dissatisfaction on the part of those who are told to "put them on."

Hundreds of officers and men, wounded and discharged from hospitals, snatched from their old friends and units because they have special qualifications for administrative work elsewhere, or who have by some oversight been assigned to duty outside their divisions, have found themselves assigned to new fields of endeavor.

Any of those commendable uses the insignia was originally intended to serve are being served by this new order of things. I shall always regret the day I was ordered to leave the outfit for special duty with a headquarters in the rear.

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HIS OLD STANDBY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Here's something I want to get off my chest! Two years ago this coming June, I abandoned a splendid career as a booze connoisseur and enlisted in the Army.

Well, I've dragged this darn thing from Camp Kearney, California, across the American continent, over the Atlantic ocean, through England, and all over the battle front of France.

When we are mustered out, I understand they are going to take it away from us, and that is where I ask your help. I want it, the whole works, complete, and also a good, new uniform, to have and to keep as personal stuff.

ALFRED E. MCCARTHY, Sgt. Co. A, 115th Engrs.

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES OF March 1, 1918

"TIN SOLDIERS" PROVE METTLE IN FIRST RAIDS—Night Forays on Chemin des Dames Give Men Long-Sought Chance—Crest of Guerre for Two—Wild Irish Exceed Objective and Romp Through German Trenches 750 Yards—Live Souvenirs for Colonel—Surprise Visit Across Line Without Preparatory Barrage Nets 15 Boche Prisoners.

YANKEES LEARN BIG GAME HUNT IN LIVE SECTION—Famous French Battalion Welcomes Troops to the Chemin des Dames.

RUSSIAN PEACE PUTS NO DAMPER ON HOME SPIRIT—Attitude is One of Earnest Sympathy for a Blindly Struggling People.

REMEMBERED AT HOME

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1918, the McLaughlin W.R.C. No. 26, G.A.R., of Mansfield, Ohio, held services for the American boys who sleep on foreign soil, and in the cemetery where the G.A.R. graves are decorated they assembled a mound of roses.

Every Memorial Day in the future this spot will mark the love and remembrance of the American mothers for those boys who sleep on foreign soil.

Our only son, Sgt. John D. Gray, 146th Infantry, is now in the hospital, wounded and gassed in the Argonne in September. His father was one of Sheridan's boys in '61, and is still living.

YET HOW ACCURATE!

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

To settle an argument on what the meaning of the word "casual" was, I looked it up in "The Concise Oxford Dictionary." It read: "Casual: Accidental, irregular, undesignated, unmethodical, careless; laborer who works when the chance comes; poor who sometimes need poor relief; ward for relief in workhouse."

Now, isn't that a fine pedigree for a self-respecting doughboy to have hooked to his name! I suggest a change, "foot wreck."

THE GANG

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Will you kindly inform me through your esteemed paper whether or not Congress has ever passed a bill authorizing cooks to wear spurs? As I approached the rear door of a kitchen at Limoy to burn a dinner I saw a cook wearing a pair of brilliant, nickel spurs.

A 2ND LOOEY SPEAKS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Now, a word for the most picked-on, kidded, tanked-over and helpless victim of buck-passing in the A.E.F.—the second lieutenant.

Them's harsh words, I'll admit, but even if they don't rhyme there may be a little truth in prose as well as in poetry. The writer is stationed in a port in which, the papers say, the Y.M.C.A. conducts over 80 entertainments—musicals, vaudeville, etc.

I speak as a soldier who has seen service in the Army all the way from a buck to a second lieutenant, and who, during this military evolution, has worn three branch colors of hat cords before being commissioned. And with everybody in the A.E.F., including top sergeants and ham fatters, continuously trying to explode all the regulations and traditions of the service by using our status and rank as a joke before the screen of ridicule, I sometimes wonder why we were ever required, in the old school, to respect our superior officers.

We don't expect General Pershing to come within a hemisphere of us when he "promotes to fill vacancies in the A.E.F.," but we would request that the poor, hard-working second lieutenant be spared from being the subject of jokes and ridicule and left to bear his crown alone.

THE GIRLS AT TRIER

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

We are willing to bet any odds that the greater part of the A.E.F. had forgotten all about Valentine's Day until Baldrick's portrait of an American girl with verse below appeared in The Stars and Stripes.

But there is one spot in the Army of Occupation where the day that girls look forward to was not forgotten, and that was Trier. At the Balshuh there is a Red Cross canteen that is run by girls who give the station an American atmosphere throughout.

On Friday night the large waiting room that is used for a canteen was decorated with hearts and curled paper lanterns. But the finest treat of all was the delicious, heart-shaped cookies—they just melted in one's mouth.

Usually there are about a dozen heroic girls and nearly a thousand romping doughboys. A space about ten feet wide and the entire length of the floor is roped off. To jazz furnished by any of the bands stationed around here the girls dance with the lucky fellows, and every two minutes change partners at the signal of a "looey" with a whistle.

As these girls, serve at the A.R.C. cafeteria, is it any wonder that, on the morning after, an innocent permissionnaire, who probably never saw the dance, gets coffee poured on his antmial instead of milk!

FRILLS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

I have seen many officers wearing miniature divisional insignia on their caps. Is this authorized by the uniform regulations?

STARTLED SOLDIER.

[There is no authority for such frills. The Inspector-General will get them if they don't watch out. He will also get all the trick sergeants who have been wearing miniature chevrons on their overcoats.—Editor.]

QUIET REIGNS ON ANNIVERSARY OF VERDUN BATTLE

Scattering Booms from Demolition Units Only Reminders

SOUVENIRS IN ABUNDANCE Garrison of Douaumont Already Has Own Museum in Tunnels of Famous Fort

Spring will come to France next month, but spring will not come to the field of Verdun.

Only on the pathless slopes that lead to Douaumont the clay is soft underfoot, and the shell holes are filled with clear water, and between them course new born brooks, sublimating in crystal pools from which no man would dare drink.

Standing on Douaumont, toward sunset of February 21, 1919 — a blustery, squally, though not a particularly cold, day—you could have looked east and west and north through the clear air of the heights of the Meuse and seen, over and beyond Le Mort Homme and Hill 304, the heights of Montfaucou; down into the Voivre and the salient of St. Mihiel; off to the north and the crests of Les Jumelles d'Ornes, the Twins of Ornes, which were inside the German lines when the army of the Crown Prince set out, just three years to the day before, to conquer Verdun, and with Verdun, France, and, with France, the world.

Bones Still Strewn About Standing there, with desolation at your feet, and with possibilities of more desolation if you tread too firmly on the dud that is sure to lie within a yard of you whichever way you may turn, with bones still strewn round about, the white harvest of winter rains, you might have heard, without straining your ears, the dull, resonant boom of an I.F.—yes, even on February 21, 1919—last Friday.

They tell you in Verdun that those booms are a frequent occurrence; that the ground often shakes with them; that the paper window panes often belly in and out and even break from the concussion. They tell you that last Saturday the noblest boom of them all set the city quivering and jostled down a few more loose bricks, for an American demolition unit farther up the Meuse on that day set off 50 tons of useless but still potent, explosive, establishing thereby a record for post-aratistic destruction that will stand until some other demolition outfit zealously goes out and collects 50 tons.

Standing on Douaumont, on that anniversary sunset, you would have seen those booms singularly appropriate. Verdun has never had a quiet anniversary. Cannon boomed on three sides of it for 52 months; a single shell landed atop Douaumont on November 9, 1918. Next February, perhaps, you will hear nothing from Douaumont, unless a luckless Meuse farmer strikes something hard with the nose of his plow.

Already Place for Pilgrims Douaumont is already a place of pilgrimage, particularly for Americans. The members of its little garrison, which is not a garrison at all—scores of pilots, superintended by an adjutant—were to get on their impromptu guides, although their proper duties are the maintenance of the fort and the upkeep of its machinery.

For the first impression that the visitor to Douaumont has is that he is in a vast underground power house. Entering by the southern portal, along the little ravine-like narrow passage, he hears the heavy hum of great motors, whose sole apparent function is to keep the rows of incandescent lamps burning in all the maze of tunnels which can shelter, and have sheltered, two whole regiments.

They have installed their own little museum, those 20 or so French soldiers, and they will show you everything from a Boche trench helmet, punctured in half a hundred places by shrapnel bursts directly overhead to the tips of the 420's which rained on to the bastion four years ago. One of the garrison last Friday was cleaning a very rusty, very battered, but still workable, Luger which he had found only that noon, and he would not sell it.

For Douaumont is a veritable souvenir hunters' paradise. If a French store window is filled with chased shell cases and other trophies labeled "Verdun," the chances are that they are wholly genuine, for it would be easier to pick them up at Verdun than to turn them out on a lathe.

Rifles, bayonets, shell fuses, shell tips, shell fragments, cartridges, cartridge cases, grenades (which only the most rabid collectors would care to handle), and other trophies, lie about in desperate profusion, rather the worse for weather, but still tangible mementoes of the death of the German idea. You will find them even on the northern slope of Douaumont's twin sister fort of Souville, for it was on that slope that the German idea died—it was Souville that the massed cohorts of the Crown Prince did not pass.

Hardly a Celebration The occasional activity of American demolition units was the closest approximation to a celebration which Verdun held in honor of the greatest day in all her luminous history—probably for the simple reason that there are not enough people there to provide a spectacle or an audience.

Coming down into the city from Douaumont, Youx and Souville after sunset on that day, when the Twins of Ornes were blending into the troubled gray sky, you would have seen, on the left bank of the Meuse, the swift, fiery ascent of flares, red and white and green—or perhaps blue—lingering and lighting up the valley with some of their ancient balefulness. They, too, like the duds, were left-overs in the hands of Yanks at play, and like the duds, it was only an ordinary coincidence that shot them off on February 21—quite likely there will be far more shot off on March 17. This much, and this much only, did Verdun observe her anniversary.

SILK PAJAMAS FOR CASUALS A French count breathlessly pushed his way past a major and presented himself before the desk of a Lieutenant of M.P.'s in Le Mans a few days ago, exclaiming: "I'm ruined, Monsieur! I have been robbed of all my valuables, Monsieur! I look up my house, gone away to war; I come back—poof! All gone. Ruined, Monsieur!" He waved his arms in despair.

It was true. The count had been robbed of a lot of money. About 20,000 francs' worth. But who had taken it?

The M.P.'s got busy and put all their detectives to work. It was soon discovered that several back privates who lived near the mansion were cutting tough steaks with pure gold knives and scooping up pommes frites with gold forks. Further investigation also brought to light that a number of casuals sleeping over a lively stable, were in the habit of going to bed attired in silk pajamas fringed with lace.

Several men are now under arrest and awaiting trial. The count's pajamas and underwear will be laundered and returned to him as well as the gold knives and forks. He will suffer no loss, as all missing articles will be paid for by the United States Government. But the men themselves—good-bye silk pajamas, hello brig!

WAR RISK WRINKLES War Risk Insurance that has been cancelled stays cancelled. This is the meaning of a ruling made by the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, republished in G.O. 25, G.I.Q. The ruling was made in answer to an inquiry as to whether insurance that had been cancelled might be renewed within six months.

Cancellation puts an immediate end to the insurance, the published ruling says, but it must have involved an affirmative act by the insured soldier, such as the signing of a statement asking cancellation.

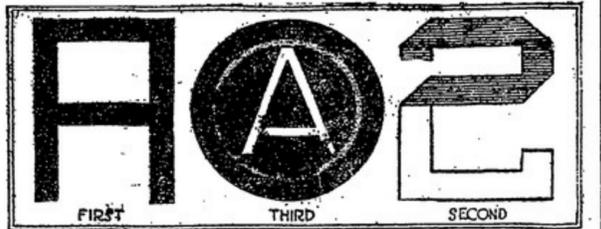
On the other hand lapse of insurance does not necessarily mean that it may not be renewed, for such a lapse, it is explained, means an omission by the soldier to do what is necessary to keep the insurance in force. When such omission has been covered the insurance may be reinstated in accordance with the regulations of the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

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A.E.F. ARMY AND CORPS HISTORIES AND INSIGNIA



Shoulder Markings of the Three American Armies Herewith are reproduced the official shoulder insignia prescribed for the three Armies comprising the combat forces of the A.E.F. and the nine Army Corps which make up these Armies, together with data on the organization of each.

First Army Organized August 1, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy, Maj. Gen. Charles C. Ballou (commanding 92nd Division, the only division in the Corps before the armistice), and Maj. Gen. Adolphe Cronkite. The corps is now composed of the 92nd, 88th, 7th, 28th, 5th and 33rd Divisions. (These divisions operated with other corps before being attached to the Sixth Corps.) The last two days of combat, the corps started activity in the Vosges. Insignia: White figure "6" in a blue circle two inches in diameter.

Second Army The Second Army was formed October 10, 1918, and was put under the command of Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard on October 12. This Army took over the eastern part of the front from Toul to St. Mihiel, and the First Army. Its sector was considered quiet until November 10, when an offensive movement was started. The Sixth and Ninth Corps now compose the Army, whose headquarters are at Toul. Insignia: A black figure "2" divided into two equal color bands, red above and white below.

Third Army The Third Army was organized as the Army of Occupation on November 24, 1918, and is commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman. It is composed of the Third, Fourth and Seventh Corps, with headquarters at Coblenz. Insignia: White letter "A" centered in a red circle "O," the whole on a background of blue. The colors red, white and blue represent the national colors, and the "A" and "O" stand for Army of Occupation.

First Corps Organized January 20, 1918. Now commanded by Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett (then Major General), Maj. Gen. J. T. Dickman, Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, and Maj. Gen. J. L. Hines. At the opening of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, the corps was composed of the 28th, 35th, 77th, 82nd and 92nd Divisions. At various times 17 divisions have been attached to the corps for operations. Insignia: Brown circle superimposed on larger white circle.

Second Corps Organized February 22, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. George W. Read. The corps, which was composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions during a greater part of the war operated with the Fourth British Army south of Cambrai and with the Second British Army around Ypres. Insignia: An eagle, and a lion with a Roman "II" between them, in white on a blue field. The combination of the American eagle and the British lion symbolizes the association of the Second Corps with the British Army.

Third Corps Organized May 8, 1918. Commanders: Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard (then Major General), Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright and Maj. Gen. J. L. Hines. At the time of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, the corps was composed of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 23rd and 80th Divisions. Eighteen different divisions were attached to the corps at one time and another during this offensive. Insignia: Three pointed star, the center triangle, formed from the base lines, being in white, the opposed angles at the sides being in blue.

Fourth Corps Organized June 20, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. J. I. Dickman and Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir. At the time of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, the corps was composed of the 2nd, 5th, 42nd, 78th, 89th and 90th Divisions. Twenty-five divisions were used in the corps' operations at different times. Insignia: A circle divided into four segments by diameters crossed at an angle of 90 degrees, the up and down opposed angles being in white, the opposed angles at the sides being in blue.

Fifth Corps Organized July 10, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron, Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall. At the time of the Meuse-Argonne offensive the corps was composed of the 20th, 32nd, 37th, 79th and 91st Divisions. At various times 18 divisions operated with the corps. Insignia: Five triangles with a common focus forming a regular pentagon. General officers wear gold triangles and piping on white background. Corps staff officers have all triangles blue on white background, with gold piping. Officers of corps troops have lower

base triangle in varied colors to denote arm of service, other triangles blue on white background with piping in varied colors to show arm of service. Enlisted men wear same insignia as officers, but without piping.

Sixth Corps Organized August 1, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy, Maj. Gen. Charles C. Ballou (commanding 92nd Division, the only division in the Corps before the armistice), and Maj. Gen. Adolphe Cronkite. The corps is now composed of the 92nd, 88th, 7th, 28th, 5th and 33rd Divisions. (These divisions operated with other corps before being attached to the Sixth Corps.) The last two days of combat, the corps started activity in the Vosges. Insignia: White figure "6" in a blue circle two inches in diameter.

Seventh Corps Organized August 20, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy and Maj. Gen. William O. Kuhn. Composed of the 6th, 31st and 88th Divisions in the Vosges sector September 26, 1918. Insignia: White figure "7" in white on a blue shield.

Eighth Corps Organized November 29, 1918. Now commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen. Composed of the 6th, 77th and 81st Divisions. The corps was organized after the armistice. Insignia: Figure "8" in white on octagonal background of blue.

Ninth Corps Organized November 26, 1918. Now commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kubus, included 37th, 35th, 88th and 93rd Divisions. Insignia: Monogram design embodying the Roman numeral "IX" set in circle, the design in red on a dark blue circular background.

RUSSIANS ARE KEEN FOR YANKEE CHOW

Released Prisoners Wander Into A.E.F. Camps in Regular Drove

WILLING TO WORK ON K.P. Authorities on Location of Salvage Piles But Know Neither English Nor French

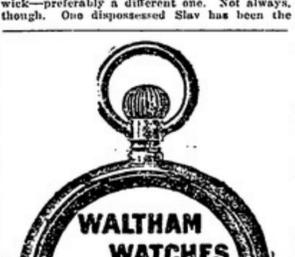
Thousands of one-time Russian soldiers, men without an army, a country, or a place to lay their heads, are wandering into the zones lying near the old front now occupied as billeting areas by American divisions.

It is pure hard luck, rather than any inclination of their own, that has converted them into the tramps of war. They are men who had been held by the Germans in some cases from the very start of the war, who had been working behind the enemy lines in the West up to the day of the armistice, and who straggled away in the confusion, took the shortest way out.

It led them down through Lorraine and the valley of the Meuse and the Moselle into French hands, where they were divided into French and American battle country. There in the areas just behind the old lines where divisions are now quartered, they have been straggling in unannounced ever since on Yankee outfits who hadn't the slightest idea what to do with them.

Seeking only three squares and a bed, they have been picked up and handed over to guard details, who have the easiest guarding job in the world. For the idea of escape never enters the heads of these innocent Slav prowlers. It would be like expecting a man to escape from a comfortable boarding house after he had paid a month in advance.

Turned Over to French The Americans, when they have gathered a sufficient quantity of them, are turning the Russians over to the French, who keep them in the double-wired stockades that until recently housed prisoners of war. Whether the difficulty is the French, ration or something else, the Russians regularly get away, wire or no wire, and reappear in some American bailwick—preferably a different one. Not always, though. One dispossessed Slav has been the



WALTHAM WATCHES can be repaired at KIRBY, BEARD & CO. 5, Rue Auber, PARIS

Barrett Everlastic Roofings

The American "Big Four" These roofings cover thousands of skyscraper buildings, not only in America but all over the world, including A.C.Y. buildings in France and continental buildings at home. They are: EVERLASTIC "DUBBER" ROOFING—A recognized standard among specified "rubber" roofings. Comes in rolls. EVERLASTIC SLATE-SURFACED ROOF—130-A. Everlastic and Everlastic attached with genuine galvanized steel. Red or green. EVERLASTIC MULTI-SHIMBOLES—Made in strips of four shingles in one, thereby saving time and labor. Slate-colored. Red or green. EVERLASTIC TYLIKE ROOFING—Everlastic, slate-colored. Red or green.

The Barrett Company OF AMERICA

You needn't worry When you get back to America you're going to find plenty of good all-wool civilian clothes and plenty of good style.

We're taking care of that part of it. The merchants who sell our goods are going to price them as low as they possibly can to give you extra good value.

The clothes are guaranteed to satisfy you in every way — or your money back.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes that save

quest of 79th Division Headquarters at Souilly, south of Verdun, four times in a row. He is living proof of the adage that you can't keep a good Russian down. The former subjects of the Czar — Lord knows whose subjects they are now—are almost without exception sturdy, even plump individuals, and do not tend to thin out conspicuously on contact with an American mess. They are dressed in odds and ends of uniform that seem to bespeak a knowledge of the location of salvage piles, although most of them retain their Russian issue caps. Some are in French dress, while occasionally one will blossom out in tolerably complete O.D. They may wear anything, but they can speak only Russian. The Americans for whom they do K.P. general policing and anything else with zest seem to think, however, that some French ought to be in the intellectual equipment of every gentleman regardless of nationality, and the fact that their charges never understand it worries them not a bit. Besides, if you set a pall of whitewash in front of a man, give him a brush and show him the side of an Adrian barracks, he doesn't have to understand your language to know what you want him to do.

Persistent Mascots There is, of course, an occasional Russian who speaks English (and usually insists on going back to the States with his adopted outfit), and the fact that their charges never understand it worries them not a bit. Besides, if you set a pall of whitewash in front of a man, give him a brush and show him the side of an Adrian barracks, he doesn't have to understand your language to know what you want him to do.

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

INVESTMENTS LIBERTY BONDS JENKS, GWYNNE & CO. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange N. Y. Cotton Exchange Chicago Board of Trade 15 Broad St. N. Y. City

Information for Homeseekers THE U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION has established a Homeseekers' Bureau to furnish free information about opportunities in the several States to those who wish to change their present location. The Bureau is located at 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. It will furnish you a list of the States where there are openings, and will advise you of the conditions of the openings, and of the advantages of each. You may also obtain information about the conditions of the openings, and of the advantages of each. You may also obtain information about the conditions of the openings, and of the advantages of each.

Quelque cigare! Make that plural, please! OWL and white OWL can both be depended on to make that w. k. Doug. Fairbanks grin roost on a Doughboy's face. At the Canteen! OWL white OWL TWO DEPENDABLE CIGARS FRIENDS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY SINCE 1878 General Cigar Company, Inc. New York

Nothing is too good for the boys in the Service! We take pride in supplying our land and sea forces with the highest grade chocolates. Whitman's Chocolates Made in Philadelphia U.S.A. Since 1842 by Stephen F. Whitman & Son, Inc.

Society Brand Clothes FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG Doing the Job Right THE spirit of Washington—the spirit that filled the heroes of Valley Forge and that kept up the hearts of the little American army through the long years to Yorktown—is the spirit that makes the Yankee fellow with a job until it's done. And you fellows are the ones who will finish the job right. It won't take you a long time either, any more than it took you long to make the kaiser quit. The day will soon arrive when you'll be home, conscious that you and your fallen comrades have added undying lustre to the flag Washington honored. When that day comes you'll find America standing with open arms to welcome you. You'll find the familiar things you left better than when you left, because of what you have done to make us a better nation. Society Brand Clothes ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers of Canada, SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

WORK STARTED UPON GREAT STADIUM FOR ALLIED MEET

Forest And out upon the green Where silence reigned through seasons four Comes back a near forgotten scene As blitheome caddies romp once more.

Forest And we shall speak of par. Of brassie's alic or runner-up. While clustered round the club-house bar. We win and lose the silver cup!

GROUND IS BROKEN FOR GREAT STADIUM

Structure for Allied Meet Must Be Completed in Ninety Days

WILL SEAT 22,000 PERSONS

Reinforced Concrete to Be Used—Plans Provide for Huge Running Track and Rugby Field

WUJICK WINS BREST MIDDLEWEIGHT TITLE

Trims Howell in Special Bout After First Match Ends in Draw

Winners in the middleweight, welterweight and featherweight classes were determined last week in the elimination boxing bouts to select men in the various classes who will represent Camp Pontonnet, Brest, in the S.O.S. finals for the A.E.F. mitt honors.

VANDERMEERN WINS CYCLE RACE

Beats Mechanic Pellam Over Five Mile Course at Bar-sur-Aube

Through his victory over Mechanic Pellam in a five-mile race held on Washington's Birthday at Bar-sur-Aube, Private Vandermeern, of Troop B, Headquarters, First Army, has established himself as the strongest contender for the cycle championship of the First Army.

CIRQUE DE PARIS FORMALLY OPENED

Four Thousand Wounded French and Americans are Guests

The Cirque de Paris, the largest amphitheater in the French capital, was formally opened on Washington's Birthday, and the crowds attending the afternoon and evening shows were estimated at 8,000 and 7,000 respectively.

ENGINEERS STAGE GOOD RING SHOW

Boxing Contests Inaugurated at St. Florentin Y.M.C.A.

The clearest ring talent in the 66th and 62nd Engineers was matched at the opening boxing tournament of the Y.M.C.A. at St. Florentin (Yonne) last week when the boys of the 62nd carried off the honors.

ARMY ATHLETIC GUIDE

A Mass Athletics and Games handbook has been sent to the printers by the Army, and 18,000 printed copies will be issued about March 1 for distribution to athletic officers and directors of the A.E.F. In order to put over the big mass athletic and games program outlined in G.O. 241, it was necessary that a standardized book be published, detailing the whole subject of games and athletics.

IMPOSSIBLE TO HOLD A.E.F. SKATING RACES

Plans to hold an A.E.F. ice skating championship meet have been abandoned after careful consideration, owing to several obstacles in the way of such a tournament.

CANNES TAKES BASEBALL TITLE

Downs Marseille Nine 2 to 1 for Championship of the Riviera

Cannes, representing the Riviera, annexed the baseball championship of Southern France Saturday by defeating Marseille, 2 to 1, at Nice.

HONORS ARE DIVIDED IN BIG TRACK MEET

139th Infantry and 129th Machine Gun Battalion Tie for First Place

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38th Infantry Wins Two Meets

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SPORTING GOSSIP

Henry W. Ponce, former football and baseball star of the Caseville (N.Y.) College, is now top sergeant of Company B, 104th Machine Gun Battalion.

Sixteen members of the Columbia University varsity crews of 1914, '15 and '16 served in the Army during the war, one being killed in action.

The 11th Engineers defeated the 312th Engineers in an exciting Rugby game Sunday at Saint Andre de Obas, near Bordeaux, 11 to 0.

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FOURTH DIVISION LOOKS LIKE WINNER IN THIRD ARMY GRIDIRON BATTLE

When a khaki clad warrior dropped back of ten crouching figures on the football field at Coblenz last week and sent a very muddy pigskin tumbling, and over end, just above the cross bar from the 25-yard line for the only score of the game between the 4th Division and the Fourth Corps, few recognized the kicker.

This 4th Division outfit, by the way, looks like the logical contender for the Third Army title. Let's look over its personnel. There is Hamilton Fish, famous Harvard captain, and now captaining his eleven in Germany. He plays right tackle, is tall and lean and swarthy and six feet three, and still kicks with his left foot.

The other players are: Morarity, noted Georgetown star. Another former Harvard grizzer is Lieutenant Thatcher. Left End Allen, formerly of Yale, used to oppose Thatcher in days gone by.

At picturesque Cannes, close to Nice, is the Nice Golf Club. Here, as at Mount Agel, there are 18 holes, but the two courses present a wide contrast.

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The 137th, 138th, 139th and 140th Infantry Regiments all had entries in each of the events, and the different maneuvers were executed with such uniform excellence that the winners were in doubt until the final results were announced.

In the battalion drill, the 139th won first place, with the 137th second and the 138th third. The company drill resulted as follows: First, 137th; second, a tie between the 138th and 139th.

Practically every one of the 15,000 present took some part in the meet which proved successful from every viewpoint. The large field was marked off in sections with each of the regiments carrying out their part of the schedule, which included playground ball, soccer ball, relay races, mile walks, tug-of-war, boxing, volleyball ball and novelty races.

Especially noticeable was the completeness of detail and arrangement which marked the work of the 139th Infantry, under the direction of Captain Rietter, regimental athletic officer.

Colonel Davis sprang a surprise by taking Captain Conter into camp in three sensational sets, 4-6, 8-6, 6-3, the southpaw drive of the winner proving unbeatable.

One reversal of dope was the defeat of Captain Williams in proper form and of course, in the favor of premier honors. Captain Washburn has easily vanquished his two opponents, as have Colonel Johnson, Captain Cannon and Lieut. Dean Mathey and Stoddard.

1ST ARMY ELEVEN PLAY SCORELESS TIE

29th and 36th Divisions Clash at Bar-sur-Aube Before 8,000 People

Eight thousand people saw the 29th and 36th Division eleven clash at Bar-sur-Aube Saturday for the pigskin championship of the First Army, the contest ending with neither side having crossed the goal line.

Two outstanding features of the contest were the work of Chaplain Withington, former Harvard star and All-American tackle, for the 29th, and the playing of the Indian Mashetti for the 36th. Both proved to be stone walls upon the defense, and were largely responsible for the absence of scoring.

Captain Mallon broke away in the first half for a spectacular 30-yard run, carrying the ball to the 36th Division's 15-yard line. With the 29th Division men straining every nerve to push the ball across for a touchdown, the referee's whistle ended hostilities.

The teams lined up as follows: 29th Div. Position 36th Div. Position

Official: Umpire, Captain Tappan; Field Judge, Capt. John J. Kennedy; Head Umpire, Colonel Thompson; Referee, Capt. Frank T. Murphy (all of Second Army).

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When the first half terminated, Company O was leading, 5 to 2, but the men who sport the crossed quills on their collars cut loose in the second period and soon had their opponents on the run.

The G.H.Q. team, which is now eligible to compete in the A.E.F. finals, was coached and managed by Thomas P. O'Hara. The players are Jerdin, Bachman and Gallagher, forwards; Martin, Henry and Præak, guards, and Gilder, center.

Following is order in which teams finished league.

YANKS TO PLAY IN NICE GOLF TOURNEY

Will Vie With Civilians For Trophy Offered By C-in-C.

RIVIERA LINKS FAMOUS

Monte Carlo and Nice Golf Clubs Have Two of the Best Courses in the World

A golf tournament open to French and American civilians and soldiers will be held over the famous golf links of the Riviera tomorrow.

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Military Men Know That a Stetson Looks Good From First To Last

Army service conditions have demonstrated the superior value of Stetson hats and their sturdy wearing qualities.

It is worth while to remember this name Stetson. The Stetson style and service is important to every hat-buyer and wearer.

John B. Stetson Company Philadelphia, U.S.A.

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

TEACHING FRENCH TO BOX. Two Ohio boxers, George White and Jakey Taylor, are busy these days instructing French soldiers in the many art of self defense as it is practiced in America.

CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS. Distinctively an American product—originated in America and made in America. Waterproof and sanitary. Lie flat without fastening.

WITH THE YANKS ALONG THE RHINE

Wrestling is becoming very popular in the Third Army. At Coblenz Saturday Private Johnson, Company B, 54th Pioneer Infantry, after being thrown by Private Rogers, Company B, Motor Repair Park Unit, in the first fall in 50 seconds, took the second fall in one minute and 55 seconds.

Several good boxing bouts were staged, the best of the evening being that of 'Spider' Kelly, of the 28th Field Hospital, 105 pounds, and Private Morarity of the 148th Field Artillery, Battery O, 165 pounds. The boys went three swift rounds, hammering at each other incessantly and blocking scientifically.

Boxing bouts have become one of the most popular features of the Officers' Club in the bridgehead city, the best fighters in the Third Army being brought there. Wednesday evening is 'Circus Night' for enlisted men on leave in Coblenz. The program of entertainment comprises boxing and vaudeville stunts, the crazier and more bizarre the better.

At the Y.M.C.A. in Trier Thursday evening the 166th and 88th Aero Squadrons' fighters and Leo Brice and his O.D. comedians from the 61st Pioneer Infantry furnished one of the most successful entertainments ever pulled off in that area.

38th Infantry Wins Two Meets

Boxers and wrestlers of the 38th Infantry scored two victories in meets with the Third Ammunition Train and the 8th Machine Gun Battalion at Niedermendig and Nickenich.

At Niedermendig the 38th won three of the five boxing and wrestling bouts with the Third Ammunition Train, the other two resulting in draws. Hastie, 38th, who was matched with Kenny, 3rd Ammunition Train, in the 140 pound class, had the better of his opponent all the way through, but Kenny, 140 pounds, bested Hockney, 3rd Ammunition Train, in the 150 pound class, being the aggressor throughout.

Three boxing bouts and one wrestling match featured the meet between the 38th Infantry and the 8th Machine Gun Battalion. The stellar event of the night proved to be in the match between Sergeant Downs, of the Machine Gunners, and Matticola, of the Infantrymen. Downs was picked as the probable winner before the men entered the ring but his opponent proved to be a tartar. The men were evenly matched, both tipping the scales at 145 pounds, and the going was heavy.

When the referee announced a draw the verdict proved satisfactory to everybody, including the fighters.

In the other two bouts, the 38th representatives proved victorious, Bolduc beating Scootack, and Barnard winning from Heady.

Dromphy and Rich engaged in a 140 pound wrestling match, which went to Rich in two straight falls, the Infantryman showing a better knowledge of the game.

FATIMA A Sensible Cigarette. and at big R.R. stations in New York, Chicago, etc., etc. A fact: From railway news stands sales reports received by us last month, the following extracts are printed as evidence that—with a large part of the American traveling public, at least—the preference for Fatima is equally strong, East and West!



