

MEUSE-ARGONNE PART OF GENERAL ALLIED OFFENSIVE

First Army Given Task of Battering in Hinges of Western Front

630,000 AMERICANS IN FIGHT

Operation Directed Against Positions Vital to Enemy's Whole System of Defense

In describing the series of tremendous events beginning September 26 and ending November 11, 1918, which constituted the Battle of the Meuse-Argonne, it would be impossible to do justice either to the First American Army or to the armies of its Allies, whose co-ordinated efforts made the final victory possible, without first of all placing the American operations in their proper relation to events in the whole arena of the World War and so focusing them that their significance may be neither diminished nor magnified in comparison with the struggles by which, along fronts totaling hundreds of miles in length, the other forces of the Allies were, during the same days and weeks, driving the common enemy through other portions of his massive defensive systems and reducing him eventually to the necessity for ignominious surrender.

Had the battle of the Meuse-Argonne occurred before midsummer, 1918, it would have been, in point of numbers engaged, the greatest battle up to that time in the world's history, for in it were employed more than 630,000 American troops and 135,000 French troops under American command, making a total of nearly 770,000 men on the Allied side, against which, as nearly as can be estimated at present, the Germans employed during the course of the battle about 562,000 men. Measured along the line of departure, these American forces broke through on a front of about 45 kilometers.

At the same time, however, on the remainder of the Western front between the Argonne forest and the sea, a distance of about 325 kilometers, the French, British and Belgians were employing almost simultaneous offensive operations forces largely exceeding 2,000,000 men, while on the 270 kilometers of the Italian front, which, in a strategic sense, was the most important of the Western theater of war as the portion of it in France and Belgium, Italian armies totaling 57 divisions of 312,000 men were first mobilized, and then, on October 24 to November 4, utterly destroying the Austrian armies of 62 1/2 divisions, amounting to 1,070,000 men.

Part in General Offensive

The First American Army, with its great numbers and potent driving power, forced the enemy during the battle to employ numbers of his army great making it without its efforts the German defensive systems could never have been conquered on other parts of the front. But, conversely, it was the great machine which, at the front, was rendered the American victory possible, because the enemy was obliged to dissipate against the several attacks all of the reserves which otherwise he would have been able to throw in against the Americans until enough German troops were on the ground to bring the American attack to a standstill.

The grand final offensive, as conducted by Marshal Foch from the North Sea to the deserts of the Holy Land, was, in effect, the operation of a great machine, in which each army performed the part of an intermeshing cog without whose action the whole machine might have stopped.

The Central Front, between the autumn of 1918, might be likened to a bandit gang besieged by the police in a house which they had fortified. Of the four rooms of the house the central room, which was the front door, was held by Germany; the middle one by Austria, and the two back rooms by Bulgaria and Turkey. On September 21 a swarming body of General Foch's Allied forces smashed in the door of Bulgaria's room along the Macedonian front, and on September 23 the same thing happened to the door of the Turkish front in Turkey's room, where General Allenby's British army broke through.

It took only nine days to bring Bulgaria to terms, and by October 1 this first bandit was handcuffed by an armistice, while, by the same date, Turkey, though not thus formally bound until October 31, had been practically rendered helpless. The inner door between Bulgaria's and Austria's rooms was now exposed to a rush, but before it could be made, Italy, beginning on October 24, battered in the front door of Austria's room along the Piave River and in the Trentino, and on November 4 the third bandit was broken down and handcuffed by a dictated armistice.

Only Ringled Left

There remained, then, only the chief of the gang, Germany. His door into Austria's room was now, also, open to attack. That he could have successfully held it until the armistice, as it was, is not only conceivable, but, at all events, when it came exposed, his main front door was already broken in, and behind it he was being battered by the center of the machine, which ended when the links snapped shut on his wrists on November 11.

In the smashing of Germany's front door between September 26 and November 11, the British and Belgians broke the swinging edge, locked against the North Sea; the French silvered the center, and the Americans demolished the hinges along the Meuse, whose pin was Metz. Such, in homely simile, is the significance and the proportion of the many attacks in the manner the Americans performed their part.

TO PAY ON AFFIDAVIT

Organization and detachment commanders have been ordered to prepare at once supplementary service records and pay cards to permit immediate payment of all men whose current pay, or pay on discharge, has been withheld because service records were missing or incomplete.

DRAFT DODGERS' CLUB

The "Draft Dodgers' Club" is the name which has been affectionately given to an organization of the total membership of which comprises four seasoned men of Company D, 18th Engineers (Railway). The combined ages of the four members total 220 years. The quartette enlisted at the beginning of the war and have been in France over 18 months.

BATHER BATHES, SHAVER SHAVES, BUT ALL IN VAIN

Inspection Frame-Up Works Fine but Lacks Audience

If cleanliness is next to godliness, as is commonly reported, there is one group down at Bordeaux which will shortly put in a requisition for an assortment of halos, OD, issue, size 7 1/4. They figure that if anybody ever deserved them, they do.

It was this way. At Bordeaux they have an extensive delousing plant, where many—and must—get shaved. Instead, deloused, new underclothes and, otherwise purified. But, of course, when somebody spread the tale that General Pershing was coming to town to give the camp the double O, all the attendants at Delouery No. 1 set out to make the best showing in their career.

Now it so happened that at this precise time no outfit was due to go through the delouery. But did that phase the staff of delouerys? Never! From the personnel there and thereabouts they drafted a handful of more or less willing subjects, with strict instructions to keep them on the job until the General appeared.

Subject No. 1 was selected to be getting shaved, while the others were distributed liberally through all the departments of the delouery—the place where the soap is applied, the shaving room, the brush underwear stall and all the rest. The barber's patient protested at the outset that he had already had a shave that morning, but after he had been given the first overview and had come out from under the hot towels his protests subsided.

Great Opportunity for Barber For the first time in history a barber was given unlimited opportunity to exhaust his repertoire. At the end of the third shave and third haircut the patient was doing well and the barber was mechanically alternating with clippers and razor with his left eye always on the door and his left ear ranged for general staff footsteps.

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LA ROCHELLE HAS 90,000 FRANC JAG

Cognac-Laden Train Emptied by Three Full Nations

Partisan opponents of prohibition have attempted to show its cost in dollars and cents, according to Quartermaster reports from La Rochelle the United States government has a bill for 90,000 francs, which, those who believe in prohibition, is directly attributable to the fact that the States are going dry before the boys in Hase Section No. 7 get back.

A freight car, loaded, according to the French, with cognac, was run into a siding at La Rochelle. When examined later it was not loaded. The surrounding community was everybody, from the serious French troops to the German prisoners, was filled with a new spirit of cordiality that threatened the existing state and established an entente cordiale that the League of Nations might envy. The boys, however, their boche, the politeness, for the moment, forgot his revenge. The Americans, however, forgot it when it was not for the bill that appeared later.

Local diplomats are now trying to figure the 90,000 francs into the pockets of the boys, who were aided by the Bolsheviks and the prohibition party.

CALL OF AMERICA OUTBIDS DOLLARS

Not All of Engineering Regiment Responds to Bonus Offer

AWOL OFFICER GETS YEAR

Dismissal from the service and one year's confinement at hard labor is the sentence which a general court martial has imposed upon former 2nd Lieut. Raymond G. Shean, 314th Field Artillery, for being absent from duty 36, 1918, and coming there until his arrest, December 27. He was charged with violating the 61st Article of War.

He was dropped from the rolls as an officer of the A.E.F. on March 6. The military prison camp at St. Sulpice has been designated as his place of confinement.

The former lieutenant, under orders to rejoin his regiment, arrived at Paris October 26, 1918, and remained there until his arrest, December 27. He was charged with violating the 61st Article of War.

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BATTLE FLAGS TO CARRY TOKENS OF A.E.F. UNITS' WORK

Silver Bands on Lances of Standards Will Tell Story of War

AS PERMANENT MEMENTO

Every Major Operation and Sector of Front Occupied Will Be Duly Accredited to Troops

When the battleflags of the A.E.F. are carried through the streets of scores of American cities in the last parades before divisions disband and soldiers become civilians, those colors and standards will bear the silver memorials that show just what part each organization took in the fighting in France.

Silver hands will be engraved and placed on each organization's color pole or lance of the standard, and there will be a silver band for every battle counted a major operation and for every sector of the front that the organization occupied. The dates of battles and occupation of sectors will be on the plates.

Temporarily each organization will receive before it leaves France silver ribbons to stand for the silver bands, because there is not sufficient time to have the bands prepared and engraved. As rapidly as possible the ribbons will be taken from the poles and lances and replaced by the bands.

In awarding the silver decorations to organizations G.H.Q. will follow this general assumption, which is given in G.O. 41: "The entire war was in reality a continuous battle. The effect of this premise is that any unit occupying a sector, whether active or quiet, is entitled to participation in battle."

Major Operations List

Lists are now being prepared by the Operations Section of the General Staff showing in detail the battle and operation credits to which each organization is entitled. In general, the silver bands will be engraved following the arrangement of the major operations of the S.O.S. The official list of major operations, which, revised to date, stands as follows: Somme Defensive, France, March 21—April 6, 1918. Lys Defensive, France, April 9—April 27, 1918. "Bonne Offensive, France, May 27—June 5, 1918. Montdidier - Noyon Defensive, France, June 9—June 13, 1918. Champagne-Marne Defensive, France, July 15—July 18, 1918. Alsace - Marne Offensive, France, July 18—August 6, 1918. Somme Offensive, France, August 8—November 11, 1918. Case-Alone Offensive, France, August 19—November 11, 1918. Epinal-Luz Offensive, France and Belgium, August 19—November 11, 1918. St. Mihiel Offensive, France, Sept. 12—Sept. 16, 1918. Battle of Vittorio-Veneto, Italy, Oct. 24—Nov. 4, 1918. No certificates for what are officially spoken of as "other engagements" and "minor affairs" will be awarded, as these minor affairs will be presumed to be part of the major operations.

In general, the list of operations as given above follows the one previously prescribed in G.O. 4, G.H.Q., to be followed in making the list of battle credits.

"One of the principal obstacles to the initiation of such a movement," says the invitation, "is the difficulty of assembling Fifteen hundred invitations were sent out to representative members of the A.E.F. asking the recipients to take advantage of their three-day leave privilege to visit Paris and attend the conference."

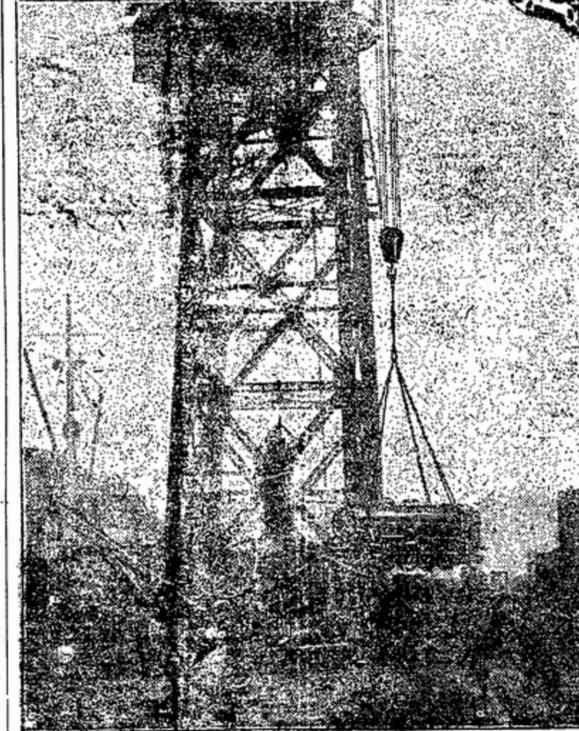
"The following Field Agents of THE STARS AND STRIPES, who can be reached at their Army post offices, have the cartoon book for sale:

- Division Agent: 1st Division, Cpl. L. A. Henning 2nd Division, Sgt. J. J. Lawrence 3rd Division, Pvt. A. Bernard 4th Division, Sgt. A. T. Gerber 5th Division, Sgt. Hugh Moran 6th Division, Sgt. Lloyd Merriman 7th Division, Cpl. James D. Martin 8th Division, Sgt. Arthur Pringle 9th Division, Sgt. Joseph Frenzenz 20th Division, Sgt. Roy C. Kousser 32nd Division, Sgt. L. W. Leecliff 33rd Division, Pvt. Joseph Dee

- Bar-le-Duc, Sgt. Wm. H. Murphy Le Havre, Sgt. Clayton Ryder Bordeaux, Sgt. Hugh Grinstead Brest, Cpl. Ernie Vieuu Biota, Cpl. Ed S. Hipp Chateau-Sur-Seine, Cpl. Duke V. Farry Chauvaud, Sgt. Archie Henderson Dijon, Sgt. Leland Gilbert Epinal, Cpl. Saul Goldberg Givry, Sgt. Claude Bristol Laon, Cpl. Wm. E. Pezland Is-sur-Tille, Cpl. Wm. H. Heritage Joazeville, Sgt. Harold Sigmond Langres, Sgt. Paul Corcoran La Rochelle, Sgt. Harry Bee

- Coblentz Branch Office, Sgt. Thomas Clarye Trier Branch Office, Sgt. R. E. Matthee London Branch Office (Goring Hotel), Sgt. Maj. Wm. L. Hookes Le Mans Branch Office, Sgt. Arthur V. Sweeney

SHIP TO TRACKS—15 MINUTES



One of a boatload of 36 American locomotives coming down to earth for the opening of its career on the A.E.F.'s Lines of Communication

CAUCUS TO PLAN VETERANS' BODY FOR WHOLE ARMY

After-War Association Subject of Paris Meeting Tomorrow

When something over 15,000 officers and enlisted men, representing the whole A.E.F., got together in Paris tomorrow to talk over the problem of organizing a national society for veterans of this war, they will start with a clean slate, according to members of the temporary committee which was formed to bring the question to the attention of the whole Army.

The new organization will not be born full grown, the committee emphasized. There are no preconceived objects, no policies, no causes which have been mapped out in advance, it is stated, other than the one object of perpetuating the relationship formed while in the military service. The sole purpose of the caucus, the temporary committee which is in charge of the meeting explains, will be to take the necessary steps toward the organization of one great association to include the men who have served their country under arms in this war, an association "similar in character to the Grand Army of the Republic or the United Confederate Veterans, and composed of all parties, all creeds and all ranks who wish to perpetuate the relationships formed while in the military service."

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- Division Agent: 35th Division, Sgt. Jack Luckett 36th Division, Sgt. C. L. Geesey 42nd Division, Sgt. Paul B. Lister 74th Division, Pvt. D. F. Sullivan 75th Division, Sgt. Geo. W. Hickman 79th Division, Sgt. J. C. Howard 80th Division, Cpl. H. E. Gurdzke 81st Division, Sgt. H. H. Harmon 85th Division, Sgt. John Franz 90th Division, Sgt. Robert E. Matthee 90th Division, Cpl. B. C. Warlick

- La Valdon, Cpl. Fred J. Bonnet Le Havre, Sgt. Clayton Ryder Marseille, Sgt. Leonard Carroll Mebus, Sgt. T. R. Raudant Neneon, Cpl. A. H. Nichols Nancy, Cpl. E. J. Beckmann Nevers, Sgt. John Haggerty Nice, Sgt. Wm. Hale Paris, Sgt. Norman D. Huff St. Alignan, Cpl. E. B. Charman St. Nazaire, Sgt. G. J. Forn Sorey, Cpl. Ernest Huggles Toul, Sgt. H. A. Stanley Tours, Sgt. Peter C. Walsh

- Coblentz Branch Office, Sgt. Thomas Clarye Trier Branch Office, Sgt. R. E. Matthee London Branch Office (Goring Hotel), Sgt. Maj. Wm. L. Hookes Le Mans Branch Office, Sgt. Arthur V. Sweeney

LONG, LONG TRAIL OF STEEL LINKED LINE WITH BASES

Railway Engineers, 29,000 Strong, Maintained Army's L. of C.

This is the first of a series of articles dealing with the activities of the major departments of the S.O.S. The work of the Motor Transport Corps will be summarized in the next article.

The summer of 1917 saw the beginning of the long, long trail of steel from battle line to port over which has passed the greatest expeditionary force in history, with all its guns, equipment, food and clothes. Today there are 29,000 American soldiers railroading in France. They move 30 great trains of supplies from the ports daily, carrying about 1,400 tons each, they have built and maintained seven huge terminals, they have set up and operated their own storage depots, regulating yards, ammunition yards and depots and their own repair shops.

The story of these men is the story of strong things freighted. Last month they ran 4,248 freight trains 458,151 kilometers with freight alone. Their tonnage depot at Givry is by far the largest in the world. While other railroads may worry for coal, they have three of the largest coal piles outside of a mine in existence, one at Givry and one at Nevers. There are 173,000 tons of coal in one of these piles.

And while the number of troops they have hauled is well known as approximately 2,000,000, there are very few of them who have not had more than one ride, and they are still hugging at S.O.S. headquarters on the two tonnage hauled has been. So, too, it will be in all probability a khaki clad Engineer who drives the last train load of homeward bound Yanks rejoicing into port.

How and Where Lines Run The Lines of Communication are the railroad lines over which supplies for the Army are carried from the ports through the regulating stations to the railheads.

The first includes the line from St. Nazaire through Givry, Nevers and Dijon to Rochefort and La Rochelle to Saumur and the line from Bordeaux to Bourges. It was estimated that this railroad would be able to take care of 25,000 tons of freight per day for the American Army. As soon as the daily traffic grew to exceed this amount the second line from Bourges through Comans and St. Florentin to Liffol-Grand was to handle the need of additional 15,000 tons. The third line, from Tours through Blois, Orleans, Montargis and Toulon, was to take care of a further daily traffic of 10,000 tons. The fourth line from Orleans to Connaux was still being operated by the French Army at the time the armistice was signed.

Three other important railroad lines were used mainly for the transportation of troops, these being from Bordeaux to Tours, Brest to Le Mans and Tours, and from Cherbourg and Le Havre through Le Mans to Tours, where they joined the main line.

Organizing the L. of C. The first step taken to organize the lines of communication for a great American Army to be sent to France was the sending of a commission to Europe shortly after war was declared. The commission landed at Liverpool May 23, 1917, and included Maj. William D. Parsons, chief engineer of the New York subway; Maj. W. J. Wilgus, vice president of the New York Central Railway Company; Capt. A. R. Barber of the Engineer Corps; W. A. Garrett of the Hemington Arms Company; and F. De St. Phalle, motive power and rolling stock expert of the Baldwin locomotive works.

The commission at once conferred with the transportation officials of the British and French armies, visited all parts of the front and made a report upon the basis of which communications for the coming American Army were established.

59,209 SET SAIL IN A.E.F.'S BEST GOING-HOME WEEK

30th Division Now on Way to Fit Welcome in Charleston

WILL KEEP UNITS INTACT

Idea Is to Give Separate States Chance to Cheer Regiments That They Sent Forth

Last week was the best embarkation week since the A.E.F. started going home. In the last seven days for which figures are available 59,209 officers and enlisted men walked up the gang planks of homeward bound vessels at Brest, Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and Marseille. The greatest number embarking in any previous week was 54,424, in the week ending February 5.

The 30th Division, composed of the National Guard of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, is now on its way to the States and a glorious welcome. Last week New York came down to its waterfront to cheer for its own division, the 27th. Next week the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, is to be the scene of one of the historic events of the war with a purely American setting.

The 30th Division will be the first division or regimental unit to be landed in a port other than New York. In many ways it is regarded as peculiarly appropriate that the 30th should follow the 27th home so closely. Those two divisions fought side by side through most of their long stay on the British front, composing the Second Army Corps. The 27th and 30th together helped in the September attack in Picardy that resulted in the breaking of the Hindenburg line. The 27th had hoped to take part in a New York celebration in honor of the 30th.

37th to Be Greeted by Ohio The first units of the 30th embarked at St. Nazaire Monday and the whole division is expected to be on the ocean by tomorrow or the day after.

Another division that will soon be marching through the city streets of its native State if the 37th; composed of troops Continued on Page 2

PRESIDENT AGAIN AT PEACE TABLE; SETTLEMENT SOON

Tells America He Won't Come Back Till It's Over Over Here

After a strenuous passage across the Atlantic, following an even less tranquil period on political waters in America, President Wilson landed at Brest yesterday and is ready to take up the task of peace-making today in his place at the green table in the French Foreign office in Paris. The first duty that confronts the President and his co-workers is the drafting of the preliminary peace treaty. Sub-committee reports have already been asked for and the reports of the main commissions will be considered, co-ordinated and placed before the entire conference, so that the final report can be approved and made ready for the signatures of the German delegates as soon as possible. French publicists prophesy peace by April. Meanwhile the incident of the German marine, while in itself it does not present any grave problem to the conference, gives an indication of the attitude of the delegates toward Germany. The Allies, however, will get the German merchant marine. The original terms of the armistice, which can unquestionably be enforced, provide this.

Drawing Germany's Fangs "Food and peace" was the keynote of a speech by Secretary Lansing before Allied press representatives Tuesday, reflecting the attitude of the delegates toward sending supplies to Germany. American military experts who have studied the Berlin revolution: at first had state that nothing but food will entice the German lines. What is considered the death-knell of German militarism was sounded this week by the Supreme Allied War Council when it ordered the heavy bomber which the defeated enemy would be allowed to reconstruct its army. It will be limited, according to the official statement, to 100,000 men, but not to any other type of system. The abolition of conscription across the Rhine, it is hoped by Mr. Lloyd George, will cause its abolition elsewhere as well.

Germany's army will be permitted to keep her frontier fortifications, and so Ehrenbreitstein's days are numbered. The President's parting New York speech was full of these promises and a promise of vigorous effort to complete it. It contained the statement that "an overwhelming majority of the American people are in favor of the League of Nations."

Tribute to A.E.F. "I will not come back," the President said, "until it's over, over there, and yet I pray that it will entice the peace, and of the world, that that may be soon."

His tribute to the A.E.F. was couched in language of high praise and came over there to do a particular thing and they were going to do it and do it at once. Just as soon as that rush of spirit, as well as that rush of body, had been poured into the veins of the enemy, they began to break, and they continued to break until the end. They continued to break, my fellow citizens, not merely because of the physical force of those lusty youngsters, but because of the irresistible spiritual force of the armies of the United States. It was that they felt. "And do you suppose," he continued, "that having felt that crusading spirit of those youngsters who went over there, no to glorify America, but to serve their fellow men, I am going to permit myself for one moment to slacken in my effort to be worthy of them and of their cause?"

Continued on Page 2

200,000 A.E.F. MEN TO ENJOY LEAVES BY END OF APRIL

Concerted Effort Planned to Keep 19 Areas Filled to Capacity

TRAIN PROBLEM SOLVED

Centers to Be Established on Swiss Border, Also Probably in Belgium and Germany

With most of the A.E.F. marking time, the monotony of waiting for a home-bound transport is going to be alleviated during the coming spring and summer by vacations for thousands of soldiers at famous French beauty spots and pleasure resorts. At least 200,000 soldiers are going to get seven-day leaves in the remaining weeks of March and in April. From now on a concerted effort will be made to keep all of the A.E.F.'s 19 leave areas filled to their capacity, and if the step is justified other areas will be opened. One of the main difficulties in the way of keeping the areas filled—transportation—has been solved.

Seventy-eight trains are running to and from leave areas, the conditions under which leaves are granted are liberal, accommodations and provisions for amusement have all been made—everything is in readiness for the great spring drive of the Army on the pleasant places of France. All that remains to be done rests with company C.O.'s and with the men themselves.

On Border of Switzerland

In anticipation of the springtime travel and recreation opening, the Leave Area Bureau is practically sure it will be able to open up at least one new area—Lake Geneva, on the border of Switzerland—and it hopes to establish others in Belgium and in the Rhineland. It all depends on how great the volume of permissionnaires will be.

The Bureau is sounding the sentiments of the A.E.F., believing that the facilities provided in the past have not been utilized to the extent they might have been. Figures show that the leave areas in the last three months received only one-half as many soldiers as they were prepared to accommodate. With accommodations waiting for 32,000 men every week, the leave areas entertained an average of only 17,000 men a week.

Up to a recent date 273,278 soldiers in the A.E.F. had been given seven-day leaves with all their necessary expenses paid, and the great majority have made their trips since December 1. Up to December 1 there had been only 74,278 Class A leaves. In December and January and February there were 190,000, and the average is going to keep right on going up, the Leave Area Bureau promises.

Special Trains Functioning

A great train-operating machine has been set up in France to handle the great travel increase without overtaxing French passenger trains. The special A.E.F. trains are now carrying 77 per cent of the new plan on leaves and, with new accommodations, are expected to carry 88 per cent of the total.

The distribution of permissionnaires, the Leave Area Bureau has adopted a new policy that will not confine troops from any particular Army to a certain area, but will permit them to go to any of the new areas. Hitherto different Armies and S.O.S. sections had assigned to them definite areas—the Third Army to Aix-les-Bains and Nimes and the Rhinland, the First Army either to the Riviera, Saint Malo, Dinard or the Pyrenees. All these assignments hitherto have been largely governed by the transportation facilities. There are now plans of shifting around is made possible by the enlargement of the train service.

Daily Service for First Army

Is-sur-Tille is the clearing station for Third and Second Army trains of permissionnaires. Latest arrangements provide a daily leave train service between Coblenz and Is-sur-Tille. Special trains also run from Second Army railheads to Is-sur-Tille, where solid trains are made up for the various leave areas. From the railheads of the First Army there are now trains a week to leave areas, but a daily service is planned. Paris has a daily service with the Riviera. The Le Mans omnibus area has special leave trains for St. Malo and the Pyrenees.

Amusements in the leave areas are entirely in the hands of the Y.M.C.A., which has organized the entertainment. There are shows, established canteens and rest rooms, provided vaudeville, and arranged for dances, hikes and sightseeing expeditions. The Y.M.C.A. has now in the area 353 Y.M.C.A. men at work in the area. One hundred and sixty-seven officers of the A.E.F. and 1,457 enlisted men are stationed in the areas also.

As one feature of the enlargement of leave privileges, Bulletin 10, Hq., S.O.S., provides that men going on leave shall be paid up to the end of the last calendar month before their departure, proper notations to be made in their pay books.

A.E.F. GENERAL BUSTED

The bust of a famous American general, done in relief on a base of burlap by an ex-member of the now extinct camouflage school, is all that remains in the camp near Dijon where these artists worked. The face of this general is haggard and worn, his features are blurred slightly by contact with the heavy rains in the section and his eyebrows are splashed by mud. But he remains there—at least the bust remains there—in an ash can near the entrance to the camp, which is now a haven for casuals and soldiers on leave.

Various schemes of camouflage were practiced at this school but now all material has either been salvaged or destroyed.

PLANS FOR PASSOVER

In connection with the elaborate preparations being made for the observance by the Jews in the American Army of the Feast of the Passover between April 14 and 22, it is has arranged to have a sufficient amount of unleavened bread for all of that faith to eat that bread and no other during that period.

The bread will be baked at a bakery near Paris and distributed by the Depot Quartermaster of the Army at Paris to all parts of the A.E.F.

59,209 SET SAIL IN A.E.F.'S BEST GOING-HOME WEEK

Continued from Page 1 of the old Ohio National Guard. This division has been marching aboard boats this week at Brest. It will land in New York. Practically all its Artillery units sailed early in the week, and the last few days saw most of the Infantry walk up the gangplanks.

The 37th won hard-earned credit in the Meuse-Argonne drive, particularly in the taking of Montfaucon, and later, after a swift and dramatic shifting from the neighborhood of Verdun to Flanders, fought out the closing days of the war in the series of battles in Belgium.

The 91st Division, from the Pacific Coast, will move into the St. Nazaire embarkation area within the next few days and will be one of the divisions next to return. The 85th Division is also arriving at the embarkation camp.

212,000 to Sail in March Embarkation officials expect that the total number of men returning in March will be around 212,000, of whom 125,000 will have boarded ship at Brest. Brest reports sending 241,000 troops here since the signing of the armistice.

Indicating the speed with which embarkations are now conducted, the George Washington, the former German liner on which President Wilson has made both his trips to France, arrived at Brest yesterday, and is scheduled to sail with a full passenger list of troops tomorrow—48 hours after docking.

Of those sailing last week, 2,966 were officers and 56,143 were enlisted men. Casualties won highest honors for comparative numbers, with 847 officers and 29,291 enlisted men, but Infantry made a good showing in second place with 312 officers and 12,850 enlisted men. The Artillery regiments also figured well in the total, contributing 294 officers and 8,829 enlisted men.

The Air Service, the Ordnance Department and Ammunition Trains all passing the 100 mark, and the Trench Corps surpassed all its other weekly records by sending home 225 officers and 4,462 enlisted men.

German Defeat No Holdup Officials of the A.E.F. and of the United States Shipping Board in late statements have expressed their opinions that the refusal of the German delegates at Spa to sign over for the armistice terms will not materially affect the rate of departure of the A.E.F. The question is regarded as purely one of time, the boats would have been available under the arranged plans.

A leader of the Shipping Board said there was nothing to prevent the Allies from getting into the German harbors to take the ships by force. Following the arrival last week of the 27th Division at New York aboard the Leviathan, the week that the official enthusiastic welcome extended to those New York soldiers as their transports passed the Statue of Liberty and the water fronts, it became known this week that the official policy will favor the sending home of divisions intact and closely grouped so far as shipping conditions permit.

Divisions to Be Bunched From the time they leave the embarkation camps, the policy will be to keep the various homeward-bound divisions as nearly intact as possible. They will be sent home, as far as possible, on ships which will arrive in the States within a few days of each other. This will give the nation a chance to welcome, in their present identity, the now famous fighting divisions of the A.E.F., both at the Atlantic seaboard and in the geographical section of the country from which they originated.

Table with 2 columns: Division, Officers, Enlisted Men. Total for week: 2,966 Officers, 56,143 Enlisted Men.

A Few Passengers Recent sailings include the following vessels and units:

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name, Destination. Lists various ships like A.S. Calmar, A.S. B. C. H. D. and P. etc.

MARSEILLE IN RECORD TIME, SHIPS 10,000 HOME

Over 10,000 members of the A.E.F. have recently been sent to the States by way of Marseille. Being a casual at any time, but being a casual at Marseille, or sailing from there aboard the big Italian liners which put in at that port for American troops, is better than being a private in a regularly sailing organization.

Marseille, so the soldiers and officers who conduct the port argue, is better than any of the others. Comparative little rain, usually days flooded with warm, almost hot sunshine, practically no delay in connection with the embarkation and assignment of troops, an ideal embarkation area situated less than a mile from the pier—these are the features of the Mediterranean city, which is no longer an American port for supplies and troops, but is rapidly developing into a homing port.

When the companies are ticketed from the casual camps to the States, via Marseille, it means the States with no delay. For the United States has no regular port there since the incoming freight docks were returned to the French, and the arrival of troops destined for assignment aboard one of the Italian liners which stop there on the trip from Italy to the States, is usually coincident with the docking of the ship. The loading is simple, for the soldiers are ready for the boats and often they go aboard the ship without any delay.

HOW TO HELP THE 3,444

The War Orphan Campaign of THE STARS AND STRIPES closed on December 15, 1918, with 3,444 French orphans adopted by the A.E.F., and assured of a home and comfort for one year.

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

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

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

French laws prohibit adoptors from taking their proteges to the United States under any circumstances.

S.O.S. ORPHANS IN NORTH OF FRANCE BEING CARED FOR

Pitiable Living Conditions in Lille Alleviated by A.E.F.

MORE TRUST FUNDS START Advanced Medical Supply Depot and First Division Ordnance Among Heavy Contributors

Before the Germans were forced to withdraw from Lille they divested the city and its inhabitants of everything of value that could be transported to Germany. Food, clothing, drugs, objects of metal ranging from church bells to brass door-knobs and hinges all fell under this category. In many instances that which could not be carried away was destroyed.

The Lemayreux family, 30 Rue Plaine, Lille, differs but little from the thousands of others in the reconquered regions. Perhaps it is a trifle larger. Before the war there were 12 children and the father and mother. Three sons gave their lives for France. The other nine children are at home with the parents.

Four who are able to work cannot find employment; the other five are attending school when the latter is not closed on account of epidemics. The father, a cabinet maker, is confined to his bed with grippe and an injured leg.

One of Nine Adopted One of the younger members of the family has been adopted by an S.O.S. organization and is now a member of THE STARS AND STRIPES Family. The investigator of the American Red Cross who makes her headquarters in Lille, recently gave 10 francs to Mme. Lemayreux as a gift from an anonymous American. The money is being used to cure M. Lemayreux, who hopes to be able to support his family again when he gets back to his trade and the reconstruction work begins.

But 100 francs doesn't go far in Lille with the present prices of food and drugs. The father of one of the S.O.S. orphans in Lille is ill with tuberculosis contracted while he was a civilian prisoner forced to labor in Germany. This man's wife was given 150 francs by the investigator. The woman has submitted an itemized statement accounting for 53.05 francs expended on food for the invalid. The prices: Eggs, 1 franc each; butter, 13 francs a pound; horse steak, 1.25; red beefsteak, for broth, 7 francs a pound; mutton chops, 1.50 each; milk, 10 cents a bottle. The statement shows that for approximately \$10 the woman was able to purchase 19 eggs, 1 pound of butter, 4 bottles of milk, 2 horse steaks, 1 1/2 pounds beefsteak and 2 mutton chops.

On the other hand, our railroad men in France mention two outstanding features of French railroading as well worth copying. France is the home of the "bump" switching system, which we use in all our regular yards in France. This system puts gravity to work and enables the yardmen to do the work of a dozen. Only the latest American yards have such a system. The French, they say, can also give us many lessons in "safety first." In instances, they have given us the crossing and what they have are guarded by gates.

We were not only up against it in coordinating our own and French railroad methods and administration. We also found the railroad situation in France frankly critical, for lack of cars and engines. France had 374,000 freight cars before the war and only 1,000 freight cars and those lost in the invasion of the Germans, she had only 362,000 when the A.E.F. began to come over.

Following are the contributions for the week:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Lists contributions from individuals like Paul B. Noble, Anna, Young, etc.

These "Hommes 40" Most doughboys are not apt to forget how they got to the front, and they do not do this surely and economically. It has been used on thousands of miles of roadway all over the country, including the Army cantonments, with satisfactory results.

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

STEEL TRAIL LINKED LINE WITH A.E.F. BASES

Continued from Page 1. He has under him two general managers, Col. F. Mears of the 31st Engineers, formerly head of the Panama railroad under General Goethals and a member of the Alaskan railway commission, for the S.O.S., and Maj. E. H. Shaugnessy, formerly superintendent of the Chicago and North-western railroad, for the Zone of Advance.

Nine Grand Divisions The S.O.S. was divided into six and the Zone of Advance into three grand divisions, each under the supervision of a general superintendent ranking as a lieutenant colonel. These grand divisions were in turn subdivided into divisions, each with a superintendent ranking as a major or captain. While it was necessary to have a duplicate organization for the Zone of Advance on account of quick shifts of troops and supplies in advance of regulating stations, the idea of centralized control has been adhered to from the start.

There have been three distinct phases in the development of the American Army's lines of communication. At first the American Army was simply a commercial shipper over the French railroads in French cars operated by French crews. This phase lasted until June, 1918, in which month the base port tonnage, which had been 5,000 tons a day in February and 15,000 tons a day in May, rose to 25,000 tons a day. This threw a burden on the French railroads which they could not handle, and General Pershing sent a hurry call to the United States for priority for railroad men. As a result 13,400 men left the latter part of June and about the same number in July.

The second phase then began—the use of our own personnel in co-operation with the French in operating American trains on French roads. We supplied the engineers and crews, and the trains were run under the supervision of the French.

Wholly in Army's Hand The third and last phase was well under way when the armistice came. This was taking over entirely of our own lines of communications. This was not done in any large extent in the S.O.S., but it was accomplished on our main lines in the Zone of Advance, and the plans were laid and the order ready to be given for the taking over of our lines from the Mon. (S.L. de laur-Tille when the fighting stopped. The lines operated exclusively as American in the Zone of Advance were those from Le Havre to Sedan, Metz, Nancy, and the Carbons, Verdun to Contamin and the line Six Bis.

There were various difficulties due to different operating methods to overcome. It is well known that the old American air brake car system on all freight trains; that is, a car with a hand brake at both ends of the train and one in the middle. When the engineer wants the train to stop he whistles and the three brakemen individually and collectively get busy and the train stops—more or less.

Our American railroaders balked. They detested the good old American air brake, and after much ado they got it. Then there were the signals. Our railroad men had to be sent to school at Verdun and Saumur to learn the signal system—the checkerboard system—a little slower but vastly more sure than our own.

They also had to be made familiar with the rules of the road, and the rules of the road in France are slightly different from our own, including a complete reversal of our old proverb, "Always keep to the right." When all this was done they had to be loaded in cars, 50 and 60 at a time, and carried back and forth up and down the lines until they had the cars in the yards where they were to be used. The work was written examinations prepared by the French and sent out to take charge of trains.

Dispatching System Different Our dispatching system was also altogether different. Whereas on the American railroad we have centralized control of the line, the French station master is a czar in his own domain, which extends half way to the next station in both directions. We were forced to accommodate ourselves to the French system, which resulted several times in congestion.

General the last however, we secured permission from the French to use our own dispatching system on the road from Mont-leir to Saumur, with the result that recently a French commission of railroad officials and staff officers, 40 in the party, went to Saumur and watched the system work. They were immensely pleased and will recommend that the American dispatching system, with such modifications, be adopted on French railroads.

On the other hand, our railroad men in France mention two outstanding features of French railroading as well worth copying. France is the home of the "bump" switching system, which we use in all our regular yards in France. This system puts gravity to work and enables the yardmen to do the work of a dozen. Only the latest American yards have such a system. The French, they say, can also give us many lessons in "safety first." In instances, they have given us the crossing and what they have are guarded by gates.

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DIVISION SCHOOLS SOON TO OPEN IN MADE-OVER TOWNS

Instruction in More Advanced Subjects at New Centers. 10,000 READY AT BEAUNE Special Emphasis on Study of Agriculture for A.E.F. in Luxembourg and Germany

The transformation of whole villages in France, Luxembourg and Germany into A.E.F. divisional school centers is one of the outstanding developments of the past week in the Army's educational program. During the last seven days, while trains bring to the front the students, quiet towns from the Rhine to Touraine found themselves stirring with new life and witnessing scenes that even war-hardened imaginations found novel.

Army divisions and sections of the S.O.S. last week began the work of making their own school centers in tranquil farming communities or busy factory towns. Bilingual officers walked about with numbered lists. Trucks loaded with equipment drew up in village squares. American soldiers in uniform speculatively looked over their future classrooms in casernes, halls and school buildings.

In a few days the towns will begin filling with the students—there will be schools of tailoring, barbering, baking, carpentry, cobbling, telegraphy and wireless telegraphy, telephone construction, laundry operation, horseshoeing, land surveying and road construction. The division schools will give a wider training than can be given in the post schools, which more than 150,000 men of the A.E.F. are already attending.

More Advanced Training The division centers also will provide instruction in more advanced subjects than can be given in post schools, either because instructors are few or because the demand for any particular subject in individual units would not be large enough to warrant a separate post school. Such subjects include mechanical drawing, trigonometry, algebra, salesmanship, economics and advanced courses in French, Spanish, German, Italian and other languages.

Surveys are under way in division units to determine the number of men who are enrolling for the various subjects. The men who qualify will be assigned to take the courses at the divisional educational center.

Division schools in Luxembourg and Germany plan to give special facilities for the study of agriculture. Methods of intensive cultivation under which European farmers are able to obtain large crops on fields tilled since the time of the Romans will be taught under the direction of A.E.F. men who have had practical experience in the States, many of them graduates of American agricultural colleges.

German in Demand A development revealed by early surveys was the number of men who expressed the wish to study the German language. Men in the Army of Occupation have acquired wide practical knowledge of the language of the shopkeepers, and divisional schools in this area are offering German courses, as well as courses in French and other languages.

While the divisional schools are being developed, the A.E.F. university at Beaune is already the home of 10,000 men all set for arriving by every train. Registration details are being carried to completion. At the same time students are assembling at Beaune, men allotted to French villages and in Dijon practically all of the 262 men assigned to the university in that city reported for the opening day.

Two thousand men of the A.E.F. are on their way to England and Scotland to take advanced courses in universities. The other American universities that are receiving American students include Toulouse, Bordeaux and Grenoble.

Overcrowding in billets, insufficient clothing and food, exhaustion, and improper washing of mess kits all are important factors which have been contended with in reducing the Third Army's sick rate, according to medical officers of the Army of Occupation. The present rate is lower than it has been for some time, the 1st Division making the best showing.

Pneumonia continues the worst enemy of the Army of Occupation, figures showing that between January 1 and February 25 there were 616 deaths due to this disease and only 57 from all other causes. In this period the total number of pneumonia cases was 2,021.

The Third Army still holds its record as having the lowest rate for venereal disease. Its rate for the week ending February 25 was 14.8 per 1,000, while the rate for the A.E.F. in the same week was 32.2. The First Army rate was 20 and the Second Army rate 27. The 90th Division and the Fourth and Fifth Corps each had but one case of venereal disease in the week.

The total for Third Army troops in the Colzenua area was 15. In the last week there were 70 new cases, all told, in the Army of Occupation.

BOW STREET BATTLE REVIEWED BY BOARD

London Riot Over Yank Crap Game Being Probed by U.S. Authorities. An official report by an American board of inquiry is expected to make clear just what part American soldiers and sailors took in last Sunday's riot, which started when two American sailors were arrested by London policemen for shooting craps back of the Eagle Hut on the Strand.

The American board of inquiry has started examining 150 witnesses. While the board is in session, seven American sailors and four American soldiers are being held by American military authorities. At the same time four other soldiers, not of the American Army, are being held by the British police in jail on the charge of participating in the street fighting. Two of them belong to the Canadian forces, the other two to the British forces. One is charged with insulting behavior, another with "causing grievous bodily harm," and the other two with obstructing the police.

The American board of inquiry has declined to make any statement on the facts of the street fighting until the investigation has been completed. The affair, which has been named the "Battle of Bow Street," resulted in seven policemen being injured, one seriously. Eleven Americans also suffered injuries.

THIRD ARMY STILL RUGGED

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FARMS E. A. STROU FARM AGENCY. ESTABLISHED 1900. Lists various farm products and services.

GOOD YEAR AKRON. This Office has been opened for the use of all men who tell our employ to go into service. Whether we can do anything for you or not, be sure to call or send your address to THE GOODYEAR INFORMATION BUREAU, 17 Rue Saint-Florentin, PARIS.

WRIGLEYS. Keep it in mind as the longest-lasting confection you can get. The Great War-Time Sweetmeat. A 5-cent package of WRIGLEYS will give you lasting enjoyment. It helps teeth, breath, appetite, digestion. At Canteens, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other stores. CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL. The Flavor Lasts.

CLEAN UP WORK FOR M.T.C. Every day is to be clean-up day for the M.T.C. Under G.O. 12, Hq., S.O.S., immediate steps are to be taken to put all motor vehicles and all parking places in first-class condition throughout the whole S.O.S. Stability of motor transportation equipment is to be maintained.

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

WILSON 8 Rue Daphnet the SMALLEST Tel.: but SMARTEST Gut. 01.95 Utilitair Shop in Paris

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

SPAULDING & CO. JEWELLERS DIAMONDS-WATCHES 23 Rue de la Paix, Paris Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

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

Berrett Everlastie Roofings. The American "Big Four" These roofs cover thousands of schools, hospitals, and public buildings. Everlastie Multi-Shingles—Made in strips of face shingles in cut, shabby and new shingles. Everlastie-Tyline—Shingles—Extra weight—12 1/2 inch—12 inch—Extra weight. End of strip.

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HOLLAND OPENS ITS ARMS TO YANKS AT LATEST BASE PORT 250 Officers and Men Busy Bossing Job on Docks at Rotterdam

LANGUAGE? JUST TRY IT

Lots of Natives Speak English, However, and They Love Our Cigarettes

The A.E.F.'s practical vocabulary, after a year or more of causticities in the land of "dites, garcon," and "sil vous plait,"

"Oul, m'sieu" and "bon soir, mademoiselle" aren't much assistance or consolation to the latest bunch of O.D. soldiers who have arrived in a land where a sign reading "Niet Inloopen" may be—and sometimes is—interpreted to mean merely "No Smoking."

However, the Americans are enjoying their new field of endeavor, Holland, and have found their host polite and obliging, somewhat curious at the sight of an American uniform and—ahh—smoked of a familiar fondness for a American cigarette.

Leaving all this and notwithstanding of a reserve ration of bully-beef and hard-tack, the American E.F. has entered Holland and has extended its operations to Rotterdam.

With a picked personnel of 230 men, who have all seen service in France, and a score of officers, Rotterdam has become the seat of a new S.O.S. for the Army of Occupation.

Within the next ten days the detachment will start shipping supplies up the Rhine for the American troops now stationed in Germany.

Stripped of her guns, but proudly flying Old Glory, the U.S.S. Carozel nosed into Rotterdam harbor last week, bringing from St. Nazaire all that was needed for the comfort and establishment of the new S.O.S.

White the ship was being unloaded by Dutch civilians, the Americans were busy taking in the sights of Rotterdam and acclimating themselves to the habits and ways of the Hollanders.

Barracks on Docks Due to a quarantine which was imposed upon them because of an epidemic of typhus fever in the city, the Americans found the first few days dragging while temporarily quartered in Lohaven Docks in a barracks previously used to quarter British prisoners of war during their internment in Holland.

Except for a small restricted area, the quarantine has now been lifted, and the keys to the city have been given to the Yanks.

If there was any doubt as to how the Dutch would receive the American soldiers, that doubt is now dispelled. The stay of the Americans promises to be a pleasant one. Rotterdam may well be called the "back of the A.E.F." because of its size, its location, its cosmopolitanism and its wide variety of amusements.

The absence of the uniform is very much to the advantage of the American soldier, who is able to walk along the streets without the necessity of constant saluting and the eternal presence of the M.P. In fact, the uniform is so strange to Rotterdam that the American finds himself the object of all eyes; and, in the cabaret, in the theater and on the street, he is followed by crowds of curious civilians who look at him as if he was some strange animal in a zoo, until one of the wiser Dutch explains that the soldier is an Englishman. The American corrects the error, whereupon he is immediately besieged for cigarettes.

Just Tr Schmiedumsehweg The battles on the front are nothing compared to the battles he is now having with the Dutch language. Asked a question, he will probably answer "Oul." He is becoming tongue-tied trying to pronounce the names of streets such as Schmiedumsehweg or Admiraltienska. But a knowledge of the Dutch language is hardly essential, for three out of five Hollanders will answer the American in English and they all seem to be acquainted in the States all the way from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon.

It was with a sigh of relief that the American parted with his francs, sous and centimes, leading them to the French cents, which, though simpler, he first figures into francs and then into American dollars.

At the warm smile of the petite Parisienne, the big blue eyes of the Dutch jungfrau hold a genial welcome for him, and, in her way, she is as vivacious as her French neighbor. She prefers American ragtime to the popular Dutch music and knows all the popular American airs of six or seven years ago. She likes the fox-trot and the one-step and is glad that the American soldier is there to perfect her in the art of tripping the light fantastic to American jazz.

The American docks will be situated at Maashaven Pier, where Dutch civilians will do the stevedoring under the direction of American soldiers. Permanent barracks are now being constructed near the dock to accommodate the entire personnel. An up-town office will also be established for clerical and administrative work.

CAUCUS TO PLAN FOR VETERAN ASSOCIATION

Continued from Page 1 at one time and in the same place a gathering of individuals which will elect men to represent the whole Army.

Outlining the purposes of the meeting, the invitation says: "The duties of the caucus will be to study the possibility of a tentative constitution, to consider a name for the organization, and to make arrangements whereby all units and territories can duly elect representatives to a great convention, being composed of duly elected delegates from all States and all units, which will meet with full power and authority to adopt, modify, or reject the tentative steps taken by the conference."

It is proposed to hold the larger and fully equipped conference in the States next winter.

"It must be understood," says the invitation sent out, "that there have been valuable. In line with this emphasis, the meetings which start tomorrow will find enlisted men taking an active part in the preliminary steps along with the officers. The delegates, officers and enlisted men were invited on the basis of their personal standing in their organizations. It has also been announced that officers and men of the A.E.F. uninvited, who happen to be in Paris while the meetings are being held, will be held at the American club, 4 Avenue Gabriel, near the Place de la Concorde, the preliminary meeting.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of the 1st Division, is temporary chairman, and Maj. Eric Wood, of the 8th Division, is acting secretary. The temporary sub-committee which extended invitations to delegates is composed of Lieut. Col. Bennett Clark, of the 35th Division, Maj. Ralph Cole, of the 37th Division, Maj. Eric Wood, of the 8th Division, and Capt. Brent, senior chaplain of the A.E.F.

MAJOR CASUALTIES OF A.E.F. DIVISIONS

List Includes Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing and Prisoners

The following tabulation, showing the major casualties of 25 of the 39 combat divisions of the A.E.F., was compiled from reports by the War Department at Washington to a date in January.

It is 95 per cent complete. A final revision of the tables will increase the total of those killed in action, due to the verification of deaths by eye-witnesses and direct reports. The totals of missing in action is being materially decreased.

Field Signal Battalions, ambulance companies, trains and other attached units of divisions are not included.

The 2nd Division table the figures of casualties for the brigade of Marines is based on a later computation than the others.

The tabulation of major casualties in the 21 combat divisions of the A.E.F. will be printed in a later issue.

Total Casualties of Divisions

Table with columns: Division, Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total. Lists divisions 1 through 25.

First Division

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the 1st Division.

Second Division

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the 2nd Division.

Third Division

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the 3rd Division.

Fourth Division

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the 4th Division.

Fifth Division

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the 5th Division.

Sixth Division

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the 6th Division.

A.E.F. SHOP TALK

A 24-hours-a-day mess for officers and men has been started at the Embarcation Camp at Bordeaux. It was found that men were arriving at the camp at all hours, and, besides being tired, were hungry as well, so the mess was opened. Three shifts of K.P.'s are used, and the men are given hot meals as soon as they arrive in the camp.

Drivers of all motor vehicles in the A.E.F. will be held responsible in all cases of theft, either of the vehicle itself or of accessories, says G.O. 8, Hq., S.O.S., which repeats rules intended to reduce theft.

Closer co-operation of town majors in billeting areas with the local French officials in the matter of regulating the prices of necessities, says G.O. 8, Hq., S.O.S., which repeats rules intended to reduce theft.

When relatives of members of the A.E.F. in mailing letters to them from the United States fail to observe the usual "American E.F." address formalities, and give only a name and address of a French town, the letters require foreign postage at five cents an ounce instead of the domestic three-cent letter rate, according to a Post Office Department announcement.

A unique guard of honor was formed at a casual camp recently when, on the occasion of a lieutenant's being decorated with the D.S.C., ten companies of officers and two companies of enlisted men stood at attention during the ceremony.

The Third Army is getting more than 1,500 new motor trucks, including 1,300 Liberty trucks. The personnel of nearly every supply unit in the Army of Occupation has been drawn on to bring the cars up from the S.O.S. Many of the machines are bringing motorcycles with them.

The Knights of Columbus have opened three additional bath houses in Coblenz and immediate vicinity, with a capacity of 1,200 soldiers daily.

A new laundry has been opened by the Salvage Services at Base Section No. 2 which has been turning out 60,000 garments a day. Besides taking care of all the laundry from the Beau Desert hospital center, it also does the work for the various salvage depots in the base.

Members of the A.E.F. passing through Paris and not on leave status or on official business requiring their presence in the city must take the next train for their destination, according to an order by the commanding general of the district.

Under a recent agreement, the French Government is waiving all its claims against the A.E.F. for damages to French State property involving sums less than 2,000 francs.

G.O. 36, G.H.Q., prohibits hunting of wild game in France or the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg by officers or enlisted men, whether they are on duty or leave status.

Summary table for 25th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 26th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 27th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 28th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 29th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 30th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 31st Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 32nd Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 33rd Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 34th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 35th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 36th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 37th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 38th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 39th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 40th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 41st Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 42nd Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 43rd Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 44th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 45th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 46th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 47th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 48th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

Summary table for 49th Division: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing in action, Prisoners, Total.

AMERICAN GIRLS, CALM YOUR FEARS

Only About 4,000 of Our 2,000,000 Got Married on This Side

Despite the rumors that report says are reaching America to the effect that the A.E.F. will come back with an extra issue, per man, of "wife, one blonder" (or brunette, as the case may be), added to his equipment, guess experts with the best authority behind them insist that not many more than 4,000 American soldiers have signed up for life with their feminine Allies.

Localities like Bordeaux, where there have been a large number of permanently stationed troops, naturally yield the largest number of cupid's casualties. Over 1,000 Franco-American alliances are estimated in that neighborhood.

Love that laughs at locksmiths has a large order on hand in France, for he has to put his disabilities to a severe strain to smile away the complicated French marriage laws that demand, first, an all-wood birth certificate to prove that contracting parties are really present; second, another birth certificate to show that the required number of parents were present; third, permission from necessary relatives or guardians; and, fourth, a 30 days' residence in one place for at least one of the pair.

The process, however, has not phased many members of the A.E.F., who are used to signing slips.

It is needless to say that when the American makes up his mind and Mademoiselle makes up hers, things move. Permission from the C.O. is necessary and certificates from the American consulate that make it possible to waive the consent law on the part of the man move things along.

Sometimes it goes even faster than that. One ingenious field clerk devised a means of evading red tape by making a certificate of baptism do the trick by affixing to it the censor's stamp. It worked like a charm.

But those men are, in fact, has been "passed as censored" into conjugal bliss. An ardent lieutenant, emulating Lochinvar (and out of the West), substituted a blue-car for the charger and had his lady-love to the marie of Lorraine, near Bordeaux, where he was stationed, and did the trick at New Jersey speed, much to the perturbation of the local officials.

But these men are the exceptions, and, so far, the transports have not been overcrowded with brides bound for the States under the free passage offer of Uncle Sam.

Five Years from Now Mrs. X Private (3 a.m.): John, wake up. I'm sure a burglar just came in the front door.

X Private (sleepily): Impossible, my dear. No passes issued good after midnight.

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Masters of Field Lodges and Secretaries of Social Organizations of Master Masons Connected with the A.E.F. are requested to communicate to the undersigned the following information for a Masonic Directory which is in progress of preparation, namely: Names and Addresses of all Officers, Post Office address, street and number of regular meeting place if any.

Address: Recording Secretary, Travel & Triangle Club 12 Rue d'Assues, Paris

A.E.F. AMUSEMENTS

Beyond all doubt the oldest entertainment organization in the A.E.F. is the Silvernall Stock Company, which was putting on shows here when even some of the three-stripe men were still lolling around in civilian clothes back home.

This company, which has been meeting with huge success at the Theatre Albert Premier in Paris, was recruited from the enlisted personnel of Base Hospital 10, and staged its first production on July 3, 1917. That was at Le Tréport, near Dieppe, where the hospital was handling the wounded brought in from the British front.

During lulls in the work, thereafter, these Medical Corps nummers would make sudden raids on the British rest camps, playing for a fortnight or so of one-night stands and then returning to their less elegant jobs in the hospital. By this time they have acquired a professional manner, a set of ingenious head to beat, and a repertoire of five farces, "What Happened to Jones," "Officer 666," "Stop Thiel," "Under Cover" and "A Night Off."

The leading roles are played by a clever young farceur, Clark Silvernall, a professional.

A cootie plays a prominent part in "Die Wacht am Rhein," the musical comedy produced with such success by the 1st English division that it has become the recognized show of the 1st Division. It is a mechanical cootie, as big as a rooster, and it wears three service stripes to show that it has been on duty for 15 months in the A.E.F.

Mary Lawton's "Yankee Specials" is another one of the O.D. minstrel troupes which make their own costumes. It develops that the two men who in civil life could file a snow and distinguish between a ten and eight penny nail were the best seamstresses. The outfit was recruited from patients in Base Hospital 7, and a personnel of 26, a professional orchestra, "Prickly Heat Quartette," which, Miss Lawson assures us, breaks out in a rash.

Depot Labor Company 17 paid its farewell respects to a companion with a minstrel show, "The Mess Kit Rag" (you know the rag) was the whet of the show, and, according to the authors, the whole A.E.F. will soon be whistling it. The 18th Company's orchestra "accomplished wonders in the face of obstacles," the wireless report announces, and Pvt. Jesse Dunson, author-manager of the show, got away with a double ration of laurels.

The Dixie Flyers, on the road since Thanksgiving, have been playing the Sec-

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The 35th Division show, "Koman's Minstrels," which closed in Paris Tuesday, has been released for a short tour of the S.O.S. circuit.

The 91st Division show is to tour S.O.S. territory with its "Wild West Roundup," pending departure to the States.

Miss Stella Hoban, who starred in "Love of Mike" in New York a year ago, has formed a musical review unit from Marines at St. Nazaire which is booked to open at Bordeaux the week of March 17.

The Mars Hospital Symphony Orchestra, which played Tours last week, was assembled by Col. George A. Sidner, commander of the Mars Hospital center. The orchestra will be re-equipped at Mars this week, and next week will start out on an eight-week tour.

A clever little act that has gone big in its own base section is "The Chicago Quintet," from Base Hospital No. 4. Although there are only five men in the cast, they put on a whole evening's entertainment. It has been released from Bordeaux and will open in Le Havre the 24th.

"The Premier Minstrels" will open at Brest next week. The show carries 33 men. This will be its first release to the S.O.S.

The 77th Division is putting out a new show, "The Liberty Players," to follow in the footsteps of the successful "Argonne Players." The new show will be released to the S.O.S. circuit and will open in Tours soon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE Maintains reading, writing and rest rooms at 3 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919.

VETERANS ALL

The air these days is crowded with suggestions for the forming of a veterans' association to preserve the American comradeship of the war, to inherit the task and the glory of the G.A.R. Tomorrow a caucus will open in Paris to plan, tentatively, an organization to perpetuate "the relationships formed in the military service."

If such an organization is to thrive and serve America, it will be tied to no creed or party. It will grind no axes. It will forget the distinctions of rank which the Army happened to require for its job in hand; for, of course, times have greatly changed since the days when the society of the Cincinnati and the Loyal Legion were formed for officers only and the descendants of officers.

Rather will it try to carry back into civilian life something of the shoulder-to-shoulder spirit of a citizen army, drawn from all social classes, all geographical sections of the people that sent it forth—a citizen army in which the scholar divided corned willy with the unlettered, in which the millionaire buttoned shelter-halves with the laborer, in which the descendants of the Mayflower company buddied with the later immigrants.

Naturally, it will, for a time, look back through the softening mists of memory on these days of camp and bivouac, and yet, if its chief stock in trade is reminiscence, if it looks only backward, then will the germ of death be in its fiber at its very birth, and its days will be short in the land.

The only veterans' association worth forming will be one that speaks to all the millions of America's youth that were enlisted to fight once more the age-long fight for freedom and, as they melt back into the body of American citizenship, calls on them to fight that fight all the days of their lives.

There's eight two million fellows from the country of the West who know the cause for which their comrades died. Who have crossed the sluggish shallows where their little life streams ran. And broadened just a trifle, you will find; And their vision's clearer, clearer, and they hold just that much dearer. The great and glorious land they left behind!

NOT A PIPE DREAM

Statistics are a lot of fun, provided you have plenty of time in which to fool with them.

Take that little matter of 3,174,871,794 cigarettes—all smoked by the A.E.F. Assume the length of the average normal cigarette to be two and three-quarters inches, take several reams of foolscap, a gross of pencils and a half day off and you will find that if you laid them down butt to butt, they would extend 134,307.09 miles, or rather more than five times around the earth.

It would scarcely be practicable to prove this by experiment, because unless guards were posted at short intervals, little French boys would start picking up the first mile before the butt-laying detail had got out of sight.

Some difficulty would also be encountered in crossing the Steppes of Russia, the Great Wall of China, the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay, but everything should be smooth sailing thereafter along the Lincoln Highway. Crowds would undoubtedly be on hand at every city and village. The local chambers of commerce throughout the United States would compete to have the nicotine chain extend through their respective communities. The Atlantic once reached, a halt would be necessary until pontoon bridges had been constructed from New York to St. Nazaire.

But by that time most of the detail would probably be AWOL.

OUR OWN HUNS

There are all sorts of fools in the A.E.F., including those who cannot see a wall without scribbling their names upon it. This form of weak-mindedness is not confined to the enlisted personnel, as is evidenced by the great accumulation of silly and offensive verse inscribed on the walls of the toilet in one of the earliest clubs for American officers in France.

It is not even confined to the A.E.F. Arras was not in an American sector, and yet the statue of the Virgin, which was marvelously spared in the destruction of the cathedral there, was not spared the desecration of having scores of names and regimental numerals carved upon it.

But the most recently discovered offense of this sort must be debited to America. A visitor to the grave of Sgt. Joyce Kilmer, the poet, who lies with 700 others of the Rainbow's dead in a little cemetery on the bitterly contested heights beyond the Ourcq, noted that some one had made off with the dead soldier's identification disk, and that on the plain wooden cross was scrawled, for all the world to read, the otherwise undistinguished names of two American sightseers.

Pretty rotten, wasn't it?

LOST OPPORTUNITIES

History is making giant strides these days—as several hundred persons have sagely remarked—both at home and over here. The A.E.F. has done its share, but its efforts pale into insignificance compared with the tremendous achievements of those who couldn't, or didn't, get over. Though we, in our simple way, have conceived the fancy that we were keeping tolerably busy playing ten-pins with dynasties and autocracies, the shameful truth is that we have

been leading lives of languorous luxury. We have been destroying institutions: the folks at home have built 'em up and knocked 'em over, just for the helluvit.

There is—or, rather, was—for example, the "shimmy shiver," a creation designated by its adherents as an original dance of the naughty-naughty variety, and by its opponents in a number of polysyllabic and opprobrious terms. The master mind which invented the shimmy shiver had not begun to operate when we left home, and we never had a chance to learn it. Now, we read in the papers, it has been abolished, along with Schlitz, campaign hats and other agencies of the Evil One, and we never shall have a chance to learn it.

Some day, maybe, a group of depraved individuals will gather down in Sid Johnson's barn on the Onion Creek Road for a revival of this gone-but-not-forgotten dissipation. There will be a sentry on the door to guard against constabulary interference, and all will be merry while the shimmy shiver until the small hours. But the ex-member of the A.E.F. who has been lured thither through the specious promises of a silver-striper must turn his face to the wall and blushing confess that he doesn't know how. And then the multitude will turn upon him and demand accusingly: "What were YOU doing during the great war?"

BAD BOYS

Few A.E.F. war stories will be repeated more than the accounts, already shrouded in the pleasant haze of exaggeration, of the Battle of Bow Street.

An M.P. knocked in the head from behind, a bobby or two laid out cold, General Harum Skarum in command, and devil take the hindmost—it was as funny as it was unfortunate.

It will mean harder work for the A.P.M. in London; it will probably restrict the privileges of leave men in England, who heretofore have enjoyed an amount of freedom with which they were favored nowhere else.

At its best, it is a regrettable affront to hospitality.

THE PREACHER WAS RIGHT

There is one class of war profiteer, common to France, America and every other fighting country under the sun, that Congresses and Chambers of Deputies and Parliaments have, so far as we know, failed to reach. It is a very innocent class. Business comes to them; they do not have to go out after it. Their pre-war rates have been boosted slightly, but they always were high. And they do not strictly represent, in this particular aspect of their activities, a strictly essential war industry. But it would be an awful war without them.

We refer to the photographers. More cameras, both amateur and professional, have been focussed on members of the military profession during recent months than artillery.

It is, perhaps, an innocent vanity. The family archives would be incomplete without a likeness of George in his first O.D.'s, with his right arm twisted around out of all human semblance that his corporal's chevrons might be better displayed. And what a boon for second lieutenant! The most skilled eye cannot tell gold from silver bars in a photograph.

BEHIND THE LINES

THE STARS AND STRIPES begins this week the publication of a series of articles covering in brief summary the work of several departments of the A.E.F. whose roots have necessarily been laid in the S.O.S. These, with the battle series which has now been running for several weeks, will form virtually a synopsis of the American Army's activities in France.

The line of cleavage is not so marked, however, as the strictures imposed in the writing of these two series might make it appear to be. Where did the S.O.S. end and the front begin? Not, surely, with the dotted line marked on our headquarters maps. Was it simply a question of being beyond sound of the guns? Or beyond airplane reach?

The mere definition does not, after all, really amount to much. The vital thing is that there had to be an S.O.S. and that there had to be personnel to run it. If the conformation of the globe had made the Atlantic ocean a narrow creek which a squad of Engineers could have boarded up in half a day, it would have been different.

Now that the war is over, there is one fact about the S.O.S. that the S.O.S. might be pardoned for forgetting. Somebody said, in the distant past of 1917, that it was better to plan for a seven years' war and have it last seven weeks than to plan for a seven weeks' war and have it last eight. If the S.O.S. could have been organized on the theory that the war would end at 11 o'clock on the morning of November 11, 1918, it would have been one of the nicest bits of calculation ever worked out.

Only, if the war had lasted until 11:30 that same morning, there would have been an awful lot of court-martials.

WELL, WELL!

In the February 22 issue of The Saturday Evening Post there is a picture of our troops hoofing it along the Moselle River drive outside Grevenmacher with a cluster of affable natives waving them on their way. The caption of the picture reads, "American Soldiers Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! Down the Banks of the Rhine Into Germany." Presumably, they then sailed up the Thames and landed at Paris, the capital of Italy.

THE Y.M.C.A.

Recently there was published on this page a staunch defense of the much-belabored Y.M.C.A. which came in the morning mail from a broth of an Irish Marine who signed himself "Silent Sufferer." Other sufferers, about equally silent, have sent in ever since a deluge of replies, almost all of which, it is only proper to acknowledge, dissent with emotion, not to say violence, from his viewpoint. These answers will be left regretfully unpublished, not, as some of their writers predicted, because this newspaper is timid, but because, in order to print even a third of them, it would be necessary to get out a special supplement. Besides, they did not have novelty to recommend them.

The Army's Poets

WAITING

Oh, I've fought in the fight For the Truth and the Right, For the Marine to the shores of the Rhine. I have shed my blood In the crimson flood, With never a groan nor a whim. But now that it's done, And the victory won, I'm a child, with a childish pray; For the waiting game, Is the hardest game, With a tear never felt "up there." Ev'ry night while I wait In this hole that I hate For the ship that will carry me home. Wild dreams fill my brain And I scream with a pain Never felt in the hell of Argonne. All the days mock at me And wild passions set free Are the foes that no bullets can kill. So I pray as a child, With the faith of a child, That pray: that puts steel in my will: "Oh, God, keep me straight. In these days that I wait, As you steadied my soul at Sedan. That I may not fail, That back home I may sail, With clean heart to my native land." B. A. HANCOCK, Pvt., Co. E, 15th Regt., U.S.M.C.

DRINKIN' ON THE RHINE

A soldier from Milwaukee lay dying in the rear. There was lack of vinous comfort, there was lack of green beer. He had fought the fight of absence—fifteen days he'd been away: As he gasped his last a comrade bent to hear what he might say: "Tell the boys I'll soon be pushing up the daisies here in France. While the Allied hosts in Germany are holding their advance, That I'll never live to realize this one-fond dream of mine— Of drinking beer in Bingen, dear Bingen on the Rhine. "Ah comrade, it shall never be! I'm done, and that's no lie, But, oh, for one good schooner or a stein before I die! I'm sick, no stick of pinard and the wines they serve you here That the signing of the peace pact makes me think of frothy beer. Served in some old quaint bistrotal reeking of the smell of kraut, Not by some coquetish mam'selle, but by Gretchen fat and stout; And I'd forget about the days of cognac and of wine With a pall of suds before me, there in Bingen on the Rhine." DAVID DARRAH, Mallet Reserve.

HELL, YES!

"Private Williams, take the floor; How much, please, is two plus four? Three times seven, minus eight, Leave just what, you'll kindly state? If you have six porcupines, Five fall down and cracked their spines, Just how many would remain? Write it down and make it plain." Now ain't that a healthy way For a soldier man to play Ev'ry evenin' more or less? HELL, YES!—HELL, YES!

"Private Johnson, take the floor; Please bound Loyd Labrador. How much cheese does Spain import From the Duchy of Connaught? If you went to Timbuctoo What canal would you pass through? Where's the biggest swamp in Maine? Tell us that and make it plain." Now ain't that a lovely song For a man who's big and strong? N' achin' for some happiness? HELL, YES!—HELL, YES!

"Private Murray, take the floor; Who discovered Singapore? How did Wallace come to France? Name King William's maiden aunt. Tell us how Napoleon Won the battle of Bull Run. Who in Louis Quinze's reign First used soup? Now please explain." Now ain't that a gorgeous tune For a soldier guy to croon Night—an' mornin's, too, I guess? HELL, YES!—HELL, YES!

"Private Perkins, take the floor; Scan this philosophic lay. Who was Kant and who was Locke? Why did Hickry Dickry Dock Run about and play when he Might have read philosophy And learned to talk in high-brow straint? I dare you, sir, to make it plain." Now ain't that a scrumptious way For a hulkin' man to play? Next they'll teach us how to dress. HELL, YES!—HELL, YES! T. G. BROWN, Cpl., 51st Pioneer Inf.

THE STRETCHER BEARERS

While they're passin' round these Croix de Guerres an' D.S.C.'s an' such, There's a guy I'd like to recommend—he isn't mentioned much. His job is nothin' fancy, an' he doesn't get much fame. He is just a stretcher bearer, but, believe me, Bo, he's game. (Who am I? Why just a doughboy. Perhaps you know my rep.) An' I used to kid the 11th Brigade for gettin' out of step; But since we had this war of ours, I've seen what they can do. An' perhaps this little story may explain my change of view. I was lyin' there one morning, with my nose jammed in the dirt, While the bullets around me made the tiny dust clouds spurt. Just a-wishin' I was thinner, an' a-longin' to be home. Or any place away from there, from Mexico to ahead. An' I knew we couldn't reach him, so I gave him up for dead. But two stretcher bearers started, an' I figured they was gone; Still they never hesitated—just went on, and on, and on. They just sort of hunched their shoulders like it was a shower of rain. An' they went out to my buddy—an' they brought him back again. It's not so hard to face the Boche an' let him shoot at you, an' get an automatic an' can do some shootin', too. But those two boys went marchin' out, without a single chance Except to push up daisies in some sunny field in France. They saw their job an' did it, without any fuss or talk. Just as calmly an' serenely as you'd start out fer a walk. Believe me, that takes courage, an' I'll hand it to them, then. And you, non-combatants, but they're soldiers and they're Men. FRANK G. TILSON.

LEFT BEHIND

I got a letter from My girl. She said, "I love you. When a mud is Thick, and You have a large pack on Your back And you are hungry And tired Think of me. I love you." And one day we were On the march. The mud was Thick. And I had a large pack on my back And I was Hungry And tired, when I fell to thinking Of her. And A lieutenant Gave me A swift kick And set me to Double timing Catch up. HARRY L. PARKER, 1st Lieut., Inf.

TORIES



(SCENE IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES, 1775)

"What's this union of States these radicals want to form?" "Oh, just another wild scheme—a society to unite the various elements over the whole country. But of course it can never be successful—our interests are too divergent—civilization is not yet ready for those hazy dreams—too idealistic. . . ."

WHAT ABOUT COMPANY FUNDS?

Now that we are going home, what about the dollars, francs, marks, lire, shillings and kopeks which the companies of the A.E.F., scattered through Europe, have been accumulating in their company funds—the spare and buckahe piles of assorted simoleons that have drifted into the profits of post exchanges, company barber shops, tailor shops? Almost every company in the A.E.F. has its own collective bank account—a fund that is the property of all the men in the company as long as the company retains its organization. But the company fund becomes the property of the Government when the company ceases to exist. And there are a whole lot of companies which will go out of existence very soon. The company fund problem is a big one these days at the embarkation camps. Army Regulations prescribe that the fund of the company may be expended only for the benefit of all the company—it may not be divided pro rata among the men even to escape the necessity of handing it over to the Government. The expenditure of the fund is in the hands of a company council which is authorized to designate things for which payment may be made, subject to rules which have been formulated from time to time by various headquarters and the standing rules of Army Regulations under Article XXXIII, Paragraph 327. In general, wide latitude is permitted company councils in determining how they shall spend the company money, so long as the spending is for the good of all the men—for their comfort or pleasure—and not for the specific benefit of a few. Full accounts of all receipts and expenditures must be kept and audited at least once every three months by a higher authority than the immediate commander. A recent general Order provides that all company funds will be in unquestionable order before the officer directly responsible for their supervision is permitted to embark with the organization for the States, and this officer and necessary witnesses may be kept in France for the purpose of straightening up affairs after the organization has embarked, should such a step be necessary. So, the question, "What shall we do with the company fund?" is being talked over everywhere in the A.E.F. today, except in those organiza-

tions which didn't believe in any rainy day savings or in which the collective epicure appetite automatically depleted the fund each month to the point where it is not worth talking about. In a great many organizations heading seaward, however, the company fund is a real asset, containing 10,000 francs and more. In one company stationed rather far from supply bases, dissatisfaction arose over the mess, and a committee inquired into the possibilities of supplementing issue food with commissary purchases. They met with the explanation that the company's 10,000 francs was being saved to buy oranges on board ship, or possibly food at other stages of the demobilization journey homeward. The mess became better immediately. Cases of unutilized company funds may be caused by lack of facilities to obtain proper benefits, by pressure of work or other things. Most company commanders and company councils have taken care of the fund energetically. In many companies anniversary banquets have been given. In others money was spent for photographs of memorable places associated with the company's fighting, prepared in the form of a souvenir booklet. The souvenir booklet idea has had a wide adoption, some outfits getting up illustrated histories containing the company roster. Company baseball and football teams have been given the backing of company funds in many cases, supplementing aid received from Army auxiliary organizations. Musical instruments were purchased as common property. Costumes for elaborately staged company shows were also furnished out of the funds, and the general expenses for such shows were underwritten by the fund. Before a certain General Order went into effect there threatened to be a shortage of Belgian police dogs in France, due to the demand in the market created by company fund buyers. In fact, there have been so many and such novel uses to which company funds have been put that they can't all be listed here now. To help companies which may be trying to decide what to do with their funds, THE STARS AND STRIPES calls for letters from the whole A.E.F. on what other companies have done. What company has or had the largest company fund? How was it raised? For what is it being spent? What unusual accomplishments or uses were associated with the funds?

WAR AS IT AIN'T

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:— After having served in the line for endless months I have wired Mother to take in the service flag, as I find that I know nothing—absolutely nothing—about war and things bellicose. This conclusion was forced upon me after wading through a heap of America's leading (or misleading) periodicals.

The type of magazine which has led me to believe that all my experience has gone for naught, and that when it comes to things military I am a gross ignoramus, is that which consists of a series of illustrations surrounded by words. The pictures are sine qua non and the words incidental, although oftentimes they serve to explain the sometimes puzzling illustrations. I could go on at great length and in great detail, but I shall merely give a few examples, which may help others to educate themselves along military lines:

(1) A cover on a humorous weekly depicts a Marine, resplendent with decorations. Forming a background, similar to the painted canvas woodland scene which the photographers employ, are a doughboy and a sailor. (From this picture I assume that Uncle Sam's fighting forces consist of the Marines, the Navy and the Army.)

(2) A picture of a doughboy apparently going over the top with an automatic in one hand and a bayonet in the other. The shells are bursting near by, but he pays no attention to them. He is minus blouse, helmet and gas mask. There is no title to this picture. Feeling a bit sorry for the dauntless youth, especially should a war bit of gas blow his way, I suggest "S.O.L." as a title.

(3) The next picture which came under my scrutiny was fortunately labeled "The Officer," else I should still be at a loss to discover just what the artist meant to depict. This poor chap, probably some friend of the artist, wore a helmet with a beautifully embossed eagle thereon. Being dressed strictly according to regulation, he wore upon his collar two crossed guns, where the vast majority of officers, probably less familiar with the regulations, wear the U.S. and U.S. where the same ignorant majority pin to the crossed guns. As he was apparently just about to go into the line, judging by the fearless expression upon his countenance, he naturally was wearing his Sam Browne belt. In lieu of service stripes he sported two inverted V's. He was astride a white charger, and, in addition to a .45, he carried a saber and a guidon. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the artist's name was not affixed to this drawing.

(4) This picture was a sketch of "our boys, over there, in the trenches." Apparently, the Boche had just sent over beaucoup gas, for our valiant lad was ringing a bell by means of a huge rope (this part of the swatch was probably posed in the local belfry back home in Springfield). The other two lads were looking out for themselves. The one was about to adjust his gas mask, with nose and mouthpiece out. This innovation might be tried in the next war. The other lad, doubtless a contortionist in civil life, was attempting to don his mask over his helmet. In the distance, mounted on the top of the parapet, was a weapon—possibly one of the new Browning guns which have been so widely used by our forces—consisting of a barrel of some 75cm. caliber with a pistol grip at the breech. There was no title to this sketch. None was needed.

From these few examples you can readily see how my views of modern warfare have changed, and for this reason I have appointed myself a committee of one for the S.O.I.A. (Suppression of Imaginative Artists). HARRY.

WITH ISSUE INK?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:— I suggest that men who are proud of the organization or branch they have served in have its symbol tattooed on their left arms corresponding to the shoulder pad. Then if they are changed about, or if certain well-meaning lawyers prevent them from wearing the badge in the States, they will still have a record of which they will always be proud, which will always have for them its associations, and which no one can ever take from them. Lieut. J. H. TOWNSEND, JR.

SWEETS TO THE SWEET

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:— Why is it that the commissary at Bourges sells chocolate candy to officers only? This question was asked me a hundred times at Bourges last week. [We bite. Why does it?—EDITOR.]

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of March 15, 1918. AMERICANS MAKE FIRST RAIDS INTO GERMAN TRENCHES—Two Lorraine Sections Are Scene of Invasion of Enemy's Lines—Shells Play Mighty Jazz—Doughboys Gain Their Objectives and Return With Prisoners in 47 Minutes—Mad-Spattered Colonel Gay—Sergeant Rises to Profanity When Big Guns Batter Philbox That He Wanted to Take. ONE REGIMENT WINS 16 CROIX DE GUERRE—Whole Trench Mortar Section Cited as Sequel to Raid on Chemia des Dames. FREE QUARTERS AND BOARD FOR MEN ON HOLIDAY—Dollar a Day to Buy Meals for All at Designated Leave Center. NIGHT PATROLS ALWAYS ACTIVE IN TOUL SECTOR—Separate Instructions for Every Man Who Goes Out Between the Lines. MOST OF ALPHABET IN MILITARY LAURELS—S.O.S. Is Latest Tag to Make Place for Itself in Army Records. W. S. GOLDEN, Chaplain, Camp Hospital No. 39.

GENERAL ORDERS IN SUNNY FRANCE

Reprinted from THE STARS AND STRIPES of February 22, 1918, and included in "Wells: His Cartoons of the A.E.F." now being sold for the benefit of the War Orphan Continuation Fund.

—By WALLGREN



TO TAKE CHARGE OF THIS POST AND ALL GOVT. PROPERTY IN VIEW.



TO QUIT MY POST ONLY WHEN PROPERLY RELIEVED.



TO WALK MY POST IN A MILITARY MANNER.



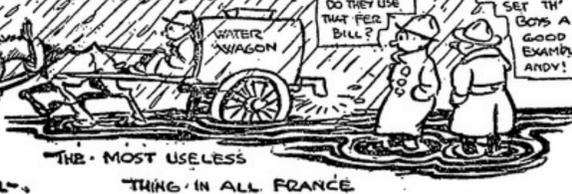
IN ANY CASE NOT COVERED BY INSTRUCTIONS, CALL.



TO SALUTE ALL OFFICERS AND ETC.



TO BE ESPECIALLY WATCHFUL AT NIGHT AND ETC.



THE MOST USELESS THING IN ALL FRANCE.

HELPFUL HINTS

No. 2. NEVER BECOME TOO FAMILIAR WITH AN OFFICER.

THIS WARNING PERTAINS PARTICULARLY TO PRIVATES; NEVER SLAP AN OFFICER ON THE BACK, (ESPECIALLY WHEN ON DUTY) AS THE ENSUING EVENTS WILL MOST NATURALLY RESULT IN A SUDDEN ATTACK OF INCORPORATE BRIGLIUM WITH ATTENDING PAINFUL DEPRECIATION IN THE REGION OF THE FRANK POCKET. BESIDES, IT IS NOT BEING DONE IN THE BEST ARMIES.

BEAR DRIVE HITS SOUVENIR MARKET

But German Factories Are Making War Mementoes Right Along

GOVERNMENT TAKES HAND

Specimens for Historical and Experimental Use Deplete Stock at Doughboy's Disposal

The dry remark of the American officer in Trier that there are more German helmets in the United States than there are in the entire Kaiserreich has more than the customary grain of truth in it. The battlefields have been swept clean, and though there may be a few warehouses in interior Germany as yet untouched it probably won't be long before their contents will be on their way to occupied territory, ready for sale to the first Yank or Allied purchaser that happens along.

Although it has not been officially revealed that there are factories in Germany turned their lathes and machines for no other purpose than to satisfy the insatiable American craze for souvenirs, it is known there are several plants turning out little things such as rings, with miniature Iron Crosses on them, buttons, ashtrays, etc. One of these is at Essen, while others are scattered about in the vicinity. Frankfurt, also, is believed to harbor a factory making a specialty of war mementoes.

The plant near Essen is said to be going strong on rings made out of gun metal, and brightly burnished to look like gold. Indeed, many Yank purchasers are of the impression that these rings are of gold—but the only gold in Germany, if German authorities and newspapers are to be believed, if it is not in the toe of some stocking or in the pot under the fireplace, is in German banks, or on its way to pay for damages.

Issue Iron Crosses

When the war began, Wilhelm der Zweite had millions upon millions of belts and belt buckles, tons upon tons of Iron Crosses and wound medals, buttons, cufflinks, and all sorts of other ordnance supplies. Much of this was left over when the war ended, even the Iron Crosses, though, as every Yank knows, they were distributed as a sort of regular ration, listum or C.C.'s. And it is these leftovers that are now being sold.

Warehouses Cleaned Out

The big German warehouses at Mitternich, across the Moselle, about whose contents fabulous tales permeate the air over the hinterland of the S.O.S., and which proved such a Mecca for officers, seeking, one and all, at least one shiny helmet of the type sent to America to be used as prizes in the Victory Loan—the contents of those warehouses, be it repeated, are merely ragged shadows of their former selves. The helmets are "spoils." And if you so much as whisper the word "souvenir" in a sort of vulgar, hungry way at Mitternich you are apt to be massacred in ice cold blood, or, if the interrogator is feeling particularly jovial, you will be referred to an American soldier's helmet, regulation issue, suspended on a nail behind the commanding officer's desk, and beneath which are printed the words: "This is the only kind of helmet we have for souvenirs." And even that sign may have to be taken down pretty soon.

As a matter of fact, much of this ordnance material is already in the S.O.S. or on its way to America in fulfillment of a G.H.Q. order to the effect that the Government had taken a hand in the souvenir game, and that it wants everything it can get for historical, photographic and experimental purposes.

BANTAMS IN RING FOR SHORTEST HONORS; OTHER ESTS ENTERED

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

'Back to sarge to brig and then on the road to shoulder bars—and all this for the love of a woman, is the speed record of "Corporal Ordinaire," of the 800th Aero Squadron.

After eight months as acting sergeant, the corporal states that he was promoted from buck to a proud wearer of three chevrons, reduced to corporal and put in the brig for going AWOL in order "to keep an engagement with one of France's sweetest and fairest daughters."

When the young lady visited the prisoner in confinement, however, the C.O. caught a glimpse of the demoiselle, had a change of heart, and recommended the corporal for a commision.

Maybe there's nothing in a name, but it seems that the C.O.'s name was Wilder.

Cpl. Henry Spudola, 4th Company, 4th A.S. Mechanic Regiment, declares that nobody has anything on him when it comes to height. "I am only 4 feet 10 inches," he says, "and weigh 95 pounds."

But Cpl. Frank E. Burke, Headquarters Detachment, 90th Division, Army of Occupation, tops him under by three inches, according to his own statement.

Four feet nine and one-half inches north and south is the claim to fame of Master Engineer Joseph T. Prosser, Hq., 1st Battalion, 25th Engineers, A.F.O. 716.

Pvt. Leo Ruff's admirers in the Motor Dispatch Service claim that he is the most youthful, smallest and hardest-boiled man in the A.E.F. His specifications are: Arrived in France sub rosa with an Artillery outfit. Was 15 years old at that time, weighed 95 pounds, was 4 feet 6 inches tall. He smokes black canteen cigars and chews tobacco; he has mastered the language of the G.F. and calls his buddies pikers when they refuse to fade him for any amount. Private Ruff is immensely proud of his long-since dingy service stripe and wishes that it were on his right sleeve. Finally, he has spent part of his service as a guest of the A.P.M.'s hotels throughout the A.E.F.

They're all after Charles Brady's record, and Richard Prall's, Company C, 107th Field Signal Battalion, suggests that Brady go out in the sun and get melted down to the Prall's height of 4 feet 10 1/2.

The band of the 104th Infantry comes into the decoration limelight in that eight members were decorated by the French, tops him under by three inches, and 13 have received divisional citations. The average age of the bandmen is 21 years.

Looking for the man in the A.E.F. who wears the most wound stripes. Is he in your outfit?

Molon-sur-Yevre has a captain of the Q.M.C. who has been in active and continuous service of the United States Army for 37 years. They believe there that this is a record.

When Pvt. A. R. Aschmann got his first letter from home it had earned one service stripe and was well on its way to the next. He landed in France April 18, 1918; his first letter reached him February 19, 1919. It informed him that his parents had been writing every day. He was a casual in the 40th Division and was put in Company F, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division, where he has been ever since, except for a little time spent in hospital. Private Aschmann is now in Wiensau, Germany.

The 7th Battalion, 20th Engineers, assigned to the French Army, finished operations with them on January 31, 1919. This battalion used the 5,000 foot daily capacity tie mill, and in eight and one-half months cut 15,982,493 feet, the greater portion of which was standard gauge ties, together

dogskins, some of goatskin; tank guns (no one seems to want these unwieldy weapons), sausage grinders, boot gages, spurs, helmets, and a host of other field necessities and maneuvers; snuff and dubbin boxes, tent cloth, tent poles and pins (very good material, too), harness of all kinds, and all made of paper, including the tugs; spiral puttees, also of paper; mess kit forks and spoons, glass and metal canteens, prayer books with blue covers and Testaments with black covers, wound medals (black for one and two wounds, silver for three or four, and gold for five or more—there are no more silver or gold medals); rubber knaps, German Red Cross arm-bands, prisoner of war arm bands (yellow with red lettering), various insignia, such as the crossed flags of the Signal Corps, the chest of the field telephone battalions, and the snaky orange insignia of the Medical Corps.

And then there are the coffee roasters. The German "coffee beans" used to be issued raw, and had to be roasted in the field. There are also cheese cans—which need no comment except to add that the Germans did issue cheese cans. And all this is in charge of the 303rd Advanced Ordnance Depot, members of which eat, sleep, are entertained and do their guarding all within the precincts of the warehouse enclosure.

with 64,186 steres of fuelwood. On January 30, 1919, the 19th Company, 20th Engineers, located at Chateaux, Indre, cut in one of these mills, running ten and one-half hours, 64,187 feet. On this day, 1,793 logs passed over the carriage. "We believe this is the record cut for the A.E.F.," reads their announcement.

The self-named A.E.F. "Tramps of Grand-Pré" submit (1) that they have been without mail or pay for four months; (2) have not been out of their boots for five months; (3) must travel 25 kilometers to the nearest Y hut; (4) have just learned that their original organizations either have sailed or have sailing orders, and (5) they still know how to smile.

And Master Engineer (J.G.) Harry Frewet wishes to go on record that he wants to go home worse than any other man in the A.E.F. and will prove it any day of the 1,500,000 competitors who are willing to listen.

Jack Stephens, Q.M.C., enters the first child contest with the claim that young Miss Stephens was the first A.E.F. child born overseas. She arrived July 21, 1918, at London.

Sgt. J. T. Owen, Company L, 116th Infantry, anxiously breathes the candy record by admitting that he received two issues in one week.

The Mallet Reserve, the famous Franco-American unit of the French Service Automobile, presents this claim: "More shells were fed to the French and American three-inch guns that blasted the Germans of the Marne and Vesle and Oise by the organization than by any other of its size in France. Between the 6th of June and the 11th of November, when the armistice was signed, the American drivers alone hauled over 6,000,000 shells of all varieties to the guns. In addition, they also hauled 23,483 tons of infantry ammunition. This hauling didn't mean transferring from one depot to another; it meant hauling from the railroad to the guns themselves."

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Ever-Ready's Safety Razor

AWOL VISITS BERLIN BUT FINDS NO GRUB

Hardened Sinner Glad He Went, But Never Again, He Declares

"It was a long way to Berlin, but I got there," he concluded. He was a private—class unknown—the only distinguishing markings about him being three service stripes and crossed rifles. He had been given a 14-day pass to anywhere in France except Paris, but he had decided to go to the German capital instead.

"It belongs to the Allies, anyway," he told a small group of listeners at Coblenz. How he wormed through the American and German lines, he didn't state, though as he went via freight car that mystery seems solved. It took him six days to get there and five to get back. And Berlin disappointed him.

"No grub," he said, "at least none that doesn't cost you beaucoup marks. There was some shooting going on when I was there, but not much, and everybody's walking around as if he expected to get shot in the back. Why the heck they don't move out into the country where there is enough grub cheap, I don't know. Maybe it's because you can't get out of town unless you walk. I saw trains pulling out, leaving ten times as many people behind as there were on board."

"I met a fellow who came over in the same boat with me, and we asked each other the same question: 'What in the name of time are you doing here?' He was

an AWOL who wanted to see Berlin worse than I did, and so he came—and he was half starved. We sneaked out of town and beat our way west, partly on freights and partly on passenger trains. Once a Prussian officer in uniform tried to throw us out of a first-class compartment, but we told him we'd take his old train and run the whole thing into the American lines. He told us we'd just have to get out—and we told him to put us out.

"The civilians treat us square, sold us grub and told us directions. They all told us that if it hadn't been for America they'd have won the war, and they asked us when the Allies were going to let food come into Germany and why we got into the night. We told them that it was because of their damned atrocities, and they said yes, but it was the fault of Junkers."

"I'm glad I went," he concluded, "but I wouldn't go again—not for all the vin rouge in France. 'Taint worth it—not by a damn sight!"

MUST GUARD ARMY STORES

Public property and all army stores must be carefully protected against deterioration, theft and loss, according to G.I.Q. Bulletin No. 15, and pains taken to arrange all stock in a manner that will facilitate the taking of inventories and frequent checks. The chiefs of all supply services, commanders of units, depots, dumps or posts at which property may be handled will be held responsible in future for all deterioration or loss of property as a result of neglect.

Officers of the Inspector General's department and all special investigators are ordered to include in their reports data as to the care and storage of property at supply stations and to recommend measures for improving this phase of service.

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Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen

Cannot Leak, However Carried

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BRANCHES: NANTES, 26, RUE DE L'ARTS, CRENOLE, 37, AVENUE LORRAINE.

PVT. BRITON ABSENT WHEN OUTFIT SAILS

Aero Squadron Forced to Leave Its 11-Year-Old Mascot Behind

When the 153rd Aero Squadron left St. Nazaire recently on the transport Mexican one of its members was left on the dock. It wasn't because he was AWOL, for he had arrived with the first soldier and had watched them all board the boat. It wasn't because he was sick, for in all France perhaps there isn't a soul who appears more robust and healthy. It was simply because he is 11 years old and lives in France.

In other words, André Brioton is without a unit. He is a casualty by reason of the removal to the States of the organization which had adopted him.

André couldn't possibly go aboard the boat and therefore couldn't leave for the States, because his daddy was close by and wouldn't take a chance on losing his boy. Months ago André had been adopted, as many other French children have been, taken care of and fed, even lodged. Then came the orders to move to the port. Through the regulating station André accompanied the unit, while his father kept in touch with the commanding officer through the medium of the French mails. Then they moved to the embarkation port and simultaneously the father appeared in St. Nazaire. Down to the docks the two walked, keeping abreast of the first four and hurrying to reach the gangplank before the first man went aboard.

To every soldier André said "Goodbye." After they were all aboard and assigned to quarters there was a wait of several hours during which the child paced the entire length of the dock laughing and talking with all of them. Finally, just as dusk was gathering and the rain seemed to fall heavier than ever, the final whistle blew. Out from the docks the big ship moved steadily and at the rear every member of the squadron was endeavoring to shout a last farewell to the private who had been left. The youngsters kept smiling, jumping, waving his hand and throwing kisses to ward the lank-clad forms, fast fading in the twilight.

Then the ship turned and the squadron was lost to view. Simultaneously André burst into a mournful wail, which could only come from the broken heart of a child. "They are gone, my friends, the Americans," he wailed in French. "They will never come back," he wailed on.

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ON THE MARCH

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