



CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE OPENS TO A.E.F. ASPIRANTS

21 Courses to Choose From Already Arranged, More to Come

FARM WORK IN ADDITION

Demands for Agricultural Education Leads to Founding of Allerey School

For the benefit of men of the A.E.F. who were unable to enter a French or British university and who could not attend the Army university at Beaune, a College of Correspondence has been established by the Army Educational Commission.

The American Library Association is co-operating with the commission and will provide hundreds of texts and technical books. J. Foster Hill, who is dean of the new correspondence college, has arranged for 21 courses and is preparing others.

The courses of which men of the A.E.F. may now avail themselves are:

- Civics and Citizenship, Salesmanship and Personal Development, Gasoline and Automobile, Farm Management, Arithmetic (first course), Arithmetic (complete), Arithmetic (commercial), Geometry (plane), Geometry (analytic), History of the United States, Shorthand (Gregg system), Algebra (elementary), Algebra (intermediate), Algebra (college), Geometry (solid), Trigonometry, Shop Arithmetic, Advanced Shop Mathematics, Steam Boilers, Heat, Steam Engines.

How to Apply for Courses

In applying for correspondence courses, applicants should address their letters to the College of Correspondence, American E.F. University, Beaune, Cote d'Or, France, A.P.O. 993. Those desiring to take instruction should give in their applications their ages and former occupations, course or courses wanted, and a detailed account of their education, so that the college may give proper attention to enrollment. No more than two courses may be taken.

When an application reaches the college, there will be sent to the applicant, in one package, the text books, supplies, and instructions for beginning the work of the course.

Anticipating the opening of the College of Correspondence several hundred men in the A.E.F. already have enrolled.

That thousands of men in the A.E.F. who formerly engaged in city occupations are planning to get into the country and take up farming is the statement of Dr. K. L. Butterfield, acting director of the College of Agriculture at Beaune.

The Army Educational Commission plans to give these men a very good opportunity to learn scientific farming. The Army Farm School, which will open at Allerey on April 1, will fill a real demand in the A.E.F.

It will be conducted in connection with Beaune University and will take care of students who for any reason cannot qualify for the College of Agriculture.

From the number of applicants for admission to the Farm School, a first allotment of 2,000 who have not had farm experience will be selected and ordered to Allerey the end of this month.

Practical Farming Work About 250 acres of land are available for use by the school. Students will work on the farm a specified number of hours a week under former supervision.

To meet the needs of agricultural students and practical farmers in the A.E.F., the following opportunities, in addition to the Farm School, are available: The College of Agriculture, American E.F. University, Beaune, and French agricultural colleges for a limited number of advanced agricultural students.

Arrangements are now being made for entrance into French universities of a limited number of American students. French universities will begin April 1 and continue about three months. The same conditions that now apply to students at British and American universities will be observed.

A dozen young women have gone to the States via Brest. The Government provides first class passage for them, and if their husbands are lucky enough to be caseloaded by them, it is usually arranged for the soldiers to be sent home aboard the same boat.

Folks in the Troop Movement Bureau at Brest are mighty accommodating. Take the soldier first former Miss Jeanne Guignard, now Mrs. John N. Latham, of the U.S.A., wife of Private Latham, Company 1, 153rd Infantry, and later number three in the rear rank of a Biolo casual company.

It was some nine months ago that John said the first "bon jour" to his wife in Remiremont, which is located in the foothills of the Vosges mountains. "Bon jour," followed by "how are you?" and several other choice French expressions, for John's wife was limited at that time, soon led John to seek out his C.O. and put the marriage proposition up to him.

And So They Were Married The C.O. wanted to pass the buck to the chaplain and the latter wanted to be sure John loved his "cherie" before he commended unwinding hose miles of red tape—French red tape—which permit the marriage of an American with a French girl.

But the chaplain, assured of the sincerity of John, worked day and night while the soldier first former Miss Jeanne Guignard, now Mrs. John N. Latham, of the U.S.A., wife of Private Latham, Company 1, 153rd Infantry, and later number three in the rear rank of a Biolo casual company.

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MAJOR CASUALTIES OF A.E.F. DIVISIONS

List Includes Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing and Prisoners

The following tabulation, showing the major casualties of 11 of the 30 combat divisions of the A.E.F., was compiled from reports issued by the War Department of Washington to a date in January. Statistics for 16 divisions, from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, were published last week.

The list given herewith is 30 per cent complete. Final revision of the tables will increase the total of those killed in action, due to the verification of deaths by eye-witnesses and drugged reports. The effect of taking in action to be materially decreased.

Field signal battalions, ambulance companies, trains and other attached units of divisions are not included.

Thirty-Seventh Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

Forty-Second Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

Seventy-Seventh Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

Seventy-Eighth Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

Seventy-Ninth Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

Eightieth Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

Ninety-First Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

Ninety-Second Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

Ninety-Third Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

Ninety-Fourth Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

Ninety-Fifth Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

Ninety-Sixth Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

Ninety-Seventh Division

Table with columns: Units, Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Rows include Infantry regiments, Machine gun battalions, Artillery, T.M. battery, Four regts.

FOURTH OF A.E.F. HAS SAILED HOME; BOGIE SHIPS SOON

Continued from Page 1

the destroyer Aylin, were at Hamburg and other German ports with a commission of United States engineers, who made a survey of German steamers and German ports.

The German liners will carry food for Germany on their return trips, under the agreement reached by the representatives of both sides at Spa. The United States is to furnish a part of the \$70,000 tons of food which the Germans will buy from the powers which defeated them.

Following is a table showing the numbers of officers and men in German service who sailed for the United States in the week ending March 12:

Table with columns: Officers, Men, Total. Rows include Air Service, Army, Navy, etc.

Recent sailings include the following vessels:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Departure Date. Rows include S.S. Albatross, S.S. Albatross, etc.

Close Watch to be Kept on Personal Valuables

That most hated man in the Army, the thief—yes, it isn't seriously denied that there are some in the A.E.F.—isn't going to make a harvest of safety razors, pocket-knives, if any watches and other valuables on transports bound for the States.

Just before the boat lands there will be a general inventory in which every man will check up his own belongings and make sure he has nothing missing. Just what is going to happen when thefts are reported is not specified in the new order.

Personal baggage will be guarded on board boat at all times, by detailing privates if this precaution is considered necessary.

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700,000 SOLDIERS HEAR C.-IN-C. SPEAK AS ORCHESTRA PLAYS

General Ends Three Weeks' Tour of Ports, S.O.S. and Germany

Addressing 800,000 soldiers in three weeks was the recent accomplishment of General Pershing, who has just returned to G.H.Q. after a trip that took him over much of the S.O.S. and a large part of the occupied territory in Germany.

Almost every day the itinerary of the Commander in Chief included reviews of divisions and other units, and visits to base ports, rail centers and other places. At each stop the General spoke to men in informal, casual remarks, "in a little bit of sunshine and a hold-up on this rain."

Five cents a mile from discharge point to home. First came the news of the \$50 discharge bonus.

Now comes the news that enlisted men will be paid mileage from the place where they are discharged in the United States to their homes at the rate of five cents a mile.

A cablegram from the War Department contains the news that the Congress has authorized the payment of the five-cent mileage under an Act approved February 28.

The travel pay is to be issued to discharged men before they leave the demobilization camps in the United States, the Act provides. Special regulations are now being prepared under which distances will be determined and the necessary proof of residence and other necessary information submitted.

The mileage provision will apply to land travel only with certain inland water transportation, save travel to be paid for under the previously existing regulation which provides for transportation plus subsistence.

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K.P.'S DINE IN STATE AS ORCHESTRA PLAYS

Doughty Dozen of Berncastel Have Show All Their Own

There were 12 of 'em, 12 of a doughty group of British police as ever crossed their legs before a potato sack and handled a mean portion of slum to a bird who refused to lend them money just before pay day.

They dined at Berncastel, headquarters of the 80th Division, at the officers' mess—and they were exceeding wroth.

Said one plaintively not long ago to a Y woman entertainer: "Huh! What good do we get out of your shows? We're kept cleaning up here until long after the blow out starts, and when we're through we're ready to call it a day. Why don't you have something for the K.P.'s once in a while?"

"All right, we will," replied she. And this is what happened: A special show was put on for the benefit of these 12.

Officers' Home Houses Show It was put on in one of the finest officers' homes in Berncastel, in a beautifully carved dining hall, with wonderful pictures on the walls, hardwood floors, gleaming mahogany and silver.

The 12 guests of honor had 12 K.P.'s waiting on them. There was an orchestra of the best talent procurable.

The 12 guests had six Y women to entertain them—six, or more than the whole division had at one time.

There were such things on the menu as sardine sandwiches with toasted bread and crowfoot with an olive; some special kind of white meat that may have been chicken or may not. There were salads and vegetables galore, and pie, and frosted cake, with all sorts of fancy carvings, and there was rich coffee with cream and sugar; and there were cigars and cigarettes and candy.

And there was

ORPHAN'S MOTHER RETURNS TO FIND HOME A DUSTHEAP

Mme. Dupire Tells Henri's Parrain She Is "a Little Saddened" by Visit

275,149 FRANCS FOR 3,444

Additional Contributions Boost Continuation Fund for A.E.F.'s Adopted Mascots

Mme. Vve. Henri Dupire, mother of little Henri Oscar Dupire, one of THE STARS AND STRIPES' 3,444, has just paid a visit to the site of her former home in Houplines.

"This is her letter and it portrays conditions faced by thousands of refugees returning to the devastated regions of France: 'If I beg thank you for the letter that I have just received regarding my little Henri Oscar Dupire. You will excuse the delay in replying, as having received a telegram from the prefect of the Nord Department to go to Houplines, I left Echre on February 12 for Houplines. I stayed with the family at Tourcoing three days, going to Houplines on February 15.

Ruins Amid the Snow

"It was snowing at that time, but in spite of the weather I arrived in Houplines, and after searching for three hours found the ground on which our house once stood. But nothing remains—neither fruit trees, house nor anything else. Alas, what ruins! I can only resign myself, for I am not likely to be able to go back to the place of my birth, when the ground on which my home stood has been the principal field of battle.

"I must tell you that little Henri Oscar had had a slight attack of the grippe, but that he is almost quite well again now and is going to school regularly, and also his little sister and brother are in excellent health. My own health is good, but I am a little saddened by my journey and at not finding anything remaining of being able to return to work the land which has not been cultivated for at least two years."

More Continuation Money

Last week saw the creation of several additional individual trust funds for the benefit of war orphans already adopted, and a neat increase in the general Continuation Fund, which will be devoted to the care of the 3,444 in an effort to give them the opportunity they would have enjoyed had not their fathers died fighting for the freedom of the world.

Table listing contributions for the Continuation Fund, including names like Frank A. Dudge, C. M. 23rd Inf., and amounts.

YVES LAMOE SHINES AS ORPHAN LITTERATEUR

Little Yves Lamoe may not know it, but she is one of the best correspondents among the 3,444 orphans of THE STARS AND STRIPES' family.

Yves was adopted by a modest captain of the A.E.F. who resents publicity, but is willing that his protegee should be given credit for his efforts. Following is Yves' letter, as printed in the booklet, "From French War Orphans to Their American Parrains," published by the American Red Cross, a copy of which will be sent free on application to THE STARS AND STRIPES:

"My dear Godfather: 'I am sure you will not be sorry to have a larger acquaintance with your little war orphan. I will tell you then that I am a lively little boy, very fond of play during recreation time, but, according to what my teachers say, do not waste my time when I am in class. I have been working hard for my first certificate at school.

Assistant to Sacristan

"Our house is fairly large, on account of mama's business; it stands high on gravel soil and is close to the church, which is very convenient, as I go there to act as assistant to the sacristan. The wind blows a lot around our house and when I go to the church at 6 o'clock in the morning, to perform my duties there, I tuck my hands away in my pockets (which I am told at school is a bad habit), or else in mama's large coat. For mama comes with me each morning and while I chant verses from the psalms she rings the bells—sometimes a full peal, to announce mass, sometimes a plaintive tolling like after the benison. I will tell you another thing about our church, which is quite new and a very fine one.

A Well-Disciplined Choir

"On becoming sacristan, I was made head choir boy; the other choir boys are not much younger than I am, but they are quite disciplined and easy to lead. Monsieur the teacher says that I am the little chief of a division; at other times he calls me Naval Officer, because I have gilt buttons on my overcoat placed like those of naval men, but since grandfather's death these buttons have been replaced by black buttons, because I must say on Sundays I feel very proud to find myself a person of such importance. There is only one thing I regret, and that is that I am not able to ring the bells, and to assist mama—but that will come in time—little fish become big ones, supposing that the good God gives them a long enough life and behead also!

"I will write you more frequently in future. I am sure you will not be vexed with me if I write a lot that may seem to be only nonsense. But, as you know, I cannot write to you of things that I know nothing about. For example, I know nothing about the Society of Nations and the motto of Bohemians, but I will write you about my own little life and shall be very happy if my correspondence pleases you. I am going to work very hard, in order to give you pleasures. In my first letter I shall describe to you my life at school.

"Yours affectionately, 'YVES LAMOE'."

HENRI OSCAR DUPIRE



Lieut. J. H. Sullivan, C.A.C., is his parrain

WELFARE OFFICER TO EACH DIVISION NEW G.H.Q. PLAN

Continued from Page 1

Officers and men to assist in the auxiliary society work where this is considered necessary.

One of the most important functions of the welfare officer will be in his jurisdiction over free distributions of food and various supplies by the different societies. Discouraging the indifference giving away of articles, the new general order formulates the policy to be followed in free distribution, as follows:

"It is directed that free distribution by the welfare societies of food, tobacco and other articles for individual consumption be limited to those situations in which such free distribution will be of real benefit to the troops. In general, it may be permitted when ordinary comforts and facilities are not available, as to the sick and wounded and to troops in transit or otherwise separated from the usual sources of supply. Special cases will be dealt with in accordance with the principles herein announced. Welfare officers will scrutinize with care any free distribution within their units and will insist upon adherence to these principles."

Result of Interesting Controversy

The adoption of this policy in the A.E.F. follows an interesting controversy as the result of a recommendation of the Committee of Eleven in the United States that auxiliary organizations be restricted to giving away not more than ten per cent of the money received by each as the result of the United War Work Campaign for funds in the States last fall.

One of the organizations objected to the restriction and disapproved of it in a resolution. In the United War Work drive for funds the following amounts were

Table listing amounts for Y.M.C.A., National Catholic War Council, etc.

The amount actually pledged in the drive was \$203,000,000, but the fact that the armistice had been signed resulted in some of the pledges being reduced or unpaid, and the amount collected and yet to be collected will probably total approximately \$175,000,000. The \$15,000,000 of the War Community Service is for use wholly in the United States. Only a small fraction of the Y.W.C.A.'s fund is intended overseas use; big fraction of the amount of all the other organizations is for use in France, however.

As the money raised in last fall's drive was based on the estimated expenses of the auxiliary organizations for one year, it is considered that all or under a moral obligation to spend the entire amount of their budget before next October. The Y.M.C.A., which is operating 1,600 huts in France, is said to have expended half of the amount which will be available to it for use in France. It has operated the canteen service at a loss. With the Army taking over the canteen service, however, the expenses of the Y.M.C.A. will be reduced. The K. of C., which has approximately 150 huts in France, has spent only a small portion of the fund it has available. The Salvation Army will continue to operate its 45 huts.

To Continue Wet Canteens

All the organizations may still operate "wet canteens" and may serve free, if desired, tea, chocolate, coffee, sandwiches, biscuits and other refreshments, particularly at special gatherings. The adoption of the new plan of supervising the auxiliary societies will also effect materially the programs for amusements and athletics in the A.E.F.

The Government appropriated \$1,500,000 for the purchase of athletic supplies. Most of this has been expended. The fund will be replenished, however, by the auxiliary organizations. In the future, divisional and other athletic officers will have charge of the distribution of sporting goods in their areas and will obtain their supply through the Chief Athletic Officer, A.E.F., by requisition. This, it is expected, will insure an even supply. Amusements are making increasing demands upon the treasuries of the societies. The monthly budget of the Y.M.C.A. for amusements, including the expenses of professional and soldier shows, is 1,750,000 francs. By special arrangement this amount is supplemented by appropriating from each of the other welfare organizations in proportion to their share of the total budget. Under the new arrangement the entertainment expenditures will be so supervised that the expenses connected with this work will be shared by all the societies on a fair basis to be agreed upon by their representatives. The new order directs that Army transportation shall be made available to the societies, on the same basis for military activities, save that when the two uses conflict the demand for military use shall prevail. The comprehensive program outlined in the general order is stipulated that each of the auxiliary societies will submit to G.H.Q. monthly a financial statement. The comprehensive program outlined in the general order was drawn up by G.H.Q. after a series of conferences between heads of the auxiliary organizations in France.

AMERICAN LEGION, TO UNITE WAR'S VETERANS, ON WAY TO FORMATION

Continued from Page 1

tion of the citizen to the State, to preserve to history and incidents of our participation in the war, and to cement the ties of comradeship formed in service, do hereby found and establish an association for the furtherance of the foregoing purposes.

Those eligible to membership shall be: All officers and enlisted personnel in the military and naval service of the United States of America at any time during the period from April 6, 1917, until November 11, 1918, inclusive; excepting however persons leaving the service without an honorable discharge, or persons who, after having been called into the service, refused, failed or attempted to evade the full performance of such service.

The society shall consist of a national organization with subsidiary branches, one for each state, territory and foreign possession of the United States, and the District of Columbia, as well as one in each foreign country where members of the national society may be resident and who desire to associate themselves together.

The officers of the society shall be a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and a board of directors, which shall consist of the president and vice presidents of the national organization, together with a delegate from each subsidiary branch.

The subsidiary branches shall organize and govern themselves in such manner as the membership of such subsidiary organizations shall determine, except that all branches shall comply with the requirements and purposes of the permanent national constitution.

The representation shall be on the basis of the actual enrollment in the subsidiary branches at all conventions after the adoption of a permanent constitution.

The Opening Session

A lengthy and lively debate as to whether voting should be by delegations or individuals developed as soon as temporary organization had been effected at the opening session of the caucus Saturday. The vote on the delegation proposal was finally carried, 279 to 72.

The meeting was opened by Maj. Eric Fisher Wood, 88th Division, as temporary secretary, in the presence of the following: Chairman, Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, 1st Division, who is now in America. Temporary organization was effected with the unanimous election of Lieut. Col. Bennett C. Clark as chairman and of Major Wood as secretary.

The following organizations were represented and, following the adoption of the delegation resolution, were each entitled to a single vote in succeeding roll-calls: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 41st, 42nd, 77th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 85th, 89th and 91st Divisions; First, Second and Third Armies; G.H.Q.; Headquarters, 1st Division; Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; Paris Command, and American troops serving with the French. Those divisions had no representatives present. Others, such as the 27th, which has gone home, and some largely reduced replacement organizations were not included.

Four Committees Appointed

Further debate followed a motion to have the chairman appoint an organization committee with a member from each delegation, but this was voted down in favor of an amendment to have an even more representative committee, each of 15 members, on permanent organization, constitution, national convention and name.

These committees were announced as follows:

Permanent organization: Colonel W. J. Donovan, 42nd Division; Lieut. Col. Horace E. Smith, 78th Division; Capt. A. Hunter Boyd, 23rd Division; Lieut. Col. A. E. Fitzpatrick, 35th Division; Lieut. Col. W. V. Crosby, S.O.S.; Major J. F. Graf, 28th Division; Major Larry Wright, 79th; Pvt. C. W. Ney, 1st Army; Capt. R. V. Mahon, 77th Division; Sgt. J. C. Hender, Paris Command; Sgt. F. Obrecht, 1st Army; Capt. Arthur W. Kipling, 36th Division; Wagoner D. J. Shaw, 88th Division; Lieut. Col. Frank Appleton, 2nd Army; Col. John H. Anderson, 42nd Division; Major Victor W. Huester, 3rd Army; Lieut. Col. George Wren, 36th Division; A.P.C. Dan Sowers, G.H.Q.; Lieut. Col. Paul B. Clemens, 32nd Division; Major Samuel E. Fodd, 1st Division. Names: Col. E. A. Gibbs, S.O.S.; Sgt. W. S. Dolan, 59th Division; Maj. Arthur W. Dwight, S.O.S.; Sgt. H. E. Fleming, 35th Division; Lieut. Col. C. Goodrich, G.H.Q.; Lieut. Col. R. C. Stevens, Third Army Corps; Maj. E. S. Haile, 77th Division; Sgt. McHow, Paris Command; Sgt. M. M. Barnard, 35th Division; Sgt. C. E. Sommers, Peace Commission; Sgt. G. F. Fleming, Paris Command; Maj. Horace Ramsey, 35th Division; Maj. D. D. Drain, Third Army; Lieut. Clark Robinson, Jr., Sixth Corps; Lieut. Stephen C. Marlowe, 1st Division.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Miller took the chair at the opening of the session on Monday, Sunday having been given up to meetings of the four committees. The committee on names made its suggestions, which were tabled temporarily, and the formation reports of the three other committees were

A.E.F. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Each division or corresponding unit in the S.O.S. has two representatives on the executive committee, one officer and one enlisted man. The present membership of the committee is given herewith. A few of the members are serving temporarily for the organization they represent and some vacancies still are to be filled.

First Army—Lieut. Col. L. L. Bolles, Sgt. Maj. Race.

Second Army—Lieut. Col. Francis R. Appleton, Jr.

Third Army—Lieut. Col. Burk H. Sinclair.

First Division—Capt. Arthur S. Hyde.

Second Division—Lieut. Col. Harold C. Snyder.

Twenty-sixth—Lieut. Col. William J. Keefe, Regt. Sup. Sgt. Whenton Freeman.

Twenty-seventh—Lieut. Col. Edward E. Ganche, Sgt. Maj. Samuel A. Hitchco.

Twenty-eighth—Brig. Gen. William G. Price, Jr., Sgt. Ted Myers.

Twenty-ninth—Lieut. Col. O. M. Hurd, Color Sgt. A. Z. Holley.

Thirty-first—Capt. Leon Schwartz.

Thirty-third—Col. Milton J. Foreman.

Thirty-fifth—Lieut. Col. Bennett C. Clark, Regt. Sup. Sgt. Fred Heney.

Thirty-sixth—Col. Chas. W. Nimon, Sgt. Maj. L. H. Evridge.

Forty-first—Col. Frank White.

Forty-second—Col. H. J. Reilly.

Seventy-seventh—Maj. Duncan Harris, Sgt. Lawrence Miller.

Seventy-ninth—Lieut. Col. Stuart S. Janner, Sgt. Benjamin R. Kaufman.

Eightieth—Capt. Arthur F. Shaw.

Eighty-first—Maj. Theo. C. Higham, S.O.S.—Col. Jas. H. Graham.

Eighty-second—Capt. Frank Williams, Sgt. Alvin York.

Eighty-third—Lieut. Col. W. C. Lawrence, Jr., Corp. Thayer.

Eighty-fourth—Maj. John H. Smale.

Eighty-fifth—Lieut. Col. Geo. C. Parsons, Wagoner Dale J. Shaw.

Eighty-ninth—Lieut. Col. Frank W. Smith.

Ninety-first—Lieut. Col. John C. Strohm, Sgt. Maj. Herzovitz.

G.H.Q.—Chaplain Chas. H. Brent, H. S.O.S.—Maj. John H. Richard.

Adv. Sec. S.O.S.—Capt. David A. Maurer.

Paris Command—Col. John P. Jackson, Pvt. Harold W. Thompson.

Base Sec. No. 1—Lvt. Warrick L. Thompson.

Base Sec. No. 5—Maj. Orin Hudson.

Base Sec. No. 6—Maj. Arthur S. Dickson.

Troops serving with French—Capt. Arthur W. Kipling, Sgt. L. K. Flynt. Delegates at Large—Lieut. Col. Geo. A. White, G.H.Q.; Maj. Eric Fisher Wood, 88th Division; Lieut. Col. Richard C. Patterson, Paris Command; Lieut. L. H. Fairall.

read from the platform. Lieut. Col. Lemuel L. Bolles of the First Army presented that for the committee on the constitution, Lieut. Col. William A. Graham of the 88th Division for the committee on permanent organization and Wagoner Dale Shaw of the 88th Division for the committee on conventions.

Bishop Charles H. Brent, senior chaplain of the A.E.F., took the platform to offer to the newly formed organization the full cooperation of the Comrades in Service and to express his admiration for the American Legion. The caucus tendered him a vote of thanks for his offer.

Bishop Brent on Tuesday announced that the name of the Comrades in Service has been extended to Comrades in Service in Co-operation with the American Legion, and that hereafter the Comrades in Service would devote its efforts to furthering the new organization.

The report of the committee on permanent organization included the names of 25 officers and 25 enlisted men as members of a committee to confer with committees to be appointed in the United States. It was pointed out that these 50 members represented 27 military units and 31 States, but the ratification of the report was objected to on the grounds that an even more representative committee might be formed in another manner.

Convention Armistice Day

Majority and minority reports were turned in by the committee on conventions. The majority report provided for a convention to be held in America at 11 a.m. November 11, 1919, and went into considerable detail on the organization and basis for representation, while the minority report advocated postponing definite action until later. The debate on the two waxes warm, the caucus seeming to be about equally divided in its opinion, and finally the chair was empowered to appoint a special committee to draw up a new report embodying and clarifying the ideas of the committees on conventions and on permanent organization. This committee consisted of:

Col. Milton Foreman, 32nd Division; Col. W. J. Donovan, 42nd Division; A.P.C. Dan Sowers, G.H.Q.; Col. F. G. Bunch, 32nd Division; Capt. Odgen Mills, G.H.Q.; Lieut. Col. F. W. Smith, 59th Division; Major Barry Wright, 79th Division; Wagoner Dale Shaw, 88th Division; Major E. C. Sammons, 33rd Division; Sgt. E. B. Rommel, Paris Command; Lieut. Col. F. T. Pusey, 28th Division; Maj. M. K. Garlon, 35th Division; Lieut. Col. W. A. Graham, 88th Division; Sgt. W. S. Dolan, 59th Division; Lieut. Col. P. B. Clemens, 32nd Division; Third Army; Lieut. Clark and Major Wood were ex-officio members.

The caucus took a recess until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to allow the committee to prepare its report. This report, which was adopted without amendment, follows:

Resolved: That an executive committee shall be selected, two from each unit (as recognized in this caucus), and eight to be selected by the executive committee;

the two members, one officer and one enlisted man to be selected from each unit to be named by the respective delegations attending this caucus. Each unit shall present the names of committee members, who shall as far as possible represent in point of residence each state, territory and possession of the United States and the District of Columbia.

The executive committee may receive and add to its members two representatives from any division or equivalent unit not represented.

This executive committee shall have general power to represent the units now in foreign service, to determine its own quorum, to confer with a committee from a similar caucus in the United States, to secure one general convention of persons entitled to membership under the tentative constitution, to elect its officers and appoint such sub-committees and give them such powers as may be proper and necessary.

This executive committee, acting in conjunction with the committee of the United States, is specifically charged with the duty of fixing a date and place for holding a national convention, issuing a call for the holding of county and state conventions and providing a unit of representation to the national convention by the state conventions. The powers of this committee shall expire upon the organization of the permanent national convention.

The committee is further charged with the duty of making known the existence and purpose of this organization, of stimulating interest in it, and of inviting the support of all those entitled to membership.

No policy except in furtherance of the creation of a permanent organization having in mind the desirability of unity of action in organizing all the American forces, shall be adopted or carried out by the committee.

A meeting for the temporary and preliminary organization of the executive committee shall be held at this place immediately upon the adjournment of this caucus.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET IN PARIS ON APRIL 7

The executive committee, which will be responsible for the affairs of the A.E.F. and of the American Legion from now until the holding of the first convention, met immediately after the adjournment of the caucus. Col. Milton J. Foreman of the 23rd Division was elected chairman and four of the eight members at large were selected as follows:

Lieut. Col. George A. White, G.H.Q.; Maj. Eric Wood, 88th Division; Maj. Richard C. Patterson, Paris Command; and Lieut. L. R. Fairall, 88th Division.

Lieut. Col. White was named secretary of the committee and Major Patterson assistant secretary.

April 7 was selected as the date of the next meeting of the committee. It will be held in Paris.

LAUNCHING THE AMERICAN LEGION

The first interim of laughter in the caucus—and there was several after it—came in the opening minutes Saturday when a member of the 79th Division, responding to requests from the chair for a suggested method of parliamentary procedure, clutched the balcony rail in front of him and said, without a trace of stage fright:

"I move we adopt the rules of the House of Representatives, with one amendment: that the one hour rule be changed to a five minute rule."

And it was so.

When one speaker pointed dramatically to the painted notice under which the delegates from a certain division would have sat if they had been there and asked who was going to represent that outfit, a captain who had been a top sergeant, would have merited the description hard-boiled, arose and said:

"My outfit's gone home, so I suppose all I can represent is the AWOL's and veterans."

The S.O.S. made a reputation for rapid action. Just before the caucus took a ten-minute recess Saturday a delegate observed that if the S.O.S. wished to get a vote for each of its base sections and other subdivisions it should have raised signs, similar to those used by the various combat divisions, G.I.C., the Paris Command and other delegations. He also suggested that if the S.O.S. wanted such signs it was up to the S.O.S. to furnish them itself. When the caucus reconvened, the S.O.S. had the signs.

"Think of me being a veteran of anything at all," mused one of the enlisted delegates. "And when I left home I wasn't even old enough to buy a drink—legally."

Action may have been expedited by the reminder given a colonel shortly after the opening of the first day's session. "We must remember that we have only three days here," he said, "and Paris is well equipped with eagle eyes."

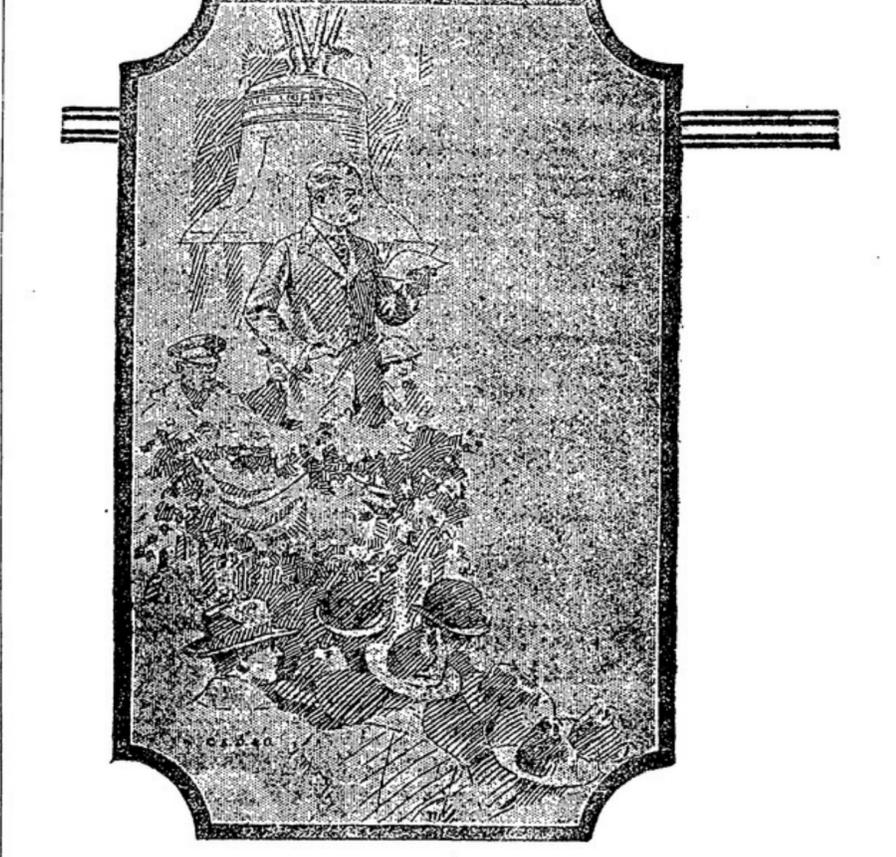
Lieut. Col. F. T. Pusey, from the 28th Division, evidently learned much about the value of compactness in pack making. During recess it was noted that he was carrying his Paris baggage inside the lining of his cap. Item: One extra collar.

The good old method of passing the hat was employed to raise the money to meet the 4,000-franc expenses of the caucus. It was moved that every delegate then present contribute 20 francs, but enlisted men with lively memories of allotments, insurance premiums and other deductions breathed easier when this was amended to apply only to officers.

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The official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces; authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F. Written, edited and published every week by and for the soldiers of the A.E.F.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919.

IN BEING

The three-day caucus which closed Monday in Paris marks the inception, so far as the A.E.F. is concerned, of the first authentic, all-embracing association of land and sea veterans that has come out of America's participation in the war.

A score of organizations, in France and in America, have already made localized, misdirected or otherwise unfortunate attempts at a similar coalition of America's fighting men—a term which honorably includes those American soldiers who did not get to France, but who, as the great reserve, were clearly before the minds of the German armistice delegates.

These other attempts have failed, in every instance, either because they did not have their roots in, or gain their initial impulse from, the whole American Army.

The impetus that has already established the new association on the road to actual organization has come directly from the Army, and the whole Army. More than that, it has come spontaneously. It is something for which no one person, or group of persons, can in all honesty claim individual credit.

There had to be a veterans' association as surely as there had to be victory. That it actually started at a representative meeting of members of the A.E.F. in Paris on March 16, 1919, is simply to single out the peg on which history will hang it.

STILL BACKING US

The loyalty to the Yank of his folks back home didn't blow up with a pop like a busted tire the minute the armistice was signed. From all signs and tokens, the backing-up process is still going on with might and main.

Here is an extract from a letter, written from a semi-rural community that might be anywhere in the States, but just happens to be New England, to prove it.

We had a great time here getting into the Soldiers' and Sailors' Benefit carnival. They made about \$4,000 last Fourth of July and wanted to make it \$10,000 before the division came home.

The ticket plan was really a lot better than which nobody approved, but somehow, those tickets went.

I had to push them, and when I said I heartily disapproved of it, and I wondered my reverend father didn't turn over in his grave, and that he always made his little boys give back their money, etc., it was a good, staunch Congregationalist wife of a deacon who is principal of the Hanks Street School, who said, "Well, them boys have changed! It's for the boys! I'll take 'em!" And at 11 p.m. they began to go.

After that, we made the D.A.R. get a move on, secured the hall, advertised the party widely, staged a food sale along with the entertainment, and the whole thing was a howling success. We went well over the \$4,000 we needed. Now, if some of the boys need to go to the Adirondacks to rid their heads of lunacy, I suggest that they get a little help quietly applied, we shall have had a hand in it, thank God!

You see? They bet on us while the war was on, and now that it's over they're willing to bet for us, deacons, deacons' wives, and all. Pretty good folks, eh? Pretty fine folks to go back to!

POOR COBLENZ

In Fismes, the Vesle city where many young Americans fought and died through the hot weeks of last August, the havoc wrought by the guns was so complete that there are only heaps of crumbled stone left to welcome those hardy families that are creeping back to forge amid the ruins a new existence.

The people of Juvigny must needs set up housekeeping in our old dugouts, for there were no roofs or walls left when the battle swept on toward the frontier.

Coblentz is so different—Coblentz, with its fine houses, its smart cafes, its crowded opera, its fair boulevards, untouched by war. Only in matters of the spirit is Coblentz poorer.

But it is that spiritual thing which will still be the rich possession of the ruined French towns long after time and toil and the friendship of the world have effaced all the marks of the purely physical loss they have suffered.

It is that spiritual thing which would decide your answer to the question: "Which would you rather be today—a citizen of Coblentz or a citizen of Fismes?"

WHERE THEY FELL

In little roadside cemeteries, each sodless, issue grave marked by its wooden cross, our dead lie sleeping in the soil of France.

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt's father and mother asked the War Department that his body be left forever as a part of that soil. It is probably the feeling throughout America, and it is certainly the feeling throughout the A.E.F., that the American soldiers who fell in this war should always lie buried along the roads they died defending.

But after all, it is not for us or even America to decide. If there is any mother in some lonely home in the States who wants the body of her boy borne back across the seas, who would care to say no? Or who would have the right?

TORIES

Complacency is the name of the vice which, in Army mess kitchens, leaves in the crevices of G.I. stew pans the microscopic refuse of immemorial meals bygone; which reeks not of open latrines, or unchlorinated water, or empty canteens the night before the barrage. Happily, the Army has people whose business it is to kill this sort of complacency, or, better still, to prevent it. But

there is a complacency fashioned on a far grander scale than this. It is the sort of complacency which is now feebly lifting its voice for a return to the world-as-it-used-to-be.

It wasn't such a bad old world. There were good times, and dances, and plenty of sugar, and jitneys, and 35-cent table d'hotes, and not a single woman in overalls. Automobiles killed occasionally, and sometimes there was a murder, and daredevils climbed ten-story buildings by clinging to nothing to boost the sale of Sevenpny Sox.

The beauty of it is, for those of us who long for these things as we long for anything not connected with sleeping 80 in a room and washing at a community pump, that the new world will contain all these delights just as surely as the old did. But it was the old world, the world which the complacent Tories of our day want back, that, among its other frivolities, made this war possible.

MARCH 21

A year ago today the German Army launched on the British front the overwhelming drive which wracked the Allied lines. A year ago today was struck the first of that succession of sledge-hammer blows which exhausted to ruination the once formidable strength of the Central Empires, a blow made on the gambler's chance that Germany could win the war before the Americans arrived in large enough numbers to count.

So great, so unprecedentedly great, is the change which has come over the world in the course of that year that it is difficult for us to realize now how oppressive was the black anxiety of the three months which followed. It is difficult to recall the feeling that was in all our hearts when Sir Douglas Haig's challenging battlecry rang out across a startled world. It is difficult to believe that a year ago the troops of the British Empire were fighting with their backs against the wall. As for ourselves—well, we, like John Paul Jones, had not yet begun to fight.

It is probable that nowhere in the Allied world were there well-informed men who believed that the first anniversary of the St. Quentin disaster would see the envoys of the Allied Governments assembled in Paris for the finishing touches on a peace treaty of their own free composition. It is certainly no secret that in American military circles the people who should know felt that we would be doing well if we could evade destruction in 1918, hold the Germans to a draw in 1919, and come into our own in 1920.

Now, in the leisure for reflection afforded by the somewhat tedious process of sitting around France waiting for a boat, it is worth while remembering that, according to the best prophets, the chances a year ago were decidedly against our ever going home at all. And if some of us persist in feeling cheerful even through all this creeping business of demobilization, perhaps it is because we realize we have been far, far luckier than we had dared to hope.

When the days seem very long and when the powers that be seem to have forgotten that your outfit ever existed, remember what might have been. Remember what came painfully near to being. Remember that all the evidence last spring pointed to the prospect that March 21, 1919, would see the American Expeditionary Forces just entering on an offensive, compared with which, in lives lost, bodies mutilated and fortunes squandered, the Meuse-Argonne battle would have been made to seem like a playful skirmish.

WHAT AMERICA ASKS

Said President Wilson in his homecoming speech in Boston:

The proudest thing I have to report is that this great country is trusted throughout the world. This confidence imposes a burden upon us—if you choose to call it a burden. It is one of those burdens any nation ought to be proud to carry.

Yes, it is a proud burden, certainly. In all the pregnant years of the last two and a half centuries in which the United States has been a pioneer in the march of civilization there can have been no moments when an American could feel more justly proud of his nation and his nationality than now. In all the complexities of today, in all the debate, all the contriving, all the fogging of issues, one fact stands out transcendently: Whatever America asks, whatever she demands, however she casts her inuence, there is never the suggestion that her motive is other than unselfish and sincere. And her influence is the more potent in consequence.

One hundred thousand lives, a two years' pause in her industrial progress, two years of discomfort, sometimes suffering, for several millions of her sons and daughters is the price America has paid. In recompense she asks merely a better world—not better for America, especially, but for all the peoples of the world.

THE PENALTY

The shindig in London ten days ago, which has passed into history as the Battle of Bow Street, has more than one embarrassment for the A.E.F.

We are obliged, for example, to sit politely silent and even unsmiling under the provocation of the following paragraph from a London newspaper's account of the affair: "Shooting the dice" is the name of the gambling game which was the cause of yesterday's trouble. It is a game which developed into a mania with United States troops in France. Frequently large groups of players had to be separated when dining under shell fire to prevent heavy casualties.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Pvt. John De Pastino is a member of a detachment of Pioneer Infantry. He had reason to know the manual of arms better than English grammar, because the call to the Army came before he had finished his schooling. Recently he applied for a leave to visit his birthplace in Italy, concluding his application thus:

If this request is granted me, I promise to the extent and dignity of my honor to comport myself as would be expected of me as an American soldier.

—"as would be expected of me as an American soldier." He is a peanut vendor or capitalist, of Italian descent or Chinese, a general or a private, a soldier can't promise much more than that. And there couldn't be a better Golden Rule for this Army of ours.

The Army's Poets

A QUERY

Do you love me to distraction, Mildred, mine? For my mental satisfaction (and that's fine) will you let me out a letter, telling me you love me better than you ever loved another, Baby Mine? Are you brown eyes brown as ever, Honey Mine? Is your voice quite as clever? (My, what shine!) Am I mentioned in your chatter? Does my heart go pitter patter, when the postman blows the whistle? Wife Mine? Do you weep and weep about me, Girly Mine? Do you get the crease with-out me, anytime? Do you hanker to caress me? Does

THE MASCOT SPEAKS

They say I can't go back with him. They say we does are banned. They told him that. They didn't think That I could understand. I've had him pretty near a year. Since I was just a pup. I used to be a sort of hum. And then—he plicked me up. We've slept together in the rain. And snow, too, quite a lot. Cold nights we kept each other warm. Some days we ate—some not. Once he went to the hospital. I followed. They said, "No!" He swore a lot and told the doc. Unless I stayed, he'd go. He's going to go home pretty soon. And leave me here—oh well—I wonder if dogs have a heaven? I know we've got a hell.

A DAY IN THE R.T.O.'S OFFICE

The Truck (Looking for his umbrella): "Hello, R.T.O.?" "Say! Where the deacons do I go? Here's my order, read it, ho: 'Without delay to Post Bordeaux.' I've had the trains for pairs and pairs. Finally landed up in Tours, And a cocky M.P. there Sent me down to St. Nazaire."

THE Y.M.C.A. ENTERTAINER (First Time in France)

"Office of the R.T.O.?" "Look here kid, now don't be slow: The Colonel with me is me beau, And this here order's good as dough: Admire a seat in the parlor car, For I'm a genuine Fopius star, And I belong to the Broadway set, A Ziegfeld beauty, I am, you bet!"

THE OFFICER WHO HAS LOST HIS MESSAGE (Carelessness of Ordinaries)

"Office of the R.T.O.?" "Sir! My name is Captain Lowe. Did my baggage roll go? On the train at Saint Malo? Do you think 'twas ever sent On its journey, homeward bent, Or roaming fancy free? Will it e'er come back to me?"

THE RED CROSS WORKER (On Leave)

"Office of the R.T.O.?" "Do my baggage roll go? Through the fields of drifted snow Round the town of Challes-les-Eaux? Can I on France's glory gaze In a trip of festive days? Can I circle half the earth? Do I have a lower berth?"

L'ENVOI (The Poor R.T.O.)

"Turn with passion, sick with doubt, Fears within, and tears without, Nothing hoping, nothing gained, Nerves all shattered, scatter-brained: Days with foolish, restless riddon, Nights with sleep and rest forbidden. He, like hero, bold and brave, Hopes for rest beyond the grave."

MAD/MOISELLE

Oh, you've helped me while away, And you've helped me smile away, Many long and dreary hours, mad/moiselle. I have laughed at your quaint ways, You have brightened all the days, But my heart is not for you, mad/moiselle.

WELL, BECAUSE

I've admired your pluck and cheer, That has never had time for fear, When your little heart was breaking, mad/moiselle. All your favors I'll remember, But, God willing, next September, I shall wed my Yankee sweetheart, mad/moiselle.

O.D.

I've fired my last gun At the hurrying Hun, And I'm quitting the Army, you see. When a civvy again But two words will remain Of my soldier shop-talk. That's O.D.

A.N.C.

It seems that far too little has been said or written here or in America about the part played by the Army Nurse Corps in the A.E.F. To those of us who have observed their work in the base and evacuation centers, and in the advance dressing stations, it appears that no organization has shown a higher spirit of service, and their devotion has risen above the routine nature of their duties and become a thing divine.

THE HOME FIRES

The words of the song, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," were written by Lena Gulbert Brown, a graduate of Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y. She was living in London with her mother and her crippled son when the war broke out and was very active in war relief work. In March, 1918, she and her son were killed by a bomb dropped by a German air raider. We are now raising a fund to erect a memorial building in her honor.

76TH INSIGNIA

The 76th Division, a replacement organization, was sent to the United States shortly after the signing of the armistice, and never had an insignia approved by G.H.Q. Some of its members, however, many of whom are still in France, are wearing the following shoulder marking: Black five-pointed star, with ship in center, having red hull and white sails, with figures "76" in yellow thread on sails.—Edron.

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HOME AGAIN



Inhabitants of Juvigny who are now living in old yank dugouts

LABOR BATTALIONS

Widespread publicity has been given in the newspapers published in France and the United States as to the method of handling soldiers AWOL under the provisions of G.O. 10, c.s. G.H.Q. Through the newspaper publicity thus accorded these AWOL's a wrong impression has become prevalent, even in the military establishments of the A.E.F., at the expense of the men of the regularly established labor battalions.

If those of the military service thus get the wrong impression, the civilian population at home, which is entirely ignorant of military matters, is certainly excusable for even a more exaggerated viewpoint.

The above-mentioned order provides that members of the A.E.F. found guilty by court-martial of being AWOL shall be assigned to special labor battalions created for the purpose. They are, therefore, virtually prisoners, but instead of being given various lengths of guardhouse sentences to be worked out in local disciplinary barracks, they are concentrated in these special battalions to be used for any purpose for which laborers are needed. The outstanding feature of the order is that they are to be among the last troops to be returned home.

The regular labor battalions in the S.O.S. formed under the stress of necessity during active operations, were drawn from many units a few at a time, as necessity demanded the increase in labor. These men are soldiers with the same standing in the A.E.F. as any other soldiers performing the duty to which they have been assigned. As a matter of fair play, they, therefore, feel that they have a just complaint in the daily press' failure to draw the distinction between the two kinds of labor battalions.

When people at home learn that a man was in a labor organization in France they are more than likely to question his veracity if he claims that he was not serving out a sentence of some kind. Letters have already been received in which the question has been asked, "What have you done to be put in a labor company?"

Within the last few days the AWOL labor battalions have had their names changed to development battalions, which draws a line of distinction between the two classes of organizations. Too bad the folks at home do not know of it.

MORE MUSIC

In addition to music for bands, I am now shipping for orchestras and jazz outfits the jazziest music, ever for dances—all of the very latest order—and what is now being rendered on Broadway. Just a card to my address will start a good collection on its long journey.

An assortment of vocal orchestration and professional copies of the "newest in popular music" for show purposes is now going forward to divisional amusement units and minstrel troupes.

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HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

48 MEDALS AWARDED IN LUNEVILLE SECTOR—Every Hank from Colonel to Private and Most of United States Represented in New Group of Honor Men—Major "Best Officer Under Fire Ever Seen"—Two Sergeants Commanded by Every French Officer in Sector—Trio of Corporals "Showed Coolness of War-Hardened Veterans."

SECRETARY OF WAR VISITS FRONT LINE—Inspection Tour of A.E.F. Takes Him Into Listening Post—Greeted by German Guns—Shells Tear Center Within 50 Yards of Automobile in Which Mr. Baker is Riding—Complete Survey of Field—First, New England and Baltimore Divisions Complimented for Their Work.

MEN IN HANKS TO HAVE OPPORTUNITY FOR BARS—Army Candidates School Will Continue to Train Promising A.E.F. Soldiers for Second Lieutenant's Commissions.

SERVICE CHEVRONS BEGIN TO BLOSSOM—Regulations for Wearing Zone of Advance Decoration Announced.

DRY'S VICTORY IN NEW YORK IS POSTPONED—Delay Gained by West Advoctates—Put a Question Before Voters.

state their having brought a little bit of America to us and proved "the greatest mother in the world" when our lives hung in the balance far away France. GRATEFUL PATIENT.

MORE MUSIC

Regardless of the fact that the armistice has been signed and troops are beginning to return to America, music for music lovers is still being shipped overseas. My work in this connection will continue until all troops have left France and Germany. If bandmasters will drop me a line before they sail for home, I shall appreciate the courtesy.

In addition to music for bands, I am now shipping for orchestras and jazz outfits the jazziest music, ever for dances—all of the very latest order—and what is now being rendered on Broadway. Just a card to my address will start a good collection on its long journey.

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HERE'S A MAIL RECORD

Kindly publish the following in behalf of my buddy, who, being a member of the A.E.F., wishes to know if any one over here can come anywhere near equalling his record of receiving mail.

To begin with, it all happened back in God's country, where he inserted the following advertisement in a few of the widely circulated New York and Chicago newspapers: Lonesome soldier boy wishes to correspond with some person who has no relatives in the Army. Address, etc.

Two weeks later he received 13 bags of first-class mail, 315 registered and specials, and two truckloads of second-class. It took 37 men, including him and myself, nine days (24 hours a day) to read over and sort it.

In the registered and specials he received the small sum of \$1,137.23, and in the second-class such articles as sweaters, helmets, gloves, etc.; in fact, enough to equip two companies of Infantry.

The next week he received, via the Southern Railway, 44 cars in one block (net capacity of cars, 20 tons), and it took half the entire camp of 30,000 men 20 days to read and sort it; three cars were registered letters, five special, 12 first-class, and the balance second-class.

I will not try to tell you the amount of money he received, because he and I got tired counting it, but can assure you he has enough left to make life what it is when he gets home.

Now, he does not wish to gain notoriety, but for the benefit of those in doubt, kindly publish his name: Pvt. William T. Sheridan, Hq. 194th Ammunition Train, 29th Division.

DOWN AT ANGRERS

It is our belief that THE STARS AND STRIPES is the official American E.F. newspaper. If so, we conveyed in your statements regarding the Angers Casual Officers Camp in your issue of January 31, 1919. Due to various influences and previous knowledge of casual camps, we did not anticipate an agreeable environment for the period before embarkation.

However, it is our belief that this is an efficient, systematic and well-organized a military post as exists in the American E.F. Every possible detail has been taken into consideration. The treatment received by casual officers is absolutely just and exceptionally liberal. In view of the fact that these officers are returning to their homes and are in all possible haste to arrive there, one might expect impatience and grumbling.

This has not been the case. During our stay at this camp we have overheard hundreds of comments expressing feelings of content and very few comments expressing discontent. It is believed that an injustice has been done to the officers on the staff of this post, as well as to the general reputation of the camp.

HAROLD A. CLARK, Capt., Air Service, F. L. DEWE, 1st Lieut., Air Service.

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# LIFE STIRS AGAIN IN RAVAGED COUNTRYSIDE ONCE BOUNDED BY DEATH-SWEPT VALLEYS

In the wilderness which the war wrought last summer from the once lovely countryside that lies between the Vesle and Marne, the future is a stir.

On all the tortured farms which the Allied troops wrenched back from the Germans in July and August, the soil is beginning to turn and the seed scattered for the harvest of next summer. In all the little villages where the invader sacked and our guns laid low, life is beginning again. Slowly, painfully, almost unaided, out of its own vitality, life is beginning again.

The pussy willows are in bud on the fringe of tattered Belleau Woods, and the violets are reopening for business along the roads that skirt the twisting Marne where the 3rd Division braced itself for the shock of July 15. The little sawmill on the edge of Fère-en-Tardenois is busy as a bee with the lumber that must be made for the shoring of the rickety houses there, and, as you walk toward Belleau Woods from Lucy-le-Bocage these days, you hear the heaving hum of the threshing machine, at evening hum on the grain of the immortal wheat-fields there.

## Crop Plans at Meurey Farm

Meurey Farm, which the Rainbow's wild Irishmen from New York captured at the points of their bayonets, has been all patched up and the crop plans of the year have been inaugurated much as they have been from the same old farmhouse every year since long before America was discovered. From the high windows of the ancient Chateau de Fère, which served the 2nd Division as headquarters in the bitter days of last August, the candle-light shines hospitably at dusk, and the great lady who owns the chateau has sent word to the caretaker that she will soon be back.

There is no town in all the battlefield where hearths are not rekindled. Even those villages which are only ruins have their hearths burning. Picking your way through such a mass of splintered beams and crumbled stone as Fismes, you say to yourself: "Here, surely, life will not have recommenced." And then, suddenly, from around a pile of stones scrambling, hooting, laughing, will come a lot of French kids, fresh from the school that has somehow found a lodgment there amid the ruins of the Vesle city which the men of the 23rd, 32nd and 4th Divisions will remember all the days of their lives.

## Schools Amid the Debris

The schools are open everywhere, working on the best reconstruction material the world will even know. The bus of Chateau-Thierry troop came straggling to the old house where Jean de la Fontaine was born and, from the little building in Bezu-le-Clercy, which served the 2nd Division as a field hospital headquarters last June, there comes these days the drone of the children rehearsing the first syllables of the lessons which mean liberty and law.

So Fismes has its school, and even if there is only one house left which really looks like a house, with windows and walls and a roof and everything, you may be sure there are flowers blooming in them. Perce-neiges, they are, Madame will explain from the doorway, so called, it seems, because they push up boldly through the February snow and insist on being cheerful even when life is hardest. Madame's hand strays unconsciously to the locket which frames the picture of her son in the wall.

"The help is to begin over again, the perce-neiges," she adds, "and what else is there left for us to do?"

So she goes back to her work of cleaning, cleaning, cleaning.

## The Dugouts of Juvigny

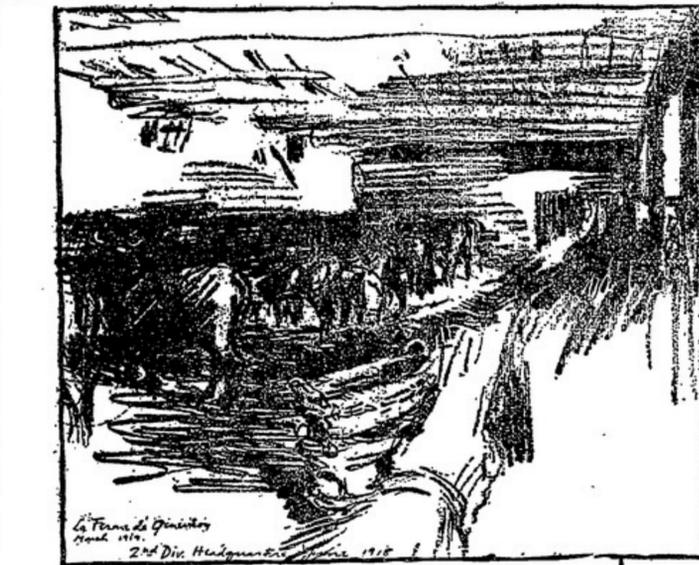
And Juvigny. In all that area, there is no town—not even Vaux which the 9th Infantry stormed out of the hands of July—which was so utterly demolished as the little hillside Aisne village which we captured when General Mangin borrowed our 32nd Division to tip his lance at the end of the summer. Juvigny lies isolated ten kilometers north of Soissons and can be reached only after a painful journey across a bitter country, laid waste by four years of battle.

There is not a house left in Juvigny. Nothing is left standing there save the hill-top crosses with their lanterns still still in position, though the guns have shot away half of the stones which formed the pedestal. And yet voices float up from the edge of the caves which line that ravine, and children trotted about the other day, masquerading for Mardi Gras in discarded American garb. When the old folks were not looking, they have been known to play with forgotten hand grenades.

## Food Stores in Main Centers

For in Juvigny, six families have crept back across the wilderness and started housekeeping in our old dugouts. While they mourn their dear fruit trees, which the invader saved down, little by little they are starting to cultivate the blasted soil.

They cat what they can carry up hill and down from the distant ravitaillement



L. F. de D'Origny  
2nd Div. Headquarters  
March 1918

depot in Soissons. In all the main centers the Government has its food stores, and here and there civilian concerns, branches of the big Paris merchants, are reopening hopefully.

Occasionally, on roads once black with the endless processions of our guns and kitchens and ammunition trucks, a peddler's cart rattles along, laden with pots and pans and the other tools of housekeeping, while now and again a camouflet whizzes by, stocked with food and clothing and driven by one of those indefatigable girls who work on the committee which Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. Dyke direct from Hlerancourt and Vic-sur-Aisne.

There are all these aids and, in time, big contractors and great Government committees will put their shoulders to the work of reconstruction. But, in the beginning, trust the French peasant to tend to himself. It is pioneer life, as bleak and hard as that which our own forebears knew in the American wilderness, but lived out now by a people who have no business for the same hapless people the misery of whose flight down the troop-jammed Marne roads last spring stiffened the determination of young America on its way into battle.

## In the Train of Victory

Last August, when the wind still brought the thunder of the guns from the Vesle, they were coming back to their poor houses, and each day now the trains to Reims and Soissons and Chateau-Thierry pour out a host of the returning villagers, the same hapless people the misery of whose flight down the troop-jammed Marne roads last spring stiffened the determination of young America on its way into battle.

Some never fled at all, and now, back once more, the women at the washing troughs exchange strange glances as they wring out the clothes, as if they were befell them when the Germans bore them off as captives.

The first people to return are a sort of aristocracy, and there is great excitement among the ruins when another family wanders tearfully back. The oldest inhabitant in each town can always tell just how many the numbers of their returnees are.

"One hundred and twenty," he replies, without hesitation.

"Or in Fismes."

"Four hundred and thirty-six."

## P.G.'s Toil to Undo Havoc Wrought by German Shells

There is plenty of labor at hand for the preliminary work of reconstruction—for the work that is, of the debris, the piling up of the usable stones, shoring the still wobbly walls and patching the roofs where the shells tore through. This work is being done by the P.G.s, the thousands upon thousands of prisoners stuffing disconsolately over the acres their country covered.

They are allotted to the different villages, chopping wood, tending rubbish, digging gardens. Sometimes a little پول, armed to the teeth, makes a shallow prairie at standing guard over a knot of 30

## Still a Mass of Wreckage

It is still a battlefield you see today from the high tower of the Chateau-de-Néle, the thick-walled twelfth century fortress which the Germans yielded up before the advancing troops from Alabama.

Serringes, the town reduced to splinters by the guns behind the Orléans, lies to the west, and to the east is Surry, all desolate still from the battle that raged through its streets between the Prussian Guard and the 10th Army. There, close to the chateau, is an American graveyard, row on row of the Rainbow Division's dead, ranks and honors and faults forgotten, 700 in this one spot. And all the fields around, as far as the eye

## Sightseeing Army Already Deploying Along Marne

can reach, are agleam with the pools of water formed by the shell-holes catching the endless winter rains.

The spring rains will gradually effect that hillside of 3,000 fox-holes below St. Gilles, the edge of the depression which the Americans, with good reason, came to call Death Valley. Already the winter rains have carved in the enormous dugout hollowed in the ravine slope in Coupru for the headquarters of the 23rd Infantry at the end of June. Poor, dingy Coupru. The debris still litters the floor of the village church, and the torn camoufage still flutters from the belfry which served as a lookout when the men of the 23rd went into the fight abreast of their pals, the Marines.

Forerunner of New Invasion

But, swept by the war for only a season instead of, as at Verdun, for four years, this countryside will soon lose its scars, and the tourists must hurry. Already their



General Business  
filling in the old Centre  
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training ground for the old American Field Service. Here in Longpont, with the fine de Montequou chateau laid low in the dust, Longpont at whose gates the Lafayette Escadrille camped.

Here, a short distance back through the wonder-forest of Villers-Cotteret, is Pierre-fonds, whose towering chateau looked down on the bloody remnants of the 2nd Division, gathered wearily there on July 21 after its naked rush of 26 hours. That chateau visible for miles and miles, has new scars from bomb and cannon to show. It shows, too, long halls that were built to house the men-at-arms of the Duc D'Orleans, but which housed Yank troops all last summer. The old caretaker is still rosy with his recollections of their Fourth of July dinner, at which he was an honored guest.

The tourist, for instance, is never likely to find that damp, far-reaching cave which burrows into the hill just outside of Coupru, where the 2nd Division was established during the period of the Belleau Woods fighting. Time was then no car could approach the spot and the vast, aromatic manure pile was horroscally left undisturbed lest its sudden disappearance should hint something to the photographers of the enemy air-fleet. The pile is still undisturbed.

The fool-shed, which once served as a witness for the long procession of German prisoners, has reopened for business, and the old telephone exchange is packed with new garnered grain. The long stable, once crowded with maws and fire-eating colicists and the like, is now crowded with pacifists—a long row of them, placidly chewing their cud.

Mme. Bellanger, mistress of the farm, has nothing left to recall the American invasion except her own uplifting memory of having had four generals at once in her spare room and her useful recollection that though the Americans had sworn to her the enemy would never reach her farm, she lost heart in the nervous first fortnight of July, and sold all her stock to some Parisian robbers of her acquaintance.

## Second's Old P.C.

The tourist is almost sure to miss the sleepy old farmhouse just outside Bezu-le-Clercy, where the headquarters of the 2nd Division was established during the period of the Belleau Woods fighting. Time was then no car could approach the spot and the vast, aromatic manure pile was horroscally left undisturbed lest its sudden disappearance should hint something to the photographers of the enemy air-fleet. The pile is still undisturbed.

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## O.D. Still in Evidence Up and Down Marne Salient

Not all the American in the Chateau-Thierry area are the ambulance men and the photographic squads on duty there. There are the occasional line officers back on the old terrain to point out the best subjects for the cameras to record. There are the men of the Graves Registration Service who are gathering the scattered dead into little, neatly ordered, roadside cemeteries. Five hundred here, 150 there, thousands of bare, sodless mounds, each with its wooden cross and metal tag, with here and there a stately funeral urn laid there by some French friend, or perhaps a cluster of pansies, planted by French hands on the grave of "An unknown American," buried alongside the Paris highway he died defending.

## Pacifists Chew Cud Where Colonels Directed Battle

There are some sights, some shrines on the edge of the battle, of which the official guides know nothing and which the tourists are unlikely to see. It seems improbable, for instance, that the tourists will ever find their way in such great numbers to the historic, but little known, heights south of Soissons, where, on the memorable July 18, 1918, one of the most potent of offensive weapons ever forged was thrust forward by Marshal Foch to cut the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and thus catch the Germans in the salient that reached to the Marne. Standing on that highland area, which the 1st and 2nd American Divisions, with the Moroccans between them, overran in those sweltering days, the pilgrim can say, "Here, on July 18, 1918, the tide of the great war turned."

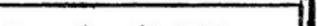
Yet, so incredibly swift was the blow there struck and so swift did the tide of battle move far beyond that the famous highlands themselves are less scarred than many other areas further east and south, and the villages and towns are less populous with American memories. Yet, Berzy-le-Sac, now all in ruins, and poor, beleaguered Vierzy are American memorials of one of the most dashingly and important engagements in history.

## The Land of Quarries

Here is the land of quarries, from which the blinking Germans crawled forth to find the whole surface of the earth overrun with young gun-toting Americans in no mood for soft fighting. Here is Chavigny Farm, the stately demolished 13th century farmhouse which marked the extreme right of the American jump-off and which had been the

## FRENCH chefs are clever and cooks are great but can they make anything half so good as the tasty, home-made fruit-pies Mother used to make with

## Minute Tapioca



## WILD YANK AIRMAN SCARE WILD GEESE

### Migratory Birds No Longer Have Monopoly of Old German Sky

Above the valleys of the Moselle and the Rhine, the flocks of geese, winging northward through Germany, are turning awestruck from their courses these days. Their air lanes are crowded with terrifying monsters. Freedom of the skies is theirs no longer.

In their migrations, the big, gray honkers, after the way of their species, ever would follow the winding Moselle into the north. But these bright days, which herald the coming of summer in the land of the Germans and warn the geese to leave their way, have brought into the heavens trespassers who also have a penchant for following the windings of rivers, though not necessarily into the north.

The trespassers are flying men of the American Air Service. There are four squadrons of them. Some of them are photographing hundreds of miles of country in Germany. The work they are doing is preparation against any new war the Hunns ever may attempt to wage. They are taking hundreds of pictures of Metz and surrounding territory, up and down the valley of the Moselle, Strasbourg, and many towns and cities in Germany and Luxembourg.

While the Army of Occupation is doing squads right and those other things which keep it alert for its busy in the Rhine, the aviators are busy in the air. Even without threatening territory, up and down the valley of the Moselle, Strasbourg, and many towns and cities in Germany and Luxembourg.

## Hundreds of Pictures

At Euren, just across the Moselle from Trier, once a German Zeppelin and aviation field, are stationed two Aero Squadrons, and at Coblenz are two more. They have taken hundreds of pictures of Metz and surrounding territory, up and down the valley of the Moselle, Strasbourg, and many towns and cities in Germany and Luxembourg.

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## When You Return to New York

That America is the land of opportunities is witnessed by the fact that there whole families, instead of single individuals, win fame and fortune. Notable examples are the Seven Sutherlands; the Smith Brothers, the Dolly Sisters, the galaxy of Ringlings, the Siamese Twins and the Katzenjammers. America is divided politically between

## FACTS ABOUT AMERICA

### FURTHER INFORMATION FOR A.E.F. TOURISTS TO THE UNITED STATES

One of the principal sights in America which no one should miss is the bridge across the Missouri river between Schemnary, the capital city of Indianapolis, and Seattle, the birthplace of Christopher Columbus.

Names for American cities and States have been chosen only after much deliberation. Buffalo, N. Y., is so called because of the scarcity of buffalo there; Indiana on account of its lack of Indians; Los Angeles is famed because of its paucity of angels, and so on.

Do not leave your Army socks lying around loose. Someone might step on them and break them.

Among the principal boroughs of New York City are Manhattan, Bronx and Martini.

The interval between the spending of your last Army pay and the receipt of your first civilian wages, don't waste time going through the financial district to visit the so-called trust companies. They won't, in your case, for a nickel.

A few sartorial hints may not come amiss. A collar is a thing that goes around your neck just above where you had the itch. Underclothes are not usually cut out with a cross in the back, but to fit the basement furnace, as in the Army. Caps are made of cloth and worn on the head, but otherwise have no relation to the Army idea of the article by the same name. The football shin guard and are held in position by the socks.

If you ever become homesick for a French "express" train, try a New York surface car.

Contrary to general opinion, there are other industries in the United States besides the canning and exporting of salmon. The chief of these is the canning and exporting of corned beef. The other is the canning and exporting of hash.

American policemen are not French, but Irish.

If possessed of sufficient funds, you can buy more than two packages of cigarettes or two cakes of chocolate in American stores.

If your former captain turns up in civil life as your adding machine operator, it might be well to get permission to speak to him from your top bookkeeper before bawling him out.

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## NOW HE WANTS A TELESCOPE

"Have you any broken fever thermometers?" inquired a major upon entering an A.E.F. dispensary.

"Broken thermometers?" repeated the pharmacist, surprised at the strange request.

"Yes," answered the major, "I have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and want some mercury to silver my gold leaves."

READY FOR EMERGENCIES

Inspecting Officer: What's the matter with your pack? It looks about four times as bulky as those of the other men.

"Yes, sir, I got one extra suit of issue underwear in there."

"Oh—all right, then."

Ruck: Say, these here new kings of France weren't much on rank, was they?

Corporal: How's that, buddy?

Buck: Why, they was most of them Louis's.

## Colorado School of Mines

GOLDEN, COLORADO, U. S. A.

Courses in Metal Mining, Coal Mining, Metallurgy and Mining Geology.

## NEW SCHOLARSHIPS

Available to honorably discharged officers and men of the Army Navy and Marine Corps.

## FALL SEMESTER OPENS SEPT. 3.

Address THE REGISTRAR, Golden, Colorado, U. S. A.



## ARROW COLLARS and SHIRTS

If a man walks around a pole and the pole keeps on turning, does the man walk around the monkey?

Give up? So do we!

If a man wants his money back we give up without a whisper—our way of spelling a satisfaction.

The best of everything men and boys wear.

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Broadway at 13th St. The Broadway at 34th St.  
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## FRENCH RIVIERA CANNES CARLTON HOTEL COTE D'AZUR

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

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## NICE QUEEN'S HOTEL CENTRAL

Highly recommended for officers and nurses Inclusive terms from 18 francs per day; Staff in attendance at the station.

## When You Return to New York STAY AT THE HOTEL M'ALPIN or WALDORF ASTORIA

A substantial discount and every possible preference and attention to men in the Uniformed Service.

## NO men have ever made the dirt fly so fast as have the men in our "Pioneer Regiments".

When they get back home contractors will want these men to help speed things up—to boss the gangs that are rebuilding railroads in America.

Nothing helps so to speed up a man and keep him alert on the job as a piece of Adams pure chewing gum.

That was true here and it will be just as true there.

## ADAMS Pure Chewing Gum

Adams Black Jack Adams Chicle Adams Peppermint Adams Spearmint Adams California Fruit Adams Yucca Adams Sen Sen Adams Clove

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY





ON THE SCENT OF SERVICE RECORDS

It's a Merry Race Down at Bourges Catching Lost Ones

FABLE OF SARGE'S COFFEE

Salvagers Turn Out to Rout Missing Papers from Dugouts and Dumps

Once upon a Time there was a Detachment of 12 Bucks under a Sergeant, who were bound for a Base Port and eventually hoped to get to a Joint called America which they remembered reading about in the Newspapers.

FREE TRIP HOME IF YOU ENLISTED HERE

But Government Will Not Pay Expenses Back to Europe

Enlistment has not objection at all to transporting to the United States those officers and enlisted men of the A.E.F. who entered the service in Europe. He is perfectly willing that they should be discharged in the United States. But—he doesn't intend to have any of them, after they have obtained that discharge back in the United States, present a bill for transportation expenses back to the place in Europe where they enlisted.

Coffee Drinking Seared

All of which would have been entirely acceptable to everybody concerned. As things turned out, it all proved a scathing indictment of coffee drinking, and a boost for Postum.

Hospital Cases' Records

Then there are the men released from hospitals and shipped to organizations other than their own. A big percentage of the daily average of 5,000 records which pass through the department are so-called hospital cases.

Plenty of Leakages

So it is that, although the vast majority of the 2,000,000 or so service records pertaining to the A.E.F. are dealt with in workmanlike manner, there are enough leakages in the system to provide plenty of work for the staff in the department at Bourges.

FOR LEAVE MEN IN PARIS

American soldiers on leave in Paris are no longer confronted with the unpleasant experience of sleeping in back alleys or waiting the streets all night for lack of available rooms.

ARTILLERY BAND FRILLS

Fifth Avenue will be treated to something new to it in the way of military music as the fanfare of trumpets in New York upon its return. The folks at home will be treated to all that is dramatic and spectacular in the production of music by a French army band.

WHAT WON THE WAR? WEATHER



Signal Corps Kept Tabs on Ally That Might Turn Enemy

THE way the wind blew used to be a vital factor in every naval battle. And it cut a big figure, too, in our little land war. The question of which way the wind was blowing and its velocity was a big consideration in almost every operation on the American battle fronts.

NO MONUMENTS YET

Permanently monuments may not be erected on graves of soldiers of the A.E.F. pending the adoption of the War Department's final policy on disposition of the bodies of those who died in France.

C-IN-C. THANKS AIR SERVICE MEN

Material Was Hardest Problem Encountered, He Tells C.A.S.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

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

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

NOTICE

Clients of the Neufchateau Branch of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

As our services are no longer required in that region, it has been deemed advisable to withdraw our Army Zone Office at Neufchateau, in order to concentrate our attention on the departing troops at our offices in the ports of St. Nazaire and Bordeaux.

DIAMOND CRAZE GETS DOUGHBOYS ON RHINE

Shiny Gem Is Permanent Wealth, They Say, But Mark Is Not

"Good grief!" gasped the visiting major. "What is this—Lew Dockstader's minstrels, or is there an epidemic raging among all the rich uncles back in the States?"

Before him paraded a detachment from the 42nd Division, glittering with—could they be? Yes, they were—diamonds, and honest-to-Pete diamonds, judging from all appearances.

"Well, sir it's like this. These here marks that we get seem to be a fluctuating sort of commodity. One day 160 of them are worth 100 francs, next day it's 110 to 100, today it's 200. So the boys get sort of hauled up in their count. They never know whether they were millionaires or busted. You couldn't get into a game with them without bringing along an adding machine and beacoup expert accountants, and then the game generally broke up in a fight.

BURNING BARGE HERO WINS S.O.S. CITATION

Ten Men Achieve Mention in G.O. for Meritorious Conduct

Stable Commodity, Gems

"So they read somewhere that diamonds cost about the same everywhere and stay about the same all the time. It was like getting off a pitching and tossing transport and feeling solid ground under your feet, if you know what I mean. So the crowd took to saving up their jack and when they got enough they invested it in diamonds.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

HEADQUARTERS: 3 CLEMENT-MAROT, PARIS

TO MASTER MASONS

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.

AS SPRING DAWNS IN THE RHINELAND

The rising generation of Germany is not so much addicted to cigarettes as are the youth of France, but are in a fair way to become chewing gum fiends, judging from the requests which are heaped upon the Third Army. The soldier's answer is not now "No combre," but "No fraternize," thereby at the same time getting out of a dilemma and impressing upon the children the majesty of American military law.

Incidentally, the exact interpretation to be put upon the regulation against "fraternizing" is causing a lot of worry in enlisted circles. A decision recently handed down from a high non-commissioned authority is that buying a glass of beer is not fraternizing, but that tipping the waiter is that evil in its most virulent form.

The cootle and the itch, non-observers of armistice terms, will have to sustain a concerted attack soon from a front of the Third Army. Nine big steam disinfectors have been ordered into Germany for de-lousing purposes. If it doesn't take the first time, there will be a second, third, fourth, or as many as are necessary. And while the men are going through one mill, their clothes will be going through another.

The new American salvage depot at Coblenz-Lutzel has now turned its German employees loose among the O.D.'s. All old clothes of the Third Army will go through this plant instead of the one at Tours, and complete arrangements have been perfected to reclaim everything reclaimable.

NEW YORK BRENTANO'S

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JUST PLAIN BUSINESS

THERE'S nothing fancy or "flossy" about real education. It's strictly a business matter. It's preparation for the man's size job of earning a living.

THE ARMY EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION, A. E. F.

By General Orders Nos. 9 and 30, the Army has established post schools and division educational centers; also it has provided some university courses for a limited number of men.

See the School Officer of Your Outfit

Ask him about courses of study and training you're interested in. If you can't get exactly what you want, take the next best thing that's offered. The unexpected coming of the armistice cut short the time for preparation for A.E.F. schools. Many facilities are lacking.

But, after all, your own determination to increase your knowledge is worth more than all the texts and school equipment in the world. Look at Abraham Lincoln. Education is needed more than ever for success in civilian jobs.

As "plain business matter" you should look up the educational opportunities open to you in your post or division school.

BLOIS IS YANKLESS, MERCHANTS MOURN

Famous Casual Camp's Closing Brings Grief to Banks of Loire

Free from the din and clamor of rumbling trucks and shouting doughboys that once filled its streets, Blois, the most famous casual camp in the A.E.F., is today almost completely evacuated of American soldiers.

Making change in Germany is not the easy matter it is in France or America. There are few small coins in the ex-Fatherland, so that if a shop keeper hands one a string of sticky ten-pennig stamps and expects to take them philosophically and let it go at that.

An American flyer at Coblenz recently, after several flights over the Rhine, suddenly made a swoop, headed directly for one of the lofty archways spanning the high structure above the pontoon bridge, and sped cleanly through it. The clearance is reckoned at about 75 feet.

Knights of Columbus Club House

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By authority of G.S. G.H.Q.

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