

NEW AND VETERAN DIVISIONS SHARED IN ARGONNE FURY

Fall of Important Heights Drove Foe from Lower Part of Forest

PROGRESS IN AIRE VALLEY

Systematic Mopping Up Followed Bitterly Achieved Conquest of Vital Ground

Although the 1st Division, considering the opposition which it met in the fiercely contested sector east of the Aire, had made a remarkable advance there, the 42nd Division, succeeding it, had still ahead of it the heavily wired and entrenched main line of the Kriemhilde Stellung running northwest through the Côte de Châtillon woods and thence westward to the south of St. Georges near village was, indeed, one of the bottlenecks of the system, like the Briouilles, the Ferme de Madeline and Champigneulle at other points, and it was so surrounded by continuous trenches and belts of wire as strongly to resemble the fortified towns of other days.

The front taken over by the 42nd Division was about four kilometers in width, extending from the Bois de Génesse, just south of the Bois de Romagne, to Sommerance, and it was occupied by all four of the Infantry regiments, the 8th Infantry Brigade being on the right with the 16th and 17th Infantry in line and the 83rd Brigade on the left with the 16th and 16th Infantry in line. The 67th Field Artillery Brigade was in support.

In the order mentioned, the division attacked the enemy positions in front of it on October 14, the night immediately encountered the open country until within 500 meters of the wire south of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges, when it was brought to a stop, and although patrols went on through the wire they were driven back.

Patrols Reach La Tulerie Farm The right, moving more slowly, was able to go on during the day, eventually reaching the wire and trenches immediately south of the Côte de Châtillon, and next day, exploiting its success, partly surrounded the latter point by making a salient on the left and getting patrols to La Tulerie Farm.

The left, in general, was still about 100 meters south of the wire of the Kriemhilde Stellung, and the 16th and 17th Infantry, although on the 16th the troops of the right completed the conquest of the Côte de Châtillon and established their line along its north edge. Here the front moved until October 20, pushing out and keeping informed of the enemy's dispositions and strength.

It has already been stated that for several days before the general attack of October 4, the 28th Division lay diagonally across its sector, with its right reaching down the Aire valley and its left fixed fast on the edge of the Argonne plateau, on the edge of the Argonne plateau. The situation was an extremely difficult one, since north of Le Cléme Tondu no foothold had as yet been obtained on the eastern slope, although such foothold was essential to continued progress down the Aire valley on the part of the 28th Division itself, as well as to continued progress of the 7th Division, further on in the forest.

Since all attempts to conquer completely Le Cléme Tondu had thus far failed, it was determined that the efforts of the 28th Infantry on the morning of the general attack should be devoted to enlarging the maneuvering space down the Aire valley for the purpose of disposing a front facing west from which the heights of Châtillon-Chery might be stormed.

Down the Aire Valley Accordingly, on going forward at 5:30 on the morning of October 4, the 16th and 17th Infantry, on the right, and the 83rd Infantry on the left, for about two kilometers until, having forced a salient into the enemy's lines, they were stopped by the cross fire of machine guns, mortars, and machine guns, and the 16th and 17th Infantry, reinforced by the 112th Infantry and the 109th Machine Gun Battalion, attacked Châtillon-Chery at 5 o'clock on the morning of October 4.

82nd Takes Over Right That night the 82nd Division took over the extreme right of the sector, fronting Hills 223, north of Châtillon-Chery, and 180, and the village of Cornay, northwest of the latter. Concentrating their strength in the vicinity of La Forge, the 16th and 17th Infantry, reinforced by the 112th Infantry and the 109th Machine Gun Battalion, attacked Châtillon-Chery at 5 o'clock on the morning of October 4.

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193,000 MEMBERS OF A.E.F. TO STAY

Kings Registered, Especially by 60,000 Long Eared Parties

One hundred and ninety-three thousand members of the A. E. F. will not be returned to the United States. They will remain in France to work in the process of reconstruction. They will be used in the sheltering and housing of the French people. Many of them will find their way to the larger cities—Paris, Lyon, Bordeaux. They will have just as much share in aiding France as the war has done. Many of them have been wounded.

These hopeless members of the A. E. F. were among the first to come to France, and they had their bit at the front as well as in the S.O.S. But they have no choice in the matter. They must remain in France. The Government has decided that they cannot be taken back to the United States. Not one of the 193,000 has made a protest against the War Department's order. There have been a few kicks, most of them from the 60,000 mules. The rest of the 193,000 are horses.

The Remount Service is now busy in all parts of France disposing of the Army's horse flesh. Already 150,000 horses and mules have been sold, some to the French Government for cavalry use, some to the population at auction, and others to butchers. A few of the horses have been sold in Germany for horse meat and have brought a good price, some as high as 2,200 marks. Last week a team was sold in Germany for butchery purposes that brought 3,000 marks. This is the highest price, according to information received at G.H.Q. In France the horses sold to the butchers bring from 450 francs to 800 francs each.

Nearly Third of Them Mules The Government is having a hard time selling the mules. Although they are far superior in many respects to the horses, the French people do not like mules and hesitate to buy them. The mules bring about \$125 apiece in France. They are worth twice as much in the United States. The A. E. F. received for 242,000 horses and mules, but many of that number were killed in battle or died of disease. The average price paid for the animals was \$300, making the approximate cost to the Government \$72,600,000. In selling the animals in France, it is estimated that they will bring about \$125 each. This will mean a loss of approximately \$62,350,000.

One of the principal reasons why the animals cannot be taken back to the United States is the quarantine, which makes it necessary for horses to be quarantined three months on this side before shipment and three months in the United States. These regulations make it quite impossible for the Army to take home any public animals. An exception has been made so that 200 private mounts of officers, not to exceed 200 for the entire A. E. F., may be shipped home, provided all regulations are complied with.

The mounts must be moved to the port of embarkation in the United States, and other animals, and many other regulations must be complied with before the horses can be returned. It is estimated that probably 100,000 mules and horses will be shipped back to the United States because of the difficulty.

REAL RED EYE TO PUT ZIP IN CARS

Third Army Chauffeurs Now Lament Winter's Departure

That land which has a red-whiskered old king sleeping off a perpetual nap under a mountain and sings seriously about a mermaid and a carp who takes home to her first one to give rise to that tale had too much schnapps and drowned naturally did not have to change to produce magic when we came more here, and under the spell of the evil eye—and that eye a German eye at that.

But the evil theory was spoiled when the eyes of the winter, and chauffeurs of trucks and taxis discovered that for the last two months they have been driving camouflaged buvettes, automobiles, whose veins were filled with pure cocaine. At least, that is what they were told, although many a chauffeur lamented that he hadn't known it at the time.

It became known this week that \$6,000 boxes of cocaine had been discovered in the Third Army area, from German and O.D. trucks alike, had been poured into radiators of Army cars to take the place of anti-freeze. Now they're talking about putting seals on the petcocks that drain the radiators.

BELGIUM LIKES GOLDFISH

American salmon is getting to be so popular in Europe that the Q.M.C. cannot keep the different Governments hereabouts from the different Governments hereabouts. Belgium is the latest addict to the goldfish habit. She has just received the A.E.F. lot her kind of goldfish and has requested us to let her know when we have more.

So universal has become the thirst for salmon and such huge quantities of it are being produced in America that it is being largely employed in the local and the vast areas of France, Belgium, Poland, Russia and the enemy countries, and has come to be called "Bolshevik medicine."

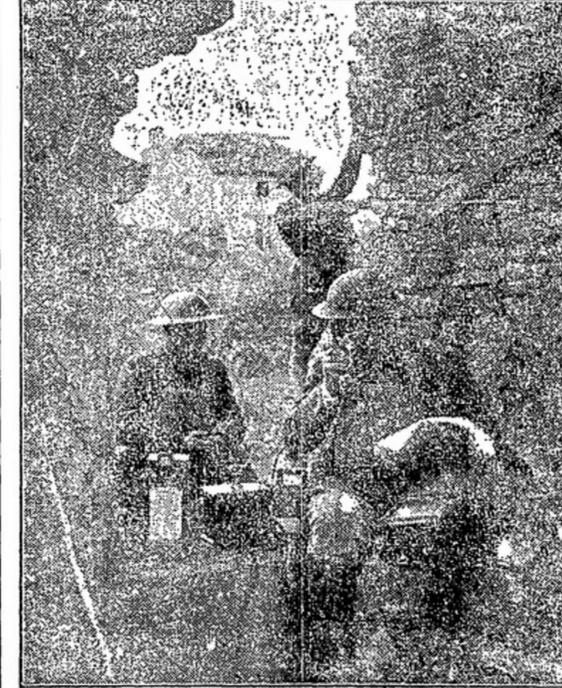
NON-COMS TO KEEP RANK

Non-commissioned officers of the A. E. F. need not worry about being busted through technicality when they are returned to the United States for discharge, even though they travel as casuals or with an organization which has an excess number of N.C.O.'s. Such N.C.O.'s will retain their rank and right to pay until discharge, unless reduced for disciplinary reasons by proper authority according to War Department regulations. In case of an excess of N.C.O.'s in any grade in an organization, the surplus N.C.O.'s will be organized as extra members.

MASK-HELMET REISSUE

Those men of the A. E. F. who have turned in their gas masks or steel helmets may replace them for retention as souvenirs under a policy adopted at the direction of the Secretary of War. The masks and helmets may be had upon application to the nearest zone supply officer, with accompanying evidence that the masks or helmets had been previously issued them and were not retained by the soldier making the application.

THE TELEPHONE IN ACTION



A Field Station on the American Front When the Wires Were Really Hot

A.E.F. DEAD TO BE TAKEN TO AMERICA IF KIN SO WISHES

Largest Cemetery Now Being Made in Shadow of Montfaucon

America's dead will be carried back to America or left to sleep close to the French fields where they gave their lives for her, according to whichever is the expressed wish of the next of kin. This is the substance of a War Department ruling just made public.

Meanwhile, the bodies are being lifted from the widely scattered, hastily made graves, dug in the heat and rush of battle, and are being assembled in great cemeteries. The largest of these is on the edge of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon. It is there because that spot is the focal center of an area which saw the most violent American effort and the heaviest American losses.

Approximately 25,000 American graves will be enclosed within this one cemetery when it is completed. The work is being rushed, and a visitor to Romagne these days would think a big American contractor had embarked on some mammoth construction project there.

Now an Expanse of Mud Acres of mud, unretrieved by so much as a single spear of grass, plank roads laid to give the trucks some sort of pathway in and out, and then a gently sloping hillside with the boiling fumes of 5,000 negro soldiers. Each truck set forth in the morning with its grave crew, headed by a sergeant with a map and a handful of papers, each slip giving the co-ordinates that will lead to where some Yankee soldier lies buried.

In the big cemetery the officers will be grouped at the center. Another part is set aside for the chaplains, nurses and men of the auxiliary services who were killed in action. The unidentified dead will lie in neat rows, each a portion of the cemetery, but it will not be a big portion, for each day's work in the field reduces, with unexpected success, the number of nameless graves which that cemetery has to accommodate.

In the center of the camp a long barracks shelters the papers and records of the Graves' Registration Service. One look at the chart shows why the outskirts of Romagne was chosen as the place for the biggest of all our cemeteries. Within a space of ten square kilometers, 17,000 American dead lie scattered over the most alluring battlefields American troops encountered.

Shait May Be Erected

It is a dreary enough panorama now, the view from the edge of the cemetery, but in the course of time the growing grass will be smoothed and there will be turf and hedges and flowers. Probably a great shaft will rise to honor the dead and beckon the pilgrims who will come by thousands from across the sea.

For it may be guessed that the greater number of these dead will lie there always. No one knows, for no one can say what will be in the mind of the families at home. Each request is acknowledged and filed away, and no body will be shipped back till all that are ever going can be sent home as one or one enclosure.

Not only the scattered graves are being shifted to the main cemeteries, but also the impractically placed groups of graves, many of them inaugurated by men who did not know what conditions would make possible a decent maintenance, and, above all, by men who had not consulted the very rigorous laws of France governing such matters.

Visitors to the battlefields are likely to run across certain graves to which special attention has been paid, graves marked off by a cross, a flag, or a wreath, and perhaps fenced in. In all such cases it means either that the French authorities have sought to express good-will or that some friend or kinsman of the dead who fell in battle in Belgium and in the region between the Somme and the Aisne.

FEDERAL BUREAU AGENTS ARRIVE TO AID JOB HUNTERS

Employment Service Men Bring Real Data on Home Situation

That every man who really wants a job and goes after it too sweet upon returning to the United States will get it is the promise held out by the United States Employment Service, which got into operation in behalf of the soldiers and sailors about a year ago, and which now has three representatives in France looking after their interests.

Until now, the real facts concerning employment and lack of employment back home for ex-service men have been pretty well hidden, and the reports thereof in the home papers have been diversified, largely according to shades of political opinion and outbursts of the popular imagination. Some had it that jobs with all sorts of fancy salaries attached were running about loose; some that there wasn't work in sight for the best man who ever drew a pay envelope on Saturday night.

To insure that the project starts right on this side of the water, cards have been prepared which will be signed by every enlisted man of the A. E. F. before he sails from France, whether or not he is confident he has his old job waiting for him on his return.

He must fill out the card and sign it, but if he does not wish government assistance in finding work he makes a notation to that effect. The cards are distributed to the men in their units.

MONTH'S LEAVE FOR A.E.F. RE-ENLISTERS

Transfer Allowed Except to M.T.C., Tank Corps and Air Service

A full month's leave on this side is provided for all soldiers re-enlisting in the A. E. F., according to G.O. 55, G.H.Q., issued this week, which defines the conditions under which new enlistments will be accepted and the methods by which recruits will be sought.

The month's leave will be granted when the conditions of the service permits, the G.O. specifies. The order also says that no soldier will be permitted to choose any branch of service in the A. E. F. if he prefers except the Motor Transport Corps, the Tank Corps and the Air Service. Non-enlisting men will be permitted to transfer to the branch they wish by special authority from G.H.Q.

The order specifies that, so far as conditions permit, the men re-enlisting will be sent to the Third Army to relieve soldiers enlisted "for the period of the emergency."

Regular Army Non-Coms to Keep Rank

Non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army will be able to retain their present grades, but those of National Guard and National Army organizations must enlist as privates, as there is at present no legal authorization permitting them to retain their rank. In the case of Regular Army N.C.O.'s the order reads: "Qualified applicants now serving as non-commissioned officers in organizations of the Regular Army may be re-enlisted and their warrants continued in force upon the request of their organization commander, provided there is a vacancy in their organization."

The age limits provided are 18 to 40. New physical examinations will be required. Insurance and allotments will be allowed to continue as under conditions existing. The new enlistments will be received by officers detailed for this duty in each regiment, separate battalion or detachment. The C.O. of each unit as given above will detail the recruiting officer, whose duties, in the wording of the official order, will be to conduct an energetic campaign among the soldiers of their respective organizations with a view of obtaining applications for re-enlistment of properly qualified soldiers.

Recruiting depots to handle the newly enlisted men will also be established.

SIGNAL CORPS JOB TO PROVIDE NERVE SYSTEM FOR A.E.F.

Fighting Forces Linked, Communication With Rear Maintained

202,500 KILOMETERS OF LINE

Proved Worth in Many Emergencies at Front and Frustrated Enemy's Plans

This is the fourth of a series of articles dealing with the activities of the major branches of service in the A. E. F. The work of the Ordnance Corps will be summarized in next week's issue.

From the days of the Greek torch hearer to wireless, the art of signaling has been perfecting itself until in this war its possibilities imposed upon the Signal Corps of the American Army "the duty not only of keeping every part of the vast organization between front line trench and Washington in liaison but of discovering and reporting enemy movements as well."

An army without a Signal Corps would be like a man without a nervous system. It could not make a single coordinated movement. The great network of wires from company to battalion and from battalion to regimental headquarters, thence on to divisional, army and general headquarters, later interlarded with another great system of lines in the Services of Supply, and finally extending back more than three thousand miles to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army himself, is patterned curiously both in function and action after the nervous system of the human body.

Through this system of nerves the guiding brains of the Army received information and the resulting commands were sent out to the centers of action.

Two Special Fields

The Signal Corps of the A. E. F. was charged with two special fields of action—the construction, operation and maintenance of a general system of communication by telephone, telegraph and radio in the S.O.S., and communication by every practical means within and between fighting units.

The way in which the Signal Corps met these responsibilities can never be measured in dollars and cents, and yet it is interesting to know that a very conservative estimate places the money earning power of that organization as a telephone and telegraph company alone during the war at \$6,650,000, \$1,100,000; telephone calls, local, 25,184,500, \$1,100,000; telephone calls, long distance, 870,118, \$950,000.

Even before the war the Signal Corps operated 202,500 kilometers of lines, of which 62,500 kilometers were combat lines maintained under the most dangerous and trying conditions at the front. Since the outbreak of the war the Signal Corps has saved thousands of lives in the S. M. Hill drive. The location of enemy radio stations the night before the attack of September 12 was the determining factor in the decision of the Intelligence Section that the Germans had not withdrawn from the region despite almost overwhelming evidence to the contrary. The employment of the infantry forward without artillery support was being seriously considered. Thanks to the alertness of our Signal Corps, even enemy's plans for a counter-attack were foiled by our intercept stations three hours before it was to have developed.

Despite Serious Losses

In a letter to the Chief Signal Officer of the A. E. F., dated February 19, 1919, General Forging said: "Each army, corps and division has had its full quota of field signal battalions, which, in spite of serious losses in battle, have been replaced by the Signal Corps. It is much to say that without their faithful and brilliant efforts and the communications which they installed, operated and maintained, the success of our armies would not have been achieved."

The Signal Corps was essentially a combat organization, with three-fourths of its men serving at the front. At the time of the armistice there were 509 officers and 24,403 members of its personnel on duty with the armies at the front, and only 157 officers and 7,925 men in the S.O.S. There should be mentioned in particular as augmenting this personnel 233 American women who came over from the States in six operating units. An Army report says: "Qualified operators were trained and rendered under nerve-racking conditions during the last strenuous months of the war when the big push was on and was due in no small part to the ability and courage of their untiring zeal and labor in the service." And some of these "helo girls" got right into the midst of it, too. A unit of Miss Grace Baker, an club operator, handled the heavy telephone traffic of the First Army Headquarters during two important operations—and handled it well.

Signal Corps With the Armies

The accomplishments of the Signal Corps in battle and of that part of its personnel serving with the armies constitutes naturally the chapter of its work of which it is most proud. The Signal Corps was organized in 1862 and 459 men were attached to open army, army corps and division. Two Telegraph Battalions of ten officers and 212 men each were assigned for duty with each army and one with each corps.

The Field Signal Battalions were composed of a headquarters and supply section, a radio company and a wire and outpost company. The Telegraph Battalions were provided with motorcycles, trailers and trucks and all implements and materials for constructing and repairing telephone and telegraph lines.

Signal work was, of course, very different for trench and open warfare. In the last days, when the armies swept forward miles at a time, the signal men swept forward with them, stringing their lines as they went, and maintaining communication with the bases principally by telephone. Signal work was reverted to only when necessary.

In all our war advances our Signal Corps successfully maintained our lines, and an idea can be had of what this meant from the estimate of the French Army that it took 1,000 kilometers of wire of all types for each kilometer of front consolidated after an advance of ten kilometers. It was estimated by our own Signal Corps that an army of three corps advancing under average conditions should have a minimum automatic daily supply of 2,500 miles of wire of all types, 500 pounds of tape, 800 dry batteries, an abundant supply of tele-

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GOING HOME SITUATION

The Past A. E. F. troops Nov. 11, 1,950,000 Sailed since armistice, 632,609 Sailed in March, 214,348 Sailed week ending March 26, 54,836 Divisions returned in March—27th, 30th, 37th, 85th and 91st.

Other divisions returned since fighting ended—31st, 34th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 76th, 83rd, 84th, 86th, 87th, 92nd and 93rd.

The Present Troops now in A. E. F. (approximate), 1,317,000. Divisions en route home—26th, 35th, 42nd, 77th and 82nd.

Divisions in Army of Occupation—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 32nd, 89th and 90th. Other divisions in A. E. F.—6th, 7th, 28th, 29th, 33rd, 36th, 72th, 79th, 80th, 81st and 88th.

The Future Army of Occupation planned—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 36th, 81st and 88th Divisions. For return to U.S. in May—28th, 32nd, 33rd, 78th and 80th Divisions. For return to U.S. in June—29th, 79th, 89th and 90th Divisions.

OVER HALF OF A.E.F. CAME TO FRANCE IN BRITISH SHIPS

Total of 370,695 American Soldiers Sailed on German Vessels

40 PER CENT SAW ENGLAND

Submarine Activity Greatest When Departure Figures from Home Were Hitting Record

Following are the number of trips made and the troops brought to France by the principal transports sailing under the American flag:

Table with columns: Ship Name, No. of Trips, Troops. Includes Levlathan (Vaterland), George Washington, America (America), etc.

American Built

Table with columns: Ship Name, No. of Trips, Troops. Includes Great Northern, North Pacific, Finland, etc.

Over half a million Yanks were brought to France in ships kindly provided by the erstwhile Imperial German Government. Some day, after these same German ships, augmented by others now being added to the A. E. F. transport service, let us all hope, the humor of these statistics will permeate certain places and there will be a great laugh made.

There were 12 German ships alone that brought over 370,695 men, and of these the now famous Levlathan and once proud Vaterland easily took the lead with a grand total of 71,527 landed in France in eight trips. The George Washington, which at present occupies a considerable share of the spotlight because of its presidential visitations to the success of the American troop movement Franceward.

The final and complete figures on the number of American troops brought to France and the ships under which they sailed are now available. Great Britain brought over 1,047,374 men; the United States, 858,419; Italy, 61,083; France, 48,621. Total, 2,056,122. Of the entire A. E. F., 40 per cent saw England.

UNIT NOT TO SUFFER FOR ONE MAN'S SINS

New G.O. Also Pans Officers Who Impose Needless Restrictions

Unnecessary restrictions upon the conduct of officers and soldiers not on duty and the placing of restrictions on entire organizations because of the dereliction of individual members are to be repressed, according to G.O. 53, G.H.Q., issued this week. The order reads:

"It has been noted that certain commanding officers have developed a tendency to restrict or regulate unnecessarily the conduct and freedom of action of the officers and soldiers of their commands when they are not on duty. Other instances have been noted where restrictions or deprivation of privileges have been imposed upon the entire command because of offenses or derelictions of individual members of the command."

"The following policy will govern hereafter: 'Restrictions which restrict the conduct and freedom of action of officers and soldiers when not on duty will not be imposed except for purposes of morale and discipline that are clearly obvious.'"

"The offenses or derelictions of individuals will not justify the imposing of restrictions on the entire command except in cases where, in the judgment of the division or S.O.S. section commander, or of higher authority, participation in the particular misconduct has been so general throughout the unit concerned as to warrant such action. The placing of such restrictions will be based upon the observation of the spirit of the foregoing policy by personal and staff inspections."

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ALL COMBAT TROOPS EXCEPT THIRD ARMY WILL SAIL BY JULY

Many New Divisions Are Booked to Keep Watch on Rhine

VOLUNTEERS FOR GERMANY

Departure Total Now 632,609 as March Figures Surpass Official Estimate

When the 26th, 35th, 42nd, 77th, and 82nd Divisions, now in various stages of their homeward journey, have finally left the shores of France behind them, there will remain in the A. E. F. but nine divisions scheduled for return before the United States starts to withdraw its Army of Occupation from Germany.

By July 1, all A. E. F. combat divisions except those in the Army of Occupation are expected back in the United States. The Army of Occupation will consist of ten divisions.

These facts stand out because of the earlier announcement from the States this week that the War Department has called for 50,000 volunteers, to be sent to Germany to replace long-service men in the Army of Occupation.

At the same time, reliable although unofficial information from Washington gives the divisions that have been decided upon for the Army of Occupation after the greater part of the A. E. F. has left France. These divisions, it is stated, include the Regular Army Divisions, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th.

The other three divisions will be the 36th, National Guard Division from Texas and Oklahoma; the 81st, National Army Division from North and South Carolina, Florida and Porto Rico; and the 88th, National Army Division from North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois.

Rainbow to Sail This Month

If this schedule is followed out it will mean the withdrawal from Germany of the 32nd, 89th and 90th Divisions, now in the Army of Occupation. The 42nd Division—the Rainbow Division—is already taking trains out of the month 214,348 troops departed from France for the United States, bringing the grand total of those who have sailed since the armistice to midnight of March 26, 632,609.

The surpassing of the official estimate was accomplished in a month that saw five full fighting divisions, man and baggage, leave for the United States. On the 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd and 93rd.

German Ships Available Soon

With the March sailing estimate passed, April indications are that the further prospected increase in the number of monthly departures of German ships will be maintained. This month 221,000 soldiers are scheduled to leave France. It should see added carrying capacity in the shape of converted cargo vessels, which are being used to transport troops as rapidly as the alterations are completed. The full carrying capacity of the German ships, estimated at 43,000 a month, will not be available until the end of the month.

The week ending March 26 saw the departure of 1,317,000 men, 316,609 of them enlisted men for the States. Of these 723 officers and 31,463 enlisted men were in the infantry.

A feature of the March sailings was the departure from Genoa, Italy, of 3,164 officers and enlisted men of the 32nd Infantry and other A. E. F. units that served on the Italian front. All A. E. F. troops in Italy will sail for Genoa.

Following is a table showing the number of troops which have cleared from the different ports since the armistice:

Table with columns: Port, Total. Includes Bremerhaven, Saint-Nazaire, Bordeaux, etc.

Total 632,609. Eighteen divisions have returned to the United States since the armistice was signed, including many that served as replacements in the States. They are: 27th, 30th, 31st, 34th, 35th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 76th, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 91st, 92nd and 93rd.

A.E.F. Yets Coming Back

Reports on the starting of enlistments of the 50,000 volunteers, that many of the men applying are returned veterans of the A. E. F. The volunteers are to be assembled at Camp Meade and brought to France in advance detachments of 1,500 men. The enlistments of volunteers in the United States is to be carried on simultaneously with volunteer enlistments in the A. E. F. as G.H.Q. is getting the check on the enthusiasm for enlisting in the Army in France to enlist those men who wish to

YANKEE NEGROES  
HORIZON BLUE  
LED WAY TO RHINE

Two Regiments in 93rd Division Wear Croix de Guerre on Colors

IN VICTORIOUS OFFENSIVES

Shoulder Insignia Exemplifies Alliance of Our Colored Troops With French Army

Blue denim to horizon blue—American pick to French rifle, with lots of use for it from Reims to the Rhine—this is only a part of the story of the 93rd Division, the negro soldiers from New York and points west who fought under the tricolor and in French equipment from the time they heard the first bugle call till the Kaiser took the count.

Despite their strange surroundings, their stranger equipment, their few days in which to learn the French tricks of French veterans, and the occasional blind spots in liaison when it was too late for "no compromise," the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd colored regiments came through with two regimental Croix de Guerre and a great deal of honest pride in the shoulder insignia that shows on its black background a blue French helmet as a memento of their very foreign service.

When this division joined the French it was headed by a man who, as far as the eye could see, was a white man. He was a German soldier who had been captured by the French and was now serving as a guide to the French troops. He was a German soldier who had been captured by the French and was now serving as a guide to the French troops.

In the African Sector The 369th, whose reports are the most completely worked out at the disposal of the 16th Division of the Eighth French Army Corps, is the only unit which has been fighting within sound of the guns under French instructors and with French equipment was a starting change for men who had had only giddy duty in the States.

Following is a list of the vessels and units in recent arrivals:

Recent Departures Following is a list of the vessels and units in recent arrivals:

Table with columns for ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes entries like 'U.S.S. Oregon', 'U.S.S. Albatross', etc.

DISCHARGE AT EARLIEST PRACTICABLE MOMENT All enlisted men of the Regular Army, except those members of the Regular Army who enlisted before April 2, 1917, will be discharged at the earliest practicable moment after their arrival in the United States from overseas, according to Circular 65 of the War Department, just published for the A.E.F. This will be the policy of the War Department for all returning men of the A.E.F.

HUNDRED DOLLAR NON-DUTY LIMIT FOR SOLDIER BAGGAGE Articles required in France not exceeding \$100 in total value, whether subject to usual restrictions or not, may be taken into the United States without payment of duty by any officer or enlisted man of the A.E.F., according to cable instructions received from the War Department. The articles will be admitted free whether they accompany passengers or are sent as baggage.

WHO'S GOT THE THIMBLE? Last week the good ship Colossus arrived at a French port with more than 2,000,000 pounds of candy, consigned to the Quartermaster Corps of the American Army. It had on board 20,000 cases of milk chocolates and fancy candies.

Casualties Exceed Thousand Their entire casualties amounted to 1,003 men and when they left the French command, published reports that they possessed "the finest quality of equipment and bravery which are the attributes of shock troops."

At Verdun they were used as support for the French 68th Division. In the Argonne they acted as a part of the reserve of the French Corps and captured 500 prisoners with the 372nd on September 11. The next day they took several points, including a railroad station, pushed on, and in a bloody engagement where they suffered heavily, captured Triers farm on the 20th.

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FEDERAL AGENTS' AID FOR O.D. JOB HUNTERS

Continued from Page 1 company commanders in Le Mans and St. Mihiel, the two great concentration points of the A.E.F., and are also to be based at the base ports, for any men who reach there without having been sent through the regular channels.

They are reminiscent of the old-time qualification cards which all had to fill out long before we'd ever thought of winning our first stripe—principal occupation, second best occupation, kind of work wanted and all the familiar statistics—only this time the idea is to get us back to where we belong in civil life, in the Army.

Without cards are held out they are turned in to the company commander, classified according to the home town or the town where the applicant desires to work, and shipped West when the soldier strikes his demobilization camp in the States and while he is going through the mill preliminary to getting his discharge, he is given an opportunity to talk to representatives of the employment bureau who are located at every such camp.

The officers of the units are already instructed as to the details of the scheme, but the bureau came to the conclusion that the average enlisted man would feel more at ease in telling his personal difficulties to a civilian.

In addition to its regular service, the organization has a special bureau for technical and professional men which will help to furnish work if application is made upon another form.

Experience showed that in many cases when a soldier was asked by an officer whether he were sure of getting his old job back, he would answer "no," but upon reflection of his certainty thereof, even though he had nothing definite with which to back them up. He had the notion that if he should answer "no" to the question, he would be kept in the Army until something came to light.

3,000 Bureaus Established Just now there are some 3,000 bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors located in the home of every State. They do not exist for the sake of existing, but they do exist to help the man who has been in the service, to help him find a job for himself.

The first institute under this new scheme was held last week at Verdun. Colonel Jackson organized it and addressed some 500 soldiers who attended. And those who listened to the speaker enthusiastically established the forum he suggested.

Three subjects will be taken up by the speaker sent out by the Department of Citizenship and the men will discuss the matter of rents at home, conditions in mining camps, factories and other industrial centers, and how home life and working conditions can be improved.

On the subject of health the men will be told to carry out in civil life the rules for health which they have been taught in the Army; to keep themselves in condition to make or break you for the rest of your life.

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Named Central Agency So much for what the employment service will do for you a little about what it has done. The central agency, which is a 3,000 workers in the important war industries, and when the armistice was signed it was officially designated as the central agency to help discharges to secure work. Through it army auxiliary organizations, as well as civic and fraternal bodies, are all working together for the same end.

The national office is informed weekly by telegraph of labor conditions in every State in the Union. In February it was finding work for about 100,000 persons a week, of whom 20,000 were discharged soldiers and sailors.

Finally, the service offers a few suggestions regarding actual conditions at home: "Keep away from the large cities. Almost every large city in the country has unemployed men walking the streets, many of them ex-soldiers. The cities are trying to find positions for their own men, but placement of outsiders is very difficult.

"Do not be overzealous of getting back your old position. The great majority of employers are taking back their men, but some of them can not do so. Many men after discharge blow in all their money, rely on charity to get home, and then find they can not secure their old positions.

"Take the job for which you are qualified. You have probably been broadened by your army experience. Do not take a new kind of work. In most cases advancement will come more rapidly if you go back to the job where you are known and where your employer will take an added interest in your work.

"When you get a job, stick to it. Many of us have had our minds unsettled by the war, and it is going to be difficult to settle down. You know what has always happened to 'drifters.' What you do in the first few months after your discharge is liable to make or break you for the rest of your life.

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OVER HALF OF A.E.F. CAME TO FRANCE IN BRITISH SHIPS

Continued from Page 1 cent was routed by Great Britain and 60 per cent disembarked directly at French ports.

While the majority of the A.E.F. reached France under the Union Jack, still the United States, for a country whose flag was almost a stranger to the seven seas, played a considerable part in the crossing of her own expeditionary force, even aside from the use of the converted German liners. Nearly 400,000 American soldiers made the trip over on the hastily improvised American built transport fleet.

Of the American built ships which deserve to be mentioned in connection with troop movements, the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Finland, Pastores, Mongolia and Manchuria have the most enviable records. The Great Northern heads the list with 27,000 troops landed in ten trips, and the Manchuria is last of the six, with 14,300 men transported in four trips.

The work of the Pastores might be called the widow's mite. Although well outclassed by a large number of her sister ships of both American and German origin as to size and speed, she beat them all out on the number of trips across, 14.

The Leviathan was the fastest ship on which any Yankee got to France. She is rated at 24 knots. The Agamemnon and Mt. Vernon, two more converted German liners, came next with a speed of 23 1/2 knots. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific, American made, cut the waves at 23 knots. These were the only ships in the American Transport Service that had a speed of over 20 knots.

Last July U-boats' Best Month Submarines played a very small part in retarding the movement of American troops to France. The month of their greatest activity witnessed the banner sailing month of the A.E.F. from home ports. This was in July, 1918, when 309,458 men lit the campfire.

So far as the records show, U-boats did not succeed in getting a single ship that flew the American flag en route to France. They did torpedo the Tuscania, an English ship bringing American soldiers, and they got three American ships returning home. The Antilles, a small ship, was sunk October 1, 1917. The President Lincoln, a large converted German liner, which had made five trips across with 23,735 troops, was torpedoed two days out of Brest on a return trip home May 31, 1918. The Covington, the former German liner Cincinnati, was sunk July 2, 1918, just one day out of Brest on a return trip home, after having made six successful round trips with 12,630 troops.

There seemed to be a nest of submarines just outside of Brest, lying around in the fond hope of catching the Leviathan or the George Washington, knowing that Brest was the only port these ships could use. The red letter day in the history of troop movements from America to France was September 21, 1918, when 50,124 Yankees, all fed up on news of the American victories at the front, landed in one day. It cost 2,000 cars to move them from the port. What is believed to have been the best turn around made by any ships engaged in troop transport during the war was made by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, two American ships that made the round trip to France in 19 days each.

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ARMY NOW RUNNING ALL DRY CANTEENS

Y.M.C.A. Plans to Bring Wet Total Up to Thousand Mark

At midnight Monday the Y.M.C.A. went out of the dry canteen business in the A.E.F. Beginning Tuesday morning the Army took over the operation of all Y.M.C.A. and other auxiliary organization canteens and will run them as post commissaries exchanges. Practically all the canteen supplies of the Y.M.C.A. have been or are being turned over to the government.

The Y.M.C.A. will open approximately 400 more wet canteens, making the total of such institutions to be conducted by it nearly 1,000. Chocolate, coffee, sandwiches and doughnuts will be sold in the wet canteens, and as soon as the weather becomes warmer, ice cream will be put on. In addition, canteens or moving wet canteens will be operated, going from place to place to serve detached or temporarily stationed troops.

In a statement issued Tuesday, the Y.M.C.A. says relief from the operation of post exchanges was welcomed by it because it will make possible increased activities on its part in athletic, entertainment and recreation in the A.E.F.

More Women Workers Of approximately 2,500 secretaries who were working in the dry canteens, 1,500 will be serving in the wet canteens. Meanwhile, Y.M.C.A. women workers are continuing to arrive from the States. Many of these will be assigned to the wet canteens. Much of the rest of the Y.M.C.A.'s personnel will be assigned to entertainment work.

Work. Beginning June 1, 1918, and January 1, 1919, the post exchange department of the Y.M.C.A. supplied 112,520,537 packages of cigarettes, according to a statement given out this week.

In the same period there were disposed of over the counters of the post exchanges 14,509,978 tins of smoking tobacco, 40,206,163 cigars, 22,584,324 bars of chocolate, 441,818 packages of candy, 3,374,471 packages of candy, 361,707 pounds of cocoa, 1,914,325 cans of milk, 8,231,261 packages of chewing gum, 3,235,212 cans of jam, and 31,634,632 packages of biscuits. In the six months the Y.M.C.A. distributed through the post exchanges, without charge, 65,709,000 letter heads and 34,169,300 envelopes.

Teams of speakers and organizers for Comrades in Service are presenting the purposes and program of this movement in the Intermediate Section and in the Second Army this week, and plans have been announced for a drive through the Third Army beginning the 10th.

The endorsement of G.I.Q. has been received for the appointment of a commissioned officer, a non-commissioned officer and two privates for every larger unit who will give their whole time to the development of Comrades in Service and supplement the work of the field force. A handbook for the guidance of company clubs has been issued from the government press at General Headquarters.

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ALLIED CHEVRONS FOR VETS OF '14-'17

War Department Permits Wearing of Previous Service Badges

New varieties of chevrons and badges are appearing on A.E.F. sleeves and uniforms. They have blossomed on dozens of sleeves in France as the result of the War Department's ruling of a week ago that American soldiers who were members of the army of any of the co-belligerent powers may now be permitted to wear chevrons and badges denoting such service awarded them by the Governments in whose armies they served.

The blue service chevrons were awarded men of the British Army and are similar in shape and design to the gold chevrons of the American Army. Under the same rule, hundreds of officers and enlisted men of the A.E.F. are permitted to wear the service chevrons which the French Army prescribes for its troops.

Following the announcement of the right to wear the foreign chevron, a sergeant appeared at G.H.Q. wearing four wound stripes he had received in 18 months of service with the British Army. He said he had joined the British Army in 1914, and had joined the American Army in 1918, and had received another wound stripe while fighting in American olive drab.

Hundreds of American soldiers who served with one of the Allied Armies between 1914 and 1917 are affected by the order.

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CITIZENSHIP DEPARTMENT STUDIES LABOR SITUATION

Men of the A.E.F. will return to the States to take up where they left off the work of earning a living or to be kept in touch with labor conditions at home. They are also going to be told how they can better themselves and improve working conditions.

The Department of Citizenship of the A.E.F. has this job in hand. Dr. John A. Kingsbury is the head of the department. In charge of the field work and chief of the Bureau of Industrial Problems of the department is Lieut. Col. J. P. Jackson, former State Labor and Industry Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

Forms are being established throughout the A.E.F., which labor conditions at home are to be discussed by the men most vitally interested. Batteries of speakers are to be sent to every unit of the Army to talk to soldiers about their futures as workers. The Department of Citizenship is to hold institutes throughout the A.E.F. At these institutes the men who attend will be told what industrial problems await them when they go home, how they can cope with them and how they can better themselves.

At each of these institutes a committee will be appointed to create a forum at which the men will consider and debate at least once a week labor questions they will be called upon to meet when they are demobilized. The department of Citizenship will see to it that they do not lack subjects, and that they are kept informed on their topics.

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On the subject of health the men will be told to carry out in civil life the rules for health which they have been taught in the Army; to keep themselves in condition to make or break you for the rest of your life.

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Your letters home. Don't pencil them, pen them—with the ever-ready, ever-right Waterman's Ideal. Remember, the recipients will want to keep them for reference in the years to come—so they must be written in ink. And Waterman's Ideal provides the means to do so—wherever you are. Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen.

All that you want to know about France. JUST OUT A POPULAR GEOGRAPHY OF FRANCE. BY R. VAN VORSEY. Produced by the War Department. A POPULAR HISTORY OF FRANCE, 21c 30. A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE WAR 2 France.

BELLE JARDINIÈRE THE LARGEST OUTFITTERS IN THE WORLD. 2, Rue du Pont-Neuf, PARIS (METRO-CHAATELET). American & Allied Military Uniforms COMPLETE LINE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT. SPECIALITY OF UNIFORMS ALREADY MADE FOR PASSENGER OFFICERS. BLOUSE and BREECHES 250 fr. Whipcord or Serge 250 fr. Sole Branches: PARIS, 1, Place de Glichy LYONS, MARSEILLES, BORDEAUX NANTES, NANCY, ANGERS. Self-measurement Cards, Catalogues and Patterns post free on application. The Plain of the Paris Metropolitan and Omnibus Lines is offered gratuitously.

"Oh, Matey!" WRIGLEYS'S is the big little thing to keep you refreshed. It allays thirst and gives your sweet-tooth a treat. It helps appetite and digestion and keeps teeth clean. The Flavor Lasts! At Canteens, Y.M.C.A., Red Cross and other stores.



The Stars and Stripes

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919

APRIL 6, 1919

Two years ago this coming Sunday, the Congress of the United States resolved "that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

That pledge has been kept. The conflict has been brought to a successful termination. The anniversary of our entrance into the war sees our manhood vindicated, our honor unimpaired—sees America loved, admired and respected as never before in the history of the world.

That anniversary will be, and ought to be, a day of thanksgiving for all Americans, but particularly for us who have been privileged to aid by tangible effort the accomplishment of the great mission. It also will, and ought to, be a day of reflection, a day of reeducation of ourselves to the following of the principles which the President, as our spokesman, outlined when we threw in our weight on the side of the free nations.

And in that reeducation of ourselves, in the process of looking backward over these two most glorious years of our country's history, let us not forget that "the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

In peace as in war, the great fight for right and justice—America's fight—must be ours, personally ours, to the very last day of our lives.

LIARS

On another page of this issue will be found a series of extracts from back-home papers recounting deeds of valor that have never been fittingly recorded before, for which no decoration has ever been awarded or even authorized. If such a decoration ever were authorized, it might be permissible to suggest the bottom of a corned Willie can suitably engraved and suspended from the neck by a string of cognac bottle corks.

The one comforting fact that can be drawn from all these yarns of returned soldiers who go seeking the bubble reputation in the linotype's mouth is that they come from no one group in the Army. You may think it is a behind-the-lines failing exclusively, and then you lump into a tall one concocted by a soldier who really was up in it. You may think it is a Marine failing—until you find an Infantryman telling a worse one.

It all depends on the man. His outfit has nothing to do with it. And it is unfair to blame the outfit for the sins of one of its members. But it is fair to the rest of the A.E.F. to expose the line of bunk which some of its former members are getting away with. It is easy to get away with it, but it is also tolerably easy to expose it.

ON BEING AN M.P.

There have to be M.P.'s, just as there have to be briggs, and arm jobs, and Saturday or Sunday inspections, and closing hours for cafes, and other military unpleasantness. But you cannot have a brig to the full satisfaction of your being because it is only a place, or an arm job because it is only an act, performed more often than not by a doctor whom you will never set eyes on again.

But an M.P. is different. An M.P. is a person—more than that, he is a brother in arms. He wears red trimmings and a black brassard and sports side arms, but beneath this redoubtable show is the twin of the 38 undershirt which descends to your own knees, the same model 42 drawers which protect your own chest from the raw winds of spring.

There are, of course, some M.P.'s who are rather too conscious of their authority, who really delight to trail the bait in a saluting trap and snake in the suckers. And on the other hand, there are M.P.'s who dislike to hold a man up for a pass just as much as the man held up dislikes the act and the M.P. along with it.

An M.P. is human. That's what makes his job so hard.

100 PER CENT

It's hard to be perfect in these times. The halcyon days are gone when, by one good deed, a citizen could become canonized, the action automatically bringing the issue of a halo and wiping out all the black marks on the slate.

Nowadays the normal man has a sneaking sympathy with that much-abused Athenian who blackballed Aristides merely because he was tired of hearing him called "The Just." And the A.E.F., being a nor-

mal sort of Army, is human enough to grumble a good deal at institutions and persons, even though in them the good far outweighs the evil.

But there is one class against whom even the most confirmed grumblers are silent. We have all seen much of girl canteen workers—Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Salvation Army and perhaps others—so it cannot be due to ignorance that no word of criticism has risen. We know that they gladly left home to do anything they were given to do; that their hours are long; that their task is hard; that for them there is small hope of medals and citations and glittering home-coming parades; that they meet too often the rough thoughtlessness of the soldier, intent only on filling his own stomach.

Knowing these things, it is with all the greater esteem that we accord them a record of 100 per cent for their unceasing kindness and service.

We thank you, sisters.

PETTY LARCENY

A bit of fooling having been submitted to this newspaper as the work of Bernard J. Richard, Company C, 21st Machine Gun Battalion, was printed on this page three weeks ago under the heading, "M.D.R." Immediately there poured in information to the effect that it was originally printed in "Life" and written by Neal O'Hara, a Boston newspaper man now in the Navy.

The theft of which said Bernard J. Richard thus stands accused is a form of weak-mindedness, rather than criminality—a curious form from which many members of the A.E.F. seem to be suffering during these trying days. For instance, THE STARS AND STRIPES has, within the last month, received, one at a time, between 50 and 60 copies of a poem beginning:

Silver threads among the black—  
Darling, I am coming back.  
Now that Europe's peace appears  
I'll be home in seven years.

The copies never vary except in one striking particular—that of the signature. Each time it comes in, it appears to be the work of a different man.

REPEATERS

Casualty reports are being read the world over and from their reading come comparisons of losses suffered by the Allied armies and others. Vital statistics are being compiled for the information of these readers.

Each reader draws his own deduction, and with this as a working basis proceeds to make it serve the purpose he likes best. It so happens that the chief classification used in the preparation of vital statistics, particularly by the military, is the well known and often misleading term "casualty" or its plural. Webster, whose word analysis and definitions have been universally adopted, gives only a vague interpretation of this word. He says of it "in pl. Mil. & Nav.—losses caused by death, wounds, discharge, capture, or desertion."

For the information of those readers who search "Casualty Reports" for specific and accurate figures, let it be known that one soldier may be a "casualty," whether dead, alive, wounded, discharged, captured, deserted, AWOL, or missing. And let it be further known that the same man is undoubtedly tabulated under more than one status, the result being that he would total two, three, four or more in the final reckoning.

THIS IS THE LIFE

Thomas Carlyle, who wrote largely of illustrious and supposedly illustrious Germans, and who also (which is more important so far as the A.E.F. is concerned) wrote a history of the French Revolution, was once stopping at a house in the country where his slumbers were systematically disturbed by the raucous reveille sounded in the wee sma' hours by an adjacent rooster.

He complained to his hostess, who expressed sorrow that the crowing troubled her guest.

"Madam," replied Carlyle. "It isn't the crowing, it's the damned waiting for it."

Which might be modernized into the following unanswerable conundrum:

Why is a transport whistle like a rooster's crow?

IN PRIVATE LIFE

The (so called facetiously) battles of Paris, and Tours, and St. Aignan, and so forth ad lib, ad lib, may be, or may have been, notable engagements in their time. But, good heavens! think of the future.

Think of the coming battles of the club, of the dining room, of the—er—ice cream parlors. Verily, it is a disturbing prospect. Think of all the generals there will be to lead these battles, and the colonels and the majors and—but we shall go no further. Already it is beginning.

Maybe it is just habit acquired by compliance with army paperwork rules, but there may be another reason for this signature appended to a recent communication from Ridgefield, N.J.:

D. V. LOWE,  
1st Lieut. U. S. A., Discharged.

THEY HELPED

It is but just and right that we, as custodians of the A.E.F.'s paper, say now and here that we could not have sold THE STARS AND STRIPES for many times the 50 centimes asked for it; that we could not have got it out to the Army at all; that we could not have incorporated in it the advertisements from back home which made it, in fact and appearance, a real newspaper, without the aid of certain civilians, ununiformed and unsworn, in the State, City and County of New York.

We refer to the Erickson Company, the director and employees of which not only secured the American advertising for us, but distributed THE STARS AND STRIPES to agents and advertisers in the States, attended to the billing, kept the books, sent out promotion matter, and, in short, ran the American end of this paper's business all along—and without a cent of financial reward. Their reward was that by so doing they were able to serve and make happy the A.E.F., and themselves happy in consequence.

It was all the reward they asked.

The Army's Poets

BON CAMARADE

We both were tramping the same way  
And both were glad of the golden weather.  
He spoke no English; I could say  
Ten words of French. We walked together.

We both were proud that we fought for France,  
And called each other "Camara-de."  
He left at length with a gay "Bon chance,"  
And all the cigarettes I had.

RALPH LINTON, Cpl., 149th F.A.

TO A DEPARTED BUDDIE

Remember, Jim, in the years gone by,  
When we were kids with hopes so high,  
We each loved Mollie, but never told,  
And I kissed her once—and it made you cry—  
Though you said you cried 'cause you had a cold!

Remember, kid, when we went to school,  
How we'd chuck our clothes by the swimmin' pool,  
And in we'd go for a splash and swim,  
And we called our teacher a "nutty old fool!"  
And we played around till the sun grew dim?

Jimmie boy, remember the years  
We danced our way on the Road of Fears  
And then one day when the world went mad  
We learned for the first the meaning of tears?  
But, Jimmie, old timer, you always seemed glad.

Jimmie, old pal, when the hour came,  
That took you away to a greater game,  
You went like a man! It was part of your fate,  
And now I am weary, and never the same,  
Since you left for the Officers' Training School.

How to A. HERRT,  
Reg't Sgt. Maj., Inf.

THE LIVING

I, laughing, try to sing my joy—  
For France, dear France, is free!  
(A widow clasps her trembling hands  
And smiles through tears at me.)

I gather close the tricolor  
(Oh, visioned, murdered child!),  
Embracing so the men of France  
Who, though the years have fled  
Across the fields and back again—  
It was not all "Advance!"

Retreating, one long agony  
While keeping faith with France.  
The ravaged girls and women  
Whose eyes were once so clear—  
I sing my song the louder,  
Their story not to hear.

If grief be ours, we may rejoice:  
Be mute, unless you know  
The happiness and anguish  
These people undergo.  
The fighting has been ended  
And fear of further loss:  
But France can see it hanging there—  
A figure on a Cross.

For France—France—knows what Mary felt  
And John (who loved her Son)  
When Jesus died, a Sacrifice  
Another victory won!

CAROLINE GILTYNAN,  
Chief Surgeon's Office.

A WASTE OF TIME

Will the ticker be missed from the sinister wrist  
When we're dressed in our slacks, as of yore?  
When preposterous vests ride the swells of our  
Chests,  
And a tie glows where none glowed before?

When the "chapeau-de-feu" with its bellicose air,  
Is as common as dust on the sea,  
Will the wrist-watch fade to the same dim shade  
As the circular, fuzzy puttee?

For there's many a man of the Boche-hunting  
clan  
Who went over the top with a smile,  
And a sort of air of the devil-may-care,  
And a mischievous grin,  
But you know very well that this dodger of shell  
Would turn pale and go into a fit.

If you asked him to dare—as a civvie—to wear  
A chronometer strapped to his mitt!  
So, it seems to appear, this is perfectly clear:  
There's a watch on the Rhine for a while—  
But the watch on the wrist will no longer exist  
When we do our belligerrant style.

Then, a watch on a string will be really the thing  
And the other will leave but a trace  
In the narrow, pale tint that the sun didn't  
burn.

Where the bracelet of time had its place.  
\*Or in the language of our ally, the Q.M.:  
"Ties, neck, brilliant, I."  
\*\*American movement.

ANTHONY S. CRANE, 2nd Lt., 168th Inf.

SHE'S MY GIRL

I got a letter  
Yesterday,  
An' it said  
That she (she's my girl)—  
An' it said  
That she just heard  
That I was in the hospital.

An' both  
My arms were shot off,  
An' she (she's my girl)—  
An' she said  
She was prostrated  
And that she'd  
Take care of me  
When I got back,  
Dearst.

An' it was signed  
Her  
An' she's my girl,  
An' I ain't  
In the hospital,  
An' both my arms  
Are on.

But she  
Can take care of me  
When I get back,  
An' I'll show her  
That my arms  
Ain't shot off.  
Get home.

O. A. C.

THE LOST PAYROLL

Each month the men are wont to sign  
Upon a certain given line  
The payroll, so at fusthincourt,  
While King was buying men for sport,  
A courier was needed bad.

So, lo! a youth with features glad,  
Easayed to step into the breach  
And forthwith try the men to reach,  
So mounting mule that balked and reared,  
With payroll spoilsably prepared.

He rode away upon his steed;  
The third day dawned and passed anon,  
Requests his animal to stand,  
Emitting long and earnest sighs,  
And many anxious hours spent.

For him who with the payroll went,  
The third day dawned and passed anon,  
And sank another Francis sun;  
And slowly came the dark around,  
And still the C.O. broadly frowned.

But, hark! a voice in du command,  
Requests his animal to stand,  
And then across the threshold he  
Who went away so gloriously  
Stood. And with a beated look,  
As though he'd been taken,  
Become a critic of his spur,  
And stuttered, "I am back now, sir."

Continuing his brainless stare,  
"—ma—!"—  
I had the men there names to sign,  
And think that I—that I signed mine.  
"Come in! Come in!" The Captain said,  
And to a seat the youth he led,  
"Give the roll and let me see."

If it is signed as it should be,  
The stripping quivered on his chair,  
And brushed away a mammoth tear,  
And forming words at dreadful cost,  
He whispered, "It is gone, it's lost!"

The skipper dropped his outstretched hand,  
And looking for a place to land,  
He looked once more upon the loon,  
And sank away into a swoon.

PLAZER MARVIN,  
Cpl., Co. M., 8th Pioneer Infantry.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

Red were her lips, as I pressed them to mine,  
Warm as her tender breast—sweeter than wine.  
White were the soft cheeks, wet with her tears,  
Tears born of sorrow and womanly fears.

Blue with the blueness of night-sky and sea,  
Were the eyes of the woman that God gave me.  
M. L.

FOR SOME OF US THE WAR WILL NEVER END



IN HIS SPARE TIME

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

It has come to my notice that members of our great organization—the A.E.F.—have had resort to the columns of your excellent paper in making known to the public some of the great and wonderful feats executed during the past war. Such being the situation, surely the following feat deserves mention:  
On a bright day of last September, as I was sitting beneath the carriage of my trusty cannon of the six-inch type, word was received that the infantry was going over the top without the aid of a barrage. I mentioned the fact to a sergeant who presided over a brother gun. He, being a big-hearted lad, thought it suicide for the boys to go to the attack without the soothing effect of a bell-ripping artillery to precede them. It did no good to try to calm Sergeant Speedum by telling him that the guns had not yet been brought up, save for three, besides the fact that the nearest ammunition was at a dump a hundred yards distant.

Nothing daunted, Sergeant Speedum's face took on a determined grin. Acting on the second, he threw his coat aside and sped to the dump, secured ammunition, and soon had the three guns splitting fire. I, thinking the man loco, sat down and watched proceedings. By this time the infantry had started from the trenches, but, to their surprise, the barrage was there. The amiable sergeant's speed was so great that in passing back and forth from the ammunition pile the friction of the air against the shell set off the percussion cap, but, meeting the predicament, he would unscrew the mechanism and extinguish the spark before the explosive ignited. In this manner he carried the ammunition the hundred yards (one shell per trip), loaded and fired the guns, besides thoroughly cleaning and oiling the guns after each dozen shots.

I wish to state that this story is entirely false and in justice to my brother I wish you would kindly so state in your next issue.  
This article stated that Sgt. Joseph Dillon was the adopted son of Wesley R. Childs, a Y.M.C.A. worker of Kansas, and that when Childs learned that his son had been killed in action, he at great personal risk searched the battlefield, while shells were still falling, finally finding the body, and with the aid of two men and a chaplain buried his son.

The facts in the case are these: My brother's father and mother died when he was quite young and for a while he boarded with Childs, but was never adopted by him. He was wounded in action on September 29, 1918, and died a few hours after being taken to the rear. He was buried by Father Tierman, chaplain of the 129th Field Artillery. Childs did not know he was killed until three days after he was buried, when Childs secured a chaplain and had service performed over his grave.

ROBERT J. DILLON,  
Finance Bureau, A.E.F.  
YOU TRY IT, WARREN  
To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
We have just received a consignment of caterpillar tractors, also several saddles and sets of spurs, and we are not just sure whether regulations say to sit in the saddle or post. Also which is the most sensitive part of tractor anatomy to use spurs on?  
WARREN N. EMRICK, Co. E, 4th Am. Tr.

BON VOYAGE

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
With no desire to start a divisional controversy, I beg of you not to mention the 82nd Division so often. It is quite embarrassing to the officers and men to receive such publicity. We want to be modest like some of the divisions that come from the large cities where large newspapers are published.

Next to the M.P.'s, I think we did the most to win the war. We arrived over here last and are going home first. We weren't in the lines long, only being in once for 26 days without relief, and our artillery stayed in for 37 days. We never had any truck batteries, because it isn't healthy to get lost at the front. Most of the casualties were caused from over-eating and consuming the large quantities of chocolate, etc., the various welfare organizations who were at "the front" fed us upon.

Some day in the dim, damn distant future somebody will be pawing through the archives at Washington and discover there was an 82nd Division in the war, for won't the proof be there in black and white on the many memorandums and orders issued from G.H.Q.? Then let the bands play and the press agents get busy, for the 82nd will come into its own.  
But perhaps, after all, there may be some truth in the old saying that silence is golden, for we are now at Bordeaux and on the way home. If we had had our press agent with us along in the Argonne and St. Mihiel we might now be in Germany.

PRIVATE-PETE

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of April 5, 1918.

A.E.F. PATROLS MAKE DAYLIGHT CALLS ON HUNS—First Bags Prisoners, Other Explores Enemy Lines in Vain—Thirty Flee Before Five—Guests Fail to Find Single German in 600-Yard Tour of Hostile Defenses.

SIXTEEN YANKS CITED BY FRENCH FOR GALLANTRY—Medaille Militaire to Be Awarded Hero of Shell-Wrecked Dugout.

GENERAL FOCH, NEW ALLIED CHIEF, LIVES, TEACHES AND THINKS WAR—Leader of Entente Forces in Giant Defensive Never Conceded Defeat.

WAR ORPHANS FIND FRIENDS IN A.E.F. UNITS—Five Mascots Sure of Year's Care as Result of First Week's Work.

NEW OVERSEAS CAP NOT A PIN-CUSHION—Even Insignia of Officer's Rank Can't Be Worn on A.E.F. Millinery.

A CORRECTION

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
In your issue of October 11, 1918, page 8, there appeared a story regarding the death of my brother, Sgt. Joseph Dillon, of the 35th Division, who was killed in action in the Argonne on September 29, 1918.

I wish to state that this story is entirely false and in justice to my brother I wish you would kindly so state in your next issue.  
This article stated that Sgt. Joseph Dillon was the adopted son of Wesley R. Childs, a Y.M.C.A. worker of Kansas, and that when Childs learned that his son had been killed in action, he at great personal risk searched the battlefield, while shells were still falling, finally finding the body, and with the aid of two men and a chaplain buried his son.

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WARREN N. EMRICK, Co. E, 4th Am. Tr.

NAMING NO NAMES

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
For the sake of variety let's give the gods a rest and give the silver stars a chance. The following incidents have actually occurred and any Artillery officer will appreciate them.  
Soon after the armistice, when the first series of inspection barrages were being put down in all combat divisions, a certain division commander, while viewing a regiment of Artillery on a special inspection, noticed the horse gas masks strapped upon the halters of the animals as they passed proudly by. He turned to the regimental commander and said, "I don't exactly see the reason for bringing out those nose bags for this inspection."

The same officer, on reviewing the same regiment upon its march toward Germany, noticed a few wooden boxes containing fuses for the high explosive shells fastened on the ladders of the caissons. He complimented the B.C. upon his forethought in bringing along boxes from which to feed grain to the animals en route.

Another officer of equally high rank, after watching a battery of light guns firing on a range during their training period, inquired of the executive officer if the next problem would be fired with shrapnel or quadrant.

JACK

LOST IS RIGHT

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Sometime ago we read in your wonderful paper of the famous Lost Battalion. We revelled in the account. Now we think we have reason to advance a claim to similar recognition and publicity. We want to be known as the Lost Machine Gun Battalion. Our reasons are as follows: In THE STARS AND STRIPES of March 21 under the heading, "Recent Departures," we have discovered that we sailed from France on the good ship Rijndam, ostensibly bound for the United States.

Now, if the Rijndam arrives in the States without the 144th Machine Gun Battalion, there is only one conclusion to be drawn, and that is that we were lost in transit. The States papers will copy your announcement of our sailing; our people will read that we have sailed for home, but we'll never arrive.

Perhaps we did sail and we are only dreaming that we are sitting in the rain on the beach at Paulliac watching the transports come and go. It would be awfully jolly to wake up some sunny morning, pop our heads over the rail and see Miss Liberty proudly watching us come home. But we fear that it is no dream.

In that case, what is going to be done? Will searching parties scour the seven seas for years to come for some trace of us? Will there be an investigation into the system that allows an entire battalion to evaporate without leaving a trace? Such questions as the above vex us as we sit in the rain on the beach at Paulliac watching the transports come and go.

But the chief question of all—will our paper see that we are duly recognized as the Lost Machine Gun Battalion? We would appreciate any help you can be to us in this matter. And now comes the San Francisco Examiner and says that the 144th Machine Gun Battalion has arrived in the United States and that California is very happy over the return of her troops.

ENLISTED MEN OF 144TH M.G. BN.,  
A.P.O. 705-B, A.E.F., France.

UP IN IT

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
I noticed in your paper of March 21 a letter signed by "A Mother of 'Em," claiming that he recently came back from the front and knows a few things about what went on up on the line. He wants to know of any one who has been there and seen a colonel lead a second lieutenant over the top.

I want to say that I have been there and saw a colonel go over the top in a raiding party on the morning of November 10; also saw a general on the front line at Chateau-Chery in the Argonne about October 8, when 77's, one-pounders and trench mortars were shelling the line, he being the only commissioned officer on the line at the time, picking out emplacements for machine guns.

We had this kind of colonels and generals in our division. I also want to state that I was a sergeant at the time, acting commander of my company. The first sergeant of my company was acting major of the battalion. I have seen the major in command of the regiment on the front line time and again, when liaison was poor, getting information and helping get the men straightened out, there being no commissioned officers in the companies, all being killed or wounded. The enlisted men of my regiment seeing these officers on the front lines regained their spirits and pushed ahead fighting.

About this raid on November 10, I want to state that I was one of the lieutenants second in command. The first lieutenant in command of the raid was recommended for a D.S.C., and personally I think that the colonel deserved a D.S.C. Furthermore, will say that I am not handshaking with generals, colonels or majors.

ANOTHER OF 'EM.

A REAL LINGUIST

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
Here's a puzzle I worked out while a prisoner in Germany. Make a sentence of four words using the same word each time and speak it in six different languages.

The answer:  
The sentence: Yes we see you.  
The four words: Yes out si yah.  
The six languages: English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German.

JOHN A. FRIEND,  
Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. A, 16th Inf.

COFFEE, BREAD, JAM IN DENTAL PARLORS

Daddy Ford, American, of Toulouse, Turns Shop Over to Yanks

FIVE GRAVES IN HIS CARE

O.D. Shirt and Overseas Cap Transforms Goateed Doctor Into Regular Doughboy

Down in the only part of France that is sunny, on the muddy, slow-flowing Garonne river, lies Toulouse, city of Romanesque architecture, dungeons, geese, violets and prosaic monuments. To Toulouse, just 47 years ago in 1872—came a young American, a dentist, just out of college in the States.

When the first home-sick, silent Americans wearing olive drab reached Toulouse, they discovered living there amid the crowded thousands of French people a broad who was as strange to them as if he had been discovered living on a Robinson Crusoe's isle. It was Daddy Ford, the American dentist of 1872—but now transfigured into a doughboy in English, but he wore a goatee and moustache. He was obviously old, but he was still vigorous.

He still spoke English, or more properly, mercantile English, but he did not talk it in bunches for nearly half a century. And he spoke, of course, French—spoke it like a charter member of the Franco-American Mutualities Association. He could fill, excavate and extract teeth without the slightest trace of an accent. But he had not forgotten that Washington, D. C. was the capital of the United States of America, and he knew that Ulysses S. Grant was no longer president.

And then there happened one of those strange transformations that often come to old men, when the recollections of youth blaze up again out of charming memories, and Daddy Ford stepped out into the daylight as an American. His French neighbors hardly recognized him the day he put on the overseas cap, the khaki shirt and red, white and blue ribbon and walked down the street with the swagger of a doughboy who happened to be passing through the road city of Toulouse.

Known to All Soldiers

That first manifestation was long ago, but today in Toulouse there is one whose fame among Americans is greater than that of Daddy Ford—Dr. George Ford, to be polite, as he has maintained his dental practice here in Toulouse ever since upon him. And through that section just above the Spanish border, the soldiers all know the old man who hangs around the arcade-like station, giving cigars and the shakes and talks about the days back in 1872, when France was just getting over another war under less happy circumstances.

In time the Americans in Toulouse came to number many thousands. There were hospitals and supply depots and labor companies, and Daddy Ford went on with his transfiguration, there was one day when one of the first boys to come to Toulouse died in the hospital.

That same day Daddy Ford arranged for a cemetery about five miles outside Toulouse. Today there are five little graves on the level plain, five white crosses upstanding in a row, above every cross an American flag. Daddy Ford has planted an almost always straggling in the winds that sweep the plain, but they never disappear. Every morning the old man goes to the graves, and he bows to the flowers that the little hillocks are kept in condition.

Buffalo Bill Posters on Walls

And today the three little rooms in which Dr. Ford started his dental practice in the summer of 1872 are now filled with American soldiers. In his clientless dental parlors they are served coffee and bread and jam. They marvel at the faded posters of Buffalo Bill's amazing exploits on the walls, but there is nothing of 1872 about the slang which the dentist of today uses. The Red Cross has been financing Daddy Ford's dental practice since he started. Daddy Ford is spending most of his spare time these days in trying to induce the United States State Department to grant him a pension for the services he rendered abroad technically having forfeited his claim by birth.

PICK AND SHOVEL LAY ARMISTICE BARRAGE AS YANKS FORGE GRIMLY AHEAD IN NEW BATTLE OF THE ARGONNE

Plump P.W.'s Help to Mend Roads Over Which Refugees Return

The armistice went into effect on the morning of November 11, 1918, but American troops are still fighting the battle of the Argonne.

From Ste. Menhoule to Sedan, from Grand-Pré to Dun-sur-Meuse, nearly every town and village that was captured and overrun in the greatest of all American battles now has its torn detachment of lingering American soldiers, quartered there amid the grimy, disconsolate, rain-soaked ruins which that battle left in its wake. Les Islettes, Exermont, Cheppy, Culsy, Romagne, Chemery, all have their American outfits today. They dwell amid the mud and rubbish and they wonder when they are going home.

The tumult, and the shooting died some months ago. All the kings and most of the captains departed long since. But there remain graves to be shifted, dead to be named, roads to be mended, refuse to be carried away, property to be watched, bridges to be built, prisoners to be guarded. American troops—hundreds upon thousands of them—are on the job.

Consider Grand-Pré. When members of the 77th and 78th Divisions encounter each other these days, it is to enter a contest to prevent disputes as to who took that much-battered town on the Aisne. But members of Troop G, 2nd Cavalry, can German soldiers, and the only question they consider important is who holds Grand-Pré now. And they know the answer. Now it is the 2nd Division, and they are perfectly willing to let go.

Thirteen members of Troop G are working on the Argonne. Heavy-packed and dressed in motley, they move from job to job in groups of hundreds, sometimes guarded by police and sometimes guarded by the American guards. They have a certain satisfaction from the fact that their prisoners are, all of them, plump and rosy, not to say natty in their American slickers and high, luxurious rubber shoes. "They do nothing but get a wiggle on you and give us a lift here," the guard sings out.

And Jerry's wiggle is a wonder. "Well," says the sergeant in charge, "it seems we won the war and they lost it, but here we are together, both working on French roads. I don't know but what they're doing it a little better. They don't have so far to go to get home. And say, the ones that are with the French are always sneaking over and trying to get mixed up with our prisoners. They know which Army's got all the luck when it comes to rations."

But if Grand-Pré is a depressing spot, it is the shells of buildings growing weaker and weaker. The April rains at Culsy and Septorges and Nantillois are inexorably dismal places, he would be an insensible person who could visit Varennes these days in the rain. The little hillside town where Les Islettes and Menhoule were captured in their flight from Paris, was a target for the shells all through the war. There was not a single house left standing when the fighting ended. The ruins of the town are in late September last. There were only a few remnants of houses and cellars to provide a headquarters for the 1st Division. Yet, Varennes now is alive with new activity—a little colony of road work and hope. There is a large camp of prisoners neatly billeted in barracks on the edge of the road that leads up Cheppy way. There is a negro battalion parked in the field alongside the forest road where the ammunition train of the 2nd Division was quartered for so many weeks.

Camp Amidst Wreckage

And in the heart of the town, in a space cleared amid the wreckage of old homes, there has risen a trim and comfortable camp as can be found anywhere in the A.E.F. It is the home of Truck 7, 23rd Engineers, and because it takes more than mud and uncertainty to shake their morale, it is a good home.

It invites the wayfarer at every point, from the smooth, well-rolled ground in front, the trim box hedges, the glistening flagpole (raised in time to fly a flag on the anniversary of the regiment's arrival in France), and the "Truck Seven" worked out in red and white brick on the sloping ground, for all the world like the name of a suburb at a railway station back home. Inside, things get better and better. It is true that the art collections, consisting as they do of paintings from roadside churches and covers cut out from "La Vie Parisienne," are catholic in a sense the church wouldn't understand. But there's nothing in the matter.

Above all, there's nothing the matter with the electric lights, thanks to an engine the Germans left behind them in their hasty retreat from Varennes. And there's nothing the matter with the hot and cold water showers nor with the lead porcelain bathtub found amid the ruins of a house, which was once believed to be the only one of its kind within a hundred miles.

Truck 7 has the greatest respect for their nearest neighbors, who live in the Puchel City near Varennes. Those little houses were built by Germans for their own comfort. They came, in the curious processes of time, to serve, for a while, as dressing stations for the wounded of the divisions that smashed their way along the eastern edge of the forest. Eventually, the Tank Brigade claimed them as headquarters. Now in the best of them, two Quaker women dwell.

Those two gray-clad hospitable women are members of the Friends War Victims' Relief Committee, which has organized an organization some 400 members, English and American, are toiling now in the waste land north and south of Varennes, holding out helping hands to the thousands of the region to venture back in the hope of starting life again after four years of exile.

Germans on the Job

For German soldiers are also fighting the battle of the Argonne. Heavy-packed and dressed in motley, they move from job to job in groups of hundreds, sometimes guarded by police and sometimes guarded by the American guards. They have a certain satisfaction from the fact that their prisoners are, all of them, plump and rosy, not to say natty in their American slickers and high, luxurious rubber shoes. "They do nothing but get a wiggle on you and give us a lift here," the guard sings out.

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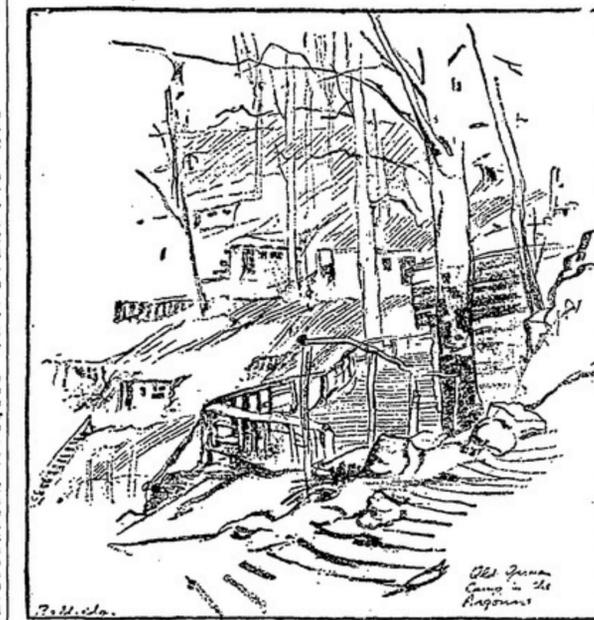
Changed Codes at Instant's Notice

As a contrast, and as a curious commentary on the much talked of German efficiency and American unpreparedness, when a code book was stolen from us by the Germans, not only was another code ready, but our translators were actually prepared to use it when the order went out to put it in immediate effect.

There is no more thrilling page in the romance of the war than the little history of the American listening stations of the Signal Corps. They were always to the front and sometimes in No Man's Land itself, but they were never close to being located, they were, as one of the men described them, "very near Heaven." Their business was eavesdropping, and if they were discovered they were to be shot. They managed to do the doughboy lots of good. Loops of wire were constructed out in No Man's Land parallel to the enemy's lines, and the tiny electric currents induced in them were magnified by means of an amplifier. Copper mesh mats or metallic rods were buried as near the enemy wires as possible, and the tiny electric currents induced in them were magnified by means of an amplifier. The planting of these "ground" near the enemy lines called out some of the most heroic instances of personal bravery and resourcefulness at the front. Time after time these men were caught by the spotlights of their own searchlights, they were caught between a double barrage probably started by their own searchlights, but they were caught by their way through barbed wire and shell holes, planted their wires, and returned to reap the benefit of their daring.

Photographic Service's Work

There were many special services of the Signal Corps charged with important and interesting work. For many years to come thousands of pictures of battle scenes and A.E.F. projects will never be looked at without a little reminder at the foot of them that they were the work of the Signal Corps. The Photographic Service in 11 months expended in the field and developed 388,149 feet of actual war moving



Old German Camp in the Argonne

For every village, no matter how battered, has some of its folk back, strolling like ghosts amid the ruins. There are fewer back than in the area between the Marne and the Vesle, for the devastation in the Argonne was more complete and the imprisonment of that countryside of so much longer duration that more of its people have taken root elsewhere.

Old People Back First

It is the old people who come back first, partly because they found it hardest to

start life again in alien villages, partly because, all through the war, it had been their prayer to get back home before death overtook them.

The size of the colony in any village is not determined by the extent of the destruction. No town could be much more obliterated than Varennes, yet new life is astir there, and even Montfaucon, where St. Juvin and Marcy and Landres-et-St. Georges, though far less completely destroyed, would be almost deserted villages were it not for the German prisoners and their guards. But these places are further from the railroad. It is that which makes the difference.

That is the reason, too, why there has been less change in the look of the countryside along the hill crests of the once formidable Kriemhilde Stellung. Though the salvage squads have worked

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ARE YOU WEALTHY? THEN TAKE WARNING

But Income Tax Bill Provides Fair-Sized Exemption for Militaires

As a great many people have suspected, we are all going to have a fair chance to help pay for the new law. Company mathematicians and platoon debating societies may easily make the winter seem too short by trying to figure out where everybody stands, momentarily speaking, under the Income Tax Bill, approved February 21, 1919, whose provisions have just been cabled to the A.E.F. by the War Department.

Stripped of all wherefore and thereof and other legal verbiage, the new act seems to say plainly that the tax will be 6 per cent on the first \$1,000 net income and 12 per cent upon excess of that amount. The civil exemption is \$1,000 for single persons and \$2,000 for married persons.

A military exemption of \$3,500 is allowed, enough, as commonly supposed, to just let out Master Signal Engineers and Q.M. serjeants, senior grade, but this exemption will only apply to income actually received as salary or compensation for services in the Army or Navy and will not cover incomes from private sources.

Company clerks need not have any great fear of the new law. Company most buck private work, qualify in the solemnly sworn to paper work entries. The law will not require statements from those soldiers who receive less than \$3,500 as pay and who do not have civilian incomes of more than \$1,000. If single, and \$2,000, if married. If either Army or civil income exceeds the amounts stated, however, the income tax return must be filed. It has been provided that members of the military and naval forces abroad need not file the return until 30 days after the president has proclaimed the legal ending of the war.

The little German band that used to play on the corner, as commonly supposed, is another name, but it will never put on the same airs.

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

Advertisement for Arrow Collars and Shirts, featuring a portrait of a man and the text 'ARROW COLLARS and SHIRTS'.

Advertisement for Tiffany & Co., 25 Rue de la Paix and Place de l'Opera, PARIS, LONDON, 221 Reg. Street, W. NEW YORK, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.

Advertisement for 'How Germany Must Pay' by The Literary Digest, discussing submarine outrages and the need for restitution.

Advertisement for 'The Literary Digest' by Funk & Wagnall Company, featuring the text 'The Literary Digest'.

Advertisement for Hart Schaffner & Marx, featuring a portrait of a man in a suit and the text 'The double-breasted waist-seam suits'.

Advertisement for 'To "Wear-Ever" Men!' by The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., featuring a portrait of a man and the text 'To "Wear-Ever" Men!'.

TO PROVIDE NERVE SYSTEM FOR A.E.F., TASK OF SIGNAL CORPS

Continued from Page 1

phones, switchboards, telegraph instruments, radio equipment, and quantities of special and technical supplies, in addition to the regular reserve to be carried.

In trench warfare, also, telephone and telegraph lines were primary necessities, though laid underground for the most part. What was known as the "buzzphone" permitted the extensive use of the telephone lines by our combat forces, so extensive in fact that all other means of communication might be classed as auxiliary and emergency. Between company headquarters in the trench and battalion headquarters, underground telegraph or T.P.S., as the French called it, was used to supplement telephone communication.

Then for the same purpose between battalion and regimental headquarters, trench radii was employed.

Sometimes Ahead of Infantry

The most interesting and spectacular modes of signaling in combat were employed only in emergencies. Generally, if the lines were cut, the Very pistol with its star shell cartridges or the 15-centimeter French projector could be used. Many times pigeons served as the only means of communication as in the case of the Lost Battalion in the Argonne. Runners, of course, played a large part in the relaying of messages after the fighting became continuously open last summer.

The Signal Corps men at the front, both in stationary trench warfare and in the open advances, did their work in the face of the same dangers and hardships that befell the doughboy, suffered heavily in losses, and gained richly in thrilling experiences worth remembering. They went over the top with their code books and oftentimes had to go ahead of the infantry.

When the town of Vaux was captured, June 30, 1918, because of a turning movement, a Signal Corps detachment reached the objective before the infantry. A man was sent out to install a telephone. He found a likely looking dugout and went in, telephone in hand. He found nine Germans hurriedly packing up to move. He told them he wanted to put in a telephone. They objected and insisted.

A fight ensued, and an American was decidedly underneath, when one of the German soldiers spoke in Polish. Once again the cosmopolitan character of the American Army saved the day. The telephone man was a native-born Pole himself, and in a few minutes he had reinforcements, with the result that shortly after he emerged from the dugout with a broken telephone and nine prisoners, five of whom were Poles.

Copying German Messages

There was one kind of work done by the Signal Corps at the front which for interest and daring vies with anything the records of the war hold. This was the task performed by 12 officers and 402 men of the Radio Section who maintained six different kinds of stations for keeping tabs on the enemy and policing our own lines to see that the enemy did not keep any tabs on us.

They had intelligence intercept stations which copied messages in code from German ground-radio stations; airplane intercept stations which intercepted messages between enemy planes and ground stations; airplane geomagnetic stations which

located enemy observation planes; control stations which supervised and policed the work of the American radio stations; geomagnetic stations which got bearings on enemy radio stations; and last but not least, the listening stations which copied telephone and T.P.S. messages of the enemy.

The story of how the Germans devised a new code for use at the front and of how the Allies got on to it before the Germans themselves, illustrates the fitness of our Signal Corps in this kind of work. The new code was supposed to have gone into effect March 11, 1918. On March 13 an American Intelligence intercept station caught a message from a German station which had just received a message in the new code, a message that the message be repeated in the old.

From the call letters given in the message it was possible to find both the original message in the new code and the repetition in the old. This assured the solution of the new code before the Germans themselves were familiar with it.

Changing Codes at Instant's Notice

As a contrast, and as a curious commentary on the much talked of German efficiency and American unpreparedness, when a code book was stolen from us by the Germans, not only was another code ready, but our translators were actually prepared to use it when the order went out to put it in immediate effect.

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More than 100,000 tons of supplies were handled, 62,000 coming from the States, 37,000 from France and 1,000 from Great Britain.

The Meteorological Section furnished data to the Artillery, Air Service, Chemical Warfare Service and Sound Ranging units as to the direction and speed of the winds and probabilities regarding rain, fog, clouds, etc.

The Army Pigeon Company rendered valuable aid in providing communication, especially with tanks and isolated units, when all other means had failed.

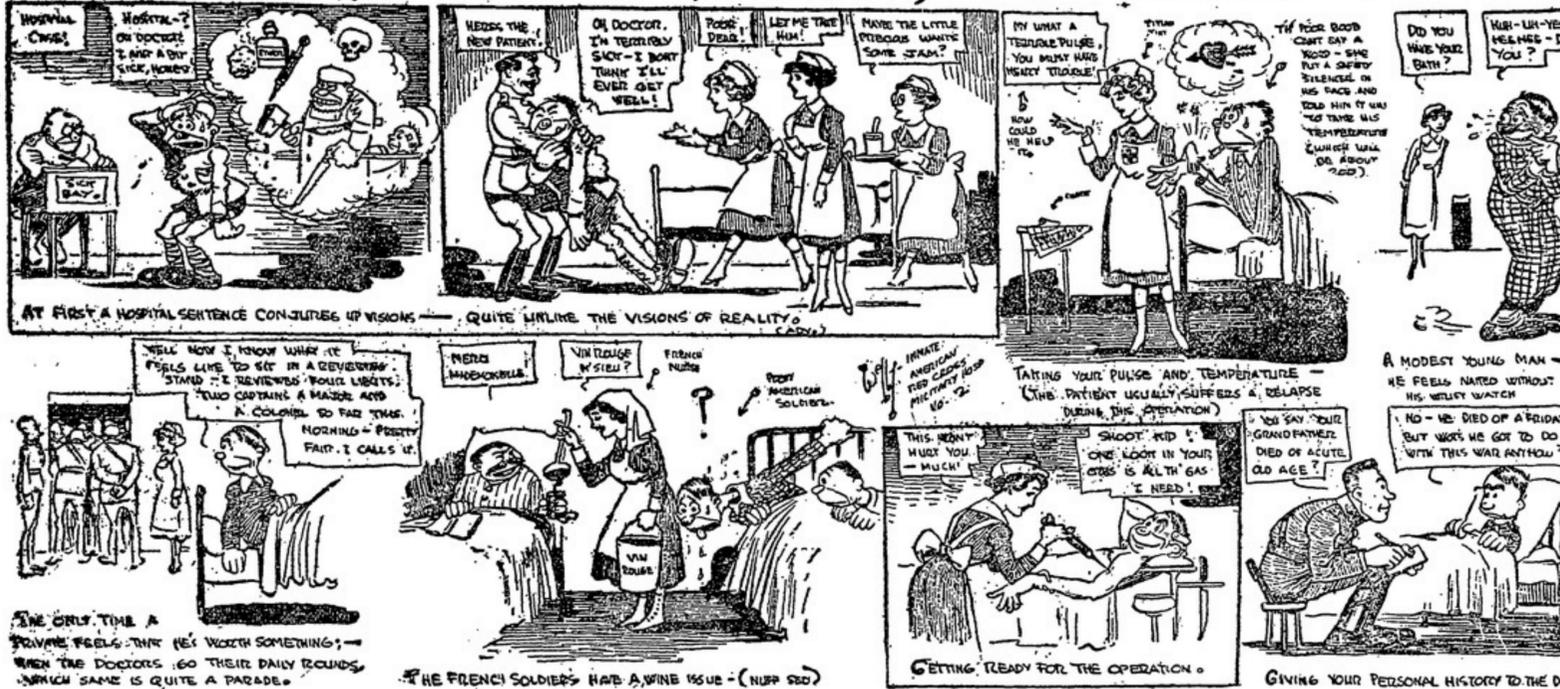
The Research and Inspection Division maintained at Paris a laboratory for the development of apparatus to meet signaling requirements, tested out all new apparatus and inspected all signal supplies. Among the new devices credited to this division might be named a tank radio set, the two-way radio loop set for communication between advanced units, the American listening station equipment, the two-way T.P.S. set, mobile telephone and telegraph offices, a gun-sight sound device, the Ch



# SK IN HOSP (IN LINE OF BEAUTY)

[Reprinted from THE STARS AND STRIPES of April 19, 1918, and included in "Wally" His Cartoons of the A.E.F.]

-By WALLGREN



## LEVIATHAN TAKES 12,000 SOLDIERS HOME EVERY TRIP

One Hour and 50 Minutes to Feed Everybody at Stand-Up Mess

### ORDERLIES FOR WOUNDED

#### Sam Brownes, Spurs and Dice Among Articles Banned on Big Transport

The War Department has ruled that officers must cast aside their Sam Brownes belts when they arrive in the States. The executive naval officer aboard the giant transport Leviathan has bettered that decision and has ordered that officers but be stripped not only of their belts but also of their spurs on coming aboard ship, "on account of damage they have observed to do to furniture and furnishings."

Soldiers are admonished not to permit their seasickness to be visible while on deck and if they do, they must be provided with a spit kit, into which will go the unwanted lunch. If by any chance the lunch goes on the deck then the dispensing soldier in S.O.L. He must clean it up.

Admission to the grand lounge on the top deck is barred to all officers by a regulation which is never relaxed, for that deck is reserved for field officers and female first class passengers.

A colonel, a major, three captains, seven first lieutenants, the necessary adjutants, sergeants, 24 corporals and 300 privates are required to perform the necessary guard duties, which range from keeping tabs on belts and spurs to directing lost soldiers to their proper quarters. Sentries are permitted to read on post, provided they read the General Orders, Water Tight Door Orders and Special Orders.

### Then What Becomes of It?

If a crumpled piece is discovered by an officer the cash is confiscated and immediately turned in at Army Headquarters.

These are only a few of the rules and regulations governing the conduct of the German liner which now carries some 12,000 troops back to the States every trip.

All the soldiers aboard the Leviathan are fed and the mess hounds shown the way to some good food just one hour and 50 minutes. If the troops are tardy or have a tendency to linger in or around that best liked spot in the ship—the former Post Hall, now the mess hall for enlisted men—a torrent of salty slang pours forth from the navy cooks. The mess formation is informal, and like that in the Army, mess tables are set up in the main saloon at tables and eat. It is better, however, has proven, both for uniforms and mess hall for the soldiers to stand. For at times the Leviathan rocks a bit, and when she rocks there is no doubt about the rocking. Few meals are missed, however.

If a soldier feels indisposed, he doesn't bother with the ship's mess. He moves instead to the general mess of the ship's canteen, which is attractive and a variety of eatables rivals many candy and cake shops in the States.

When in New York on her last trip the Leviathan was reported to have carried so that the total carrying capacity has been increased to over 12,000 officers and soldiers. Added to this is a crew of 1,600 men and 100 naval officers. The troops are quartered on four decks in separate troop compartments, holding from 50 to 1,543 men.

### Liquid Salt Soap for Washing

Compartments are numbered consecutively for each deck from bow to stern. Bunks in compartments are numbered consecutively. Salt water is available for washing and bathing purposes, and liquid soap is supplied in dispensers. At the end of each section of bunks there is a rack for rifles and belts. All ammunition, together with matches and lighters, must be turned in to the naval officers when organizations arrive on board.

A major is designated as chief compartment officer, two majors or captains are assigned as assistant chief compartment officers and 25 orderlies, company commanders, as senior troop compartment officers. Added to this number there are 50 first lieutenants who are junior troop compartment officers, 75 sergeants as their assistants and 75 orderlies. According to the ship rules, at least one of the three officers assigned to each compartment must be always on duty. The sergeants relieve the compartment officers between reveille and taps.

These officers are responsible for policing the compartments, which includes the cleaning of latrines, urinals, washrooms or wash basins, showers and drinking fountains. Daily inspections are conducted by the ship's medical officers and designated officers among the troops aboard.

Of all the troops aboard, the wounded live better even than the officers. Over the cot of every wounded man is a push button, and if a match or a cigarette or a magazine is wanted, there is an orderly who responds to the push.

One of the most attractive features of the Leviathan to members of the A.E.F. who aren't slated for immediate transfer to the States is that on every return trip she brings back an average of 17,000 sacks of first class mail.

## SOME OF THEM ARE GETTING AWAY WITH A PRETTY SLICK LINE OF STUFF

When P. T. Barnum, or whoever said it, remarked that each man's wrist watch is pregnant with birth dates of suckers, his epigram covered aptly and fully that great body of American Journalists who for the past few months have been filling otherwise quite readable newspapers with pictures and interviews which have caused in the A.E.F. a riot of humorous disgust.

Witness, for example, the Chicago Tribune including the following in a story written by Julius at New York on February 9, when the old Eighth Illinois landed:

"Captain Patton disliked trenches because it took time to traverse them. So he got a bicycle and used to ride up and down on Man's Land giving his orders from the bike. German machine gunners tried unsuccessfully to knock him off. Finally a German shot the spokes out of the wheel and ruined the bicycle."

Comes then the New York Herald with a picture in its rotogravure section of February 2, showing:

"Bob Slay of New York City. Has the distinction of being one of the most decorated and wounded men of the 77th Division. He has the U.S. Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre and has been complimented personally by the King of England."

Among other of Bob's decorations as shown in the picture were a star above his two service chevrons, sergeant's chevrons on his left arm, and a fourragere on his right shoulder. Bob must not have noticed, nor the Herald, that the French word for decoration on the left shoulder and it must not have been noted that the only American officer authorized to wear it at all are members of S.S.U. 646 and the 103rd Aero Squadron.

### Another Smokeless Battle

Not to be outdone by its New York edition, the Paris New York Herald of March 18, 1918, prints the following under a Columbus, Ohio, date line:

"Lieutenant Draney of Crooksville, former Ohio State University student, has been designated by the War Department to write a book on the Chantillon-sur-Seine battle, in which he participated as an aerial observer."

Chantillon-sur-Seine is approximately 100 kilometers from any front, past or present. But it is only fair to the Herald to point out that the item in question was conveyed to them from the States by the American Radio News Service, which is cable matter given out in France by the Cable Radio Division Committee on Public Information.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press broke into the sucker game on February 16 with a picture of a soldier in uniform, 45th Company, Fifth Regiment, U.S. Marines. Above the picture is the caption:

"This Hero Has All the Decorations There Are."

To a mere A.E.F. observer Robert had also a few decorations there are not, among which his photograph shows a fourragere of the Legion of Honor, which the Press says is "worn by all members of his brigade, a star above his third service chevron and three ribbons which are called 'additional decorations of the French government.'"

War Department Circular 85, February 3, 1918, covers the above in paragraph 3. To quote:

"Such decorations as gold and silver stars on the sleeves, unauthorized campaign ribbons, gold chevrons presumed to denote that the wearer has been a prisoner of war, and other decorations not authorized and will not be permitted."

### Making Time Fly

When Ptes. Louis Bostic, 3743 Broadway Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., and Gilbert Davis, of Topeka, Kas., reached Kansas City, the Post received them and allowed their wanderings two columns of illustrated space.

"... and went over with the Fighting Fifth. They wear the Croix de Guerre with palm, French Legion of Honor citation cord, two wound stripes, two service bars and two gold chevrons, denoting one year of foreign service."

"After a brief training period at Paris Island, S.C., his (Private Davis') parents went abroad and landed in France in April."

Note that these heroes wear two service chevrons. Their company landed in France in April, 1918, and they were back in Kansas City on January 19 last.

But here's the prize bit from Private Davis' story:

"Shortly after our battalion was relieved I was called to headquarters. It was there I received the French Legion of Honor citation cord. They said it was a little reward for remaining by my gun in the face of a counter attack."

The greatest thrill came on September 14, when I was called to great headquarters at Brest, France. They had learned that while we were occupying a captured village I had discovered a machine gun nest and after killing one of the snipers, captured the other two. After much ceremony the Croix de Guerre was pinned on my breast. I can't commence to express my feelings, but the military chiefs present shook my hand and praised me."

### The Battle of Tours

In a story from its staff correspondent in New York, the Washington Star of February 22, 1919, tells of the adventures of Sgt. L. N. Dixon and Cpl. George Harris brings back an average of 17,000 sacks of first class mail.

"For the greater part of the time they spent at the front they were on the Lorraine sector and experienced terrific fighting at Tours, where they were the first ones to enter the building, cable laying and barbed wire stretching."

"They served much of the time at St. Alignan, the great replacement camp in France."

As a letter writer, Cpl. Carl Dillon, of Coffeyville, Kan., R.F.D. Route 5 and a member of the 12th Engineers (Rv.), gets the hand-crocheted gas mask. Hark to some portions of a letter he sent home to his father and mother and which was printed in the old home town paper:

"Notwithstanding the joy and comfort of the hope that in the near future we will return home to civil life and an occupation, I am greatly worried, worried almost to the limit of human endurance, and frequently spend sleepless nights reflecting on an extremely unpleasant experience I underwent a while back."

"It occurred on the 16th inst., the day before the signing of the armistice peace. We were in the front line trenches and had orders to take a small portion of the enemy's lines. It was a clear morning and just daylight when we had orders to go forward, and we went forward in the face of the enemy's machine guns opened fire on us, and I had rather a high place on the Boche front line selected as my goal and was determined on taking my objective. On reaching about the halfway point I discovered it was a machine gun I was facing, and could not go far to the right nor to the left, and I would not go back."

But They Missed a Finer

"I decided to go forward as best I could, so I crawled and shot while lying down, and many a fine fellow was moved down around me by the murderous fire of the machine gun. After I had crawled to within 25 yards of the enemy lines I gave them five quick shots, and believe me, they were the best I had in the collected repertoire at that time. I had killed one of the enemy men and I had killed myself. I WAS GREATLY DISAPPOINTED, FOR INSTEAD THERE LAY THE FORMER RATHER NICE-LOOKING FRENCH GIRL, AND I THOUGHT PERHAPS SHE WAS DEAD. FEELING HER PULSE TO SEE IF SHE WAS DEAD, SHE OPENED HER LARGE, LANK EYES AND STARED STRAIGHT AT ME FOR A NUMBER OF SECONDS. AND I THOUGHT she was going to scare me. But quiet she said, 'Oh, American,' which somehow made me feel proud, and answered her, 'Yes, I had a large bunch of questions to flash at her, and then she said, 'Oh, mother! Oh, mother!' and the spirit left her body and took its flight to another world."

When P. T. Barnum, or whoever said it, made that famous remark, he uttered the opinion of the A.E.F. as to periodicals which print such stories as those quoted above.

## FOULS, SAFE HITS, ALL ONE TO DUTCH

### Neutrals Show Keen Interest in Doughboy—Gob Game

Add another aspirant for the world's baseball championship. Holland has seen the game and likes it.

Having been a neutral and therefore until recently not blessed with the presence of Americans within her borders, it has taken the Netherlands some time to become initiated into the mysteries of such famous Yankee institutions as chewing gum, fox trots, regular cigarettes and baseball. But now they know all about the game, or at least they think they do, and that helps.

At Rotterdam they turned out in large numbers for a game between the doughboys and the gobbs, which was finally scientifically won by the former by the neat little score of 19 to 17. The Yank spectators worked harder than did the players, for the Hollanders had to know all the fine points, and explaining baseball's fine points in a foreign language isn't the easiest job on earth. Prior to the explanation three baggers and fouls were received with equal enthusiasm.

Either the Dutch had wrong ideas about the hardness of a baseball or they had implicit faith in the ability of the players, for they showed a fondness for standing just in back of third base or in the rear of the catcher. A couple of foul tips and a line drive or two caused them to get bravely over their trouble, however.

### A WEAK FORMATION

The corporal who had just put his last franc into the pot to exhibit the confidence he felt in his ability to fill a nine spot into the cavity of a seven-eight-ten-jack combination razzled the cards, squinted at their corners, and sighed regretfully at the five of diamonds he had drawn.

"I never could do anything with these skeleton sounds," he observed, as he started to unravel his spirals.

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## FACTS ABOUT AMERICA

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

In America, even a buck private M.P. is called "officer." If you go AWOL for a week or so back there, it makes the duration of your job shorter in terms of longevity.

In France, a tank is something that can cover much ground. In America it is something that can't.

If you long for the beauties of a French winter, try walking around on the bottom of the Mississippi river for a while.

Being a careless nat in many respects, America has so far made no law providing immunity for murderers of so-called safety first requires that, if you take your sleep, you apply a muzzle before turning in.

A Dutch hat is the same thing as a trench helmet, except that it is a trifle less hard bolted and a trifle more uncomfortable.

Remember that the human equivalent of the cooke is the man who, without invitation, takes up the whole evening telling his war experiences.

In America all are free and equal. Everybody has a chance to become President except top sergeants.

Verbal instead of written travel orders are in vogue in the United States. The proper form begins, "You can go straight to," etc.

If you check in with your wife about 3 a.m., the butlines on the skipper used to give you will sound like recommendations for promotion in comparison.

It is well to note that in America railroad trains run to and fro, instead of fro and to, as in France. This is especially valuable for those who wish to take a train from Chicago to either San Francisco or New York. They also run from right to left, not from left to right.

While in America it is customary to salute a girl by touching the hat, morality is such that it is permissible to keep a cigarette in the hand while doing so.

Tires blow out with some frequency in the United States. Unless you feel like it, you need not duck into a manhole when you hear the explosion.

Don't wait for a bugle call before you draw your pay on Saturdays. America is an immediate payment country.

### ARMY GRUB SELLS FAST

The Sales Department of the A.E.F. is doing a big business these days. With boatloads of troops returning to America the Quartermaster Corps found itself in possession of great quantities of food and clothing which could not be used or consumed. The Sales Department is disposing of this food and clothing as fast as it can be sold.

So far the sales have been made to the Allied Governments and relief societies only. Recent typical sales include 500,000 suits of underwear, 175,000 pairs of gloves, 1,000,000 pairs of shoes, 3,500,000 pounds of coffee, 6,000,000 pounds of flour, 1,000,000 pounds of rice and 7,000,000 pounds of beans. Beans and bread have been the most in demand, while coffee comes third. Belgium and France are the chief purchasers.

Sales are increasing daily. What quantities of subsistence articles are sold during the following months depends entirely on how fast troops are sent home.

There is one article, however, which is not going so fast. That is hardtack.

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# NEW AND VETERAN A.E.F. DIVISIONS SHARED IN ARGONNE FURY

Continued from Page 1

morning of October 7, crossing the river on foot bridges built during the previous night by a platoon of Company E, of the 103rd Engineers.

The village of Châtel-Chéhery lies along the slope of the hills with one long street traversing it at a level of about 30 meters above the river and 60 meters below the crest of the plateau, while several very short east-and-west streets branch sharply down the slope toward the river. The nature of the terrain to be traversed by the attack resembled that of Missionary Ridge, or of Mary's Heights at Fredericksburg, in the American Civil War.

The advance against it was made by the troops of the 28th Division with extraordinary dash and gallantry. At 5:45 the village had been entered and at 7:10 the 2nd Battalion of the 112th Infantry had gained possession of all the short east-and-west streets.

Parties of snipers were also working up the cliff-like slopes of Hill 244, rising immediately above the southwestern edge of the village, and the 3rd Battalion of the same regiment was already in possession of the crest of this hill, but was in an awkward position because it was being fired upon from all four sides.

**Heavy Fire Sweeps Village**

In the meanwhile, heavy fire was sweeping the length of the village from the crest of Hill 223, which dominated it from the north and northwest. Hill 223 dominated it from the southwest. Although Hill 223 was in the sector given over during the previous night to the 2nd Division, the troops of the latter were not permitted to reach it in their frontal attack, so one company of infantry and one of machine gunners of the 25th Division assaulted from the north end of the village and took it.

With the commanding heights at both ends in possession, the situation in the center was relieved and the troops there were able completely to mop up the village and then, during the night, to carry their advance westward up the remainder of the hillside to the crest of the plateau.

On the extreme left, in the vicinity of Le Chêne Tendu, the company of the 111th Infantry during the morning had forced their way, in liaison with the right of the 77th Division, through the forest west of La Chêne Tendu toward the portion of the woods called the Bois de Tallie l'Abbe, there came close to the patrols from the other flank which were working their way up the plateau through the ravine between Châtel-Chéhery and the Bois de Tallie l'Abbe. The front that night was on the plateau about a kilometer west of Châtel-Chéhery.

Next day the Bois de Tallie l'Abbe and the reverse slopes of Le Chêne Tendu were mopped up, the net accomplishment being complete liaison on front line between the various separated elements of the division as well as junction with the 77th Division.

**Strangled Out of Lower Forest**

In consequence of the capture of the heights on his flank and rear, the enemy was strangled out of all the lower part of the Argonne forest, this vitally important result being achieved by the combined gallant efforts of the 25th, 77th and the 82nd Divisions. The 25th Division was relieved on front line by the 82nd Division during the night of October 3-9.

The troops had been therefore only in so-called "stabilized sectors," there may have been some question as to how well the 82nd Division might carry out its mission when it came into the extreme right sector east of the Aire between Pleville and a point just north of La Forge on the night of October 6-7. But, if there was any such question, it was worthily answered in a very short time by the division's actual achievements.

The attacking troops went into position with the 327th Infantry on the right and the 328th on the left, the former crossing the Aire at Pleville, the latter at Cornay, and assaulting the detached Hill 180 at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th. The position was speedily taken, with 41 prisoners, and the advance continued north-west across the small intervening valley against Cornay, on the slope of the main plateau.

But on their attempting to ascend the hillside along the road between Cornay and Châtel-Chéhery, the opposing fire produced such losses that the troops were checked and held to their positions during the rest of the day.

**Hill 223 Reached**

The 328th Infantry, on the left, became lost in the darkness while coming up to the jumping-off line and did not attack until 10 a.m. It had troops on Hill 223 by 7 o'clock, however, who were close to the flank of the 25th Division, and later in the afternoon they repulsed a powerful counter attack against the hill.

Parties of the enemy which during the night infiltrated into the valley between Hills 180 and 223 were captured on the morning of the 8th when the Second Battalion of the 328th Infantry moved forward in the center. The detachments which had been held in support during the previous day crossed the river in the night and, thus reinforced, the left advanced westward across the valley from Hill 223 and at 9 a.m. had covered nearly a kilometer and was well up the slope of the main plateau.

Later in the afternoon, forward elements reached the enemy's light railroad in the woods along the top of the plateau, but were forced by the enemy's machine gun fire to relinquish it.

On the right, the First and Second Battalions of the 327th Infantry, reinforced by the Third Battalion of the 328th, had repulsed the attack on Cornay. After an all-out hold it, though they retained possession of the heights in its immediate vicinity. A force of two companies of the 327th Infantry under Captain Davis, which undertook to fill the gap in the line between the two flanks by attacking the hill west of Cornay, reached their objective across the open valley from Hill 223 but suffered such losses in crossing the valley that they arrived with only 40 men, and Captain Davis was obliged to withdraw them.

**Americans Are Isolated**

The troops on the flanks failing to advance, during the night the enemy filtered in along the ridge which Major Whittlesey's men had crossed, established machine guns and wired up the underbrush, thus connecting their own line between the Bois de Naz and the Bagatelle trench and completely isolating the small body of Americans behind it.

In this extremely exposed position, at the bottom of the ravine about 500 meters east of the old mill at Charlevaux, with the enemy firing upon them from all sides, the Americans heroically stood off their assailants for five days, during which period the men subsisted on the two days' reserve ration which they had with them, and the supplies of food brought over and dropped by American airplanes all fell within the enemy's lines.

Fortunately, some carrier pigeons had been taken along in the advance, and by these Major Whittlesey was able to send an occasional message out to the divisional command. As soon as the latter learned of his situation, every possible effort was made to break through the enemy's front and rescue him and his men.

Already on the night of the 2nd, a reserve battalion of the 154th Infantry Brigade attempted to get forward and connect with his left flank, but failed. Next day, five attacks on the part of the 154th Brigade were repulsed, chiefly because of the severity of artillery and the impossibility of silencing the fire effect of even of such it was in position. The continued efforts made on the 4th, 5th and 6th met with no better success.

**On Upper Rim of Plateau**

Despite the fact that the forward elements of the 82nd Division had been unable to hold the most advanced points, which they had attained, they were now, nevertheless, along with the 25th Division, established on the upper rim of the plateau. The light railway by which the enemy had been supplying his positions, recognizing the impossibility of remaining there with their left flank and rear uncovered, the Germans began withdrawing, but methodically and in order.

Having relieved the 28th Division during the night of the 8th-9th, on the following day the whole front of the 82nd Division pivoting on the position held on the hills near Cornay, executed a right turn against comparatively slight resistance which by nightfall had brought it up facing north on a line about half a mile to several kilometers from the position held on the night of the 7th. The right of this line had contact with the 1st Division, near Pleville; its left was in liaison in the Bois de Cornay, a part of the Argonne forest which similarly right of the 77th Division, which similarly had forced its way northward, and was holding the west part of the forest over to the flank of the Fourth French Army, in the valley of the Aire.

The 27th and 328th Infantry were now holding the front line. On the morning of the 10th, the First and Second Battalions of the 327th Infantry, advancing through the forest west of the Aire, assaulted Cornay and the hills west of it. This time the attacking troops not only took but held their objectives, and the whole line was pushed northward from one to several kilometers, with patrols clear through the forest, at Marcy and Martincourt, near the bend of the Aire by which it turns westward through the gap of Grand-Pré to join the Aire.

**Liaison Finally Established**

At length, on October 7, a point was found near a junction of two ravines just west of the Bois de Naz, through which men from the left of the 154th were able, by taking advantage of the irregularities of the ground, to infiltrate through the enemy's front to points in his rear from which they could direct reverse fire on his defensive positions.

Thus attacked, the Germans were gradually driven out, and at about 3 o'clock that night liaison was finally established with Major Whittlesey's troops. It was done none too soon, for they had suffered 50 per cent casualties but in spite of this fact and their state of exhaustion their spirits were still unbroken, as was evidenced by the fact that on that morning a summons to surrender sent in by the Germans had been treated with contempt and the defense continued with increased vigor.

The operations which had resulted in rescue of "the lost battalion" had, at the same time, broken the enemy's line of defense effectively and prepared for the advance along the whole division front of the 77th. This result, taken in conjunction with the success of the 25th and 82nd Divisions in reaching the plateau in the region of Châtel-Chéhery on the 7th, the 77th and rear, enabled the 77th Division during the following three days to push northward without encountering further abnormal resistance until it had led into the wooded ridge south of the Bois de Naz and Grand-Pré, having completed the clearing of the Argonne forest in a series of operations unique in the annals of the American Expeditionary Forces.

**Attack on Grand-Pré**

The artillery finally got up on October 11, and, with adequate preparation, the 153rd Brigade next day brilliantly attacked and carried St. Juvin and part of Hill 152, north of it, against desperate resistance, capturing about 500 prisoners, including two majors, and this, in spite of the physical condition of the men who for 16 days had been continuously wet and cold in the rain-soaked underbrush of the great forest.

At 7:30 on the morning of the 15th, ordered by the fire of two machine gun companies from the wooded ridge south of the river, the 1st Battalion of the 307th Infantry attacked Grand-Pré from the south, where existed the only crossing of the Aire in that vicinity, while the 308th Infantry,

protected along the river bank by the 2nd Battalion of the 307th, demonstrated against the flank of Grand-Pré by advancing on the north side of the river from the vicinity of St. Juvin.

The enemy resisted violently and the advance was slow, but patrols of the 307th finally got across by 5:30 by infiltration, reached the town by 8:50 in the evening, and had it in possession an hour later. Foot bridges across the river were built after the patrols got over, the whole battalion crossed, and next day the town proper was organized for defense along its west and north edges, exclusive of the steep hill at the north end on which stand a chateau and park.

Under these conditions, with the extreme left in not very complete contact with the

vanced, the 307th moving against the Bois des Loges, just west of Champignolleux, and the 311th undertaking to complete the capture of Grand-Pré.

**To St. Juvin-Grand-Pré Road**

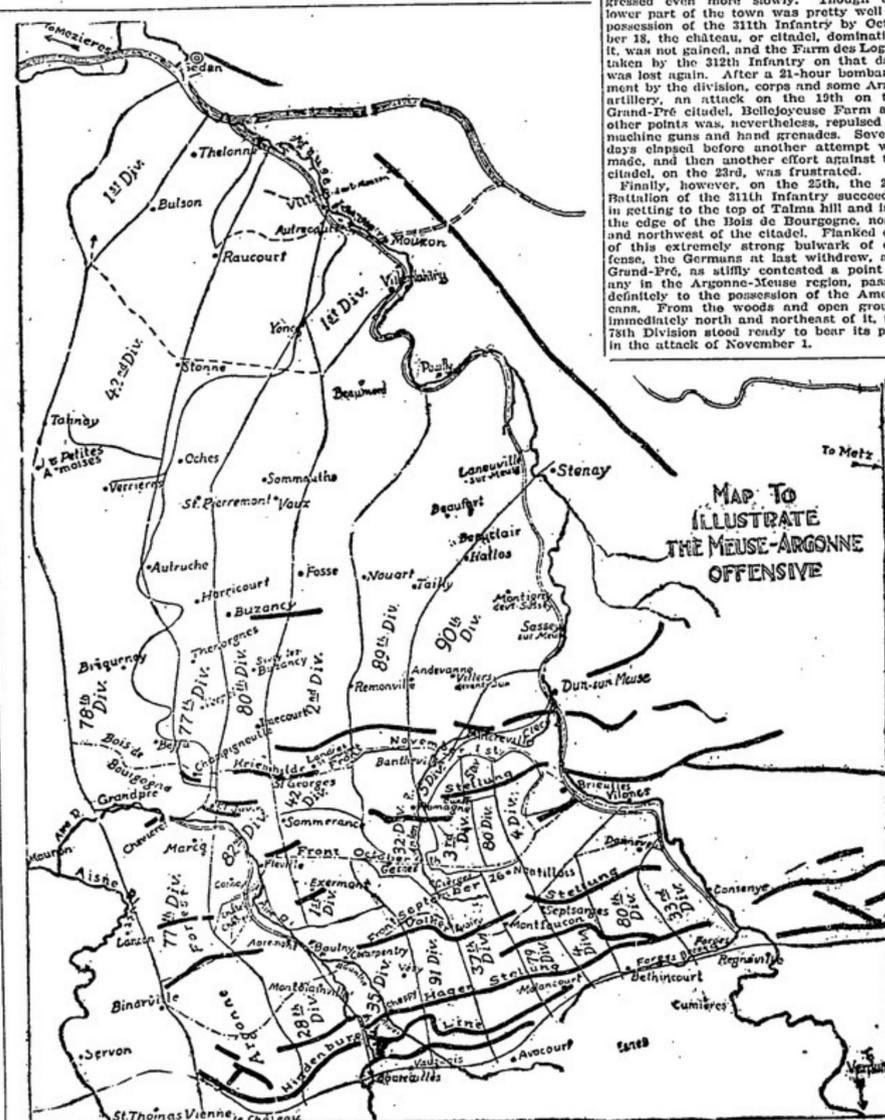
The Bois des Loges was virtually a part of the Kriemhilde Stellung, being thoroughly entailed by cross fire from Bellejoieuse and Des Loges Farms, on the west, and Champignolleux, on the east, and after four days of stubborn fighting, though well supported by the 310th Infantry on its left, the 307th had not been able to get further than the south edge of the woods, and eventually, on October 23, by order of the 1st Corps, withdrew to the St. Juvin-Grand-Pré road.

The operations around Grand-Pré progressed even more slowly. Though the lower part of the town was pretty well in possession of the 311th Infantry by October 18, the chateau, or citadel, dominating it, was not gained, and the Farm des Loges, taken by the 312th Infantry on that day, was lost again. After a 21-hour bombardment by the division, corps and some Army artillery, an attack on the 19th on the Grand-Pré citadel, Bellejoieuse Farm and other points was, nevertheless, repulsed by machine guns and hand grenades. Several days elapsed before another attempt was made, and then another effort against the citadel, on the 23rd, was frustrated.

Finally, however, on the 25th, the 2nd Battalion of the 311th Infantry succeeded in getting to the top of Talma hill and into the edge of the Bois de Bourgoigne, north and northwest of the citadel. Flanked out of this extremely strong bulwark of defense, the Germans at last withdrew, and Grand-Pré, so stiffly contested a point as any in the Argonne-Meuse region, passed definitely to the possession of the American forces as their workshop. It is a trade that pays extremely well back in the States.

**Studying Live Stock**

Men of the 89th and 90th Divisions, whose homes had been in the grazing States from Texas to Colorado, are studying the live stock end of the agricultural course, and among them are many men whose practical experience qualifies them as experts.



# TENTH OF THIRD ARMY IS GOING TO SCHOOL

**Figures Show 22,006 Soldier Students Listed in Full-Time Classes**

Ten per cent of the men in the Third Army are going to school, according to enrollment figures given out last week. These figures showed that 22,006 men were listed on the rolls of the full-time academic schools and the evening schools.

The departure of the Rainbow Division for the United States is expected to decrease the number of students, although there may be little change in the figures if another division moves in. Classes in the 42nd Division stopped April 1.

The vocational courses have made good emphatically in the eyes of the Third Army, and in the divisional centers every day groups of soldiers may be seen studying the practical principles of many trades and callings. A score of men with farming experience go out to an orchard to learn all about fruit trees under the direction of a lieutenant who is a graduate of the University of Maine Agricultural College.

Two hundred and fifty men are learning how to repair automobiles with the big repair and overhaul shops of the Army in Coblenz, near their workshops. It is a trade that pays extremely well back in the States.

At the bridgehead where the 1st, 2nd and 32nd Divisions are, forestry is making the biggest appeal to the men, because the magnificent forest of the Princes of Wied, encircling the town of Nouvion, seems to have a spell of romance heightened by its history and the dozens of legends that the people of the neighborhood tell of it. A German forester accompanies the men into the woods and explains the system by which the growth of the forest was maintained through the centuries, while at the same time the forest furnished thousands of the heavy timbers needed for building German towns.

Another unusual training ground is the great reach of vineyards along the Moselle, the white wine center of Germany, and, rivaling it, the district of the Rhine and the Ahr, which produces the best red wine in Germany.

Soldier students in cobbling do work on real shoes in the American salvage plant at Coblenz-Lützel, where German cobblers also are employed. Students in mechanical drawing work in the chief engineer's office at Third Army headquarters. Telephone men study their trade at the telegraph barracks, and bakers go to the Third Army bakery. The school for barbers is to be established in Coblenz. There is also to be an Army conservatory of music in Coblenz.

**A.F. & A.M.**

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