

DEFENSE BROKEN IN FINAL LUNGES AT LINE OF MEUSE

Terrible Price Exactied in 27 Days of Fighting Up to November 1

GREAT PROGRESS AT FINISH

Pre-Armistice Attack Saw American Armies Push Through Last Obstacles to Complete Victory

The results of the bitter and uninterupted fighting of the 27 days between October 4 and November 1 on the American front were of the highest value, as the sequel showed, but they had also been terribly costly. To an army depleted in reserves of men or material the cost, indeed, might well have proved so great that the offensive would have had to come to a halt short of complete and final success.

In fact, by exacting the utmost effort from their adversaries for every meter of ground gained, the Germans were undoubtedly striving to bring about this result in their undeniably magnificent defense during the period mentioned, for, with greatly inferior numbers, their hope was to exhaust the forces of the Allies.

During the whole period, however, and in every theater of war, events had been going against them with disastrous rapidity. Continuing his superb maneuvering of masses in a ceaseless succession of blows, Marshal Foch on October 8 directed a freshly co-ordinated effort on the part of the British armies between Cambrai and St. Quentin and the French armies south of them, and these forces pushed eastward through the enemy's defensive lines with a rapidity which was accelerated on October 14, when the Army Group of the King of the Belgians took up the offensive in Flanders.

Turkey and Austria Out

In more distant fields, Turkey surrendered on October 31, and at the same time the mighty Austrian armies, attacked on the Piave and the Trentino on the 24th and broken on the 29th by inferior numbers of Italians, were melting down in the snow and most overwhelming collapse which has ever befallen the military power of a nation.

On the important section of the front between Metz and the Argonne, the American and the Fourth French Armies were operating, the situation on November 1, in relation to the enemy's defensive lines, was about as it was further west and north, except that, lying across the line in front of the Kriemhild Stellung, which was still unbroken in many places, the Allied armies there were much closer than elsewhere to the German lines, which were broken through at Metz, Mézières and Valenciennes.

The constantly increasing American forces had been divided on October 10 into two armies—the First, which retained the front between the Meuse and the Argonne, and the Second Army, which was placed under the direct command of Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, while the newly-created Second Army, lying from about Les Eparges along the front of the Meuse to Lieut. Gen. Robert Le Beau.

On Toward the Meuse

The French, already holding the line of the Meuse, and front of several divisions east of that river on the edge of the Bourgoigne massif, were to push eastward into the forest and northward toward Le Chesnoy, Chemery and the Meuse at Sedan and Mézières.

The Americans, making a special effort to break through the remaining portion of the Kriemhild Stellung between Landres-et-St. Georges and the Bois de Bourgoigne, were to exploit such a break-through eastward and beyond the Meuse at Dun and Stenay, and westward to the edge of the Bois de Bourgoigne at Briquigny and the fillon-sur-Bar, coming into liaison with the French on the latter flank and enveloping the Bourgoigne massif on the north.

Orders from the 2nd Division, which had received a brief rest after fighting at Blanc Mont under the command of the Fourth French Army, in the place of the 42nd Division in front of Landres-et-St. Georges, and the 5th Division in place of the 2nd Division northeast of St. Juvin, while the 77th Division went in for the second time between the 80th and the 78th by taking over the portion of the sector of the latter division facing Champignoulles and the valley of the Argon river.

The Germans on October 30 had ten divisions in line between the Meuse and the west edge of the Argonne sector, the five east of Landres-et-St. Georges belonging to Generals von Marwitz's 4th Army, the Army Group in front of Gailwitz, and the five west of that point belonging to General von Einem's 11th Army, of the Army Group of the German Crown Prince.

Artillery Beats Own Record

WALLY: HIS CARTOONS OF THE A.E.F.

No mail orders for the book, "Wally: His Cartoons of the A.E.F.," can be filled by THE STARS AND STRIPES, as there are no more of these books on hand at the Paris office.

NEIN; P. W.'S DIDN'T GET LEAVES TO U.S. BEFORE CAPTORS

Heinies Who Claimed to Have Done So Hereby Shown Up

The poor P.W.'s. They came so near having a whole of a good time. They almost got leaves to the United States, in preference to the A.E.F., which, of course, having already seen the country, would be gentlemanly enough to stand aside and give somebody else the advantages of a liberal education. They almost got to Milwaukee, a fact which makes us shudder to think of the vast amount of beer they almost consumed. Oh, the pay life they almost led!

The only trouble was that they didn't. Nobody knew anything about this burst of generosity on the part of embarkment port officials or transport crews until the American Red Cross at Berne, Switzerland, received a letter from the Verein Vom Roten Kreuz in Frankfurt-am-Main. The V.V.R.K.L.F.A.M. was decidedly worried. It appeared that they had been receiving letters of inquiry from the German public asking whether German prisoners of war in New York for a trip at the end of November. . . . It is also rumored that a great number of German prisoners in American hands have been taken over to Chicago.

WOUNDED? WHY-ER ONLY IN PRIDE, SIR

But What C-in-C. Said is Not Recorded in History

Living up to the record of your uniform is some job sometimes, as one buck private learned during a conversation with the Commander-in-Chief when the latter reviewed the 4th Division recently.

DEMOBILIZATION RUSHED IN STATES

48 Hours from Full Pack to Cits Is Aim for Returned Yanks

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, April 10.—A.E.F. outfits back home more in God's country are now being demobilized and started on their way home in groups, frequently within 48 hours after reaching the demobilization camp. That is, provided the outfit is not consumed with a passion to march down Main street in a nervous home-coming vain parade. In that case, getting back to mother's cooking is delayed a matter of two or three weeks, or so, according to the time of the arrival of the last elements of the outfit at some handy seaport on this side of the Atlantic.

JAZZ STUFF COMING OVER

The A.E.F. is going to be up to the last minute on Broadway ragtime when it reaches Hoboken, for troops in France are to hear the same new music that is being played throughout the United States.

TANKS, MESS KITS, GUNS, ALL FIGURED IN ORDNANCE TASK

Distributed and Repaired 32,000 Different Kinds of Articles

7,000,000 SHELLS AT ENEMY

Four and a Half Million Rounds More Waiting in Dumps When Boche Quit

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

Out of the babel of tongues heard on the battlefields of the late war there was a language known and respected of all men, a language that needed no interpreter, a language in which friend and enemy alike held parley day and night across No Man's Land—the language of the guns.

Fireworks Theirs Also

It called for not only machine guns, automatic rifles and small arms, but tanks, tractors, trailers and mobile repair shops. New conditions of warfare added a considerable list of unfamiliar ordnance devices, such as drop bombs, incendiary darts, grenades and pyrotechnics.

GIN HITS PROW, AND BARGE HITS WAVES

First of Rotterdam Laden Chow-Scows Off to Coblenz Amid Much Din

Never was the launching of an ocean liner or a battleship accompanied with more ceremony and noise than attended the send-off given to the first barge to leave Rotterdam, Holland, laden with food-stuff and supplies for the American soldiers in Coblenz, and at the same time, marking the successful materialization of the project to use Holland as a supply depot for the Third Army. Lack of champagne did not interfere with the bottle breaking ceremony without which a launching would never be complete, for, in the absence of a time and place for the first national convention of the American Legion, President Foreman will cable the president of the executive committee in the United States, notifying him of the appointment and duties of this committee.

Messages Painted on Boxes

Painted on the boxes that made up this first cargo were all sorts of messages from the Rotterdam Yanks to their buddies up the Rhine. One of the boxes contained an inscription, written by an ingenious amateur sign painter: "Rotterdam will feed you as long as Uncle Sam needs you!" Another sign read: "We're in Dutch!" Without us, the whole Third Army would be in Dutch.

Demobilization

The occasion was distinguished by an informal speech delivered by Col. Charles C. Weybrecht, in command of the Rotterdam detachment.



President Wilson's Own Games Trophy

AMERICAN LEGION VOLUNTEERS, SENT EFFECTS LIAISON FROM STATES, WILL WITH HOME TROOPS SUB FOR REGULARS

Committees to Co-Operate in "Emergency" Enlisters to Be Laying Plans for First Convention

Liaison is rapidly being established between the American Legion in France and the similar association of veterans of the war now being formed in the United States.

How Choices Will Be Made

1. Soldiers having evidence of sickness or other distress in their immediate families.

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HANDSOME STATUE IS WILSON TROPHY FOR ALLIED GAMES

"Jason and the Golden Fleece" to Be Prize of Winning Country

RULES OF MEET OUTLINED

24 Events Listed for Great International Athletic Carnival at Joinville-le-Pont in June

Now that the A.E.F. sport program is moving swiftly toward the finals, increasing interest is being manifested in the great Inter-Allied games to be held at Joinville-le-Pont, near Paris, in June.

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HALF A.E.F. MAY BE HOME WITHIN NEXT SIX WEEKS

12 Converted Cargo Ships Should Add 35,000 to Carrying Capacity

ONE, THE TROY, A BIG BOAT

Round-Trip Period Is Cut Down by Five Days, and German Liners Are Getting Into Play

With the prospect that in five or six weeks the A.E.F. will be one-half as large as it was on the day the armistice was signed, there will be put into operation in the first half of this month a fleet of 12 converted cargo vessels which should add from 35,000 to 40,000 troops a month to the carrying capacity of transports now in service.

What "Converts" Have Already Done

In February the converted cargo boats carried home 10,773 troops. In March these vessels carried 23,251 troops. The estimate for April for cargo boats is 75,000.

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BLUE DENIM SUITS FOR ALL HOMEGOERS

Idea Is to Keep O.D. Unsullied Till Her Facepowder Hits Its Shoulder

In a suit of denim blue till come sailing back to you.

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Good News for S.O.S.

Tentative plans have been submitted for the abandonment of all Service of Supply stations in the area east of Giverny, together with a general reduction of all S.O.S. activities.

Rainbow on the Move

This week saw the beginning of the long-distance movement of the 42nd Division toward the ocean. The train left toward the Rainbow men left the occupied territory in Germany last Saturday and arrived in Brest Tuesday and Wednesday.

C-IN-C. VISITS A.E.F. SCHOOL

General Pershing paid his first visit to the A.E.F. University at Beaune last week. After inspecting the 10,000 soldier-students there, he addressed them from the rostrum on Irah Field.

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FRANC BUYS MOST AMID SNOWY PEAKS ON EDGE OF SPAIN Pyrenees Leave Areas Now Greeting 7,000 Yanks at a Time WARM SEA BATHING SOON

American Permissionnaires' Chance to Visit Lourdes Grotto and Marshal Foch's Birthplace

For the particular use of the men in the embarkation centers, whether about Le Mans or Bordeaux, the duty status (class A) leaves areas of the Pyrenees mountains, accommodating between 6,000 and 7,000 men at a time, and now running full blast.

Between the four leave areas—Blarritz, Eaux-Bonnes, Cauterets and Luchon—there is really very little difference, save that Blarritz is right on the sea and that the others are purely mountain resorts, and that of the four Eaux-Bonnes is the smallest.

With the possible exception of Blarritz, which is more or less favored by officers on leave, a man's saluting arm never grows weary during his seven days' respite.

Where Francs Go Furthest

That means, literally, that rank cuts no ice at all, at least on the trip. The permissionnaire O.D. is member of all the surveys, and the simple and genuine people of the region, having even hardly any Americans before, treat him as a monarch.

With the possible exception of one or two rapacious café proprietors, notably in Cauterets, they do not, however, charge him monarch's prices, used as Pyrenees innkeepers and storekeepers are to entertaining royalty.

For solid creature comfort—excepting, of course, the unrivaled scenery of the snow-capped mountains and the quiet charm of the sheep dotted lowlands—is the one thing which the Pyrenees region is uncommonly long. There never were such euchs before on land or sea or in the sky, and plenty of them.

For breakfast, for example, are required at all hotels housing men on leave under Government contract. But the rich soups—the daintily, may, reverently prepared meats and vegetables, and those animal and vegetable products—do not exceed the stipulation of any contract, Governmental or otherwise.

Perhaps they are so delicious for the simple reason that the Pyreneans do not know how to cook any other way; which is reason enough, and no questions asked. Perhaps the biting salt air of Blarritz and the clear, invigorating breeze from the other three resorts has something to do with it.

In Un-Americanized France

Yet the country bounded on the north by the railroad between Bordeaux and Toulouse and on the south by the Spanish frontier does not rely solely on its scenery and cuisine for its attraction to the American tourist. Its great charm is that it and its inhabitants are so new, so quaint, so strange to the Americans who know only France of its own time and place.

It is French, to be sure, but not wholly so everywhere there are visible traces of the Spanish influence, relics of the days when the frontier towns changed hands again and again. Going farther back, the visitor finds the underlying, both the French and Spanish layers, there is the original Basque, and the Basques are no more strictly French than are the inhabitants of Brittany or of Alsace. They are a race unto themselves.

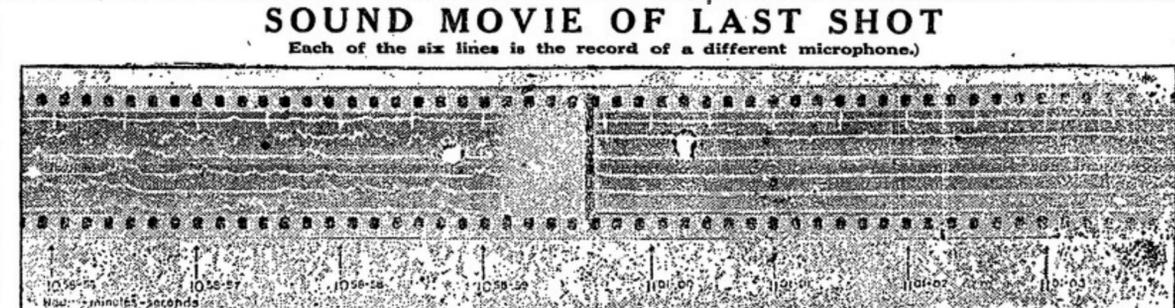
There could be no more restful, no more un-Frenchlike corner of France for the two-or-three-striper, fed up on the American ration of the company and with a week or a month or two months to spare before his final ticketing and bathing before sailing. Since trips to other countries than France are in special cases and under special conditions, are not easy to come by for the majority, the Pyrenees trip is undoubtedly the next best thing.

In effect, it really is a trip to another country, whether or not the permissionnaire does succeed in eluding the guards and actually setting foot in Spain. Just to say that he's been there is a feat, and the way, is officially discouraged, but it is violating no secret to say that many a man has "got lost in the mountains" and stayed there a week or more, retaining enough sense of general direction to get back to his hotel in time for his inevitable dinner.

Free View of Spain

To the man who keeps within the letter of the law, the sight of Spain is perfectly possible, whether from the French end of the international bridge at Hendaye, from Blarritz, or from the mountains in the vicinity of Cauterets and Luchon. In many of the border towns, such as St. Jean-Pied-de-Port and in the "Spanish town" of Luchon, he might, in fact, as well be in Spain as on the French side of the boundary.

Beside the innate "differentness" of the region, there is plenty of variety of view for the O.D. visitor. No matter what area he goes to, he is by no means tied town to its immediate surroundings. He can hike to the tops of snow-capped peaks, "over" coats will be worn at the very heart of the Basque country. And for those hardened souls for whom travel on wartime French branch railroad lines holds no terrors, there are a multiplicity of excursions. Easily accessible to all of the leave areas



The small notches seen on the "silent" side of the film were not made by artillery fire, but by some mischievous doughboy who fired his rifle near one of the microphones, which recorded faintly the pressure caused by the report.

HOW BOCHE GUNS WERE SPOTTED BY RANGE FINDERS

Sound Movies Taken by 74th Engineers Got Drop on Huns

FLASH DETECTING AN ART Tell-Tale Smoke Puffs Also Enabled Our Observers to Show Batteries Where to Put 'Em

Now that the secrecy of the fighting days has been lifted, there may be told how the mechanical eyes and ears of the A.E.F.'s Artillery learned by night or day the location of the enemy's guns—how flashes of flame in the darkness or puffs of smoke at midday betrayed to soldier specialists the camouflaged hiding places of German cannons, revealing those hiding places with an accuracy that was a matter of yards. Range finding was developed by the A.E.F. in this war to the accuracy of the physicist working in his laboratory.

Five-gallon gasoline cans, hyperbolae, microphones, electric apparatus and synchronized instruments of various types played an active part in the efforts of the sound and flash ranging sections of the A.E.F. The story of this method of locating enemy batteries in action is a maze of technical and intricate terms which taxes the brains of highly trained specialists, to say nothing of the layman's. However, many incidents of the work of the 74th Engineers, originally the 2nd Battalion of the 29th Engineers, throw a new light on the methods used to give our Artillery the location of hostile batteries.

1,100 MEN OF 82ND OFF TO VISIT ITALY

Twenty-two carloads of Americanized Latin Legionnaires rolled across the border of France into Italy on the coast of the Mediterranean one day last week—22 coaches filled to the doors and windows with 1,100 American soldiers of Italian vintage and descent, all their war wounds consolidated and plotted, and by this means it was possible to determine the location of the hostile battery. This method of recording, however, proved to be a costly one, many respects, and it became necessary to supplement these observers with sensitive machines which would automatically pick up the sound and record it at once in the central station.

The British and French manufactured such apparatus of various kinds, and the American Engineers took from their allies the best type and with a few changes, supplied the first needs of the American Army. Manufacture was also started in America, and an ample supply was arriving in France before the armistice.

Gasoline Cans as Microphones

In the case of the American Army, five-gallon gasoline cans, fitted up as microphones were used to supplement the observers. These reports were consolidated and plotted, and by this means it was possible to determine the location of the hostile battery. This method of recording, however, proved to be a costly one, many respects, and it became necessary to supplement these observers with sensitive machines which would automatically pick up the sound and record it at once in the central station.

Sound travels 1,100 feet per second, and by the time the sound waves reach the microphones registered the sound first and taking into consideration the time and location of other microphones it was possible to plot accurately on the map the location of the guns firing.

It appears easy to have gasoline cans detecting enemy positions, but the work of the microphones connected with the central station during active shelling was dangerous work. Officers and men alike were constantly exposed to enemy shell fire in keeping the wires clear, mending breaks, and otherwise seeing to it that the system worked, for at any time, day or night, the word might come from the Infantry or Artillery that they were being shot at, requesting location of the battery doing the firing in order that certain of our batteries might be ordered to silence the offending hostile battery.

Obviously, under certain weather conditions sound ranging could not be used; for instance, when a strong wind was blowing toward the enemy positions, the wind would retard and disperse the sound so the detectors could not pick it up. Under these conditions the flash ranging stations were relied on to do the work.

CELEBRATION OF PASSOVER

Extensive preparations for the celebration of the Passover, which begins April 14, are being made by the Jewish Welfare Board for men of the Jewish faith throughout the A.E.F., and it is estimated that at least 70,000 will participate in this religious festival.

All soldiers of Jewish faith will be given three-day leaves to allow them to observe the holidays and arrangements have been made to provide men in the Jewish Welfare Board for men of the Jewish faith throughout the A.E.F., and it is estimated that at least 70,000 will participate in this religious festival.

LIBRARY BRANCHES OPEN

Soldiers stationed in the areas of St. Aignan, Givères, Le Mans, Brest, Bortchaux, Gondrecourt, Neufchâteau, Chaumont, Dijon, Névry, Châtillon-sur-Seine, Tours and Sourennes, who want books from the American Library Association hereafter, should not send their requests to Paris, but should apply directly to the libraries of the American Library Association in the centers mentioned, where branches have been recently opened. Men in the Third Army should send their requests for books to the A.L.A. library at Coblenz. The American Library Association found so many men of the A.E.F. at Le Mans, Brest, St. Aignan and Givères who liked to put in their spare hours reading that it appealed to the Engineers to help build branch libraries. The Engineers turned to aid the job.

ADVANCE SECTION, S.O.S., FATHERS 123 WAR WAIFS

Frs. 105,041.20 Garnered for Orphans by Forward Zone Toilers

HOMEGOERS BOOST FUND Total Now on Hand for Youngsters' Upbringing Is Close Onto \$50,000

While the Advance Section of the S.O.S. in the midst of its busiest period last November rushing supplies to the troops participating in the Argonne-Meuse drive, and later to the Army of Occupation, it learned of The Stars and Stripes' fund for the benefit of the way orphans of France. Although the campaign for adoptions closed at Christmas, the Advance Section carried through its program in behalf of the orphans.

Under the direction of Col. William E. Horton, Q.M.C., an organized campaign was carried out in the Advance Section. While subscriptions were collected, advertisements were inserted in the press in the several departments included in the Advance Section's zone requesting the names of children eligible for adoption. Names of 2,000 children were received at headquarters. Here they were placed on file, indexed and cross-indexed. The aid of French welfare workers was enlisted, and finally 131 cases standing out as the most needy were chosen from the 2,000.

This week THE STARS AND STRIPES' section of the American Red Cross received the list of children, together with the Advance Section's financial statement. A check for \$1,651.50 francs has been forwarded to Headquarters, S.O.S., at Tours by the commanding officer of the Advance Section, S.O.S. This sum provides for the adoption of 123 children who will be selected by THE STARS AND STRIPES' section of the Red Cross from the 131 names submitted.

In addition to the \$1,651.50 francs just remitted, various units in the Advance Section have forwarded direct to THE STARS AND STRIPES the sum of \$3,329.70 francs.

FOUNDED DEMOLITION FIRE

In checking up enemy positions after our troops had driven the Germans out, it was found that the location given by the sound and flash ranging after several observations was in many instances within ten yards of the enemy batteries. This accuracy enabled the American artillerymen to bring demolition fire on the enemy in record time. In many cases the work of the ranging was unnecessary, locating on the map almost the exact position of the enemy gun firing.

The 74th Engineers, who did all the sound and flash ranging for the American army, was composed of highly trained men. With their skill and knowledge of the sensitive instruments with which they worked, they could locate enemy positions and fortitude, enabling them to give information under the most trying circumstances.

Much of the work in organizing and training the sound and flash ranging sections was done by Lieut. Col. Augustus Trowbridge, formerly professor of physics at Princeton University; Maj. Theodore Lyman, former professor of physics at Harvard University; and Capt. Charles E. Boynton, a prominent American physicist. The control and administration of the ranging personnel was under the direction of Col. Charles E. Boynton, geographical section of the General Staff.

WRITERS IN O.D. TO TOUR ALL A.E.F.

Militarized Newspapermen to Visit S.O.S., Old Fronts and Rhine

So that nobody will place the storming of Stenay in the midst of the Châteauneuf battery, the history of the battle will be in danger of referring to the central salvage depot at Châteauneuf; in short, so that the history of coming days may be written in the most accurate manner possible, the call for writers was issued several weeks ago in THE STARS AND STRIPES, though at that time its purpose was not made public. Six hundred answered it, enough to insure three trainloads, the first of which, numbering nearly 200, left Paris Monday. The second will start on Tuesday, the first has completed its journey, and the third will follow, approximately two weeks later. A special hospital train of 15 cars is being used.

Plans for the trips had to be made some time in advance, which accounts for the period between the call for names in THE STARS AND STRIPES and the start of the first train. It is possible, but by no means certain, that other professional newspaper writers of the A.E.F., including auxiliary writers, in addition to the 600 already listed, who did not forward their names in answer to the first call, can still be accommodated. In view of this possibility, any one not already registered should send his name and address to this newspaper.

THE STARS AND STRIPES' purpose in making the proposal which G.H.Q. approved and has helped to carry into effect was to give an opportunity for all writers in the A.E.F. to become acquainted with all the fields of operations of the American troops — the S.O.S., G.H.Q., the front that was, and the present ground of the Army of Occupation.

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In addition to the \$1,651.50 francs just remitted, various units in the Advance Section have forwarded direct to THE STARS AND STRIPES the sum of \$3,329.70 francs.

FOUNDED DEMOLITION FIRE

In checking up enemy positions after our troops had driven the Germans out, it was found that the location given by the sound and flash ranging after several observations was in many instances within ten yards of the enemy batteries. This accuracy enabled the American artillerymen to bring demolition fire on the enemy in record time. In many cases the work of the ranging was unnecessary, locating on the map almost the exact position of the enemy gun firing.

The 74th Engineers, who did all the sound and flash ranging for the American army, was composed of highly trained men. With their skill and knowledge of the sensitive instruments with which they worked, they could locate enemy positions and fortitude, enabling them to give information under the most trying circumstances.

Much of the work in organizing and training the sound and flash ranging sections was done by Lieut. Col. Augustus Trowbridge, formerly professor of physics at Princeton University; Maj. Theodore Lyman, former professor of physics at Harvard University; and Capt. Charles E. Boynton, a prominent American physicist. The control and administration of the ranging personnel was under the direction of Col. Charles E. Boynton, geographical section of the General Staff.

WRITERS IN O.D. TO TOUR ALL A.E.F.

Militarized Newspapermen to Visit S.O.S., Old Fronts and Rhine

So that nobody will place the storming of Stenay in the midst of the Châteauneuf battery, the history of the battle will be in danger of referring to the central salvage depot at Châteauneuf; in short, so that the history of coming days may be written in the most accurate manner possible, the call for writers was issued several weeks ago in THE STARS AND STRIPES, though at that time its purpose was not made public. Six hundred answered it, enough to insure three trainloads, the first of which, numbering nearly 200, left Paris Monday. The second will start on Tuesday, the first has completed its journey, and the third will follow, approximately two weeks later. A special hospital train of 15 cars is being used.

Plans for the trips had to be made some time in advance, which accounts for the period between the call for names in THE STARS AND STRIPES and the start of the first train. It is possible, but by no means certain, that other professional newspaper writers of the A.E.F., including auxiliary writers, in addition to the 600 already listed, who did not forward their names in answer to the first call, can still be accommodated. In view of this possibility, any one not already registered should send his name and address to this newspaper.

THE STARS AND STRIPES' purpose in making the proposal which G.H.Q. approved and has helped to carry into effect was to give an opportunity for all writers in the A.E.F. to become acquainted with all the fields of operations of the American troops — the S.O.S., G.H.Q., the front that was, and the present ground of the Army of Occupation.

Table listing contributions from various units and individuals to the fund for orphans, including amounts in francs and dollars.

The following amounts were forwarded direct to THE STARS AND STRIPES by the Advance Section units listed below:

Table listing the names of various units and individuals who contributed to the fund, along with their respective amounts.

Previously acknowledged: \$2,218.61 Total: \$2,218.61

"What are you going to take home for a souvenir?" "Nothing but a machine gun bullet."

"Let me see it." "See it? Why, the X-ray could hardly see it."



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

A REAL SOUVENIR A guaranteed solid silver ring, insigla, or other army insigla, enameled on it. Can be had in 14 karat gold for 200 Frs. Made in France. Sizes at same prices. For sale by our agents, or at headquarters, MAISON LEFÈVRE, 5 Rue d'Aboukir, PARIS.



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

Gifts for Home Folks For A.E.F. For A.E.F. Silk Scarfs—Color embroidered and beaded, a variety of favorite Parisian designs. Necklaces—The new bead chains that are so extremely fashionable in Paris now. Hand Bags—Beaded, brocade or silk, in the most exclusive designs of the season. Ladies' Gloves—The newest and finest things in gloves of the best French makers. Perfumes—Charming little gifts, from the most renowned French perfumers, for the girl. Laces—French and Belgian work, neckpieces, insertions, table centers and handkerchiefs. Ladies' Silk Lingerie—Chic, little, Frenchy things and styles purely Parisian. Dresses and Blouses—The new and smartest Parisian models for women and girls.

These are just a few particularly suitable things for gifts—things with that chic Parisian touch to them, things that are different from what one can obtain in America; things that the feminine friends will be particularly pleased with—that are suggested to Americans by one of the highest-grade and most fashionable department stores in Paris, out of a large stock of Children's Garments and Toys, Men's Outfittings and Military Equipment, Sport Goods, Photographic Supplies, War Souvenirs, etc.

Write for Catalogue—Fascinating can be forwarded on request to the world. Boulevard Haussmann, PARIS, near the Opera, Madeleine Church and St. Lazare Station. Branch store inside Embarkation Camp No. 1 at St. Nazaire.

AU PRINTEMPS

THE AutoStrop Razor is the only safety razor which sharpens its own blades. For this reason its blades last on an average much longer than those of other razors. We have for years guaranteed 500 smooth cool shaves from every 12 blades. Without stropping this razor will shave as well as any unstropped blade can. The stropping feature in the AutoStrop Razor insures smooth clean shaving such as is obtained by the first class barber, and as a consequence lengthens the life of the blade.

Blade Economy

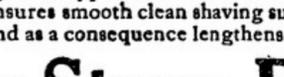
And as a consequence Steel Conservation—and the highest quality of steel at that



THE AutoStrop Razor is the only safety razor which sharpens its own blades. For this reason its blades last on an average much longer than those of other razors. We have for years guaranteed 500 smooth cool shaves from every 12 blades. Without stropping this razor will shave as well as any unstropped blade can. The stropping feature in the AutoStrop Razor insures smooth clean shaving such as is obtained by the first class barber, and as a consequence lengthens the life of the blade.

The AutoStrop Razor

AutoStrop Safety Razor Company 345 Fifth Avenue, New York London Paris Toronto On sale all over the world



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The Stars and Stripes

The official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces; authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1919.

THE CLAIMANTS

The popular debate on the burning question of who won the war has been drowned out of late by the more furious inter-divisional arguments as to who took Rouge-sur-Noir or who stormed Bloody Hill. Most of these disputants blandly ignore the fact that whenever an enemy citadel is taken it is not merely the division making the frontal attack which effects the capture. Among the captors must also be included the troops who, by forging ahead on either side, are helping to squeeze the enemy out. It is a corps job. This, of course, is the A B C of military tactics, but the more audible claimants within the various divisions seem to have forgotten it by this time.

For instance, Montfaucon, that German stronghold the resistance of which was holding back our entire line when darkness fell at the end of the first day in the Argonne, was eventually overrun by troops of the 79th Division. That division, therefore, is entitled to write that fact big in the pages of its history. But it certainly is not entitled to deny a share of the credit for the capture to the 4th and 37th Divisions, which, by pressing ahead on either side, rendered aid without which the 79th, or any other division, could not have taken the hill at all. It has, however, a perfect right to laugh sarcastically when, as happened recently, a literarily inclined officer of one of the 37th's regiments laid the home folks back in Ohio in on the previously well-guarded secret that the 37th Division alone took Montfaucon.

So it goes. Capt. Frederick S. Green, of an Engineer outfit, is quoted in the Buffalo News as having written this:

"No matter what other claims are made, the 77th Division alone drove the Boches out of the Argonne Forest."

This is the sheerest moonshine and must considerably annoy the wise heads in a division whose magnificent record in the Argonne battle needs no such false embellishments. Captain Green can, if he wishes, say that the 77th Division was the only division which fought within the confines of the forest itself. That is approximately true, although the 28th and 82nd Divisions also gouged into its eastern edge. But while it is true, it is of no importance whatever. For the captain cannot say that his division alone drove the Boches out. The Boches were driven from the forest by a far-reaching battle, wherein the 77th fought through the forest proper and other divisions, assigned to the squeezing-out process, were, on either side, engaged in a far larger operation, every blow of which tended to weaken the German grip on the forest itself.

"He also says," the Buffalo Journal rambles on, "that the 77th Division retook more territory, guns and other supplies than any other division in the American Army which was fighting in France."

Well, well! What can you say about that? And what can you say when the American Army Gazette, of Washington, D. C., quotes a letter which puts one Maj. Arthur T. Wallace in the unenviable position of writing home as follows:

"When I say the American Army whipped the Boche, I mean it, regardless of what any of our Allies may think of that statement."

Why, Major!

SAM BROWN & CO.

Pvt. Sam Brown, of the 146th Infantry, stirred up his old home town of Tiffin, Ohio, considerably by writing from France that he had fallen into a stone crusher and lost a leg, an arm, one ear, an eye and all his teeth, while his face was so badly scarred his friends would never recognize him.

About the time the Central Records Office might have been working overtime trying to furnish further details of this casualty, a later and more authentic report received in Ohio explained that the only disfigurement Pvt. Sam Brown had suffered in France was a small black mustache.

The A.E.F. seems to have declared an open season on kidding the home-town newspapers. Probably no particular harm was done in the case of Pvt. Sam Brown's own little joke, as it was commented that Sam was always known to be quite a kiddier. But not all these stories are without a kick-back. The A.E.F.'s first Enoch Arden has just been reported from some town in Pennsylvania, where a soldier, reported dead in letters, returned to find his wife married to another.

Every hoax has in it the germ of a tragedy.

BALLOTS AND BULLETS

"They have not . . . observed the temper of those splendid boys in khaki that they sent across the seas," said President Wilson, speaking of the men who had misunderstood the meaning of the League of Nations. Then the President went on to say that these boys had come 3,000 miles to show Europe that the United States would go anywhere when the rights of mankind were threatened.

The "temper" of the splendid boys is worth considering. If it holds it is going to hit the politician with a bang on next election day. Two million men striking for liberty and democracy, as the President has declared they struck, and suffering, and perhaps even thinking about it, will hardly put off their zeal when they change the O.D. issue for cita.

They have had a chance to study aristocracy at bayonet length. They have had some excellent examples of bureaucracy

within speaking distance. They can smell through a gas mask.

Meanwhile, the people of the city of Chicago, with an electorate not a little changed by the influx of labor during the war, re-elected for mayor William Hale Thompson. As to the merits of the other candidates the A.E.F. knows little. They are not acquainted with the mayor's record on local issues. But this they do know: That the name of Thompson was synonymous with obstructive pacifism while they were fighting; that the name of Thompson was synonymous with pro-Germanism when their comrades were dying to abolish a pro-German world.

There is, of course, no assurance that the election would have gone the other way if the Illinois men in France had been home to vote, but one thing is certain: If these men and the rest of the "splendid boys" are going to live up to the record that their Commander-in-Chief has written for them into some of the greatest documents of history, and if they are half as apt with the ballot as they were with the gun-but and the breech-block, home-grown enemies of democracy will ride to a long, hard fall.

SPEAKING OF SCHOOLS

The ancient custom of setting a trap for the non-saluters and impressing their sin upon them by putting them through a long, public and memorable drill is an extraordinarily effective device. It has a striking effect on the all-important outward deportment of the soldier, however disastrous its effect on his spirits and his immortal soul.

It is unfortunate that any scheme so ingenious and productive should have even minor drawbacks. It is probable that the officer employed as decoy, if he has any sense of the dignity of his rank, and was, prior to joining the Army, a gentleman, resents being used as a wooden duck. And it is certainly true that the salute, which originated as a formula of honor, should, for the moment, be degraded by this process to about the level of the Sing-Sing lock-step. All the great minds in the A.E.F. might well be bent on devising some way of eradicating these two weaknesses. However, every great boon to humanity must have its flaws and, in this instance, what really whole-hearted disciplinarian will deny that the good outweighs the bad?

However, here is one mild protest. In the belief that we should all share and share alike in "the Army, the Army, the democratic Army," in the belief that the enlisted man is not entitled to any benefit from which the officers are excluded, it is respectfully urged that the saluting schools should be opened to all ranks.

UNJUST SUSPICIONS

The innocent suffering for the guilty is nothing new under the sun, but one of the most unjust punishments ever meted out to an unoffending soldier is the suspicion that has been cast upon many members of the A.E.F. who are still in France while their outfits have gone home.

The news that venereals are being detached from their units and held overseas has been, apparently, widely circulated in the States, and so, when Johnny doesn't come marching home with his original outfit, the wise ones nod their heads and there sometimes are whisperings and more. Members of labor organizations were the first to feel the kick-back from across the seas because it was mentioned that venereals would be "detained for labor purposes."

But they didn't suffer alone. Their perturbation is shared by many men who are not going back with their original organizations because of nothing more serious than detached service, transfers and retention for duties from which they were too valuable to be spared at present.

Writes one victim of the circumstances who volunteered to remain in France when his division sailed:

After a long lapse I got my first letter tonight from my sweetheart with a very plainly written note inside the envelope stating the reason she had not written sooner and bidding me a fond farewell.

This is a regrettable and serious incident. For the benefit of all, it may be said that only an insignificant fraction of the men who don't go home with their units are detained in France because of venereal disease.

GAS!

Business as usual, and down with idealism.

The hideous specter of commercialism, which, we are assured, has been the ruination of American literature, American art, American drama, has now broken all bounds of delicacy and is attacking that most cherished of American institutions—the American gas mask, nothing less. The sentimental attachment of the doughboy counts as nothing. Mustard tears must flow unchecked. It's the dollar sign uber alles—or, rather, the 95 cents sign.

For, advertises Robert Cohen, of Galveston, Texas, he has now on sale 300 masks—absolutely genuine wine—cost the Government \$9 each—now 95 cents—going, going—should be in every home—world war relic—going, going—impervious to gas for 72 hours and to smoke for a lifetime—very handy article to have in the home in case of fire or escaping gas—bags attached make handiest tackle bags you ever saw—great opportunity for fishermen. Furthermore:

They are the identical gas masks that figured so prominently in the battle of the Marne, at Belleau Wood, at Soissons, at St. Mihiel, and the Argonne Forest and other battles."

Some masks!
Some gas!

THE CANDY KIDS

Under the title of "Sweets to the Sweet" there was printed on this page some weeks ago a note from an indignant reader who asked why the commissary at Bourges sold candy only to officers. The answer, which has just come in via the Chief Quartermaster, A.E.F., shows that the sales at that station during the period from February 26 to March 10 were as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Chocolate bonbons, 1-lb. cans. | 377 | 1,820 |
| Chocolate bonbons, 1/2-lb. cans. | 115 | 1,545 |
| Chocolate bars | 98 | 2,104 |

The Army's Poets

A TRANSPORT SAILS FOR FRANCE

Today my heart sets sail. This trembling heart that no before has ventured far beyond The encircling walls of home and love, fares out Aghast, upon a waste of treacherous waves, Beneath whose created top of glittering white Turke death, with cruel eyes and venomous fangs.

O heart of mine, be brave to know and bear All things which must be borne by his stout His heart of steel, which once, short years ago, Beat close beneath thee, feeble, small and weak; And follow, follow on, by dark and day, Across the long leagues of that lonely sea, Until God willing, loom the shores of France Before his eager, waiting, boyish eyes.

So young to go—but steadfast, unafraid, Did I not teach him early to feel his naught In all the world except to do a wrong? He cannot fear who fights for truth and right, And I must stay with him in steadfastness, Gliding my spirit to be brave as his.

Down every dark, rough road of march he tread, My soul shall walk beside. I shall be near, Feeling the color wet dew of dawn that wash His sleeping, upturned face and soft, brown hair. I shall hear with him all the noise of war— The awful roaring of our rescuing guns, Answering the thunders of the enemy; See the sad, ravaged lanes he goes to save, Their little children, homeless, poor and weak.

I shall sit by him when he rests, or plays A little, watching him at common tasks Which come to us all there, like the soft lights Of morn against a weary night of war. And on a day when he does valourously Some noble deed, as soldiers strive to do, Exit for him, who will not for himself.

Sick, wounded, lonely, dreaming of his home, Far-reaching love may make the dream seem true. In prison—at that word my spirit quails—I cannot speak it, Lord, unmingled with A prayer to Thee, Who came on earth to save The sons of men, and lay, a little child, Upon Thy mother's bosom. Be Thou a rock To shield him from the horrors of that hell, And hold me up, to stand until the end.

If he must fall that our great land may live, Heart, be thou strong to bear with him that day His battle agony of blood and death; Strong to die with him on his glorious field, And rise with him into a land of peace, A new land for his service and his love, Where death is but another name for life.

O Lord, the God of Battles, Who didst give To men immortal life and deathless love Of freedom, in Thy power and might alone My weak, home-keeping heart embarks today. A.E.F. SOLDIER'S MOTHER. (Forwarded by her son.)

"IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT"

If I should die tonight, And you should come to my cold corpse and give Me some of that sweet, tender, soft, brown hair, If I should die tonight, And you should tell me with a muffled groan That in your hands you had my orders home, I might arise and say: "Don't kid me, big boy, don't kid me." HOWARD A. HEART, Regt. Sgt. Maj., M.P.C.

MAISON DU SOLDAT

His bed is anywhere; Damp as the ground of Bois Marreau, Beneath the dripping branches bare, Or where the shells and gas clouds go.

His grave is anywhere; Up on the steep, black face of Sec, Or on the plains that lie below, Or wet as a sunken transport's deck.

An O.D. blanket clothes his sleep Or serves as scanty burial shroud, And the lone, lone mourner, wandering Over the dim hills, sobs aloud.

Living or dead, a soldier's home Is not in Picardy nor Toul; It's a warm, warm, warm, warm, warm, warm, Scatters while roses in a pool.

"One for his heart that aches for her, One for his soul and I sure for me— And heart or soul one day shall come, For here my soldier's home shall be." J. O. G. F.A.

KNOWING WHAT'S JAKE

It's funny—him not havin' gone Through months of roughin' it along A-sleepin' anywhere, 'nd so He's always asking for to know Why aren't there rooms in some hotel Instead of bunkin' here like hell.

Like hell—he says, 'nd I don't take To answer him 'nd say we're jake 'Nd sittin' pretty in the dry— Are we a-goin'—bye and bye When he gets home, friendly He'll know why this looks good to me.

There's lots o' birds as hell it swell A-sleepin' 'nd livin' 'nd well At least sometimes 'nd nev' knowin' That other guys has rougher goin'; I've had a share—it ain't no fake— It's too bad he don't know what's jake. M. R.

FORWARD, MARCH

The early sun upon the hill Reminds me of the whippoorwill That spring is coming At eve the moon and stars may hear Sweet Robin's song for his lady's ear. The bluebird and the hummingbird, And yet our maidens fond and true Are many miles from the blue— Is man a patient waiter? The Joannes of France cast loving eyes And many a Jack, a surety will come, Will turn a bounding traitor.

As warmer rays melt winter's frost So winter's frost will melt the heart of Cupid's sweet endeavor; And casting care with winter's air Each Romeo his heart will swear To Juliet forever. How with the budding of the rose Now lovelier each lady grows! Then ponder and reflect it: What is an honest lad to do When spring sees two bright eyes and blue And what may be expected?

We whipped the base and scheming Hun And set his kaiser's head on a spike; But spring has got us bested; And many a lad—oh prank of Fate— Who fought the world to liberate Will find his heart arrested. The most of my boys are Oh Wilson, Baker, Pershing, Bliss. Your task is still gigantic; We fear not kaiser, czar or king, But still your boys are on the spring When there's a free Atlantic! WALTER MORRIS, A.E.F.

THE WORLD'S HOLY GROUND

Ah, France, thy soil is holy soil, And old Judea's sacred soil, That saw the agony and toil Of Him who was both man and God, Hath every kind and holy place, That too hath seen the Saviour's face.

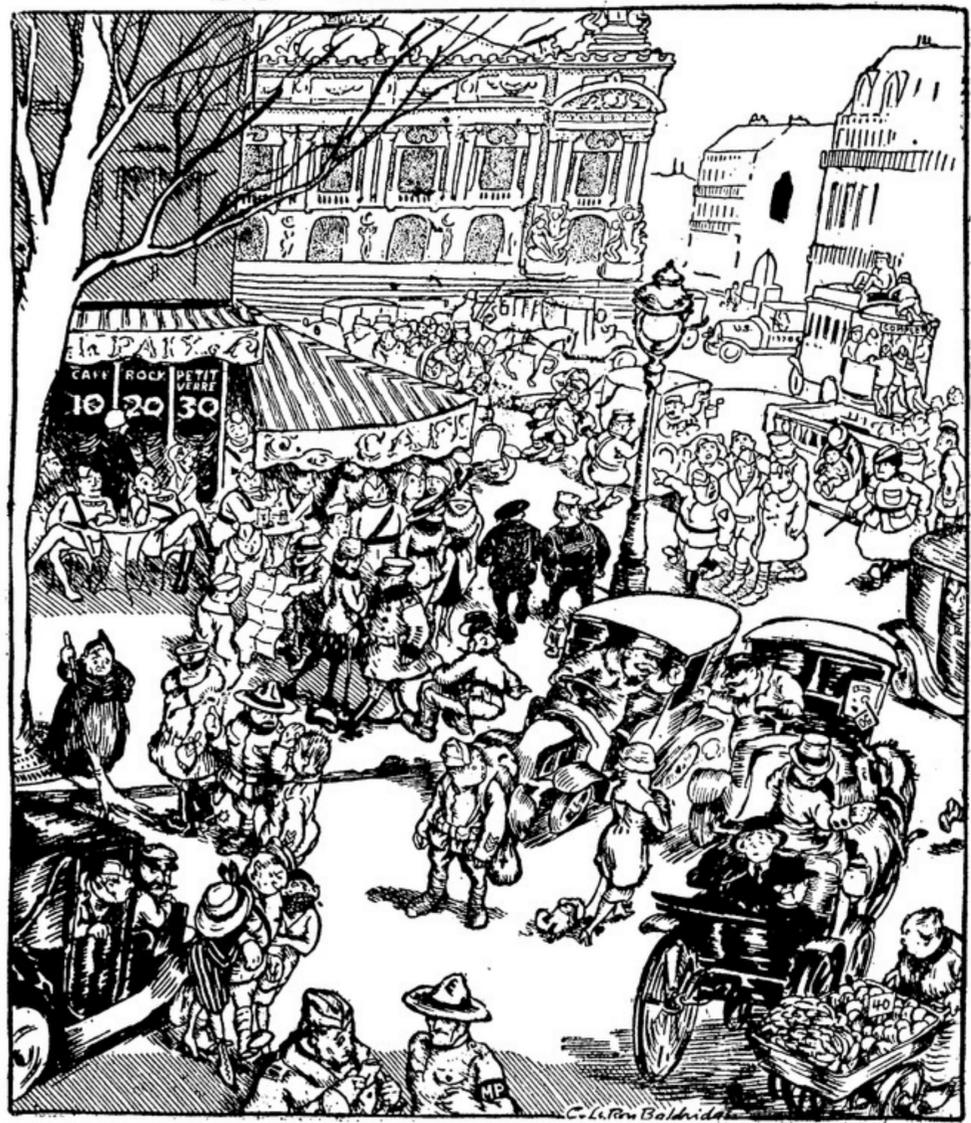
When all the toll of war is done, Some maid like she of Orleans, In some old graveyard, green and brown, May see again again at evensong, A vision passing without sound, And halting at each cross-marked mound.

For where our new crusade was fought, And thousands made their sacrifice For greater love the Saviour taught— There, for all time, His blessing lies, And every rule, forgotten mound, Will be the world's "Holy Ground." JAMES ESTERDAUGH, Sgt., M.D.

GOODBYE, OLD PAL

Goodbye, old Pal, goodbye, old Pal, There's where you fell in mud, and blood, and rain. Sure, we won—you paid the bill; You saved my life, and that green hill; Goodbye, old Pal. Goodbye, old Pal, We're hitting home, our job is done; But still your boys are on the job against the Hun. Call us back; we'll make our stand Where you keep guard in No Man's Land. Goodbye, old Pal. SOLDIER.

SO THIS IS PARIS!



SIGHTSEEING

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Say, editor, where do you get that stuff you print in your paper of March 7? Did you ever happen to know that the 11th Field Artillery was and is in the 6th Division? If at that time you wanted to change your job with mine (I only happen to be a truck driver) while this outfit was at the front, why, you sure could have had the chance, because I sure would rather push a pen than duck shells put over by the Boche on the Sedan front, as you put it.

In fact, I don't know about the division in general, but I do know about the 11th Field Artillery. This outfit only advanced 40 kilometers in 14 days. This is heavy artillery, man. Let that soak in. And at the time one of our batteries was only three kilometers from the German front-line trenches. Get this, now, man, I said three kilometers. If you don't believe that, you ought to have the information necessary to find out.

As far as sightseeing is concerned, yes, we had beaucoup. At the same time we had ours at the front, and made the squareheads duck any place we laid our shells over. From all I can see, that's all that was necessary in the war. No hard feelings, editor; just wanted to let you know. That's all. BILL RIEDINGER.

FLEEING THE SOLDIER

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Here is what an Expeditionary Force member writing home to his father had to say about the money-grabbing natives among whom the troops had to make their way for a time:

They fleece us pitilessly; the price of everything is exorbitant; in all the dealings that we have with them they treat us more like enemies than friends. Their cupidity is unequalled; money is their god; virtue, honor seem nothing to them compared to the precious metal. I do not mean that there are no estimable people whose character is equally noble and generous—there are many, but I speak of the nation in general. . . . Money is the prime mover of all their actions; they think only of means to gain it; each is for himself, and none is for the public good. The inhabitants along the coast, even the best Whigs, carry provisions of all kinds to the English fleet, which is anchored in Gardiner's bay, and that because the English pay them well.

That last is puzzling, isn't it? You see, the letter was written back in 1782. The writer was a Frenchman, Comte de Ferson, an officer attached to the F.E.F., which was then helping the colonies of America fight their fight for independence. The "they" were the first Yanks.

ANTIQUARIAN.

OUI, MONSIEUR

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: In last week's issue of your valuable paper I noticed an article pertaining to "First-class trips to America for A.E.F. brides." I am very much interested in a certain mademoiselle, and from the present looks of things I expect her to be my bride in the very near future.

There is a doubt in my mind, should I marry this said mademoiselle, owing to the fact that I am not a citizen of the U.S.A. I came to America seven years ago and took out my first papers in 1918 and was entitled to my second papers in July, 1919, but was unable to do so on account of being in the Army. My intentions are to secure these papers as soon as I am returned to the States.

Will you kindly advise me should I marry this mademoiselle if she will be entitled to the transportation as per the article I am referring to?

Any information given me on this subject will be greatly appreciated. A.E.F. MEMBER.

NEXT?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: More dog-tag poker. I wish to remain in on the pot opened by Coblenz and raise him on it. The two following hands are held by members of this command:

1505555
2888818
Of course, we are running the joker wild. CLYDE L. TAYLOR, Opl., Co. C, 111th Fld. Sig. Bn.

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of April 12, 1918.

U.S. ENGINEERS ARE ONCE AGAIN IN THICK OF IT—Tools Give Way to Rifles When German Offensive Begins—Yanks Ready in Crisis—"They Held On by Their Teeth Until Last Moment," Is British Officer's Praise.

A.E.F. MUST GROW LINGO OF ITS OWN—Men Have Already Taken Words From Tommy and Poilu—Infantry, Engineer, Redleg, Marine, Each Speaks Individual Language.

NO MORE PARCELS UNLESS SOLDIERS WRITE FOR THEM—Officers Must O.K. Men's Requests for Packages—Sweets and Sweaters Will Have to Make Room for Flour and Fighters.

GERMAN ATTACKS FUTILE ATTEMPT TO SPLIT ARMIES—Single Leadership Remedies Defect of Which Hunt Sought to Take Advantage—Caught in Right Triangle, He Is Exposed on Flank to Strength of French Armies.

THE S. O. L. GIRLS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: We read the article entitled, "The Last of the M.P.'s," and as we happen to be in a memo chase, we can fully appreciate their position. Incidentally, we happen to be the nurses of Base Hospital No. 12, of Chicago. We arrived in France June 11, 1917, and we have three service stripes each. Perhaps they want us to have four, and, while we appreciate their possible interest, yet we are quite satisfied with three.

Our officers and men called the 27th for the U.S., leaving us behind, and, you may take our word for it, we don't like being left. And, too, we are wondering why nurses who have had only six months' or one year's service should be sent on, while we wait—not patiently, if we must be honest—as we have been playing that waiting game for just three months.

We are wondering if there is any way in which you can give us any publicity. Some people tell us that we are lost, others that we are casuals, and still others that we are supposed to have sailed.

Anything you can do for us will be greatly appreciated by the NURSES OF BASE HOSPITAL NO. 12.

A BIG LEAGUER

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: The following is a little incident that happened here at Camp Hospital No. 85 which caused a little commotion. A short time ago a letter came to this address:

(Name)
2nd Lieut. Quartermaster Corps, Commanding, France, A.P.O. 701. It was rather amusing to the boys to learn that the President of France, as well as General Pershing, had been reduced, to say nothing about all the other generals and colonels over here.

AN AMUSED BUNCH.

DON'T BE HASTY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Today I got a letter from home, enclosing another one that was sent over here in January and returned to the States because my old outfit has gone home already and finally returned to sender unclaimed. Across the face of it was stamped, "Discharged. No home address given."

Now, I want to know, can I put one of those cute little red chevrons on my left arm or is somebody just kidding me? Or what? Huh? AN BUCK.

"BUTTON, BUTTON"

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: I am expecting to get discharged over here, and I wonder if those cute little buttons will get across in time for me to sport one when I first breast the boulevards in my natty new civvies. I'd hate to be seen without that badge. Any date? ANXIOUS.

THIS SOUNDS LIKE MAIL

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Noticed the letter by Corporal McDonough in your issue of last week regarding some mail received by a friend of his. It is clearly another case of where "ignorance is bliss," and in order to enlighten Corporal McDonough, as well as others, as to what may be considered a record for mail received by one person in the A.E.F., I wish you would kindly publish the following:

The United States Government, in making purchases from French firms, endeavored at all times to have tools, garden implements and farm machinery made up in the American style. The officer in charge of a certain branch of this office found it extremely hard to convey a fitting description of this material to the French merchants. He hit upon the happy idea, however, of sending to the United States for catalogues from various large hardware, machinery and tool houses, requesting that copies of their latest catalogues be sent him, and stating the purpose for which they were to be used.

It was later discovered that each firm, believing itself the only one addressed, and to show its patriotism, had had the letters sent it printed in its local newspaper, and asked that other firms comply with the request made therein.

This was the starting point. Now as to the results. To further explain the staggering figures set forth, it must be remembered the 178,183 firms forwarded circulars and catalogues, not only from the United States, but also from Canada, England, and other parts of the world. Not only one was sent by each firm, but in a large number of cases as many as 20, one firm sending 200. During the first week after the catalogues started to arrive it was necessary to add ten men to the A.P.O. in Paris, and on the second week, 40 more were added to take care of them. The high mark was reached on the fourth week, when 500 extra men were engaged in the handling of this mail.

As the letters which accompanied the catalogues were not considered important, it was not necessary to read them, but as Army regulations state that a copy must be retained of all correspondence, the services of 2,000 men were secured to file them, a special building being rented for the purpose. As samples were also sent by practically every firm, a large warehouse was secured at St. Denis, where the samples were stored. They were later disposed of to the French merchants for 143,174 francs, which sum was turned over to the "Home for Discharged Second Lieutenants."

As for the catalogues themselves, another warehouse was rented to store them in. The warehouse was 400 feet long and 50 feet wide, and the catalogues were piled 15 feet high. As this warehouse rapidly filled up, two more of the same size were obtained. Fifty motor trucks were engaged for over a month in the hauling of both samples and catalogues to their destinations.

The loose-leaf folders were immediately sold to a large French stationery firm for 273,183.73 francs. Information was obtained from the Engineers that 15 trains of 50 cars each (American cars of 40 tons capacity) were needed for the hauling of this material during the three weeks that records were kept. It would be safe to add at least five more trains to this amount.

Any one doubting these figures, or wishing to secure further data, or the name of the above-mentioned officer, kindly write to the undersigned, who will gladly supply additional information.

E. A. THURSON, Sgt., Q.M.C., Office of the Chief Purchasing Officer, Q.M.C., A.P.O. 702.

GO ON SICK REPORT

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Oh, dear editor, we come to you in this hour of empty stomachs and ever-falling chow line, knowing that you, dear editor, are just in all things. We simply ask you, Oh, editor, to help us solve this question: With our sergeants eating at a separate mess and our own mess fund in the hands of a lieutenant who is away on detached service, and our mess sergeant in close communion with a Dutch queen, tell us, dear editor, how to relieve the situation and our stomachs? We'll give you, dear editor, all the praise, Donkey Sha. A BOOK, Third Army.

YANKS IN BERLIN AMBLE IN HALLS KNOWN TO KAISER

American Mission Housed in Adlon, Where Ex- Emperor Had Suite

LIKE SITTING ON VOLCANO

Hostile Stares Greet O.D. Prom- eners, But "Big" Parade Wasn't as Advertised

The Yank climbed upon the big iron gate that looked out over the interior of the big railway station at Berlin.

Unmindful of the stares, some plainly hostile, others merely curious, he clung to the bars, head and shoulders above the crowd, and searched the long station platform for the American couriers from Coblenz, the Army of Occupation—the A.E.F. They were the last link in the line of communication between home and the headquarters of the American Military Mission in the German capital.

It was his duty to see that they and the bag of mail they carried reached the Hotel Adlon safely. On the way to the hotel, through crowded thoroughfares, under the lofty Brandenburg Thor, at whose base stand youthful Doehles in regulation gray, with trench helmets and rifles, and which is surmounted by four bronze horses, beneath whose bellies are posted machine guns, this particular buck epined, in his best bluff manner, that he was quite ready to go home. He had seen Paris, he said, and had been driven about London in a general's car, and he had seen Berlin. Yes, he was quite ready to go home.

Tense in Capital

The Adlon, too, is guarded by youthful Doehles, guarded since a few weeks ago, when a big mass meeting, held in Berlin's chief boulevard, Unter den Linden, ended in a demonstration against the Yanks quartered in the hotel. At the request of the management, the Americans got out of sight, the proprietor harangued the multitude, government troops were sent for, and the mob melted away.

It was only another indication of the tension that exists in the German capital today, a sort of electricity of unrest which even the doghouse feels as he goes quietly about his everyday task—carrying messages, all-seen eyes that stare in the back, curious, unfriendly places which meet your defiant or else turn contemptuously away, a sort of electric atmosphere that hangs about like sitting flames through the crowds and strike the car drum with a whip-like sting.

"They think we're British," said a top kick who was summoned to the capital from a comfortable berth at one of the Russian prison camps. "But they're very polite and don't bother us."

He continued: "Almost every one seems to comprehend English. Most of them tell you they were caught here when the war broke out. I've only met a few who were here before the war, but they are not so numerous. I can't say they are not friendly to the Kaiser."

In the Hotel Alleman

There are about 100 American officers and men in Berlin and about the same number scattered throughout the 20 odd Russian prison camps, housing about a half million Russians who are being fed jointly by the German and American governments. Some officers and the field clerks are quartered at the Adlon, some are at the Hotel Esplanade, and there is a detachment—this is the regular Berlin detachment—of enlisted men, with their C. O., Capt. Dallas M. Sprinkle, 6th Division, billeted very comfortably at the Alleman, each room with a private and a commissary, and a sales commissary under the same roof. The men are drawn mostly from the 6th, 35th and 51st Divisions.

In the daytime, when not on duty, they are free to wander about; evenings, since the recent disturbances, they are kept indoors.

There are two main attractions for the Yank in Berlin—the big wooden statue of Von Hindenburg, at the head of the Avenue of Victory, with its celebrated double row of massive eagles, and the streets and buildings which were the scene of the recent fighting between government troops and Spartacists—streets and buildings which are likely, at any moment, to be the scene of further fighting and bloodshed.

The countless numbers of nails driven by patriotic Germans into the wooden statue of the field marshal are gone, whether pulled out by souvenir hunters or by order of the government, no Yank knows. Suffice it to say that one typical young American has two of them carefully hidden away in an inside pocket. They probably cost some fervent Berliner a couple of hundred marks apiece.

Taxing Through Berlin

Always there are the eyes of the curious following the sturdy figures in khaki as they pace slowly along the boardwalks that surround the statue, as they inspect the German light pieces at the base of the statue, as they promenade up and down Unter den Linden, or as they walk quietly about the bloody Alexander Platz, where many of the recent fighting has taken place.

They have found it better, however, to avoid a cost of a few marks, to engage an automobile and tour the district while sitting out of sight in the back of the closed machine. They are shown the balcony of the ex-Kaiser's palace, at the base of which are French cannon, captured, some say, in 1812, others in 1870, and over the railing of which Karl Liebknecht's Spartacist notes, directed against the existing government.

They are told that shortly after he had left the balcony a government field piece, trained on the spot, where he stood from the vicinity of the imposing National Museum, far away across the square, had fired. The first shot broke squarely on the forehead of the balcony and the heavy iron railing hangs in shreds.

This side of the palace, too, is pitted with machine gun marks.

The royal stables, in which the Spartacists were belenguered, is also gouged. So is German police headquarters, a mammoth building with every window broken. Government troops are everywhere in this district watchfully patrolling.

Spartacists in Suburbs

On still, clear nights there can be heard in the distance, from the suburbs where the Spartacists are entrenched, the rattle of machine guns and wire entanglements, the reports of guns. It makes the Yank feel as if he were sitting on a volcano. Yet there is no nervousness or apprehension. What is strictly on the business in hand, the problems and difficulties of the populace, he knows, are not for him to decide. What he is most interested in is how long he's going to be kept there.

At the Adlon, where Gen. George B. Harbord, chief of the American Mission, has established, everything runs with efficient smoothness. Every one is busy. The atmosphere is like that surrounding the offices of a big manufacturing or railroad corporation. There is an orderly and efficient entrance to the administrative suites on the second floor to ask the visitor what his business is and to direct him to the proper office.

Incidentally, the offices of the Disbursing Quartermaster are situated in what is said to have been the private suite of the former German Emperor. That he had a palace not far away, about a mile long and half a mile wide, was as nothing to William II. He had to have a suite in Berlin of magnificent hotel. He had a district six and a half million marks ten years ago, when marks were worth something.

WHERE EMPIRES WERE LOST



Of all the chateaux of France into whose tapestries the threads of our history have been woven these past two years, none is quite so rich in its Napoleon-American memories as the Chateau Bellevue. That is the century-old brown-towered house which, from the high ground just north of Frenois, looks down across the valley on the high spires and red roofs of Sedan.

There are others far older, many chateaux far more beautiful. But none is more crowded with the ghosts of great hours in the lives of Germany, France and America. Its walls bore witness to the ultimate humiliation of France in 1871; a half century later the same walls saw the dramatic climax of the battle which erased that humiliation from the pages of history.

It was to the Chateau Bellevue that Napoleon III withdrew on September 1 when, trapped with his army in Sedan, he gave himself up as a prisoner to the victorious Prussians. There, the next day, he approved, in hopeless tears, the harsh terms of the armistice and there the last emperor of France surrendered in person to King William of Prussia, whose grandson today is in hiding in Holland.

From the Chateau Bellevue, Napoleon was led away to Germany, never again to set foot on French soil, for, after the signing of the treaty at Versailles, he was exiled to England, where, to this day, his consort, the Empress Eugenie, has remained.

Forty-eight years later French and American officers assembled in the same chateau in readiness for another attack upon Sedan. It was on the evening of Friday, November 8, 1918.

After the long and beckoning goal toward which the converging American divisions had been driving furiously since the smash of the Argonne line a week before. Now it had been decided in the high councils of war that American troops, not French should, as a matter of sentiment and ironic justice, recapture the city which had so long been a byword of French disaster.

When the Yanks Stepped Aside

So the American divisions bowed and stepped aside, but a company of the brigade and a detachment of the 16th Infantry—reported as a guard of honor to the French general who would have commanded the advance on Sedan had not the signing of the armistice suspended the attack.

The Chateau Bellevue was the general's headquarters and in the dining hall there, while American patrols were scouting into

Now plain buck privates amble in there to draw their money.

Served by German Waiters

The officers and field clerks have a mess at the Adlon and are served by German waiters. Here, too, when the day's work is over, one hears tales of aggressive Americanism, beside which the jaunts of the caliph of Bagdad or the wanderings of Munchausen are mere administrative reports.

There is the story of the officer, for instance, who took a detachment of Greek prisoners from Germany to the Adriatic. Arriving there, the prisoners struck and decided to go home, each in his own sweet way. The officer called on a couple of Allied governments, but they feared international complications. So the officer boarded an American warship in the harbor and begged the aid of a bluejacket detail.

There were just five men in that detail, all armed with pistols merely for the appearance of the thing. The strike was busted, and the officer returned to duty.

There is the story of an American who accompanied a mission to Poland across the old lines of the trenchments that marked the stand of the Germans when the Russians swept up toward the Carpathian peaks in 1915—Bismarck and Napoleon had seemed destined to wrest the Hungarian plains from the Central Powers and end the war then and there. The American saw again the dugouts and gun emplacements of the Eastern front, he found in the mud of trenches and heard the familiar bark of machine guns.

War again, war still, this time between the Poles and to whom the Peace Conference seemed very far away. He saw, and questioned, and hearkened, and made his way back again to make his report.

In Russian Camps

Quite as lonely are the Yanks in charge of the Russian prison camps. The order calling for men to go into the interior of Germany reached practically every combat division in the Third Army on February 7, and by 8 a.m. the following morning the men were on their way. A young lieutenant, in charge of the telephone by his division adjutant, was writing a letter full of home-going plans. He added this postscript: "Leaving for the interior of Germany tomorrow morning. Will probably be home by the 15th or 20th. On the morning of the 14th he and 29 others, 29 officers and 20 enlisted men, were leaving the stars of the Peace Conference in his native habitat beyond the bridgehead.

At this time the Danish Red Cross had charge of the feeding operations, but shortly after the middle of February the American Red Cross, with Lieut. Col. Carl Taylor in charge, took over the work, and the plan of distribution was reestablished. American officers were assigned to establish, with the others in the immediate vicinity were grouped for administrative purposes under an American officer, each having supervision over from three to five stations.

There are between 400,000 and 600,000 Russians in German prison camps and working commandos. Each man is allowed 120 grams of meat daily, 20 grams of fat, 200 grams of hard bread, and a weekly allowance of 60 grams of tea and 120 grams of sugar. In the hospitals there is no set allowance, but there are certain staples, such as chocolate, cocoa and jam.

The Yanks in charge live in as comfortable billets as it is possible to have, and in general oversee and supervise the distribution of food. Each morning the Russians are counted—even the most hardened

A.E.F. REGIMENT ON ITALIAN FRONT SAW BIT OF ACTION

Second Battalion of 332nd Infantry Went Over Top Through River

JUST BEAT OUT ARMISTICE

International Police Duty Along Troubled Adriatic Shores Fol- lowed War's Windup

With the Lion of St. Mark playfully pawing the regimental number on their left shoulders and a brilliant red, white and green campaign badge (duly authorized) over their left pocket-flaps, the 332nd Regiment has just sailed back from sunny Italy with a war record that includes everything from a battle on the Tagliamento river to peace-making in the Balkans.

The 332nd, a part of the 83rd Division, was called to Italy from its training camp in France, July 27, 1918. Here they were duly initiated into the Latin arts of war, "going over" with a grenade in each hand and a trench-knife in their teeth and eating Italian rations of macaroni and cheese. They are still able to speak of corned willy without sorrow, but it will take a good deal, they say, over to get them into an Italian table d'hote in the States.

Hiking was one of the best things the 332nd did, and "arduous marches" is a phrase that appears with emphasis in their war diary. But if they pounded out many a weary kilometer before they caught up with the Austrians, they still claim a grand old memory of the days when they stepped high among the flowers that were literally strewn along their paths by a grateful people who welcomed them as saviors.

Holding the Road to Venice

September 14 saw them behind the lines at Vargate, and by the 28th the whole regiment was helping to hold the road to Venice on the Piave front, with the river for No Man's Land and its myriad islands contested for by outposts from both sides.

Before the big push started there were plenty of shells from the Austrian side, but when the retreat began it was mostly a case of machine gun battling by rear guards. The enemy was moving so fast that the Americans walked their shoes off after them.

On November 3 they succeeded. Or at least the Second Battalion, the advance guard, did, for they were the only ones to see action. After a long and weary march that left supply wagons far behind on the broken roads, the Second reached the Tagliamento. When they dropped down behind the sheltering dyke they were without food and they would have gone into battle the next morning on empty stomachs if it had not been for Dan. Dan belongs to the Red Cross, and his name isn't on the battalion roster, but it is written across their hearts.

When his food got across his face stuck in the road, Dan got out and walked. And he carried with him smiles and cats and dogs for everybody.

The next morning the battalion was ordered to march back toward the head of the delta Dolina, which they crossed to an island in the river where they formed for the attack. At 5:20 they started through the shallow waters and up the bank that "suddenly turned blue with machine guns," as one squad leader expressed it.

But the Yanks went up and over in the good old infantry style, and in 20 minutes they had captured or killed the crews of ten machine guns. They reformed for the counter attack. But it never came. Although they didn't know it at the time, their baptism of fire was also the last rite. They advanced and took the town of Codroipo without effort, capturing millions of dollars worth of Austrian supplies and getting some Austrian footwear to pay for what they had worn out in the chase.

While the men were munching polenta on the road, and to them by the grateful inhabitants, an officer came up and announced that hostilities would cease at 3 p.m. that afternoon—November 4, for Austria had agreed to armistice on that week. The men had pushed under the wire for 20 minutes of action with all the luck in the world to their credit, with only one man killed and six wounded. Fifty-two prisoners had been captured.

From this time on the regiment was destined to do international policing. One battalion was ordered to embark for the Montenegrin front, but it was made plain by the American commander that American forces would take no part in hostilities.

A platoon of the Second Battalion had the

top kick, scientifically trained and inured to the mispronouncing of names could never call the roll—their quarters inspected and their general welfare looked after. Germans attend to the guard, and the German government is also doing some of the feeding.

That recent "invasion" of Berlin by "genuine American doughboys" with "fixed bayonets gleaming on ends of rifles" and machine guns pointed menacingly down at them as they marched along was not quite as pictured. There were 16 privates, six cooks and three mess sergeants in that outfit, and they marched along quietly, without fixed bayonets and with their guns in their hands—marched in casually with no special pep or display.

As to the speed shown by the Yanks in Berlin, there is a yarn about a colored soldier from North Carolina which indicates there is in Germany some great truck material for the coming A.E.F. meet.

The story goes that on one occasion the general sent him out to deliver a message. A Spartacist emptied a machine gun belt at him and he came flying into the hotel again. On the dotted line-marked "Time of delivery" on the general's report concerning that message are the words: "On time." It is the fastest delivery on record.



THE B. V. D. COMPANY
NEW YORK

Lowney's Chocolates

Get some before they Argonne! Ouch!

THE CAT'S OUT OF THE BAG! BEGGAR OUT FOR SOME TIME! EVERYBODY KNOWS OR AT LEAST SHOULD KNOW THAT THE CUSTOMER'S INTEREST IS OUR FIRST CONSIDERATION.

WE PUT CHARACTER INTO THE STUFF WE SELL. OUR SALESMEN ARE TRAINED TO PUT THE SAME CHARACTER INTO THE WAY THEY SELL IT. NO UNDUE URGENCY TO BUY. NO SELLING ANY OLD SIZE TOO LONG AS THEY SELL IT. NO HIDING THE TRUTH AS TO THE DURABILITY OF THE FABRIC. EVERYTHING MEN AND BOYS WEAR.

ROGERS FEET COMPANY
Broadway at 18th St. The Four Corners at Warren
Broadway at 34th St. Fourth Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
NEW YORK CITY

WHAT THE S. O. S. HEARS

At Beaufort, where the college is, all shop-keepers were asked by the French chief of police to post price lists as a guarantee that Americans were being charged the same as French civilians and to preserve good feeling all round. Some shop-keepers did not comply with the chief's request.

Now the French official has had cards printed in English and is giving one to every American soldier arriving at the new A.E.F. university. The card requests the Americans to transmit to the chief of police, not have a price list posted. Incidentally, the chief keeps his eye on the prices, too.

The consignment market took a decided jump in Brest recently when a French barmaid appeared at the American post-office and asked the postmaster to make out a money order for 20 francs and mail it to an American sailor who had embarked at a corner of it. At present the officers' and enlisted men's mess is in the center of the bull ring.

The "bull pen" at Dix is a bull pen in reality as well as in name, and when a man goes to the bull pen, he occupies the same position as a bull. The stadium there, once used for bull fights, has been taken over by the Americans, and the guardhouse occupies a corner of it. At present the officers' and enlisted men's mess is in the center of the bull ring.

A native of Rhode Island arrived with some representatives of the 3rd Company, 20th Engineers, the other day, and his arrival gave that organization a representative from every State in the Union. A description of the clean-up work the 20th Engineers are doing in the 2,000-acre burned forest area of Pontenx rounds like a competitive entry in the contest started by the story of the great flunk kitchen where concrete mixers turned out batter and steam shovels hauled away the egg shells.

The 20th Engineers are cutting down honor of assisting in the ceremonies when the Italian and American flags were raised over Trieste. They were relieved by the entire Third Battalion and went to Cattaro in Dalmatia, where the rest of their battalion had already proceeded then.

Policing Along the Adriatic

At this time racial tempers were rising. The Jugo-Slav-Italian question was being settled unofficially by various individuals. Montenegro's King was indicating and America's khaki ambassadors were appealed to settle a revolution brewing behind the mountains of Dalmatia.

That was before improvements started. With the changes which have taken place recently at the camp, the kitchen has been found unsuitable for further use. Now there are kitchen in all the billets and there transient troops are fed. Once at a single meal 16,278 men were fed.

When the home-bound soldier arrives at Brest he may be fed some soup heated over a fire burning the precious spruce which forms the ribs and bodies for American naval hydro-airplanes. Motors and metal parts have been salvaged in the naval magazines near Brest, but the bodies, because of their size and the security of room aboard transports, have been demolished.

A soldier had come through the now famous mill at Rowden with his hair clipped close. "For the love of Mike," his buddy gasped, "Bill, have you got the seconds habit so bad that you got two haircuts?"

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OFFICIAL PHOTOS, 15 CENTS APIECE

Signal Corps Pictures Are Made Available to Every- one in A.E.F.

If the Signal Corps photographer took a close-up of you that day in the Argonne when you had three days' worth of whiskers and a hungry look on your face, when you looked just the way the over-the-top hero is supposed to look, with your steel lid and bayonet and all, you can mail one of those pictures to the home folks to tuck away in the family Bible.

You can have also the photographic section Signal Corps, U.S. Army, Washington, D. C. Remittances are to be by money order, made out the same as the address, in making applications the A.E.F. serial number and the title of each photograph should be given. These serial numbers and titles may be had from historical officers of staff services, sections, divisions, corps or armies, who have been issued albums containing all photographs pertaining to their organizations or units. In case the historical officer cannot tell the numbers and titles, these may be obtained by writing the Signal Corps Photographic Laboratory, Paris.

Organizations of the Army Service Corps known as Depot Labor Companies will be known hereafter as Depot Service Companies, A.S.C., G.O. 17, Hq., S.O.S., says.

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ARROW SERVICE COLLARS and SHIRTS

Nothing is too good for the boys in the Service!

We take pride in supplying our land and sea forces with the highest grade chocolates.

Whitman's
Chocolates

Made in Philadelphia U.S.A.
Since 1842 by
Stephen F. Whitman & Son, Inc.

When You Get Back Home Report at Once to Head-Quarters!

Truly Warner
Commander-in-Chief of Smart Hatters
NEW YORK and EVERYWHERE

YOU can tell the wearers of the Boston Garter—but you can't tell them much about garters. ["Hut Stuff"] You know them by the neat appearance of their ankles and they know all that is worth knowing about garters.

Every Buddy Knows the Boston Garter

CONGOLEUM
Gold Seal
ART-RUGS

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

Congoleum is the famous American floor-covering—beautiful, durable, waterproof and sanitary, yet low-priced. It is not only made in the form of Art-Rugs, but also in Art-Carpets (3 yards wide) and Congoleum (2 yards wide) for use over the entire floor.

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

The Congoleum Company
Philadelphia Department of San Francisco
Boston The Congoleum Company Chicago

Where once the Yank in sunny dire
Rejoiced his shining gun to clean,
He now may joyfully admire
The sparkling diamonds' glint of green.

DATE FOR ARMY AQUATIC SPORTS SET FOR MAY 14

89TH HAS SIX PLAYERS ON ALL-A.E.F. FOOTBALL TEAM

Withington, Higgins, Gerhardt, Clark, Laslett and Lindsey Named

CHOICE PROVES DIFFICULT
Host of Good Football Material Makes Selection of Men Big Problem

The logical aftermath of any gridiron season is the selection of an all-star football eleven. Walter Camp set the precedent some 30 years ago of choosing a mythical team of players that while they never hatched up in team harness, had demonstrated the highest grade of football in the various positions.

89th Has Great Ends

Without a doubt the champion 89th Division had the best pair of ends to play in Paris. Laslett appeared better in the final games than Higgins. He is not a large man, weighing about 155 pounds, but he has the dynamic power of a French 75. He gets down the field on punts like a flash and has a nose for the ball. His recovery of a rolling punt that just grazed the safety man's leg broke the ice of an apparently close game with the S.O.S. team and resulted in a touchdown.

Withington for Captain

There can be no dispute as to the selection of Capt. Paul Withington as all that could be asked and furthermore he was the real genius and moving spirit of the champion Army of Occupation football team. He drove it to its greatest heights. He is in the Stars and Stripes' choice for captain of its all-A.E.F. aggregation. Nor can there be any argument about the right of Malsbets, the great inland player of the 36th Division, to the other guard position. If there was as much unanimity of opinion as to the best selections as there is to the all-A.E.F. team would be easy. Malsbets' punting and passing featured every game in which he appeared. Able to kick with accuracy and with distance, he was in the backfield much of the time on the offense and in defensive play was a stonewall position in the line.

First Thirty-Two Men to Finish Yesterday Start at Scratch Today

Play in the A.E.F. golf tournament at the Nice Golf Club, one of the prettiest links in France, opened yesterday with 200 officers and enlisted men participants. From morning until twilight the links were dotted with khaki clad players in the qualifying round of medal play.

RESULT OF WEEKLY RING SHOW DOWN AT CAMP PONTANEZEN

Five three-round bouts were put on down at Camp Pontanezen, Brest, last week under the auspices of the Camp Athletic Council. Ramsdale scored the only knock out, putting Brady away in the third round.

ALL-A.E.F. GRIDIRON TEAM WOULD MAKE ANY ELEVEN HUSTLE

In response to requests from all over France, the Sporting Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES has picked an all-A.E.F. football team, which is presented below for consideration:

SEVEN EVENTS IN A.E.F. CHAMPIONSHIP SWIMMING MEET TO BE HELD MAY 14

Swimming "sharks" in the A.E.F. will have a chance to perform to their hearts' content May 14 when the A.E.F. swimming championships will take place, probably in Southern waters.

While the program of events is not yet complete, seven events have been decided upon, ranging from 100 meters to 1,500 meters in distance and including a four-man 400-meter relay.

Swimming teams will be organized through competition by the athletic officers of the Second and Third Armies, two teams from the S.O.S., one team from Le Mans, one from the Paris area and one from G.H.Q. There will be no team from the First Army, the divisions formerly comprising it, being assigned to other units.

GOLFERS PLAYING FOR A.E.F. TITLE OVER NICE LINKS

Play in the A.E.F. golf tournament at the Nice Golf Club, one of the prettiest links in France, opened yesterday with 200 officers and enlisted men participants.

To give all the contestants a chance at the cups and other prizes a loser in today's play automatically is entered into a defeat and fight and so continues in the tournament for at least another day. The tournament will run about ten days. The runner-up will also receive a prize.

Four entries were picked from each division, two from each of the Headquarters or Corps Troops, four from each Army Headquarters or Army Troops, four from each Base Section, S.O.S., six from the 89th Division, two from the Paris District. Other units unlisted also had entries.

SO.S. golfers have great hopes of winning the tournament for some of their representatives were able to play the game pretty well during the winter. But the 89th Division also deserves mention. The selection of backs is easy. Malsbets, the Harvard and all-American man, was a star that the 89th thought it worth while to keep two and three on him all the time. "Pottery" Clark, easily gained more yardage than any back in the A.E.F. As far as the line men are concerned, the A.E.F. was full of good backs. Lindsey is given the preference at fullback because he not only can kick, but passes beautifully. He can hit the line and is a state-of-the-art tackler and interference maker and blocker. He is heavy, about 150, and tall enough to pass over the heads of charging ends.

COLLEGE MEN DO THEIR SHARE

If a table were to be compiled of the recognized athletes of America who served in the present war, it would probably show that the college athletes, more than any other class, rallied promptly to the nation's call. Princeton alone lost 19 sports heroes killed and ten wounded, and Yale's athletic team was killed and five wounded.



CHICAGO CUBS' GREAT PITCHING STAR WINS LAST GAME IN FRANCE

You've all heard of Alexander the Great and Alexander's Rag-Time Band, but Alexander's last game in France as a member of Uncle Sam's overseas fighting forces has escaped notice. We refer to Grover Cleveland Alexander, premier slab artist of the Chicago Cubs, who is down at St. Almann waiting for a transport to take him back to the United States.

The \$10,000 pitching star took the slab for five innings for the team from the Prisoners of War Hospital against the Medicines, Chicago, and struck out seven and allowed but two hits, his team winning, 4 to 1. Ten thousand soldier fans saw the game.

The 32nd Division team from the Rhine district was victorious in its clash with the Chaumont five. The winners were particularly adept at passing and tore off some starting line play that had their opponents rattled. The Army of Occupation, the midge forward, and G.H.Q., made an unbeatable combination. Weber and Miller did some good work for the Third Army.

355th INFANTRY WINS TRACK MEET HELD AT TRIER

The 35th Division track and field meet held at the Goeben Kaserin, an old German military barracks, in Trier, was won by the team from the 355th Infantry which registered 66 points. The 355th Infantry was second with 39 points and the 31st Field Artillery third with 29 1/2.

356th Infantry Second and 341st F.A. Third— Races Close

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HOT AFTER BONINI

These must be busy days for Dominica Bonini, the motorcycle racer of the M.C.C. who has just returned to the A.E.F. for a race, through these columns, judged by the number of men who are coming forward to take him on. Sgt. Otto Walker, a long distance rider from California, and holder of American records, now with the 4th Pursuit Group, 6th Air Park, at Toul, is only one of a score of racers anxious to meet the challenger.

S.O.S. MAKES CLEAN-UP IN OPENING GAMES FOR ARMY BASKETBALL TITLE

With all eight teams playing, the final basketball series for the championship of the A.E.F. opened Monday afternoon at the Palais de Glace in Paris. Two games were run off in the afternoon, followed by two at night.

Le Mans, 37; Paris District, 18

Le Mans got off to a good start in its game with the team from the Paris District and never headed. The men from the French capital fought gamely, but the embarkation center players proved just as good on defense as on the offense. Playing honors were shared by Maurice and Pohlmann, Mangni and Ganzelle.

St. Nazaire, 27; Second Army, 21

St. Nazaire had to hustle to beat the Second Army representative, and only nozed them out by three points in a rough and exciting contest. Bergen proved a tower of strength for the winners, registering six goals.

G.H.Q., 43; Third Army, 25

The 32nd Division team from the Rhine district was victorious in its clash with the Chaumont five. The winners were particularly adept at passing and tore off some starting line play that had their opponents rattled. The Army of Occupation, the midge forward, and G.H.Q., made an unbeatable combination. Weber and Miller did some good work for the Third Army.

TOURS, 46; First Army, 16

If nifty uniforms could win a basketball game, the Tours aggregation would never have to come out first in the battle with the team from the 76th Division, representing the First Army. The men from Bar-sur-Seine treated out on the floor and never suits with a streak of lightning pouncing across their red jerseys. Tours met their attack with such a rush that before the contest had gone any length of time it was struck to everybody that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. Reid and Pasquiere, J. Doyle and Furshman were very much in the line of fire.

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GERMANY TO HELP PAY FOR 3RD ARMY ATHLETIC FIELD

City of Coblenz Will Give 40,000 Marks as Its Share of Expense

SITE IS ISLAND ON RHINE

Insel Oberwert, Where Germans Formerly Held Olympic Try-outs, to Be Scene of Big Meet

The city of Coblenz has agreed to contribute 40,000 marks toward the expense of completing the Third Army athletic field, on Insel Oberwert, the island in the Rhine above Coblenz, where the Germans used to hold the Olympic try-outs for the Rhineland provinces.

1st Division Athletic Field

The 1st Division of the Third Army is building an athletic field at Montauban, in the bridgehead. From 300 to 350 men daily are engaged in fixing up a natural amphitheater just back of headquarters and building a long grandstand, including a special stand for the commanding general. There will be enough space within the enclosure to accommodate the various detachments of the different outfits are quartered. In nearly all these villages diamonds already have been laid out or are in process of completion.

2nd Division Baseball Program

The 2nd Division has fallen in line and now has a baseball program. The schedule calls for two games each week from April 9 to July 30.

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-By WALLGREN

FOR EXCHANGE

3000 CASES OF GOLD FISH AND CORNED WILLIE - WILL EXCHANGE FOR ONE SLIGHTLY USED STRAW HAT.

WILL SWAP ONE GOOD RIFLE AND FULL EQUIPMENT FOR A CANE AND ONE SUIT OF CIVILIAN CLOTHES - OR A DISCHARGE. (REASON - FED UP.)

FOR EXCHANGE - ONE PERFECTLY BURGLED PROOF CELL FOR AN AIRTIGHT ALIBI.

I WILL TRADE ONE PAIR FIRST SERGEANT CHEVRONS FOR ONE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT DISGUISE. REQUEST HASTY REPLY.

FOR EXCHANGE - TWO GOLD BARS AND A 'SAM BROWNE' BELT FOR ANYTHING USEFUL.

WILL ANTE ONE PAIR HOB-NAIL HIKE BOOTS FOR ONE BOX OF FOOT 'EASE' OR CORN CURE.

WILL EXCHANGE THREE STARS FOR BOTTLE OF SAME. NO QUESTIONS ASKED. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

WILL EXCHANGE ONE PERFECTLY GOOD MESS-KIT FOR ANY KIND OF A MEAL ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

WILL TRADE TWO 'SILVER BARS FOR ONE OF MAHOGANY (WITH A FOOT RAIL). DESIRED FOR SENTIMENTAL REASONS ONLY.

WILL EXCHANGE TWO WELL TRAINED COOTIES FOR ONE MEXICAN FLEA WITH FEATHERS. WILL GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY ALL DEMANDS.

WILL EXCHANGE ONE BEAUTIFUL FRENCH DEMOISELLE FOR ANY FEMALE HAILING FROM OLE U.S.A - MUST PARLEZ ENGLISH.

WILL EXCHANGE ONE CASE OF VIN ROUGE (AND DEBTS) FOR THE ADDRESS OF ONE MALE PROHIBITIONIST. PRIVATE REASONS ONLY.

A.E.F. RIFLE AND PISTOL COMPETITION SCHEDULED FOR LE MANS, MAY 5 TO 24

Every division, unattached regiment, battalion, company and every other organization in the American Expeditionary Forces...

of one officer for each 50 officers, in the outfit. The pistol and revolver competition will embrace the following courses:

Slow Fire - L Target Range Time Shots 25 yards No limit 10 50 yards No limit 10 75 yards No limit 10

Rapid Fire - L Target Range Time Shots 15 yards 10 seconds 10 2 scores of 5 each 25 yards 10 seconds 10 2 scores of 5 each 50 yards 10 seconds 10 2 scores of 5 each

This competition will be governed by Small Arms Firing Manual rules and either the automatic pistol, caliber .45 or the revolver, chambered .45 or .38 S&W.

Two officers will compete from each regiment of infantry, cavalry, engineers and artillery. Other units may send officers in proportion to one contestant for each 50 officers.

In addition to the rifle and pistol matches, a unique musketry contest will be held. One complete platoon of 58 men and a platoon leader will be entered by each division.

The service marksmanship medals provided for in the Small Arms Firing Manual will be distributed among those who qualify in the rifle and pistol matches.

A special trophy will go to the winning platoon in the musketry match.

88TH DIVISION HAS BEAUCOUP MATERIAL FOR BASEBALL LINE

Seven big league and 14 minor league players make up the baseball line which the 88th Division will pick its baseball team. Few other divisions in the A.E.F. have such an array of diamond stars as are now available in the Clover Leaf Division.

Cpl. Fred Beck, formerly with the Boston Nationals and later with the Philadelphia Nationals, the same Beck who pranced into the limelight back in 1915 when he jumped to the Chicago Reds, is captain of the team, while Capt. M. D. Jones, who captained the Clover Leaf football squad, is manager.

DEVEREAUX AFTER GOOD MOUNTS FOR A.E.F. POLO TEAM

The A.E.F. is going in for polo, after all. Leading exponent of this fascinating game in our overseas Army, led by Maj. A. Devereaux, are combing the remount stations for likely mounts with the idea of forming a team to meet clubs representing the Allied Armies.

RHINE ARMY READY FOR GREAT SEASON ON THE DIAMOND

The Army of Occupation is getting ready for a grand baseball drive in Germany this spring. Even the prospective departure of some of the divisions cannot eradicate the lure of the great American prize from the minds of Yankee soldiers in the Rhineland.

Company baseball teams are already organized, others are under way, and in not a few instances the cracks of the bat and the cries of "Home," "Home," etc., are echoing and re-echoing from the hills and cliffs that rise up majestically along the historic Rhine river.

20TH AERO SQUADRON BASEBALL TEAM HAS EXCELLENT RECORD

Ten victories out of 11 games played is the record of the baseball team developed by the 20th Aero Squadron, which is making time down at St. Denis de Marnay, Bordeaux, awaiting transportation to the United States.

"THE RHINE, THE RHINE, THE YANKEE RHINE"

"If you get a chance to go to Vienna, eat all you can before starting, fill all your available baggage with rations, and then decide not to go."

cheer away the hours of the Yanks in the heart of Hunland. The two criss, the first to go direct from Coblenz to Berlin, were consigned to the American Commission in the Prussian capital, which boasts of a military postoffice of its own.

of the standard type observation planes are placed at their disposal. There is always a waiting list about a kilometer long of Germans who are frequently eager to grab off a job of some sort in the Third Army salvage plant at Coblenz-Lutzerath.

Lieutenant Sutton was accompanied on his picture-taking expedition by Sergeant McAuley, Private Suss and Private Huxton, but they were obliged to remain in Vienna, owing to a shortage in finances brought about by high food prices.

"I never did like that damned ship," he remarked to the shocked aviators. "Who are you?" he asked. "I was the pilot," he answered, and turned the film.

"Look like a soldier, clean your shoes and shave." This is the admonition which meets the eye of every soldier as he arrives at either Coblenz or Trier, though in these towns there is not much excuse for untidiness in regard to pedic extremities.

Having something to kick about is not a natural prerogative of a prisoner, but captured Russians have been known to kick about the footballs which are the only recreation tools that the Russians seem to know how to use.

Four kilometers from Trier is a huge airfield, formerly occupied and operated by the Germans, now the home of the 9th, 50th and 160th Aero Squadrons, which are assigned to the Seventh Corps.

M.P.'s have orders to stroke the chins of all soldiers to determine whether the hair has reached such a length as to require shaving.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

3 Rue de Castiglione, PARIS

Information for Homeseekers

THE U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION has established a "Homeseekers' Bureau" to furnish free information about vacant homes in the United States to those who wish to engage in farming, stock raising, or other occupations.

SPARKS HALL & CO., Ltd. LONDON

4 Avenue de Friedland, PARIS 17 Rue de La Scellerie, TOURS

REMEMBRANCES OF WAR

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GERMAN DEFENSE COLLAPSED IN THIRD AND FINAL PHASE OF MEUSE-ARGONNE BATTLE

Continued from Page 1

forces, particularly since the middle of October, by the extreme difficulties of the attack, had, at all events, made it possible to bring up in force and with ample ammunition the artillery of all calibers, as well as generally to improve communications and the transportation of supplies of every kind.

The result was that when the artillery preparation was laid for the general attack of November 1, it was of a volume and destructive intensity exceeding even that of September 26. Apart from the potent influence exercised upon the situation on the American front by the progress of the Allied armies on both of its flanks, the mere power of this bombardment, brought to bear upon the last organized resistance of the enemy, had already pierced in many places and badly shaken everywhere—would probably have resulted in a complete breakthrough for the infantry.

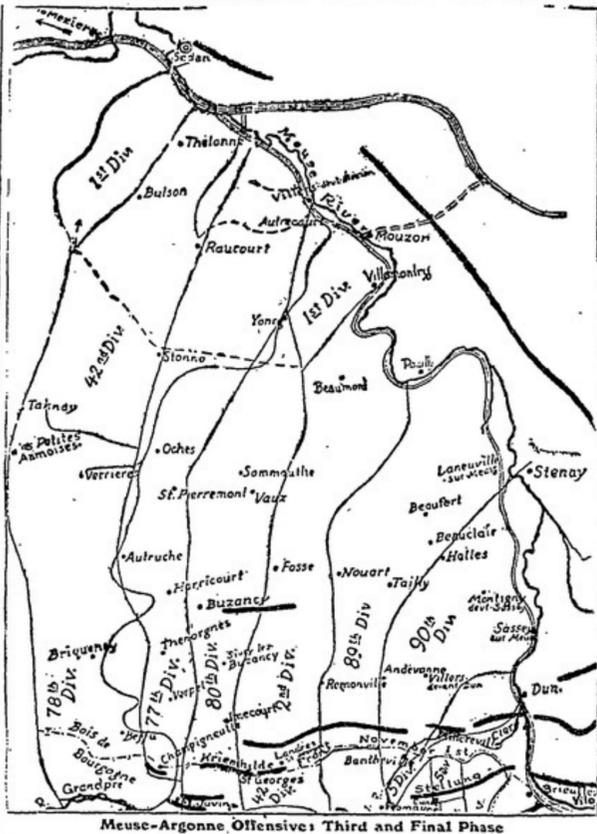
At the events, the enemy's artillery reaction to the bombardment was surprisingly feeble, and when the infantry attack went forward at 5:30 on the morning of the 1st, it carried everything before it excepting on the extreme flanks, which had the primary mission of acting as pivots for the central divisions, and which were soon enabled to advance by the rapid progress of the latter.

The 2nd Division, which had been put in French for the specific purpose of carrying forward the main attack, was the most remarkable first day's progress of any of the divisions by advancing about eight kilometers. It was not until the morning of the 3rd, however, that the progress of this salient was evidenced by the fact that on the 3rd, despite the desperate depletion of their forces, they had thrown all their divisions in against it. Their efforts, at last, were expiring ones and all to no avail. Their front was irretrievably broken, and henceforth during the next few days they were driven steadily north and east to and beyond the Meuse by a power which they could no longer resist.

rather heavy at the beginning of the attack, but it diminished rapidly in volume, and, though elements of ten different German divisions were reported in front before noon and though a heavy fog which came up early in the afternoon made it difficult to keep liaison between the several units, progress was nevertheless rapid, and by evening the front extended through the Bois de Barcourt, about five kilometers north of the line of departure. Remonville had been captured during the day.

The resumption of the advance next morning was somewhat delayed and the enemy's resistance, both by machine guns and artillery, was heavier, but the line pushed steadily ahead by the progress of detachments, and at 9 a. m. the right had entered Tilly and the left was in possession of Nourat, nearly on the edge of the hills overlooking the valley of the Meuse, while the center was still held back by determined resistance of machine guns in Barcourt.

The division was now rather widely scattered over its sector and most of its artillery had been unable to keep up with the rapid advance. It was not until the morning of the 3rd, however, that Gen. William H. Wright, commanding, did not desire relief by the 1st Division, which was close behind, and during the following day the enemy of the 1st Division, an element of the Meuse was attained by the capture of Beaucourt on the right and of the Bois la Dame on the left.



Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Third and Final Phase

Fire Delays Crossing

Taking Beaufort and pushing through the Forêt de Dieulet and the Forêt de Jaulnay on the 4th and 5th, the division occupied positions along the Meuse from Lanueville, opposite Stenay on the right, to the Bois de Villers on the left. The division, on the left, but these positions were not seized soon enough to prevent the enemy from destroying the bridges, and his fire from the hills on the other bank was sufficiently severe to prevent any crossing during the succeeding four days.

During the night of the 5th detachments moved across the west of Pouilly and during the following night the Engineers threw across the river at this point two foot bridges and a catamaran ferry on which 300 men, including the 2nd and 3rd Divisions, were going over for a night attack on Pouilly. They surprised the town, where they had sought refuge from the machine gunners, and pushed on northward up the river, beyond several kilometers beyond Pouilly when the armistice came into effect.

On the morning of the 6th, the 2nd Division was now altogether seven battalions in the division east of the Meuse, and divisional headquarters could be considered firmly established.

On the 6th a tank which was justly felt to be of unusual importance, the 2nd Division, with its characteristic dash, assaulted the Kriemhilde Stellung between Lanueville and the Bois de Villers on the morning of November 1 with an impetuosity which carried everything before it.

Through the Kriemhilde Stellung

The two hours artillery preparation laid by the 1st, 2nd and 4th Field Artillery Brigades, the machine guns of the 2nd and 4th Divisions and the projectors and Stokes mortars of Company D, of the 1st Division, were directed at the Kriemhilde Stellung on the morning of November 1 with an impetuosity which carried everything before it.

On the evening of the 4th, other detachments of the 6th, rushing the foot bridges and having other made of telegraph wire, reached the edge of the Bois de Châtillon, beyond the canal, in spite of the fact that the bridges laid across the canal were shot to pieces as fast as they were placed. However, a bridgehead was now firmly established. The next night the bulk of the 10th Infantry Brigade was over the bridge and the canal, and the Bois de Châtillon and the village of Villers were taken by the 6th, enabling the French on the right—the 15th Division of the 1st Army—to get across, while the 11th Infantry took Liny-devant-Dun and the 1st took Dun-sur-Meuse and Milly, all east of the river, beyond which the division now had a front of over eight kilometers.

Resistance Only Slight

The progress from now on was rapid, and it was made against only slight resistance. Across a rolling country and through a succession of small villages the division advanced, taking Lion-devant-Dun on the 6th and Brandeville on the 7th. Moving in detachments which marched up the valley of the Meuse, the 2nd and 4th Divisions, the various regiments occupied Loupy, Jametz and Mouzay, establishing at the last named place a bridgehead over the Meuse, and bringing into the town force of 700 destitute French civilians who were gathered there. On the 10th, the southwestern part of the large Forêt de Woivre, within a few kilometers of Montmédy, was mopped up and at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 11th the troops were progressing rapidly toward that town in the northern part of the Meuse.

On the morning of November 1, the 90th Division advanced at the jump-off with the 35th Infantry on the right and the 36th on the left of the division sector. The advance was north, gradually leading eastward toward the Meuse, and before night Ancerville, on the right, and Andevanne, on the left, had both been occupied. The following day the 90th Division, having been taken the front line, Villers-devant-Dun was occupied, and by the afternoon of the 3rd the whole line had pushed through the Bois de Villers, between the village and the Meuse and had occupied the edge of the bluffs overlooking the river.

Orders were now given to force the crossings of the Meuse, but the advance parties found the permanent bridge all along the river and encountered heavy machine gun and artillery fire from the east of the river, so that, although numerous efforts were made by patrols, no crossing was effected until November 10.

The 5th Division, advancing from the south on the other side of the river, had taken the town of Montmédy on the 9th and later turned it over to the 10th Division, as it was in the sector of the right. From this established bridgehead, the 25th Infantry moved northward against Stenay on the morning of the 10th and, after a considerable opposition, took it together with a number of prisoners before 10 a. m. Sedan, some three kilometers east of Stenay on the road to Montmédy, was occupied, and though neither town was entirely mopped up until the following morning, both were completely in possession at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. Division front had progressed considerably beyond them.

Path Cleared for 89th

So effective was the preliminary bombardment and the accompanying barrage upon the German front north of the Bois de Bantheville, in the sector of the 89th Division, that when the latter attacked, the 35th Infantry on the right and the 36th, the 353rd and the 354th in the order named, most of the German machine gunners were killed or captured in their haste before they could get their guns into action.

On this part of the front, it will be remembered, the Kriemhilde Stellung had been entirely broken through by the vicinity of Romagne, so that now nothing more than hastily improvised positions had to be overcome. It is true that on the next series of ridges, in the vicinity of Beaufort, Ecuryville and Sivy, the divisions in center encountered fragments of still another defense line, called the Freya Stellung, but it was too far from complete to be of any account. The German artillery fire against the 89th Division was

Echo of Civil War Days

The division now faced a large tract of forested hills with a single road leading northward through them to Beaufort and the open country around it, overlooking the valley of the Meuse and after darkness had fallen on the evening of the 3rd, a novel maneuver was undertaken, involving the daring raids of the American Civil War.

Through the pouring rain of that black night, the battalion of the 9th Infantry, marching in columns of twos, and one battalion of the 2nd Division, followed by a company of infantry a few hundred yards ahead as advance guard, moved rapidly up the single road, capturing German machine gunners asleep beside their pieces and other sleeping Germans at La Forge and La Tuilerie Farms. Just before midnight the Americans occupied strong natural positions in the neighborhood of La Tuilerie Farm, commanding Beaufort.

During the remainder of the night these positions were strengthened and rendered defensible, and in the morning the enemy was satisfied to find that the Americans firmly established there, six kilometers behind his main defensive line in the woods, where he had hoped to delay the advance while making good his retreat across the Meuse. There was nothing for him to do except move out as speedily as possible, which he did, the advance troops of the 2nd Division holding their position during the day of the 4th and being rapidly reinforced.

The flank divisions, thus relieved of opposition, came up rapidly on the line and that night the 3rd and 4th Divisions, repeating the maneuver, advanced passing around the outskirts of Beaufort, and at daybreak of the 5th occupied Leuval on the bank of the Meuse, while the right flank took possession of the Bois de la Vache, which commanded, at a distance of about two kilometers, the village of Pouilly, in the sector of the 89th Division.

Woods Cleaned Up

How unprepared the Germans were for such rapid movements was witnessed by the fact that one entire platoon of machine gunners was captured as they were undergoing inspection preparatory to changing position. The river bank was cleared of the enemy and after daybreak a detachment of the 22d Infantry went back and mopped up Beaufort.

On the 4th and 5th, the flank divisions being still somewhat behind, a crossing of the river was not attempted, but the 5th Marines mopped up the Forêt de Jaulnay, in front of the 89th Division, and reconnoitered the destroyed bridges at Pouilly and Ancerville during the night of the 4th-5th, word having been received that the 1st Division would pass through the 80th on the march to attack Mouzon, the 9th Infantry proceeding to protect the flank of the 1st Division. The 22d Infantry by cleaning up the Bois de l'Espiole, the

occasionally became serious, during the following two days the division progressed through Vaux-en-Dieulet, Sommeville and the Bois de Four into the Bois des Port Gerache. From this line at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the right marched on Beaufort, and at 6:30 a. m. reached that town, excepting one battalion, which struck north to the Beaumont-Stonne road at La Thibaudine farm, north of which, about 9 a. m., it was checked by machine gun fire.

Meanwhile, the 31st Infantry, on the left, had put in a hard night fighting its way north through the Bois de Pierremont, the Bois de Belette and the Bois de Grande Dieulet, reaching the road west of La Thibaudine farm, however, about 9 in the morning. The next night the front went forward to a line extending from the north edge of Beaufort to a point just north of Yonon, on which line at 6:30 a. m. of the 6th, the 1st Division took possession of the advance element of the 80th Division and pushed on rapidly toward Mouzon, the 80th Division retiring for rest to the vicinity of Cornay.

Enemy Turned in Ravine

It was not altogether unfamiliar ground which the 77th Division occupied on coming into line for the second time in front of Champignelles, for it was quite near to the front line from which it had retired on October 1. The German positions in Champignelles and the ravine just east of it, leading up from the Agron river into the sector of the 80th Division, were very formidable and the preliminary bombardment did not reduce them.

The plan of the divisional command for enveloping the troublesome ravine by passing troops around it through the 80th Division sector was not accomplished the first day, and little progress was made. But on November 2 the 306th Infantry flanked and cleared the ravine and got to the Moulin de Champignelles, a kilometer up the river north of the village, completely turning the enemy out of his positions.

The forward progress was rapid, and at nightfall of the 2nd the front was on the road between Buzancy and Harcourt. During the following days much artillery and machine gun resistance was encountered, but, with the constant and skillful assistance of batteries of 75 and 155 millimeter guns following in close support, the infantry pushed its way on through St. Pierre-aux-Bois, Oches, Stenay, La Bussac and Flaba, and after overcoming especially strong opposition in and around Raucourt, Harcourt and Autrecourt, found itself at 6 p. m. of November 6 on the heights overlooking the Meuse just above Sedan.

Fighting all night, the division completely cleared these heights within its sector and even threw patrols across the river near Villers-devant-Mouzon. The Engineers promptly got foot bridges across, and at nightfall on the 7th one installation of the 89th Infantry was over and occupying the heights above Ambion.

Their position here, however, was considered too hazardous by the First Corps command, and they were withdrawn, pa-

trois only remaining on the east bank, while the division held the other shore in force, from the edge of Mouzon to Pont Maugis, three kilometers above Sedan, until the morning of the armistice.

In accordance with the general plan, the artillery of the 78th Division prepared for the attack of November 1 on the previous day by soaking the eastern edge of the Bois de Bourgoigne with yperite gas. Though they did not attack the edge of the forest west over next morning, the 30th and 310th Infantry had a very hard time, nevertheless, owing to the failure of the 77th Division to take Champignelles that day.

Bois des Loges Taken at Last

At evening these two regiments were still south of the Bois des Loges, having suffered very severe losses, despite the fact that the 31st Infantry, to their left, had lent all the assistance possible by forcing its way into the gap between the Bois de Bourgoigne and the northeastern edge of the Bois des Loges. But after midnight that night the enemy compelled by the break through further east, began withdrawing; the 312th Infantry, on the extreme left, advanced rapidly to its first day's objective, and early in the morning the 30th and 310th Infantry went all day, straight through the deserted Bois des Loges which had balked them for so long and at such heavy cost.

Pushing northward with the bulk of their remaining combat strength, the two regiments last mentioned flanked Bouff and a few miles north in the afternoon, took Briquigny in the afternoon and at dusk were a kilometer north of that village. On the 3rd, though the French had advanced far into the western edges of the woods the day before, efforts to get in contact with them at Bouff-aux-Bois were unsuccessful because the enemy had mined and blown up the roads. But the enemy progressed but slowly until about noon from all the Bourgoigne massif, and finally, at about noon, still driving northward, American and French patrols met each other at Bouff-aux-Bois, and later, after dark, at Châtillon-sur-Bar.

Left Flank Near Bar Valley

Keeping pace with the 77th Division on its right and, like the latter, encountering only occasional resistance, the 80th machine gun units which were generally but outflanked without serious loss or delay, the 78th Division now pressed on with its left flank near the valley of the Bar river, down which the French were moving, occupying in succession Germent, Authe, Bricelles-sur-Bar, Verrières and Les Petites Armoises.

On the open hills north of the two villages last named and in the Bois de Sy, between them, the enemy made an unusually strong resistance on November 4 against which the badly exhausted troops progressed but slowly until about noon of the 5th, when, the center having just taken the woods and the village of Sy-

north of them and the left having taken Tannay and gone a kilometer and a half beyond it on the road to Chemery, the 42nd Division arrived and relieved the 78th in the pursuit.

Coming into front line at such a late hour in the pursuit, the 42nd Division had little heavy fighting, which was, certainly a novel experience for this veteran division, that had been in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne since October 14, following, as First Corps reserve, close behind the advance since the 2nd Division had attacked through its front on November 1.

Hastening on now after the rapidly retreating Germans, who fought only rear-guard actions with machine guns and long-range artillery from ridge to ridge, the front was on the north edge of the Bois de Montilly on the evening of November 5 and the next night extended from Chemery northeast by Buzancy to the Bois de Montilly opposite Sedan. That evening orders were received from the First Corps for the 42nd Division to advance and occupy Sedan, regardless of division boundaries, but when the advance was attempted it was checked by severe machine gun fire, particularly from across the river, and a patrol of the 16th Infantry, which entered the suburb of Valenciennes, was driven back.

84th Brigade Holds Ridge

During November 7, the right flank of the 4th French Army, moving approximately down the north edge of the Bar as far as Cheveignes and then following the L. Chevre-Sedan national highway toward Sedan, caused the left brigade of the 42nd Division, the 83d Brigade, to move out of the front line. The 84th Brigade, on the right, continued to hold the ridge further up river. Having organized its positions here, the 42nd Division was relieved by the 77th on November 4.

The 1st Division had a final experience of active service, consisting chiefly of hard marching, for having followed and passed through the 80th Division on November 6 after a night march of 20 kilometers over very bad roads and on a rainy night, it pursued its march eight on ten kilometers through the 80th Division, under such overlooking the Meuse from the vicinity of Villenonty to Mouzon and Autrecourt.

In spite of the strenuous exertions involved in these movements, under such orders from the Corps, the 1st Division on the night of the 6th-7th made a forced march on Sedan across the sectors of the 7th and 42nd Divisions by the road through Stenay and Chemery.

Under these orders next day the 16th Infantry reached a front just south of Sedan, the 28th Infantry, one on the hills between Villenonty and Cheveignes, and the 26th Infantry, one on the hill north of St. Almain; a line which, facing northwest, was the extreme one reached by American troops on this flank and the last combat position occupied by the 1st Division.

On this part of the front, it will be remembered, the Kriemhilde Stellung had been entirely broken through by the vicinity of Romagne, so that now nothing more than hastily improvised positions had to be overcome. It is true that on the next series of ridges, in the vicinity of Beaufort, Ecuryville and Sivy, the divisions in center encountered fragments of still another defense line, called the Freya Stellung, but it was too far from complete to be of any account. The German artillery fire against the 89th Division was

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