

GREEN DIVISIONS PROVED METTLE IN 2ND ARMY DRIVE

81st, 7th and 92nd Going Strong When Armistice Intervened

PUSH IN DIRECTION OF BRIEY

Operation in Conjunction With French Troops, Would Have Overwhelmed Enemy

In dealing with the offensive operations inaugurated by the Second American Army, under Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, more is to be said regarding what they were planned and expected to accomplish than regarding what they actually did accomplish, for the reason that they were begun so late, practically not before November 10, that there was no time for the development of the great and decisive success which would undoubtedly have crowned them had hostilities continued a short time longer.

Once more to focus a limited operation in its proper relation to the whole situation on the Western front, it may be well again to revert to the simile of the swinging door, which was used in an earlier article. Since September 26 the Allied Armies had been hammering this door back with increasing momentum, particularly after the fall of Lille, until, in the early days of November, the swinging edge, torn loose from the coast of the North Sea, had reached the Dutch frontier north of Ghent, nearly 70 kilometers from its former position at Neuport. All along the British and French fronts the Allies had penetrated far beyond the enemy's first and second defense systems and were in process of breaking down the third, while what remained of the German armies was proving utterly impotent to stem their further and increasingly rapid advance.

At the Gates of Sedan

The Fourth French Army and the left of the First American Army were at the gates of Sedan, and the rest of the First American Army was pouring across the Meuse between there and Verdun with very little delay its further progress to the northeast. On every portion of the front from Holland to Metz the Allied Armies were advancing, except on the sector fronting Metz itself; that is, the sector lying between Ornes and the village of Metz, at the very hinge of the door, it was now necessary, in the progressive development of the offensive, to advance there also.

It will now be necessary to abandon the simile of the swinging door, because the operations involving Metz were designed not merely to embrace a northward flank by the Second American Army between Frennes and Port-sur-Selle, pivoting its right upon the front of the fortress and advancing its left to the village of Metz, but to still more sweeping movements of the First American Army near the Meuse. As soon as the offensive of the Second American Army was launched by Marshal Foch to launch the Tenth French Army, under General Mangin, in the direction of Chateau-Salins, southeast of Metz.

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STATE TROOPS MADE PART OF NEW ARMY

New York, Ohio, New Jersey and Oregon Units Authorized

Reconstruction of the National Guard forces of various States which lost their former identity when they were drafted into the Federal service by the War Department, which authorized the organization of four regiments of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry, and 12 companies of Coast Artillery in New York; two regiments of Infantry in Ohio and one battalion of Artillery in New Jersey; two regiments of Infantry in Ohio and one battalion of Artillery in Oregon.

Under the National Defense Act, the former National Guard troops cannot be maintained by the various States. The new units authorized are intended to replace the state troops. Authorization for units in other States is expected soon.

Rainbow to Be Cavalry

Of the 21 divisions which will form the new mobile Army, 14 will bear the numbers of A.E.F. combat divisions and will have their headquarters in the States from which these A.E.F. divisions were drawn. The 42nd Rainbow Division will be a Cavalry division, to be drawn from all the States. It will be organized in the Southern Department.

The camps which will be the headquarters of the 21 divisions, including the second Regular Army divisions, will be:

- 1st-Camp Pike, Ark. 22nd-Camp Meade, Md. 23rd-Camp Parris, Tex. 24th-Camp Jackson, S. C. 25th-Camp Lee, Va. 26th-Camp Custer, Mich. 27th-Camp Carson, Calif. 28th-Camp Grant, Ill. 29th-Camp Sherman, Mo. 30th-Camp Travis, Texas. 31st-Camp Wheeler, W. Va. 32nd-Camp Taylor, Okla. 33rd-Camp Sherman, Mo. 34th-Camp Taylor, Okla. 35th-Camp Taylor, Okla. 36th-Camp Taylor, Okla. 37th-Camp Taylor, Okla. 38th-Camp Taylor, Okla. 39th-Camp Taylor, Okla. 40th-Camp Taylor, Okla. 41st-Camp Taylor, Okla. 42nd-Camp Taylor, Okla.

ROTTERDAM YANKS GET HUT WITH REAL AMERICAN GIRLS

The 250 Yanks, members of the American Supply Depot at Rotterdam, Holland, through which go the supplies for the Third Army on the Rhine, were lonesome. The wooden-shoed Dutch girls were all right, but they wanted some of their own brand. And they wanted a Y. There wasn't one in all Holland.

So a hut was opened, and several score American girls came down from the loggia headquarters at The Hague to help in the housewarming.

ENGINEERS' WORK SPED DOUGHBOYS TOWARD VICTORY

Largest of A.E.F.'s Technical Services Had Finger in Every Pie

ROSE FROM 6 MEN TO 174,000

Barracks They Built Would, Placed End to End, Stretch 225 Miles, and Railroad Trackage, 947

This is the eighth and last of a series of articles dealing with the activities of the major branches of service in the A.E.F.

It has been said that the Engineers built the stage for the theater of operations wherein the American Expeditionary Forces played a multiple role in the greatest drama of history. They did more than that. They painted the scenery. They prepared the lighting effects. They met at all entrances audiences and actors alike, conducting them to pit and platform, and they supplied a sufficient number of under-studies to insure an all-star cast through all acts and scenes.

When the curtain was rung down on the performance there were under the direct command or the technical supervision of the Chief Engineer 174,000 officers and men, making the Corps of Engineers the largest of the A.E.F. technical services. With the armies, as either army, corps or divisional troops, there was a total of 86,400 officers and men. Half that number, besides, was employed in general construction in almost every corner of France and England.

In the getting out of forestry products 2,500 more were busied, the same number being engaged in miscellaneous duties, in training, at schools, shops, etc. The remainder of the 174,000 Engineers were detailed on various duties connected with Engineer supply.

When the endless stream of O.D. began pouring into France in the early summer of 1918 the doughboys lined with his company buddies on docks either constructed by Engineers or quickened in capacity through American installations. His hike from the dock to the rest area was over roads maintained by Engineers. His first night in France was spent in barracks erected by Engineers. Warehouses that held food for himself and rifle were Engineer built. The water he drank was often provided by the Engineers and, if not provided, the making of it safe for drinking purposes was the Engineers' concern.

When he finally finished his period of training and started for the front he traveled over railroads sometimes built and sometimes maintained by Engineers. On the way from the railroad to the front lines he saw, as he heard the thunder of guns, that the roads had been dug out of the ground to protect him from watchful Germans. Searchlights that at night threw their protecting shafts high into the air, greatly decreasing the range of the German searchlights, were manned by Engineers. When he went over the top he found Engineers cutting wire ahead of him, building bridges and operating and maintaining light railways over which his rations were to be brought to his advanced position. Then, when the objective had been reached and he looked for a dugout wherein to rest, it was a detachment of Engineers that inspected his newly-found quarters to see that Jerry had not left any bomb caches behind. Or if he was badly wounded this doughboy found himself in one of the huge hospitals that the Engineers had erected for the Medical Corps.

Starred With a Squad of Six

Six men formed the first organization of the Engineer Department of the A.E.F. That six-man organization arrived in France with the first contingent of troops on September 1, 1917. From then on until the time of the signing of the armistice the Engineer Department went through various stages of development. Its form consisted essentially of the following four main branches or divisions of the office of the Chief Engineer, A.E.F., whose headquarters were at S.O.S.:

- (1) Assistant to the Chief Engineer, A.E.F., at G.H.Q.; (2) Division of Construction and Forestry; (3) Division of Military Engineering and Engineer Supplies; (4) Division of Light Railways and Roads.

Early in the history of construction in France the Transportation Department had control over the construction of railways. This control was relinquished in March, 1918, all construction work has been superintended by the Division of Construction and Forestry, first under the Chief Engineer, A.E.F., and later under the Chief Engineer, A.E.F.

Construction work in all but the zone of the armies was carried on by the Chief Engineer, A.E.F., through the offices of the Base Sections, the two Intermediate Sections and the Advance Section. Through this decentralized management Section Engineers had complete charge of all work in their respective sections, though their actions were controlled by the Director of Construction and Forestry. The same system was followed out by the Division of Light Railways and Roads when the Forestry Section adopted the district commander system of production.

Men Who Directed Work

Although there was a shifting personnel in the Engineer Department organization during its evolution, during the major portion of its operations there are two men whose work is outstanding. Gen. Gen. William L. Langitt, Chief Engineer, A.E.F., and formerly the Chief of Utilities before the organization of the Engineer Department in its present form, and Brig. Gen. Edgar Jadin, Director of Construction and Forestry, who has, against many difficulties in the procurement of materials and equipment, kept construction in the zone of the front ahead of pressing needs.

For half of an Engineer troops, their sojourn in France has been anything but romantic. That lack of romance is epitomized in the expression of a captain who was one of the first over, anxious to get into the fight, yet whose experiences "were not of battle, heroism, deprivation and death at the front; rather, they took place in the peaceful lowlands of Bretagne, where he lived a life as dull and drab as a December day, as lacking in interest and vitality as the weather."

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"MOTHER'S LETTER"



May 11 is Mother's Day; a week from this Sunday. On that day last year every man in the A.E.F. went off to a corner and wrote home. Wanderers on the face of the earth who had not written home in years wrote to their mothers on that day, and before the week was over a boat set sail for America with such a cargo of faith and love as the world had never shipped before.

You can celebrate the anniversary with another letter. For, of course, your mother is worrying about you. No one in all the world has quite her faith and pride in you. But she worries. The war is over, to be sure, and the day is not far distant when she will sit on the edge of her chair and, utterly content at last, watch you eat your first dinner under her roof. But she worries just the same.

You can write in honor of that Yankee youngster who sent his Mother's Letter from an evacuation hospital during the Second Battle of the Marne. He was always smiling. He was smiling when they wheeled him in and still smiling when, very tenderly, they transferred him to a cot after the doctors had counted seven machine gun bullet wounds, one in his ankle, three in his side, three in his chest. When writing paper was distributed through the ward he took a piece and asked for a pencil. Half an hour later an attendant found him dead, with this beginning of a letter in his hand:

"Dear Mother—I was made an attack on the Germans today and drove them five miles. I am in a hospital tonight. I was slightly wounded in the leg."

Above all, set aside an hour of Mother's Day to write, if you can, to the mother of some young American who lies buried in France.

WAY CLEAR TO GIVE TERMS TO GERMANS BEFORE WEEK ENDS

Italy Cooling Down, While Japan Will Not Press Her Views Now

Despite the series of obstacles that have appeared along the home stretch of the Peace Conference, three facts stand out to encourage hope for actual commencement of parleys with the Germans by the end of this week: first, the optimistic trend in high quarters that Italy will relinquish her claims; second, the acceptance of the revised draft of the League of Nations without Japanese disaffection; and last, the presence of a large part, if not all, of the German delegates at Versailles.

Industrial Measures Discussed

The fifth session also passed upon the labor articles of the treaty which lay down principles that all industrial communities were urged to apply. The right of labor to organize, the living wage, the eight-hour day, abolition of child labor, and equality of pay for equal work of both sexes were among the points emphasized.

Italian Press Raging

Meanwhile, the Italian press continues its storm of criticism against President Wilson and his statement explaining that he stood firm against the demand for a German armistice. The document has appeared in it has been made known that Clemenceau and Lloyd George stand squarely behind the President in this point of view.

HEATHEN CHINEE IS TRUE TO FORM

Cleans Up 500 Francs in "Exhibition" Gambling Game

Neither C.C. pills nor a certain other well known brand of laxative pellets has anything on the Chinese members of the A.E.F. when it comes to working at odd hours. Here's a yarn that proves it.

The Chinese laborers were wont to indulge in a certain gambling game that was strongly akin to the shell game of the American circus. An official edict went out against the pastime, but it was resurrected recently just long enough to get a few official pictures for the records of the Army Service Corps, having the Chinese labor under its wing.

BOLSHEVIK HENS STRIKE IN COBLENZ

Why? Their Table of Organization Wasn't Complete

The Yank personnel of the postoffice at Coblenz couldn't understand it. There they were, eight of them—eight as fine black and white hens as money could rent. But they wouldn't lay after leaving the German's hands. They may have been trained. It may have been a special kind of boche propaganda, but the fact remained that the wandering doughboy in the Third Army knows or has been reminded by vigilant M.P.'s, is forbidden. Neither can one purchase rations from man or beast in the American occupied zone. But the Postal Express Service men wanted "oafs," German or whatnot, so long as they were eggs.



That is how they tried a new way of skinning the cat by renting the hens from a German. And then the hens balked. Could it be possible that the hens, too, were hep to the anti-fraternizing orders? A wandering doughboy stopped in the midst of the group of his disconcerted and discomfited brethren gloomily eyeing the busy hens for whose egg product they had paid good money. He asked a question. Explanation followed. He turned on his heel, and flung back over his shoulder: "What this outfit of hens needs is a top-kicker."

FIRST VOLUNTEER RELIEF FOR THIRD ARMY DUE AT BREST

1,000 Men to Replace Many Now Serving in Occupied Territory

The first unit of 1,000 volunteers from the United States to replace temporary service men in the Army of Occupation was scheduled to land at Brest yesterday. Their coming marks the resumption of troop movements to France which ended abruptly with the signing of the armistice.

They are to be sent directly to St. Aignan, where they will be given a short preliminary training before being assigned to the Regular Army divisions in Germany.

The first 1,000 will be divided into seven groups, one for each of the seven Regular Army divisions on the Rhine. This arrangement has been made so that each division will be permitted to send back to the United States as soon as the replacements are received an equal number of "temporary duty" soldiers.

Will Relieve "Emergency" Men

Men on duty with Regular Army divisions who had enlisted for the period of the emergency" will be allowed to return to the States on the arrival of the volunteer replacements under conditions specified in G.O. 60, G.H.Q. In general those selected to return first will be those considered most meritorious.

Four classes of soldiers scheduled to be returned in order of precedence are prescribed in the G.O. The first to leave will be those soldiers who have evidence of sickness or other distress in their immediate families. Then, as the replacements arrive, there will be returned other men who have evidence that they are needed to resume employment in an industry or occupation in which there is urgent need of their services. Men with Class A or B allotments, but not having claims falling under the two preceding classifications, will be next in order of precedence. Finally those soldiers longest in service who desire to return will be relieved.

Recruiting Offices in A.E.F.

The order specifies that soldiers who enlisted before April 1, 1917, shall not be returned under its authority.

Plans for extending the recruiting of volunteers are rapidly being carried out at G.H.Q. and by recruiting officers assigned to divisions.

At present there are recruiting offices at each Army, corps and division headquarters, at the headquarters of each base section, at Tours, Neufchateau, Chaumont, Nevers and Le Mans. Each regiment and separate battalion has an officer detailed to explain the conditions of discharge and re-enlistment. In addition questions are being answered for those who address: Recruiting Division, A.G.O., G.H.Q.

A great many questions that have arisen in connection with the recruiting have been submitted for decision and a large total of

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S.O.S. ENDS SOON; THIRD ARMY GIVEN OWN SUPPLY BASE

May and June to See About 300,000 Leave Back Areas for Home

ANTWERP IS KEY TO A. OF O.

Base Sections Will Close, Tours to Grow Smaller as Army Centers More on Rhine

Straight from the headquarters of the S.O.S. comes the announcement of the impending dissolution of the organization built up in Europe to feed, clothe, arm and equip the American Army of 2,000,000 men. The men who manned it are going home. Today 100,000 of them are being released from duty all through the S.O.S. to prepare for embarkation in May. And before the month's end, another 200,000 will be preparing to board ship in June. The month of July will clean the slate, and not only for the S.O.S., but for the entire A.E.F., with the exception of the Third Army.

At the same time that plans for the general closing of the main S.O.S. of the A.E.F. are announced, there are made known the main details of the establishment of a new S.O.S. for the Third Army, the Army of Occupation.

The Third Army S.O.S. is to have its headquarters at Antwerp. It is to be commanded by Brig. Gen. W. L. Connor, who is now Chief of Staff of the main S.O.S., with headquarters at Tours. General Connor has just completed an inspection tour of Antwerp and Third Army territory preparatory to taking over operation of the machine that will give the divisions in the A. of O. food, clothing and other supplies. Antwerp will be to the Third Army what Tours has been to the A.E.F.

The establishment of an independent S.O.S. for the Third Army is coincident with a change in the Army's command. Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, formerly commander of the Third Army, is to be relieved.

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LEAVE MEN MAY GO TO CLOSED AREAS

B, C, D and E Yanks Can See Resorts Barred to Class A

Although nine of the official leave areas have been ordered closed, with seven areas remaining to take care of men on Class A leaves, members of the A.E.F. still have the privilege of visiting even the resorts which have been closed providing they are under the conditions governing Classes B, C, D and E, which allow a commutation of 60 cents a day, according to announcement by the Leave Area Bureau at Tours.

Following is a summary of the conditions under which leave areas other than those of Class A are being granted: Class B—14 days, to Great Britain, Belgium or points in France outside Paris. For soldiers of exceptionally good character and military record, who have sufficient funds to cover expenses. Orders must state where soldier will report on expiration of leave. Soldiers on Class D leave will not be permitted to visit regular leave areas without special approval of Hqs. S.O.S.

Class E—in exceptional cases, three days to points in France except Paris and leave areas.

400,000 Yanks on Leave

The remarkable increase in the number of leaves granted to American soldiers since the cessation of hostilities is shown by figures which show that 400,000 leaves were granted in the week ending December 7, 1918, while the daily average for the week ending March 22, 1919, was 27,011.

On April 1, in the 17 leave areas in operation, the United States Government had contracted for boarding and lodging soldiers at 769 hotels.

On December 1, 1918, five special leave trains were sent with weekly train mileage of about 3,400 miles. On April 8, 1919, 57 special leave trains were in operation, making 114 round trips with weekly train mileage of about 36,700 miles.

During March, 1919, the in and out movement of soldiers to leave areas was equal in numbers to 70 per cent of the largest overseas movement of soldiers to France during the war, and to 91 per cent of the homebound movement of soldiers to the U.S. during March, 1919.

Many Workers in Areas

Army personnel assigned to duty in the 17 leave areas April 1 consisted of 236 commissioned officers and 1,697 enlisted men, a total of 1,933 representing the Army. Personnel in the leave areas on April 1 consisted of 293 men and 406 women, a total of 699, in addition to a number of K. of C. and A. B. S. members.

Although more than 400,000 Yanks had been on leaves and furloughs in the A.E.F. up to April 20, 1919, only 35 fatalities from the four epidemics of influenza were reported in the period beginning from last fall resulted in the leave areas.

Of these, ten occurred at Aix-les-Bains in November, 1918, at La Bourboule in January, and two at Eaux-Bonnes in February. The epidemics broke out at these three points and at Lamallou-les-Bains, but there were no fatalities. The average daily average attendance at leave areas for the week ending December 7 was 7,501, for the week ending February 15 it was 30,571. Since that date the average has dropped, due to increasing embarkations.

The permanent personnel of the areas, including headquarters, Q.M.C., Medical Department and M.P.'s, numbered 3,000 officers and 1,697 enlisted men; the M.C.A. personnel numbered 293 men and 406 women. Added to this were visiting bands and many entertainment troops.

Aix-les-Bains, the first leave area to be opened, leads in attendance with 30,000. St. Malo entertained 50,000, while Nimes, down near Marseilles, saw the fewest leave men, 3,600. This is, of course, up to April 20.

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APRIL DEPARTURES NEARER 300,000 THAN 250,000 SET

107,083 Sailings in Single Week May Send Month's Total Beyond Schedule

S.O.S. GETTING UNDER WAY

Smashing of Records Brings Hope That Half of A.E.F. May Be on Way Home by May 10

One hundred and seven thousand and eighty-three members of the A.E.F. went home last week. The goal of 250,000 set for April was reached five days ahead of time, with indications that the final figures for the month may touch the 300,000 mark.

The sailings for the last 25 days in April were 253,080, bringing the total number of Yanks returned to the States since the armistice up to 885,925.

With five more days in April to add their contribution, and with a good getaway forecasted for the first part of May, the A.E.F. ought to be half way home by May 10.

Lately the A.E.F. troop movement toward the States has been just one record smashed after another. The week before last saw a record of 69,654 set, which seemed a tremendous accomplishment until last week followed it with its 107,083. April 13 was a banner day in sailings, when 15,507 got away, but it was promptly followed by April 16 with 21,867 and April 19 with 28,339 departures.

300,000 Booked in May

The future, too, looks promising. All combat divisions except those retained in the Army of Occupation are expected to complete movements to base ports or embarkation centers by the end of May, and all are confidently expected to have sailed before June 12. The S.O.S. home-going calls will be 100,000 in May, 200,000 in June, and the remainder in July. This program, involving the return of about 300,000 troops in May, will be met, despite the fact that the German ships taken over and the converted cargo boats, which played such a large part in the April sailings, may not be available for a second trip until the first of July. Arrangements are being made to take care of this situation fully through additional converted cargo boats and increased troop carrying capacity available from the English and French.

The 33rd Division, from its position in Luxembourg, last week followed the 32nd Division to Brest. It will in turn be followed by the 89th and 90th Divisions. The 80th Division at Le Mans has been joined by the 36th Division during the past week. They will be followed out of the Le Mans area by the 81st and 88th Divisions.

Last week's divisional movements place the following divisions at base ports and on the point of sailing: The 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Delays Grow Shorter

One of the compensations for those who are arriving at the base ports a little late in the home-going procession, in addition to the absence of mud, has been the constant shortening of the length of time detentions in one or another of the "stalled" areas. At Brest, 625 out of 100,000 were held more than two weeks, and the greater number of them went straight from trains to transports. Even Bordeaux has shown some improvement. Orders must state where soldier will report on expiration of leave. Soldiers on Class D leave will not be permitted to visit regular leave areas without special approval of Hqs. S.O.S.

Exchange Rate Going From 5.80 to 6.05 Means Beautiful Coup on Pay Day

Every dollar on A.E.F. payrolls this week will represent six francs and five centimes. The rate of exchange, which was 5.80 when last month's payrolls were made out, was boosted to 5.95 toward the end of April, the highest mark yet reached.

What this means is made clear by considering the buck private's foreign service pay. \$23—insurance and other things keep him from drawing it in full, of course. This \$33 under the 5.80 rate represented francs 191.40. Under the new rate it stands for francs 193.65—or 8.25 of straight veld. Two months ago when the rate was 5.45 the \$33 equaled only francs 179.85.

The rate the two specialists of hypometric officials of the United States Treasury and representatives of the French government, and is determined largely by French credit facilities. America's heavy loans to France naturally affect the rate of exchange between the two countries.

THAT LAST SHOT CHANGED

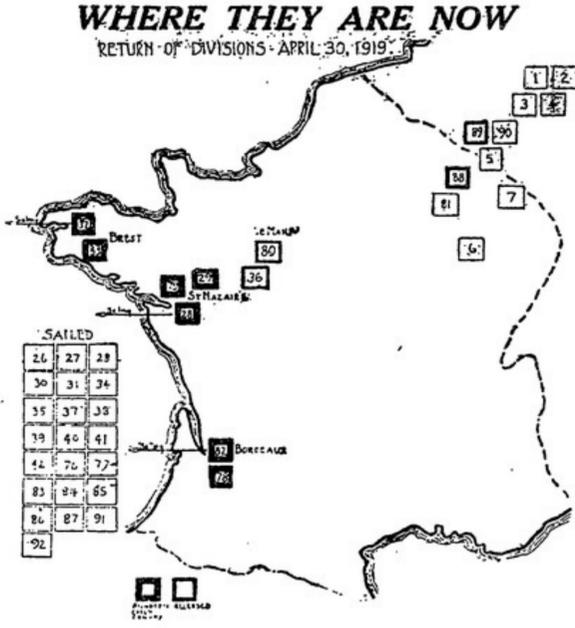
The last shot of the war—the one in the arm—had been held up because of an armistice declared between the Medical Corps and the rest of the Army. After G.O. 31, G.H.Q., two armies were assaulted with the vaccine against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, it has been decided to fall back on the old standby, saline vaccine.

Circular No. 134, War Department, states that the H.P.O. article was effective as a war measure, but saline will come in for the farewell jab that each man is scheduled for before his discharge. The technical comparison of the two specialties of hypometric ammunition does not state which is more likely to rate the casualty quarters.

SALVATION ARMY DRIVE

In two weeks the Salvation Army is to start in the United States a drive to raise \$100,000, the money to be used in the continuance and extension of relief work among the poor. Heretofore, the Salvation Army workers have been obliged to spend 90 per cent of their time collecting funds. They hope the drive will enable the workers returning from the A.E.F. to devote most of their time to giving help.

HUGE CARNIVAL OF THIRD ARMY YANKS VIEWED BY 100,000 Colorful Celebration by Soldiers in Rhineland Lasts Four Days SLOW MULE TO FAST PLANE Horse and Motor Shows on Program With Games, Air Contests—'n' Everything



APRIL DEPARTURES NEARER 300,000 THAN 250,000 SET

Table with columns for 'SAILED' and 'ARRIVED' dates, listing various military units and their movements.

Continued from Page 1. The following table shows the sailings, classified by branches of service, for the week ended April 22.

FIRST VOLUNTEER RELIEF FOR THIRD ARMY DUE AT BREST

Continued from Page 1. Substitutes is expected when these are acted upon. It has been ruled that men honorably discharged and re-enlisting are entitled to the 500 bonus...

DIGNITARIES GRACE DIVISION REVIEWS 89th and 90th Inspected by C-in-C., Receive Decoration of Colors

Two divisions of the Army of Occupation were inspected for their return to the United States last week passed in final review before the C-in-C.

Continued from Page 1. The 89th and 90th divisions were inspected by the C-in-C. and received the decoration of colors.

ST. MIHEL ALTAR ASSURED

The completion of St. Mihel probably will realize his dream with the erection of his church in an altar to the memory of the French and American soldiers who died in the trenches.

MR. BAKER GOES HOME

Secretary of War Baker sailed for home Monday on the George Washington, after completing an inspection tour of several weeks that carried him through a large part of the S.O.S. and the occupied territory in Germany.

S.O.S. ENDS SOON; THIRD ARMY GIVEN OWN SUPPL. BASE

Continued from Page 1. The commander of the First Army, has been named commanding general of the Third Army relieving Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman...

Continued from Page 1. The S.O.S. closing-out program Base Sections 2 and 6 will be closed up by June 25. Base Section 1 will cease to operate July 10...

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88th BUCKS CONFER OWN EMBLEM ON CHIEF

The presentation of a decoration by the enlisted men of the 88th Division to their commander, Maj. Gen. William Weigel, was the climax of the Clover Leaf Division's military tournament and field meet held last Saturday.

NEWSPAPER'S PROFITS GO TO COMRADES IN SERVICE

Extension of its activities throughout embarkation areas and the establishment of a branch office at Coblenz in the Third Army zone are to be undertaken by the Comrades in Service following the placing of their dues by General Pershing of more than 100,000 francs...

DUCKBOARD, BREST'S MARK

Brest is proud of its duckboards. For eight weeks the embarkation camp, Camp Pontzenzen, has been reading its own newspaper published twice a week, the Pontzenzen Duckboard.

Continued from Page 1. The duckboard is a movement started to give Pontzenzen men a distinctive shoulder insignia—the same old duckboard. The Pontzenzen Duckboard, arguing for the adoption of the insignia, tells how duckboards made the camp during the very rainy season when nature seemed bent on making one big mudhole of that part of the French coast.

COUNTRY CLUB ON RHINE FOR YANKS Recreation Centers of Third Army Are Last Word in Luxury

The ideal recreation center of the Third Army, outside the canvas at the leave areas, is claimed by the Yanks of the Third Corps, the headquarters of which is in the Rhine, at Neuwied, Germany.

Continued from Page 1. The Army leave officers and the Y.M.C.A. have taken over a large school, formerly a school and dumb institution, on the outskirts of the city.

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PERMIT EXPERTS TO JOIN N SHOOT

Distinguished marksmen—officers and men who have won three departmental or national match medals will be permitted to shoot in the A.E.F. Small arms meet and receive a certificate of appreciation.

Continued from Page 1. The A.E.F. will have been ordered to Le Mans, and their appearance in the shoot will be something in the nature of a workout for several visits to Le Mans during the shoot.

G.H.Q. BAND STARTS VICTORY LOAN IN GOOD A.E.F. STYLE

Broadway Rustics So Pepped Up They Shell Out 100,000,000 First Day

Continued from Page 1. The program started with "Sambre et Meuse," the famous French march, and ended with "The Stars and Stripes Forever," the piece getting the most applause.

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their uniforms long before they have swung around the circle. The band had a rough trip over, but with the exception of the man who had one arm fractured when the Von Steuben started, nobody was seriously incapacitated.

TALKS ON U.S. CONDITIONS

The Department of Citizenship plans to extend its system extensively so that every man in the A.E.F. who cares to attend the institutes will be reached.

Advertisement for 'The Blue Grass Farm Kennels' in Berry, Ky., U.S.A. offering various breeds of dogs for sale.

Large advertisement for 'The American Library Association' featuring 'Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen' and offering free book service to members.

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, MAY 2, 1919.

HEROES

What—or who—constitutes a hero in these days of home-going, recapitulation and early reminiscence?
It recently became the happy lot of one American city to welcome back the regiment which, with laughter and tears, with kit bags and cheers, it had sent forth a year and a half before to represent it in the legion which was to—and did—preserve democracy. The home coming was a gala event. The mayor headed the Reception Committee, which included the Governor of the State and dozens of lesser citizens. The Orator of the Day dwelt long and waxed enthusiastic on his speech of welcome. The lesser speakers did, too, and the newspapers had headlines and pictures and columns and columns about the returning heroes.

A close and heartless observer of the proceedings would probably have noticed that references to the returning regiment's activities in France weren't particularly specific. The Orator of the Day spoke of the glories of Cléon-Thierry and the Argonne, of a sacred cause threatened, but preserved, but he never quite got to the point of connecting the regiment up with these affairs. Even the newspapers were neglectful of details. But there weren't any close and heartless observers in evidence, and everything went off without a hitch.

As sometimes happened in this cruelest of all wars, this particular home-town regiment didn't win the war. It started out strong. It went through squads right and vice versa for many weary days; it chased an imaginary enemy over a big fraction of a whole State. After a long time it started for France, and got there. After another long time it was about to start for the front when the war ended. To be frank, it never got any nearer battle than a billiard area. Well, are the members of this regiment heroes?

And how about the Engineer regiment which went back the other day from Bordeaux, departing from the same humble barracks which it had occupied 20 months before upon its arrival in France with the disconsoling thought that it never had been more than 100 miles away from these barracks during the whole 20 months? And how about the bunch which got in on the tail end of the grand finale of the war for just 20 minutes of action before the enemy finally breathed his last? Are these fellows heroes?

It takes a firm heart to face the future with a military record which consists of having almost got to war. At any rate, if we're going to establish an arbitrary dead line and say, "Here begins heroism," let's make it so that every man who has spent a reasonable number of hours in a breakfast mess line waiting for that wonderful mutual creation of the mess sergeant, *slum à la messkit*, is a hero, and let it go at that.

"I WAS THERE"

On the heights beyond Stenay the Fifth Corps, A.E.F., has erected a martial monument, adorned with tin hat, bayonet and shell, set into concrete and brick, to commemorate its "farthest north" on November 11, 1918. It is not so large, as monuments go, but it has a certain dignity, a certain sound American plainness about it that makes it a worthy memorial to America's part in wounding up the war.
The dignity of that monument is certainly not enhanced by the penciling across its titular tablet of these names:
BRUCE MCKENZIE, S.S.U. 617, KANSAS.
J. B. McDONOUGH, S.S.U. 617, WISCONSIN.

Probably the fact that they were detracting from the dignity of the monument never occurred to Messrs. McKenzie and McDonough when the "I-was-there" spirit got the better of them. It ought to occur to them now that such cheap self-advertising is not worthy of American soldiers. They weren't the only ones there by a long shot—nor will they be; yet, from the appearance of that tablet, it looks very much as if they were out to hog the glory.
By now Messrs. McKenzie and McDonough are undoubtedly far, far from Stenay, and, therefore, to compel them to rub out their childish pencil marks with their naughty little noses is somewhat out of the question. But the C.O. of S.S.U. 617 certainly must know of a lot of ears that need washing and a lot of G.I. pots and pans that need scouring. And in case the C.O. doesn't read this, the top—if they have tops in the S.S.U.—will do just as well, or maybe better.

FIFTY-FIFTY

"Every one is crazy but me and thee, and sometimes I think thee is a little queer."
This is an old wheeze and never fails to settle the argument when somebody tries to force his private views on a large and wise majority.
But if you don't turn to the right when you drive up Fifth Avenue you land either in the hospital or the police station, while if you do turn to the right on the Strand you will land in the infirmary or the jail. Only, they'll spell it g-a-o-l.
These two strikingly different customs, however, have not materially interfered with pleasant and satisfactory relations between England and America for a number of years.
A few French and American all-crazy-but-me's are trying to get themselves sore

over the fact that (internationally speaking) p-a-i-n doesn't always mean what it spells. Nobody expects either side to yield its private opinions on the significance of words, habits or previous conditions of servitude, but it is a sorry being, soldier or civilian, who can't realize that all the brains are not under one kind of headgear or that all the rules for living and being are not promulgated from one side of the Atlantic.

OUR JOB

Even those who are no disciples of the established order must hope, in their more lucid moments, that America's coming progress toward greater social justice will be made without violence. To be sure, the more resolute reckon pain and blood as a light cost for progress. "Blood and pain," they say scornfully. "Never a child was born without them." But, after all, pain and blood means hungry children, desolate wives, sorrowing mothers. And such pain and blood as is unhappy Russia's portion today need never be America's.
For lucky America has a better start toward that social justice, of which the day is coming as surely as God made little green apples. That justice, for which we all hunger, will be reached more swiftly and more painlessly if the A.E.F. takes back into civilian life something of what it has learned in France.

Here was a democratic army. The family that came over in the Mayflower and the more recent immigrants met at last in the same company. The university products and the unlettered few rubbed elbows. The millionaire and the laborer shared the same pup-tent, and, what is more important, reviled the same slum.
All classes were scrambled together, and it will be the salvation of America if they never again become completely unscrambled. Pitching in together, they helped win the war. Pitching in together, they can help win the peace.
Here's hoping.

WHO WON THE WAR?

If all goes well, the peace treaty will soon be ready for signature. It is quite to be expected and altogether to be desired that no country will find that treaty exactly to its liking. Should any one country emerge completely satisfied it would mean that there had not been at the conference the full degree of mutual concession which marks the community spirit when functioning wholesomely.
The more acutely dissatisfied elements will be very, very audible. They will give utterance at the top of their lungs as follows:
"The war has been fought in vain."
You will hear that said so earnestly, and on so many sides, that it will be worth while keeping in mind what arrant nonsense it is. America's chief reason for going to war—also France's chief reason and England's—was self-defense. It was to avoid capture and enslavement by Germany on a taut. It was the same purpose which animates every posse of citizens who are out to catch a maniacal burglar.
That purpose has been achieved. The burglar-nation is in the lock-up. Our chief reason for going to war, then, has already been rewarded.

If the posse, before it breaks up, can re-adjust the affairs of the neighborhood so as to discourage future burglarious enterprises on the part of any nation, so much the better. But don't let any one kid you into thinking for one moment that we fought the war in vain. It was Germany who did that.
The profiteer is in a class by himself. He is not capital, he is not labor, although he may be each or both. But he is a profiteer before he is anything else. He is the person who sells the Army things that he has hundreds of thousands of dollars over with which to buy Liberty Bonds—not such a bad investment; he is the restaurant keeper near a camp in the States who charges 5 cents extra for ketchup; he is the worker on a Government job who soldiers (somebody has got to change that word) simply because he is on a Government job. He is a traitor in the guise of respectability, and far, far too often he gets away with it.
Folks back home may be used to him. They have seen him develop so naturally before their very eyes that they do not know him for what he is.
You can't see a tree grow, but you can see the difference if you don't look at it for two whole years. That advantage the A.E.F. has. When it gets back it will know the profiteer in a minute. And some of the reports of "trouble" at home are only profiteering camouflage put out to cover up profiteering. It won't work.

PROFITEERING

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WHAT IS LACKING?

Letter writing, remarked a noted man of letters quite a number of years ago, is a lost art. Fascinated—for there is no other word, seemingly, that fits this particular hysteria—by the modern form of penning business epistles, and harassed by the constant demands on one's time by the myriads of activities that flash up in the course of a day, letters have degenerated into a slapdash note, on the one hand, and a 20-page rhapsody about nothing, on the other.
Neither reveals, as it should reveal, a cross-section of the writer's soul or thoughts; neither does it fling into soft, intimate perspective some personal little fact that gives the recipient a fresh grip on himself, a concrete, happy, optimistic dash of what the home folks are doing.
The war, while it lasted, threw the modern type of letter into the background. Letters to France became intimate, loving, personal—and long and frequent. Evidence is unmistakable that they are dropping back into the old rut again—with what effect on the Yank can be imagined.
"Aren't you writing to your soldier friends in France any more?" a matron queried of a girl who had maintained a voluminous correspondence right up to the day of the armistice.
"Why, no," returned the young lady surprised. "The war is over, isn't it?"
All of which has its own sweeping moral.

The Army's Poets

THE SONG OF ST. NAZAIRE

Hurry on, you doughboys, with your rifle and your pack;
Bring along your cooties with your junk upon your back;
We'll house you and delouse you and we'll douse you in a bath,
And when the boat is ready you can take the Western Path.

For it's home, kid, home—when you slip away from here—
No more alum or reveille, pounding in your ear;
Back on clean, wide streets again—
Back between the sheets again—
Where a nice cat lay in bed and sleep for half a year.

Hurry on, you lousy buck, for your last advance:
You are on your final hike through the mud of France;
Somewhere in the Good Old Town, you can shift the load,
Where you'll never see again an M.P. down the road.

For it's home, boy, home, with the old ship headed west:
No more cooties wandering across your manly chest;
No more M.P.'s grabbing you—
No more alum and grubbing you—
Nothing for a guy to do except to eat and rest.

Move along, you Army, while the tides are on the swell.
Where a guy can get away and not the S.O.L.
Where the gold fish passes and the last corned willy's through,
And no top sergeant's waiting with another job to do.

For it's home kid, home—when the breakers rise and fall—
Where the khaki's hanging from a nail against the wall—
Clean again and cheerful there—
Hanging out an ear full there—
Where you never have to jump at the bugle's call.

WAIT AND SEE!

You thought that I thought it romantic
Just Romo-stuff when I kissed you,
An off-to-the-war movie antic—
You smiled when I wrote how I missed you.
You thought that squads east, the Atlantic
And distance and war quite convinces
A fellow he ought to grow frantic
And rave of his "Far-Away Princess!"
Well, perhaps my farewell was romantic,
And there's nothing to prove that I miss you,
But you'll know it's no movie-star's antic
The day that we land, and I kiss you!
H. R. B. Artillery.

TRIALS OF AN M.P.

"Who won the war?" This battle-cry
They shout at me as they pass by
From box-car doors, and at a glance,
I have them placed—three weeks in France—
Unwashed, unkempt, and replacements all,
Corn-willy fed, and so they bawled,
Their rage at me as they rush past,
A dandy bunch to dare to ask
Who won the war?

"Who won the war?" The brave M.P.'s
A drunken soldier flings the wheeze
And so I'm poked, "I'm rather sore;
"What outfit Jack?" "The G.M. Corps"
I have to laugh, but on I lead,
He sobers up and stabs and pleads,
But no avail, so on we go
'P to the Cap when he hit him know
Who won the war?

"Who won the war?" He's in a crowd,
And shouts it out so very loud
That you would think that he must be
The winner of a D.S.C.
But guess again; he's too afraid
To show his face, and he stayed
Back out of sight; the cowardly stiff
Dares not come out and ask me if
We won the war.

"Who won the war?" He asks it low,
I turned around to let him know,
And then he laughs, "How are you, pal,
How are you, Yank?"
A doughboy buck just buck on leave,
With wounds and years shown on his sleeves,
I set him right, I'll tell you why
I can't get peace; here is the guy
Who won the war.

RIGHT OF WAY

I can parley voux with Francois, sprechen
deutsch with Heine Stein,
I like to interlard my talk with bits of foreign
rich chatter.
I can order beer or beefsteak from the base ports
to the Rhine,
Some times they don't quite get me, but that
is my matter.
The pullu may say, "No compree," Fritz may
nicht verstay,
But I keeps spoutin' foreign, for it sounds so
dainty.
I picked up some hally cockney, 'fore I'd ever
won a stripe,
(I told the Johns I got it when I visited a
duchess.)
I know sev'ral words of Russian, I think Dago
talks a pipe,
I know a comic Greek yank that's as funny
as a crutch is,
(The company barber taught it me, one time
he cut my hair—
I don't know what the words all mean, but
he says it's a bear.)
Ich weiss 'em 'em up some, but then, ca ne fait
rien.
Variety in what I say has always been my
notto,
I never sink down low enough to talk American,
(Except when I lower roll-call—and then, of
course, I've got to.)
But somehow something tells me, though
admittin' I I hates,
Some day I'll say "God bless you, folks," in
plain United States.
Tip Bliss.

THAT HAPPY DAY

New Yorkers may talk
Of the longing to walk
Down the Broadway of chorus girls, lobsters
and steaks;
New Englanders sigh
For the old apple pie
And the doughnuts that mother and no one else
makes;

Many folks on these shores
In the middle of the
Sight anew in their sleep Madame Liberty flame;
Most all of us dream
Of the peaches and cream
In the smile of one girl—that is part of the game.
But what does it matter?
In all of this clutter
It's quite clear what's wanted by A.E.F. men.
What we all mean to say
Is "Hasten the day
When we have to put stamps on our letters
again!" "510"

MERRY NYMPH OF MAYTIME

Merry nymph of Maytime
Whistling in the trees,
Sighing o'er the hillsides,
Weaving in to breeze!
Oft and oft I've sought you,
Daring little flirt;
Supposing I had caught you!
Really, the wind hurt,
'Cause you're a nymph, a fairy,
A goddess of the spring,
Supposing that I caught you—
What sadness that would bring!
WILFRED C. DOLBE,
Sgt., 151st Co., T.C.

OUR DEAD

To you, our honored dead, who gave
Your all that Freedom's banner,
Free from shame, might proudly wave
Before the world forever.
To you who lie in peaceful rest
Beneath the silent crosses,
We pledge our all, our lives, our best,
To "Carry On" forever.
The charge you left we gladly take,
Nor ask for aught, but that
Worthily, for your dear sake,
We "Carry On" forever.
WALKER, 6th Marines.

THE OFFICE BOY RETURNS



A MISUNDERSTANDING

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
In the New Republic of February 22 there was an article entitled "Misjudging France," in which they said of the French that the "deepest desire of their hearts is to have their house to themselves."
I agree with the article on the whole—certainly the American doughboy has grossly misjudged the French nation—and certainly in many, many cases the people are heartily sick of him and would gladly see him in hell, heaven or Hoboken *tout de suite*. On the other hand, there is another side to it, of which they have not spoken.
My battalion has been billeted for four months in a small town not far from Dijon. Last November we marched down from the Argonne, a distance of about 150 miles. The town has perhaps 300 people altogether. A tourist might tell you that it was picturesque, but things have a rather different aspect when viewed from the tonneau of a limousine or from the dirt floor of an old barn, and whatever else it might have been it was certainly damned uncomfortable. I think about 1,000 strong, found themselves confronted with roofs that leaked and floors that seeped—with cooties and with mud, with endless inspections and drills, fatigues and marches, with rain for 53 (by actual count) consecutive days, to say nothing of a shortage of fuel, a lack of lights and few amusements. I think any fair-minded person would agree that obviously the thing to do was to drown your troubles in "vin blanc," and although I must say the men behaved remarkably well, still, there was all the drinking that the Army pay allows, and the things incident to it.
We stole honey and rabbits, smashed windows, tore up doors for firewood, shot wild hogs with service rifles, with wonderful disregard to the safety of the French civique, and once in a while would start a killing party, which fortunately never killed anyone, although some polius told me they thought it did not cry when we marched away. The cynic will say that they were thinking of the 60,000 francs we spent there each month, but I think it was more than that. Big, sunny, unburned, exuberant Yanks—as carefree and cheerful as schoolboys—how could anyone tell alone the kindly French people—help liking them?
You cannot tell me that the one desire of those peasants of Yonne was to see us go—no, not by a good deal. With all our faults they loved us still, and with all our talk there are lots of us who have learned to love the French. So, remember that there are lots of us who have formed here in France the strongest ties and affections and who, if occasion should arise, would gladly come again to fight for France and for the things for which she stands.
CAPTAIN, M.G. BN.

QUESTION NO. 4,176,502

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
I wish to take advantage of the knowledge of the staff of your paper by having them settle the question that is causing so many arguments in the A.E.F. and elsewhere.
Which division did the best fighting on the front?
Kindly publish in your paper at your earliest opportunity the standing of the different combat divisions. In doing this you will please the men of the A.E.F. and the folks back home.
CPL. M. J. DONOGHUE.
[We have two men in the hospital now. Can't stand any more casualties at present.—Ed.]

REST AT BREST

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
Here is a chaplain who has seen the funny side of an iron bed with iron slats.
At a 90th Division mess the other day some one asked Chaplain Jackson where he landed on arriving in France. He replied "Brest."
The first question was followed by a second, "How long did you lay there?"
"Oh, I didn't lay long," replied the chaplain, "I kept turning over."
SOLDIER.

OH, YOU BEHAVE

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
En route for home and mother, I have been kept at Brest for three weeks. When do you think I will be wanted?
SUCKLING SOLDIER.

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of May 3, 1918
CROIX DE GUERRE FOR 117 MEN OF 104TH INFANTRY—Regimental Colors Also Decorated After Impressive Ceremony.
"MOTHER'S LETTER PLAN GIVES EVERY MAN IN A.E.F. SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVING MOTHER'S DAY—Every Bit of Army and Government Postal Machinery Will Help to Speed Your May 12th Message Home if You Follow the Rule.
GENERAL McANDREW NEW CHIEF OF STAFF—General Harbord Given Field Command in Accordance With A.E.F. Policy.
"SOLDIER'S MAIL" NOW OUT OF DATE—Upper Right Hand Corner of Envelope to Be Left Blank.
SAME OLD STORY—NO PLACE TO GO—Willard-Fulton Bout Still Homeless. May Be Held in Oklahoma.

US EDITORS

Most of the mail which reaches the office of THE STARS AND STRIPES these days is composed of divisional histories explaining what Company E did in the great battle of St. Mihiel, and poems. Of the mass of poems it is possible to print only a small portion. The editor goes over them every day and selects the best—or what he thinks is best, which often does not accord with the opinions of the authors themselves. Contributors often write in after a month or so of waiting and ask to have their contributions returned. This is impossible. We do not save the contributions unless they are good enough for future publication. Anyone sending in material should often deep in the chest his contents of good enough for some other publication, that it should be returned to him if it is not acceptable for publication in THE STARS AND STRIPES.
THE STARS AND STRIPES, however, is glad to go over all of the contributions and select the best. Sometimes the lowest buck private in the ranks composes the best poem, and it is from the lowly buck we receive the best doughboy letters. The practice of writing and contributing to THE STARS AND STRIPES is encouraged and not discouraged. But he who writes and does not get into print should not feel that his contribution has been carelessly thrown into the waste basket without consideration.
From a hundred like it the following "poem" is an example of what has to be sorted over daily:
One day our captain shouted
"I want a very brave volunteer
To go into the Kaiser's hideout
And drink up all his beer."
After waiting a few minutes
One of them at last was found.
His name was Sgt. E. L. Fain.
A regular old-time booze hound.
After drinking up a barrel
He said he was feeling fine.
To go into the Kaiser's hideout
And he made him double time.
History will never tell you
How the poor lad softly fell.
He was shot not with a rifle
For the fool got drunk as hell.
Sgt. F. L. FAIN.

THE LAST SHOTSKI

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
We see by THE STARS AND STRIPES, which once in a while comes this way, that they are still trying to learn what the last shot in the great war. Just tell the boys in France and Germany to rest easy, for it won't be one of them. We throw them over every day here, all the way from a 45 to a 6-inch Howitzer.
And the funny thing about it is that they come back in the same manner. Put the boys in the front line. We know they won the war, but just let them know while they are drinking the German beverage that the side show is still on with all attractions open. If you find any of those who are still keen to go, refer them to the transfer department and send them up.
Regards to all the boys on the Rhine and tell them to start thinking up some good stories, for there are fewer of us here; therefore, the bigger the stories—you know, Ed.—not so many from the home town.
A DOUGHBOY IN RUSSIA,
339th Inf.

LUCKY STIFFS!

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
The next time that the standing of the clubs in the S.O.S. League is published in your palladium of the private's privileges, you might place the Transport Quartermasters down in the tail-end position, with a season's percentage of .000—mark the line "stc!" and keep it there. I think that all T.Q.M.'s will agree with me.
Nobody quite understands it. We belong to the Army, and yet we're at sea most of the time. We are sailors, and yet do not wear navy uniforms. We do not belong to the Marines. What the hell do we belong to, anyway?
In the States, they say that we do not do overseas work, so they have allotted us silver chevrons. If we wear Home Guard insignia over here, it is glorified at by the first M.P. and tedious explanations ensue. Although the passengers we carry receive their 10 per cent the minute they come on board, I have never gotten mine, and never will get it. In the form of a compromise, we were promised silver adornments. Now we haven't even got the promise.
If we forget to wear it here—phooie! If we forget not to wear it in the States—plus de phooie. If we leave it hanging around the ship, some deck ensign steals it to use as a razor stop. However, it looks real good in photos. Lots of the boys back home borrow 'em for the purpose.
When they start these veterans' associations, I wonder where we step in? We don't belong to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, A.E.F., S.O.S., A.T.S., or, as far as I can learn, anything else. However, we will be exclusive and form our own, the insignia being a bunk crossed with an empty pocketbook.
However, the life is educating, and we pick up many things in our travels. For instance, in New York, you do not belong to the Q.M.C., but to the Q.M. Corps. In Bordeaux, they won't pay you unless you add your 10 per cent overseas bonus. I would like very much to comply with this rule, but Leavenworth does not appeal to me. In New York, too, you're not supposed to wear bars on raincoats. If you don't wear 'em over here, some Franc Terror is liable to mistake you for a "Y" secretary and ask the loan of a bottle of cognac. In Newport News they're down on overseas caps. In Paris, the only sightseeing you can do is at the A.P.M. office. In Egguilic they won't let you drink after hours! Brooklyn, Hoboken and Le Rochelle are all about the same, and as for Norfolk and Jacksonville—!
The Home Guard tells us we're lucky because we go to France; the A.E.F. says we're lucky because we go to the States; the Navy says we're lucky because we're in the Army; and the Army says we're lucky because we're in the Navy.
But, as I said before, what do we belong to? Who are we? And what do we want? If there is some member of the J.A.G.D. in the States, he might give up an evening in the Cafe de la Paix and straighten this out. And, strangely enough, this also comes from a
GOLD LOOPY.

ANY SECONDS?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
I read with much interest a challenge from James E. Paul, manager of Sgt. Allen Raynor, to out-eat any man in the A.E.F. and will say that I have under my charge a man who would accept the challenge under the following conditions only:
1. Every man in the A.E.F. contribute one month's pay for the purpose of buying grub.
2. A disinterested party to take the money and buy bacon, beans, rice and beef from the Quartermaster.
3. The Quartermaster to furnish 400 field rations and 800 cooks be put on special duty to prepare the grub.
4. That four trainloads of ice cream and five carloads of cake be added as a dessert.
Should the above conditions be guaranteed Cpl. James F. Ingerham will make his appearance and dispose of that amount of grub in short order.
It may be of interest to know that Corporal Ingerham has had only three courts-martial for disposing of grub out of hours—one for eating a quarter of beef while carrying it from truck to kitchen, a distance of 50 feet; another for eating a bako-pan full of beans and two cases of tomatoes to wash them down, and the last for eating nine cases of corned willy without taking a single glass of water—or anything else—with it.
I will post 10,000 soap wrappers as a guarantee of good faith.
JOSEPH M. MADONA,
Mgr., 47th Aero Sqdn.

NO GARRETS FOR SOLDIER STUDENTS OF ARTS IN PARIS

O. D. Painters, Sculptors and Architects Work in Best Studios

MEN OF GENIUS INSTRUCT Military Discipline There, but It Cannot Interfere With Artistic Atmosphere

In the famous Pavillon de Bellevue, just outside the gates of Paris, where, in the happy pre-war days, maidens in diaphanous gowns danced barefooted under the tutelage of Isadora Duncan, young men in the garb of fighters are devoting themselves seriously to study.

The little colony of artists is quite isolated. There is, of course, a military commandant, Maj. G. H. Gray, and he has a staff of officers and service company under him.

Honor System in Effect In fact, an honor system is in effect at the school and discipline is being maintained by a student council.

Lloyd Warren, one of the most noted architects in New York, is dean of the school. Assisting him in architecture is Archibald Brown, John Galen Howard, prominent San Francisco architect, and lecturers and Leslie Caldwell, whose interior decorating is internationally known.

Trips to Other Art Centers The men who are studying architecture are encouraged to take trips to cities outside Paris where noted buildings are, there to observe famous architecture of the world at first hand.

When the American Army in France called for civilian workmen to help win the war at so much per day, the Procurement Division of the Labor Bureau of the A.E.F. sent into most of the labor markets of the world for the needed men.

On the day the armistice was signed, 18,000 laborers, representing nearly every nationality under the sun, had been procured. They were a strange mixture of races. The languages they spoke were as many as the breeds of humans on earth.

Yanks in Latin Quarter In Paris, the matter was not so simple. Approximately 2,000 men had to be provided with quarters in a city already overcrowded. Many have found homes in the houses or apartments of French people.

Our A.E.F. Contemporaries

A Holland bridge is a contrivance always open when you have no occasion to go across and always closed when it is imperative that you get to the other side.

Private 1st Class Nelson returned today from his three days in Paris. He looks looking very bad and reports a splendid time while in that wonderful town.

Negro Drill Sergeant: "Tanshun, right dress! Say you nigger in left center, pull in dat lip a trifle—dat's good—hold be re-voiced before I get out of sight and hearing."

GENERAL ORDERS 1. To get my discharge, take all Government property in view and heat it for home.

SUGGESTION FOR COLLEGE YELL Avez-vous du tabac? Avez-vous du tabac? Donnez-moi! Donnez-moi! HENNESSY!

Dear Editor:—Will you kindly tell me of the American Army that was running smoothly when hostilities ceased began to function.

18,000 CIVILIANS WORKED WITH A.E.F.

Tower of Babel Crowd Had Nothing on Labor Bureau's Wards

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HOSPITAL TRAINS MADE LONG TRIPS TO AID WOUNDED

No. 63 Covered 26,135 Miles, Carrying 23,601 Patients in Year

HAD SHARE OF SHELLING Unloading Process at Base Hospitals Difficult Until Axes and Belts Were Fired for Good

Wars mean long journeys. Witness the A.E.F. Witness the German army retreating across the Rhine. Witness, also, any United States hospital train, and for the sake of argument witness Hospital Train No. 63 in particular.

AFTER WORDSWORTH Oft when on my cot I lie In vacant or in pensive mood, The coolies start to work and I Long for the bliss of solitude.

Weather Forecast: Aquatic.—Pontanexon Duckboard (Camp Pontanexon, Brest). Spring is here all right. "Cause all the French girls are wearin' their straw hats an' their flimsy skirts—wasta!

Some Job to Unload Them There is a whole lot of system about loading and emptying a hospital train. It took some time to learn it. Take the occasion when "G" arrived at a certain hospital for her first visit.

Private X says that, roughly speaking, one soldier out of a hundred is in the guardhouse. Roughly speaking is what it is—Gandy, Ranger (14th) Company, Transportation Corps, 14th Grand Division.

I hereby accept the challenge offered by Pvt. James F. Kenny to a rice-caking contest to be held at the biggest mess hall to be found in our area.

of the American Army that was running smoothly when hostilities ceased began to function. Agents of the Labor Bureau were sent into Spain, Italy, Portugal and other countries.

Max Schling Flowers SENT TO ANY ONE AT HOME

MAX SCHLING, INC. 725 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 60th St., New York

Truly Warner Enlist in the Army of Good Dressers Who Wear My Hats. When You're Mustered Out.

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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.

LONGEST, SHORTEST, OTHER ESTS OF ARMY

The 108th Ammunition Train claims to have deposited more money with the Q.M. to the man than any other outfit in the A.E.F. The average deposit per man in the regiment is \$5.82, and the entire deposits of the regiment amount to \$42,129.31.

Frederick Bradford Smith, 3rd, submits his claim (by proxy) to being the oldest child born to a member of the A.E.F. He was born to Lieut. Frederick and Mary Baldwin Smith November 27, 1918.

Buck Pvt. N. J. Franke, Company D, 302nd Water Tank Train, claims to be the champion sleeper of the A.E.F. His present record is 24 hours and 15 minutes with nothing off but his hat.

Cpl. Anthony Brosinsky, Company 11, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division, claims the record of having the most back to coming to him of any man in the A.E.F. He hasn't been paid since November, 1917, and, according to his service record, which has passed through the hands of several erring company clerks and top sergeants, he owes the Government \$17.

Pvt. G. J. W., 327th Supply Company, demands the hand-engraved fountain pen for having written the most letters of any man in the A.E.F. From the day he entered camp last April he has written two letters every day, one to his mother and one to his sweetheart.

Chaplain Harry F. McLane is touted by his outfit as the oldest soldier in the A.E.F. He enlisted in 1873 and has not been off duty since he entered the war. He is 62 years and six months old.

Fifty-five West Pointers in one company is the boast of the 527th Engineers. The roster of Company D shows: 27 from West Point, Georgia; 13 from West Point, Alabama, and 15 from West Point, Mississippi.

The 30th Ammunition Train, 79th Division, claims the oldest man enlisted from civil life. He enlisted December, 1917, for the period of the war at 44 years of age.

Jerry Martin, of the 82nd Division show, claims to have the only circus act in the A.E.F. wherein he doesn't use any prop of any kind, and the entire circus is himself and dog. He accepts Pvt. Elmer Satterly's challenge and will perform against him at any place agreeable to the latter.

VALENTINE'S VALSPAR Valpar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started.

Wagoner Champ E. Martin, Supply Company, 28th Infantry, claims to be the tallest man in the A.E.F. He is 6 feet 8 1/2 inches tall and has been able to get but one uniform issued to him since he enlisted. Otherwise, his uniforms have been made to order.

Company L, 26th Infantry, claims the ranking K.P. of the A.E.F. On March 4, 1912, the burgmaster of the German town which is Company L's headquarters failed to carry out orders and was assigned to

to him at Camp Sherman, Ohio, last July and worn every day since, through Scotland, England and France, is the claim for a record of Pvt. L. B. Christman, Company C, 6th Field Signal Battalion, 2nd Division. The shoes have never been half-sole or re-heeled, but have stayed fit while one pair of leather and four pairs of cotton shoestrings were worn out.

His overcoat cap covers a 7 1/2 head and he wears 13EE shoes. That's Pvt. Arthur B. Farrar, Battery A, 101st Field Artillery.

Pvt. A. E. Scerth, now on duty with the Senior Chaplain's Office at Le Mans, has been in France one year during which time he has never received pay from the U. S. Army and has only received one letter.

The 88th Division has issued an open deft to any other division in the A.E.F. to produce more experts than the 88th. The division index of occupation—in which the men are experts—was compiled and it was found that of the 16 groups contained in the regulation Army index, the Clover Leaf has one or more experts in every branch and every sub-branch with but seven exceptions.

Private Truman, of the 33rd Artillery Brigade, challenges any one to produce a larger building in the A.E.F. than the De-Lousing Factory at Genieret. "It was," he says, "172 feet wide and 2,556 feet 4 1/2 inches long." Further statistics proffered deal with the 60 crickets it took to keep the bath water hot and the 100 barrels of soap consumed each day in the bath.

First Rhine Doughboy: Why is that observation balloon always up in the air above Ehrenbreitstein? Second Dillo: Looking for the relief for the Third Army I suppose.

Company L's kitchen for a few days. Company L's cooks and K.P.'s broke him in.

THE BRISTOL MFG. CO. Bristol, Conn., U.S.A. Knit Underwear for Men "Sandman" Sleeping Garments

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

ADAMS Pure Chewing Gum That was true here and it will be just as true there.

There'll be no drills this afternoon. The company sergeant said. The first will kick the third platoon, the second will kick the first.

BORDEAUX TENNIS TEAM TRIUMPHS AT BIARRITZ

Maxton and Field Carry Off Honors in Singles and Doubles

JOHNSON MATCH CLOSE

Chantler of Intermediate Section Defeats Hall in Finals of Class B

Headed by Private Maxton, winner of the recent Bordeaux tennis tournament, roused victors of Base Section 2 carried off the tennis championship, singles and doubles, of the S.O.S. on the courts of the Biarritz Country Club, at Biarritz, last week.

The tourney was played in five classes in singles and two classes in doubles, each section entering a man in each class in the singles and one team in the doubles, except the Intermediate and Advance Sections, which entered two teams.

In the Class A singles, Maxton displayed an excellent brand of tennis throughout. His overhead shots were deadly and his volleying at the net was perfect.

Maxton Has Close Call In his match against Johnson, Maxton was twice within one point of being beaten, but on each occasion he managed to pull through by a beautiful backhand shot.

In Class C the finals brought together Sergeant Blackstone, Base Section 6, and Major Fielder, Base Section 1, in one of the longest matches of the tourney.

In the doubles, Base Section 2 was again successful, Maxton and Fielder defeating Chantler and Jennings 5-7, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.

Class B Doubles Finals The finals in the Class B doubles brought together Private Lewis and Private Loney, Base 2, and Private Deid and Chapman, Base 1.

3RD ARMY CORPS PLANS ATHLETIC MEET ON MAY 30

A great athletic tournament is being planned by the Third Army Corps, which consists of the 1st and 2nd Divisions and the 3rd Division.

ARMY TENNIS STARS BEATEN BY FRENCH ON INDOOR COURTS

When the A.E.F. request victors cross the ocean they predict the court game will receive a big boost toward becoming one of the most popular sports.

COBERT AND LAURENT, THE FRENCH PLAYERS, defeated the American team in the final round of the doubles, 6-4, 5-11, 9-7, 6-6, and 6-3.

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THIRD ARMY HORSE RACES AT COBLENZ PROVE INTERESTING

Horse races held in connection with the Third Army athletic carnival at Coblenz last week proved interesting and exciting.

Wagoner Green, 1st Division, won the half-mile race for colts and geldings.

PLAN A. E. F. MOTOR SHOW A great A.E.F. automobile show is being considered by Army officials.

FAST RING WORK FEATURES ARMY BOXING FEATURES

Big "Bob" Martin Springs Surprise by Defeating Fay Kayser

PATTERSON BEATS GRAHAM

Colored Star of S.O.S. Is Awarded Decision in Nip-and-Tuck Lightweight Battle

Ten thousand olive drab fans saw the winner of the A.E.F. boxing and wrestling championship tournament at the Hotel de Paris, in Paris, Saturday night.

When Graham left the ring following the bout he was badly battered. The tenth round found him badly battered, his face splattered with blood, a lacerated eye, cut lip, and bleeding nose.

Graham Takes Punishment When Graham left the ring following the bout he was badly battered.

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THE AMERICAN OARSMEN



THREE DAY S.O.S. TRACK AND FIELD MEETING WILL OPEN AT LE MANS TODAY

The S.O.S. track and field championship meet opens at Le Mans today with more than 600 athletes entered from the different sections.

QUAKER CITY COURT CHAMPS CHALLENGE TOURS QUINTETTE

Athletes who by reason of their long stay abroad have felt that America had forgotten them and that while serving with the A.E.F. in Europe they were marked as "missing" on the most ledgers in the United States.

For the past two years the St. Columbia Sea has asserted the coast title of Philadelphia and its manager claims to be on the job by challenging the A.E.F. winners.

Knights of Columbus Offer One Thousand Francs for Winners in A. E. F. Baseball Puzzle Contest

In order to stimulate interest in baseball throughout the A.E.F. and spread a knowledge of the rules governing the national pastime, the Knights of Columbus have offered 1,000 francs as prizes for a baseball puzzle contest.

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NEW ZEALAND EIGHT BOAT RACE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE

YANKS TO HAVE THEIR OWN BIG LEAGUE CIRCUIT

Eight Clubs From Rhine and S.O.S. to Play for A.E.F.

SEASON OPENS ON JUNE 8 Schedule Calls for Twenty-One Games for Each Team—Four Each Week

A "big league" which bids fair to rival major baseball organizations in America is in the process of organization.

Some of the S.O.S. athletes who should perform well and who have been in training for the meet are:

Major Robert E. Hays, formerly of the first Army, is to be the Ban Johnson of this A.E.F. league, which is to be composed of three teams from the Army of Occupation, five teams from the S.O.S., and one each from G.H.Q., Le Mans and Paris.

The officials hope to put out a brand of baseball that will set every doughboy from Bordeaux to Arras on a kicking.

These contests must be finished by the first week in June as the big league will open its season on June 8.

An official bulletin has been issued setting forth rules for the formation of the league.

The schedule calls for twenty-one games for each team—four each week.

Star teams may be chosen from divisions and similar units in the S.O.S., but must not be picked from the larger units.

In the second heat, New Zealand went ahead at the start, but the American crew kept up their slashing fisherman's stroke to the end.

Between preliminaries and finals of the international race, picturesquely clad French rowing clubs and brawny sailors from the American, Great and Rochefort raced over the course.

The final heat was a thrilling spectacle from start to finish.

At the gun the New Zealanders finished in better shape and paddled under the Pont d'enna, where they posed for the movies.

The races were run under the auspices of the Rowing Club du France, with the assistance of the Federation Francaise des Societes d'Aviron, the Union des Societes d'Aviron de France, and the Union des Societes d'Aviron de France.

RAY READY TO MEET ALL ROPE THROWERS IN PARIS CONTEST

Cpl. Jack Ray, champion rope thrower of the world, is now in Paris and is anxious to defend his title against all comers.

Challenges should be addressed to him care of the Sport Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES.

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FRENCH HORSE SHOW

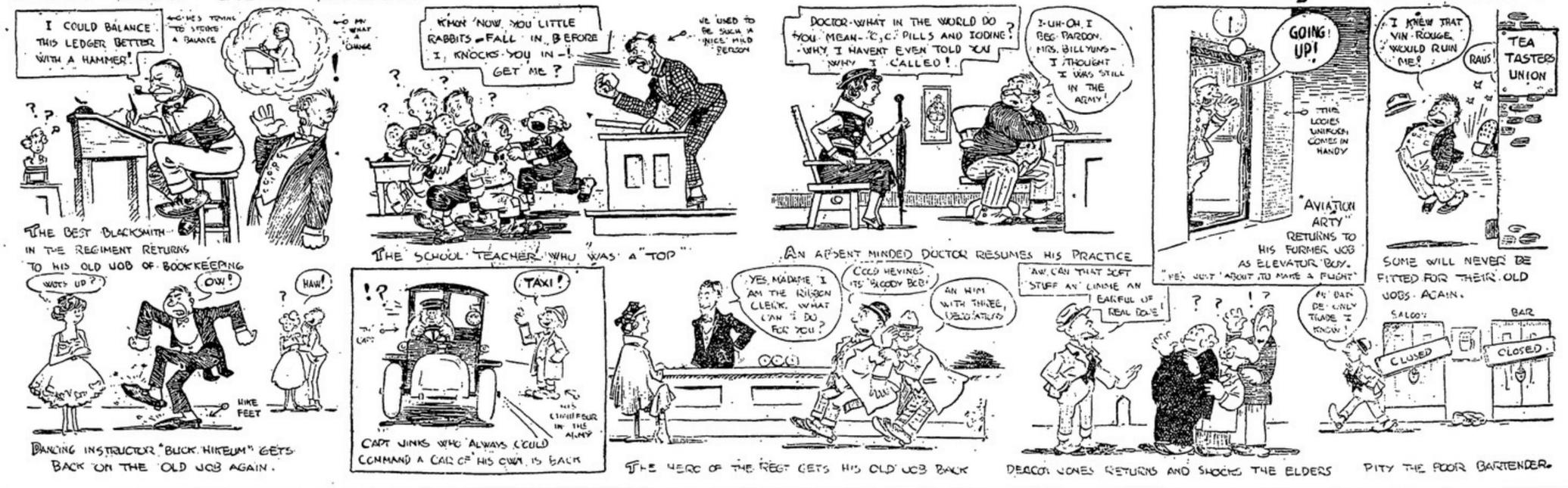
French military authorities are arranging a big horse show to be held at Wiesbaden, near Mainz, Germany, the French bridgehead city, on May 11.

GOWDY SIGNS CONTRACT

Frank Gowdy, the first major league baseball player to enlist in the U. S. Army following the declaration of war, was returned to America on the Leviathan, and has signed a new contract with the Braves.

OUR OLD JOB BACK

-By WALLGREN



89TH DIVISION IS FIRST IN GRUPELLING ROAD RACE FROM COCHEM TO COBLENZ

Coming from behind with the same dog-spirit which brought them the football championship of the A.E.F., 26 athletes representing the 89th Division, captured the great 52-kilometer road race held under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus in connection with the Third Army athletic carnival. The course was along the Moselle River from Cochem to the fair grounds at Coblenz. Soldiers were stationed along the route to guide the runners, but they were not needed, as the course was dotted with spectators. Each athlete ran two kilometers and the winning team time was three hours, 27 minutes and 30 seconds. The men lined up in front of the Knights of Columbus club house at Cochem at 1 o'clock, and Capt. E. E. Coulter, formerly of Miami University, acted as starter. As they sped away on their long grind a regimental band struck up a snappy tune and the great crowd cheered. Withington Gives 89th the Lead. Capt. Paul Withington, the former Harvard athlete, and captain of the champion A.E.F. football team, led the 89th Division. He was off at a cool clip at the crack of the pistol and gave his team a good lead over their opponents when he quit at the two-kilometer post, a lead which they held for 11 miles. Here the 5th Division runners forged ahead and held their lead until the 25th kilometer post at this point the 89th made a great sprint and led his team ahead. The 5th was far from beaten, however, and came back at the 31st kilometer station with a rush that put them once more ahead, although the lead was destined to be short, for on the next lap the 89th again set the pace. On the 41st kilometer post, the 89th and the 5th started on even terms, but Porter put forth all his speed and while he fell in a heap at the satisfaction of giving his teammate a substantial lead, which was maintained by his team until the last. Kendall, the winning runner in the 89th, crossed the tape at the fair grounds in Coblenz about 400 yards in the lead of his nearest competitor and received a tremendous ovation, finishing with a sprint. The Knights of Columbus presented the winners and runners-up with cash prizes and gold and silver medals. In addition, Kendall was crowned with a laurel wreath after he crossed the line a winner. The 5th Division team finished second with the other teams trailing as follows: 90th Division, 3rd Division, 3rd Army Corps, 1st Division and 4th Corps. The runners on the three leading teams were as follows: 89th Division - Withington, Smith, Clines, Rush, Edwards, Phillips, Jones, Franconia, Wild, Loftin, Jotriest, Wilmoth, Andrews, Alvin, Yagubian, Sabo, Clapp, Faulkner, Washburn, Hulve, Potter, Heilbricke, Brewer, Webber, Eschenbaum and Kendall. 5th Division - Sheehan, Lizon, Fitzgerald, Paulik, Bongini, Martin, Carol, Cores, Berns, Nymick, Modkoff, Langan, Smith, Wilcox, Flores, Jones, Steelman, Stewart, Hanson, Kans, Gimpms, Gregerson, Gilmore, Paulen and Phillips. 3rd Division - Tate, Boynton, Young, Huber, Fife, Hollander, Brown, Hughes, Waite, Jones, Starr, Baker, Bishop, Anderson, Puark, Collins, Chutkey, West, Hanson, Rice, Vaughn, Harmon, Frush, Reiner, Jackson and Smith. 2nd Division - Winegartner, Pussante, Anderson, Tromp, Espain, West, Bruce, Joyce, Domanski, Macinkiewicz, Marash, Rebsky, Malloy, Johnson, Fincher, Cavanaugh, Gies, Hayes, Page, Wells, Verjanack, Pounds, Le Gault, Van Kourin, Snyder and Herrin. The medal relay, consisting of 220, 140, 850 and mile runs, set to the 3rd Division, time, 8 minutes, 34 1/2 seconds. The others were: Second, 8th Division; third, 2nd Division; fourth, 5th Division. The medal relay, consisting of 220, 140, 850 and mile runs, set to the 3rd Division, time, 8 minutes, 34 1/2 seconds. The others were: Second, 8th Division; third, 2nd Division; fourth, 5th Division.

AT THE DOUGHBOY RING

There's a ringside rope and a ringside view And a scrap at the Cirque Paree. And the gallery gab from the olive trash Gives a whoop for the referee. But the crab of the slab who's keeping the lat Is as grim as he shed to be. And the fever comes from the long ago Like the voice of a fal to me. They are real straight stuff from a neck of wood In the good old U.S.A. And they shake their mitts like the scappers could In the time of a by-gone day; And the hood of one stood for a blow that was good. And we're in for a finished fray. And we stand aloof like the sportsman stood When a heavy would reel and sway. There's the stealth of a cat in their soldier feet. And they're built like the brassy bear; And their bodies are grimy with sweat and heat. And their eyes are like coals that glow - And they hammer and beat, and they rush up and meet. And they break, but they're always there - And it's blood in the veins of a Homesick Pete When a scrap's on the Bill of Fare. J. PALMER CUMMING.

AMERICANS TO ORGANIZE CRACK RUGBY TEAM FOR GREAT INTER-ALLIED GAMES

Rugby is not an American game, but just the same the Yanks will put a rugby team in the field in an effort to defeat the best the Allies can put forward at the Inter-Allied games in June. The British and French, and probably the Canadians and Australians will enter the strongest teams they can assemble. The United States will build its team about several former Leland Stanford University stars, the California institution having gone in for rugby in preference to intercollegiate football years ago. It is the plan of Army athletic officials to assemble four teams, getting a nucleus from former Leland Stanford players and filling in with American gridiron stars who look as though they might form rugby players. Though the games are different, the basic methods needed for the proper development of each are the same, and the American officials believe any good Yank footballer can become a good rugby player by merely switching his style of play. Among those who have already reported for the American squad are Lieut. Arthur L. Erb, Capt. Kenneth Dole and Lieut. James H. Thoburn, formerly of Leland Stanford University. Capt. H. R. Stolz, former Oxford star and one of America's best-informed men on the game, will coach the Americans. Any man anxious to try out should communicate immediately with the Army Athletic Office, 53 Avenue Montaigne, Paris. It is planned to have the men come to Paris for their training. This will appeal especially to Third Army players, many of whom have been football stars and who ought to acquire speedy efficiency in the new game. Rugby, as a matter of fact, has been considered long ago by divisions in the Fourth Corps, it being the Rhine Yanks' intention to develop a good team, then go over to British occupied territory and play English teams. There will be no Rugby elimination tournament among the Americans. The teams will play practice games to determine which are the best participants, and these will form the championship teams. Men who join the Rugby squad will be subject to Training Bulletin 3, which stipulates that in instances where the divisions to which athletes are attached are ordered home while the training is in progress, the men will be sent to the States as soon as the games are over. The English and French Rugby men have already developed excellent form. UNIVERSITY FIVE WINS In its opening game Friday night, the University of Dijon basketball team defeated the five of the M.T.C. Park at Dijon, 32 to 21.

51ST PIONEERS WIN 4TH CORPS TRACK HONORS

Grace Captures 440 Yard Dash From Gault in Close Finish. The 51st Pioneer Infantry won the track and field championship of the 4th Army Corps at Andanciam, Germany, with 25 points. The 301st Sanitary Train was second. Lieut. K. Grace, of the 51st Pioneers, took the 440-yard dash in a close race with Corporal Gault. The Corporal had the satisfaction of winning the mile from a road field a few minutes later. The Summary: 100-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 200-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 400-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 800-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 1600-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 3200-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 6400-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 12800-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 25600-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 51200-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. 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P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 409600-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. 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P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 1638400-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 3276800-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 6553600-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 13107200-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. 26214400-Yard Dash - 1st, P. J. P. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th

GREEN DIVISIONS PROVED THEIR METTLE IN THE SECOND ARMY'S DRIVE

Searching French Fields for Duds They Fired Months Ago

REFUGEES ARE BACK HOME Cellars and Temporary Shacks as Living Quarters Till Houses Are Rebuilt

"First in war, first in peace" is an applicable to the Germans, although in a different sense, as to the first commander-in-chief of an American Army.

So rapidly are men and nature effacing the signs of conflict that before the bars are lifted for the tourists of the world, the lines of the Western front in their entirety will remain only in the memories of those who participated in the big show.

Wire and Trenches Go Thousands of German prisoners of war, working under the direction of their American, French or English captors, have been at work since the signing of the armistice, clearing up the ruins and wiping out the old defensive works.

Hundreds of miles of trenches have been filled in by the Germans and thousands of miles of barbed wire entanglements have been removed. The farmers are sowing here and there to expedite the work and prepare the land for the plow.

Near Vie-sur-Aisne, where the Comité Américain des Régions Dévastées has its headquarters, death and serious injury have resulted from the fighting.

The doctors of this committee have been called on several similar cases. Cases have been reported where both farmer and horse were killed by striking duds with a plow.

When boards are obtainable a little spot is cleared and a one- or two-room shanty is erected for temporary shelter pending the day when a better home can be built.

Estaminets and cafes are scattered through the ruins. The signs are sometimes all that the proprietors salvaged from the ruins of their former businesses.

It will require years to rebuild the greater part of the villages and cities which have been levelled. Work of sorting out the salvagable brick and stones and carting away the fragments is being pushed, however.

British detachments stationed in the vicinity of Vimy Ridge have erected several monuments to the memory of Canadian and Australian troops who fell there.

Emergency officers who want to know just how they stand with the Army are given a line in a bulletin issued by the Secretary of War.

Reviewing the fact that emergency officers were classified at the beginning of demobilization according to their desires and ability for future service, the bulletin indicates clearly that those who have expressed a wish to remain in service must expect a doubtful present status until legislation is passed providing for a permanent establishment. These officers will be the last discharged.

Then follows the list of Don'ts: Don't have letters forwarded to the War Department respecting your fitness unless such letters are of real value in determining that fitness.

Don't expect appointment in the permanent establishment just because you are in Class 3.

Don't expect immediate promotion, as it is not known if the present method of commissioning will be continued.

Don't expect to remain in Class 3, for some one will have to be discharged if there is a surplus in the establishment provided for.

Due to this uncertainty as to future legislation, no maximum age limit has been set for applicants for appointment to the permanent establishment and this appointment again is subject to their eligibility under such legislation as may be enacted.

MESSKIT MAXIMS One advantage of being a brigadier general is that you get a messkit. Another advantage is your pay. But who in the world will shoot craps with you!

Things we hear of but never see: A satisfied private. A mess sergeant with a friend. A soldier retiring on his income. A general stopping his car to compliment a soldier on his military bearing. Spiral puttees that will not come down. A worse war than this one.

Continued from Page 1 Second American Army would carry its attack northward toward Conflans; the Tenth French Army would move northward and east toward the Saar and the Rhine. Both would avoid direct attack upon Metz, which would be isolated and encircled between them.

German Divisions Outnumbered Such was the broad general idea of an operation, or series of operations, which, had the war continued, would undoubtedly have achieved full success before the setting in of hard winter weather.

On the same front the Allies had 36 French and American divisions, of which 18 were in line and 18 in reserve. These divisions were all intrinsically of quality from first to last.

On the same front the Allies had 36 French and American divisions, of which 18 were in line and 18 in reserve. These divisions were all intrinsically of quality from first to last.

But it is just as well to recall the blunt facts now, several months after the close of hostilities, when the Germans attempt to convey to the world the impression that when fighting ceased their armies were, in some mysterious sense, still "unbeaten."

The plain truth is that on November 11 their armies were squarely in the path of an annihilating avalanche, and that it was the interposition of the armistice which saved them even from an overthrow on the field of battle.

One important difference existed in the method of attack to be employed by the two armies. The Second American Army, under General Bullard, was to advance from Metz toward the Moselle, already in front line, whereas the Tenth French Army, under General Girard, which was already holding the Fourth and Sixth U.S. Divisions, was to advance from the Moselle toward Metz.

As Front Stood November 8 Coming now specifically to the Second American Army, we find that on November 8 it was holding its front with four divisions: the Fourth and Sixth U.S. Divisions, the 25th and 23d, and the 24th U.S. Division.

In support or moving into support, the Second American Army had the 8th, 4th, 25th and 82nd American and 2d French Divisions, besides the 85th Division, which could not be counted specifically as a reserve division because it was the replacement division for the Army.

Of the front line divisions, the 2nd held Port-sur-Selle to a point south of Frency, about four kilometers west of the Moselle; the 7th front Frency to the east bank of the Rupt de Mad; the 25th from the Rupt de Mad across Lachaussee Lake to about La Selgenvilles brook, a short distance north of Hattenbach; and the 33rd from the brook to Fresnes.

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operations with the ultimate purpose of destroying the enemy's organizations and driving him beyond the existing frontiers in the region of Briey and Longwy. Preliminary to beginning this offensive, it was stated that the First American Army would complete the occupation of the region between the Moselle and the Bar and the election of the enemy from the heights of the Meuse north of Verdun and south of the Fort de Woevre, and that it would then conduct operations to drive him beyond the rivers Theinte and Chiers. The latter operation was to be begun at once by the establishment of a footing on the east bank of the Meuse in the region of Stenay and Mouzon.

Eyes Fixed on Briey An has been seen already, all of the above objects up to the crossing of the Theinte had been successfully accomplished by November 11. On its part, the Second American Army was directed to conduct raids and local operations, advance its line delivered on the morning of the 10th, with, moreover, a considerably greater front and the employment of larger forces than at first contemplated.

At this time the enemy's order of battle (opposite the Second Army, was, from north to south; IIIrd Bavarian, XIIIth Landwehr, XXIVth, LXVth Reserve, Vth Landwehr, CCXXIVth and VIIIth Landwehr Divisions of General von Fuchs's Army Detachment "C" of the Army Group of General von Gallwitz, and the CCLVth Division and the XXXIst and LXXXIVth Landwehr Brigades of General von Bothmer's XXIXth Army, of the Army Group of the Duke of Wurttemberg.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, Maj. Gen. Charles C. Ballou, commanding the 22d Division, had his 25th Infantry Regiment advance behind a rolling barrage into the re-entrant salient on the east side of the Moselle. The troops drove back the enemy's outpost line to depths varying from one and one-half to two and one-half kilometers, occupying the Bois Frehaut, near the river, and the Bois de Volvrotte and the Bois de Cheminot, further east.

The enemy's resistance, at first slight, increased later in the day, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Bois de Volvrotte was abandoned, but was again occupied at midnight. The attack here was repulsed, pushed forward through the Bois de Volvrotte and the Bois de Cheminot, and the 25th had advanced to the north edge of the Bois Frehaut at 11 o'clock, when the whole of Lachaussee Lake was in the hands of the Americans.

Attempt of Two Companies The 7th Division, under Maj. Gen. Edmund Wittenmeyer, stood with the 56th, 55th, 64th and 24th Infantry in line from right to left, and the 4th Field Artillery

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Brigade in support. Early on the morning of the 10th, strong patrols were pushed out from the front line battalions, and a little later two companies of the 56th Infantry attacked and occupied Frency Ridge. But attempts to progress from here through the enemy's heavy belts of wire were shattered by machine gun and artillery fire, and before long the two companies were forced to leave the ridge, having lost about 40 per cent of their numbers.

Further to the west, however, the division met with better success, the 34th Infantry on its left taking and holding the stone quarry near Rembercourt, in the hills just west of the Rupt de Mad. From here the attacking units pushed on to the German wire at Mon Plaisir Farm, within a kilometer of Charey. In the vicinity of these places 21 prisoners were taken, but the heavy fire from the farm prevented its capture by the limited numbers engaged, either on that day or the following morning.

The 28th Division, now under command of Maj. Gen. William H. Hay, astride the southeastern extremity of Lachaussee Lake, on the left of the Fourth Corps, began its operations with characteristic vigor at 5:30 on the morning of the 10th by driving its right wing of the Hindenburg works in front of Dommartin. Though prevented by intense artillery fire from reaching the village, the Bois de Dommartin and Marlin-Bois Farm, southwest of it, were captured.

The center of the division, advancing along the southeast side of the lake, took Haumont and the railroad beyond it, advanced approximately two kilometers, and during the night troops were concentrated here with a view to penetrating the enemy's position next morning. They had gained approximately two kilometers, and during the night troops were concentrated here with a view to penetrating the enemy's position next morning.

As had been intended in the original Army plans, the 33rd Division of the Seventh French Corps, moving toward Conflans over the level farming lands of the Woevre plain on the marching flank of the Second Army's attack, made the most determined effort and, in consequence, underwent the most severe fighting. Already, on November 9, two companies of the 131st Infantry, on the right, raided and cleared the Bois des Hautes Jours and the Bois de Warville, and at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 10th this regiment, from the positions thus gained, attacked northeast toward the larger Bois d'Harville. They penetrated to its center, but were obliged to drop back to its southwestern edge by the resistance encountered. The following morning the 131st made an attack on Butteville from St. Hilaire, southwest of it.

This attack was held up by machine gun fire, and preparations were under way to take Butteville and also Jonville, further to the southeast, at 11 o'clock. Meantime, on the left, the 130th Infantry had, on the morning of the 10th, attacked and carried all the German trenches from Snuix-en-Woevre northeast to Marcheville and had taken the latter village. Two determined German counter-attacks, however, forced them out of Marcheville to its southern edge, from which position two subsequent counter-attacks were repulsed. Before daylight next morning the 129th Infantry relieved the 130th on this part of the line.

Without artillery preparation the 3rd Battalion of the 129th and the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 130th were instituting an attack in co-operation with the one on Butteville, while the 1st Battalion of the 130th was attacking toward Pinteville, northeast of Fresnes, at 11 o'clock. All of the points attacked and taken by the 33rd Division were in the enemy's main line of resistance and in capturing them, more than 150 prisoners were also secured. At the hour of the armistice the advance of the Second American Army had already taken, since the previous morning, about 55 square kilometers of territory. Although the several partial attacks at that time under way had developed the fact that the enemy was holding along this front with all the strength he could command, the attacks were, nevertheless, progressing favorably. As none of even the front line American divisions were yet fully engaged and as five more divisions were already assembled or rapidly arriving in the rear areas ready to strengthen and extend the general attack along the army front, a few more days would have sufficed to shatter the enemy's limited powers of resistance. In the fighting, so far as it was carried, the Second Army suffered 1,350 casualties, of whom 614 were lost by the 33rd Division, the remainder being about in the ratio between the 7th, 28th and 32d Divisions, while seven officers and 178 enlisted men were captured from the enemy.

French Co-operation on Left While the Second American Army was developing a major offensive, the Second Colonial Corps, on its left, did not by any means remain idle, but co-operated vigorously with the forward movements of the 26th and 33rd U.S. Divisions on its flanks. Between the 9th and the 11th of November, the 10th Colonial Division, joining the 26th U.S. near Bezonville and extending thence southward about seven kilometers to Elix, against vigorous opposition pushed forward from its front lines at the eastern base of the Meuse plateau an average distance of about three kilometers, into the Woivre plain and took possession of the village of Dieppe.

The 31st U.S. Division, under command of Maj. Gen. Chas. J. Bully, held the sector, about 13 kilometers in length, from Elix to Fresnes. With the 32nd Infantry on the left flank and the 324th on the right flank, it began operations at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th by advancing on both flanks after an artillery preparation, the center remaining passive. During that day the 322d took the heavily fortified village of Moranville, while the 324th broke through the German first and second trench lines and occupied the woodlands of Les Claires Cheneux and Noire Hala. Both attacks were renewed on the morning of the 10th, and at 9 a.m. the 322nd Infantry took Grimacourt, at 11 reaching Abaucourt, on the main road and railroad between Verdun and Etain, where it was in close liaison with the 10th Colonial Division. At 1 p.m. it began its advance on the enemy's main line of resistance, 1,300 meters east of Grimacourt. That night the 322nd Infantry was relieved by the 321st, and the 2nd Battalion of the 324th was relieved by the 1st Battalion of the 323d, releasing the rest of the 324th for other uses. The 321st, on the morning of the 11th, drove against the woodlands, the Grand and Petit Cornon, south of Abaucourt and Hautocourt. It captured them and then, moving through the gap between them, the 1st Battalion went against Hautocourt, a virtual fortress encircled by trenches and wire. It was in the midst of this attack when hostilities ceased at 11.

What One Outfit Did On the other flank the 323d Infantry and the co-operating battalions of the 324th were similarly in action at the same hour, having advanced in spite of severe losses from machine guns and gas and high explosive shells until the 3rd Battalion of the 324th was in the Bois de Manheulles. During its two and one-half days of battle the 324th was in the Bois de Manheulles, where it was engaged in an offensive, had advanced from two to five and one-half kilometers on its whole front, had released the villages of Manheulles, Biancez, Moranville, Grimacourt and Abaucourt, taken nearly 100 prisoners and lost 46 officers and 936 enlisted men in casualties. Indeed, in their brief operations the 31st and the 7th and 92d Divisions of the Second Army, which were practically as new to offensive employment, vie with the more experienced divisions in courage and tenacity and proved that they could have borne their full share of any work that might have been laid upon them had the war continued.

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