The Official Newspaper of the A. E. F.

The Stars and Stripes

By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F.

VOL. 2—NO. 16. FRANCE, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1919. PRICE: 50 CENTIMES. GREAT BRITAIN, SIXPENCE. UNITED STATES, 10 CENTS.

HOW 37TH AND 91ST AIDED FRENCH IN FREEING BELGIUM

End of War Saw Yankee Divisions Pointed Straight on Brussels Road

SCHELDT CROSSING TOUGH

Capture of Audenarde, Scene of Former Great Battle, Achieved by Doughboys from Pacific Coast

Between the forested mountains of Alsace, where some of the American divisions served long tours of duty in quiet sectors, to the flat and generally open sea-board plains of Belgian Flanders, there were great differences, not only in the topography of the country, but in the construction of the villages and the mode of life of the people. By far the greater part of the combat divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces fought their battles in the region between Metz and Soissons, roughly midway between these two extremes, both in location and character.

But, as though it were preordained that at least some American troops should experience battle under all the conditions presented by the Western front, the 37th and 91st Divisions concluded their active service in that region close to the sea which for centuries had been known as "the cockpit of Europe." The very name of Flanders recalls these old wars in the Low Countries from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries, when French, English, Spanish, Austrians and Dutch by turns fought with one another over its fertile fields and around its quaintly picturesque towns, and brings to mind the figures of such soldiers of old as William the Silent, the Duke of Alva, Alexander Farnese, Turenne, Condo, Marlborough, Prince Eugene of Savoy, Vendome, Villeroi and many others around whose deeds, tradition, at least, has woven volumes of romance.

Land With Bloody Past

But it is a land whose quiet beauty contrasts sharply with its bloody past. The villages, and particularly the farmhouses, are much more numerous than in the regions of the Argonne and the Ourcq, and the long, low-roofed buildings are generally constructed of red brick instead of stone. Long, straight roads, bordered by rows of overhanging trees, stretch away for miles toward the slender spires of some village church, and here and there broad-winged windmills crown the summits of the gentle hills, while the courses of the frequent canals and creeks are defined across the lowlands by fringes of bushy basket poplars.

East of the devastated battle zone, extending from Nieuport southward to Armentières and Lille, few rugged spots mar the landscape. All the country is neatly tilled or deeply grassed, the farms and villages lie nestled among fruit trees and gardens and there is an air of homely comfort about even the humblest dwelling. It was into this land, more symbolic, perhaps, than any other in Europe of the age-old struggle between liberty and despotism in one form or another, that the 37th and 91st Divisions were sent, shortly after the middle of October, fresh from their hard battles between the Meuse and the Argonne.

The tide of battle in Flanders, as everywhere else, had been steadily setting in favor of the Allies since the initial attack, which, in this region, occurred on September 28. That attack had broken the German front between Ypres and Dixmude, and later successes had carried forward the line of the Belgian, British and French Armies operating in the Army Group of the King of the Belgians until, by October 22, the whole coast was cleared, the west bank of the Scheldt River was occupied from Valenciennes to Avelghem by General Plumer's Second British Army, while north of Avelghem, French and Belgian forces held a line crossing the Lys to the frontier of Holland. In order to bring the northern part of this front up to the Scheldt and to effect the capture of Ghent, the armies on that flank were reinforced, and the 37th and 91st United States Divisions were placed at the disposal of the King of the Belgians, and by him assigned to the jurisdiction of the commanding general of the French Army in Belgium.

This army consisted of three corps, which lay in line with the Thirty-fourth Corps on the left, the Thirtieth in the center, and the Seventh, on the right. To the left of the French Army lay that of the Belgians, to its right the Second British Army. The commanding general of the French Army placed the 37th Division in the Thirtieth, or center, Corps, and the 91st in the Seventh, or left, Corps. The mission of the whole Army was the same: to drive the enemy across the Scheldt, which, on the front of the American divisions, was about 14 kilometers distant.

Yanks Relieve Poilus

On the night of October 29 and 30, the 37th Division relieved the 132nd French Division in the so-called Cruyshautem sector, immediately east of the Lys River, and the 91st Division relieved the 161th French Division on the front between the villages of Waerghem, and Steenbrugge, farther south and a little farther east of the Lys. The divisions of the Thirtieth and Seventh Corps now stood from left to right: 12th French, 37th U.S., 128th French and 91st U.S. Divisions. All attacked toward their respective objectives on the Scheldt at the same zero hour, 5.30 a.m., October 31. But as the two United States divisions did not attack side by side it will be as well to trace the course of their operations separately.

The 37th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. C. S. Summerall, occupied its sector with the 145th Infantry in the front line on the right and two battalions of the 148th Infantry on the left, the 146th Infantry being in division reserve on the right and the 147th in corps reserve on the left, while the greater part of the 112th Engineers held a support position in the center. Artillery support was being furnished by the artillery of the 112th French Division, while the 287th Aero Squadron, Balloon Company No. 87, and a cavalry squadron, all of the French Army, were also attached. The front, approximately 3,500 meters in length, lay along the embankment of the railway between Ghent and Courtrai, the German positions to be attacked occupying the gradual slopes of the ridge in front, just beyond which, at a distance from the Lys of about four and a half kilometers, lay the village of Cruyshautem. This ridge was practically all open, with a surface of cultivated fields separated from one another by hedges and fences, and there were several farms and small patches of woodland scattered over it where machine guns might be emplaced. The high road between Cruyshautem and the village of Olsene, on the bank of the Lys immediately in the rear of the center of the division was the axis of liaison between the right and left brigades. The enemy's positions were not entrenched, but

Continued on Page 8

SERVICE STRIPES DATE FROM DAY OF SAILING FROM U.S.

Ruling Revoked Which Specified Time of Landing Here as Basis

LATITUDE ON OTHER END

Effect Will Be to Give Almost Every Man of A.E.F. Month's Extra Credit for Foreign Service

All A.E.F. service chevrons date from the day that any member of the A.E.F. wearing them left an American seaport for duty overseas, according to a General Order issued at G.H.Q. this week.

This new rule supersedes the old method of computing time for service chevrons from the day of landing in Europe.

The new rule also extends the period for which time will be figured on service chevrons to the day of arriving back at a port of debarkation in the United States—instead of taking the day of sailing from France as the date of expiration for foreign service.

Extra Gold 'Uns for Many

The amendment to the methods of figuring foreign service periods is made retroactive, so that thousands of soldiers of the A.E.F. who have already returned to the United States and many others now on the ocean will gain an extra stripe.

In effect the new rule will give almost one month's extra credit for foreign service to every man ever a member of the A.E.F., as the average voyage over approached 15 days and the time taken for the trip back was approximately the same.

The adoption of the change comes at a time when the A.E.F. is composed almost entirely of service stripe veterans. It is estimated that 99 per cent of the American soldiers in France rate one or more gold service chevrons. Troop movements to France practically ceased with the signing of the armistice six months ago, and all the November arrivals are already one-stripe men.

Plenty of Four-Stripers Here

Although most of the men who arrived in May, June and July of 1917, have already returned to the States, there are still remaining in France enough men from the first outfits over to keep four service stripes from being a novelty. The following table, showing the strength of the A.E.F. during its fighting history, is reprinted as a basis for deductions on the number of men who will benefit by the addition of the time taken in coming over and going back to their service credits:

1917			
June	15,000	October	101,000
July	19,000	November	137,000
August	39,000	December	183,000
September	64,000		

1918			
January	225,000	July	1,155,000
February	253,000	August	1,409,000
March	327,000	September	1,702,000
April	432,000	October	1,990,000
May	665,000	November	1,079,000
June	866,000		

As an example of returned divisions which rate an extra stripe by the new rule, the 26th Division, from New England, stands out, because at the time the division sailed many of its men just missed their third stripe by the old computation. Many units of the division arrived in October and November of 1917, but the division headquarters did not reach France until December 5, 1917. The 26th was back in the States a little more than a month ago.

Divisions That Will Profit

The new rule practically insures that original men of the 1st Division will rate four service stripes, as this division, still in the Army of Occupation, probably will not return to the States before completing two full years, under the extended computation. The 1st Division headquarters arrived in France June 27, 1917. The following table showing the dates of the arrival of headquarters of other divisions which still are in the A.E.F. indicates many which will rate an extra stripe before they see land in the United States:

2nd—October 26, 1917.	78th—June 8, 1918.
3rd—April 4, 1918.	79th—July 15, 1918.
4th—May 17, 1918.	81st—August 16, 1918.
5th—May 1, 1918.	88th—August 16, 1918.
6th—July 23, 1918.	89th—June 21, 1918.
7th—August 11, 1918.	90th—June 23, 1918.
30th—July 31, 1918.	

LITTLE CHANCE OF GERMAN REFUSAL TO ACCEPT TREATY

However, General Pershing Cancels London Trip for A.E.F. Parade

What might be called a diplomatic armistice between the Allied end of the Peace Conference and the German delegates, scheduled to begin yesterday, will now exist at the expiration of the added days of grace accorded the Germans. The day this grace expires will mark the end of the barrage of protest and comment directed by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau at Versailles. A part of the German delegates' communications have been answered, and the Council of Four is now at work on the final replies, whose tacit acceptance will mean the end of a state of war between the "Imperial" German Republic and the Allied and Associated Powers.

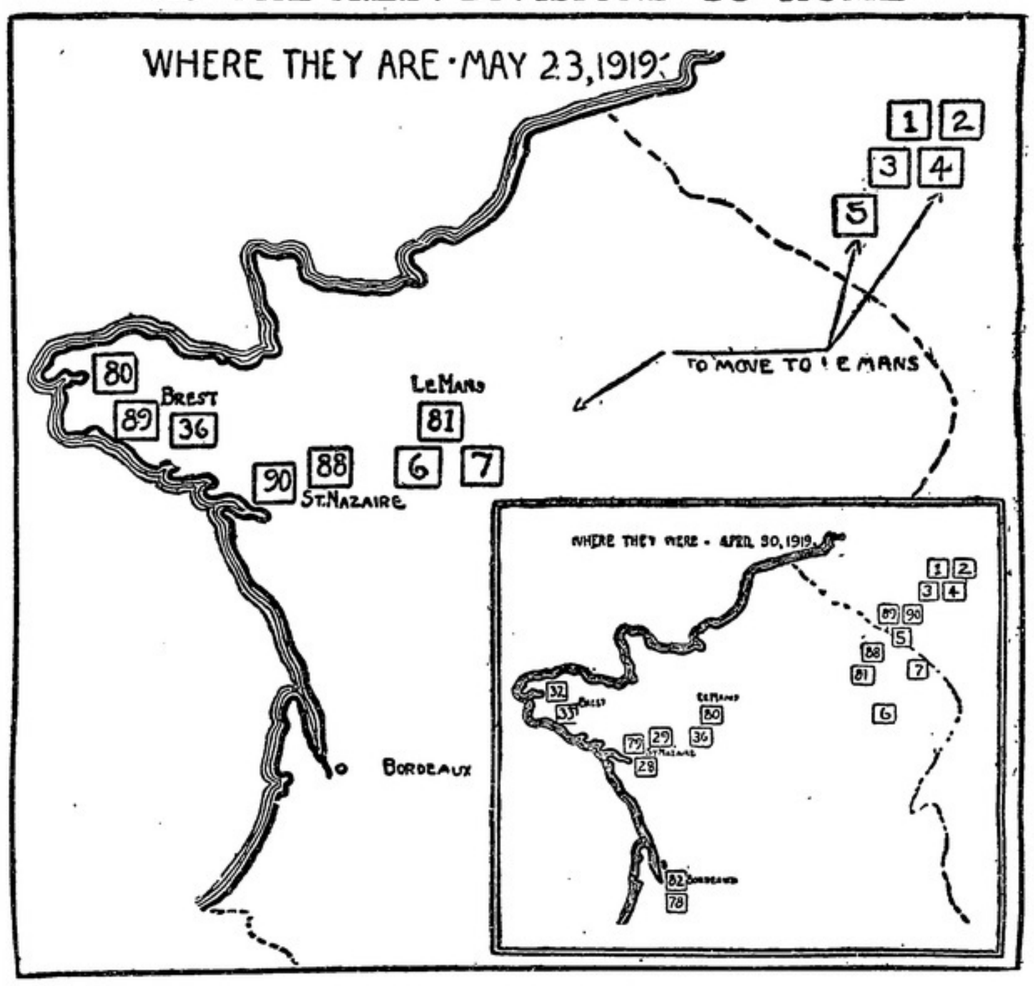
Diplomatic action on the part of the Germans has ended, and if her delegates refuse to sign the treaty the armistice will end as well, and hostilities will be resumed. Those in touch with the Allied officials, however, find little indication of doubt that the treaty will be signed, despite the protest and vilification from German press and rostrum that has been emanating from beyond the Rhine ever since the terms were made known.

Blockade as Trump Card

The first weapon that a recalcitrant Germany will meet will be the blockade, and this means of bringing her to submission will undoubtedly be the most effective one. General Pershing, however, has cancelled his engagement in London for today and tomorrow, and the American troops that were scheduled to take part in the Empire Day celebration have indefinitely postponed their visit.

Count von Brockdorff's note, made public with the Allied response on Tuesday, sought to evade all responsibility for the war and disclaim obligation of indemnity. On his return to Versailles from Spa on Monday, where he had conferred with officials from Berlin, announcement was made in Germany that Von Brockdorff's delegation was in accord with the home Government of President Ebert.

AS THE A.E.F. DIVISIONS GO HOME



These maps show in graphic fashion the sizable progress made in getting A.E.F. combat divisions routed homeward during the past three weeks. While on April 30 the map of France was literally cluttered with them, today sees seven divisions less; and the rest, with the exception of the first three Regular units, already on the way or all set to be so.

FINAL MEMORIAL DAY FOR A.E.F. IN FRANCE NEXT WEEK

Seventy Thousand Graves to Be Tended by 750,000 Living Comrades

CEREMONIES EVERYWHERE

C.-in-C. Will Speak at Dun-sur-Meuse and Romagne in Heart of Argonne Battle Region

The first and last great Memorial Day for the American Army in France will be next Friday. For on that day there will be on French soil the graves of more than 70,000 American soldiers, and on that day there will be three-quarters of a million American soldiers in France to do homage to the memory of their dead.

Last year on Memorial Day the American Army was just beginning the great tidal flow that placed it within touching distance of its 2,000,000 strength. And last year on that day there were few American graves in France.

The acres of American crosses that stand in the cemeteries on French soil on Memorial Day this year are reminders of the most bitter months of fighting in which American soldiers ever took part, and that fighting started when the wreaths placed on graves of American soldiers in France last Memorial Day were just beginning to lose their freshness.

On next year's Memorial Day the living Army of the United States will be but a memory in France. The three-quarters of a million soldiers here today will be gathering in cemeteries between two oceans on another continent when May 30 comes in 1920. A year from now other hands must place the bright flowers and plant the little flags that will fly beside the crosses and the stars of David that mark America's sacrifice.

Graves from Russia to Italy

With the true significance of the meaning of this year's Memorial Day in mind, the A.E.F., from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean, will bow next Friday in silent respect to its dead. Services will be held in lonely cemeteries in Russia, as well as in the vast cemeteries of France. Graves will be decorated in Italy, Belgium and the British Isles. In more than 1,000 cemeteries mounds will bloom with flowers laid upon them by kindly hands, and on to each scattered resting place, far from the road and even into those enclosures within the enemy's territory, bright blossoms will find their way.

The most impressive ceremonies in the

Continued on Page 2

GERM-LADEN PIG HAS BEA UNE GOAT

Chemical Guinea-Cochon Ruins Classic Slumber

"Pigs is pigs" is no longer a joke at Beaune University.

A guinea-cochon, with all the fabled power of prolific reproduction that belongs to his race, plus a few million diphtheria germs, is running wild and an official bulletin has been issued for its immediate recapture and return.

As several days have elapsed since the disappearance of the animal charged with enough deathbugs to destroy an Army corps, there is considerable consternation lest by this time myriad little guineas are rushing about with inherited sore throats.

A cross-examination of all mess sergeants has resulted in a universal plea of "not guilty." Corn Bill and goldfish, they say, are Corn Bill and goldfish, and you can't make a guinea pig taste like either.

THE VICTORY RIBBON

The cut below gives the color scheme of the new Inter-Allied Victory Ribbon, which is now being distributed through the A.E.F., in advance of the issue of the Inter-Allied Medal, for which the ribbon stands.

The colors of the ribbon form a double rainbow, shading from each end toward the

center strip of red, and due to the arrangement of tints the ribbon presents a changing appearance with every change in light.

The ribbons are now in the hands of many Q.M.C. depots, and are being sold by private dealers in the larger cities of France.

33,500 ENLIST FOR A. OF O.

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES]

America, May 22.—The total of enlistments of volunteers for service with the Army of Occupation in Germany this week had mounted to 33,500. In the week ending May 14 the number of men enlisting was 5,492, the record week since the call for volunteers went out.

The three-year enlistment period offered to men who have not had previous service has proved more popular than the one-year period offered men with previous military service, although there are many A.E.F. service stripe men among those enlisting.

No information is available as to the possible change in plans for sending volunteers abroad caused by the speeding up of the return of the A.E.F. combat divisions.

INTER-ALLIED GAMES WILL MARK VICTORY JUBILEE

Athletic Meet Near Paris to Come Soon After Signing of Peace

DATES ARE JUNE 22-JULY 6

Berlin Missed 1916 Olympic Games by Starting War—And Now Huns Are Disqualified

Coming at a time that is expected to be soon after the signing of the peace treaty, the Inter-Allied games to be held from June 22 to July 6, near Paris, will be in the nature of a victory jubilee, as well as constituting the most unique athletic events in history.

The athletic meet and the ceremonies and pageantry connected with it will furnish a common meeting ground for all the Allied nations, and will be the cynosure of the eyes of the entire world. Owing to the fact that the competitors will be drawn from the personnel of the various armies, all ranks feel a personal interest in the success of the men who will represent their country.

An athletic festival will come as a particularly fitting way of celebrating the conclusion of hostilities, as the Allied nations have always been the leading promoters of organized sports, and have taken the principal role in the revival of the Olympic games, with which the Inter-Allied meet will rank in importance. The first Olympiad of modern times, held at Athens, in 1896, was arranged as the result of the suggestion of a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who took the initiative in calling together representatives of all countries. The English-speaking races insured the success of the adventure by their widespread interest in athletic life, and the quality of teams representing them at the competitions.

While the Inter-Allied contest will be the logical successor of the Olympiads from the standpoint of its finality and importance in matters athletic, the Paris meet will in some respect overshadow the Olympic games themselves. The absence from the field of the representatives of the Central Powers will not be an important loss, for the reason that Germany, Austria and Turkey have never been real devotees of sport. At the Stockholm meeting in 1912 Germany came out a poor fifth. The only Olympic records the Huns have been able to capture are the 400-meter relay race and the 200 and 400-meter breast stroke swimming contests.

Games Will Be Unique

Berlin was chosen as the place for the 1916 Olympic games, but in accordance

Continued on Page 2

FINAL ISSUE OF PAPER JUNE 13

THE STARS AND STRIPES, official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, will be discontinued on JUNE 13. This date has been selected for the final issue by the Commander-in-Chief.

Special features of interesting A. E. F. activities, beginning with the creation of the American Army in France and reviewing its operations to the war's very end, will be a part of the final issue. One of these will be an eight-page photogravure supplement comprising 44 official views so arranged as to present a picture story of the A. E. F. from the first to the last. One of Baldridge's best works will appear as the cover design of this supplement.

For those who desire extra numbers of this final issue, it is requested that they place their orders as far in advance as possible with THE STARS AND STRIPES field agents or other distributors. Delayed requests will be impossible to fill due to the demobilization of the paper's personnel, which will be automatic with the final publication on June 13.

IT'S GETTING LONESOME

Seven divisions have completed movement from A.E.F. ports since May 1: The 28th, 29th, 32nd, 33rd, 78th, 79th and 82nd Divisions.

Eight divisions are released, ready to sail or sailing: The 36th, 80th, 81st, 88th, 89th, 90th, 6th and 7th Divisions.

Five divisions remain for present in Army of Occupation: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisions.

The 4th and 5th Divisions, which during the past week were released to S.O.S. for embarkation, have been temporarily, at least, returned to their status as a part of the Army of Occupation by new orders.

There are now 700,000 Yanks in the A.E.F., half of whom are in the divisions and half in the S.O.S.

Sailings for the week ending today are sure to run over 125,000, making a total of at least 235,167 troops returned thus far in May, and bringing within striking distance the goal of 315,000 for the month.

CENSORSHIP OF YANKS' LETTERS WILL END JUNE 1

Scissors and Rubber Stamp Bequeathed to Museum of Antiquities

BLUE ENVELOPES GO ALSO

Supervision of Press Dispatches Dealing With Army Affairs to Continue for While, However

Censorship of mail in the A.E.F. ends June 1.

On that day the blue impression of the censor's rubber stamp will vanish from envelopes, and the censor's scissors, indelible pencil and chemical tests for invisible writing finish their service as defensive weapons of the American Army in France.

After the first of next month you simply write everything you have to say and then seal the envelope yourself and drop it in the mail box. That's the real difference between peace-time and war-time letter writing—the matter of who seals the envelope.

The abolishing of all censorship restrictions June 1 also marks the end of the blue envelope, issued to those men who did not wish their immediate company officers to know the details of their family and private correspondence. The blue envelope will have no further meaning, for the Base Censor, like all other censors, will not be on the job after June 1, and the Base Censor was the only censor who had anything to do with blue envelopes.

The formal announcement of the ending of the mail censorship will be published in a General Order from G.H.Q. this week.

While mail censorship is to be abolished, press censorship of purely military matters will continue until the signing of the peace. Field Press Headquarters, however, which has been directly under G.H.Q. since its establishment, will be placed under the jurisdiction of Hq., Third Army, on June 15. It is emphasized that the censorship of news dispatches applies only to military matters.

35,000,000 Pieces of Mail

In closing shop, the Base Censor will file a record of having handled nearly 35,000,000 pieces of mail during the existence of the office since August, 1917, when it came into being at St. Nazaire with a personnel of only one officer and four men. So great was the work of handling just small portions of that which went into the hands of the Postal Express Mail Service, that at one time the personnel was increased at the Paris office alone to 35 officers, 183 men and 27 civilian employes.

The office at St. Nazaire was abandoned at the influx of American troops, and the bureau was centralized at Paris. For troops in England a censor's office was opened at Liverpool, and when the Yank began to train with the British, it was found necessary to detail officers and men to the British censor's office at Boulogne, where an A.E.F. office was finally established and continued until all Americans were withdrawn from the British sectors.

The secret is now out that the Base Censor was not one man armed with a pair of shears and a rubber stamp; he was more than that, but the title has been held by several who headed the band of workers. The present Base Censor has held the position since June, 1918. Under him his corps of workers were divided into the following six administrative departments:

Foreign mail, Allied and neutral department; interior A.E.F. mail; recensoring department; blue envelope department, and

Continued on Page 2

COGNAC SMUGGLER FINED AND BRIGGED

But Scheid of Coblenz Gives Unloading Detail One Swell Party

Herr Josef Scheid, one of the leading citizens of Coblenz, will not be obliged to refer to the vacation guide this summer, nor will he be concerned with the high cost of ice, beer or other necessities. The afore-mentioned gentleman has been invited to spend six months in the Third Army Military Prison at Coblenz, and all that will be required of him in return will be to sweep the streets daily and keep his bunk in good shape. With the persuasion of a few M.P.'s he accepted the invitation.

Herr Scheid is one of the wealthiest men in Coblenz, his worldly assets amounting to something over $2,000,000 in real money. Until he took up his residence in the Third Army brig he was a contractor, engaged in wholesale traffic along the Rhine river.

"200,000 Marks, Six Months—Next!"

A short time ago, he loaded up one of his boats at Mainz, and headed it for Coblenz. According to the bill of lading, the cargo contained "rock, crushed rock and wine," but before it was even unloaded, the American Intelligence Department discovered 35,000 bottles of cognac, worth about $200,000, camouflaged under the crushed rock.

As traffic in cognac is distinctly off limits, Herr Scheid was consequently out of luck. He was tried, found guilty, fined 200,000 marks and sentenced to six months at hard labor.

The A.P.M. at Coblenz is not anxious to have any more cognac unearthed, as his unloading detail was saluting Y.M.C.A secretaries for three days after the capture of the joy water.

100,000 YANKS SPED HOMEWARD IN JUST 5 DAYS

37,795 Soldiers Take to Ships in 24 Hours as Ports Hustle

4 A. OF O. DIVISIONS READY

S.O.S. to Be Got Out of France Before August 1 With 100,000 Men Leaving This Month

The A.E.F. is busy packing up these days and smiling. Smiling because—

Word has just come up from the ports that 100,000 Yanks were loaded on homeward bound boats in the five days between May 15 and May 20.

The first 20 days in May saw 210,176 members of the A.E.F. put out across the Atlantic.

All embarkation records were broken during the week ending today, with the final figures for the week sure to run over 125,000.

In one single day last week 37,795 soldiers took ship.

During the past week in 35 minutes they put 3,651 troops on board one boat at Brest.

And the A.E.F. is smiling for a good many other reasons, all based on a sneaky notion that the days of the last half of the A.E.F. in France are numbered.

There is nothing provincial or niggardly about the A.E.F. smile this week. It stretches from one end of its face to the other. Even the Army of Occupation and the S.O.S. are beginning to grin naturally—the former because it is set for going home and the latter for something like the same reason.

The Third Army, instead of staying on the Rhine anywhere from one to 15 years, is to go home before the last of August, except a comparatively small force for overseas training, and four of its divisions are already ready to move. The S.O.S., in spite of the derangement of the homegoing schedule by the sudden change in plans for the Army of Occupation, is, except for an emergency not now seen, to be out of France before August 1—100,000 men are to go this month, 200,000 in June, and the remainder in July, as promised.

Living Up to Schedule

In the meantime, the Troop Movement Bureau is struggling to clear up that dotted map of A.E.F. organization hanging on its wall. And, it must be said, not without a certain degree of success. For instance, in the matter of divisions, it seems reasonably assured that its promise to get all combat troops except the Army of Occupation on board ship before June 12 will be realized.

But, what is more, the 4th and 5th, 6th and 7th Divisions of the Third Army may also be out of France much earlier than was anticipated.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions will be the last to leave France, although there is as yet no official announcement of plans for these divisions, but in the old days in the little red schoolhouse, 1, 2 and 3 always used to come close to 4, 5, 6 and 7.

The situation at this time, in a nutshell, finds about 700,000 members of the A.E.F. still in France; the 80th and 89th Divisions rapidly clearing out from Brest; the 88th and 90th Divisions leaving St. Nazaire; the 81st, 6th and 7th Divisions at Le Mans, with the 4th and 5th Divisions from the Third Army prepared to move to Le Mans if the final order comes, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions guarding the Rhine.

The following is a list of the combat divisions in France released for sailings and the dates they are scheduled to be out of France:

80th Division	May 25
81st Division	June 13
88th Division	May 25
90th Division	May 25
6th Division	June 3
7th Division	June 16
1st Division	June 27

The 81st Division, now at Le Mans, will be the last of the National Army divisions to leave France. Its Artillery will sail from Brest and the remainder of the division will go from St. Nazaire.

75,000 in Wait at Brest

During the past week the largest concentration of troops at any one point in the A.E.F. occurred at Camp Pontanezen, Brest, when more than 75,000 expectant Yanks were counted in the camp's population.

Nowhere is the accelerated flow of American khaki homeward better reflected than in the thinning out process going on at Chaumont, the official banking place of the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F.

Many of the departments of G.H.Q. are being immediately closed, and by June 15 the personnel still on duty will be reduced to 48 officers and 72 enlisted men.

According to an official memorandum just issued, the following activities are to cease at once: Office of the Chief of Artillery; Office of the Chief of Tank Corps; Office at General Headquarters of Chief of Air Service; Office of the Deputy Chief Engineer; Office of the Deputy Chief Surgeon and Headquarters Chaplain's Office, except Chaplain Moody. All staff personnel connected with each of the supply departments are to be released at once, except one liaison officer from each department, including the Corps of Engineers and the Medical Corps, who will become members of G-4.

G.H.Q. to Be Halved by June 1

The reduction of personnel at G.H.Q. "is to commence at once and to be at least half concluded by June 1." The enlisted force left on duty to wind up everything will be transferred to one company of the Headquarters Battalion and later returned to the United States as a unit.

Bordeaux Has Sent 44,716

While Brest and St. Nazaire have performed wonders in the speeding homeward of the A.E.F., Bordeaux lays claim to being the hardest working of any of the ports of embarkation. And in justice, considering Bordeaux's handicaps, extra credit might well be given. Situated as it is on the Gironde river, isolated from the ocean by a matter of 60 miles, and lacking deep water facilities for handling big ships such as the northern ports possess, only small converted freighters can come to this port, and the Embarkation Bureau has had some hard nuts to crack.

In spite of those drawbacks, 44,716 members of the A.E.F. have sailed out of Bordeaux up to May 20, and the total for the month of May is expected to jump way over the April record by something like 25,000.

24 Men a Minute Mark

While some very quick turn-arounds of transports have been accomplished in St. Nazaire and Brest, Bordeaux boasts of work which so far has not been equaled elsewhere. The record turn-around was made when the Cape May, which sailed into the port of Pauillac, near Bordeaux

at 4:45 p.m. on May 16, sailed out again at 6:04 p.m. the same day with 30 officers and 1,900 men on board. With one hour and 19 minutes in port, it took just one hour and eight minutes to load up with troops, which makes a rate of 21 men per minute.

The 78th Division is the last combat division to pass through Bordeaux, and over half of that unit is on its way homeward. The balance are being loaded on transports now and will be practically all sent out this week.

Beginning with May 25, the personnel in this port will start for home. All of the billeting areas in and around Bordeaux are being closed and the men centered in the classification camps for departure in the near future.

The following table shows the number of officers and enlisted men, classified by branches of service, who sailed for the States in the week ended May 14:

	Officers.	Men.
Air Service	42	1,940
Artillery	252	9,726
Casuals	489	10,727
Engineers	164	5,471
Headquarters	56	766
Infantry	772	27,379
Machine Gun	158	5,591
Medical	53	1,624
Miscellaneous	8	367
Motor Transport Corps	4	198
Ordnance	47	1,523
Quartermaster	3	179
Signal Corps	26	1,455
Train, Ammunition	51	2,230
Train, Supply	16	412
Train, Headquarters	7	53
Total for week	2,163	69,678
Previously reported	45,885	926,258
Total to date	47,948	995,933

Following is a list of vessels and units in recent sailings:

S.S. Orizaba: Hq. 57th F.A.; Hq. 112th F.A., field and staff, Med. Det., Sup. Co., Ord. Det., Hq. Btys. A, B, C, D, E and F; Hq. 105th Am. Tr., Hq. Det., Motor Bn. Hq., Bn. Med. Det., Ord. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and G; 119th F.A., field and staff, San. Det., Vet. Det., Ord. Det., Hq. Co., Btys. A, B, C, D, E and F; Salvage Co. No. 25, Q.M.C., and casuals.

S.S. Artemis: 113th Inf., field and staff; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bn. Hqs.; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and Hq. San. Det., Sup. Co., Vet. Det., M.G. Co., Hq. Co., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M; Ord. Det., 112th M.G. Bn., field and staff, San. Det., Hq. Co., Cos. A, B, C, D and casuals.

S.S. Mercurius: 58th Inf. Brigade Hq.; 103rd Sup. Tr. Hq., Med. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F; 103rd Engrs., field and staff, Hq. Det., Med. Det., Ord. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F; 103rd San. Tr. Hq.; Hq. Amb. Sec., Amb. Cos. 113, 114, 115 and 116; Hq. Field Hosp. Sec., Field Hosps. 113, 114, 115 and 116; 103rd M.O.R.S., 103rd Tr. Hq. and casuals.

S.S. Tiger: 26th, 30th, 159th, 302nd, 611st, 612nd, 614th and 862nd Aero Sqdns.; 310th F.A., field and staff, San. Det., Vet. Field Units 3 and 4; Ord. Det., Sup. Co., Hq. Co., Btys. A, B, C, D, E, F and casuals.

S.S. Virginian: 311th F.A., field and staff, San. Det., Vet. Det., Hq. Co., Sup. Co., Btys. A, B, C, D, E and F; 312th F.A., field and staff, San. Det., Ord. Det., Sup. Co., Hq. Co., Btys. A, B, C, D, E and F; 311th M.G. Bn., Hq. Co., San. Det., Ord. Det., Cos. A, B, C and D; Co. E, 304th Am. Tr.; 166th Balloon Co.; [illegible] Co., Trans. Corps and casuals.

S.S. Santa Teresa: 104th San. Tr., Hq. Det., Field Hosps. Nos. 121, 122 and 123, and Amb. Cos. Nos. 121, 122 and 123; Base Hosps. Nos. 8, 85 and 116, and casuals.

S.S. El Occidente: 310th F.A., field and staff, Med. Det., Vet. Units 5 and 6, Sup. Co., Ord. Det., Hq. Co., Btys. A, B, C, D, E and F; 312th M.G. Bn., Hq. Det., San. Det., Ord. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F; Vet. Unit No. 2 and casuals.

S.S. Mercy: Sick and wounded. S.S. Yosemite, Casuals. S.S. Minnesotan: 304th Am. Tr., Tr. Hq. Det., Hq. Det., Med. Det., San. Det., Ord. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D and G; 25th Engrs. Hq. Det., 1st and 2nd Bn. Hq., San. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and casuals.

S.S. Princess Matoika: 154th F.A. Brig. Hq.; 313th Inf. field and staff, Hq., 1st, 2nd, 3rd Bn. San. Det., 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bn., and Hq. Sup. Co., M.G. Co., Hq. Co., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M; 310th M.G. Bn. San. Det., Hq., Cos. A and B; 308th Field Sig. Bn., Med. Det., Sup. Det., Hq. Det., Cos. A, B and C; Bakery Co. No. 315, Q.M.C. and casuals.

S.S. Pastores: 316th Inf. Hq., 1st and 2nd Bns., Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, M.G. Co. and casuals. S.S. [illegible]: 304th Sup. Tr., Hq. Det., San. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F; 304th M.O.R.S., Clothing Unit No. 305, 17th Co. 2nd Regt., A.S.M., Base Hosps. 51 and 86, 75th M.P. Co., and Med. Det., Det. 305th F.A., 313th Inf., 3rd Bn. Hq., San. Det., Cos. L and M and casuals.

S.S. Shoshone: 304th Am. Tr., Hq. Det., Horse Bn., Cos. E and F and Det. 304th Am. Tr.; 304th San. Tr. Hq., Amb. Cos. 313, 314, 315 and 316; Field Hosps. Nos. 313, 314, 315 and 316; Sales Commissary Unit No. 21; Clothing and Bath Unit No. 302, and casuals. S.S. Texan: 316th Inf., field and staff, 1st Bn. Hq., San. Det., Ord. Det., Sup. Co., M.G. Co., Hq. Co., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and K. S.S. Lake Pepin: casuals.

S.S. Santa Rosa: 315th Inf., field and staff, 1st and 2nd Bn. San. Det., Ord. Det., Hq. Sup. Co., M.G. Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K; 11th Photo Section.

S.S. Harrisburg: 108th Engrs., sick, wounded and casuals. S.S. Charleston: 108th Am. Tr., 33rd Div. M.P. Co. S.S. American: 122nd and 123rd F.A., 124th F.A., 108th San. Tr., sick, wounded and casuals. S.S. North Carolina: 101st Field Sig. Bn.; 312th and 313th F.A. and casuals. S.S. Montana: 310th Engrs. S.S. Huntington: 156th Inf. field and staff Hq. S.S. Imperator, 153th Inf. and casuals.

S.S. Leviathan: 332nd and 335th Inf.; 124th Inf.; 108th Sup. Tr.; 314st M.G. Bn.; 108th San. Tr.; sick, wounded and casuals.

S.S. Agamemnon: 76th and 34th F.A., 311th Am. Tr.; 311th San. Tr., sick, wounded and casuals. S.S. K. A. Victoria: 108th Field Sig. Bn., 213th Engrs. field and staff Hq.; 127th Inf.; casuals. S.S. Zeppelin: 80th Div. Hq.; 313th, 314th and 315th F.A. and casuals. S.S. Maui: 77th Inf. Brig. Hq., 318th Inf., sick, wounded and casuals.

INTER-ALLIED GAMES WILL MARK VICTORY JUBILEE

Continued from Page 1

with the irony of events, the first big athletic meet since the beginning of the war will be staged at the French capital instead, in 1919.

The Inter-Allied games will be absolutely unique, in that all participants will be members of the military forces of the various countries. The rules prescribe that "each nation participating may enter any officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier, who has any time between August 4, 1914 and November 11, 1918, been a member of the military forces of that nation."

One result of this will be that the competitors will be chosen from a much larger field and as a result of harder competition than ever before. The men chosen in the A.E.F. finals, for example, will represent the best in all the 2,000,000 members of the Expeditionary Forces. The universality of the athletic program has given men a chance to demonstrate their capabilities who had never before participated in championship events, and would not have been discovered under the usual methods of choosing Olympic candidates. In addition to the A.E.F., the officers and men in the States who did not have a chance to get overseas will be combed for athletes to make even stronger the teams representing the United States in the Inter-Allied games.

France Greatly Interested

The same will be true of France and other competing nations. France, in particular, has greatly developed the competitive spirit; the high standard of her sports has risen during the war; her athletes are intensely interested in winning the Inter-Allied games, and will undoubtedly be strong contenders for honors.

Owing to the interest being taken in the meet by the other competing nations, it seems apparent that the Americans will have to produce their best representatives and train consistently in order to equal their record in former Olympic games. In 1912, at Stockholm, the last Olympiad, the United States easily led the field if only leading sports are considered. In 1908, at London, America came second to Great Britain. The special Olympic games at Athens in 1906 were easily won by the United States athletes, and in 1904 at St. Louis and in 1900 at Paris the Americans won out in almost every competition.

LE MANS WINS AT SOCCER

After three extra periods of 30 minutes each, the Le Mans soccer team defeated the eleven representing the Third Army at Colombes Field, Paris, 3 goals to 1, and won the championship of the A.E.F.

The contest was hard fought and the play was brilliant at times, although both teams slowed up toward the latter part of the battle.

The winners previously had disposed of the Intermediate Section and G.H.Q. elevens by scores of 5 to 2 and 10 to 1, while the Third Army team had eliminated the Advance Section, 12 to 0.

The line-up and summary:

Le Mans—Demmer, goal; Cunard, r.f.b.; Yost, l.f.b.; Rebold, r.h.b.; Daniels, c.h.b.; Murhamer, l.h.b.; Snedden, o.r.; Gordner, i.r.; Callahan, c.; Osborne, i.l.; McGiraw, o.l.

Third Army—Souhrada, goal; Tinlan, r.f.b.; McElearney, l.f.b.; Dunn, r.h.b.; Northey, c.h.b.; MacCrory, l.h.b.; Scott, o.r.; Collins, i.r.; Oliver, c.; Walsh, i.l.; Moore, o.l.

Goals—Daniels, Snedden, Callahan, Walsh. Referee—Jack MacKenzie, Y.M.C.A. Linesmen—Lieutenant Rohler, U.S.M.C., and Mr. Lemon, Y.M.C.A. Time of halves—45 minutes (and three extra periods of 30 minutes each).

A direct courier service and direct train service was established this week between Coblenz, Army of Occupation headquarters, and Antwerp, in Belgium, headquarters of the S.O.S. of the Rhine Army. Hitherto the courier service has been via [illegible]s.

A.E.F. CASUALTIES IN VARIOUS SERVICES

The number of officers and enlisted men of the different services who were killed in action or died of wounds is shown in a table prepared by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff, War Department. The table also shows the comparative death rate per 1,000 men for each of the services.

Based on cable reports, from the A.E.F. and issued April 12, the table does not include Marine Corps casualties. It is subject to correction, according to an accompanying announcement.

Following are the figures:

	Killed in action and died of wounds.		Battle deaths per 1,000 average strength, A.E.F.	
	Officers.	Total.	Officers.	Total.
Infantry	1,659	42,150	173.9	135.7
Tank Corps	16	72	58.1	35.0
Signal Corps	9	302	12.6	20.1
Artillery	98	1,915	16.9	14.7
Medical	68	608	19.5	12.3
Engineers	69	1,299	18.9	11.8
Cavalry	2	52	8.2	11.2
Ordnance	3	67	6.1	9.0
Air Service	180	235	51.3	5.6
Quartermaster	6	220	3.1	4.1
Other Branches	29	692	10.1	12.1
Total	2,161	46,816	61.2	61.6

CENSORSHIP OF YANKS' LETTERS WILL END JUNE 1

Continued from Page 1

a recording department, which included the administration of the bureau, and the receiving, assorting and dispatching of mails.

The foreign mail department cared for the censorship of those letters sent to the Base Censor in foreign languages. The department holds the record of having censored letters in 51 foreign languages. There was no Japanese nor Chinese interpreter, and all mail coming to the department in those languages was referred to the British authorities for censorship.

The mail going to countries in Europe was watched closely by the allied and neutral department, as such letters gave the best opportunity for dangerous mail that might get into the hands of the enemy.

The mail written by the members of the A.E.F. to fellow Yanks in France was also given close attention by a special department, for the reason that such mail often contained information that would be dangerous were it found by the enemy upon a prisoner or the dead at the front.

The regimental recensoring department handled the second reading on that mass of mail that was originally approved by company officers. Without warning this mail was intercepted at will, and the censor was able to watch the censoring and to judge with what conscientiousness officers were censoring their own letters.

All letters that were enclosed in blue envelopes were delivered to still another department of the censor's bureau, and there these were read, so that the soldier who had written freely concerning his comrades or officers, conditions, or matters that he had not wished his immediate officers to know, might be benefited by investigation of the charges. All such matters were referred to the Intelligence Section for action.

There have been many attempts to take advantage of the Base Censor with improvised blue envelopes, when unable to secure the authorized issue or when the distributions of them seemed a bit too far apart to the soldier. In one instance, an Engineer outfit which had access to a printing plant prepared a large supply of counterfeit envelopes for its own use. The sergeant in charge of the printing made the serious mistake, however, of printing a few envelopes for his own private use with his own counter signature and the name of the correspondent thereon. This, of course, gave the whole story away the first time the envelope came into the office.

French Post No Refuge

Numbers of men thought that they could easily notify their families of their whereabouts by use of the French post, but the Base Censor kept closely in touch with these Allied authorities, and every letter that bore the slightest trace of Yankee origin was turned over by the French to the Base Censor. If the writer was known, the letter was immediately sent to the man's commander calling attention to the order prohibiting the use of the French mails and requesting disciplinary action.

The issue of rubber censor stamps was also a part of the duties of the Censor's Recording Department, and a record was kept of these so that dubious letters might be traced back to the censor that had passed upon them. Each censor's stamp bore a serial number that identified it.

The functions of the bureau were more than intercepting mail that might carry information that would be of value to the enemy. They conducted their own original censorship of the blue envelopes, of letters written in foreign languages, of officers' mail and mail gleaned from the French post. Their re-censoring of mail in the other departments kept them posted on the manner in which officers were watching the mail the men were sending; they studied the morale of the troops; they held an eye on the soldier views on public questions; they detected irregularities in many cases that led to a betterment of conditions; if a soldier was abused and a remedy could be found, the matter was referred to some other Army department for handling; if there were those in the ranks of the A.E.F. that the Intelligence Section was watching, the Base Censor co-operated, and men of uncertain character were subjected to severe scrutiny until they were condemned or exonerated.

Few Attempts to Help Boche

But in all of its functions the Base Censor's Bureau detected relatively few attempts to convey military information to the enemy. They have, however, discovered many attempts to get forbidden information into the hands of inquisitive friends and relatives at home. This information was usually the location of the writer, the troops near him, or where he was to go, and this occurred mostly in an easily detected code.

In a few instances, this kind of information was conveyed by the use of invisible inks, but the Base Censor's laboratory was far more advanced than the average soldier might think, and the records of that section show page after page of various formulas for such inks with secret chemical and scientific methods for their detection. In these cases, and in all others involving violation of censorship regulations, disciplinary action was instituted by the Base Censor.

The work of the Base Censor was confined to mail sent by members of the American Expeditionary Forces, and at no time were letters examined that came from the States. There were some complaints of delayed mail, and many were under the impression that such delay was due to the time consumed in base censoring, but all letters in English were read and forwarded within 24 hours after their arrival while those in foreign languages sometimes required as much as two days. The mail was intercepted at random, at the direction of the Base Censor, and only that mail that he wished read was delivered at his office by the Recording Department of his bureau.

GOT YOUR XMAS PACKAGE?

Christmas packages are still coming in. No, not from the States, but orderly rooms of organizations, some of whose members were not on hand to claim them.

There were up to recently about 30,000 Christmas packages still undelivered. The whereabouts of their owners was unknown. All these, together with others that come in, will be collected at the headquarters of the Postal Express Service in Paris, and if it is entirely impossible to link them up with owners, will be turned over to charity.

The packages are being disposed of at the rate of about 500 a day.

WILSON CHAMPIONS LABOR REFORM AND JOBS FOR SOLDIERS

President in Message to New Congress Also Backs Land Bill

ASKS RIGHTS FOR WORKER

Recommends War Emergency Restrictions on Beers and Wines Be Repealed

President Wilson cabled to the Sixty-sixth Congress this week from Paris the first message which he has not read in person since he has been Chief Executive of the United States. The message dealt largely with labor legislation and such other reforms brought to the front or made necessary by the war.

Prominent in his discussion of the labor question the President declared that returning soldiers must be assisted in getting back their old jobs or others for which they are fitted. He further urged immediate legislation along the lines proposed by Secretary of the Interior Lane, which would put land at the disposal of demobilized men.

The League of Nations, the work of the Peace Conference, international politics, the President declared he would not discuss at this time.

The message says in part:

"By the question of labor I mean the vital question: How are the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings?

Calls for Reconciliation

"We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonists.

"The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable. The Congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be world-wide by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control.

"I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practicable question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practical way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the Department of Labor for placing men seeking work, and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise.

Urges Support of Land Bill

"The Secretary of the Interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the Federal Government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation, and also on many, of the cut-over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older States; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress."

In the latter part of his address President Wilson made plain that telephone and telegraph lines are to go back to their owners as soon as the transfer can be effected, and that railroads also will be returned to their owners at the end of their calendar year.

The President also recommended that the restrictions imposed by the Act of November 21, 1918, on the manufacture and sale of wines and beers be removed by an amendment to the Act.

ENOUGH AT GIEVRES TO CURE ANYBODY

Medical Supplies Stored to Last 2,000,000 Men for a Year

It may have been a safety pin or a typewriter, a C.C. pill or bouillon cube, a shot of anti-toxin or a tooth puller, an X-ray machine or a field range, that you needed when you were in the hospital, but whatever it was more than likely it came through the Intermediate Medical Supply Depot at Gièvres.

At the time of the armistice there was in storage at Gièvres essential medical supplies enough to last 2,000,000 men a year. This included millions of yards of gauze, a supply of 800 different kinds of surgical instruments, 30 different types of bandages and in all 3,000 items; everything necessary for the establishment, operation and administration of base, camp and field hospitals.

The medical depot at Gièvres supplied practically all the great hospital centers, such as Mars, Mesves, Beaune, Bordeaux, Allerey, Clermont-Ferrand and Limoges, and utilized for storage purposes 19 warehouses. The supplies now in storage represent a value of more than $35,000,000.

Hospitals of 1,000 beds can be assembled and put into cars for shipment within three hours, the equipment of these hospitals being complete in every detail from the operating room to the kitchen.

A recent record for filling a requisition was made when 10,000 mattresses and 7,000 beds were shipped to Brest three hours after the order was received.

SCARECROW OUTFIT DOES LAST FALL IN AS UNIT OF A.E.F.

St. Aignan Treated to Costume Show and 23 Yanks to Discharges

PANTS MOST PRECARIOUS

You See Belts Are "Outer Clothing Issue" and Can't Be Saved, And—Er, Well

Smashing every tradition of the A.E.F. that has been famous for its buttoned flaps and its shiny shoes, the Scarecrow Platoon, dressed in everything from corduroys held up by gravity to Palm Beach pants secured by a patent leather belt, shod in anything from sabots to dancing pumps, and hatted with everything from bandanas to Charlie Chaplin derbies, lined up for last dismissal at St. Aignan.

"Fall in in your civvies," yelled First

This is what part of the scarecrow outfit looked like at its last roll call in the A.E.F.

Sergeant Bough of the discharge camp, and 23 living models for a rummage sale snapped to it, giving the top cutter the record distinction of being the only non-com in the A.E.F. to fall in an outfit of civilian veterans.

The men who stood at attention (those of them that could spare both hands from suspender relief) looked like a peasant minstrel show. Strange trousers flapped and bulged around legs caressed by wraps for many long moons. Here and there a white collar blossomed out or a gay cravat waved in the breeze. But the O.D. wool shirt was the most popular thorax protector.

Some Hat Show, That

All sorts of headgear was represented—natty straw sailors, Panamas, soft felts, sport caps, and one good old-fashioned "bowler." Fashion seemed to dictate that a handful of the trouser waists be clutched in the hands of the wearers, because waist belts, being construed as outer clothing, had reverted to old Papa Q.M. The favored type of shoes seemed to be a stout, dull-finished boot, with hobnails in the soles.

The cause of all this was the order from G.H.Q., which took effect at 4 p.m. on May 12, which required all men discharged in France to turn in all Government outer clothing and to put on civilian attire before receiving their discharge papers.

When the order was promulgated there were in the discharge camp 23 men who had signed their last pay roll, passed their last inspection, and who only waited receipt of their pay and the precious paper which was to turn them loose in the great wide world. So ensued a rush to the department stores of St. Aignan.

Never were sales made easier. "Gimme anything—just so it's civvies," was the spirit of the shoppers. Mere details, such as style, fit and materials, weren't worth considering.

But when the shoppers returned to camp it was discovered that seven of the 23 near civilians had neither the wearables nor the wherewithal. The more anxious and affluent of the other 16 came to the rescue, however, and by noon the next day the whole outfit had been outfitted and was ready to move out.

Recruiting Sarge Rebuffed

It was a strange procession which danced its way down the main street of the camp which leads to the gare. Mr. Tony Catteloni, formerly Private Catteloni, of the A.E.F., hurrying to catch a train for somewhere in Italy, waved his discharge certificate by way of greeting to a hundred or more officers seated in front of the Y.M.C.A. officers' hut. "Good-a-bye," he called, in a tone both informal and friendly.

At the station a recruiting sergeant spotted the crowd. "How about re-enlisting?" he suggested. "Choose your branch of the service, get a month's leave and——"

But the arrival of the train cut short his peroration, and the 23 newly-made civilians climbed pompously into first-class compartments.

As the train pulled out, a new version of an old song was heard:

"We're out of the Army now,
"We're back behind the plow,
"We're going to get rich——"

But the rest was lost in the puffing of the engine and the merry click of the wheels.

FINAL MEMORIAL DAY FOR A.E.F. IN FRANCE NEXT WEEK

Continued from Page 1

A.E.F. will take place at the cemeteries of Dun-sur-Meuse, Beaumont, Romagne and Thiaucourt. General Pershing is to lead the ceremonies at Dun-sur-Meuse in the morning and at Romagne in the afternoon. The Commander-in-Chief has also issued a bulletin requesting that troops in all parts of France take part in Memorial Day exercises.

At Romagne in the Argonne, where America paid its heaviest toll, a whole battalion of infantry and a battery of Artillery will do honor to their 2,500 fallen comrades and a regimental band will play. Large detachments of troops will take part in the exercises at the other cemeteries.

At Thiaucourt, where there are many who died at St. Mihiel, Major General Ely, commander of the 5th Division, will lead the exercises beside the graves of 2,539 American soldiers.

In the larger centers the ceremonies will be most impressive, but the out-of-the-way places will be reached by automobile or other means, and the Graves Registration Service, the Red Cross and other agencies are co-operating to see that no graves are overlooked.

In order that flowers may be provided for all graves, a fund is being raised by subscription under the auspices of the Paris Memorial Day Committee, of which Henry Dodge, 22 Place Vendome, is treasurer.

The following bulletin has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief on the observance of Memorial Day next Friday:

The Commander-in-Chief desires that appropriate observance of Memorial Day be had, so far as possible, at all cemeteries in which American soldiers are buried in Europe. In view of the large number and scattered location of these cemeteries, it is necessary that the responsibility for such observance be assumed by commanding officers of American units, whatever their size or character, who may be stationed in the vicinity of such cemeteries on May 30.

All commanding officers are, therefore, directed to ascertain the location and number of American graves in their neighborhood and to make arrangements in advance for Memorial Day ceremonies. In case their units are ordered away from their present stations before May 30, they will turn over all information on the subject to the senior American officer remaining on duty in the neighborhood. Inasmuch as most of the areas in which graves are located will be occupied only by S.O.S. troops on that date, commanding officers of such troops are particularly enjoined to assume responsibility in this matter.

The Graves' Registration Service has complete records of American cemeteries. It also has available an ample supply of small American flags for the decoration of graves, which may be obtained for that purpose on application to the G.R.S. officers of advanced areas, base and intermediate sections. Commanding officers should confer, wherever possible, with local G.R.S. officers and the representatives of such authorized organizations as may desire to participate in the observance of the day.

NEW VOLUNTEERS FOR RHINE WATCH NOW AT ST. AIGNAN

First Batch of 1,004 Replacements Will Be Assigned in Short Order

MORE DUE IN TWO WEEKS

Many Former A.E.F. Men and Three Veteran Sergeants Included in Outfit

Cheering wildly at their first glimpse of France, and in anticipation of the beginning of their overseas duty, the first volunteer replacement group, consisting of 982 men and 22 officers, sailed into the harbor at Brest on the Agamemnon a week ago Wednesday, at 11 o'clock in the morning. This is the first overseas replacement battalion to arrive in France since the signing of the armistice. Although the Agamemnon was scheduled to arrive in port on Thursday, May 15, the sailing time, owing to good weather, was shortened 24 hours.

After two or three days' rest in camp at Brest the new men repaired to the classification camp at St. Aignan. Here they are being classified according to the branch of the service which they have chosen. After that they will be sent on to fill vacancies in the Army of Occupaton, created by the selective service men who are being sent home.

All of the men are enlisted for a period of three years. If the Army of Occupation is not held in Europe for the period of that time, the men will, of course, serve out the balance of their enlistment in the States.

Many Old-Timers

Although the majority of these new men are fresh from civilian life, there are many ex-service men among them, and not a few who have seen service in former campaigns. In the ranks of the sergeants are three Spanish war veterans, as well as men who have served in the putting down of the Chinese Boxer rebellion and in the Philippine Islands. These men, who were not fortunate enough to be chosen when the legions were being formed to crush the German marauder, jumped at the chance to replace the veterans on the Rhine, to prove that they are just as able and anxious to serve Uncle Sam as they were in 1898 and 1900.

Likewise, there are several of the non-commissioned officers who are wearing one and two wound stripes, men who have been but recently discharged from the service. Disappointed at not being sent to the Rhine after the signing of the armistice, these men upon being released from the service immediately re-enlisted for overseas duty.

In about two weeks, the second boat load of replacement troops is due to arrive in France. These men are being enlisted from every section of the United States, and sent to Camp Meade, Md., the only overseas replacement depot in the States at present. In a month's time a steady stream of men in olive drab will again be pouring across the Atlantic.

Young and enthusiastic, these new men, coming over for what amounts to guard duty, face their future somewhat differently from the men who crossed a submarine infested ocean over a year ago, and who had to face the prospect of several hard months in the trenches, or of being crippled or killed. Only a few weeks' training in camp will be given the new men, after which they will be assigned to Regular divisions on duty up at the American bridgehead about Coblenz.

Upon arriving in New York City from Camp Meade the new Overseas Replacement Battalion participated in the big Victory Loan parade. Over the same streets marched this new part of a volunteer Army, where but two or three weeks ago, the people had greeted the return of New York's 27th and 77th Divisions, when they arrived home from France, and no less enthusiastically were the cheers and well wishes given from the throngs which reviewed them, than those which met the old heroes upon their return.

It is not for the Third Army in Germany alone that these replacement troops are coming over. In the various S.O.S. bases and stations at the ports where troops must necessarily be retained until the A.E.F. has thoroughly cleaned house before going home, new men will replace those who have been longest on duty and whose turn has come to return to God's country.

NEW OFFICERS TO RELIEVE REGULARS

Silver Stripers' Advent Will Now Allow A. E. F. Sam Brownes to Go Home

With the four-stripers beginning to appear in the A.E.F.; with the three-stripers becoming numerous; two-stripers very common and with everybody wearing at least one service stripe, comes the news from the War Department, Washington, that some of the Sam Browne's will soon be relieved by brand new officers from the States.

According to information received at Hq., S.O.S., a plan has been adopted whereby all officers holding commissions in the permanent military establishment, who have not had service with the A.E.F., and who now desire such service and can be spared, will be ordered overseas. The first contingent were to leave the States May 20.

Regular officers now in the A.E.F., preferably those with longest service, will be returned to the States in anticipation of the arrival of these new officers. It is planned that about 35 senior officers of Field Artillery coming from the States, will be organized into a class for a course of instruction at Trier, Germany.

There are 277 unassigned second lieutenants now following post graduate courses at West Point and they, too, are scheduled to be sent overseas about July 10 on a tour of observation and study. They will be returned to the States by October 1.

Recent changes in the evacuation program of troops to the States may change these plans, but it is thought quite probable that they will be carried out.

SAUMUR GRADS UNITE

The Saumur Association was organized aboard the S.S. Zeppelin, which sailed from Brest April 9, carrying casuals who were graduates of the Saumur Artillery School.

Saumur graduates, approximately 3,000, whether still in the A. E. F. or now in civil life, are being listed by the secretary, Clark F. Hinman, 78 Bromfield Road, West Somerville, Mass.

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Parade Mania Furnishes Only Delay in Conversion from O.D.

LOCATING JOBS FOR MEN

Labor Conditions Improve So That Unemployment Problem Will Soon Be Thing of Past

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

AMERICA, May 22.—All returning divisions are being demobilized with a speed that is breaking past records and estimates every day. Only overwhelming passion to parade holds up the disbanding of outfits—and even parades do not clog the machinery to the extent it was once feared they would.

The entire 77th Division of New York was demobilized within a week after its great home-coming parade on Fifth Avenue, and the 28th Division, after showing itself to Philadelphia, is now scattering back to its home towns in Pennsylvania—every man with his $60 discharge bonus and his railway travel allowance at the 5 cents a mile rate.

So it goes at all the demobilization camps in the country, thanks to the working of the machine which the War Department has built up to hasten the transformation from O.D. to civies.

To receive the discharged soldier as quickly and as satisfactorily as possible back into the civic body, the War Department, through specially organized branches, and Merchants' Associations and Chambers of Commerce and military welfare organizations are co-operating in all the large centers. The smaller towns have committees specially appointed whose sole duty is to get employment for soldiers.

Create Soldiers' Employment Bureau

New York is typical of the large cities, and here the War Department and the Merchants' Association, probably the most powerful organization of its kind in the world, and all welfare organizations maintain a large co-ordinated Soldiers' Employment Bureau. Here employers list jobs available and every effort is made to fit soldiers to jobs and to find suitable work for every applicant. The city is being systematically combed for positions and employers are urged to go the limit, and many have done so.

These large city organizations are strictly for the purpose of finding employment for soldiers who were residents of the cities before entering the service. Men are urged to return to their home towns for employment, so as to spread the absorption of returning fighters into the industrial machine over the entire country.

How smaller cities and towns are taking care of their men is shown best perhaps in the record of Montclair, N. J., where out of 127 men applying for jobs, 110 have been placed.

It cannot be denied that considerable numbers of fighting men are unemployed. This is due to several factors, such as the character of jobs offered, the fact that men always do not fit places available, and some employers, be it said to their shame, want to take soldiers back at their old jobs at pre-war pay, instead of paying the higher rates which current prices and conditions make just. Unless forced to do so, soldiers refuse to accept such offers.

Dissatisfied With Old Jobs

Then, too, many soldiers are not satisfied to go back to their old jobs. They want something better, their ambition having been stirred by their army experiences. One soldier who held a humble clerical position before the war states that he is now competent to manage his former employer's business at a salary of $5,000 a year, and he wanted nothing less. But he finally admitted that the way to prove his greater worth was to take his old position and show it there. His case is typical of many. The employment problem is thus complicated because many men are not so tractable and refuse to prove their greater worth to old employers in old jobs.

On the other hand, a number of employers do not seem to understand that a soldier comes back to him with more ambition, greater pep and as an all-round greater asset for his business, if given proper chances for development. This problem is understood and is being tackled by the various employment agencies with promising results so far.

Industrial Conditions Better

Of course, industry over here has been in an uncertain state since the armistice. However, conditions are improving daily as peace approaches. In the opinion of industrial experts, the country will not be faced much longer with the unemployment problem—and it even seems likely that there will be a scarcity of men to fill all jobs offered.

In the meantime, Congress is again threatening to pass a bill with all sorts of alluring inducements to get soldiers to turn farmers and make the arid lands of the West, the cut-over timber lands of the North and the swamp lands of the South bloom like the biblical rose. The compliment to our ability to do the impossible is touching, but to date returned soldiers have not written clamorously to the newspapers in approval of this plan, and Broadway shows no signs of a khaki-colored exodus to No Man's Land.

UNHEARD OF EVENT STARTLES ALL A.E.F.; TOP NOW SPARKLES

Of all the dire means of getting even with the Top that the buck has ever dreamed of as he did his Sunday guard trick, Company C of the 304th Field Signal Battalion has picked the winner.

Lined up in a hollow square with 1st Sgt. Joe Mulligan in the middle, where he couldn't get away, they made a speech at him and then handed him a real diamond ring.

For once, the report avers, the Top had nothing to say, and there was nothing to do but put on the sparkler and dismiss the company.

Moral:—If you can't get on your Top Kick, buy him a diamond ring; that'll make him mad.

VICTORY BUTTON FOR CIVVIES' LAPELS

A.E.F. Dischargees Will Get Marks of Service for Future Wear

Further details on the issue of "Victory buttons" to be worn in the coat lapel of the civilian clothes of discharged soldiers, are contained in a War Department circular which has just been received in the A.E.F.

Inasmuch as the Government desires to maintain uniformity in these buttons and to prevent their wear by unauthorized persons, extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the design from becoming public before the Q.M. gave them out. So far as is known, none of the buttons has been received in the A.E.F. It is expected, however, that a consignment will arrive shortly for issue to those men who obtain their discharge in Europe.

As previously announced, the button will be of silver, for those wounded in action and of bronze for all others. They are now being issued in all discharge camps in the United States.

How to Obtain Them Afterward

Men who were discharged in the States before the buttons were available are able to obtain them by mailing their original discharge certificates or true copies to the nearest military post or camp. A recruiting station can give them out. When a true copy of the discharge certificate is forwarded, it must have been executed by a civil officer empowered to administer oaths, and it must contain all matter appearing on the original certificate.

It is presumed that the same procedure will apply to those men of the A.E.F. discharged in Europe, although there has been no official announcement to this effect.

Officers who issue discharge buttons will note the fact by indorsement on the discharge certificate or true copy. All discharged Army personnel, including field clerks and Army nurses, who have honorable records are entitled to wear the button.

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS ON 'HOME—THEN WHAT?'

500 Francs for Best Answer from A.E.F. Offered by Comrades in Service

To stimulate the spirit of self-expression among members of the A.E.F. with respect to the thoughts that occupy their minds on their duty to themselves, their families and their America on returning to civilian pursuits, Comrades in Service has offered three prizes on the best essay or article, to be entitled: "Home, and Then What?"

Papers are limited to 1,600 words, writing on one side of the paper, either typewritten or in legible handwriting. First prize is 500 francs, second prize 250, and third 100, the winning essay to be published in a leading American magazine, and the revenue therefrom to be paid the writer.

With the signing of the armistice there came a realization of the fact that America's Army, made up almost wholly of civilians, would return to civilian life, there to be a guiding force in the progress of the United States. The Comrades in Service movement has been devoted to driving home this fact. Already there have appeared published letters showing that soldiers are seriously considering this problem.

Papers Must Be in June 15

Papers submitted, which will not be returned, must be in the office of Comrades in Service, Elysée Palace Building, Paris, or office of Comrades in Service, Army of Occupation, Coblenz, Germany, not later than June 15, 1920. The award will be made by July 1, 1919.

The contest is open only to enlisted or honorably discharged men of the A.E.F. The writer will place his name, grade, organization and home address on his manuscript. Judges will be a representative each from the Chicago Tribune, the Daily Mail and the New York Herald.

435,472 YANKS HAD 7-DAY LEAVES UP TO 10TH OF MAY

Great Majority Took Permissions After Signing of Armistice

17 AREAS WERE UTILIZED

Uncle Sam Paid Room and Board for His O. D. Nephews at 769 Contract Hotels in France

Up until May 10, 435,472 soldiers had been sent on duty status leave, with all expenses paid by the Government, to the 17 leave areas. Of these, 361,194 men took their leave after December 1, 1918.

The daily average number of soldiers in the areas for the week ending December 7, 1918, was 7,501. This was increased to 27,011 for the week ending March 22, 1919, the largest week in the areas' history.

On March 1, 17 leave areas were in operation, with a total capacity of 32,795 Yanks. The area at La Bourboule was closed on January 15, and in April, five more leave areas were closed on account of the homeward movement of troops. Still four more areas were closed the first part of this month and there are now eight remaining, with a total capacity of 19,825. All the remaining areas will be closed by June 15.

The American permissionnaires were, for the most part, carried on special leave trains. On December 1, 1918, five trains were in operation, with a weekly train mileage of about 3,400 miles. By March 1, these trains had been increased to 39 special leave trains, making 78 single trips, with a weekly train mileage of about 31,460 miles, and carrying 77 per cent of all American permissionnaires on duty status. On April 8, the number of trains had again been increased to 57 specials, making 114 single trips, with an average weekly special train mileage of 35,800 miles. They then carried 90 per cent of all the permissionnaires on duty status in the A.E.F.

Big Movement of Troops

During March, the in and out movement of soldiers to the 17 areas was equal in actual numbers to 70 per cent of the largest overseas movement from the United States to France during the war and in 91 per cent of the homeward movement of soldiers to the United States during March, 1919.

On April 1, Uncle Sam had in all leave areas contracts with 769 hotels for quarters and rations for the soldiers that were sent there.

To make all these good times possible for the Yanks it was necessary to have a special personnel assigned to the areas. This consisted of 1,697 enlisted men and 236 officers, including a Headquarters Detachment, Quartermaster Department, Medical Department and the Military Police Corps. The Y.M.C.A. personnel in all 17 areas having charge of the entertainment of the soldiers, totaled 699 on April 1, of which number 293 were men and 406 were women.

Bureau Grows With Work

The Leave Areas Bureau, at the time of organization, consisted of a personnel of three officers, two field clerks, two enlisted men and two civilian typists. It was increased until it now has 11 officers, eight field clerks, nine enlisted men and three civilian typists, a total personnel of 31.

With the closing of the leave areas, there is not a single section of France that the American soldier on leave has not had the chance to see. The castles where the famous kings once lived; the top of the Alps, and the blue Mediterranean. Whatever his lot or choice, the Yank who has had his leave has been able to take in at least one great sight.

BLUE OR GOLD STRIPE, HE HAS HIS STORY

Badges Tell of Service With British or French Before America's Entry

They're making their appearance all over the A.E.F., those little blue and gold chevrons, denoting service, respectively, with the British and French previous to America's entry into the war. On the Rhine, throughout central France, and at the base ports they appear—mingled, of course, with the gold stripes authorized by the American Government.

In many cases the men were over here when the war broke out; in others, the men either were in Canada or slipped across the border from the United States and enlisted. Many of them will never go home again. Some few have returned; but a great many are still in the A.E.F. working quietly at their tasks and waiting for the time to come for their outfits to quit France.

The small gold and blue chevrons indicate the hardest kind of service, under the most trying conditions. There isn't a wearer of one of these chevrons that couldn't unfold—if he had a mind to—a yarn or two about his experiences in the early days of the war that would be a spine-thriller. Indeed, there have been several of the blue chevron men who are entitled to sport the Victoria Cross, Great Britain's highest honor for valor.

A Bridge Near "Wipers"

There is one such incident, for instance, that happened in "the bloody salient," Ypres, about the time many of the "First Hundred Thousand" were still alive.

It happened one night when the Germans, in all the pride and magnificence of their early war strength, were delivering a tremendous attack on the British lines. An artillery ammunition train was being rushed up to feed the guns—the creaking, mud-caked limbers 50 yards apart, and a stalwart sergeant—an American—riding 50 yards in front.

As he crossed an exceedingly narrow and rickety bridge, an ambulance, carrying wounded, and driven by another American, started to cross. The sergeant turned, saw it, and shouted a warning. But it was too late. Already the first limber had galloped on.

The Yank driver grasped the situation immediately. In battle, ammunition has right of way. Nothing can take precedence. He waved his hand gaily at the sergeant and deliberately drove his ambulance through the railing into the canal and was drowned with the men he was carrying. What was his life and the lives of the two or three wounded he carried in comparison to the lives of the thousands waiting for that ammunition?

"Ammunition Up"

Another incident in the same column led by the sergeant: Having reached the guns, each limber dumped its load and started back. An American lieutenant remained in charge to bring up the last limber. As they rumbled back a turn in the road showed one of the vehicles wrecked by a shell. A gunner's head—it was the head of an American—protruded from the tangled mass of wheels, torn and twisted harness and dead horses.

The lieutenant stopped and attempted to drag the man out. The gunner looked up at him, both hands clutching a great wound in his chest, and sobbed out: "Don't mind me. Fritz! Ammunition up." And he sank back, dead. His last words maintained to the utmost the Field Artillery traditions: "Ammunition up."

RHINE LEGENDS

2.—Reinhard and Elizabeth

[EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the second in a series of legends of the Rhine dealing with spots in the American occupied area with which Yanks are most familiar.]

Not far above Coblenz, and directly opposite the celebrated Castle Lahneck, where the last of the Knights Templar died in the heroic defense of their stronghold against the overwhelming forces of the Archbishop of Mainz several hundred years ago, there rises the equally famous castle of Stolzenfels.

Stolzenfels, which is perched on the summit of a lofty rock, 500 feet above the Rhine, is now the property of the ex-Kaiser, though he himself never lived there. The present structure is built on the site of a castle which arose in 1242-59 at the instance of one of the Electors of Trèves, Arnold von Isenburg.

Old Stolzenfels once was held by Archbishop Kuno, one of the most cruel and grasping potentates in Germany. He sent a man named Kurt, one of his staunchest henchmen, and as grasping as himself, to take charge of the castle, directing him to levy merciless tribute on every boat that went up or down the river. Kurt, full of glee at his assignment, proceeded straightway to the castle, fortified it strongly, and kept armed boatloads of men constantly at the water's edge, ready to push into mid-stream whenever the sentinel above signaled the approach of a vessel.

Sometimes Kurt exacted little toll, but more often he robbed the poor boatmen of nearly everything they had on board, and if they offered the slightest resistance his followers would slaughter them and fling their bodies overboard.

Gradually the piles of loot in the strong rooms of the castle grew higher and higher. There were great chests of money, huge piles of gold and silver jewelry, drinking vessels, rich armour, necklaces, bracelets, rings and precious stones of all sorts. There were big heaps of provisions and countless suits of costly silks and other fabrics. Kurt's eyes took on a covetous gleam as he walked among these treasure stores, and he began to devise ways and means of acquiring some of them himself before the arrival of his lord, the Archbishop, who had written that he was shortly to favor the castle with a visit.

Now, there came to the castle an Italian necromancer named Manso, who had heard of the treasures of the strong rooms and had determined to possess himself of as much of it as he could. He visited the castle and announced himself to the superstitious Kurt as a divine alchemist who possessed the power of increasing tenfold any riches which might be turned over to him for that purpose. Kurt fell readily for the Italian's schemings, determining to steal the increase. Gradually he handed over all his own wealth, and most of Kuno's, in spite of the repeated remonstrances of his beautiful daughter Elizabeth, who hated Manso and feared his influence over her father.

The Italian disliked her also, and, as Kuno's visit neared, frightening Kurt, who had turned over everything to the Italian, without as yet having received even a small portion of the promised increase, he conceived of a plan to slay her.

Came the day when Kuno, with great pomp and display, entered the castle. He summoned Kurt before him and declared that the next day he would visit the storehouses to see for himself just how much treasure had been collected. Kurt was in despair. Then it was that Elizabeth, concealing her intense loathing for Manso, visited him in his high tower where he kept his tubes and retorts, and, sinking to her knees, begged him to save her father.

The Italian's eyes gleamed wickedly as he told her that there was only one thing which would restore to the vaults the archbishop's loot. Gladly she promised, but her face blanched when she was told that only the self-destruction of a virgin could bring back the riches. By such a sacrifice, however, untold happiness would fall to Kurt. The girl promised brokenly to slay herself with a flaming piece of wood which Manso said he would have ready for her at midnight that night.

That night, without telling anyone, she directed her trembling steps to the tower, knocked at the necromancer's room, and was admitted. Manso, in black hood and mantle, spangled over with hideous devices, was busy over his big retort, from which issued bluish-yellow flames.

But, although Elizabeth thought her movements had been unobserved, a brave young knight of the castle, Reinhard von Westerburg, who loved her, had noticed earlier in the evening that she was in a distracted mood. While pacing up and down the battlements that night he saw her steal out of her father's apartments and glide into Manso's tower. Distrusting the magician, he followed her, and burst into the room just as the alchemist was advancing toward her with the fiery brand.

With an angry cry, he flung Manso to the floor and rushed over to Elizabeth. Sobbingly, as she lay in his arms, she told him of her intended sacrifice. He soothed her and led her back to her father's rooms, bidding her be of good cheer: that all would be well on the morrow. The Italian, meanwhile, had disappeared.

In the morning Manso's mangled body was found at the foot of the cliffs below the castle. He had fallen over in an attempt to escape unseen. The riches he had inveigled from Kurt were found intact and handed over to Kuno.

Shortly afterward wedding bells pealed from the chapel of the castle. Elizabeth had become Reinhard's bride.

ROUEN DESERTED BY ITS YANKEE GUESTS

William The Conqueror's Descendants Now Have Town to Themselves

It's apple blossom time in Normandy, but Rouen, ...t capital of the historic province famed for its cider, its red cheeks and its storied spires and battlements, is deserted by the Yanks who watched those blossoms fade through two seasons.

For it was here in the city of the sorrow of Joan of Arc that America's first units, the base hospitals attached to the British Second Army Corps, that cared for the men who fell at Cambrai, were stationed. Now they have gone and Tommy and the Aussie hold sovereign sway as did their less friendly ancestors when they held the town and imprisoned the Maid of Orleans in the old tower still standing in the midst of Rouen's quaint old houses.

At Rouen on the Seine, Yankee Stevedores loaded the great barges that carried supplies to Paris through the long months while America's fighting units were pounding the parade grounds and smashing targets in preparation for Château-Thierry and the Argonne. Now the building that was once the American Y.M.C.A., and which still shows the Red Triangle over one doorway, has returned to its pre-war-time status, and sports a smart shop where the descendants of William the Conqueror can barter and buy.

The trees are fairly bursting with the blossoms that have been sung to the merry lilt of the one-step all over America, and whole forests of lilac bushes cover the hills. A few stray Americans wander the streets with musette and guide books and catch sly smiles from the trim W.A.A.C.'s who welcome the variety of khaki without brass buttons which doesn't dare sport a swagger stick.

But the Yanks have gone from Rouen, and long before another year swings round the British will follow them, and Rouen will be the same quiet old French town when next it's apple-blossom time in Normandy.

GOVERNMENT MAY OPEN UNIVERSAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Educators Advocate Year of Study Under National Supervision

ALL YOUNG MEN TO ATTEND

Program Would Be Divided Between Study and Physical and Military Courses

Trailing closely the widespread discussion in the A.E.F. and in America on universal military training, and coincident with cable news that the Secretary of War has reduced the West Point courses to three years, with entrance requirements remaining the same, comes a program combining military training and education for American youth from the Educational Corps Commission of the A.E.F. University at Beaune.

Declaring that the need for educational reconstruction is a world need, on which are dependent the peace and prosperity of every nation, the program outlines the following objectives:

1. Essential elementary knowledge, training and discipline.
2. Occupational efficiency.
3. Civic responsibility.

To train young men for civic responsibility and vocational efficiency the program suggests a full year of instruction, discipline and training to be carried on directly under the auspices of the national Government, and probably best under the immediate control of the War Department, with the educational department, for which a special chair might be created in the President's Cabinet, sharing responsibility for the curriculum and its execution.

Draft of All Young Men

Male youth would be mobilized by a complete draft, only those seriously crippled physically and the mentally incompetent being rejected. One fundamental aim, of course, would be to make all physically fit.

The youth would not be allowed, under the plan, to begin training before reaching 17 years and six months, and he should be required to begin it before passing his twentieth year. This option would permit most boys in high schools to complete their courses before entering training, and it would also permit those going to precede their college work with this year of training.

The program suggests that it would be advantageous to fix at least two dates, such as January 1 and July 1, for the beginning of the courses.

The boys would go to a school at great centers of training—National Civic Institutes, the program calls them—and, though the purpose of this year of Government control and direction would be educational, the student would be required to devote approximately one-half his time to exercises for physical development and to military training. The remaining half would be devoted to such courses of study as he might select, the widest range of choices being provided.

A Million Trained Men

At the end of the year the nation would add to its resources, the program points out, 1,000,000 men, trained not strictly in military affairs, but equally in civic knowledge and ideas, and in all the multitude of arts and industries which make for the prosperity of the country at peace, and many of which have been found indispensable in time of war.

In concluding, it is declared that the "great task of achieving real national unity is still before us. The war's crisis disclosed how far we are from this goal, and brought home to us the supreme importance of attaining it. In going about this task, education must be our one great alliance; and the members of the American Expeditionary Forces, in bringing the great enterprise on which they embarked to a brilliantly successful conclusion, are going to have it in their power in the near future to establish in America a system of education adequate to insure the safety and still further advancement of the country."

FINEE THE COOTIE

Information from the base ports and the American Embarkation Center at Le Mans says that not more than one-half of 1 per cent of the 514,102 men examined in recent weeks were found to be infested with cooties. Before the armistice, from 12 to 20 per cent of the troops arriving in France were found to be "lousy." Frequent baths with plenty of hot water and soap and the sterilization of clothing have solved the problem, according to a bulletin from the Chief Surgeon's office.

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A.E.F. AMUSEMENTS

One big feature of the Third Army's entertainment program is a minstrel revue, "Made in Germany," produced by the 340th Field Artillery of the 89th Division. Lieut. Dan Bartlett of Washington University, St. Louis, and Musician Chester Heyn are responsible for the book and lyrics. Heyn was formerly with the "Yellow Jacket," "Little Café" and the Murray-Lane Players.

The production includes a 30-piece band, under the direction of Philip Boughner. Charles Minor, an old Klaw & Erlanger man, is responsible for the stage settings. "Made in Germany" has been on the road since Christmas and has played to nearly every organization in the Rhine and Moselle country.

"The Cannoneers" is an O.D. vaudeville company that has been touring the A.E.F. for three months with a program billed as "A Bombardment of Fun." Tours, Dijon and Bordeaux are among the places where the barrage has been laid down.

The municipal authorities of Dijon have granted the use of their theater once each week to the Y.M.C.A. for the presentation of A.E.F. shows and concerts.

The "Kick 'Em" company is the name of the 20th Engineers' show which has been playing the A.E.F. for nearly three months. The show is a jazzy musical one, with a Hawaiian setting for the big number.

George Smithfield, who produced "Finee Paree" for the Sixth Corps, has been assigned to the Tours Play Factory to produce new musical comedies for the A.E.F.

The Blue Ridge Ambulance Minstrels, of the 80th Division Ambulance Section, have as one of their features a "Shell Shock Quartette." The show, which is absolutely without khaki, is under the direction of Capt. J. B. Wells.

At Base Hospital 91 more than 2,000 soldiers, nurses and officers saw the 7th Division show, "34th and Broadway," whose itinerary includes the Army of Occupation.

"Put It There" is the name of a snappy new musical farce that has been produced by the men of the Motor Transport Corps in Tours.

The A.E.F. is soon to enjoy a riotous comedy, "The Moppers Up," which has been completely costumed and equipped at Tours. The production will be booked over the entire army theater circuit, first playing the S.O.S.

The playwrights at the Play Factory in Tours have produced a new vaudeville sketch entitled "Who's Who.

The 323rd Infantry of the 81st Division label their offering "As You Were, Wildcats." Lieuts. Donnell Culley and Robert Strauss produced the show, and both take part in the performance.

"The Arkansas Travelers," "Everything," "The Runaways," "Snap It Up," "Golden State," "Odds and Ends," "The Loire Variety," "Stop Thief" and "Under Cover" are titles which indicate the variety of shows now playing in the A.E.F.

Doughboy Clarence C. Holt of the 38th Infantry, 3rd Division, who won fame on the Argonne front by staging impromptu vaudeville performances for the entertainment of his comrades, sometimes right under fire, has been obtained by the army entertainment bureau to tour the A.E.F. vaudeville circuit. He is known as the "Human Torch." He does many startling things, such as eating flaming steak that has been saturated in alcohol, and holding in his mouth large wads of flaming cotton. The Army has furnished Holt with all the equipment he needs for his fire-eating act.

Eight non-coms compose a company of soldier actor-musicians who call themselves "The Eight of Us." Opening in Paris in February, they have since been playing in the Advanced Section, S.O.S., traveling in everything operated on wheels by the A.E.F., and appearing in all sorts of houses, from open aerodromes to stuffy German movie theaters.

MORE FRANCS FOR FRENCH WAR WAIFS ON MOTHER'S DAY

Men From 64th Infantry Halt Letter Writing to Make Donation

Mother's Day meant more to the men of the 3rd Battalion of the 64th Infantry than merely writing letters. The ideals which they professed in their epistles to their mothers were given concrete expression in the shape of a donation of 1,077 francs to THE STARS AND STRIPES fund for French war orphans.

Chaplain Daniel A. McNeill, of the 64th, forwarded the money with the explanation that he had merely mentioned the kiddies on Mother's Day. Before the outfit goes home the chaplain expects to remit another thousand. This is not the padre's first offense. When with the 1st Battalion of the 34th he induced the men to contribute 2,000 francs for the fatherless youngsters of France.

In Memory of Dead Comrades

Another recent donation to the fund came from the men of Company B, 504th Engineers, who contributed $146 "in memory of the following five men of Company B who died in France during the war: Pvts. Lewis D. Delmore, Milton F. Marks, George W. Newton, Frank H. Welch and Earl Woodin."

A payment of 2,100 francs has been made by the personnel of THE STARS AND STRIPES for the special benefit of their little ward, Marie-Louise Patriarche. The child's first year has just expired, but the new contribution means she will be supported during the next four years.

The recent donations to the Orphans' Fund include several items covering checks and money orders lost in the mails and for which duplicates have been issued. All funds are now being turned over directly to THE STARS AND STRIPES' Bureau of the American Red Cross, which will continue to function after the A.E.F. goes home.

List of Donations

Contributions received since THE STARS AND STRIPES' Bureau assumed full control are:

H. W. Preedfoot, Boston	35.30
Co. D, 408th Teleg. Bn.	200.00
Lieut. John T. Whitney, M.T.O., B.S. 5	200.00
Anonymous	10.00
Co. B, 166th Inf.	38.00
Lieut. F. F. Hanley, Le Mans	161.00
Ralph S. Edmondson, Titusville, Pa.	325.00
James Laughlin III	2,598.00
F. J. Laclert, San Francisco	54.00
Lieut. Matthew H. Jones	500.00
The Stars and Stripes	2,169.00
Nurses, Base Hospital 81	215.00
Edward Browning	100.00
462nd Aero Squadron	25.00
Ambulance Co. 353	20.00
14th Co., 20th Engrs.	250.00
Hq. Co., 112th F.A. (Heavy)	321.57
J. J. Barragar, 91st Div. M.P.	20.00
Forbes, 89th Div.	10.00
The Federes Weekly, Brest	25.00
Co. C, 302nd Inf.	605.00
Co. C, 302nd Inf.	391.61
32nd Div.	307.75
Co. A, 110th F.S. Bn.	26.25
304th F.A.	21.75
U. C. Moulton, S.C., A.P.O. 784	11.00
Lieut. J. Lechenstein, 152nd Engrs.	64.50
H. Russell Case, Pasadena, Cal.	332.50
Thomas Parker	152.00
Air Service Print Shop, A.P.O. 717	250.00
Anonymous	10.00
Signal Corps, Nantes	412.57
A Daddy	200.00
Leon L. Bettle	605.00
Hq. Co., 132nd F.A.	2,722.50
Co. B, 402nd Engrs.	855.30
Lieut. John Stone, deceased	500.00
Horace Burdette	12.00
Supply Co., 140th Inf.	25.30
20th Co., 20th Engrs.	50.00
J. A. K.	5.00
3rd Bn., 64th Inf., 7th Div.	1,077.00
Total	16,013.10

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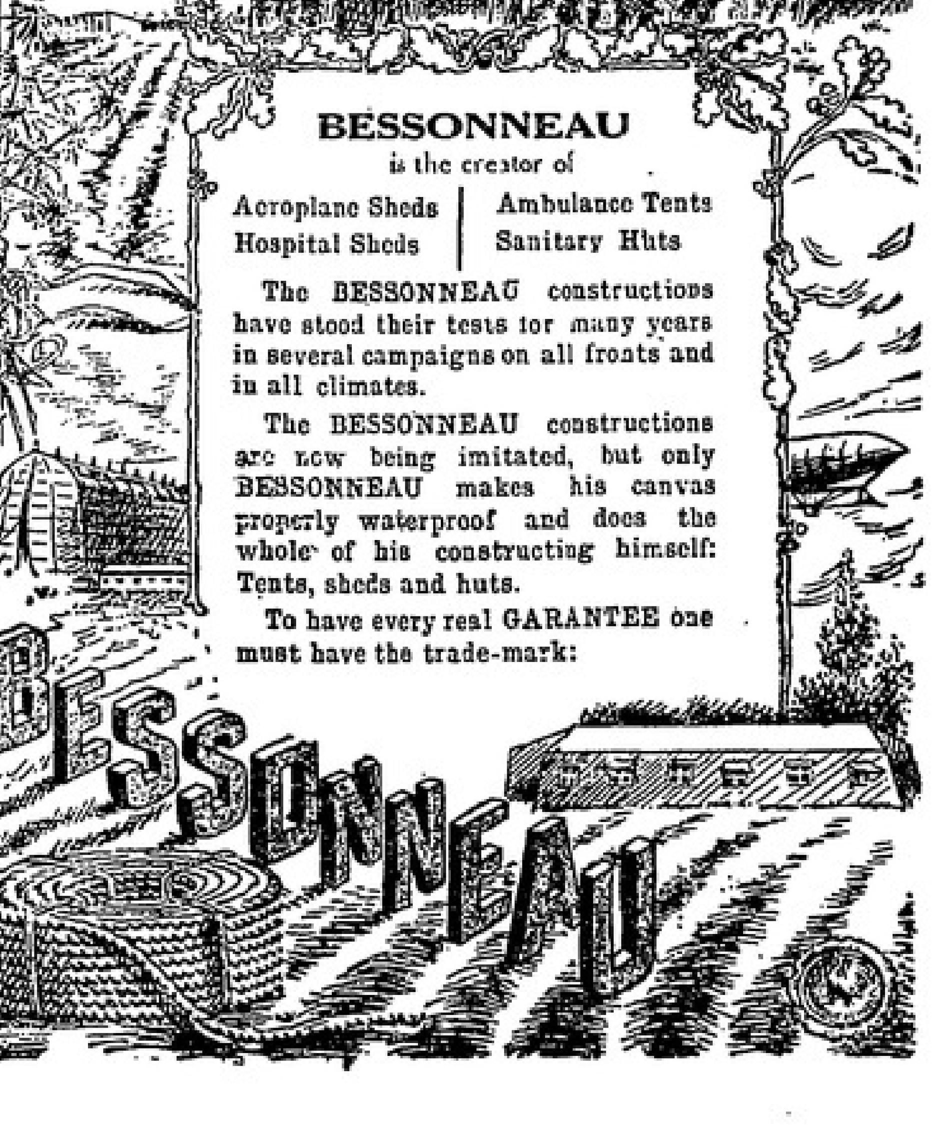


THE POINT OF THE SCARLET CHEVRON

Dallas, Tex., holds up her hand claiming the first soldier-mayor of the war's aftermath, in the person of Capt. Frank Wizencraft, late of the A.E.F.

* * *

The sight of an ex-member of the A.E.F. in full uniform washing windows in Market street, Chicago, the other day caused enough of a stir to get into international cable news. Well, we can't all be mayors.

* * *

Lexington, Ky., sends word that over 9,000,000 gallons of whiskey still remain in bonded warehouses of the Seventh Internal Revenue District. Sounds more like the Seventh Heaven.

* * *

The Salina Journal is now complaining that the overseas mail service is too swift. Many Christmas packages mailed five months ago are now being delivered to the addresses, when a delay of a few more months would bring them in just in time for next Christmas.—Kansas City Star.

* * *

The "Back to the Land" project sponsored by the U.S. Department of the Interior for returning soldiers, revised to call for an outlay of $400,000,000, will be presented and pressed for passage at the coming special session of Congress. Legislation is pending in the Legislatures of 32 States, looking to co-operation with the National Government, and California and Oregon have actually passed such laws, carrying large appropriations.

* * *

"The La Touraine, which sailed from St. Aignan," says a special dispatch from New York to the Portland Oregonian. Fine. She'll probably land at Kalamazoo or Des Moines.

* * *

"Bull Kills Congressman."—Headline in Paris edition New York Herald. Nothing strange about that. The wonder is that more Congressmen don't die of the same thing.

* * *

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Mrs. Rockefeller have started for Europe to engage in reconstruction work.—Cablegram. Well, if old Omar Khayyam could have carried around with him the same wad that these two reconstructionists have, he might have had his dream of reshaping things to the heart's desire fulfilled.

* * *

Maj. Charles Gillen, a former member of the A.E.F., has sued the Newark Street Railway Company for one cent, which he claims it overcharged him. Who says the A.E.F. hasn't learned something?

THEY'RE "JUFFROUWS"

Put up that dictionary, Dr. Watson; another great mystery has been solved.

A couple of weeks ago THE STARS AND STRIPES blushingly confessed that it didn't know what Dutch was for mademoiselle. Now, thanks to Cpl. Jeacques Bresler, of Company A, 72nd Engineers, all is made clear.

Hollander mademoiselles are "juffrouws," an abbreviation of "mejuffrouw" or "jongenjuffrouw."

Now we could run up to Holland and make a date—if we only knew how to pronounce it.

DECORATED DOUGHBOYS

A review of the 1st Division was recently held on the parade grounds of the bridgehead close to Montabaur, division headquarters. The division passed in formation before the commanding general. Fifty-eight members of the 2nd Division were decorated with Croix de Guerre at Anhausen. The honored soldiers were mostly members of the 9th and 23rd Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief was a guest of the Third Army the day following, being received at Headquarters in Coblenz by Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett and a guard of honor.

The Stars and Stripes

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

Written, edited and published every week by and for the soldiers of the A.E.F.

Entered as second class matter at United States Army Post Office, Paris, France.

Advertising Director for the United States and Canada: A. W. Erickson, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Fifty centimes a copy. No subscriptions taken. Advertising rates on application.

THE STARS AND STRIPES, G-2-D, A.E.F., 32 Rue Taitbout, Paris, France. Telephone: Gutenberg, 12-95.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1919.

FLEECING!

Imagine the reception Jason would have gotten at the court of Pelias had he returned with, instead of the Golden Fleece, the lame excuse that the baggage or embarkation officials had stripped him of his hard-won souvenir.

That ridiculous situation now confronts many a member of an expedition returning home after having successfully gotten, not the fleece, but the whole goat, of a certain gentleman quite as hard to cope with as the ancient King of Colchis and his corps of armed men.

For what member of the A.E.F. hasn't promised the folks at home a souvenir? "What'd you bring me?" is one of those second-nature greetings, generally supposed to be the property of children, that seems to have spread like measles and whooping-cough among the grown-ups since November 11, 1918.

In reply to which, it seems that, while some of us can dig down in the old barrack bag and bring forth that German helmet for Little Brother, that pair of shell vases for the family mantel-piece, that pipe for Dad, that cameo for Mamma, that bead purse for Sister, and perhaps something small and round in a little box for Somebody Else, others of us must spend the rest of our lives explaining what became of ours.

Not that we can ever do it. All responsible deny responsibility. The embarkation authorities repudiate any connection with the mysterious loss of souvenirs. The Baggage service goes even further. "Why, that's *not handling baggage*," declares its chief; "that's grand larceny."

One has need of the old jingle to recall who at the fat and who ate the lean in the Spratt family, but the fact that the platter was licked clean rests quite clear in everybody's mind.

AS OTHERS SEE US

Some members of the A.E.F. whose knowledge of the French language and literature has increased in geometric progression with their added service stripes are inclined at times to grow a little hot under the already hot enough blouse collar when they see fun poked at them and theirs in the French comic press. In fact, some of them have openly expressed a desire to indulge in that old-fashioned pastime, once rampant in the Far West and Farthest South, of horse-whipping the editor.

Yet stay, brethren; all nations must have their little jokes at one another's expense. Have you forgotten Alphonse and Gaston of America comic supplement fame? Don't you recall the typical French count of the typical American-made musical comedy? And, after all, you must admit that, even as Alphonse and Gaston and the count were irresistibly funny from our standpoint, some of our number—naming no names and mentioning no branches (or grades) of the service—must, in their transplanted environment, inevitably appeal strongly to the Gallic sense of the ridiculous.

The only way out that we can see is to call, promptly and properly, those brother Yanks who will insist on making themselves—and the rest of us, because of the uniform—uncomfortably ridiculous in and out of season, and thereby furnishing the artists and text-writers with their themes. But after all, what of it if the Paris illustrators and master-craftsmen of barbed wit do get into us a little? They'll never, never convince old Madame Martine up Verdun way and little Pierre and Odette in St. Mihiel that we are anything but the most wonderful, wonderful soldiers in the world.

POLITICS

The returning Yank is in politics. Turn over the old home sheet and you will see where the lad that beat you back has announced his candidacy for some office that Old Man Jones used to carry on his Civil War Record.

Young blood is getting in. Brass bands, D.S.C.'s and golden chevrons—what voter can resist the temptation?

Still there is a field for the honest Yank to ponder. Who is not sick of graft; who would not recognize it? We used to smile over the home sheet when we were there—but here in France it's a dill pickle of a proposition. We want that smokestack over on the brewery—no, not the brewery, the milk plant—changed so it won't blow soot on Mrs. Smith's washing. We want to plant some blades of grass where they never dreamed of having them before—we want a little monument over there—we want Main Street just a little wider—and we want—we want a lot of things. We are going back to see that they are done, and if they need the Yank pep that chased the Hun out of St. Mihiel and a few other such places like the Argonne—if they want that kind of pep in politics—why, the Yanks are ready to give it to them.

The Yank in politics—sure—why not?

MISS NICOTINE

If reports of the antics of the antis are true, then the Cigarette Siren is a gone goddess. But there is a consolation in the fact that the anti-tobacconists are only hoping to be taken seriously. When 2,000,000 Yanks get back, there will be among them enough soapbox orators to champion the lady against the moral pedagogue.

But the Yanks will not be needed if it comes to a show down. The fanatics are tripping themselves up to the point of amusement that approaches disgust. Witness the following statement from the pulpit of a New Jersey church conference, and quoted as far west as Colorado:

> "If deprived of their smokes for an hour they became so shaken that they could not hold their guns and had to be taken out of the trenches."

Dr. Clarence True Wilson is quoted as adding to his statement the further story of a friend whose life had been ministerial until he entered the welfare work of the Y.M.C.A. Among the duties of this former clergyman in France was the harrowing experience of lighting one cigarette after another that he might have them ready for unnerved soldiers deprived of their hop. The noble sacrifice, Dr. Wilson told the members of that congregation of ministers, had made of his friend an addicted cigarette smoker.

Pity the poor little Red Cross girl who must go back with the stain of a cigarette on her fingers, just from giving them away! Clasp your hands in horror over the picture of the A.E.F. degenerates that have been hurled to damnation in a dope-fiend fury created by the very public for which they were fighting! How horrible the tableaux are as they present themselves to our imaginations!

But, say, *maybe* we are still lying up there in the trenches—Peace may be only a hop-fiend's dream—

Douse that cigarette and pinch yourself!

TRUTHFUL LIARS

Not everybody is to blame for all the faults laid on his shoulders. Ananias may have been an eminently truthful gentleman who suffered from having been misquoted by a too ardent reporter.

Thus it is that, while THE STARS AND STRIPES has been branding certain flagrant untruths which have been appearing frequently in American newspapers condemning the broadcast recital of heroic deeds which returning soldiers obviously could not have performed, and the wearing of certain decorations which they obviously could not have rightfully worn, it has not been invariably the fault of the warrior.

Met at the pier or the railroad station by a newspaper man and questioned about his performances in the war, he may very likely have replied, "Oh, shut up. I want to get home and see the folks. I didn't do a blame thing in the war."

But that isn't what newspapers are after. Columns cannot be filled with stories of people who didn't do anything—or say they didn't, at any rate. And the city editor had told the reporter to get a good story out of this bird. So the reporter abandoned facts and delved into imagination, which is a much less troublesome source from which to extract material for copy.

Take a typical instance. Ex-Pvt. Buck Smith alights from the train at Jonesville and is accosted by the representative of the town newspaper. But Buck isn't interested in the newspaper at that time. He wants to see what the old house and the folks and Maggie look like after all these months. So he politely shakes the reporter and goes his way.

Naturally, the reporter has to do something. He spies some service stripes on Buck and, without the slightest notion what they are all about, hies him back to the office to pound out the following:

"Lieut. Buck Smith"—Lieut. looks so much better than Pvt., and, besides, Buck may have been promoted—"has just returned after having taken a glorious part in the war. He led the glorious charge in the battle of Tours, for which he received the Victoria Cross from the King of France, and also wears the Order of King Arthur, the Order of the Royal Garter, three fourragères, and a lot of other things. Jonesville is proud indeed of her distinguished son."

Next day Buck sees the paper and goes down and licks the editor. But the damage is done. And across the sea certain members of Buck's old outfit get the paper and cuss Buck up and down for a three-star liar. They're off'n that guy for life.

NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY!

"I think anybody who has any control over a young woman is doing very wrong to let her go to France and entertain soldiers, dance with them, and so on. . . . Human nature is the same on the Marne as on Broadway. . . . Canteen workers and entertainers were not necessary."

This from Miss Elizabeth Marbury, a self-appointed investigator or something like that, who gave vent to her opinions in New York on the eve of her sixtieth trip to Europe.

Ain't it the truth? Think how much better a man you would be today if you had been left alone with your innocent imaginings and your boulevard mademoiselles and all that. But instead you were lured away to some lowly canteen by a siren girl worker to satiate your dissipated appetite with roast beef and potatoes, and maybe you actually indulged in vicious conversation, asking her whether she ever met Sadie Smith the time she went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, because Sadie is your girl. And then you may have sunk to such depths of depravity as to show her Sadie's picture, and this scarlet vampire of a canteen worker actually admitted that she looked real nice.

Or it's possible that you forgot home and mother long enough to go to one of their awful entertainments. There you heard an American girl sing American songs and accompany herself on an American piano. You were so glad to see her that you could have kissed her, which shows how damnably dangerous she was. But in the cold, gray dawn of the morning after, you thought it over with your face suffused with crimson blushes, and wished—oh, how you wished!—that you hadn't allowed your young, virile manhood to be blasted by her songs of "My Old Kentucky Home," but had been left to spend your guileless evening in that little joint down the line where they serve you cognac in coffee cups at a franc and a half a hoist.

But virtue will triumph. Thank God for the Miss Elizabeth Marburys who make 60 trips to Europe, as self-appointed investigators or something like that, to lead us out of temptation and deliver us from evil.

Wouldn't our morals be the rotten old things without 'em?

The Army's Poets

SPRING AT HOME

It's spring at home.
At home, in spring
There comes to pass a lovely thing:
For, in the woods we used to roam,
Violets bloom and thrushes sing:
An earthly scent from the black loam
Breathes warm in spring.

At home in spring.
If I were back,
My love and I would take the pack
This Sunday morn, when everything
Is gay along our woody track
And the green bluffs are beckoning
Us to come back.

If I were back!
But I am here.
It's spring here, too; the skies are clear.
The bluffs are green, and there's a track
That makes my heart ache, it's so near
The like of ours. The aimless, slack
Feeling of spring is here.

But I am here
And you are there.
The more the woods are green and fair
The more my heart aches to be near
Your woman's heart that used to share
My springs. What can spring bring in Trier
With me here—and you there?

SANFORD R. GIFFORD,
M.C., E.H. No. 19.

OBLIGATO

Above the whine of steel on stone,
The creek of pack, the jar of feet,
From half-closed shutters to the street
There comes a fiddle's furtive moan.
The house is scarred with spattered shell,
The courtyard felt the greycoat's heel,
And deeper scars within reveal
Where on the earth his shadow fell.
Here hope and speech were chilled for long,
But, as the conqueror's conqueror comes,
Drab, grim and sure, without gay drums,
Tears melt the chill and start the song,
Heart glad with tears,
Pray let me in
To weep beside your violin.

For I, too, greet the tread of days,
Still harsh, but healing with the sword;
And sorrow, stirring, makes a chord
At first in plaint, but then in praise
For I have learned that pain kills pain
And know the petty demons fly
Where giants blaspheme earth and sky
Here long-locked lips may move again;
So wistfully
My heart slips in
To hope beside your violin.

H. R. B., Art.

"RENDER UNTO CAESAR"

The years had flown and I stood in awe
Before the gates of another world
And I watched the phantom hosts of war
In silence pass the gates of pearl.

At first came generals, old and gray—
Then colonels, majors and the rest;
And as the sentry blocked the way
They said, "Let's pass, we've stood the test."

Far down the line, with wearied step,
Approached a soldier, bent and worn;
His ragged form showed loss of pep:
His ill-matched clothes were old and torn.

"Halt! Whose there?" the sentry frowns,
"And what were you in this great war?
For only those who wore Sam Brownes
Can gain admittance at this door."

"I'm just a buck from the big advance,
Who smiled at the vaulting tricks of fate;
I grinned at death and its lighting chance,
And now I deserve to pass that gate.

"At Epernay, where the Marne ran red,
And the doughboys filled the Hun with fear,
We saw no painted signs which said:
'Enlisted Men Cannot Come Here!'

"We privates had a gruelling fight,
And in this place we'll not be barred."
And the sentry said, "Old pal, you're right."
Then he bellowed loud, "Turn out the guard!"

HOWARD A. HERTY.

BALLADE OF GREAT AIRMEN

Icarus crashed on altitude through low grade motor oil,
The bus of Archimedes slipped from grinding of the gears,
Elijah's *non-stop* flight, to date, with motor at the boil
(Since no one checked his barograph) less credible appears,
Darius Green's cheval de bois, in spite of current jeers,
Was but the obvious result when one with such a flair
Pulls prematurely on the steak—enough of these careers!
For now the sun is darkened, and brave warriors keep the air.

Prof. Langley's megatherium was quite au fait with Hoyle,
Though it could only cut the grass for twenty-seven years,
The Wrights, who glided with a heap of wheel-parts and tin-foil,
Confirmed, pro-tempore at least, the worst ornithic fears;
But Blériot was privileged of stumping all the seers
When he skimmed the cliffs of Dover with eleven feet to spare
In a 20 H.P. mousetrap and a tempest like King Lear's;
And now the sun is darkened, and brave warriors keep the air.

What shall we say of those who, dead today in honor, spoil
The foeman as of old? Their wing-tips are like gleaming spears,
Luminous o'er the land they guarded once—the sacred soil
Of France—Guynemer, Ball, Lufberry, far above whose biers,
Rough mounds somewhere in the cratered hell below, their peers
Who live but less: Fonck, Bishop, Thaw, D'Annunzio, still dare
Deeds epic and deeds knightly for the truth? —not praise, nor tears,
But now the sun is darkened, and brave warriors keep the air!

L'Envoi

O Prince of them that burn and cringe, lay waste the earth with sneers,
Protesting, while the temples fall, how hard the task to bear.
The droning of wings of destiny is in your ears:
See: Now the sun is darkened and brave warriors keep the air!

JOSEPH GISH.

WON OVER

Before I came over here soldiering
I was always the man inside,
And, I guess, if I hadn't put on O.D.
I'd have been there right up till I died.

The office desk as my battle ground,
My ledger the foe in the fight—
An electric light was my sun by day,
And often my moon at night.

But now I've been out in the great outside
I've opened my eyes to it all:
It's wooed me right here in the open air
And, gosh, how it's made me fall.

I've hiked in a sun that was blistering hot,
Often toted a pack through the rain,
But they've won me away from the roll top day
And I'll never go back again.

LLOYD M. THOMAS,
Lieut. Inf.

ELEGY WRITTEN IN A BARRACKS

(Thanking Mr. Gray)

The bugler blows first call of coming day,
The drizzling rains upon the barracks sweep
The doughboys stir but in their bunks they stay
And lazily fall back to pleasant sleep.

Now comes a distant call of reveille,
And all the world is silent, chill and damp,
Save where the doughboys wrapped in blankets stay,
And echoed snores resound throughout the camp.

Save that from yonder nicely furnished room,
The hard-boiled top does to the clerk complain
That doughboys there prefer to sleep till noon,
And vows he'll chase them out into the rain.

Beneath the time worn shack the top appears,
Where flows the rain in many a steady stream,
Each in a narrow bunk but naught he fears
The raving they will substitute for dream.

A call upon his whistle, breathing scorn,
Is followed by the top's gruff voice to bawl—
"Get up, you lazy dogs, d'you know it's morn,
You fellers sure have got a lot of gall."

EDGAR BEATTY.

OUR OWN GEOGRAPHY

PART 1. AMERICA GENERALLY

1. Seas, Etc.

1. The huge land mass known as AMERICA, the New World, the United States, the Land of the Free, and by other terms, extends from:
   a. The ATLANTIC OCEAN to
   b. The PACIFIC OCEAN or
   c. Vice-versa.

2. No other OCEANS are included in this stretch of territory, but there are a number of RIVERS, MOUNTAINS and other interesting NATURAL FEATURES, too complex for this GEOGRAPHY to have space to describe.

3. It may be mentioned, however, that among the principal MOUNTAIN RANGES are the Berkshire Hills and the Ozarks; and among the chief RIVERS the Santa Cruz in Arizona and the Quoquinnapasacasa-Ananangnog in New Hampshire. There are NATURAL FEATURES in almost every State.

2. American Peoples

1. The earliest American peoples was the INDIANS, who combined great skill with the Bow and Arrow with great love for Fire Water. All three institutions are now practically extinct.

2. Other and later American Peoples are ENGLISH, FRENCH, EX-GERMANS, IRISH, SCOTCH, RUSSIANS, JEWS, ITALIANS, GREEKS, POLES, PORTUGUESE, SPANIARDS, SERBIANS and many, many others.

3. The third and last type of American Peoples is AMERICANS, who still survive in isolated sections.

Questions

1. In what American city was Christopher Columbus born?
2. What are the principal mountain peaks in central Iowa? Is Kansas navigable in a 40-foot boat?
3. Describe the flora and fauna of America. What does a garlic blossom look like? Why does the rubber plant thrive only in Brooklyn? Does a Mexican jumping bean jump or only hop?
4. In which direction would you travel in going from east to west?
5. What is the best cure for rattlesnake bites?

PART 2. AMERICAN HISTORY

1. Wars, Etc.

1. America has warred with:
   a. England
   b. Mexico.
   c. Herself.
   d. Spain
   e. Germany
   f. Austria
   g. Prohibition

2. In compliance with the MONROE DOCTRINE and similar documents, America took on the last three named at once.

2. Political Parties

1. Political Parties in America consist of:
   a. Prohibitionists
   b. Whigs
   c. Anti-Federalists
   d. Republicans, Democrats, etc.

Education

1. Education is coming along swell at present.

Miscellaneous and General

1. America possesses many things of a miscellaneous and general character.

Questions

1. Describe the Keeley Institute.
2. What was the result of the Third Punic War?
3. What direct effect did the Boxer uprising have upon the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes? Why not?

A YANK MARKET

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Having read the other day how eagerly the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles were buying Paris newspapers printed in English, I hastened to buy up all of the papers at the boulevard kiosks and took them out to the Hotel des Reservoirs. They sold out in ten minutes at five francs each.

This prompted me to inquire into the other wants of the Boche delegation. I found them crazy for souvenirs, and was soon able to supply several American steel helmets, which brought 200 francs each, while French helmets were worth 100 francs.

American automatics were good for any price I wanted to ask, while Yank belt buckles went quickly at 20 francs a throw. I had to cut some off on the spot from doughboys who were on a Y. M. C. A. sightseeing tour.

Gas masks also netted a neat profit. The Boche are crazy for American cigarettes and soap, while chocolate goes fast at three or four times the commissary price.

I am now so rushed with orders that I have no time to get into Paris to lay in a stock. I am doing business through the fence around the palace park. Bulky articles are being tossed over, but not until the money is handed through the bars.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am going to leave for the States in a day or two and I'm no hog. I think you ought to let the boys all in on this good thing. It's my own idea, but I claim no royalties. Any doughboy who has been in the Army of Occupation knows what it is worth to get into the souvenir trade on a rising market.

IZZIE SHARPENSTEIN,
Pvt. Salvage Brigade.

A MOTHER'S THANKS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

In answer to an article printed in your issue of March 7, I would say that "One of the Boys" is right. Little credit is given these women who went over under such trying circumstances. Recently I read an editorial in a Hudson County (New Jersey) paper headed: "What are we going to do for the Red Cross Nurses?" There are entertainments of all kinds given to the returned soldier, but nothing is done for that noble band of hard-worked, nerve-wracked women.

In all the drives we were told to give, and to give until it hurt. We gave, and we gave what was more precious to us, our daughters; but when we read such articles as yours we know that we have not given in vain and, in the name of one of them, I thank you.

THE MOTHER OF AN ARMY NURSE,
Cliffside, N. J.

WHAT'D BE SLICKER?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Inasmuch as this seems to be the open season for contests, I enter myself as candidate for the championship of the A.E.F. Slicker Loser. The conditions of the competition to be:

Each contestant to range himself beside a Q.M. warehouse (regulation size), filled with slickers to within seven inches of roof.

At a given signal, each to start losing slickers.

All slickers subsequently recovered to be deducted from contestant's score. (In a spirit of fairness I give warning that none of the 2,788,842 slickers lost by me has ever been seen again).

First man to empty warehouse completely to win the prize of a hand-embroidered umbrella.

Competition to be held on a comparatively dry day.

Supply sergeants to be excluded.

TRICK NON-COM.

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of May 24, 1918.

10,000 TONS DAILY AMERICA'S REPLY TO SHIP PROBLEM—Workers Seeking Record Cut Lunch Hour and Run to Jobs.

TWO BLACK YANKS SMEAR 24 HUNS; BIG SECRET OUT—Station Porter and Elevator Boy Win Croix de Guerre.

NO MORE PARCELS, SAYS P.O. ORDER—Ruling Forbids Sending of Even Requisitioned Material.

FRENCH WILL JOIN IN MEMORIAL DAY—Dead of Both Nations to Be Honored at Many A.E.F. Posts.

800,000 SOLDIERS OWN LIBERTY BONDS—Every Federal Reserve District Beats Quota in Recent Drive.

OUR LEGION

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

There is much talk to the effect that the soldier organizations are to be used for political purposes and a lot of other such rot. Well, what in the name of time do they suppose they are to be used for? Our battle over here is not finished until we apply the 14 points of President Wilson to the United States and make the country a better place to live in, with laws that will provide a surer and better share of the profits to the workers, whether they be shovelers or bank clerks. We must have honesty in politics and get rid of the ring that makes for favoritism and graft.

If this is what the American Legion stands for, then you will find that the men who joined the colors will be for it, one and all. The work that the boys fought for, or were ready to fight for, but had to take jobs back of the lines instead, will be carried on when we are in civilian garb. The enlisted man has learned how to apply the square deal to his fellow men, and will insist that it will be applied when we return.

Another point that he will insist upon is that the American Legion, or whatever the veteran organization is to be called, shall be made up of men who served under the colors. There are rumors that an effort is to be made to include in its membership men who served with welfare organizations. Well, if the Army was not good enough for them while there was a fight on, then leave me out of the veteran organization. There are a few of them who did a good job, but they were not soldiers, and there is no more reason why they should belong than there is why the women who drove automobiles around in the States and wore fancy uniforms should be included in a veteran corps.

J. H. GASTON,
P.W.E.C. No. 19
and 18 Other Members.

ONE ON US

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

After reading your dope on the Leviathan in column one, page two, issue of May 9, the boys around here are trying to figure out whether it is a transport or a collier. The guy that wrote up that stuff about her carrying 56,000 tons of coal certainly was no piker on the black diamond figures. It's too bad he wasn't over home helping Garfield when they were short back there. We sure will have to hand that guy the gilt-edge coal-bin.

W. J. FITZPATRICK,
Sgt. 1st Cl., Q.M.C., Brest.

ALL TOGETHER, BOYS!

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

I have read with great interest the stories of large mess halls and other things of mammoth size which have appeared in the columns of your paper at different times during the past few months. I wish to state a few facts concerning the saw mill at which my father worked, and tell about some of the really large things which were a part of this mill.

I was born in northern Minnesota, and spent the greater part of my life in a logging camp not many miles distant. Mr. Paul Bunyan, the owner of the logging camp, had so much money that Croesus was a bum by comparison; and he owned, absolutely, every inch of the vast tract of land which comprised the largest lumber camp on the face of the globe. The food consumed by the combined Allied Armies in one week would be just sufficient to feed the kitchen force of this camp for one day.

The biggest season ever known in the logging industry was the winter of the blue snow. Even the intense cold was no handicap to the workers of the camp. The cold was so intense that it was impossible to get a thermometer that could register it, so a special one was built at a cost of $5,000. This thermometer registered 400 degrees below zero before the tube burst.

All the logs which were handled at this camp were dragged by one animal, the Blue Ox, so his size can readily be imagined. He was as wide between the eyes as the Champs Elysées. A clothes line was stretched between the animal's horns, on which 40 men at a time would hang their clothes to dry. A special blue steel camp was erected, where shoes were made for the ox, and 14 trains of 125 cars each were running daily between the Mesabi Iron Range and the camp, hauling pig iron that was made into shoes for the beast. The northern part of the Mississippi was diverted from its course so it would run through the camp in order to furnish an adequate supply of drinking water for the ox, whose capacity was so great that very little water reached the Minnehaha Falls and that caused a depreciation in the scenic value of the spot to American tourists, thereby involving Mr. Bunyan in various lawsuits that cost him more money than Croesus ever saw.

After the land in the vicinity had been cleared of timber, it was decided to kill the ox and break up the camp. It took eight Frenchmen three days to chop his legs off in order to bring him near enough to the ground so he could be struck in the head with an axe.

The same day the ox was put to death my Dad lost his job, because he had been hauling blue toothpicks for the dining hall, making six trips a day with a four-horse team, and not a toothpick remained when the camp broke up.

HARRY L. CUMMINGS,
Sgt., Co. B, 6th Sup. Tr.

HELP!

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Please answer the following questions for me on your editorial page:

(a) Can a man be busted from private to bugler without a court-martial?

(b) Do privates have same privileges as the sergeants in Old Soldiers' Homes?

(c) When do I go home?

(d) Why not?

(e) How can a third lieutenant collect what the world owes him for being one?

(f) Who is going to check the last man on board ship?

(g) If a man refuses to get washed will he be ironed?

JENNY C. PA.

[Paint it with iodine.—Editor.]

A.E.F. PRINTERS GIVE YANK FORMS, PASSES, LABELS

Plant in Paris Turns Out 12,000,000 Impressions in One Month

WHEEZY PRESS AT START

Handles Everything from General Orders and Service Records Up to the—Oh, Boy!—Discharge

While the war was on, the average doughboy, who was initiated into the great Army of the now historic A.E.F. at some one of the ports of entry, became immediately the subject of 20 or 30 printed forms which followed him like Mary's little lamb every place he went, accumulating duplicates and triplicates and "true copies of the original" in the going. So smoothly were all the necessary papers supplied that they just seemed to come all ready prepared for use "out of the Nowhere into the When." As a matter of fact, these many millions of forms were gotten out at the cost of much hard labor and perspiration by a couple of hundred O.D. clad Americans whose lot it has been to eke out their obligations toward democracy by making antiquated French presses and all-wrong linotypes step up and do the equivalent of squads east and west in the printing game.

Every time a member of the A.E.F. moves or thinks he would like to move or thinks he wouldn't so well like to move, the Company of Master Printers, who daily revel in the inky atmosphere of the various C.P.P. shops, have beat him to it with a couple of neat forms with complete instructions on the reverse as to exactly how to get out and get under and pull the gum out of the impeded wheels of progress. When the wilful and youthful member of these here 'peditionary forces who is ruminating in the lovely French provinces gets it into his system that the gay boulevards of Paree are missing something by not seeing him he is started on the road to putting a couple of dozen perfectly good sheets of Government stationery on their first step to the waste basket.

Yes, They Make Blue Passes

Each sheet means another step on the road to a helluva time by its enviable possessor in "La Ville Lumiere." It has meant work and worry to other fellows who have turned those forms out by the hundreds of thousands. The fact that a million of the much-coveted blue tickets which magically shield provincial youths in the large towns from the octopus talons of the wicked M.P.'s have just been turned out by the C. P. P. seems to indicate that the A.E.F. still in what is now really getting to be sunny France is going to do some fall touring this spring and summer.

It has taken something like 12,000,000 impressions of printed matter per month to keep the American Army in France on the hop. Still, with the Argonne and St. Mihiel as fairly good arguments to the contrary, there is no reason to call it a paper Army. These millions of forms act as lubricants to keep the internal gearing of the organization in perfect running order.

The first thing the soldier meets up with in the Army is a dotted line with a few open spaces for the history of his past life and beaucoup of the rest of the sheet filled with instructions as to when, how and where he won't or will proceed thusly. About one in a million will ever read the text, but it's there like that dreadful gun those red-fringed military cops wear, an irresistible argument in case of dispute. Then on, from reveille to taps, life is just one form after another, until the great day of the final form—the discharge—dawns bright and cheery.

It has taken a lot of brains to devise the complicated system of paper work which keeps the A.E.F. on the straight and narrow, and an immense amount of specialized labor to produce the many millions of precise forms that radiate from the service record and end in the final glory of the Diploma of the Chevron Rouge.

Started on a Shoestring

The institution which has conceived and brought forth this legion of aids to the efficient handling of the unwieldy routine of Army regulation had a very modest beginning. In the pioneer days of 1917, when G.H.Q. was located in its humble cradle at 27 Rue Constantine, Paris, the demand was promptly felt for adequate printing facilities to produce with the necessary precision and dispatch the ever-increasing number of important general orders and bulletins. That early in the game the young organization struck out boldly upon its own legs and sought to be wholly independent of local conditions and rely upon its own personnel for the production of supplies necessary to its upkeep. A nifty little printing shop was established in the basement and three printers discovered, disguised in O.D., to run it. Within the month six experts were there, fresh from New York, and the one poor old cylinder press and the hand-power platen press had to be fed nice cold ice to pull them through the daily 24 hours of intensive strain they were subjected to by the three shifts of enthusiastic Americans.

Bigger Plant in Paris

When G.H.Q. withdrew to Chaumont the plan was to take the print shop along, but the work was coming in so heavily that the move was impossible. A new plant was put into operation at that center, and the Paris basement left with the task of producing all A.E.F. work other than General Orders. This other than G.O. work proved to be no piker task, for by December the General Purchasing Board, which had taken this orphan printers' detachment under its sheltering wing, found it necessary to get a larger and better equipped establishment to keep pace with the demand for supplies.

This time a man's sized plant was procured on the Rue de l'Aqueduct. And then the Q.M.C. took over the activity and supplied it with a personnel numbering 60, supplemented by about 50 French civilians. By February, 1918, this plant was producing every conceivable kind of form that the intricate mind of the Army could invent. So enormous, however, had the Expeditionary Forces become and so intricate its system that the autumn showed the Aqueduct plant to be wholly inadequate to the demands put upon it. It was then that the extensive shops of the DuPont Imprimerie at Clichy were leased and turned over to 300 Americans and a varying number of French civilians to run at full capacity.

The top notch of production was sustained until well on into 1919 and is noticeably subsiding only now that the larger percentage of the A.E.F. is over there and not over here.

With the taking over of the Clichy plant the average monthly production of printed matter exceeded 12,000,000 impressions a month. An order such as recently came from the bakery center at Is-sur-Tille for 40,000,000 bread labels is accepted and promptly turned out without perceptible interruption of output of regular standard forms for the rest of the A.E.F.

The Adjutant General's Office at Tours had been the best customer. It demonstrated its confidence in the youthful Central Printing Plant back in October, 1918, when it sent in a block order for 20,000,000-odd impressions of 68 different forms.

Rush Orders Aplenty

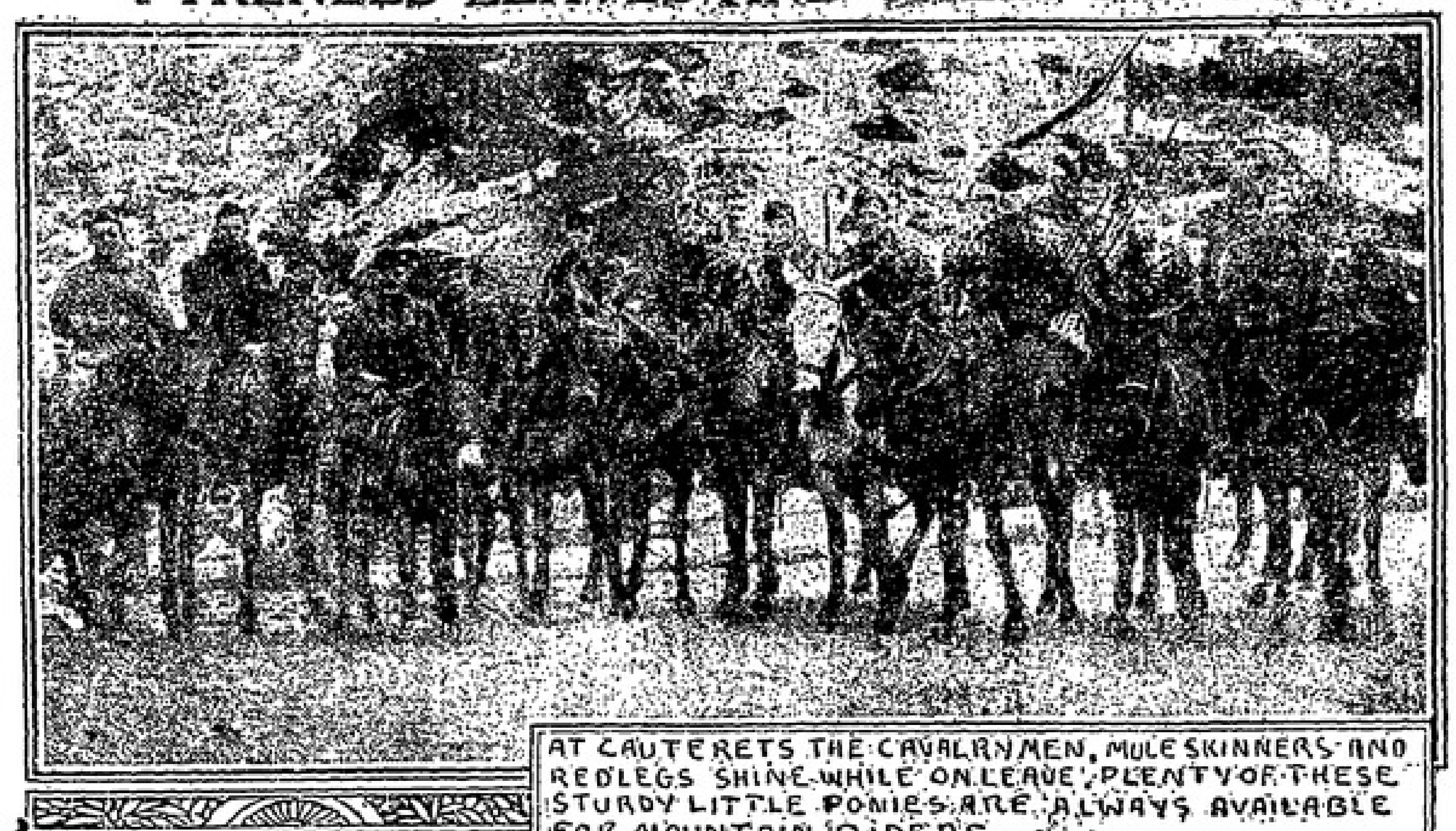
A great many orders came in which it was absolutely essential to get out on short notice. On one occasion, for example, there came in at Saturday noon, an order for shoe tags, complicated as only shoe tags could be in type composition, and the telegraphic instructions were to have the tags in the hands of the Q.M. at Le Mans no later than 9 o'clock the next night. That meant night and Sunday work, but nevertheless the tags were in Le Mans at 3 p.m. the next day, six hours ahead of the narrow time limit. These O.D. printers are regular doughboys when it comes to doing things with pep.

Working for Peace Commission

Besides the little job of supplying the A.E.F. with all its printed matter the C.P.P. has turned out all work required by the U.S. Navy in European waters, and the American Embassy in France. At the present moment the Aqueduct plant is wholly devoted to the inexhaustible demands made upon it by the American Peace Commission, for the expert and accurate printing of its innumerable pamphlets and confidential copies of the minutes of the meetings of its many committees. The truly splendid service rendered the Commission in this respect has been recognized by President Wilson in personal and individual letters of appreciation addressed by him to several enlisted men of the plant.

On the Army roster the talented and devoted personnel of the Central Printing Plant is hidden under the noncommittal title of the 317th Supply Company, Q.M.C., A.P.O. 702, A.E.F.

PYRENEES LEAVES AND THEIR TAKERS



AT CAUTERETS THE CAVALRYMEN, MULE SKINNERS AND REDLEGS SHINE WHILE ON LEAVE; PLENTY OF THESE STURDY LITTLE PONIES ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE FOR MOUNTAIN RIDERS

THE PYRENEES REGION ABOUNDS IN SUCH MOUNTAIN BROOKS AND POOLS AS THESE TO ENTICE THE "IZAAC WALTONS" OF THE A.E.F.

It was wise in the powers-that-be in vacation matters to postpone the closing day of the Biarritz (class A) leave area until June 15, for of all the areas in the Pyrenees region it is probably the most interesting and picturesque. Besides the attractions offered by its fine bathing and entertainment facilities, and its nearness to the port of Bordeaux, it is a focal point for many eye-filling excursions, either toward the east, where are Loudres and Tarbes and Cauterets, or toward the south, where is the all-enticing Spanish border.

Automobile trips to the border cost between 30 and 40 francs for an all day tour (lunch not included), the cheaper one taking the route through the quaint old town of St. Jean de Luz and ending up at Hendaye, which is right on the international boundary line, in time for dejeuner. The more expensive, and therefore longer and more scenery-filled one, takes the junketing Yank through the famous pass where the Chevalier Roland met his death, as celebrated in that great medieval epic. "La Chanson de Roland," and brings him about lunch time into the quaint, little, near-border town of St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, through whose ancient gates the Duke of Wellington, at the conclusion of his Peninsula campaign in 1813, led the British grenadiers into the confines of Napoleon's domain

On the way down, on the second trip mentioned, the autoing permissionnaire passes the picturesquely situated châlet formerly owned by the celebrated French poet and dramatist, the late Edmund Rostand, author of "L'Aiglon," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Chanteclér" and of the ode "Hello, America," written last year in honor of the Yanks themselves. It is situated near the little town of Cambo-les-Bains, which is rich in real Basque flavor (and souvenirs), not to mention the scenery of the valley below.

The Chevalier Roland and M. Rostand are not, however, the only people with whose names the country traversed on the two trips are associated. St. Jean de Luz witnessed the marriage of Louis XIV and the Infanta Maria Theresa of Spain, and St. Jean-Pied-de-Port was the former capital of the famous kings of Navarre, having been rebuilt by those doughty monarchs in the eleventh century.

Within half an hour's trolley ride of Biarritz is the old city of Bayonne, which has a counterpart in New Jersey, U.S.A.—and the counterpart, it might be added, is not far from Hoboken. Whether or not the bayonet got its name from first having been fabricated at Bayonne is somewhat of a mystery to even the best historians, but, anyway, Bayonne boasts a beautiful cathedral, an old fortress haunted by memories of the Black Prince of England, and excellently appointed shops where—(secret)—Biarritz souvenirs may be obtained much more cheaply than in that seaside resort itself.

It was in Bayonne, too, that Napoleon I lived and plotted, at the Château Miramar across the river from the town proper, along about 1808.

Hendaye, on the Spanish border, can be reached from Biarritz by train in about an hour, the round-trip fare costing well under two francs. From there the permissionnaire may look into Spain from the French side of the international bridge, which he may not cross.

The M.P.'s who hang around, casual-like, just to see that he doesn't try to bolt and set foot in the neighboring neutral anyway, claim to be the farthest south members of the A.E.F. Up to the hour of going to press their names were: Cpl. Scott Schneck and Pvts. Frank F. Wynam, Leonard Bowden, William Tressell and J. Perrotta, all of the 217th M.P. Company. But, being so lonely and all 'way down there, with nobody but themselves to buddy with, they're awfully kind to strangers in O.D.

"Marseille?" they query, when their claim to farthest south is questioned. "Marseille nuthin'! They don't border on anything but water, while we border on a real country. Off that Marseille stuff!" And so it goes.

The Pyrenees also form the site of a French Aviation School, where many of the master airmen of France and her famous aces received their training. The field, which is near Pau, was chosen for aviation purposes by Wilbur Wright.

Pau, a pretty little town, rich in historical associations, and situated on a slightly rising site, with the magnificent chain of the Pyrenees running from west to east for 70 miles, forming a distant skyline, is becoming a popular leave area for Yanks on Class B leave. This class gives a man 14 days of gypsying and does not confine him to one spot.

Before the days of Nice the city was the real winter resort of southern France. Interest for visitors centers first in the castle where Henry of Navarre, afterward Henry IV of France, was born. The massive carved bedstead and the huge tortoise shell cradle in which the royal infant spent his early days can still be seen in the old castle, which dates back to the early thirteenth century. Other places of interest are the Musee, with a fine collection of paintings, statuary, antiques and library, and the Winter Palace, with its glass exterior.

The Boulevard des Pyrenees, a broad avenue circling the southern section of the city, is a fascinating promenade more than a mile long, 50 feet wide, and commanding a superb view of the mountains, with many little towns in the depths.

Another point of interest in the majestic chain of mountains forming the boundary between France and Spain is Tarbes, birthplace of Marshal Foch. The house in which he was born is probably one of the most snap-shotted buildings in France. It stands on a narrow street, not far from the center of the city, and bears a tablet indicating its connection with the distinguished Frenchman. And the street has been most appropriately renamed Rue de la Victoire.

What Yanks of Catholic faith on leave in the Pyrenees are mostly interested in is Lourdes, with its famous old castle of checkered history, perched on the summit of a cliff. The story of Lourdes is that the Virgin Mary appeared to Bernadette Soubirous, a girl of the old town, in 1858, and the grotto in which the vision is said to have appeared has become a Catholic shrine known throughout the world.

About the entrance to the grotto are hung many weather-beaten crutches, left there by persons who had been cured of their ailments through the virtue of the shrine and the spring beside it.

The Y.M.C.A. divisional secretary in the leave area publishes a "Pyrenees Bulletin," which describes the points of interest in the border leave centers and relates their historical significances. Five Thousand bulletins are distributed weekly.

The K. of C. people, who have a well-appointed hut at Lourdes and a charming little villa at Biarritz, also get out a sheet each week, giving the news of the leave region.

One Yank will always shake hands with himself because of his hardihood in the ascent of a certain peak in southern France. A Y girl had announced an excursion to the summit for the following day. When the hour arrived snow was falling, and this Yank was the only man who showed up. True to her promise, the girl took him out for a hike.

One of the points of interest for American soldiers on leave in Luchon was the Church of St. Aventin, in a little town of the same name, about six kilometers from Luchon. St. Aventin was a zealous hermit who lived at the time the Saracens were invading France. He set forth, single-handed, to repel the invasion. The followers of the crescent first jeered at him, then ended by cutting off his head. This spot is marked by a little shrine or kiosk. After his decapitation it is said that he took his head in his hands, walked up the path with it, and so terrified the Saracens that they rushed back to Spain in terror.

Before the American soldiers came, Eaux Bonnes was a sleepy little town of about 600 inhabitants. Before they left it was a wide-awake, bustling little burg, with a big canteen running full blast, and with the village, the roads and the mountains about it alive with wearers of O.D., the place took on a bustling aspect which even the coming of the Empress Eugénie, widow of Napoleon III, and the appearance of the King and Queen of Spain, who had a summer home there, did not rival.

There is one Yank, at least, in the A.E.F., who isn't crabbing because he had learned how to wig-wag. He was on leave at Eaux Bonnes, while that area was still open, and while hiking in the mountains, he fell over a cliff. Luckily, he lodged in some brush part way down, where he hung helpless. Presently there appeared above him a party of soldiers out on an excursion, and they sighted him. He wigwagged his predicament, and was hauled up with ropes.

Why Men Re-enlist in the Army
1. To avoid putting stamps on letters.
2. To escape the income tax.
3. To get away from high collars and cuffs.
4. To make money.
5. The wife.

Why Men Don't Re-enlist
1. To avoid hikes.
2. To escape the Army slum.
3. To get away from inspections.
4. To make money.
5. The wife.

—Deux Mots (University of Clermont-Ferrand).

What has become of the old-fashioned land-lubber who said last summer that he wouldn't cross that ocean again until they built a bridge over it? They say he was an Engineer, at that.)—La Croix de Gièvres (Engineer Sub-Post, G.I.S.D.).

'Twas a little boy with grimy toes
That dogged my footsteps as I went
From Quelquesplace to Quelquechose
And pestered me with ill intent.
"Cigarette! Sing-sing gum!"
Gwan!
Beat it!

Of comrades full ten thou has he:
They harry me from dawn to night
With raucous cries and devilish glee.
And outstretched hands and futile spite
"Cigarette! Sing-sing gum!"
Gwan!
Beat it!

A thousand curses on his tribe,
The skeeters of Montpellier,
That pester stude and lowly scribe
With feeble piping and loud bray.
"Cigarette! Sing-sing gum!"
Gwan!
Beat it!
—Soldier-Student (University of Montpellier).

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard
To get all us boys a discharge.
But when she got there the cupboard was bare,
And she got a big hobnail barrage.
—Rumbler (M.T.C., Sampigny).

THE RETURN HOME
As He pictured It

10 a.m.—Train arrives, amid hurrahs of the crowd and music by the village fife and drum corps.
11 a.m.—Speech of welcome by the mayor. Patriotic song by school children. Presentation of purse by president of the Chamber of Commerce.
12 m.—Banquet in the town hall.
1 p.m.—Automobile tour of city to see new improvements.
2 p.m.—Box party at theater for discharged soldiers.
6 p.m.—Dinner at home.
8 p. m.—A quiet evening with his best girl.

As It Really Happened

2 a.m.—Local train finally pulls in after a ten-hour trip and deposits our hero, covered with soot and loaded with official papers and his pack. Station deserted, no cars running.
2:30 a.m.—Arrival at home after a mile-and-a-half hike on cement pavements.
3 a.m.—Welcome by sound-sleeping family, after much pounding on door and bell-ringing.
3:15 a.m.—Luncheon. Rice, pickles and cold meat from ice-box.
3:30 a.m.—Bed!—Deux Mots (University of Clermont-Ferrand).

Of all the toots that the tooter toots,
Be his bugle large or small,
The only toot that'll make the scoot
Is the toot sweet home recall.
—Federes Weekly (Ft. Federes, Brest).

Private Christiansen: Should you spell "Army" with a capital?
Private Tweed: No. There is no capital in Army. Only labor.—Federes Weekly (Ft. Federes, Brest).

FAVORITE FRUITS
A date with a peach.
A date with a pair.
Figs sans leaves.
Ma Cherie.—Qu'est-Ce Que C'est? (University of Toulouse).

Wouldn't it be bully fun to get back from the war before everybody forgets there's been a war?—Qu-est-Ce Que C'est? (University of Toulouse).

Lieut. R. P. Young, who is also on duty at General Headquarters, sent in a nice letter, too, but if he means the subscription as a prediction on the length of our stay over here, we're off him for life!
He has paid for 20 weeks in advance.—Pop Valve (Transportation Corps, 19th Grand Division).

Gloomy says that the only thing that can make an American soldier downhearted is lack of mail from the right girl or national prohibition in France.—Camp Dodger (88th Division).

The week's best laugh occurred when our medical sergeant marked our company clerk "light duty."—Wind Mill (Rotterdam Base).

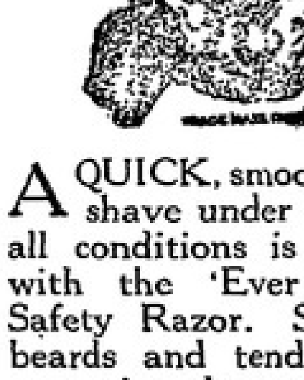
The overseas cap has done one thing—made more business for the oculists.—Diamond (5th Division).

Sing a song of sonteems,
A pocketful of rye,
Four and 20 clackers
Will buy a drink for I.
If you've 40 pfennig,
Tell you what to do:
Put them all together
And buy a drink for two.
—Diamond (5th Division).

As the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, "It's a long time between divisions."—Wild Cat (81st Division).

Est. 1837 Inc. 1856
THE BRISTOL MFG. CO.
Bristol, Conn., U.S.A.
Knit Underwear for Men
"Sandman" Sleeping Garments

VALENTINE'S VALSPAR
The Varnish That Won't Turn White.
Valspar Varnish has been "doing its bit" in the aviation service of the Allies, ever since the war started. It is accepted as the standard varnish for airplanes and seaplanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.
VALENTINE & COMPANY
NEW YORK


A QUICK, smooth, clean shave under any and all conditions is assured with the 'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor. Stubborn beards and tender skins appreciate the marvelously keen "Radio" Blades—protected from air and moisture by individual patented packages.
'Ever-Ready' Safety Razors and 'Ever-Ready' "Radio" Blades can be obtained at Y.M.C.A. and other canteens.
Ever-Ready's $1 Safety Razor

THE ST-NAZAIRE AGENCY
of
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Will be discontinued June 28th, 1919 and all accounts will be transferred to the Paris Office, 41 Boulevard Hausmann, unless written instructions to remit elsewhere are received

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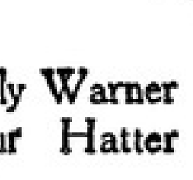
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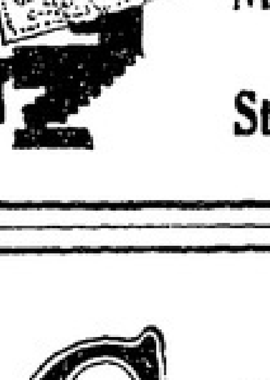
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The Marines at Château-Thierry
Is an old romantic tale
That we've heard so much from others
That it's getting rather stale.

78TH DIVISION TRIUMPHS IN MUSKETRY CONTEST

But when Le Mans was targeted
And the Soldiers shot for fame,
The Marines walked off with prizes
With new rifles on their name.

COMPANY L, 310TH INFANTRY, WINS IN MUSKETRY CONTEST

Lieutenant W. A. Hitchcock Handles His Platoon Like Veteran

FIFTH DIVISION IS SECOND

First Platoon of Company L, 60th Infantry, Give Winners Run for Money

Second Lieut. W. A. Hitchcock of Waltham, Mass., led the second platoon of I Company, 310th Infantry, to a brilliant victory in the battle efficiency competition at Le Mans, winning the A.E.F. platoon musketry trophy, the guerdon that gives its holder the right to the proud distinction of the best musketry platoon in the American overseas forces.

They were the last to perform and though the visitors had watched the same battle fought over ten times in a day and a half their interest was rekindled the instant Lieutenant Hitchcock's men went over the top. The platoon smashed right in and within three minutes after the scouts had engaged the enemy the signal flag showed that the attackers' percentage of hits had fire superiority over the enemy. From then on Lieutenant Hitchcock's platoon moved like a machine.

The Battle Problem

Lieutenant Hitchcock took his men over with the same information that had been given to all the competitors just before the start. The enemy was retiring and had left small groups and machine gun nests behind to delay the advance of pursuers. A counter attack might be expected at any time. An advance of 1,500 meters was required, where the attackers would halt, dig in and consolidate.

Life-like silhouettes, mechanically controlled, represented the enemy, and machine guns firing into pits added realism to the operations. Signal flags raised on the battlefield indicated by a simple code which side had superiority of fire from minute to minute.

When the first enemy infantry opened fire Lieutenant Hitchcock's scouts got the range and outlined the target with tracer bullets. The lieutenant threw his second wave into the firing line at once and smothered the fire. Under the cover of his fire his automatics rapidly advanced on the flanks, beating down opposition as fast as it appeared.

By a combination of fire and movement, well directed and skillfully executed the platoon worked its way to within 50 yards of the enemy position, and had fixed bayonets to rush when a white flag denoted the surrender of the enemy line.

It had been taken in 13 minutes, or less than half the average time of the other contestants.

Reorganizes Platoon

Hastily reorganizing in the captured position the platoon continued its advance and encountered a machine gun at 700 yards. The line halted and flankers worked swiftly forward over a morass and through small brush until within ten minutes they had the gun under deadly cross fire. The center advanced under cover of this fire, but before it closed with the enemy the umpire decided from the riddled state of the silhouettes that their objective had been taken.

An instant later a heavy machine gun barrage indicated an impending counter attack, moving group targets disclosed the "Boche" making an enveloping movement. Automatic rifles opened on the advancing enemy and two squads of riflemen in echelon to the rear moved forward to meet the attack. For a minute and a half the automatics sprayed the advancing figures and the bugle announced that the problem was solved. It had been completed in 33 minutes.

While the trophy went to the 78th Division entry, every platoon participating acquitted itself handsomely, and the demonstration on the whole far exceeded expectations. In addition to the cup, which went to the winning organization, every member of the platoon received a medal.

How They Finished

The platoons finished in the following order:

78th Division, second platoon, I Company, 310th Infantry, Second Lieut. W. A. Hitchcock, Waltham, Mass., commanding, 528.72.

5th Division, first platoon, L Company, 60th Infantry, First Lieut. Harrison J. Zimmerman, Muncie, Ind., commanding, 375.22.

2nd Division, fourth platoon, 51st Company, 5th Marines, Second Lieut. J. D. O'Leary, Waterbury, Conn., commanding, 323.47.

88th Division, first platoon, H Company, 349th Infantry, First Lieut. Wm. R. Cox, Salina, Kan., commanding, 319.93.

81st Division, first platoon, D Company, 321st Infantry, First Lieut. Reynold T. Allen, Kingston, N. C., commanding, 290.49.

1st Division, fourth platoon, E Company, 28th Infantry, Second Lieut. Clifford G. Kershaw, Malaga, Mass., commanding, 271.14.

6th Division, second platoon, A Company, 53rd Infantry, Second Lieut. Melvin E. Russell, Key West, Fla., commanding, 271.67.

4th Division, second platoon, B Company, 58th Infantry, Second Lieut. Alfred G. Anderson, Holdrege, Neb., commanding, 220.6.

26th Division, first platoon, B Company, 103rd Infantry, Second Lieut. Gordon L. Gano, Ardmore, Okla., commanding, 176.21.

3rd Division, first platoon, B Company, 7th Infantry, Second Lieut. Edward W. Gray, Richmond, Ky., commanding, 127.53.

7th Division, first platoon, F Company, 34th Infantry, First Lieut. Eubert Malone, Right, Tenn., commanding, 88.34.

C.-IN-C. PRESENTS MEDALS AT LE MANS

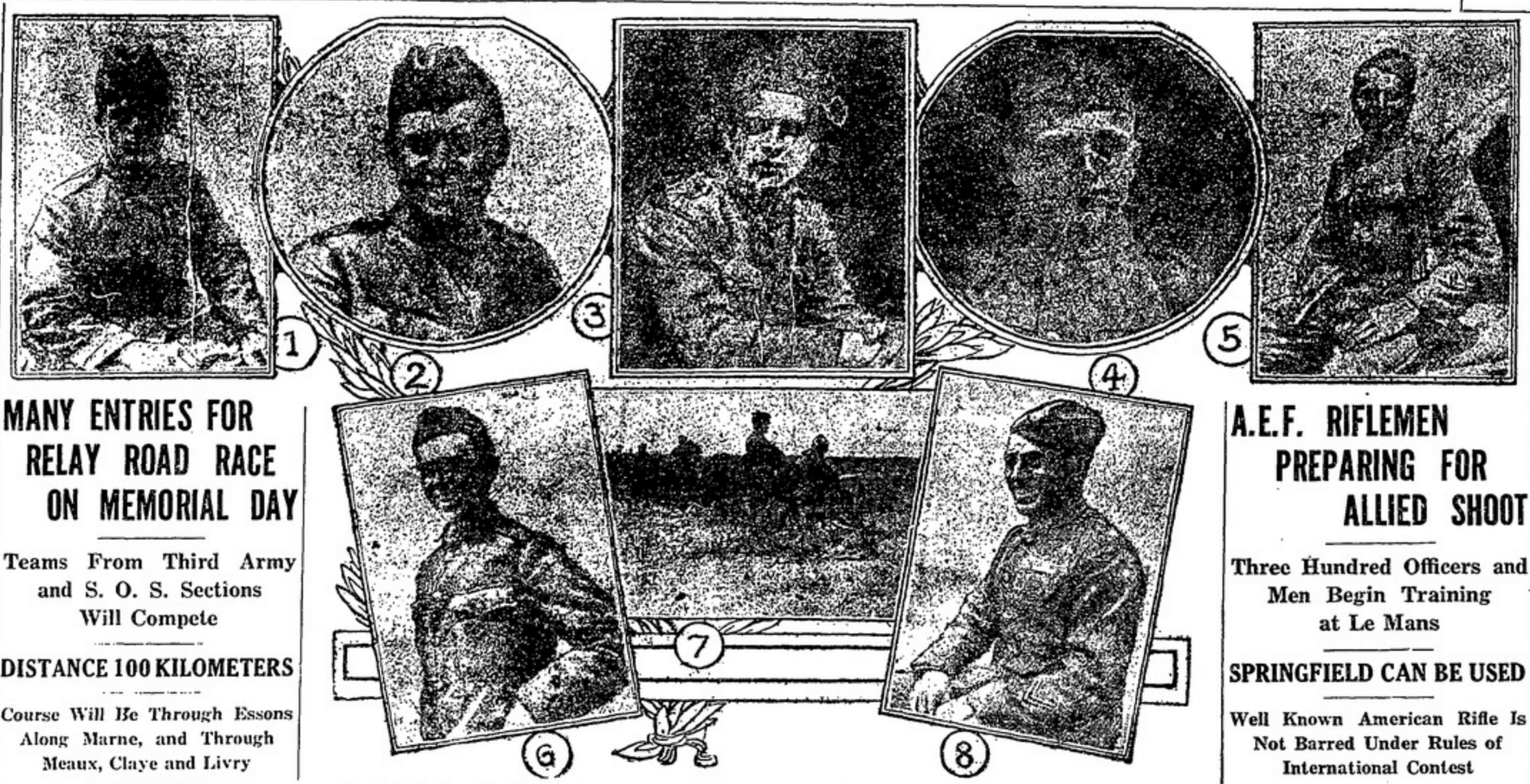
Congratulates Individual and Platoon Winners Who Show Skill

The Commander-in-Chief personally presented medals and trophies to the winners of the A.E.F. rifle, pistol and musketry competitions at Le Mans on Saturday. In company with a number of American and French officers he witnessed the champion machine gun outfit, the first platoon of Company A, 8th Machine Gun Battalion repeat the battle exercise in which it won first honors.

The party then moved to the Infantry combat range and watched the musketry platoon of the Second Corps School Demonstration Company go through the approved solution of the musketry problem used in the A.E.F. contest. The Commander-in-Chief exhibited great interest in the problem and followed the platoon on foot as it advanced. After the problem was over the General encountered the platoon marching to its barracks. He ordered his automobile stopped, while he left the car, shook hands with 1st Lieut. S. M. Firth, of East Orange, N.J., the platoon commander, and said he desired to congratulate every man in the platoon on its wonderful performance.

Pvt. Fred Krans, 6th Marines, and Pvt. Thomas Smith, 47th Infantry, high men in the automatic rifle matches, demonstrated the light Browning for the Commander-in-Chief, after which the medals and trophies were distributed.

Beginning Sunday and continuing until June 2, the S.O.S. baseball series will be held at Bordeaux with teams competing from the Intermediate, Advance and Base Sections. Diamonds have been obtained for the games at Beau Desert, St. Sulpice and at the Stade Bordelais.



(1) Chief Mechanic Lloyd Wilson, 11th F.A., who won third place; (2) Cpl. Clifford O. Leach, 148th F.A., who finished eleventh; (3) Pvt. Orville B. York, 5th Marines, the winner; (4) Pvt. Walter R. Strickland, 7th F.A., who finished sixth; (5) Pvt. Antoni. D. Nicholini, 148th F.A., who finished fifth; (6) Cpl. Paul Bird, 17th F.A., the runner-up; (7) scene at range during rifle shoot; (8) Sgt. Don L. Robinson, 2nd Cav., who finished tenth.

MANY ENTRIES FOR RELAY ROAD RACE ON MEMORIAL DAY

Teams From Third Army and S. O. S. Sections Will Compete

DISTANCE 100 KILOMETERS

Course Will Be Through Essons Along Marne, and Through Meaux, Claye and Livry

From ancient times followers of athletics have always manifested great interest in Marathon races. With the Greeks the long grind was always chosen as a fitting climax to big sporting events, and in recent years the sporting public has come to recognize that nothing serves to better demonstrate pluck and endurance than a long competitive hike across country.

While the big Knights of Columbus relay road race, which will be held next Friday from Château-Thierry to Paris with the approval and cooperation of A.E.F. athletic officials, is not a Marathon race, each runner will cover five kilometers and the contest will call for the best of grit, speed and endurance the runners possess.

Interest in the race throughout the A.E.F. has been keen since THE STARS AND STRIPES, in its issue of April 25, first announced that it would be held, and, as the event draws near, reports from every section of the S.O.S. and from the Third Army indicate that the competition will be close. The event will bring together many of the crack long-distance men of the Army. At Tours, Gièvres, St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, Paris, Nevers and Coblenz, runners are now in training.

Athletes from the District of Paris will compete this afternoon at 3 o'clock in a preliminary race at the University of Paris athletic field, Porte de Versailles, to determine the line-up of the team which will represent Paris in the race, the first 20 men to finish to form the team.

Team from St. Nazaire

At St. Nazaire, Capt. Eddie Hart, the old Princeton athlete, is getting together a strong squad, and tomorrow afternoon a preliminary race will be held, and the first 22 men to finish will represent Base Section 1.

So many men have asked to be allowed to compete at Tours that Lieutenant Cole will probably select two teams to represent the S.O.S. capital.

Cook Kochring, of Purdue, and one of the best distance men in the A.E.F., will captain the Intermediate Section team which will come from Nevers to wrest laurels from the rest of the A.E.F. Other members of the team are Steel, Fogarty, Geist, Van, Story, Ramsey, Booth, Harmer, Moore, Des Rosiers, Sieber, Raines, Boles and Lewis. Other men will be added after a preliminary race.

Every division in the Army of Occupation is to be represented that has not sailed for the States. Most of the divisions have the men already picked, and they are working out daily under their trainers. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions are sure to have good teams in the run. The 4th, 5th, 6th and 89th will also have representatives, although they are on the move. The 89th in particular should do well. They walked away with the Third Army title and will stand a good show in the big race.

Course Mapped Out

The course has been mapped out by Knights of Columbus and Army athletic officials. It is 100 kilometers in length and for the greater part is over a flat surface. Starting from the bridge captured by Americans from the Germans at Château-Thierry, the runners will pass through the ruined village of Essons, along the Marne, to Meaux, thence through Claye, Livry and on into Paris by way of the Rue Lafayette to the great square at the Place de la Concorde, where the representative of the winning relay team will present a message to President Woodrow Wilson and the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F.

As the starter's pistol will send the men away at 10 o'clock a.m., it is expected that the first runner will jog through the streets of Paris between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Special arrangements have been made for checking the runners at various points along the route, and they will have attendants on motorcycle following in their wake to see that all goes well.

Handsome gold medals, especially designed for the race, will be awarded the 20 members of the winning team, while the members of the team finishing second will be presented silver medals. All teams completing the run within a specified time will be presented with bronze medals as a souvenir of the race.

NEW RECORD IS SET BY 20-INNING GAME AT BASE SECTION 1

In a contest which set a new record for long games in the A.E.F. this season, the baseball team representing Camp No. 4, Base Section 1, defeated the Camp Dodge nine, 6 to 5, in 20 innings in the Base Section 1 league.

Crowell covered himself with glory by mounting the rubber at a critical stage in the ninth inning and retiring the side. In the 20th inning he won the game with a long single to left, which brought Harris in with the deciding run from second base.

The summary:

Camp No. 4	R.	H.	E.	Camp Dodge	R.	H.	E.
Harris, 1b	1	0	0	Overall, ss	1	3	2
Kennedy, 2b	0	1	0	Fries, cf	1	1	0
Crowell, ss. & p.	0	2	0	Glascock, 2b	0	1	2
Cicona, lf	0	2	0	Hockenson, 1b	1	2	1
Stanford, 3b	1	2	0	Cummings, rf	0	3	1
Luttrell, cf	2	4	0	Pabst, 3b	1	1	0
Abbott, rf	1	1	0	Moser, lf	0	1	0
B. Howard, rf	0	0	0	Costello, c	1	1	1
G. Howard, c	1	2	0	Sellers, p	0	1	0
Dawson, p	0	1	1	Schwartz, p	0	0	0
Short, ss	0	1	1	Collins, p	0	0	0
Total	6	16	2	Total	5	13	7

Score by innings:

Camp Dodge	030 000 200 300 000 000 00—5
Camp No. 4	000 220 000 300 000 000 01—6

Rhode Island State College defeated Brown 3 to 1, in a 13-inning game.

FIVE OF SEVEN PRIZES IN BASEBALL PUZZLE CONTEST GO TO YANKS ON RHINE

WINNERS OF PROBLEM NO. 2

Pvt. Mortimer Applebone, Co. B, 4th Inf., A.P.O. 740, Plaidt, Germany; first prize of 30 francs.

Pvt. Fred Neunzig, Q.M.C. Det., A.P.O. 767, Hospital Center, Nantes; second prize of 20 francs.

Pvt. Roy Lee, Co. L, 3rd Pioneers, A.P.O. 927, Coblenz, Germany; third prize of 10 francs.

Sgt. G. C. Scheline, Co. I, 59th Inf., A.P.O. 746, Vallendar, Germany; third prize of 10 francs.

Sgt. E. F. Smith, Field Remount Squadron No. 303, A.P.O. 927, Coblenz, Germany; third prize of 10 francs.

Cpl. Clarence J. Perin, Co. E, C.R.O. Battalion, A.P.O. 902, Bourges; third prize of 10 francs.

Sgt. J. P. McLaughlin, 349th Bakery Co., A.P.O. 930, Bitburg, Germany; third prize of 10 francs.

About 100 correct answers and about ten times as many incorrect ones were submitted in response to Problem No. 2 in the Knights of Columbus baseball contest. The winner of the first prize of 30 francs is Pvt. Mortimer Applebone, Company B, 4th Infantry, stationed with the Army of Occupation at Plaidt, Germany. Second prize, of 20 francs, goes to Pvt. Fred Neunzig, Q.M.C. Detachment, at the Hospital Center, Nantes. Five others win third prizes of ten francs each. The correct answer to Problem No. 2 is as follows: With first and second base occupied, the batter was out on an infield fly, which relieved the force on the runners, and the third baseman should have touched the runner at third base instead of holding his foot on the bag. The runner at second base was tagged out, making two out on the play. Had the third baseman touched his man the play would have been a triple.

Contestants are cautioned to give their complete address, including the A.P.O. number and name of the town in which they are located, as well as their full name and rank. Two checks mailed to winners of Problem No. 1 have been returned to the K. of C. by the post office authorities, who have been unable to locate the soldiers to whom these checks were mailed. The two checks in question are for Pvt. Al J. Vierle, who gave his address as Advance Section Educational Center, A.P.O. 717, P.S. Company No. 3, and Sgt. P. C. Welhoelter, Q.M. Detachment, A.P.O. 767. These two men should send their present address to the Sporting Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES or to William Friel, Knights of Columbus Headquarters, Paris.

Owing to the fact that THE STARS AND STRIPES will cease publication with its issue of June 13, the last puzzle problem will appear in THE STARS AND STRIPES of June 6.

Answers to these problems should be mailed to William Freil, Knights of Columbus Headquarters, Paris.

HERE IS PROBLEM NO. 4 IN K. OF C. BASEBALL CONTEST

The following play came up in a game between Chicago and Boston many years ago: In the last half of the ninth Chicago needed two runs to win, as the score was 5 to 4 in favor of Boston. Chicago filled the bases, and then, with one out, scored two runs without the aid of an error, wild pitch, balk, stolen base, passed ball, interference play, sacrifice hit or base hit. Boston made two assists and a put-out on the play.

How did they do it?

ICE PLANT TEAM CAPTURES GIEVRES DIAMOND HONORS

By superior all-around playing, Ice Plant Company No. 301, clinched the baseball championship of Gièvres, the largest S.O.S. camp in the A.E.F., when it put the skids under its most formidable rival, the 313th Labor Battalion, 8 to 2.

The Iceman took the first of the championship series three weeks ago by a 10 to 2 score, after eliminating all teams in West Gièvres, while the 313th Labor Battalion, with an unbeaten record prior to the series, was perched on the top rung of the baseball ladder in East Camp.

Jelinek's work on the mound was of the first order, only one hit being secured off his delivery until the fifth session, which for a short time appeared disastrous. Arrington started the apparent rally with a single. Speece dropped a Texas Leaguer back of third, while Pennington duplicated Speece's feat a minute later. With the bases loaded and no outs, Jelinek tightened and retired Waldron on strikes; Farmer popped an infield fly. Umpire Morley called him out. Jelinek played into the hearts of the Icemen when he benched Jayner on three successive balls.

The 313th Labor Battalion hung up their two tallies in the eighth, when Jelinek issued a base on balls to Farmer. Waldron connected with one of Jelinek's benders, scoring Farmer, while Waldron crossed the plate for the second score when Jayner singled. Jayner was thrown out on an attempt to steal second. Vicks filed out to Murphy and Jelinek benched Dula via the strike-out route.

The Ice Plant team played airtight ball in the field, Hahn featuring, accepting nine chances without a flaw.

The box score:

Labor Bn.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	Ice Plant	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Jayner, ss	4	2	3	3	1		Donovan, lf	4	2	0	0		
Vicks, 3b	4	0	0	1	0		Devine, cf	4	0	1	0	0	
Dula, 2b	4	0	3	2	0		Quinn, 1b	3	1	13	0	0	
Hughs, c	4	0	4	1	0		Witry, 2b	4	2	1	3	0	
Arrington, 1b	4	1	11	0	1		Murphy, ss	4	3	2	2	0	
Speece, cf	4	1	2	0	0		Hahn, 3b	3	1	3	6	0	
Pennington, p	3	1	1	3	0		Yore, rf	4	1	1	0	0	
Farmer, lf	2	1	0	0	0		Lamb, c	4	1	6	2	0	
Waldron, rf	3	1	0	0	0		Jelinek, p	4	1	0	1	0	
Total	32	7	24	10	2		Total	36	11	27	14	0	

Score by innings:

313th Labor Bn.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2
Ice Plant Co. No. 301	2 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 x—8

Runs—Quinn, 2; Donovan, 2; Devine, Witry, Murphy, Hahn, Waldron, Farmer. Three-base Hits—Donovan, Witry, Waldron. Two-base Hits—Witry, Jayner. Sacrifice Hits—Devine, Quinn. Stolen Bases—Donovan, Quinn. Left on Bases—313th Labor Bn., 5; Ice Plant Co., 5. Struck Out—By Jelinek, 5; by Pennington, 4. Bases on Balls—Off Jelinek, 1; off Pennington, 2. First Base on Errors—Quinn, Devine. Umpires—Wilson and Sergeant Morley. Time of Game—2 hours and 10 minutes.

AMERICANS SHATTER FIVE FRENCH TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

In a Franco-American track meet at Colombes Field, Paris, on Saturday, American athletes shattered five French records and won the meet hands down. The French scored two thirds and a fourth place.

In the soccer game played in connection with the meet, the French scored a smashing victory, winning 18 to 11.

Lieut. Earl Eby, National A.A.U. 600-yard champion of the United States, started from scratch in the 800-meter race, overtook the field of French runners, who started with a 150-yard handicap, and established a new French record for the race, 1 minute and 54 1-5 seconds.

In the shot put, Lieutenant Leversedge hurled the iron 46 feet 6 inches; Sgt. Pat Ryan threw the 16-pound ball 173 feet 9 inches; Lieutenant Floyd cleared the bar in the polo vault at 12 feet 6 inches, and in the discus throw Lieut. Richard Byrd tossed the iron saucer 136 feet 4 inches.

YANKS VISIT FRENCH SHOW

Officers and men of the Third Army are being permitted to visit the horse show of the Tenth French Army, which opened at Wiesbaden on May 18, and will continue until May 25. The French commanding general issued a very cordial invitation to the Army of Occupation to take in the show, and this offer was promptly accepted. Travel by automobile has been authorized and, as the trip is through a very picturesque country, this has added materially to the pleasure of those lucky enough to obtain permission to visit Wiesbaden.

WORK BEING RUSHED UPON BIG STADIUM FOR INTER-ALLIED GAMES NEXT MONTH

The enterprise of Caesar's legionaries who erected as an arena for their sports the vast coliseums whose ruins have been viewed by thousands of Yanks on leave in southern France or in the valley of the Moselle and the Rhine, was not more audacious than the undertaking of the A.E.F. to erect a monumental concrete stadium 3,000 miles from its home shores for the benefit of visitors to the two weeks' program of Inter-Allied games which will be held June 22 to July 6.

The historian of the future who tells how the structure was rushed to completion on the eve of the departure of the Americans from Europe, at the hands of engineers, pioneers and doughboys in khaki, in spite of delays and difficulties which are inevitably connected with an engineering feat of such proportions, will present an interesting narrative.

While the ground was donated by the French, and the original plans were drawn by French engineers, the completed stadium will be entirely and genuinely American as the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F., whose name it bears. The money for the work, about 600,000 francs, was provided by the Y.M.C.A. The material being poured into the vast mould comes from A.E.F. depots at Le Mans, Gièvres and other points and every detail of construction is being done by Yanks in uniform.

Will Resemble Horseshoe

Pershing Stadium will in shape resemble an enormous horseshoe, and will have a seating capacity of 22,000. Along the south side of the field the grandstand extends in a straight line for 100 meters, with a seating capacity of 2,300. This is the only part of the stands which will be covered, and it will contain the boxes which will be occupied by notables during the time the games are in progress. This "Tribune d'Honneur" of presidents and generals will be flanked on either side by other stands. The 220-meter straightaway will be laid out in front of these stands.

Beneath the grandstand a regular American sanitary gymnasium will be installed with ample dressing room facilities.

The remaining portion of the stands resembles a semi-circle which has been somewhat flattened and incloses an arena 210 by 130 meters. A 500-meter track and a 220-straightaway, a gridiron, a diamond and full grounds for all field events are being laid out. It will be necessary to remove 5,000 cubic meters of earth in grading, and 26,000 cubic meters of cinders will be rolled to perfect the track surface.

The entire structure will be of reinforced concrete. The grandstand will be 13 steps high and the bleachers will have an additional step. The stands will be entered from the rear. There will be two such entrances for the grandstand and ten for the bleachers. Blocks of seats will be reserved for the competing countries.

Site of Stadium

The site of the stadium between Camp St. Maur and Ecole Joinville, two French military training stations, in a picturesque part of the Bois de Vincennes is just outside the Paris wall on the road to Joinville, and was formerly a field for training in trench warfare.

After the games the stadium will be turned over to the French government by America as a gift in the interest of international sports. It adjoins present French athletic grounds.

The work of completing the stadium is rapidly being pushed. While the American athletes are busy training in their camp at Colombes, American Engineers are mixing concrete under the trees in the Bois de Vincennes. The principal difficulty naturally is encountered in the time required for the setting of the concrete, but two eight-hour shifts, from 4 a.m. to 9 p.m., are now in effect.

SPORT NOTES FROM ODD CORNERS OF THE A.E.F.

At athletic meet will be held at Camp St. Sulpice on Memorial Day by the newly-formed athletic council.

On May 31 and June 1 the Le Mans area will hold a horse show at the classification camp. Most of the events are open to enlisted men

The A.E.F. swimming finals will be held in the waters of Mare Saint James, in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, on June 5, 6 and 7. The winners will be entered in the Inter-Allied swimming contests.

Plans are now well under way to hold a big track and field meet and athletic carnival at Bourges May 30. In addition to the usual track events there will be soccer, basketball, baseball and volley ball games.

Billy Roche, the veteran referee of the boxing ring, who came to France in November, 1918, as a Knights of Columbus secretary, is on his way to the United States. Roche has the reputation of having refereed more big fights than any man now living. He went to London last December with the American boxing team and later served four months with the Army of Occupation, where his work contributed materially to the happiness of thousands of doughboys.

The A.E.F. track and field championships scheduled for May 23, 24 and 25 have been postponed one week and will be held at Colombes Field, Paris, May 30 and 31 and June 1.

Members of the A.E.F. crew who took part in the international eight-oared race on the Seine recently claim that their defeat at the hands of the New Zealanders was not due to any disinclination on their part to train, but to the fact that they were only given four weeks in which to prepare for the race. As the race was advertised for three months before it was held, the individual oarsmen are obviously not to blame for the short training period allotted to them.

A.E.F. RIFLEMEN PREPARING FOR ALLIED SHOOT

Three Hundred Officers and Men Begin Training at Le Mans

SPRINGFIELD CAN BE USED

Well Known American Rifle Is Not Barred Under Rules of International Contest

About 300 of the best rifle and pistol shots in the A.E.F. are participating in an elimination shoot which opened at Le Mans on Monday. From the men who make the best showing in this shoot in the next two weeks the American rifle team will be selected for the Inter-Allied games when teams from eight or ten nations will compete for international honors.

This team will number 37 marksmen at the most, 12 for the team match and 25 for the individual contest. In exceptional cases the same rifleman may fire in both events. The team match will consist of ten shots slow fire at each of the following ranges: 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards. This course is approximately the same as was fired in the meet at the last Olympic games at Stockholm. The international target will be used, and the individual match course will be ten shots slow fire at 300, 500 and 600 yards, and ten shots rapid fire at 200, 300 and 500 yards.

The try-outs selections were made after a careful study of the records in the recent A.E.F. competitions and the previous shooting history of the contestants. A number of celebrated Army shots, among them Lieut. Col. Robert Sears, have been ordered to France to participate in the shoot.

Contestants in the Inter-Allied shoot may use any rifle regularly issued to the Army of any competing nation. This gives Allied marksmen the right to use the American Springfield which is equipped with a wind gauge by which allowance can be made for the drift of a bullet caused by wind, a device several Allied rifles are without. A stock of carefully tested Springfields will be on hand, available for any Allied competitors who care to use them.

After June 1 the d'Auvours Range will be thrown open to the Allied marksmen for practice to enable them to study wind, light, visibility and other conditions peculiar to the range and which affect marksmanship. Quarters will be provided the visitors, and every effort put forth for their reception and entertainment. Additional tennis courts and possibly a rough golf course will be laid out. There will be shows, dances and boxing bouts in the evenings. Seventy-five try-outs have been selected for the pistol team.

MARINE PRIVATE IS WINNER WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLE

Fred Kramer Lands Gold Medal and A.E.F. Title With Score of 403

DOUGHBOY IS RUNNER-UP

Private Thomas P. Smith, 47th Infantry, Registers 381—36th Gets Divisional Honors

The Marines scored another victory at Le Mans Friday, when Pvt. Fred Kramer, 6th Marines, of Remsen, Iowa, won the gold medal in the individual phase of the automatic rifle competition on the d'Auvours Range.

Kramer scored 403.

The 36th Division team from Texas, took the divisional championship with an average of 255.25.

Pvt. Thomas P. Smith, 47th Infantry, of Foreman, Ark., was second in the individual match, with 381. Sgt. Howard R. Burdette, Second Corps School Demonstration Battalion, was a close third, with 378. He is from Peoria, Ill.

Private Smith and Sergeant Burdette won silver medals for their exceptionally fine shooting.

Contest Is Novelty

The contest, which was a novelty in American shooting annals, attracted a number of spectators from all branches of the service.

Each contestant fired four scores, two at 300 and two at 500 yards.

A score at each range was fired at the bulls-eye (class B) target and a score at each range at a special rectangular target divided into 18 squares.

The rifleman was given a minute firing time at each range to get in as many hits as he could.

The object was to group the hits in the bulls-eye in the case of the B target and to scatter them in the case of the special target registering hits in as many of the different squares as possible.

Inasmuch as the light Browning can be fired at any rate up to 600 shots a minute, the contestant had considerable latitude in his choice of class of fire.

Burdette Makes Highest Score

Sergeant Burdette made the highest score of the meet at 200 yards on the group target. He fired 66 shots and registered 56 hits in 60 seconds.

On the four scores, Sergeant Burdette scored more hits than any other contestant, making a total of 140, against 124 by Private Kramer.

But the Marine showed great control. He showed remarkable ability, grouping his shots on the bulls-eye and scattering beautifully on the special target.

Five bronze medals were awarded the winners. They are to go to Pvt. Frazer F. Bramblett, 114th Infantry, Willington, Texas, 429; Cpl. Henry L. Jackson, 142nd Infantry, Cadiz, Ky., 323; Cpl. Robert J. Ellis, 30th Infantry, Butler, Ky., 320; Cpl. Guy W. Sparger, 321th Infantry, Mount Airy, N. C., 275; Cpl. Kimmel C. Brown, 143rd Infantry, Lufkin, Texas, 260.

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Catchers' Mitts	45 and 60 francs each
Basemen's Mitts	23 and 25 francs each
Fielders' Gloves	25 and 30 francs each
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On all orders for members of the A.E.F. we give a 10 per cent DISCOUNT. Goods all on hand, sent at once if orders are accompanied by postal money orders or paymasters' or regimental cheques. Orders filled same day received.

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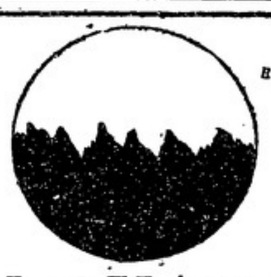

Razor blade magnified 1,000 times

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The cutting edge of every razor—"ordinary" or "safety"— consists of microscopic teeth. Magnified 1000 times these teeth look like the teeth of a cross-cut saw. See illustration above.

Now, rust forms on these teeth. This makes the blade dull—makes it "pull" and hurt your face.

You don't wipe any "safety" or "ordinary" razor blade dry enough to prevent this "surface rusting." Apply 3-in-One shaving oil before and after shaving. 3-in-One positively prevents rust on any metal.

This is the way to have a perfect shave: Moisten your thumb and forefinger with a few drops of 3-in-One. Draw razor blade between them. Then, if an "ordinary" razor, strop in the usual way, first putting a few drops on the strop. You'll be surprised and delighted at the keen edge that comes so quickly and shaves so perfectly.

After shaving, be sure to repeat the oiling. That will absolutely prevent any rust forming between shaves. 3-in-One makes the razor slip over the face "slick and smooth." Also prevents the soap from burning or smarting after even a close shave. 3-in-One shaving oil has a delicate, agreeable odor.

For sale at all Post Exchanges, ship stores and everywhere in the good old U.S.A., 50c, 25c, 15c bottles. Also 25c Handy Oil Cans.

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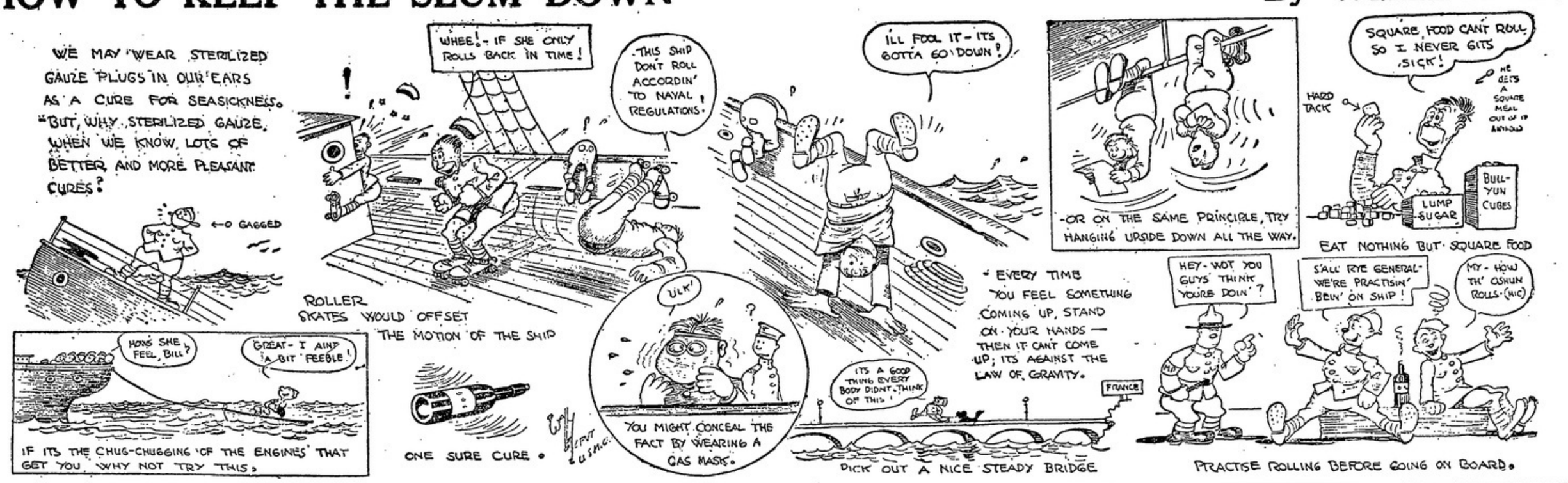
HOW TO KEEP THE SLUM DOWN

—By WALLGREN



HORSE STILL GOOD IN MODERN WARFARE

'Stable Regulations' Therefore Handy L'il Book to Keep Around

AMERICAN STOCK BETTER

Even if Cavalry Didn't Get Half a Chance, Riding Steeds Are Going to Be Zealously Sought

Those members of the A.E.F. who enlisted in or were assigned to units to which horses were also attached for rations and quarters will be tickled to death to learn that the tractor, the Ford and small cars of similar make are not going to drive the horse out of war. Indeed, the steeds they cursed so sweetly, drove so gently, groomed so lovingly and fed so carefully, are going to play as big a part in the next war—if there is one—as they have in the late unlamented affair. Light artillerymen, wagoners, horseshoers, saddlers—and cavalrymen—might just as well hang on to that little red book entitled "Stable Regulations."

The war, in fact, has boosted the stock of the animal who disputes with the dog the title of man's best friend. For the United States Government, adopting the suggestion of the A.E.F., has, in certain degrees, changed its big remount stations in the States to breeding depots. With the concurrence and assistance of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, fine stallions are being kept at these depots at the service of these horse lovers and others who are interested in bettering the American stock.

No Dearth in States

There has never been in the States a dearth of draft animals, Allied buyers to the contrary notwithstanding. The reason the A.E.F. had to purchase so many horses from the French was because the call from this side of the water last spring was for hommes and not chevaux; consequently 215,000 horses languished in remount depots back home eating their heads off and wondering, with a couple of million other Yanks, just when the time was coming when they could get into the darned war anyway, so as to get it over with and get back to the plow or the city streets as soon as possible.

The great trouble was lack of riding horses, though it wasn't great trouble, either, in consequence of the development of war to the extent that cavalry divisions as a major branch of fighting could not be used. In the case of the riding horse, the small automobile—and the big one—had driven it out of fashion. There wasn't a great demand for it; so that riding horses weren't being raised with the free-handed manner of the olden times. Besides, the Allied buyers, as shrewd judges of horseflesh as old David Harum himself, had curried the States pretty thoroughly before America hopped in.

Broncho Fiction Busted

Bronchos? Wonderful for writers of regular magazine stories, with their "inexhaustible speed and stamina," and their "steadiness," but hopeless for riding purposes. It's too bad to put such an awful mess into the prospective broncho fiction market, but modern warfare, for some mysterious reason or other, has a peculiarity, an insistent, all-penetrating and irresistible peculiarity, for getting down to hardpan. The bronchos, experiments showed, just fell down. They couldn't help it, for they were born that way; but the fact remains.

That is the reason the breeding stations, the result of experiences in Europe, were established. The draft horse breed is a very good one, despite the fact that Governmental assistance had not been given to the breeder, as had been the case for many years in Europe. But the riding horse proposition was different; and so an attempt is being made to develop a riding horse along the lines discovered by the A.E.F. horsemen so that the United States, instead of having so many of the small, worthless horses to be found on the ranches of the West, can have some really good ones. It costs no more to feed and breed the better kind.

195,000 Animals With A.E.F.

In the A.E.F. at the time of the armistice there were about 195,000 animals—horses and mules. A few had come over with the first organizations, but their number grew less and less as the need for men grew greater. In the summer of 1918 it was found necessary to continue the shipments simply because the Allied markets, principally French and British, were becoming depleted. Since that time many of these animals have been sold in France, and some in Germany, until at present about 120,000 remain on hand. They are now being disposed of as rapidly as possible; and this includes the festive mule, despite the European's natural distrust of the long-eared brute.

Since the armistice every effort has been made to create an interest in horses. The Yank is a peculiar animal. Along last fall, when he was chasing the wind out of the Germans, he didn't often take into consideration that his horse couldn't stand the gaff as well as he could. This, and the fact that speed had to be the order of the day, due to the many kilometers over which the Boche retreated, broke down the animals' endurance.

When the war stopped, ways and means were immediately taken to get the animals back in shape. Two men, instead of one, were detailed to take care of every four-line team. Orders were issued for the instruction of officers in the care of the horse. To crown all, horse shows were held, and in these tremendous interest developed. They showed that the Americans are as great a set of horse lovers as folks of other nations, and could take care of them as well.

While Cavalry has not been used much in this war, several instances occurred which have demonstrated the value of and necessity for this branch, particularly when cases arose requiring the quick movement of troops along the front. On one occasion, when a Cavalry command and an Infantry command were ordered to a certain point 100 kilometers distant, the horsemen reached there first—and naturally enough. For when the order came the Cavalry clambered aboard their steeds and beat it. The Infantry had to wait a bit until trucks came up, and then the trucks had to follow the main roads, all of which were choked with traffic. The horsemen went cross country and through woods.

Under ordinary conditions the doughboys would have reached their destination first—but ordinary conditions are knocked into a cocked hat in wartime.

The demand for animals for war purposes will gradually grow less and less, due to the use of motor cars, tractors and other mechanical conveyances, but the time is far distant when these will supplant the horse and mule.

THIS CUSANUS WAS RANKLY PRO-ALLY

Tipped Off Columbus and Look What Happened!

Texas and Oklahoma men in the 90th Division are billeted in the home of the man who, natives of Berncastel say, is responsible for the Fatherland losing the war. If it hadn't been for Cardinal Nicholas Cusanus, Berncastel people claim with characteristic German logic, nobody would ever have dreamed there was a great continent across the Atlantic, Columbus never would have sailed, and there would have been no United States to prevent the realization of the innocent and praiseworthy ambition of "Deutschland über Alles." Cusanus, who was born in Cues, just across the river from Berncastel, discovered, his fellow townsmen say, that the world was round and not flat. They claim that it was Cusanus' treatise that gave Columbus his idea that there might be land on the other side of the great water, and that the Berncastel man made the discovery a hundred years before Copernicus, to whom it is generally attributed.

For Cusanus was one of the greatest scholars of the middle ages. The hospital which he established at Berncastel is now used as a field hospital by the 90th Division.

Formerly Berncastel people had considered Cusanus a good German, and relics of his life were a source of pride to them. But since the recent catastrophe they are not so sure. If he had only gone on founding hospitals and universities and not meddled with such subjects as astronomy, which was none of his business, the profane hobnails of the Texas-Oklahoma cowpunchers would not be polluting their immaculate streets today.

But the benign countenance of the great cardinal remains unchanged under all this criticism and the angry looks which the bystanders cast upon him. And it may be that from the lofty pedestal in front of the church which bears his name he sees in the American occupation the realization of dreams he dreamed a thousand years ago—not Deutschland über Alles, but the world-wide dominion of truth and justice.

And, although he has lost his popularity with the home-town folks, it may be that among the good and great spirits which were with the Texas-Oklahoma crusaders in the bloody days of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne was Cardinal Nicholas Cusanus, formerly of Berncastel.

MEMORY NEEDED TO GET WAR PICTURES

Signal Corps Can Mail Them Only if You Give Dates to Work On

G.O. 56, that is, the particular section dealing with the acquirement of photographs by members of the A.E.F., has become the greatest little memory-jogger in the world, having left even the piece of string around the finger tied to the post.

"Let's see," muses the soldier, as he reads over the section which says Yanks can buy from the Signal Corps those pictures in which they figure—at 15 cents a head. "I was in one of those pictures in the Argonne the day after the big drive opened. Guess I'll write in and get the number."

And he does. And then two Yanks in the photographic laboratory of the Signal Corps, near Paris, whose duty consists solely of looking up the numbers, wrinkle their brows over the letter, try to dope out its co-ordinates, and run around from one operator to another, trying to learn which of them took that particular picture.

The number of requests is growing less daily as the troop ships depart. But memories jog merrily while it lasts.

One soldier, it is feared, will never get his picture, for he wrote that some time during the Argonne battle he was sitting on a stone wall near a ruined house not far from Montfaucon when the Signal Corps man snapped him and a bunch of his comrades. Dates and places must come closer than that if the writer wants his likeness to appear on the piano, encircled by a frame, or in the family album.

DECORATIONS AND INSIGNIA— AUTHORIZED OR SELF AWARDED

The procession of doubtful heroes that has been passing through the columns of the back-home newspapers—the fourragère-draped, silver-barred, rainbow-breasted type—has caused chronic uncertainty among people who never have worn O.D. and a scepticism that has extended to wearers of decorations of all kinds.

This scepticism, moreover, seems to center about the wearing of the fourragère. Information available in recent weeks indicates that only four American units are entitled to the honor of wearing the French shoulder cord. Two of them were officially given the right only recently. They are Sections 539 and 625, U.S.A. Ambulance Service, commonly known as S.S.U. 539 and 625 while they were serving with the French forces, S.S.U. 646 and the 103rd Aero Squadron, formerly the Lafayette Escadrille, were the first units to be given the right to wear the fourragère.

Men of S.S.U. 646 are entitled to wear the fourragère of the Medaille Militaire, which is yellow and green. This right was given as a result of four citations in the Order of the Army. The other units, which were each cited twice, were awarded the fourragère of the Croix de Guerre, which is red and green. The last citation of S.S.U. 625 came as a result of 51 days' work around and in Soissons last summer.

The order granting the fourragère was signed by General Mangin, Order 150, French Armies of the East, and was approved on March 11, 1919, by General Pershing.

Only those members of an organization who were on the unit's strength when it received two citations in the order of the French Army are entitled to wear the fourragère, providing the right to wear it is specifically authorized. In other words, two citations do not automatically permit an organization to wear the fourragère. There are many outfits which were cited, but which do not wear the coveted insignia.

Allied Badges May Be Worn

A very recent change in regulations permits American soldiers to wear the service chevrons and other decorations regularly awarded them while they were serving as officers or enlisted men in any of the Allied Armies. This rule means that a man who served several years in the British Army, and was discharged so that he could enlist in the American Army, is now entitled to wear the blue British service chevrons or gold wound bars, as well as the gold chevrons provided for A.E.F. service.

These foreign chevrons and other decorations must have been regularly awarded, however, and the wearer must possess proof that he is entitled to them. In wearing them he must conform to the regulations which prevail in the Army in which they were awarded. A single British blue service chevron stands for one year's service overseas. Additional ones each denote six months' service.

Former members of the French Army now in the A.E.F., under the new rule, will be permitted to put on wound and service chevrons, according to their records. The French service chevron varies in color, according to rank and branch of service, in general harmonizing with the color of the uniform worn, and it is worn below the left shoulder. The horizon-blue uniformed man of the ranks wears service chevrons of bluish black wool. An infantry lieutenant wears gold service stripes, a cavalry lieutenant, silver service stripes. These chevrons are smaller than the regulation American service stripe. The first denotes one year's service, and each additional six months' service entitles a man to another stripe.

The French wound stripe corresponds in color and size to the service stripe, but is worn below the right shoulder.

As a general guide to the wearing of ribbons, the War Department regulations provide that ribbons may be worn on the service coat only by those entitled to wear the medal or badge for which the ribbon stands—the medal or badge being intended for wear with the full dress coat. No one is entitled to wear any medal or badge or ribbon unless he has received it through military channels from the proper Army source, usually the Depot Quartermaster in Washington, who issues medals and ribbons on lists approved and verified by the Adjutant General of the Army.

The American medals and badges authorized by the War Department are as follows:

Medal of Honor
Ribbon—Blue with white stars.

Distinguished Service Cross
Ribbon—Blue with a red band at each end and a white stripe between blue and red.

Philippines Congressional Medal
Ribbon—Blue with stripe of red, white and blue at either end.

Civil War Campaign Badge
Ribbon—Blue and gray.

Indian Campaign Badge
Ribbon—Red with two black stripes.

Spanish Campaign Badge
Ribbon—Blue and yellow.

Philippines Campaign Badge
Ribbon—Blue with two broad red stripes.

China Campaign Badge
Ribbon—Yellow with blue edges.

Army of Cuban Occupation Badge
Ribbon—Olive drab with blue, white and red stripes at either end.

Mexican Service Badge
Ribbon—Yellow and blue bands with a green stripe at either end.

Congressional National Guard Medal
Ribbon—Green with narrow stripes of blue and yellow near each end. (It is to be noted that to entitle any person to receive this medal, that person must have served not less than 90 days in the war with Spain as well as service on the Mexican border in 1916 and 1917. No one is entitled to wear this medal who is eligible to wear the Mexican Service Badge.)

Distinguished Service Medal
Ribbon—White with a red band at each end and a blue stripe between white and red.

In addition, officers and men are authorized to wear any medal or decoration bestowed by the Governments of any other nations concurrently engaged with the United States in the present war.

A blue "V" shaped chevron on the left sleeve denotes service of less than six months in the theater of operations in the present war.

A gold "V"-shaped chevron on the left sleeve denotes six months' service completed in the theater of operations in the present war, and each additional chevron denotes an additional six months so completed.

A silver chevron on the left sleeve denotes six months' service in the United States during the present war, and each additional silver chevron denotes an additional completed six months.

It is expressly forbidden to wear chevrons of different colors on the left arm, as, for instance, a person wearing a gold chevron may not wear a blue one, nor may a person wearing a blue chevron wear a silver one, etc.

Each gold "V"-shaped chevron worn on the right arm indicates a wound received in action in any of the wars in which the armed forces of the United States may have been engaged.

The wearing of any of the following unauthorized decorations may result in disciplinary action:

Sam Browne Belts—It is expressly forbidden in orders to wear a Sam Browne belt in the United States, although they are required by the orders of the A.E.F. to be worn in England and in France.

Red, white and blue ribbons—Erroneously supposed to indicate service on French soil.

Red, yellow and black ribbons—Erroneously supposed to indicate service on Belgian soil.

Multi-colored ribbons—Erroneously supposed to indicate service with the Allied Armies.

Blue, red, white and olive drab ribbons—Erroneously supposed to indicate foreign service. The Victory Medal, duly authorized, is now being issued to the A.E.F.

Gold Star—Erroneously supposed to represent the fact that the wearer was among the first 50,000 to go overseas.

Silver Star—Erroneously supposed to represent the fact that the wearer enlisted voluntarily and was not drafted.

TOP'S PROPAGANDA WINS FAMILY OVER

Sergeant Beats the Dutch on Home Leave in Holland

The top sergeant, whose name and outfit must be held back because not known, except that it happened "Somewhere in the Third Army," had parents in Holland, not far from the German border; and letters to them failed to elicit replies. It was plainly another case of the shortest distance between two points—and so he obtained leave.

After ducking his own sentries, and German sentries, and Dutch sentries, he was finally enabled to dodge across the border and reach his home. And there he found to his great amazement that he was considered no prodigal at all, that he was, indeed, about as welcome as a polecat at a prohibitionists' lawn party. His folks had him to understand that he was fighting for a mercenary nation which, to fill her coffers with gold, had jumped on poor Germany's back when she wasn't looking and had wrested victory from her grasp. And he was told lots of other things about America, things he had never heard before—but the Dutch had heard it; heard it, indeed, from the German newspapers. And German newspapers, being outspoken and unhampered in their views, always told the truth.

The top kicker took it all in, and did a bit of thinking. And then he opened up with a barrage of propaganda that had G. Creel and his bureau hushed to the mizzen. When he had finished, the fatted calf was slain, a most enjoyable time was had by all, a few more friends for America won, and everything was lovely.

Yes, he got back safely.

MEDALS BY WIRE FOR YANKS UP IN RUSSIA

Snowbound Doughboys to Have a Reserve of Shiny Ones

Medals by wire is the latest spring fashion in the A.E.F.

And the wires reach a long way, from Chaumont up to the snowbound circle of the A.E.F. family in northern Russia.

The medals themselves are on the way. A special courier left Chaumont this week with a package containing five Medals of Honor, ten Distinguished Service Medals and 50 Distinguished Service Crosses.

They are to constitute, as it were, a medal reserve for the North Russian E.F.

When the time comes for one or more of them to be awarded, it will only remain the little matter of the wires, and then the prompt decoration of the waiting breasts.

The Russian A.E.F. has only gotten four D.S.C.'s so far and evidently a goodly portion of the bunch of medals en route will have been earned before they arrive.

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COAST ARTILLERY ROAMED FAR AWAY FROM HOME FORTS

"Heavies" Developed Surprising Mobility Once Plunked Onto Front

GYPSY OUTFITS TO THE LAST

155's Crews Didn't Belong Anywhere, but Delivered Plenty of Prepaid Freight to Boche

Of all the traditions that were blasted into the air by the great war, none was hurled further afield than that of the Coast Artillery. The immobile quality of heavy artillery is no more, and the crossed guns and shell that once spoke of the calm of green-lawned fortresses was not an uncommon sight among the 75's with the once stationary cannon trudging along, horse-drawn, motorized, or on a hastily-constructed railway track, a kilometer or so behind the Infantry.

In fact, the Americans who had once manned guns that looked across sodded parapets into the peaceful ocean were so mobile that when they reached France their units bore such names as "tramp artillery" and "Gypsy brigade."

The Railroad Artillery Reserve handled guns of 17cm, 24cm, 240cm, 320cm, 500cm of French make and 14-inch U.S. Naval guns, five batteries of which were in operation when the armistice was signed.

It was the good fortune of two independently acting battalions of the 44th Regiment, C.A.C., to have a share in the famous "elastic defense" of the French Fourth Army in the Champagne. These two battalions moved into old French positions below the Marne, near Chalons, in July. On the 15th the Germans, who expected to pound General Gouraud's army to pieces and who had every gun emplacement plotted, tore up the soil and pulverized the narrow-gauge railroad beside the big eight-inch Howitzers.

Hot Surprise for Germans

But at 12:30 on July 15 the American-manned heavies were pounding the German front lines. An hour later the Germans had struggled forward only to find the French first line with nothing in it but bursting shell. They met the same response in the French second and third lines. At 7 the range was lengthened again to reach the original enemy lines, and the Germans, who, by that time, had fully expected to reach Chalons, were dodging the H.E. back where they started from. That day the heavies had given them 200 tons of projectiles.

This same unit participated in the famous French thrust five kilometers east of Reims and then joined the First American Army. The 44th took a hand in the St. Mihiel drive and then went into positions near Thiaucourt. Here they finally became a part of the Second Army, and there their days of vagabondage ended.

The 66th Artillery Brigade, equipped with the split-railed 155-centimeter G.P.E. rifles, has an equally interesting story that is a far cry from harbor-defense days. The 146th and 148th Regiments, the only units of the 41st Division that were not scattered to the winds like all replacements, saw their first action at Château-Thierry on July 11. The outfit was motorized and, by a clever system which moved one piece forward at a time, steady fire was maintained as the doughboys chased back the Boche.

In St. Mihiel and the Argonne

When the lumbering giants had pushed up as far as Fismes the brigade was ordered to join the all-American push at St. Mihiel, where the long-nosed devils lent their thunder to the Yankee chorus of victory. But, despite the fact that this wandering unit was now a part of the First American Army, it still belonged to no division, and to the end, unsung in the records of any divisional history, it remained the Gypsy Brigade.

Through the terrific days in the Argonne, advancing over roads that no longer existed, save on ante-1911 maps, and toward the end at the mercy of the German heavies that made every moment hell for the gun crews, the big 155's pushed through Fort Marre, Chatlincourt, Malincourt, Montfaucon, Cuisy, Bantheville, Aincreville, Montigny and Dun-sur-Meuse to Stenay. Here the armistice found them, and now—transferred again—they are helping the Third Army keep the watch on the Rhine. Like everyone else, they are hoping that the watch will soon run down and stop, and "Cannoneers, post!" will be a forgotten legend.

ADD CAT-EATERS TO M.P.'S TRIBULATIONS

What? Do Yanks Devour 'Em? Well, Sophie Says They Did, But—

Chinese, we are more or less reliably informed, eat rats; but do American soldiers eat cats? Does the Yank doughboy smack his lips in anticipation of a pleasant tithit when he sees an appetizing feline strolling unsuspectingly along? Does he crave the succulent Angora, topping off with a dessert of juicy Manx?

Whatever the facts may be, Sophie Guillame thought so, and her convictions in this respect kept the detectives of the 29th M.P. Company sleuthing around on the trail of tabby for days, besides causing a deal of suspicion to be cast upon the notorious meshounds of the entire 29th Division. Only—the cat came back.

But before she came back the following correspondence passed between Sophie and the C.O. of the 29th Division—through channels:

Statement of Sophie Guillame—I had a beautiful cat which I loved very much. It was very beautiful. I needed it. It was filled with mice and rats. Besides that she was my companion. I loved him very much, because he was very beautiful.

An American soldier said in that house Theveny that they had eaten a cat on Christmas day. I had not seen him for 15 days. He never stayed out more than a week before. I therefore ask for an indemnity of Fcs. 20.00 for my cat. It was a beautiful beast.

(Signed) SOPHIE GUILLAME,
Place du Marché.

From: C.O., 29th Military Police Company.

To: Commanding General, 29th Division.

Subject: Alleged eating of cat.

I. On January 7, 1919, Mme. Guillame reported that American soldiers had killed and eaten her cat for their Christmas dinner.

II. Upon investigation, the following facts were ascertained:

(a) Cat was missing on January 7.

(b) Statement of Mme. Guillame attached.

(c) Statement of Mme. Lucy Theveny and her mother that Mme. Guillame was "queer" and that they advised paying no attention to her.

(d) Gendarme officially reported this morning (January 14, 1919) that the cat came back.

III. In view of above, case has been closed.

(Signed) CAPTAIN,
Military Police Company.

HOW YANKS AND POILUS HELPED ROUT HUN OUT OF FLANDERS

Continued from Page 1

he still had plenty of artillery and machine guns, and might be expected to resist strongly for the sake of protecting the approaches to the city of Brussels, which lay almost directly east at a distance of about 60 kilometers.

An artillery preparation of only five minutes preceded the attack on the morning of October 31, and the enemy responded immediately with a heavy counter-preparation in which he used many arsene gas shells which were peculiarly effective because that morning the wind chanced to be from the east, and the gas was carried as far back as division headquarters at Denterghom, four kilometers northwest of Olsene. However, the Infantry started over at 5:30 with a rolling barrage ahead, and, in spite of the heavy shelling, especially on the roads, progressed rapidly, reaching its first objective, practically half-way to Cruyshautem, by 8:15 a.m. Prisoners, however, taken as early as 7:35, declared that the greatest opposition would be encountered at the crest of the ridge.

The 12th Division, on the left, was already held up by machine gun fire from the considerable woodlands in its front, but, though it did not carry those woodlands until 2 p.m., the 37th Division, after a brief pause on its first objective, went ahead again at 8:30 toward the crest of the ridge.

The German artillery fire was very destructive on Olsene, where a number of Belgian civilians were killed or wounded, but, aside from the inconvenience caused by the frequent cutting of the forward telephone communications, it did not have much effect on the Infantry advance nor stop traffic on the well-paved roads, where the American ambulances were able to give prompt attention to the wounded.

Having approached close to the top of the ridge, the Infantry halted between 10 and 11 o'clock while the Artillery shelled the remainder of the sloping ground in front. Upon resuming the advance, the 145th Infantry reached the crest first, early in the afternoon, the 148th being held back on the left partly because of resistance and partly because the 12th Division was not up on the line. At about 3 p.m. a united attack was ordered to clear the level top of the ridge so that command could be secured over Cruyshautem village and the valley in which it lies. This result had been substantially accomplished in the center by about 5 p.m., when the troops were ordered to halt and intrench for the night on the line occupied, although both flanks were still sharply refused for liaison with the adjoining divisions. Eleven German officers and 306 enlisted men had been captured during the day's operations.

Five Hun Divisions In

With the crest of Cruyshautem ridge, the highest point between the Lys and the Scheldt, practically secured, the attack of November 1, starting at 6:30 a.m., proceeded rapidly. The enemy was obviously withdrawing and using only machine guns to cover his retreat, despite the fact that identifications of prisoners indicated that he had on this front all or parts of five divisions: the CCVIIth and XXIst Infantry, the IIIrd Landwehr, the VIth Dismounted Cavalry and the Guard Ersatz Divisions.

By 7 o'clock the 3rd Battalion of the 148th Infantry, pushing down the reverse slopes, had passed through the meandering streets of Cruyshautem, and 20 minutes later Wannegheim-Lode was occupied. The forward movement was so rapid that it was difficult for higher commanders to know where their front lines were, especially as the reconnoitering airplanes could not discover the white cloth panels spread out by the Infantry to indicate their positions because so many enthusiastic Belgian inhabitants were waving handkerchiefs. By 11 o'clock, however, the line was reported by refugees to be within a kilometer of the Scheldt, and by 6 p.m. both advance regiments were firmly established on the west bank, the 148th holding the village of Heurne and the 145th the village of Eyne, farther south, having advanced about eight kilometers since morning.

Orders were now received from General Penet, commanding the Thirtieth Corps, to push detachments across the river, and the artillery of the 132nd French Division was directed to assist the advance by sending light batteries close behind the Infantry, with heavy batteries supporting the attack from positions further back. The enemy was stiffly holding the hills about a kilometer east of the river, while artillery was sweeping the marshy ground in the valley, the steep bluff at Eyne and Heurne, and the railroad embankment of the Ghent-Audenarde railway at its base. The attempt to cross at Heurne resulted in a hard struggle. By 8:25 in the morning small detachments of the 148th Infantry forced their way over on bridges improvised from fallen trees and the wreckage of houses in the town and two hours later about 300 men were over.

But the violent fire of the German artillery, with both high explosives and gas shells, had practically destroyed Heurne, and movement was almost impossible on the exposed bluff west of the river. The artillery fire of the 128th French and the 91st U.S. Divisions was directed to covering the right flank of the troops beyond the river, but the intention of throwing a pontoon bridge at Heurne was abandoned, owing to the intense fire at that point, and the bridge material was shifted to Eyne, where a bridge was gotten across about 6 p.m., after darkness had fallen. Meantime, late in the afternoon, about 50 men of the 145th Infantry had made their way over on the temporary bridge of the 148th Infantry, and during the night the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the latter regiment also crossed, a second pontoon bridge having been completed, while about midnight one other battalion of the 145th got over on a foot bridge just finished by the Engineers.

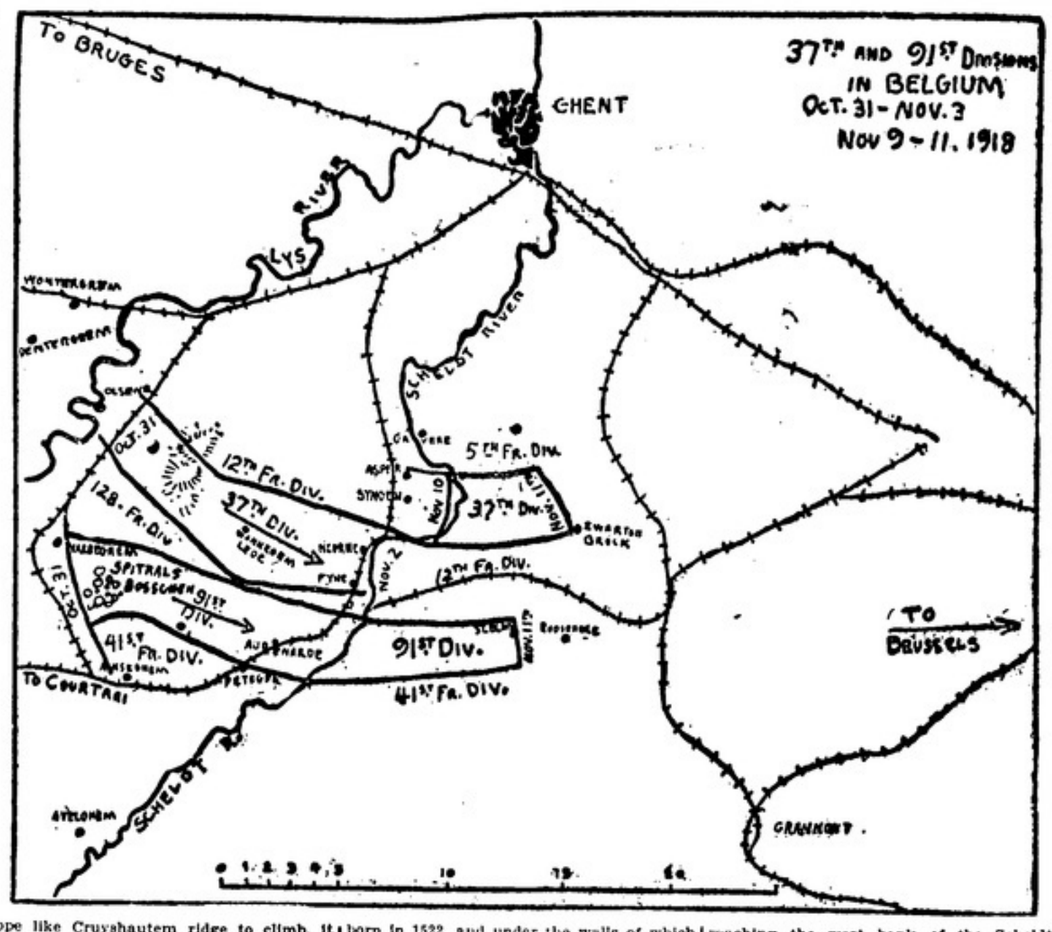
While the Push Went On

Though the enemy continued to concentrate the most strenuous opposition, by means of artillery and machine guns, against the forces debouching across the Scheldt, and though he employed as many as ten airplanes at a time machine gunning the bridges, the passage continued steadily. A regiment of the 91st Division, which was now held up before the city of Audenarde, was authorized to cross on the foot bridge at Eyne for the purpose of making a flank attack on the enemy's position on the heights east of the river from Audenarde, but the regiment eventually failed to utilize the crossing. Two companies of Infantry and one of Machine Guns from the 12th French Division, however, went over early in the morning of November 2. During that day the French supporting Artillery waged a continuous battle with that of the Germans, at times greatly reducing the fire of the latter and enabling more Infantry to cross, so that by 6 p.m., nine and a half Infantry and four Machine Gun companies of the 37th Division and four Infantry and two Machine Gun companies of the 12th French Division were over and securely holding the line.

At this hour the passage of the Scheldt in the sector of the 37th Division was, in fact, secured, but the two battles and the intervening rapid pursuit had been very exhausting. The mission of the division having been handsomely accomplished, its relief by the 12th French Division was ordered by the Thirtieth Corps, the relief to be effected during November 3 and 4.

The crossing had been forced on a re-entrant bend of the river, and, though adjoining divisions were not across, they were up to the western bank and in positions from which they could somewhat protect the relief, made without unusual incident, the 37th Division retiring to the Thielt area. It had lost about 1,600 men in casualties, had captured 328 prisoners, and advanced a total distance, from the Lys to east of the Scheldt, of approximately 14 kilometers, all within the space of three days.

Although at the beginning of its operations on October 31 the 91st Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. William H. Johnston, did not, like the 37th, have a long, open



slope like Cruyshautem ridge to climb, it had an obstacle quite as difficult in the sparsely wooded knoll known as Spitaals Bosschen, which, about 1,500 meters in diameter, extended across the center of the sector with its western edge not over 500 meters beyond the American jumping-off line. East of Spitaals Bosschen a series of gentle ridges, surfaced with well-tilled fields and dotted by numerous farms, hamlets and villages, descend gradually toward the Scheldt with the ancient roofs of Audenarde massed picturesquely on its nearer shore. The first objective of the 91st Division was along the heights of Stuivenberghe, just beyond Spitaals Bosschen; the second lay on the heights of Waalem and Kleihook, about two and a half kilometers farther east; and the third was the line of the Scheldt itself.

The division was disposed for attack by General Johnston with two battalions of the 362nd Infantry in the front line on the right, attacking along the southern edge of Spitaals Bosschen; one battalion of the 364th Infantry in the center and one battalion of the 363rd Infantry on the left. The 362nd was supported in the second line by the 361st, while the two remaining battalions of the 363rd were in support behind its front line battalion. The battalion of the 364th in the center was to make only a holding attack on Spitaals Bosschen until one hour and 10 minutes after the jump-off, in order to give the flank organizations time to envelope the woodland. It had within supporting distance behind it, however, the division reserve, consisting of the other two battalions of its own regiment, the 316th Engineers (less two companies), and the 346th Machine Gun battalion.

75's With Open Sights

Having regard to the special conditions presented by Spitaals Bosschen, the batteries of the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, which was with its division, laid a screen of smoke shells on the outskirts of the wood when the creeping barrage fell on the rest of the front, while the commander of each front line battalion had at his disposal one platoon of 75's for open-sight sniping.

Promptly at the jump-off the enemy opened destructively with artillery all along the front, supplemented by intense machine gun fire from hidden positions in Spitaals Bosschen. Nevertheless, the 363rd Infantry advanced steadily, if slowly, on the left, and by noon it had encircled the northern part of the wood and brought its extreme flank within a few hundred meters of the first objective, in liaison with the 128th French Division on its left.

The right of the 362nd could not make much progress because the 41st French Division was held up near the axis of liaison between the divisions, at Steenbrugge, by machine gun fire from the east. The left of the 362nd, however, and the holding battalion of the 364th, eventually reinforced by another battalion of the latter regiment and by 37mm. guns, worked skillfully through the woods, overcoming many machine gun nests in concealed and unexpected places, and had cleared the entire tract and was within a few hundred yards of the first objective by nightfall.

Upon the resumption of the attack on the morning of November 1, the left advanced in the formations it had used on the previous day, but on the right the 361st Infantry, moved forward by the left flank of the 362nd, passing the latter along the edge of Spitaals Bosschen and taking the front line with the 362nd following in support. As had been the case in front of the 37th Division, the enemy, his line of resistance east of the Lys having been penetrated, had taken to retreat.

Enemy in Speedy Retreat

Throughout the morning the swift pursuit was almost unopposed. Early in the afternoon the advance elements were descending the long slopes toward the Scheldt, while the windmills on the outskirts of Audenarde and the great tower of Saint Walburga's seemed to beckon the Americans forward to the deliverance of the ancient Flemish city where Margaret of Parma, regent of the Netherlands, was born in 1522, and under the walls of which the army of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy gained a decisive victory over the French on July 11, 1708.

But these slopes were dominated by the German batteries emplaced on the abrupt and lofty heights east of the Scheldt, the shells from which were already splintering the roofs of the city, and only advance elements of the American forces came up to the river on the flanks during the afternoon. Strong rear guards of the enemy were still operating in the streets of the city and, though its outskirts were seized, the main line of resistance was withdrawn and established along the crest of Wortegem, about five kilometers west of Audenarde, with a line of observation well forward on the last crest overlooking the town.

During the following night, reconnoitering parties endeavored to locate practicable river crossings within the division sector, but all the permanent bridges had been destroyed, and no crossing could be found. The 41st and 128th French Divisions, on the right and left, attempted to cross, but failed. As has already been seen, the 37th U.S. Division, further down stream, was getting a few men over by means of improvised bridges during this night. On the morning of November 2 a battalion of the 361st Infantry, with its Machine Gun company, entered Audenarde, mopped up the town and placed the approaches to the demolished bridges under machine gun fire.

Owing to the difficulties of effecting a bridgehead at Audenarde, a plan was now conceived for passing a regiment of Infantry and a company of Engineers from the 91st Division across the bridges of the 37th Division at Eyne, some three kilometers below Audenarde, on the night of November 2-3. This regiment was to make a flank attack on the heights east of the river on the following morning, aided by a strong demonstration from the troops in Audenarde and particularly by the fire of machine guns emplaced behind the railroad embankment north of the city. Unfortunately, the regiment designated arrived at the 37th Division's bridges too late in the night to make the crossing under cover of darkness. The movement was postponed until the following night, and then finally abandoned owing to the receipt of orders for the withdrawal of the division. This withdrawal occurred during the night of the 3-4, the troops in Audenarde and its vicinity being relieved by side-slipping the left flank of the 41st French Division into the sector, the 91st Division retiring to the area east of Vive St. Eloi, on the Lys.

The casualties of the division during its advance of 12 kilometers, in which it completed the mission originally assigned of reaching the west bank of the Scheldt, had amounted to a total of 969 officers and enlisted men. By taking Audenarde it had earned the distinction of capturing the largest city, excepting Château-Thierry, which was directly conquered by American troops during the war, and it had restored about 30 square kilometers of Belgian territory to its rightful owners.

The two American divisions remained out of line for only four or five days, when the 91st was reassigned, this time to the 30th Army Corps, commanded by General Penet, for operations on a front including its former sector at Audenarde and also that portion of the line extending north to the southern edge of Eyne. The 37th Division was at the same time assigned to the 31th Corps, under General Nudant, and placed in the Syngem sector, lying along the Scheldt from Heuvel, just north of Heurne, to Asper, thus being just to the left of its former sector. The 12th French Division was between the 91st and the 37th, the 41st French Division to the right of the 91st, south of Audenarde, and the 5th French Division to the left of the 37th, north of Asper.

The plans of the French Army in Belgium contemplated a general attack along its front to break the enemy's resistance beyond the Scheldt and carry the line forward across the intervening watershed to the Dendre river, approximately 25 kilometers east of the Scheldt. The country to be crossed was hilly and very densely populated, with a great many farms and small villages.

The original intention of making the attack only after a strong artillery preparation was abandoned, when it was learned on November 9 that the enemy was already in disorderly retreat. Late that afternoon elements of the 12th and 41st French Divisions, operating in the sector to which the 91st U.S. Division was moving forward, had already gained the further river bank and were advancing on the heights east of Audenarde. The 182nd Infantry Brigade, embracing the 363rd and 364th Infantry Regiments, together with one regiment of Field Artillery, was ordered to cross immediately at Audenarde and Eyne, overtake and relieve the French troops in front line and press the pursuit.

Virtually no opposition was encountered for about eight kilometers, but after covering that distance some machine gun fire developed from the Roosebeke ridge, due east of Audenarde. In front of this ridge the American troops had completed the relief of the French by 10 p.m. on November 10, having crossed the river early in the morning and having suffered thus far only one casualty during the advance.

Windup at War's End

A bridge practicable for artillery having, meantime, been laid at Audenarde by the 316th Engineers, another battalion of Artillery came up and the troops prepared to attack the ridge in front at 10 a. m., November 11. Notice was received from the corps at 8 a.m., however, that hostilities would cease at 11 a.m., and it was directed that the line be advanced only providing that opposition was not encountered. The termination of hostilities, therefore, found the 91st Division close up in front of Roosebeke ridge on a line from Boucle St. Blaise to Bonteveld.

The 37th Division had a considerably harder time in its final operations. When the order was received to push the advance, regardless of artillery preparation, the two front-line regiments, the 146th and the 147th Infantry, were moving forward into the U-shaped bend of the Scheldt, east of Syngem, to relieve the elements of the 11th and 12th French Divisions, which were scheduled to make the initial advance across the river, as the 12th and 41st Divisions had done at Audenarde. The 37th Division, however, found no bridges laid and no attack developing, and as the marshy bottomlands along the river were under water, it was found impossible to cross east of Syngem, especially as the German artillery was placing a heavy fire of 150-millimeter shell on the town and its vicinity.

However, at about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, the 146th Infantry, on the right, began crossing at the re-entrant bend of the river at Heuvel, in the adjoining divisional sector, and by mid-afternoon the entire regiment had crossed and moved eastward along the right bank to the higher ground beyond, taking possession of the villages of Nederzwalm and Hermelgem, strengthening the front on that flank beyond the river.

Meantime, the French supporting artillery laid a box barrage on the high ground opposite the 147th Infantry, greatly reducing the German fire and enabling the Infantry by 2 o'clock in the afternoon to get a foot bridge across east of Asper. The enemy's fire was still strong enough, however, to prevent any considerable number of troops from crossing until nearly 7 o'clock, after darkness had fallen, when the 2nd Battalion went over and was joined by the 1st Battalion before midnight, on a line about 200 meters east of the river.

At about midnight orders were received from the 34th Corps for a general advance, which was to begin at 10 a.m., November 11, against the hills on which stand the villages of Laethem-St. Marie and Meylegem, assistance to be rendered on the left to the troops of the 5th French Division in effecting a crossing in their sector. Later, notification came that the armistice would become effective at 11 o'clock, but before that hour patrols had advanced some three kilometers, so that at 11 o'clock they were well beyond the first ridges and nearly to the division's second objective, holding the hamlets of Zwartenbroek, Dickele and Kerken, at distances about as far east as the advance elements of the 91st Division, further to the right, at the same hour.

On Road to Brussels

As the divisions of the First American Army had completely broken down the line of the Meuse at the time the armistice came into effect, so the two American divisions, isolated in far-away Belgium, had at the same moment nullified the line of the Scheldt, and their soldiers in olive drab were moving steadily forward on roads which led directly into Brussels, the capital of Belgium, with nothing but the slender ribbon of the Dendre River intervening between them and their objective.

LITTLE ANDRE GOT NO LETTERS; WHO WOULDN'T BOOHOO?

Moral: Leave Forwarding Address So Orphan Can Write You

When Company B, 116th Supply Train, applied to THE STARS AND STRIPES for an orphan one year ago, the request came for a boy between the ages of 8 and 12, "bright, intelligent and full of pep and jazz, a typical youth of La Belle France." They found him in little André Becker, 10 years of age.

André had lived with his mother and little sisters in Mézières under German rule for 29 months. During that period they had no word from the father and husband who was fighting for France. They were permitted to pass through the lines and come to unoccupied France. When they arrived they learned that Becker had long since been missing. The widow was granted a small military allocation, and added to this by sewing, earning little more than a franc a day.

And then André, who liked to play at exciting games, such as football, was selected under THE STARS AND STRIPES' plan as mascot for Company B, 116th Supply Train. The lad corresponded often with his parrains, thanking them from the depths of his heart for the assistance they were giving his mother. Mme. Becker also wrote to the Americans. Last July the plucky little widow wrote the soldier-parrains of the patriotic demonstration in honor of the Americans on July 4 in her village. For months the little protégé and the godfathers corresponded regularly.

He Worked to Please Them

In time André came to regard his soldier sponsors as filling to a great extent the gap in his life caused by the death of his father. The mother never failed to mention the effect of the parrains' interest. Eventually everything the lad did was with a view to pleasing his godfathers. In school André did excellent work, and at home his conduct was beyond reproach. He even gave up the rough and strenuous games at the request of his mother and helped amuse his little sisters instead.

And then one day one of André's letters to his godfathers was returned. He wrote again, but without success. Then he persuaded his mother to help him. They visited THE STARS AND STRIPES' Bureau of the American Red Cross in Paris, and there they were informed that the 116th Supply Train had sailed for home. Then little André broke down and cried, and would not be consoled. He wanted to hear from his godfathers, and still does.

It is safe to assume that eventually the youngster will get in touch with his parrains again, judging from the histories of other cases. Many units have returned to the States without leaving a forwarding address to which their mascots could write. Once the shouting had died away at home and the newly demobilized men had time to think again, their thoughts wandered back to France and to the protégés who had brought them the luck which had carried them safely through their experiences over here. Then they sat down and wrote and promised to make amends for leaving their mascots in the lurch.

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