

2,430,400 BRONZE STARS SHOW PART OF YANKS IN WAR

Participation in One of 12 Major Operations Needed to Wear Emblem

1,200,000 IN ARGONNE DRIVE

Numbers Engaged Range from 24 Divisions in Last Big Battle to 1,200 at Vittorio-Veneto

The recognition by the Chief of Staff of the Army of 12 major operations, for participation in any one of which the wearer of a War Service Ribbon is entitled to a bronze star, has made it possible to bring out some rather interesting facts and figures in regard to several operations thus recognized.

Altogether, according to existing statistics, about 2,430,400 bronze stars will be necessary to represent on the breasts of the members and ex-members of the American Expeditionary Forces, the major operations in which they took part during the war. This number is very considerably in excess of the total number of American soldiers who came to Europe shows that a great many participated in more than one major operation and indicates, as plainly as anything could, how very busy the A.E.F. was during its comparatively brief period of fighting during the summer and autumn months of 1918. According to the statistics prepared by the Operations Section of the General Staff at Chaumont, the names, dates and numbers of American troops taking part in these major operations were as follows:

Table with columns: Operation, Date, Troops Engaged. Rows include Somme Defensive, Mar. 21-Apr. 15, 1918; Lys Defensive, Apr. 9-27; Aisne Defensive, May 27-June 5; Montdidier-Noyon Defensive, June 9-13; Champagne-Marne Defensive, July 15-18; Aisne-Marne Offensive, July 18-24; Somme Offensive, Aug. 8-Nov. 11; Oise-Aisne Offensive, Aug. 18-Nov. 11; Ypres-Lys Offensive (France-Belgium), Aug. 19-Nov. 11; St. Mihiel Offensive, Sept. 12-16; Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 26-Nov. 11; Battle of Vittorio-Veneto (Italy), October 24-Nov. 4.

It should be said at once that the numbers of troops given above as participating in each operation are stated by the Operations Section to be merely approximations, designed to give the totals in round numbers, whether by whole divisions where a division or more was engaged, or by smaller units where less than a division was engaged. The major operations enumerated are noticeably divided between the first seven, which were all defensive, and the last seven, which were all offensive, showing at about the middle of July the A.E.F. was on the attack, when the initiative was seized by Marshal Foch on July 18, and its continuous employment thereafter. The figures also show at a glance the comparative number of American troops available and indicate clearly where the main power was coming from which was the indispensable prerequisite of Allied success.

Work of "Carey's Chickens"

So far as reports indicate, the bulk of the American troops engaged in the Somme Defensive consisted of the Headquarters Detachment and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments of Engineers. In theory a part of the 3rd Division, these Engineer troops had been sent to France a long time before the rest of the division, arriving in December, 1917. They were assigned behind the British front and when the Germans broke through toward Amiens, late in March, they were rushed to the front to fill a part of the gap which had been left behind for some days just east of Villers-Bretonneux. Here they fulfilled their task gallantly and successfully, for about a week, until relieved by British troops, and materially in holding the vital line that an effort will be made in a later article to do justice more fully to their work.

HATTON-CHATEL IS PRIZE BOOM TOWN

Sh! Increase is Due to 450 Restoring P.W.'s Boom towns? Why, man, France is full of them! Wait until some real estate promoter here comes to see this Hatton-Chatel, France, situated on heights of Meuse just at the point where those heights drop down into the plain of the Woëvre; fine view (meaning about once every other year); town of Vigneulles, where American patrols meet after reduction of St. Mihiel salient, and where the British are still, mostly intact, rest of it picturesque ruin; every picture you see there ruined or not.

89th GETS ALLIED RIBBONS BY PLANE

Homegoing Division Reached as It Leaves Brest Members of the 89th Division are the first men to wear the new Allied Victory Medal ribbons back to the United States, and they got them by airplane shortly before they sailed from France last week. The first batch of rainbow ribbons reached Paris just as the first boat of the 89th was ready to leave Brest, and the Q.M.C. loaded a consignment on an airplane that left Paris at 10 in the morning. Before the ship pulled out the airman had landed with his cargo and each left breast sported its bit of color as the ship swung out.

All officers and enlisted men on active service at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, are entitled to wear the ribbon and will receive a Victory Medal, but only those who participated in engagements under orders or were cited, are entitled to wear stars with the ribbon—a star for each recognized major operation and for each citation not carrying with it another decoration.

GERM-LADEN PIG BACK IN PLURAL

Y.M.C.A. People Seize Chemical Guinea Cochons

The wandering germ-laden guinea pig of Beaune, whose tragic disappearance was announced last week, has returned, and furthermore, as was also foreshadowed by the cochin expert, she came back in the plural. The heroic capture and delivery of the first pig announced to be laden with diphtheria germs has been credited to a Y.M.C.A. man, who modestly withheld his name from publication. The second animal was brought back to the conjugal pot by Y.M.C.A. girls who, without knowing its true nature had adopted it as a mascot. Further guinea cochons are now being turned away by the Medical Department, which refuses to be responsible for any pigs incurred in its name since the original lid bed and board. After a careful checking of the roster and strict examination, those animals which have been AWOL will not be allowed to return with their outfit when the university closes in June.

ITALIANS LEARN OF HORRORS OF PEACE

Goldfish Caravans Diverted So Everybody's Happy

Members of the 332nd Regiment who devoured more miles of spaghetti than they did kilometers chasing the Austrians over the Italian front will be pleased to learn that the Italians are now lazing under a gold-fish shower. And the strange thing is that they seem to like it.

Daily the caravans pass up from Genoa to the devastated regions bearing great loads of the imprisoned salmon. Those who watch it naturally speculate upon the benefits of peace, for if the war were still going on there is little doubt that those same cans would be wending their way to a Yank kitchen. And after all, a gold fish is only a gold fish, but good spaghetti is a mystery.

RAGTIMING BUCKS PUT CLOCK ASTRAY

Consequently, Verdun Belfry is Now Out of Bounds

The worst example of imported syncope in the form of American ragtime became evident after a visit of A.E.F. tourists to the clock tower of the cathedral of Verdun. When the Yanks left, the old clock that has kept time with staid and solemn dignity for several centuries began to fox trot like a doughboy on leave. An investigation followed, which resulted in an edict pronounced by the local authorities making the clock tower out of bounds for American soldiers. The clock was carefully examined, its chronometric syncope traced and the source of its untimely conduct diagnosed as a missing wheel.

QUICK RELEASE FOR NEWLYWED YANKS

No Slow Demobilization for Fast Workers in France

The hardships of honeymooning in khaki that the Yanko-French couples have had to bear has at last been recognized by the War Department with an order that when the doughboy bridegroom steps off the gangplank they can take their discharges and their new wives and rush right home without waiting to be demobilized.

HATTON-CHATEL IS PRIZE BOOM TOWN

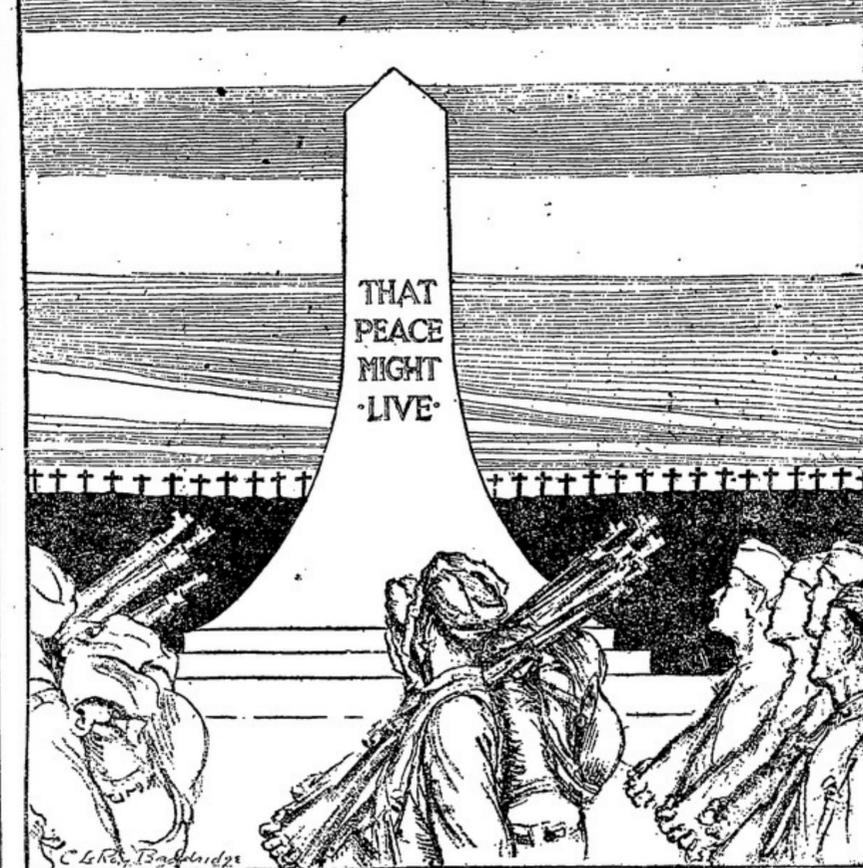
Sh! Increase is Due to 450 Restoring P.W.'s Boom towns? Why, man, France is full of them! Wait until some real estate promoter here comes to see this Hatton-Chatel, France, situated on heights of Meuse just at the point where those heights drop down into the plain of the Woëvre; fine view (meaning about once every other year); town of Vigneulles, where American patrols meet after reduction of St. Mihiel salient, and where the British are still, mostly intact, rest of it picturesque ruin; every picture you see there ruined or not.

89th GETS ALLIED RIBBONS BY PLANE

Homegoing Division Reached as It Leaves Brest Members of the 89th Division are the first men to wear the new Allied Victory Medal ribbons back to the United States, and they got them by airplane shortly before they sailed from France last week. The first batch of rainbow ribbons reached Paris just as the first boat of the 89th was ready to leave Brest, and the Q.M.C. loaded a consignment on an airplane that left Paris at 10 in the morning. Before the ship pulled out the airman had landed with his cargo and each left breast sported its bit of color as the ship swung out.

All officers and enlisted men on active service at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, are entitled to wear the ribbon and will receive a Victory Medal, but only those who participated in engagements under orders or were cited, are entitled to wear stars with the ribbon—a star for each recognized major operation and for each citation not carrying with it another decoration.

HOMEWARD BOUND YANKS, EYES RIGHT!



YANK INDIAN WAS HEAP BIG HELP IN WINNING THE WAR

American Redskin Knew No Equal in Patrol Work and Scouting

Never Got Lost, Even in Unfamiliar Country, and Many of His Kind Won Decorations

There are other places than Fifth Avenue and the great streets of American cities where the people are facing the return of the A.E.F. Out on the wide, sweeping plains, 60 American Indian tribes, whose stalwart sons contributed to the success of 20 Yankee fighting divisions, are waiting to welcome, with all their art of dance and song, the red-skinned warriors of the American Army.

Today there are returning to the buso parts and thence to their homes several thousand of these strong-limbed, nimble-minded members of the A.E.F., returning as silently and impressively as they came into the service. Some of them have decorations. None of them, as far as is known, has run to the newspapers to declaim what he did to win the war. Most of them, indeed, will take up their routine duties on the reservation again, as quietly as a turtle's head sinks below the surface of a mill pond.

Greatest Mystery of War

The American Indian, to the American people, has been, to the American soldier, the greatest mystery of the war. Only a select few who have come into close contact with him, who have seen him in training camp and in battle, are aware of his feelings and characteristics; and by these are his services properly appraised and valued.

Choctaw Code Fooled Boche

The code was nothing more than Choctaw-plain, simple, old-fashioned, ordinary, catch-us-if-you-can, everyday Choctaw. The Choctaw Indian at the P.C. who listened to the order given him by an American officer, and then repeated it, in Choctaw, to a fellow-tribesman at the other end of the wire, at the front; and this Indian translated it for the American officer who stood beside him. Shades of Prince Bismarck! Everything else had the Kaiser taken into consideration when he printed into the late unpleasantness, but he had failed to teach his soldiers or officers Choctaw.

As a scout the Indian has surpassed all rivals, even the French black troops, even the British Indians being considered his inferiors in the art of night raids of patrols, of feeling the way forward without the slightest losing sense of direction. It was in work of this kind that the American Indian was used to the greatest advantage, and there is now a recommendation in the mail advising that special units be formed of Indian scouts to be utilized as auxiliaries in connection with platoons and platoon sections. Questionnaires were sent to all divisions.

FINAL ISSUE OF PAPER JUNE 13

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

Special features of interesting experiences in the history of the American Army in France and reviewing its operations. Delayed requests will appear as the cover design of this supplement. One of these will be an eight-page photograph supplement comprising 14 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.

MAJ. GEN. HARBORD IS CHIEF OF STAFF

S.O.S. Commander Resumes Duties of A.E.F. He Had at Start

The first Chief of Staff of the A.E.F., probably will be his last. Announcement was made at G.H.Q. this week that Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, since July 29, 1918, will succeed Maj. Gen. James W. McAndrew as Chief of Staff, A.E.F. Major General McAndrew will remain in Washington to be Chief of the War College.

Major General Harbord was Chief of Staff at G.H.Q. from the time the first contingent landed in France until May 5, 1918, when he took command of the Marine Brigade of the 2nd Division in accordance with a policy of rotation by which General Staff officers were to be given assignments in the field that should familiarize them with the problems that the American Army was then called upon to work out as the A.E.F. developed.

Major General Harbord commanded the Marine Brigade of the 2nd Division in the battle of Belleau Wood, and later commanded the 2nd Division in the drive southwest of Soissons that began the great operation that squeezed the Germans out of the Chateau-Thierry salient and relieved the menace to Paris.

HE HAS "ENLISTITIS"

Eighteen months' service in the A.E.F., in addition to another 18 months with the British Army, is not enough to suit Jack Tyler, of Tralce, County Kerry, Ireland, and now he is en route to the Army of Occupation with the first volunteer replacement contingent.

Tyler originally enlisted in the British Army, and after being wounded at the battle of Loos went to the United States to live. When the United States entered the war he enlisted in the 11th Engineers, took part in the second battle of Cambrai and other battles, in the course of which he was wounded three different times, and finally sent back to the United States as a casual.

YANKEE AVIATORS FIRST FLYERS TO CROSS ATLANTIC

Week Sees Three Greatest Achievements of Airplanes

ROGET'S NON-STOP RECORD American, Australian and Frenchman Share Honors of World's Biggest Exploits

After 16 years of romantic and tragic history the airplane this week has given the world its three greatest achievements. American naval planes have bridged the Atlantic through the air. The Australian flyer, H. G. Hawker, made his daring attempt, striking from Newfoundland for Queenstown, Ireland, and flying 1,600 miles of the 1,700 before he fell and was rescued by a tramp steamer.

The same day that the American success was announced came the news that the French aviator, Lieutenant Rogot, had made a record non-stop flight of 1,375 miles from Paris to Morocco.

Three American planes started from Newfoundland and two reached their first objective, 1,200 miles away, the N.C.-4, with Commander Rond, first, the N.C.-3 a close second. The N.C.-1 was forced to descend but its crew was rescued by one of the fleet destroyers watching the course.

Hawker's attempt was the most daring of all, for he had a 7,000-mile straightaway to the coast, and he had to cross the Atlantic for his first successful completion, to the courageous Australian belongs credit for his attempt under less favorable circumstances. Experts give high credit to Lieutenant Commander Rogot for the successful flight of the N.C.-4, the great Navy-Curtiss plane that has the honor of first bridging the Atlantic through the air. Four Liberty engines make up the N.C.-4's equipment, with a total of 1,650 horse-power and a calculated flight duration of 20 hours, while flying at 70 miles an hour.

The boats left Rockaway beach on May 8, and Trepassy Bay in Newfoundland on the 16th, at 7 p.m. The N.C.-4 landed at Florida, in the Azores, at 1:35 p.m. on May 17. Here it was held until 9:20 on the 27th, completing the leg to Lisbon, a distance of 560 miles, the same day at 5:20 p.m.

CENSORSHIP STAYS, FOR HEINIE BALKS

Lid Still on Because Boche Hasn't Yet Signed on Dotted Line

G.H.Q. is undoubtedly a far-sighted institution. But it isn't quite far-sighted enough to compare the colossal pigheadedness of Heinie W. Boche. Therefore, when the doughboy takes his pencil stub in hand on June 1, or immediately thereafter, confident that at last he can write home to the folks without having his intimate thoughts perused and edited by some stony-hearted censor, and later discovers the all too familiar neck and shears and blue blocking, let him not prematurely blame the s.h.c. Because G.H.Q., in deciding upon the fact that the lid would be taken off the censorship on June 1, took it for granted that Heinie would have signed on the dotted line, before then and all would be right with the world. Heinie, however, having entered for the championship of th obstinacy and obduracy handicap, didn't sign, and peace is still in the future. And until there is peace, there will be censorship.

75,000 OF OUR DEAD TO BE HONORED BY ALL A.E.F. TODAY

Memorial Services Will Be Held Wherever Americans Lie in Europe

NO GRAVES UNDECORATED

President Wilson Speaks at Suresnes Cemetery, and in Heart of Argonne, General Pershing

The A.E.F. celebrates today its second and last Memorial Day. One year ago it was a day of fasting and prayer in America. The Germans were making their last desperate lunge at Paris. The 1st United States Division, scheduled for a Memorial Day parade in the French capital, but hurriedly thrown into the monned lines, took and occupied the town of Cantigny.

Today the victory for which the nation prayed has been achieved. The hearts of all Americans, in and out of khaki, turn reverently and gratefully toward the 75,000 dead who gave their lives for it. Wherever they shall be, whether, as most of them are, sleeping in ordered ranks in the great A.E.F. cemeteries, or still in lonely graves hard by their rendezvous with death, they are not forgotten.

Whether in France, under the eyes of 700,000 of their comrades, or just across the Channel along the English downs; whether overlooking the sea from Scotland's cliffs or among the Irish hills; whether under the suns of Italy or along the shores of the Arctic; whether in the little Duchy of Luxembourg or at Coblenz on the Rhine—wherever they are, they shall all have their tribute of flowers and over each shall wave his country's flag.

President and General Speak The keynote of the day will be struck by the President of the United States himself, when at 2 o'clock this afternoon he delivers his Memorial Day address at the American Army cemetery at Suresnes, where 1,500 members of the A.E.F. are buried. General Pershing will speak at ceremonies in the cemeteries at Romagne and Beaumont.

Every grave in the A.E.F. is to be decorated. The Paris Memorial Day Committee, the American Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A., the K. of C. and the Salvation Army, together with the 10,000 soldiers of the Graves Registration Service, will see to it that some time between sunrise and sunset today a floral tribute shall be laid upon every grave.

The Graves Registration Service announces that the day finds the American flag floating from every grave in the A.E.F. Memorial Day exercises at the Central Records Office will go as a body, Marselleses will be played, and the services of the day in all of the A.E.F. cemeteries, according to information from the senior chaplain's office.

Among American military cemeteries in France, Romagne, Moisy on the Aisne, Nantillois, Vaucourt, Fismes and Proides are the largest. Of the others, the most important are Merignac at Bordeaux, Lambollet at Brest, Suresnes at Paris, and those at St. Nazaire, Issouillon, Beaune, Allery, Meaves, Commercy, Contrexeville, Basailles and Le Mans.

All to Do Honor to Dead Wherever possible, the ceremonies in the God's Acres of America in France will be attended by members of the A.E.F. For example, at Suresnes the entire post of the Central Records Office will go as a body, Marselleses will be played, and the services of the day in all of the A.E.F. cemeteries, according to information from the senior chaplain's office.

NATION TO ERECT VICTORY MEMORIAL

People Will Subscribe to \$10,000,000 Monument at Washington

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, May 29.—A \$10,000,000 National Victory memorial building is to be erected in Washington, the nation's capital. The fund will be secured in a one-week drive to begin on June 25.

The project has been approved by President Wilson and high Government officials and has been enthusiastically endorsed by leading business men throughout the United States. Promoters are already at work planning the drive and arranging details for the memorial.

The \$10,000,000 fund will be divided between the actual cost of construction, estimated at \$3,000,000, and the creation of an endowment which is to be administered by the trustees of the Smithsonian Institution. The site already has been granted by Congress.

It is planned to use the building for national and international conventions. The auditorium will be of sufficient size to seat several thousand and a number of smaller halls will be added to be used as permanent headquarters for military and patriotic organizations. In addition, a library and museum for historic documents is to be provided.

Well, there's one consolation in being among the last half million to go home. For the Yank in France is to be paid off for May at the rate of 6.51 francs on the dollar, the highest mark yet reached in the A.E.F.

SAILING RECORDS BROKEN WITH MAY TOTAL OF 335,000

Homeward Going Movement for Month Is Far Ahead of Schedule

258,000 OF S.O.S. IN JUNE

Acquisition of New Troop Ship Enables Transportation of 50,000 More Men Monthly

The A.E.F. has set a new world's record in overseas transportation. Homeward sailings in May have passed the 315,000 goal set and will, with today and tomorrow's additions, run up to 335,000. The highest previous overseas transportation record was in September, 1918, when 309,000 Yankees set out for France.

Considering the slow get away the troop movement schedule for the month got in the first 11 days of May, this accomplishment is little short of marvellous. The Troop Movement Bureau announces that it plans to go far ahead of the schedule for June and take home 430,000 Yanks. This program, if carried through, means that all but 200,000 of the original 2,000,000 members of the A.E.F. will spend the Fourth of July in the United States.

Only in one respect has the troop movement program for May varied a little from its promise. It was to have seen 100,000 members of the S.O.S. returned, and there were actually sent away only 50,000. This was due to the difficulty in getting the S.O.S. troops released in time and also to greatly hurried divisional sailings made necessary by the release of the 6th and 7th Divisions from the Army of Occupation.

S.O.S. to Leave Rapidly The S.O.S. however, is to have its day, and very soon. Instead of taking home the 200,000 S.O.S. troops scheduled to go in June, the troop movers have every plan laid to take 258,000.

With Brest getting out the 81st and 6th Divisions; with St. Nazaire hurrying off the 90th, and with the 7th at Le Mans ready to go at a moment's notice, the A.E.F. will be cleared of divisional troops except the Third Army, the first week in June. Then the S.O.S. will come into its own. To effect the tremendous home-going movement planned to begin Sunday, heroic measures have been taken to bring into the A.E.F. ports the largest troop-carrying fleet ever at one time in French waters. At the end of the month, 100,000 troops will be in Brest, including the Levantine, the Insurgente and the Troy, which three alone can carry 30,000 troops, are due in the first week of the month, and they will lose no time in getting out again.

New Transports Coming In addition to a large part of the converted cargo fleet which carried troops in April and May, there are due to come in to participate in the June gala six new converted cargo vessels—the Caliao, Swanee, Amphion, Santa Maria, Eten and El Oriente—totaling 100,000 tons of carrying capacity. The latter two will carry 50,000 troops to be moved home on these ships during the month.

A total of 115 ships left A.E.F. ports laden with homeward-bound troops from May 20 to 28. They sailed from the ports as follows: Brest, 47; St. Nazaire, 37; Bordeaux, 29; Marseille, 9; England, 7; Le Havre, 4; Antwerp, 2. The total tonnage of the A.E.F. since the armistice and up until midnight of May 31 were: Brest, 556,915; St. Nazaire, 291,455; Bordeaux, 219,390; Marseille, 123,232; England, 97,545; Le Havre, 7,471; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4. There are no figures available as yet as to what it is costing to take the A.E.F. home. No orders releasing the first contingent of volunteers for the Army of Occupation.

A. of O. Volunteers Arrive And the A.E.F. still comes. Twenty-five officers and 236 enlisted men left New York on the S.S. Northern on May 15 and arrived in Brest May 22. The second contingent of volunteers for the Army of Occupation.

The question of the five divisions in the Third Army on the Rhine is still in abeyance. No orders releasing the 1st, 2nd and 5th Divisions for the second time have been issued, and none are looked for until the Germans sign or refuse to sign the peace treaty.

In the meantime, word comes from the States that the volunteers for guard duty on the Rhine have passed the 40,000 mark, and that the 100,000 men who are to go as a goal for that project is within sight. Asked if the size of the United States Army of Occupation was determined, with the idea of the maximum required in Germany, the answer was that it was not. The volunteers are sufficient to handle any military problem that can arise.

There is no reason to believe, however, that the 100,000 men who are to go as a goal for that project is within sight. The volunteers are sufficient to handle any military problem that can arise. There is no reason to believe, however, that the 100,000 men who are to go as a goal for that project is within sight. The volunteers are sufficient to handle any military problem that can arise.

LOST YOUR BARRACKS BAG?

There are still 120,000 enlisted men's barracks bags, 11,000 pieces of officers' baggage and 11,000 unidentified barracks bags at the Central Baggage Depot at Hoboken, N. J. After July 12 all baggage at the Clèves depot will be shipped to the Lost Baggage Depot, Hoboken, N. J.

Officers and enlisted men who have baggage in storage at the Central Baggage Office or any other baggage depots, and who wish to have their baggage forwarded to them in France, should write to the necessary authorities at once, giving the location and desired disposition of their property. The Chief of Baggage Services announces, however, that baggage shipped without convey in France, is liable to be looted on route, and it is suggested that baggage be carried for in person with the necessary credentials to collect at the baggage depot. Under G.O. 26, Hq., S.O.S., the Baggage Service will ship to the United States or to the home address in the United States, through the Lost Baggage Depot at Hoboken, N. J., all baggage held in the various depots of France. After August 1 all communications in regard to baggage should be sent to the Lost Baggage Depot, Hoboken, N. J.

MARSEILLE PORT HAS SPED 40,000 ON HOMEWARD WAY

Mediterranean Town Does Not Keep Casuals So Very Long After Arrival

ROUTE AND BOATS GOOD Second Looeys With Three Stripes Get Precedence Over Colonels With One in Sailing Order

In the hustle and bustle of getting the A.E.F. home, Marseille has become the port of embarkation for practically all casuals who are homeward bound under G.O. 13. In fact, so many casuals of this class have been ordered home that at present the Marseille camp is entertaining about 3,000 men over and above its normal capacity.

Owing to the overtime, the average number of days a soldier must spend at the port of Marseille before setting foot on the long-awaited trampship is about 816, while two weeks ago a man was considered out of luck if he had to spend more than one and a half days in the harbor. The condition exists temporarily, however, owing to the delayed arrival of two ships, and Col. E. H. Martindale, in command of the Marseille harbor, is expected to be able to handle all special casuals as rapidly as they arrive.

A great deal depends upon ships and the railroad service. The latter is so good that if trains and boats could be depended upon, a soldier would step from the train, pass through the routine of a final inspection, and step onto the boat within 24 hours after his arrival in camp.

Until June 15, the date the Marseille embarkation camp is scheduled to close, all special cases for discharge will pass through St. Alban and then through Marseille. The approximate average of days required for a "G.O. 13 casual" to get onto board the boat after landing in St. Alban is about two weeks at the most. Sometimes the routine is completed in seven or eight days, a great deal depending upon the condition of the casual's service record, and often, when trains run on schedule, the entire process is completed according to plan, the casual is lucky enough to leave St. Alban on Monday, for instance, and in the Marseille camp on Wednesday night. But this does not happen often, owing to the irregularity in the arrival of ships.

14 or 16 Day Trip Home No luck private sale from Marseille until a bunk and mattress has been provided for him for the 14 or 16-day voyage to New York with a stop-over at Gibraltar and the Azores, where the ship stops anchor for a brief while. The casual is then given a bunk one which millionaire and would-be millionaires used to pay hundreds of dollars for, and a route which is much sought after by many hand-bound war-torn veterans and civilians.

The Marseille embarkation camp is quite small compared with those of Brest and St. Nazaire. The first 12 days of the camp was in existence in permanent permanent quarters of only 72 enlisted men and 12 officers. Still, during those 12 days 12,000 casuals passed through the camp en route for America. At present the permanent quarters consist of only 72 enlisted men and 12 officers, and this month over 12,000 troops passed through the camp. K.P. details and guard details are selected from the temporary quarters, passing through the camp. Members of the 12th Corps stand guard, as well as men from the Medical Corps, which all goes to the high amusement for the occasional dough boy, who constantly sees the sentry as he is looking them for their general orders.

The first local carrying American troops from Marseille sailed on Saturday, May 27, at 10:30 p.m. The ship was carrying the last few hundred of the men who have sailed from that port since the first boat put to sea. Most of the 40,000 have been 12,000 casuals, and the rest have been old and stale of discharge.

The largest local carries about 2,500 troops, while the smaller boats carry all the way from San Juan to Looeys. All boats carry civilian passengers, and receiving the embarkation officials, enough French and Italian immigrants and each week to make the 16 day trip interesting for the bulk of private and public alike. The private is not as well as the public, but the bulk private is allowed some privilege on board as anyone.

As fast as boats come into the harbor troops are loaded on at an average of 20 per minute, which is pretty nearly the record in the A.E.F.

Although the system which a casual must pass through, regardless of rank, continues to move like clockwork, some irregularities occur which sometimes even embarrass colonels. A colonel reported into the embarkation office the other day in charge of an allowed company, some irregularities occurred himself and two men, but on route somewhere he had lost one of his charges—who was, by the way, a top sergeant.

One on the Colonel Upon reporting, the colonel said to the sailing officer: "One officer and approximately one man." The sailing officer was later seen lighting out a problem, which he verified thus: "If a colonel loses one man out of two during a journey over 500 kilometers of ground, how many men would have left out of a regiment after a voyage of 2,000 miles?" The answer, of course, is rather difficult, considering that the trip is made over water instead of earth. Putting it the other way, the answer would be simple enough.

ON MEMORIAL DAY

The significance of this Memorial Day is emphasized in G.O. 81, G.I.I.C., calling for a general observance of the day through the A.E.F. The order is as follows:

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1919, all service troops will be observed throughout the American Expeditionary Forces. The occasion of this first anniversary of Memorial Day since the first casualties of the war were reported is a day to assemble at the graves of their fallen comrades and to do honor to their memory.

75,000 OF OUR DEAD TO BE HONORED BY ALL A.E.F. TODAY

Continued from Page 1 After appropriate exercises, decorate the 825 graves with great masses of wild flowers gathered yesterday afternoon.

From the base posts and, in fact, from all parts of Europe where American troops are stationed, words come that impressive and worthy exercises have been planned to accompany the decoration of graves in adjacent cemeteries. These near former hospitals and hospital centers of the A.E.F., now abandoned, are being looked after, as for instance, in the one at Meuses, where 750 graves have already been decorated with red carnations and flags.

One of the most impressive ceremonies of the day will be the service to be held this afternoon in the great Tommange cemetery in the center of the town where 29,600 American dead are buried. The Commanding Chief of the A.E.F. will be the speaker.

Suresnes Ceremony The presence of President Wilson at the ceremony at Suresnes, near Paris, of course, lends to the occasion a unique interest. A large floral arch has been erected over the entrance to the cemetery, under which is to pass a million-dollar display of American soldiers, sailors and Marines and a detachment of French Infantry, headed by the 26th Infantry band.

A special gratification has been erected for the President and his party, which includes Mrs. Wilson, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, and a number of French and British generals and dignitaries. Ambassadors Wallace will preside. Many formal invitations have been issued by the Paris Memorial Day Committee, through the American Embassy, to all world leaders, legations and foreign dignitaries, and the guests will occupy a section near the speakers' stand. The ceremony will be concluded by the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise."

TUSCANIA'S DEAD ARE HONORED AT ISLAY On a lonely little island, northeast of Ireland and just off the coast of Scotland, two American soldiers are being honored for their heroic deed in respect to dead comrades.

While flags today decorate the grave of Second Lieut. Jefferson Feigl in the American cemetery at Meudon-les-Bains, the first day of the German drive, the father of the officer is waiting for a diary in which Lieutenant Feigl recorded the events that preceded his death on March 22, 1918, in the trenches of the Somme front.

Like a message from the grave, there came to the father in New York a month or so ago a letter which his son had written before the promulgation of death was upon him—a letter that was not read by the lieutenant's parents until one year after the officer had fallen in battle.

Last Letter Reaches Parents From Officer Killed Year Ago

Dear Parents, I suppose you all will be feeling pretty low about the time this arrives. If my instructions have been carried out you'll already have received a cable telling you of the death of your one and only son. Please believe, fond parents, that I realize just what the loss means to you and what a void its going to leave in your lives. Therefore, I want ask you to cheer up, cause I know it wouldn't do any good. As far as I'm concerned, however, it seems as if some fortune couldn't have picked a nicer or more gentlemanly manner for me to make my exit, and if it wasn't for the grief I know I'm causing you, I would be more contented now, in leaving this life, than I ever could have been while living it. If I may have a final request it is this, that any love you had for me, go on, towards each other, thus filling, in some part, the gap I have left. Love, son

While flags today decorate the grave of Second Lieut. Jefferson Feigl in the American cemetery at Meudon-les-Bains, the first day of the German drive, the father of the officer is waiting for a diary in which Lieutenant Feigl recorded the events that preceded his death on March 22, 1918, in the trenches of the Somme front.

Like a message from the grave, there came to the father in New York a month or so ago a letter which his son had written before the promulgation of death was upon him—a letter that was not read by the lieutenant's parents until one year after the officer had fallen in battle.

D.S.M. FOR WELDER IN R.R. SHOP AT NEVERS

Buck Private Matousek Rewarded for Keeping Locomotives on the Job When America put her strong hand to the task of war, nowhere did her effort tell with greater effect than in the great workshops where the men who had looked upon the world as a continent with steel pulleys and their O.D.'s for the steel behind the lines.

Under the terrible strain of war work the down-out cylinder was a frequent occurrence. To wait until the next morning for a minute delay, and here Matousek stepped in and, despite the doubt and skepticism of some of his superiors, undertook to repair the breaks himself. He succeeded and with such results that his work soon took on an importance that it resulted in the award of the D.S.M.

Instead of lying idle for weeks, locomotives that needed new cylinders were ready for action in four hours. Kneeling on the concrete floor, directing the white flame of his welder with the artistry of an expert, Matousek kept the wheels moving that carried the munitions and the supplies to the men in the forward lines.

Here at the great A.E.F. railroad shops at Nevers, America's effort is still visible in millions of acres of soil. The buildings were made the repair headquarters of locomotives in 1918 and were turned over to the Americans for equipment. This they did with the finest ingenuity from the shops of the country that leads the world in railroading.

And now with their war work over, American ingenuity is utilizing the plants as a school of instruction. From all parts of the A.E.F. hundreds of students have come to Nevers. These men are receiving instruction from such experts as Matousek. The work in the shops goes on and right with it the school work. The students act as apprentices and helpers. They are taking courses in welding, machine shop practice, tool making, heavy railroad blacksmithing and forging, foundry work, railroad electrical work and other lines. And instead of delaying production, they are actually increasing it.

MEMBERS OF A.E.F. TO BECOME FARMERS IF THEY SO DESIRE

\$375,000,000 to Be Appropriated for Buying of Farms and Houses

RANGE FROM 1 TO 320 ACRES Returned Soldiers Will Get Jobs Preparing Land Before It Is Ready for Opening

An appropriation bill calling for \$375,000,000 is now before Congress to buy and cultivate farms and build country homes for honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and Marines, and to allow them 40 years in which to make good on them.

In the stretch of land extending from Virginia along the coast line to Texas there are 250,000,000 acres of cleared timber land, which, together with 80,000,000 acres of drainage land in the South, are available for the land reclamation project. In the West are to be found 15,000,000 acres of tract of land without knowing exactly what it is good for, and whether or not it has minerals, oil or coal on it.

Neither will there be the old loneliness of pioneer days. Group settlements or colonies of not less than 100 settlers are to be formed. This arrangement will avoid a wide scattering of settlers, facilitate better marketing of products, allow better roads to be built and maintained, and also afford social advantages to offset the lure of the city, which too often takes men from

land that need only irrigation to make their cultivation well worth while. New England and the central States also have millions of acres to offer. The bill will range in size from one and two-acre lots for homes to 320-acre country seats. Prices will range from \$100 to \$15,000.

Sixty per cent of the money required for improvements will be advanced by the Government and will be payable on the time-lapse basis. Thirty-seven States have already taken some steps toward co-operating with the national Government in carrying out the program the minute the bill becomes a law. They have all endorsed the project, many of their Legislatures have sent appeals to Congress, and before all of them are either pending or passed laws appropriating money and establishing commissions to help carry the program through.

When private Sumbo, late of St. Nazaire, got back to his home in New Orleans, he didn't have a souvenir to show. He had never heard a shell. "All I saw in that dodged France was mud and kilometers," he wailed.

LATE CASUALTY TABLE

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Died of disease, Died of other causes, Taken prisoner, Missing in action, Wounded, Grand total, Total without wounded. Includes sub-columns for Army, Marine, Navy, Air Force.

AUSTRIANS GET TERMS OF PEACE IN PARIS TODAY

Size of Army and Indemnity May Be Discussed Later

BERLIN SITUATION COMPLEX Von Bernstorff Trying to Form New Delegation to Accept Terms of Allied Treaty

With Versailles almost deserted of Germans, their work of protest and criticism ended, the treaty with Austria will today be handed over to the delegates from Vienna, although two important clauses, those dealing with indemnity and the size of the Austrian army, will be withheld for future discussion.

Cries of "Give us peace!" in the streets of Berlin sounding over the solemn assurances of Count von Brockdorff that Germany would not sign and the quiet, methodical preparation of the Armistice of Occupation have created a situation that has called forth all the skill the Berlin Government has to handle.

Reports state that the agile hand of Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, is busy pouring oil on the troubled waters and is attempting to form a new peace delegation that can accept with a better face the terms that Von Brockdorff has denounced.

With the German counter-proposals now before the Allies, it is stated in some quarters, as was previously suggested by members of the American delegation, that certain points made by the Germans are worthy of consideration and may be of sufficient value to be incorporated into the treaty, thus making some slight changes necessary in the original. In any case, consideration of the German documents will take some little time, and no official announcement can be made to when the date of signing will be.

Many questions are still confronting the Allies, especially concerning Russia, and while the War Department has announced that American troops are being withdrawn from Archangel and Murmansk, the French press has announced that American Marines are being sent up a part of an Allied contingent that recently landed in Danzig. Recognition of the Kolchak Government in Russia, which has achieved considerable success against the Bolsheviks and claims to control the military situation, has not been granted as yet, as the American delegation has demanded further proof of the nature of the new regime. France, England and Japan are willing to recognize Kolchak with certain guarantees, it is reported.

The questions which will still remain unsettled in the Austrian agreement, but which, it is hoped, will not delay peace with the new republic, are matters which deal with the size of the Austrian army and the case of indemnity. Both are impossible of settlement until the exact status of some of the new-born countries once a part of the old empire is more definitely established.

THIS BLANK MAILED TO WASHINGTON MAY OBTAIN YOU A GOVERNMENT FARM

Members of the A.E.F. who are interested in the Government's plans to provide land for soldiers may learn what opportunities are offered them by filling in the blank form below and mailing it to THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Form with fields: Name in full, Home address, How old are you?, What was your occupation before you enlisted?, Have you ever worked on a farm?, Are you interested in this plan to provide work and a farm for you?, What kind of farming do you wish to follow?, State whether general, livestock or fruit?, Would you be willing to take a job on some project if offered to you?, In your own State?, Anywhere in the U.S.?

Soil experts, geologists and land surveyors are to be supplied by the Department of Agriculture, and no man will take up a

HOW TO REJOIN YOUR UNIT In order to give soldiers who are absent, sick or on detached service a better chance to rejoin their units before they sail for the States, G.O. 76, G.I.I.C., states that commanding officers will not transfer absent, sick or detached service men to the First Replacement Depot until four days before embarkation.

Under the terrible strain of war work the down-out cylinder was a frequent occurrence. To wait until the next morning for a minute delay, and here Matousek stepped in and, despite the doubt and skepticism of some of his superiors, undertook to repair the breaks himself. He succeeded and with such results that his work soon took on an importance that it resulted in the award of the D.S.M.

Instead of lying idle for weeks, locomotives that needed new cylinders were ready for action in four hours. Kneeling on the concrete floor, directing the white flame of his welder with the artistry of an expert, Matousek kept the wheels moving that carried the munitions and the supplies to the men in the forward lines.

Here at the great A.E.F. railroad shops at Nevers, America's effort is still visible in millions of acres of soil. The buildings were made the repair headquarters of locomotives in 1918 and were turned over to the Americans for equipment. This they did with the finest ingenuity from the shops of the country that leads the world in railroading.

And now with their war work over, American ingenuity is utilizing the plants as a school of instruction. From all parts of the A.E.F. hundreds of students have come to Nevers. These men are receiving instruction from such experts as Matousek. The work in the shops goes on and right with it the school work. The students act as apprentices and helpers. They are taking courses in welding, machine shop practice, tool making, heavy railroad blacksmithing and forging, foundry work, railroad electrical work and other lines. And instead of delaying production, they are actually increasing it.

SAILING RECORDS BROKEN WITH MAY TOTAL OF 335,000

Continued from Page 1 according to branches of service, who sailed for home in the week ended May 21:

Table with columns: At Sea, Arrived, Departed, Total. Lists various military units and their status.

Out of Luck for K.P. Detail One company consisted of four officers and two enlisted men. The sergeant major of the camp was looking for a K.P. detail when he ran across the number of the new company, just arrived. He called for 12 men of that company to go on K.P. The orderly came back grinning and reported to the impatient sergeant major that there were only two enlisted men in the company, and they were both sergeants.

Casual officers are sent out according to service overseas. A colonel who had been in France six months, arrived one evening in company with a second lieutenant who wore three service stripes. The next morning there was room for but one officer on the sailing list. The colonel, the brushing dust from his eyes, stepped up to write his name. "Hold on, sir," said the embarkation officer. "There's a man ahead of you," thereupon the second lieutenant blushing scribbled his name and got out of the colonel's sight.

Forty men from the 26th Division have been mentioned in G.O. 21, Hq. S.O.S., "for courageous sacrifice in submitting to experiments to determine the manner of transmission of trench fever, and contracting the same, thereby performing an eminent service to the Allied cause and to humanity."

HOTEL CONTINENTAL 3 Rue de Castiglione, PARIS

COLGATE'S Shaving Stick, Soap, Ribbon Dental Cream

KHAKI A. Sulka & Co. SHIRTS AND STOCKS 6, Rue Castiglione, PARIS

DUVAL RESTAURANTS Recommended by the Y.M.C.A. Good Wholesome Food Well Prepared Reasonable Prices EVERYWHERE IN PARIS

If You Are a Salesman SEEKING a position where advancement is possible... SEEKING an opportunity to realize your greatest ambitions... SEEKING an independent career... SEEKING a home career... SEEKING a permanent connection with an institution of established prestige... IF you are willing to learn and be paid while you are learning—then, when you land in New York City, E. L. CERF

L. A. CERF 137 Broadway, cor. of Cedar St. THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES HERE FOR A FEW GOOD A. E. F. COMMUNICATE AT ONCE

WRIGLEYS The long-lasting sweet-meat. A boon to the tired, thirsty fighter. So easy to carry—so refreshing to have when you need refreshment. Good for teeth, breath, appetite and digestion. The Flavor Lasts. At Canteens, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other stores.

BE CAREFUL ABOUT WHAT SHE WRITES; WIFEY MAY GET IT A.E.F. Letters Will Reach Addressee Even After His Discharge 2,000,200 LOCATOR CARDS Postal Express Service's System of Liaison Prevents Useless Wanderings of Mail

ALCOHOLIC SANDWICH LATEST REMEDY FOR U.S. PROHIB DROUGHT NTONICATING sandwiches are next on a program in the States. Dr. J. C. Olsen has invented a jelly cocktail which is said to have a kick as powerful as cognac. It is made of...

NATURE SPREADS MANTLE OF GREEN OVER DESOLATION Year Since Early American Battles Brings Many Changes TOWNS STILL LIE RUINED Life Slowly Creeps Back to Villages Wrecked in Last Great German Drive of War



countryside of last year's fighting. The fields that spread without a fence away from the Paris-Itiens highways by which the Germans hoped to enter Paris hold these little cemeteries, and by the roadside are single white crosses over a mound that holds an American flag.

HUNGRY TOWNS SEE LOTS OF YANK CHOW Bendorf and Andernach on the Rhine Are 3rd Army's Food Sluices

Two hungry towns on the Rhine, Bendorf and Andernach, both lean and gaunt after years of war, today are sharpening their appetites by watching unending fleets of boats and endless chains of railroad cars all loaded with food.

ORPHAN MASCOTS DO THEIR BIT TO HONOR A.E.F. DEAD Kindly Alsatian Woman Also Cares for Graves of Fallen Soldiers

Americans today will pay homage to their dead. The Commander-in-Chief has urged the entire A.E.F. to meet beside the graves of those who lie in France and pay tribute to the memories of the men and women who gave their lives that the ideals of Americanism might not perish.

YANK INDIAN WAS HEAP BIG HELP IN WINNING THE WAR Continued from Page 1 asking whether the Indian could stand up under nervous strain, whether he was a natural leader, what were the nature of his associations with white men, what fitness he had for any particular fighting arm, and what his qualities were for scouting.

Eliminates Tonnage Waste The obvious necessity for preventing the waste of tonnage by shipment to France of mail for men returned to the United States has been solved by the system of liaison between the postal authorities in the United States and the A.E.F. Postal Express Service.

Uncanny Sense of Direction Above all, he had the sense of direction developed to an unbelievable extent. The Indians always assert that they are never at a loss when it comes to orienting themselves and navigating their way to their habitual observation of wind, sun, moon, stars, landmarks, memory of country traversed, and the knowledge of woodcraft.

Cards to Be Made Out Instructions have been issued by the Postal Express Service to expedite mail to men who have changed station or organizations. These instructions require that two cards be made out by the person changing station, one to let the local postoffice know of the change and the other to go to the Central Postoffice.

HERE'S THE OZELFINCH With the traditional look of speed that is always attributed to heavy bodies, the fame of the Railroad Artillery Reserve has not spread as rapidly in the A.E.F. as the glory of the mounted units.

Captured Girl Machine Gunners Another Indian, Pvt. Ben Rowland, of the 167th Infantry, one of 30 Cheyennes sent to Carlisle on Montana ten years ago, was the first to capture a machine gun.

Moccasins Replace Hobnails It is true that those in the 1st Division who are on campaign nearly drop the supply sergeants to stronger drink by throwing away their hobnails when moccasins were issued, but they were all fighters, aggressors from Soissons to Villers-Cotterets.

YANKS SEE GIBRALTAR American troops sailing for home from Marseille via the Azores are now permitted to go ashore at Gibraltar—no extra charge, either—and look the town over while their ships are coaling.

200 YANK HORSES RETURN -No horses or animals, but mascots, belonging to the A.E.F. will be taken from Europe to the United States, according to G.O. 33, G.H.Q. However, private mounts of officers are not to exceed 200 horses, may be taken to the States under quarantine, and other restrictions which a veterinary officer named by the chief surgeon consider necessary.

YANK INDIAN WAS HEAP BIG HELP IN WINNING THE WAR

Continued from Page 1 asking whether the Indian could stand up under nervous strain, whether he was a natural leader, what were the nature of his associations with white men, what fitness he had for any particular fighting arm, and what his qualities were for scouting.

Eliminates Tonnage Waste The obvious necessity for preventing the waste of tonnage by shipment to France of mail for men returned to the United States has been solved by the system of liaison between the postal authorities in the United States and the A.E.F. Postal Express Service.

Uncanny Sense of Direction Above all, he had the sense of direction developed to an unbelievable extent. The Indians always assert that they are never at a loss when it comes to orienting themselves and navigating their way to their habitual observation of wind, sun, moon, stars, landmarks, memory of country traversed, and the knowledge of woodcraft.

Cards to Be Made Out Instructions have been issued by the Postal Express Service to expedite mail to men who have changed station or organizations. These instructions require that two cards be made out by the person changing station, one to let the local postoffice know of the change and the other to go to the Central Postoffice.

HERE'S THE OZELFINCH With the traditional look of speed that is always attributed to heavy bodies, the fame of the Railroad Artillery Reserve has not spread as rapidly in the A.E.F. as the glory of the mounted units.

Captured Girl Machine Gunners Another Indian, Pvt. Ben Rowland, of the 167th Infantry, one of 30 Cheyennes sent to Carlisle on Montana ten years ago, was the first to capture a machine gun.

Moccasins Replace Hobnails It is true that those in the 1st Division who are on campaign nearly drop the supply sergeants to stronger drink by throwing away their hobnails when moccasins were issued, but they were all fighters, aggressors from Soissons to Villers-Cotterets.

YANKS SEE GIBRALTAR American troops sailing for home from Marseille via the Azores are now permitted to go ashore at Gibraltar—no extra charge, either—and look the town over while their ships are coaling.

200 YANK HORSES RETURN -No horses or animals, but mascots, belonging to the A.E.F. will be taken from Europe to the United States, according to G.O. 33, G.H.Q. However, private mounts of officers are not to exceed 200 horses, may be taken to the States under quarantine, and other restrictions which a veterinary officer named by the chief surgeon consider necessary.

YANK INDIAN WAS HEAP BIG HELP IN WINNING THE WAR

Continued from Page 1 asking whether the Indian could stand up under nervous strain, whether he was a natural leader, what were the nature of his associations with white men, what fitness he had for any particular fighting arm, and what his qualities were for scouting.

Eliminates Tonnage Waste The obvious necessity for preventing the waste of tonnage by shipment to France of mail for men returned to the United States has been solved by the system of liaison between the postal authorities in the United States and the A.E.F. Postal Express Service.

Uncanny Sense of Direction Above all, he had the sense of direction developed to an unbelievable extent. The Indians always assert that they are never at a loss when it comes to orienting themselves and navigating their way to their habitual observation of wind, sun, moon, stars, landmarks, memory of country traversed, and the knowledge of woodcraft.

Cards to Be Made Out Instructions have been issued by the Postal Express Service to expedite mail to men who have changed station or organizations. These instructions require that two cards be made out by the person changing station, one to let the local postoffice know of the change and the other to go to the Central Postoffice.

HERE'S THE OZELFINCH With the traditional look of speed that is always attributed to heavy bodies, the fame of the Railroad Artillery Reserve has not spread as rapidly in the A.E.F. as the glory of the mounted units.

Captured Girl Machine Gunners Another Indian, Pvt. Ben Rowland, of the 167th Infantry, one of 30 Cheyennes sent to Carlisle on Montana ten years ago, was the first to capture a machine gun.

Moccasins Replace Hobnails It is true that those in the 1st Division who are on campaign nearly drop the supply sergeants to stronger drink by throwing away their hobnails when moccasins were issued, but they were all fighters, aggressors from Soissons to Villers-Cotterets.

YANKS SEE GIBRALTAR American troops sailing for home from Marseille via the Azores are now permitted to go ashore at Gibraltar—no extra charge, either—and look the town over while their ships are coaling.

200 YANK HORSES RETURN -No horses or animals, but mascots, belonging to the A.E.F. will be taken from Europe to the United States, according to G.O. 33, G.H.Q. However, private mounts of officers are not to exceed 200 horses, may be taken to the States under quarantine, and other restrictions which a veterinary officer named by the chief surgeon consider necessary.

The Cemetery of Monneaux Typical of these cemeteries, is the little plot under the trees on the hillside just beyond you enter the town of Monneaux. Monneaux in the valley scarcely a kilometer from Vaux, but unlike Vaux, wrecks only in spots.

A Grave That Was Not Forgotten But there was one soldier still lying in his grave there, she said, and she led the way up stone steps in the hillside to a cornered garden and pointed to a cross in the sunshine. He was an Italian soldier, she said, left there after the gray fighters of Italy had gone.

Life Amid the Wreckage They do not move as you watch them, but sit staring dully, seeming benumbed to that landscape of wreckage. A little further on, though, on the main highway, you see a real sign of life—a café thrown together out of tin paper and straw boards, another old man and his wife on the threshold.

Pilgrims to Belleau Wood All day long Belleau Wood is thronged with pilgrim American soldiers, men who have come from Chateau-Thierry and explore on foot the fastnesses where the fighting was fiercest. They come at daylight, and some of them bring garlands of the night, when Belleau Wood became a place of ghostly shadows full of noises—the call of the cuckoo and dirge of the trees and mournful croaking of the frogs.

THE POINT OF THE SCARLET CHEVRON Henry Ford announces that he is ready to give jobs at once to 1,200 maimed soldiers of the A.E.F. and that he will undertake to take on 10,000 more in a month or two.

U.S. papers report the return of Woodrow Wilson to Washington. So, not the President, but a Signal Corps pigeon which is returning to its home in Potomac Park, Washington, with several citations for gallantry in action.

Manchester, Conn., is raising \$150,000 for a Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital. Pennsylvania leads off with the idea of State-wide legal holidays as "Welcome Home Day" for the returning A.E.F.

Columbia University seniors have voted water the most popular American drink, beer a close second and milk a coming third. It finds that one's feelings on this side to have our old friend, Madeleine Vin Blanc entirely ignored.

The Emperor, the latest lift the Kaiser has given us on our way home, is at present in New York harbor, and is expected to arrive in New York in a few days.

The War Department announces it cost \$25 each to land the A.E.F. in France.

12 Days' Rations Kept on Hand Twelve days' rations for every man in the A. O. are always kept on hand.

The personnel at Bendorf consists of 1,800 enlisted men and 55 officers. In addition to the 12 days' rations always on hand at Bendorf, there is an additional five days' rations at each of the many railroads in the Third Army area.

Reserve Subsistence Kept Just down the Rhine and on the opposite side from Bendorf sits Andernach, site of the 1st and 2nd Divisions. The forgo is all shipped up the Rhine from Rotterdam. The same system is in use at Andernach as at Bendorf.

PURCHASE U.S. STORES Plans for the disposal of all war material in the First Army zone are being worked out by the Government. It does not want to have been made by representatives of G.I.Q., the S.O.S., the War Materials Board and the United States War Relocation Commission, who met at Neufchatel.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FRENCH Plans to provide 11 scholarships for French students in American universities were completed this week at a conference in Paris attended by officers representing the A.E.F. students of 11 French universities.

TIFFANY & CO. 25 Rue de la Paix and Place de l'Opera PARIS LONDON, 221 Regent Street, W. NEW YORK, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street

Boston Garter Worn the World Over GEORGE FROST CO. MAKERS BOSTON

WANTED Experienced Steel Workers, Helpers, Laborers for work on Radio Towers at Croix d'Hins, France. Eight months work. Good pay. Good conditions.

ENLISTED MEN may be released for work on certain conditions. Enquire of your Commanding Officer. For further particulars write to: W. Smith, care of Commanding Officer, Layette, Radio Station, Croix d'Hins, Gironde, France.

Garrett Everlastie Roofings The American "Big Four" These roofs were thousands of standard buildings, not only in America but all over the world, including A.E.F. buildings in France and Catalonian buildings in Spain. They are: EVERLASTIC "BUBBER" ROOFING-A waterproof elastic sheet-roofing material. Comes in rolls. EVERLASTIC SLATE SURFACED ROOFING-A waterproof and fireproof material with genuine cement slate. End of green. EVERLASTIC MULTI-SHINGLES-Made in strips of pure rubber in one, thereby giving extra strength. Waterproof. End of green. EVERLASTIC TYLITE (SUSPECT)-The waterproof and fireproof material. Waterproof. End of green.

The Barrett Company OF AMERICA

ANNONCEMENT: LUNDI 2 JUIN ET JOURS SUIVANTS Soldes d'Été RABAIS de 35 à 40%

The Stars and Stripes

The official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces, authorized by the Command-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., 31 Rue Talhouat, Paris, France. Telephone: Gutenberg, 12-25.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919.

MEMORIAL DAY

"I shall forget him in the morning light; And while we gather he will not speak; But at the stable door he'll say good-night." It isn't quite the same as it used to be; the dark stallions, the pale faces, the black pomp of despair of civilian days. There's a new feeling toward death, a better understanding. It is no longer strange and mysterious; it has moved among us; it has struck suddenly, mercifully, often.

We left him perhaps without a handshake when he piled into a camion and rolled away, or when we crawled out of the fox-hole he was just gone; or maybe we didn't hear about it at all until long afterward because, Armywise, he had been transferred and we hadn't.

And, while we didn't think about it then—things were happening mercifully fast and furious and we couldn't think at all—now we have assembled our thoughts and decided what we were really fighting for, and so it all seems a part of the plan, loss as well as victory, death as sure as dish-barge. So he will be with us, not in the busy rush of the life we'll take up again, but quietly at the day's end—living and real; for his going from us was unmarred by the harsh convention of civilian death, and quite cheerily, across the golden shadows, we'll answer his good-night.

CANTIGNY

Ran the American communiqué of May 28, 1918: This morning in Picardy, our troops, attacking on a front of one and a quarter miles, advanced our lines and captured the village of Cantigny. We took 200 prisoners and inflicted on the enemy severe losses in killed and wounded. Our casualties were relatively small. Hostile counter-attacks broke down under our fire.

Ran the American communiqué of May 29, 1918: In the Cantigny salient we have consolidated our positions in spite of heavy artillery and machine gun fire. Renewed counter-attacks broke down under our fire.

And the communiqué of May 30, 1918—just a year ago today—wrote the finish to the story by tersely stating: The enemy has again been completely repulsed by artillery and infantry action in attacks against our new positions near Cantigny.

Thus, in the brief and soldierly words of the communiqué, is told the story of how the first American-planned and executed attack of the war made good, and with a vengeance. But the communiqués do not tell how much the sign and token of Cantigny meant to the weary and harassed Allied world.

A little over two months before, the Hun had launched his great offensive designed to split the French and British Armies and sweep the latter into the sea. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig had wrenched the hearts—and stiffened the backbones—of the Allied peoples with his famous "Back to the wall" order. General Pershing had made his offer of "All that we have is yours" to Marshal Foch, newly-made commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies; and the world turned, expectant, to see what all that we had could do.

And that part of our then so little all assigned to the supremely important sector northwest of Montdidier and southeast of Amiens, at the very apex of the salient created by the enemy in his March 21 offensive, did surpassing well. It proved beyond a doubt that the American fighting man could be relied on not only to deliver the goods in a smashing attack, but to hang on and hold his hard-won position in the face of the worst of counter fire. It gave new quickening to the heart, new blood to the cheeks, to hear it sung that "the Yanks are coming." For at Cantigny, for the first time on a European battlefield, they came, saw and conquered.

After that first test, the Allied leaders no longer hesitated about putting American troops into positions of responsibility. At Château-Thierry, in the Marne defensive, in the great Soissons-Marne counter-offensive of July, and at St. Mihiel, they amply justified the trust reposed in them, until, after those weary weeks in the Argonne, they finally broke through and destroyed the enemy's most vital lines of communication on the entire Western front. The promise of Cantigny in the late spring was fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, in the late fall before the gates of Sedan; and the harvest of victory was reaped.

Of the men who fought at Cantigny, not so very many are now left among us on this Memorial Day anniversary of our first signal success in the war, for the great division which took and held that town in Picardy has traveled far and gone through much in the year that is past. But those members of the 28th United States Infantry and of the battalion of the 26th United States Infantry that took part in the attack and went through the two days' nightmare that succeeded it have today the right, if ever fighting men had, to shake each other by the hand in remembrance of that time a scant twelvemonth ago; for there they gave hope to the world.

THE GOLDEN CHANCE

Those two million men from America, known to the world and more intimately to France as the A. E. F., have all but completed their service to the United States. More than half of their number already have returned to America, home and friends, and many have taken their former places in America's industrial life. This evolution has been the natural re-

sult of service, transferred from a civil to a military basis, and actual experience with a victorious Army. Few of those who missed this experience will know what they lost. A study will reveal the advantages these returning men will have in their present status, as compared against themselves two years or so ago.

Comparison will be made. The opportunity has come. The results will prove themselves, and soon will be evident in the very life of the nation. Men who stooped, bent-kneed and with head and eyes down, on their way to their offices two years ago, will enter them erect, sturdy and resolute, with chin up and eyes to the front.

Some came to the Army and with it to France who could not write their names, who had never boarded a railroad train, who saw the ocean for the first time on that voyage, who knew nothing of the greater inventions or progress of civilization. These will return, improved by study, travel and experience in a greater world than they ever imagined, and will profit thereby. Their individual profit will be less than that which they will bring to their communities and through them to all America.

They have lived to be new men, and, what is singularly fortunate, they return to a comparatively new land.

What an opportunity is theirs!

THE SOLDIER GRAVE

Before we are demobilized, great plans are being made for an army of bronze and marble to mark the resting places of our soldier dead. Unchecked, such a movement will mean that individuals, units, veteran organizations and even States will be contesting to erect the most costly, the most impressive or the most artistic monuments, and to place such simulacra over their respective dead at the earliest possible date.

The mausoleums will be raised in a country noted for its historic art; they will be viewed for generations to come by travelers from all nations, and they will stand representative of American art.

A commission should be appointed from the ranks of America's foremost artists for the purpose of selecting a uniform design, as has been done in England, Belgium and Italy. No opportunity should be lost to make our cemeteries as beautiful as possible, and such a committee could employ the natural scenic effects to advantage. Trees and flowers could be planted to beautify them as gardens, but such beautification would fail if the course to be followed depended upon the purses of individuals or communities.

The committee should select the design that would mark all graves the same, let such inscriptions be upon the tombstone as the relatives might wish, but under no consideration should a wealthy family be permitted to lavish its grave with costly sculpture, when the lad who died just as bravely as the other and with ideals quite as high must rest under some memorial drained from a meager purse.

They are America's dead, and America should stand over them and see that they are all cared for in the same proportion, with the same expenditure, and with one plain, solemn design created by the co-operation of the best American artists.

If this course is taken, taste, art, beauty and grace will not be lost in a conglomeration of inharmonious structures.

THE GREAT UNKISSED

Those of us of sufficient antiquity will recall that after the Spanish-American war (because at that time we really had the idea that it was a war), one Richmond Pearson Hobson returned to the United States to gain the reputation of being the most kissed person in modern history. We were too juvenile then to envy him particularly, for our idea of kissing was a hated tribute we paid for getting stuck at "post office" or some other childish game.

However, we marked down in our mental note books the fact that frequent osculation was an easy, though disagreeable, means of getting famous. And, being young and ambitious, some of us may have conceived the notion of reaching the presidential chair by a route of labial salutations.

But what a fall is there, our countrymen! Here we have been in foreign climes for a couple of years or less, and so far not a single member of the A. E. F. has gained notoriety through the caresses bestowed upon him. True, the average three-day leave man, on returning from Paris, has modestly refrained from recounting his exploits, and his buddies may have drawn their own deductions. But not a word of it has ever gotten into the newspapers. Not a man has worked his way into the limelight of publicity by these means.

However, it is apparent that the A. E. F., whatever reputation it may have made in battle, is in crying need of an expert kisser. Are we to allow a hero of that minor skirmish known as the Spanish-American war to go ahead of us in any respect? Never!

So it is up to the Yank to get busy in short order and put it all over the record of one Richmond Pearson Hobson.

CIVVIES

The soldier who returns home, receives his discharge and dons his civilian clothes, will more than likely make a better impression on his future employer than one who remains in uniform. This is not true in all cases, but the employer would like to know just how his prospective workers will look in mufti.

A patriotic employer would like to hire a man on his war record, but a Yank's chances for a position will be much less if he tries to take advantage of his olive drab and his service in France alone to get him the position. Every one is proud of the khaki he has worn, but the mere fact that a man has been in France does not mark him a hero. We know that full well over here, and the people at home realize it also. It is the old stand-by of personality, individuality and service.

The Army's Poets

AMERICA MILITANT

They march again whose feet we thought were stilled, They strike whose swords we thought were scabbarded; From every cross-crowned bivouac of the dead The long lines form in ranks imperial-willed. Tremble, injustice, high and seven-hilled, Go hide thy face and wash thy hands of red, Shoulder to shoulder sweep with tidal tread The dawn-eyed youth cut down and counted led. Before their sun-woven banners kings shall kneel, Great governors shall look and bend them low, And every fortress wrong shall know their steel. And never a gun-strong hill shall say them no, While tender blades shall spring beneath their heel. And children follow safely where they go. H. S.

MAY THIRTIETH

O'er the graves of heroes fallen On the hillside and the plain, Tortured earth to nature answering, There shall bloom her flowers again. Not a place will be forsaken, Not one spot to earth left bare, Blending with a thousand colors, Faith will show her flowers there. You will see the snow drop glisten, Pale and pure, its fragrance shed; Here a group of lilies blossom Where they said all life was dead; Violets in purple mourning; Columbine in fragile grace— Rivals all to striving given, Just to mark our heroes' place.

Comes the poppies' flaming brilliance (Herald in blood of noble strain) Long it haunts its crimson velvet Ever it droops to earth again, Deep within earth's peaceful bosom Pillowed 'neath the flowery crest Not forsaken, not forgotten Lie the heroes of our quest. O. M. DUNN, Base Hosp. 31.

THE CAPTURED GUNS

In Paris streets the captured guns in frowning silence stand; Broken, unlimbered, torn and rent, encumbering the land. Spawped of malice, sired of hate—to hell consigned they are— As France, triumphant, leaps from them to her ascending star. Now little ones can pat these guns and ride upon their snouts; They can play at games among them with childish screams and shouts. But sadly does the polka pause—and bitter is his thought— To him, they are the symbols of a hundred battles fought. To him, they grimly represent a million graves up there, His crippled, blinded comrades, the wail of world despair. He knows the price to bring those guns to rest on Paris streets— The price in blood, the blasted homes, the marching bands and retreats. He knows the price that France must pay throughout the years ahead; How all that live must render their accounting to the dead— The dead that died with Christ to bring a Resurrection Morn; The dead to whom all men must bow for Liberty's return. And yet it is most fitting—and it was for this they died— That boys and girls might play and romp, and run about and hide, and That mothers looking on may know that these subjected guns Mute standing tell the end of war, the safety of their sons. PAUL L. EVANS, 26th Division.

FROM FRANCE

When I am home again I'll build an open grave, And in the joyous psalm Of dreams that linger late, I shall be back in France. For I am one that loved her lengthy lanes, The wanderings of Chance, The maidens by her roadsides and the trains Of omnibus along her lime-pressed roads That groaned at lifting hills and leaden loads, And at my grate with fantasy aglow, How sweet 'twould be to get you to know The France I love. But I am not at home again; There is no open grave, And longing breathes of empty pain That years necessitate Until I am home again; Where Corot turned the loam To leafy dells that whispered realms Of roses of rest and quiet trammol dream; But I am still in France, and things can't seem As I will; Leave them then before my grate, With you beside me listening as I pray The France I love. 169665.

THE PASSING OF THE COOTIE

The cooties got together And held a big convention To discuss the question whether They should call the world's attention To a matter quite neglected In the Conference of Nations; For the cootie had suspected He was going to lose his rations. For, with armies all disembled, 'Twould be ultimate starvation; So the cootie all assembled To work out a good salvation. "The question is alarming!" The cooties' chief declared, "Why, what all the world disarming. How are we going to feed?" For weeks the cooties wrangled Upon how to exist, When the complications tangled With a new and sudden twist; A bad and faithless cootie Had wandered from the rest, Neglected his real duty For a major's sweater-vest. Now, the major was commanding A corps of sanitation And was constantly demanding A clean extermination Of all the cooties that he met. "But there was never a trace, But—look!—the major scratches! See the anger on his face!" A cootie, without losing A precious moment of time, Has now arisen from musing And acquainted with the crime. "No cootie shall be living When this day's sun has set!" Swears the major, unforgiving, "My leaf is on that bet!" He got his scouts to find them, And then filled the place with steam; His muscles was there to grind 'em; You could hear the cooties scream. Now the cootie-curse is over, 'Cause one cootie left the rest To be a tramp and rover On a major's sweater-vest. HOWARD J. GURLEY, American Military Supply Depot, Rotterdam, Holland.

I WANT TO GO HOME

"I want to go home," wailed the privt. The sergeant said, "You're not fit for it. For I'm sick of the camp and the drilling I've drilled all my neck was a breakin' An' I haven't had gumption to think: An' I've done my whole share of police! An' I guard an' I'm tired of my pay. For me girls all alone an' I want to go home. An' I want to go home today." "For I've marched till my throat was a crackin', 'Till I craved for the sake of a drink; I've drilled till my neck was a breakin' An' I haven't had gumption to think: An' I've done my whole share of police! An' I guard an' I'm tired of my pay. For me girls all alone an' I want to go home. An' I want to go home today." "Do they need us, a dyin' in camp here? They say it's the water and the hush; We think it's more likely we're hushiek. But the life of the soldier is such, An' they know we can fight if we have to, An' they won't have to show us the way. But me girls all alone an' I want to go home. An' I want to go home today." B. J. FORD, Depot Service Co. No. 48.

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30, 1919



To those who bravely suffer, memory is kind. The wistaria when summer has burned away the last leaf, blooms again in Autumn more beautiful than ever.—Old French Saying.

ES GLYCINES

The wistaria is withered— That was purple by our doorway On that fearsome, springtime morning Sweetheart, when you marched away. Now the walls are drab and ugly, And our hedgeway parched and dusty; Summer mocks the tear-sweet picture Of our last, glad, wistful day. But as sure as laughing Maytime Stole you from me, Soldier-Lover, Took the purple from my doorway, Left my heart a weeping tomb, So will Autumn bring the memory Of your gentle, strong caresses, Bring you, too—I have the promise— The wistaria's second bloom. H.R.B., Artillery

SMELL IT!

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: In a world with minds ranging from that of a conscientious objector to a Bernhardt we may expect to find some interesting specimens. There appeared in the Army and Navy Register of April 5, 1919, a poem entitled "The League of Nations," by Owen P. White. Being a more or less superficial student of psychology and a profound student of bunkology, I desire to recommend to other students of these closely related subjects the following heroic poem:

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS Build not a League of Nations To force the world to peace, For the strength of man will perish Whenever war shall cease; For the strong man comes from battle Stronger for having been, And war is a righteous victory O'er all the forms of sin. War gives us our fine traditions, War turns our sons to men; War makes our women love us And only a weakling pen Could deplore their noble glories And cry for the day to dawn, When strong men will not battle, And red blood will be scarce.

For 'tis on the blood of heroes That the strength of the world has fed, And always the brood of heroes Has the van of nations led. So build us no League of Nations, Fairly and greed and poor, Having no great incentive, To cause it to endure, Having no faith nor honor, Having no soul nor heart, Having no human feeling, No spirit to impart.

Let the world's fine men of action But live to their best ideal, And we need no League of Nations, We need no man's appeals To cause us to transmit, And to make the truth survive, For to spill the blood of heroes Is to keep the race alive. OWEN P. WHITE, Nantes, France, March 10, 1919.

Now, as it is the mind of Mr. White that I wish to study and not the meter of the poem, certain additional data is required. Perhaps some one in the A. E. F. can supply it. What is, wanted is information as to whether or not Mr. White got his inspiration for the above lines while with a company of Infantry in the Argonne or at Nantes in company with Mademoiselle Vin Blanc. CURTIS.

THAT'S EASY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Some 1,600 soldiers of the Tank Corps were transferred to the Motor Transport Corps at various points. Six hundred of us came here. Our old organizations have gone home. There are some prospects that we, too, may soon be on our way. In the meanwhile, we should like THE STARS AND STRIPES to tell us whether we will be discharged as Tank Corps men or as Motor Transport men. We would be greatly obliged, L. S. PATTON, Pvt., M.R.O. 301.

[It is our opinion that we will all be discharged as civilians.—EDITOR.]

A WILLING WALKER

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: In a recent issue, Cpl. Cizek makes a challenge for a long-distance hike, choice of route left to contestant. Kindly telegraph acceptance tout de suite on the proviso that the Engineers build a bridge across the big pond for the route which I select from Brest to Miss Liberty. ANTHONY PRISKE, A.P.O. 727.

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES OF May 31, 1918.

HEALTH OF A. E. F. BETTER THAN THAT OF TROOPS IN U.S.—"Excellent" is Medical Department's Report on Conditions Here.

YANKS TAKE VILLAGE IN SURPRISE ATTACK AND HANG ON TIGHT—Neat Stroke at Cantigny Our First Assault in Force.

LONG TROUSERS LATEST DECREE OF ARMY TAILOR—Regulation Spiral Wraps Will Still Be Worn, However.

WHOLE COUNTRY HAS A MOVE ON; VIM IS KEYNOTE—Red Cross Drive's Success Proves Colossal Power of United Effort.

TOBACCO ISSUE EVERY TEN DAYS—All But Five Per Cent of Army Smokes, Q.M. Learns.

WE'RE ALL YANKS NOW

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: It has just come to my notice that some 3,000 New Englanders in the 90th Division have issued a proclamation to the A. E. F. that they are not cowboys and Indians, but were put into the 90th as filers-up and not, perhaps, as they desired. The statement is correct, insofar as I am able to find out.

And in justice to all concerned, I want to say the members of the Texas and Oklahoma division are cowboys and Indians. Too, I want to make clear that none of these are of the scaly variety the Hun idea to the contrary. In fact, I suspect that quite a number of the officers and men from these two States have not only attended the higher schools of learning and moved in the more polite circles of society, but have even invaded the classical halls of learning in the New England States and carried off honors.

Now, I am truly sorry that the supposedly educated gentlemen from New England have taken the appellation as an insult and feel so humiliated by associating with Indians and ignorant plainmen. For I have been highly impressed with the good qualities and learning of these men from the far Eastern States and their Americanism, which latter I rank more than anything else in the present emergency. Besides, it seems that all have formed lasting friendships with us, regardless of their former residence in the States.

I am not unaware of the fact that environment has a great bearing upon the personality of the human being. And since these gentlemen have been in our rough midst for so long a time they must needs deteriorate. This perhaps caused the proclamation, which was mentioned in your paper.

But inasmuch as the division has been in Germany for several months, they have had an opportunity to see not only France and its delightful portions, but have seen the Rhine land and the river itself, the hardly less famous Moselle, and all the old historical scenery. This, I hope, will somewhat offset the deleterious influence that plainmen must have upon miseducated men. Had they been in their original units, perhaps they would never have seen all this. Now, I am trusting, too, that the more refined atmosphere of the aesthetic East will soon restore them to their former state of being.

As for my part, all A. E. F. members who have done their bit, regardless of place, rank or previous position in civil life, look good to me. M. D. SLOAN, Cpl., Co. I, 359th Inf., 90th Div.

"SOME SHIP!"

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

I have read with much interest Sergeant Thurston's and Corporal McDonough's accounts of the tremendous amount of mail certain members of the A. E. F. received. They failed to speak of how it was transported across the Atlantic; therefore, as a member of the marine profession, I feel righteously indignant. I was born in the hull of an old steamboat and have been steamboating ever since, and you may credit my story as authentic and true in every detail.

The boat that carried this mail was the "Jim Johnson." Those vast quantities of mail were insufficient to serve as ballast for her. The "Jim Johnson" was built in sections on the plan of the famous "Heckman Hinged Hull." She was equipped with 50 hinges, so she could make a short turn like a freight going around a curve. This feature made it possible for her to turn around in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Leviathan and Titanic were built to serve as her lifeboats, but the sparrows began building in them, so, to maintain her spick and span appearance, they were lowered and cast adrift.

When the "Jim Johnson" first came to New Orleans she made so much smoke the chickens went to roost at noon, and the sun was obscured for three days thereafter.

Her smokestacks were so tall that 68 days clapped after her fires were pulled before the smoke could pass out of them. There was an auto race track around each funnel, and a Ford would burn four gallons of gasoline while making one round on high. We also had a nice baseball diamond on top of the pilot house with a grandstand capable of seating 17,000 fans, which was nearly half of the crew, off watch in the afternoon.

The captain was a great fisherman. I remember when we were at Baton Rouge he tried to catch the famous "Big Tavern Catfish" by tying a five-ton anchor to 2,000 feet of steel cable and baiting his hook with a team of four-year-old mules. The fish swallowed the bait, but broke the line and got away.

The head gaby only allowed her to pass through the Panama Canal once because she stopped to unload her forward hatch at Seattle before the stern cleared the first locks of the canal.

The mate had a turnip patch around the base of the flag staff, and one night I left the gate open, and Betsy, our pet cow, got in, ate a large hole in one of the nicest pieces of when crawled into the hole and gave birth to 216 pigs. I was fired for carelessness. Corporal Nikolai, of this company, was clerk on the "Jim Johnson." He worked 16 hours a day writing up the crew's pay checks. In one month he saved nine barrels of ink by not dotting his 's' and crossing his 't's. I would like to speak in detail of the famous "Jim Johnson," but another time will do. I am Dame Truth's ablest champion. FRANCIS A. VAN DEN HEIN, Cpl., Co.-M, 351st Inf.

SWEET MORPHEUS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: I am a teacher in our company school. While I am thus engaged, am I required to stand reveille? Is this governed by orders from G.H.Q. or by the top sergeant? PERPLEXED PROFESSOR, Cpl., Co. A, 56th Inf.

[Higher intelligence does not excuse one from reveille, unless the headwork is used along the proper channels. We would advise you to confer with your supply sergeant; he might put you wise.—EDITOR.]

HOW WOUNDED YANK IS TREATED FROM HOSPITAL TO HOME

Private John Smith Finds Many Experts Working for His Comfort

20,000 SENT BACK MONTHLY

Uncle Sam's Long Arm Provides Best Possible Conditions for Nephews Overseas

One hundred and twenty-nine thousand sick and wounded Yanks have made the journey from the battle front, the advanced section and the S.O.S. to their own homes back in America from the time the A.E.F. came to France up to the beginning of this May.

With the A.E.F. fast disappearing westward, the medical map in the office of the Chief Surgeon at Tours now shows that less than 400 wounded Yanks remain in the hospitals of France, all of whom will be home within the next 60 days, according to present estimates.

In accomplishing this task of speeding thousands of helpless soldiers back home, the Medical Department utilized an endless moving chain of ambulance hospital trains, barges and specially adapted ocean transports, working with a succession of hospital centers strung from the front areas to the seaports of France.

When Pvt. John Smith was found during the St. Mihiel offensive with a shattered thigh, he was taken to the battalion aid station, which was the first step of the journey which eventually took him back to America. Under similar conditions, thousands of wounded and sick Yanks made the same journey, at all times under the attention of a member of the Medical Department—from battle front to home.

First Stage of the Trip

After Private Smith's thigh was shattered, it was several hours before the stretcher bearers located him and carried him to the battalion aid station, where there were many of his comrades, some more, others less fortunate than he.

There the surgeons attended him. An assistant gave him an injection of antitetanus serum and rapidly marked some micrographs on his forehead. "This'll keep you from getting the lockjaw," one of them laconically remarked. He was then ready to form one of a long conveyance to go to the rear. At nightfall he was on his way back to the divisional field hospitals with many other comrades.

Several kilometers brought Private Smith and his comrades to the location of the field hospitals, where they became a part of an endless reception line. The patients were distributed to different hospitals in accordance with their conditions. Some went to the gas section; others, purely medical cases, to a section devoted to the care of the wounded. They took their place in the surgical hospital, where his splint was examined to see whether it was properly applied. Other men who had come back with antitetanus serum were given it at the field hospital. Every one received a dose of it if he had any injury, no matter how slight. The forehead marking was made with a red pencil, showing that he received the preventative and to enable the doctors at the field hospitals to tell quickly who had been missed.

Very little time was spent on the men in the field hospitals, because casualties were always occurring, and each man who had been injured had to have his wound rechecked. The injured who could not be moved were operated on at the field hospitals and kept there until it was safe for them to travel by ambulance back to the evacuation hospitals. Special operating teams of doctors and nurses were sent up to the front to care for those gravely wounded.

En Route for Toul

On the same night Private Smith was added to another conveyance and placed in an ambulance which was to carry him to the large group of evacuation hospitals in Toul, about 25 kilometers to the south. These large casernes were a heap of solid comfort to him. It had been months since he had anything like a bed which he could sleep on. At Toul the patients went through the sorting process again, and then were assigned to hospitals. On the surgical side, wherein Private Smith was carried, he rapidly experienced the removal of all grime of the battlefield.

When he awakened, there was a constant movement in and out of the ward of litter patients. One after another they were being taken to the nearby operating room. Groups of patients who had been in the hospital for some days were taken to ambulances, brought from other wards and hospitals, brought by ambulance to the landing platform, where they were placed aboard one of the hospital hospital trains and evacuated further to the rear.

Private Smith found himself shortly in a large room where everything was rapidly moving. Along both sides of the room were operating tables, around which were silently but busily working white-gowned doctors and nurses. No sooner was a patient removed from an operating table than another took his place. Private Smith's turn came, and after several deep inhalations of pungent ether, he was in the land of forgetfulness.

17,000 Patients in One Hospital

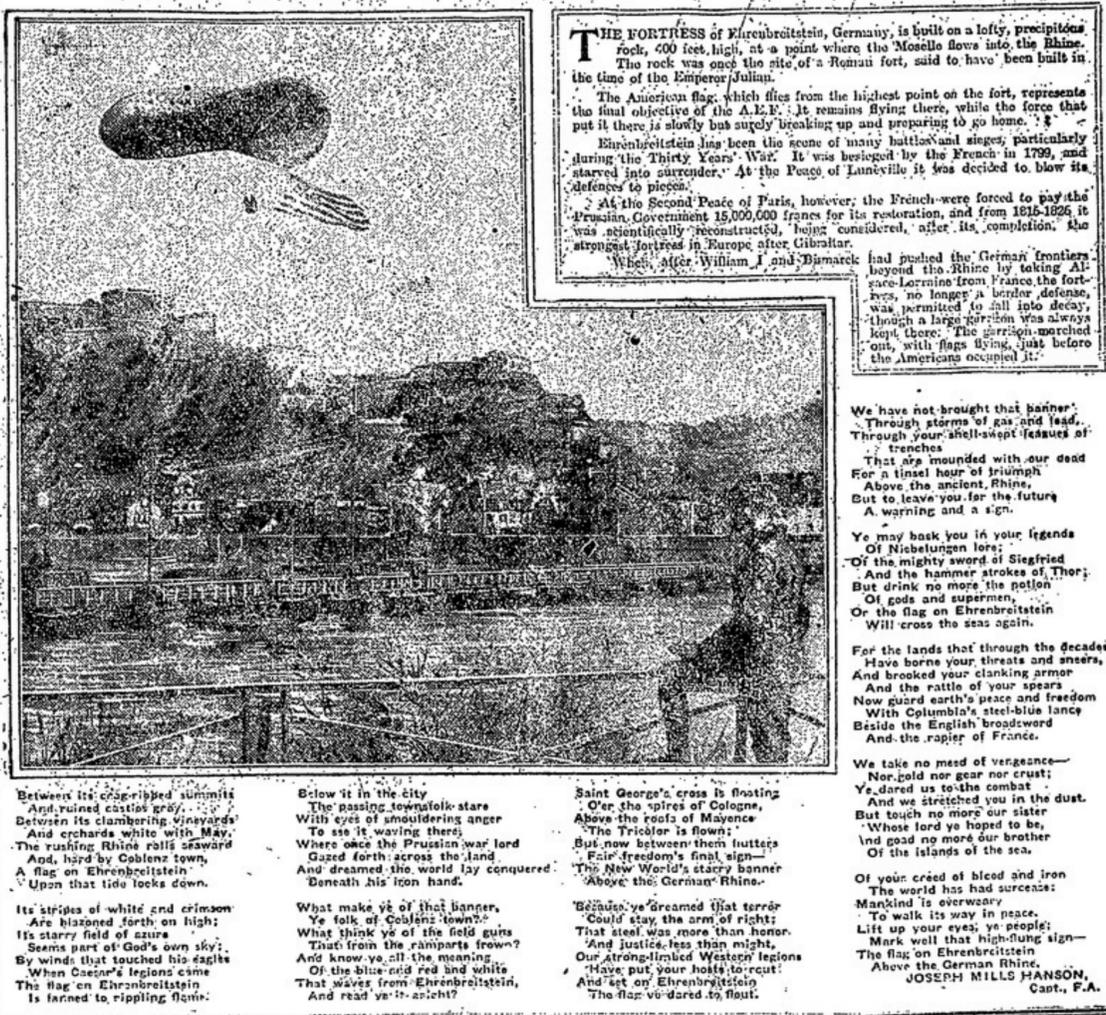
Large hospital centers are located along the divergent rail routes from Toul to the embarkation points, and the casualty of all the wounded Yanks was aroused as to which one they might go. Some of these hospital centers had as many as 17,000 patients in them. Up to the signing of the armistice, 6,000 sick and wounded officers and 200,184 sick and wounded enlisted men were carried from evacuation hospitals to other hospitals further back by hospital trains. By hospital train Private Smith was taken to the hospital center at Mars, where his long while splint, which earlier had been moved about, was succeeded by another type swung by cords from an overhead framework attached to the bed.

In the case of Private Smith, his stay at the Mars hospital was longer than anticipated. Eventually the board of medical officers passed on his case and he was cleared "D" or "E" grade among those who, it was thought, would be better off at home.

Homeward Bound!

Then came the second trip by hospital train. He had now become a member of the homeward bound, with only one more stop before embarking on the Atlantic. All patients destined for the States went either to Base Section 1 at Nazareth or Base Section 2 at Beau Desert, near Bordeaux, for final preparation for the boat trip. In Base Section 2 there is a large group of American hospitals, with a maximum capacity of 10,000 patients, and another large hospital of 2,000 beds in the city itself. At Savenay, the hospital center, which prepared most of the patients who were sent to Base Section 1, has a capacity of about 8,000.

THE FLAG ON EHRENBREITSTEIN



THE FORTRESS of Ehrenbreitstein, Germany, is built on a lofty, precipitous rock, 400 feet high, at a point where the Moselle flows into the Rhine. The rock was once the site of a Roman fort, said to have been built in the time of the Emperor Julius.

The American flag, which flies from the highest point on the fort, represents the final objective of the A.E.F. It remains flying there, while the force that put it there is slowly but surely breaking up and preparing to go home.

Ehrenbreitstein has been the scene of many battles and sieges, particularly during the Thirty Years' War. It was besieged by the French in 1799, and starved into surrender. At the Peace of Lunéville it was decided to blow its defenses to pieces.

At the Second Peace of Paris, however, the French were forced to pay the Prussian Government 15,000,000 francs for its restoration, and from 1815-1825 it was scientifically reconstructed, being considered, after its completion, the strongest fortress in Europe after Gibraltar.

When, after William I and Bismarck had pushed the German frontiers beyond the Rhine by taking Alsace-Lorraine from France, the fortress, no longer a border defense, was permitted to fall into decay.

Though a large garrison was always kept there, the garrison marched out, with flags flying, just before the Americans occupied it.

had pushed the German frontiers beyond the Rhine by taking Alsace-Lorraine from France, the fortress, no longer a border defense, was permitted to fall into decay.

Though a large garrison was always kept there, the garrison marched out, with flags flying, just before the Americans occupied it.

had pushed the German frontiers beyond the Rhine by taking Alsace-Lorraine from France, the fortress, no longer a border defense, was permitted to fall into decay.

Though a large garrison was always kept there, the garrison marched out, with flags flying, just before the Americans occupied it.

had pushed the German frontiers beyond the Rhine by taking Alsace-Lorraine from France, the fortress, no longer a border defense, was permitted to fall into decay.

Though a large garrison was always kept there, the garrison marched out, with flags flying, just before the Americans occupied it.

had pushed the German frontiers beyond the Rhine by taking Alsace-Lorraine from France, the fortress, no longer a border defense, was permitted to fall into decay.

Though a large garrison was always kept there, the garrison marched out, with flags flying, just before the Americans occupied it.

had pushed the German frontiers beyond the Rhine by taking Alsace-Lorraine from France, the fortress, no longer a border defense, was permitted to fall into decay.

Though a large garrison was always kept there, the garrison marched out, with flags flying, just before the Americans occupied it.

OLDEST YANKS, SHORTEST YANKS AND OTHER — EST YANKS

The "oldest man in the Army" contest is waxing hot. "Dad" W. E. Ellis, who was a member of the 5th Maryland Infantry, 30 years ago, tried hard to take the record for the 13th Veterinary Corps with his age of 19 years 8 months, and a hunting license to prove it, but Company B, 27th Engineers, wins the honor. Sgt. Daniel Gould heads his list of ten veritable grandpas of the A.E.F. with an age of 57. The others are:

- Sgt. L. E. Probst..... 53
Cpl. Mike Ryan..... 51
Sgt. J. R. Harnett..... 51
Cpl. M. A. Pollard..... 50
Pvt. J. E. Dolson..... 49
Cook Ellis Dolton..... 49
Cpl. Frank Douglas..... 48
Cpl. George Ward..... 47
M. E. Frank Strong..... 47
Aggregate age..... 592

Bakery Company 301 forges to the top of the Army—Estis this week with the certified claim of an average deposit with the Quartermaster of \$108.39, made by 91.3 per cent of its personnel, contributing to the A.E.F. In addition, this company claims that every man in the outfit except one has an allotment, and that 38 per cent of its members completed payments on the Third Liberty Loan.

The record of the 108th Ammunition Train is also topped by Company A, 36th Service Battalion, claiming deposits of \$53.17 per man, with a total of \$10,455.84 in the hands of the Quartermaster. For a total, the 36th has the record, as far as is known.

Company D, 18th Engineers, claims three men over 60, with an aggregate age of 210 years. Only names and figures are given, but they were not the gold-handled mess kit until they give more dope.

The sleepiest Yanks are in for a long call on Morphus. The members of the 375th Aero Squadron will back up Abe Levie for 5,000 frames, kopses or marks, claiming that "Diamond" as they call him, is the only man in the A.E.F. that ever wore out eight olive drab blankets and never complained of bed sores after the nap.

France's record of a few weeks ago is also questioned by Motor Transport Company 307. They are willing to stake their last franc on Sgt. Norman L. Nelson, a champion sleeper. He will be willing to retire in heavy marching order, campaign hat, wristlets, overcoats and hobnails, even arctic snowshoes, if obtainable.

Even the prize Mutt and Jeff pair of the 356th Infantry is violently assailed by the "diamond" one. Pvt. J. C. Clifton C. Niblack is 6 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 220 pounds and is a member of 1st Detachment, 230th M.P.C. He thinks nothing of picking up bars from the top of North Carolina pine trees. In the same company is Private 1st Class Nolasco as a 4-foot 11-inch "Jeff." They claim that Nolasco would have to stand on tiptoe to tie the big boy's shoestrings. But Private Nolasco has nothing on Anthony Di Nardo, in the Health Office at Nantes, who is only 68 inches high. The only way he got in the Army

Navy people call on the Army for so many patients. Evacuating by Regulation When a hospital, like the one at Savenay, receives a requisition, the evacuating officer, who keeps a tabulated list showing the number of different kinds of patients he has who are ready to go, selects the required number of each class. Finally each man must be placed in a definitely organized, numbered detachment, usually of 150 men, so that he will constantly remain identified with some organization and not become lost as a casual.

Medical officers inspect each man, within 24 hours of his departure, to see that he is free from all infectious diseases as well as coolies. The patient is given a certain amount of clothing and equipment, including toilet articles, which he passes muster before officers of the Inspector General's Department. An official of the Adjutant General's Department then inspects all the records connected with this case. The patients who satisfy all these requirements are then taken to a row of barracks whose interiors are partitioned off so that each compartment holds the same number of patients as can be placed in a car of a hospital train. This makes it easy to load the trains and eliminates confusion. During the war and until a short time ago, 20,000 sick and wounded Yanks had been sent home every month, in the same manner as Private Smith.

was by boarding a train with some soldiers on route to camp. He was on no list, and he stuck around until they put him in khaki and made a soldier out of him.

On June 3, 1917, while stationed at Gotsyburg, Pa., Sgt. Richard E. Willis, now Lieutenant, Company L, 126th Infantry, was issued a pair of field shoes, size 9 1/2 E. By Company K, 4th Infantry. He has worn them continuously, through Camp Dix, liked with them through part of England, trained with them in France, fought with them on the front, maneuvered in them on the Rhine, and is now working time with them at Brest. This latter exercise, he claims, is harder on hobnails than any work they have done yet. If the boot does not hit the harbor soon he will have a two-year record with them.

The chow-line speed record, claimed by General Mess Hall No. 2, Reserve Camp, Montoir, is knocked all hollow this week in a letter from one of the mess mob at Hall No. 1, Camp No. 1, St. Nazaire. The day and night rolls at that kitchen show a total of 205 men, and during the month of February they fed an average of 7,556 men per meal. The time consumed in serving 8,143 men from the moment they first reached the serving tables until the last man was served was 42 minutes.

"A Casual" claims that he has been in France over a year and his spirals have never come down. He also claims that he has seen three of his old outfits sail for home since he has been in France.

Company D, 18th Engineers, claims three men over 60, with an aggregate age of 210 years. Only names and figures are given, but they were not the gold-handled mess kit until they give more dope.

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

VALENTINE'S VALSPAR The Yank That Won't Wash

Valpar 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 replanes, as well as for all other varnish purposes.

VALENTINE & COMPANY NEW YORK

All Over America Tarvia is also in use on many military roads of France. Tarvia is a coal-tar preparation for use in constructing new macadam roads or repairing old ones. It reinforces the road surface and makes it waterproof, dustless, mudless and proof against motor-trucks

The Gault Company OF AMERICA

Miss Doris Hutchins, of Honolulu, a Y.M.C.A. worker at Biarritz, claims the record as the first member of the A.E.F. to take a dip in the Atlantic surf this season; to wit, March 7.

Cook Fred J. Schmidt, Base Hospital 21, begs that he be given a medal for being the CANT REED LINE, when stating that Sergeant Mumsheff, to whom the record was given in the issue of February 21, is just six months behind time. Schmidt writes that his boy was born in France on July 17, 1918.

Sgt. Ernest Piler, of the Soldiers' Actors' Section, challenges any one to train more animals than he. He holds the title of the most successful animal trainer in the world.

When Yankee Doodle learns to parlez-vous Français, he can say: "Donnez-moi tout sweet CRESCA Figs a mange. To be had at all Fancy Grocers.

AMERICAN BARBER SHOP 5 Edouard VII Street Opposite Y.M.C.A. Information Bureau American Chairs Shoe Shine Best Service - Most Reasonable Prices

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK PARIS OFFICE: 23, RUE DE LA PAIX (Place de l'Opéra). Member of the Federal Reserve System United States Depository of Public Monies Agents for Paymasters and other Disbursing Officers Offers its Banking Facilities to the Officers and Men of the AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY SERVING IN FRANCE LONDON, 3 King William St., E.C.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens United States Government Depository in France and in England. Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods. Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces Capital and Surplus \$ 50,000,000 Resources more than \$ 700,000,000

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company LONDON NEW YORK PARIS BORDEAUX Desire to present through the columns of the closing issues of the Stars and Stripes, their congratulations to the members of the American Expeditionary Forces, and their best wishes for a speedy and safe return home. PARIS OFFICE: 41, Boulevard Haussmann

will train, he states, animals that are younger than any other trainer will accept and smaller than any one else can do, meaning mice, rats, birds, dogs and cats. It is a pity that he has not announced himself as a coote trainer before the delousing plants started.

"The bird that claims the longest name in the A.E.F. arouses my pity," writes the top snook in a company of the 5th Infantry. "I defy any one," he says, "to produce an appellation to rival that of Lieut. Alphonse Carl Fritz Victor Hugo Wilhelm Von Sassenheim, Jr."

THE AMERICAN School of Osteopathy KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI Offers exceptional opportunities to young men of high school or equivalent education. It is recognized by the Vocational Training Board. It is the best equipped of all osteopathic schools. If desirable write for catalog and information to DR. GEORGE A. STILL, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

AMERICAN BARBER SHOP 5 Edouard VII Street Opposite Y.M.C.A. Information Bureau American Chairs Shoe Shine Best Service - Most Reasonable Prices

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK PARIS OFFICE: 23, RUE DE LA PAIX (Place de l'Opéra). Member of the Federal Reserve System United States Depository of Public Monies Agents for Paymasters and other Disbursing Officers Offers its Banking Facilities to the Officers and Men of the AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY SERVING IN FRANCE LONDON, 3 King William St., E.C.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens United States Government Depository in France and in England. Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods. Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces Capital and Surplus \$ 50,000,000 Resources more than \$ 700,000,000

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company LONDON NEW YORK PARIS BORDEAUX Desire to present through the columns of the closing issues of the Stars and Stripes, their congratulations to the members of the American Expeditionary Forces, and their best wishes for a speedy and safe return home. PARIS OFFICE: 41, Boulevard Haussmann

NEW A.E.F. GROWING UP IN ST. NAZAIRE GOVERNMENT AIDS ALL DISABLED MEN TO GET BETTER JOB

It Doesn't Dress Regulation and It Is Way Below Army Age, Too

500 A.E.F. Wounded Now Taking Business Course Free of Charge

A second A.E.F. is being potted and pampered, persuaded and coddled into being composed of soldierly individuals, always observant of military rules and discipline. Lieut. Col. W. B. Meister, who used to spend all his time directing the functions of Base Hospital No. 101, situated near St. Nazaire, is now assigned as commanding officer of the recruits, in addition to his present duties.

But the recruits haven't any more respect, of course, from a military standpoint, for their C.O. than for a back private who happens to be a paiser. This new A.E.F. doesn't stand any formations, the members call whenever they desire, even though a top kick-ahus called "Pipe down;" they don't eat out of mess kits, nor do they ever get detailed to K.P. or guard duty.

Why? Because they don't rate it. They are the sons of two members of the enlisted personnel of Base Hospital No. 101, and one of them is about a month old and the other is 11 days his senior. Their presence is all a part of a plan evolved by Colonel Meister for the care of mothers and wives of members of the A.E.F.

One of 'Em's Named Taps

These first two babies will probably forget about the military life when their fathers and mothers arrive in the States this summer, but one of them, born unfortunately at the same time that a hard boiled bugler was sounding taps, will never be able to live down his first name, for as the nurse announced to "Private Papa Bernard" that a son had been presented him, he heard the bugle jangling wind and exclaimed: "His name shall be Taps." And so it was.

The junior member of this new outfit, which will hardly replace the Third Army and mothers arrive in the States this summer, but one of them, born unfortunately at the same time that a hard boiled bugler was sounding taps, will never be able to live down his first name, for as the nurse announced to "Private Papa Bernard" that a son had been presented him, he heard the bugle jangling wind and exclaimed: "His name shall be Taps." And so it was.

It is only natural that this ward should be established at this hospital, for Base Hospital No. 101 was the first to be opened in France. In fact, many of the personnel will soon be sewing on their fourth service stripes. It can be seen from the foregoing that the members of the unit have been too busy, during the last two years, to commit matrimony in France.

Whether or not a soldier declared disabled and entitled to compensation will be able to avail himself of the Government's vocational education offer could be laid before the vocational education board, which is left entirely with the soldier himself. And should he turn it down now, he may yet have other chances in the future to accept it, should he change his mind.

The policy of discharging disabled men from the Army before the Government's vocational education offer could be laid before the vocational education board, which is left entirely with the soldier himself. And should he turn it down now, he may yet have other chances in the future to accept it, should he change his mind.

Former officers of the 27th Division still in France have organized the "Pluribus Unus Officers' Club." The club originated among 25 officers who through promotion or transfer were assigned to other divisions. New members are being listed by the secretary, Lieut. M. A. Van Deusen, 9th Infantry, A.E.F., A.P.O. 710.

CONGOLEUM Gold Seal ART-RUGS

"That Seal Guarantees Congoleum Quality" When you get back to the good old U.S.A., don't fail to have the dealer fit your home town show you the latest patterns.



The Congoleum Company Department of the Barrett Co. Philadelphia San Francisco Chicago Boston

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME BESSONNEAU FILATURES, CORDERIES & TISSAGES ANCIENS

BESSONNEAU is the creator of

Aeroplane Sheds Ambulance Tents Hospital Sheds Sanitary Huts

The BESSONNEAU constructions have stood their tests for many years in several campaigns on all fronts and in all climates.

The BESSONNEAU constructions are now being limited, but only BESSONNEAU makes his canvas properly waterproof and does the whole of his constructing himself. Tents, sheds and huts.

To have every real GARANTEE one must have the trade-mark:



R.R. & C. CROWD IS DESTINED TO BE A.E.F. REAR GUARD

"Moppers-Up" Are Cheerful About It, However, and Plug Right Along

BILLETING IS ONE OF JOBS

Service Paid Out More Than 42,000,000 Francs to Give Us Beds—and as for Claims!

When the last division of the A.E.F. has gone home, when Coblenz, Toul, Chaumont and Givres are no longer full of Police Militaire Americaine, and when even Paris shall have lost its luster of olive drab and its wandering crowds of Yankee permissionnaires, there will still be in France one organization of hundreds of officers and hundreds of enlisted men that is destined to be the rear guard of the returning American Army.

This organization, the last to go home, is the Rents, Requisitions and Claims Department, which has its main offices at Etampes, S.O.S., at Tours, but is represented by its commissioned and enlisted agents all through the A.E.F.

"Moppers up," they call themselves, these R. R. and C. men, and they are counting on "business as usual" for months and months.

Since it came into existence a year ago, in March, the department has played a continuous role in the daily life of almost every soldier in France. It provided the billeting areas for the troops of the A.E.F. It had charge also, with a few exceptions, of the renting and leasing and requisitioning in France of all lands and buildings required for all departments of the Army.

Lawyers, Agents and Such

Its officers and enlisted men in civil life did almost everything connected with law and business—they were attorneys, bankers and insurance agents. Most of the field officers belong to the Judge Advocate General's Department, but among the captains and lieutenants are Artillerymen, Infantrymen and Cavalrymen.

The work of the R. R. and C. is divided into three distinct departments, under the control, respectively, of the Chief Billeting Officer, the Chief Requisitioning Officer and a Chief Claims Officer.

To do the work of this service requires a personnel of 561 officers, 45 field clerks, 2,400 enlisted men and 100 civilians. It employs as clerks and bi-lingual stenographers. In addition to this, approximately 2,200 officers have acted as zone and town majors.

The Claims Department must follow the laws and practice of France and the other countries in which it operates.

The principal functions of the Billeting Department of the A.E.F. are to supervise the billeting area, to secure the right man in the right French home—that was the ideal set. A careful survey of the town was made for billeting areas, made by a team of officers. The town major, on entering a commune to secure billets, received a billeting list from the mayor of the town. Each billet was so identified and marked with a serial number and located on a map belonging to the town major.

127 Areas for A.E.F. in France

The A.E.F. has had at its disposal a one time or another in France 127 areas and of these 127 areas 36 have been actually occupied by the A.E.F. The areas have been classified as Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and other areas. Organization and Training Centers, Replacement Depots, School Areas, Post Camps and Embarkation Centers.

Since the organization of the R. R. and C. service, more than 1,500,000 American troops have been billeted in France, and payments for these billets have aggregated more than 42,000,000 francs. The Requisitioning and Claims Department has been in charge of the acquisition of all A.E.F. installations in France since the R. R. and C. service was organized. The work done by the Requisitioning and Claims Department is an instance of the enormous transactions involved in acquiring installations for the A.E.F. Prior to the organization of the R. R. and C. service, more than 1,500,000 American troops have been billeted in France, and payments for these billets have aggregated more than 42,000,000 francs. The Requisitioning and Claims Department has been in charge of the acquisition of all A.E.F. installations in France since the R. R. and C. service was organized. The work done by the Requisitioning and Claims Department is an instance of the enormous transactions involved in acquiring installations for the A.E.F. Prior to the organization of the R. R. and C. service, more than 1,500,000 American troops have been billeted in France, and payments for these billets have aggregated more than 42,000,000 francs.

Uncle Sam in Real Estate Game

No real estate agency back in the States has ever had the mass of business to handle that the Renting and Requisitions Department transacts. They have been charged with the acquisition of all hospitals, schools, recreation stations, salvage depots, aviation fields, and schools for the Air Service, locations for the Engineer projects, prison enclosures, ammunition dumps, Ordnance depots, locations for signal corps, as well as training fields, rifle ranges, Artillery firing fields, headquarters and office buildings.

The conclusion of American occupancy of the various territories the service is responsible for the preparation and execution of an "Etat-de-Degradation" and "Constation" of damages and claims for the destruction of all claims for damages arising out of real properties.

Large projects, such as those at Givres, Montfort, St. Sulpice, Talmont, Pontzenon, Es-sur-Tille and Chateaux, have been secured by the Renting and Requisitions Department, and in some cases owners and tenants interested have numbered between 2,000 and 15,000. The rights of each must be settled, and as there is no appeal against Uncle Sam from the allowance fixed by the R. R. and C. service, this work involves delicate moral responsibility. After the armistice the work of this department was organized along the same line in Luxembourg, Belgium and Holland, and representatives of this service have also assisted officials of the United States Naval forces in France in the disposition and settlement of installations originally acquired for the Navy.

An Act of Congress of April 18, 1918, all claims must be decided according to the law and practice of the country in which they occur. This has made it necessary for the officers of the Claims Department to know something of the law and practice of eight countries, for claims against the United States have originated in France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Spain and Monaco.

They have been called upon to investigate and settle claims ranging all the way from 75 francs for a minor injury to a heavy-eyed woodpecker to 6,000,000 francs, caused by practice firing on an artillery range.

6,000 Claims Handled Each Month

Recently the number of claims handled by the R. R. and C. Service has averaged 6,000 a month and the number is increasing, for the A.E.F. is clearing out of France, and units, as a recent G.O. order plain, can not sell until their bills are in order. However, the Claims Department show a few cases more amusing than serious, it is true, in which it is just as well that Uncle Sam had a lawyer on the job. One of these was the case of a French woman who presented a bill for several rabbits which had been stolen by



A silver stripe, A golden stripe, A stripe of baby hair, I've had them all. Now what I want is one of crimson hue. —Pontzenon, Duckboard (Camp Pontzenon, Herts).

We were in the infirmary the other day, and the name Tony Spozoni was called. The doctor looked at his throat and said, "Say 'Ah-ho-ho-ho.'" Tony said, "Me no speak infirmary." —Mehun News (Ordnance Troops, Mehun).

If marks are worth 222 for 100 francs (which they are), and 100 francs are worth 222 marks, which they are, if you can get the francs (which you can't), and francs are something like 6.05 for a dollar, which is rumored, but we haven't the dollar to prove, what is the value of two Long Range Chinese you, properly armed? —Long Range Sniper (56th Field Artillery Brigade).

Courage, soldier, do not grumble. Through your stay be long and drear; The doctor's a shily, but the humble, But that ship won't sail this year. —51st Pioneer.

The Pop Valve is looking for an associate editor, a nice, agreeable young man who can sit in the sanctum of the paper.

JUSTICE A LA BUCK



Not, Judge S. S. Gregory, chairman of the Bar Association's committee investigating courts-martial, suggests the creation of a system of trial for enlisted men by a jury of enlisted men. Judge to be a high officer, qu'est-ce que C'est (University of Toulouse).

and grand old funny stuff on a wobbly evening. It's nice, it's a nice life, and he'll be just a couple of lots from a C.E.M. about eleven times a day. We'd like his name and the name of his nearest relative, in case he loses his mind or something. Send applicants must have a \$100.00 insurance policy. —Pop Valve (14th Division Transportation Corps).

"Hear the latest, Jack? They're going to change the 4th Division insignia from an ivy leaf to a pine tree." "Why the hell are they going to do that?" "Because a pine tree never leaves." —Skirmisher (14th Division).

First Frenchman: "He told me that I was the first girl he ever loved." "What was she?" "First Frenchman: "Monday night." Second Frenchman: "Then he led me to me on Tuesday." —Bridgehead Sentinel (14th Division).

THE SHORTEST POEM IN GERMANY "I hope." —Skirmisher (14th Division). Weather forecast: Maybe it will and maybe it won't. Most likely it will—Pontzenon Duckboard (Camp Pontzenon, Herts).

"Say, boy, how'd you all like to have one of them cross de gears?" "Say, inn, I don't want no cross de gears. I want a cross de ocean." —Skirmisher (14th Division).

A new use for gold dust—Camouflage your mousetraps with it and kid the public into believing you had eggs.—Oil Can (M.T.C. Hq., Tours).

I'm glad I drew to come here, I like Montpellier fine, Her grand old university is A knowledge-able shrine, I like her population, Her grand old pretty daughters, But the one fly in my soup Is the commutation of quarters. —Soldier-Student (University of Montpellier).

"Tome, Janest!"—Oil Can (M.T.C. Hq., Tours).

A \$10 bill, hastening along an Amsterdam thoroughfare, was chased by three dough-boys, one of whom grabbed and held it until an M.P. took charge of it to prevent a row. There is various testimony as to who first saw the bill and as to who fiat

some Yanks billeted in her neighborhood. A price of 10 francs was asked for each rabbit, except one, who was expecting a visit from Old Daddy Stork. She was worth more, the owner said, by payments made by the American camouflage artist and had eaten some false leaves which did not agree with her tender digestive apparatus.

A recent survey of claims shows more than 20,000 already disposed of. Of these, about 10,000 were miscellaneous and about 4,500 for damages to billets by troops occupying them. The rest concerned automobile accidents, other personal injury cases and fire claims. Out of the total number of disposed of ones, approximately 15,000 were settled by payments made out of public funds, by payments made by troops and by repairs made by the Army. Only about 5,000 were rejected.

BRONZE STARS TELL OF 12 MAJOR OPERATIONS

Continued from Page 1

the fiercest, caused General Marchand, under whom it was operating, to make special mention of it to the Army Corps. The battalion was relieved in Chateau-Thierry on June 4.

The only American force credited with a part in the Montdidier-Noyon Offensive, which constituted the fourth great effort of the Germans to break through the Western front, was the 1st Division. It attained this distinction not because it was directly attacked but because the vigor of its preparations probably prevented it from being attacked. While it was holding the sector of Cantigny, which had captured on May 20, the enemy assaulted the French troops immediately to its right on the morning of June 9. But the 1st Division Artillery opened a violent fire and continued it more or less vigorously during the five days of the battle, expending about 15,000 rounds, and the enemy did not think it best to involve that part of the front in his infantry offensive. The latter was virtually held by the French at all points and on some parts of the line ground was gained, so that the general result was an early presage of the superiority of numbers which eventually was to give the initiative to the Allies.

"Marne Division's" Exploit The Champagne-Marne defensive involved the 3rd, 28th and 42nd American Divisions and the 36th Infantry Regiment (colored) operating with a French division. This operation, as defined, lasted from the 15th to the 18th of July. The German attack of the 15th found the 3rd Division occupying a sector 12 kilometers in length along the south side of the Marne River from Chateau-Thierry east nearly to Vanennes. Following an intense bombardment of ten hours, the enemy attempted to cross the Marne at four different points on this front. But through the rush of German troops overwhelmed some of the front-line positions, in which the Infantry and machine gun units in some cases suffered a loss of 50 per cent, no German crossed the main road between Chateau-Thierry and Vanennes except as a prisoner, and by noon the 16th they had all been driven back across the river except on the right, where the flank of the 38th Infantry was drawn back for three days more, holding in check the Germans who had forced a crossing at the Jaurgonne bend against the 15th French Division, and further east.

It was behind the right flank of the 3rd Division and the left flank of the 15th French Division that the 28th Infantry Brigade of the 28th Division, occupying support positions, became engaged in the battle. Due to the retirement of the 16th they had all been driven back across the river except on the right, where the flank of the 38th Infantry was drawn back for three days more, holding in check the Germans who had forced a crossing at the Jaurgonne bend against the 15th French Division, and further east.

The fighting was very confused, and various other elements of the division were also involved in it with the 28th Infantry on the right, particularly, continuing the battle and holding their ground until the advance of the French and of the 3rd Division on July 20.

Rainbow's Stunt East of Reims

The 42nd Division was in support of the 17th and the 13th French Divisions in the region of Suippe, east of Reims, on July 15, three battalions being in the intermediate position when the Germans attacked. By the scheme of "elastic defense," the front-line trenches were not held and an intermediate position became the combat position. Here one of the American battalions repulsed seven distinct assaults before noon. Troops of the division, operating with the French, repulsed some of the few points which the enemy succeeded in occupying, and reserve units were gradually put in until, as stated by Lieutenant Colonel G. H. G. in a report to the Army, in this glorious affair the 42nd Division had engaged more than five battalions and the American troops received the unqualified congratulations of all the French chiefs under whom they had served.

The 36th Infantry was with the 16th Division of the Fourth French Army, in front of Courmont and Maffreourt, about seven kilometers west of the Arzonay-Forêt, occupying the intermediate, or combat, and the second positions when the Germans attacked on July 15. Though heavily depleted in numbers on account of sickness, its battalions helped materially in stopping the enemy and then moved further west to the sector of the 16th French Division, where one battalion relieved a battalion of Moroccans, the whole regiment continuing in action while the attack lasted during July 16, 17 and 18.

Eight in Aisne-Marne Push

Passing now from major defensive to the major offensive operations, we find engaged in the Aisne-Marne offensive, between July 18 and August 6, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32nd and 42nd United States Divisions and the 36th Infantry Regiment—a vastly larger aggregate in numbers than had been on any of the previous fields, and liberally than the Americans engaged in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives later on. In this first really adequate display of the military power of America, the 1st and 2nd Divisions had the honor, with the French Moroccan division, of breaking the enemy's line south of Soissons and of rendering inevitable the crushing of his Marne salient.

Operating under the Twentieth Corps of the Tenth French Army, they drove through the German lines to a depth of about 11 kilometers, undergoing terrible

fighting and suffering fearful losses, but capturing thousands of prisoners and vast numbers of guns and quantities of material and forcing upon the Germans the unwelcome conviction of the unrivaled fighting powers of the American soldier. Further south, units of the 4th Division, fighting under French division commands, by themselves or in conjunction with French troops, took Norroy, Hautevesnes, Courchamps, Chevillon, Priez and Sommeaux, together with various woods and farms, making a deep penetration. Two battalions of the 17th Infantry on July 29 attacked Serzy, on the Ource, with the 42nd United States Division and suffered a 50 per cent loss. On August 2 the division relieved the 42nd Division along the Vesle, and by hard fighting got some troops across the river, though on the night of the 5th they had to be withdrawn.

3rd and 26th's 18-Kilo Advance

Starting from the sector at Belleau Wood and Buresches, the 26th Division took Porey, Belleau and other places of importance on July 18, and then, during eight days of continuous fighting, forced its way northeast over the hills, eventually took Epieda and Trigny and the Bois de Trigny, advanced across the Jaulgonne-Fore-en-Tardenois road and entered the Forêt de Fere, where it was relieved on July 25 by the 42nd Division after an advance of 13 kilometers. The 3rd Division began advancing across the Marne on July 20, forced its way up the steep bluffs against desperate opposition, finally reaching the highlands and taking the town of Le Chateau on July 26. Thence it pushed northward and took Rocherets next day, and then advanced slowly and against strong resistance to a line near the Ource River, where it was relieved by the 2nd Division on July 30, after having gained about 18 kilometers.

The 28th, 32nd and 42nd Divisions, which came into the Aisne-Marne offensive as reliefs to divisions which had started the drive, contributed greatly to its final success. The 28th, following up the 3rd, attacked the Ource on July 26. On that day Clergues and the Bois de Grimettes on July 30, lost nearly 3,000 men, and entered Clergues. On August 6-7 the division relieved the 2nd Division along the Vesle at Fismes, where its fighting was severe and sanguinary, though the enemy's positions were too strong to permit of much progress. The 32nd division relieved the 3rd along the Ource on July 26. On the succeeding day it took, in desperate fighting, all the strong German positions on the heights north of the Ource around and about the Bois de Grimettes, which constituted, it was said, the "key point to the entire enemy line to the north of the Ource."

Rapidly following up the German retreat, the 32nd then reached the Vesle, took Fismes on August 4, and was relieved on the 6th after losing nearly 5,000 men and gaining 17 kilometers of ground. On July 26 the 3rd division relieved the 2nd and part of the 28th Division in the Epieda area and next day captured La Croix Rouge Farm. Pursuing the enemy on the 27th to the Ource, for three days the 42nd fought a desperate battle in which it gradually conquered the strong German positions on the north bank, including Serzy, Meurey-Frém and Serpigny, finally breaking through the German line on August 2, and capturing the Vesle, and being relieved just before reaching that stream after gaining 15 kilometers and losing about 5,500 men in casualties. Two battalions of the 36th Infantry, being with the 16th French Division in front of Courmont and Maffreourt, assisted their division in its counter-attack of July 18, the remaining battalions being ordered to three kilometers west to relieve a Chasseur regiment in the second position.

Yanks on British Front

The Somme offensive of August 8 to November 11 saw the gallant fighting of the 27th and 30th United States Divisions, first in breaking the tremendously strong Hindenburg Line along the Bellecourt canal tunnel on September 29 and 30, and later in advancing the front of the British Armies in their sectors nearly to the Sambre River and canal. In these later operations the 30th Division Brancourt, on the front on October 8, Busigny on the 9th, St. Benin, Souplet, etc., on the 10th, and the west bank of the La Selle River on the 11th.

The 27th Division took the La Selle River crossing on October 17, Ayre Gueron and Jone de Mer Ridge on the 15th, and reached the St. Maurice River on the 12th. The 30th Division, meantime, pushed forward to the right on the 27th about 2,000 yards on October 17 and 18, crossing St. Martin River and taking Molain, Ribeauville, Mazinghen and other villages and positions of great natural strength. When eventually relieved by British troops about October 20, the American divisions were about 20 miles east of the jumping-off line before the Hindenburg operation.

The 27th and 30th divisions were engaged in the Oise-Aisne offensive of August 18-September 11. In this first really adequate display of the military power of America, the 1st and 2nd Divisions had the honor, with the French Moroccan division, of breaking the enemy's line south of Soissons and of rendering inevitable the crushing of his Marne salient.

number 6: The 2nd Division, as a part of the Thirtieth Corps of the Tenth French Army, attacked Juvigny north of Soissons on August 28 and made some advance against very bitter opposition. Continued attacks the next day gained no ground, but on August 31 a deep advance was made, taking Juvigny and advancing nearly to Terny-Sorny, along the road from which to Bethancourt the division was relieved on September 1-2 by the 1st Moroccan Division, having taken nearly 1,000 prisoners and lost nearly 3,000 men in casualties.

77th in Along Vesle

The 77th Division, first of the National Army divisions to take part in a major operation, went in along the Vesle between Fismes and Bazoches on August 12 and on September 4, when the enemy began withdrawing, followed up vigorously, taking Blanzay, Fismes, Duizel, Longueval and other villages on that day, and reaching the line of the Revillon-Glennes road on the 4th, well up toward the Aisne, north of Fismes. On the 5th the division attacked near Glennes, but made little progress, and fighting continued in this vicinity, the 77th taking the southern outskirts of Glennes on the 15th and being relieved by the 8th Italian Division about the 15th-17th. It had gained about 12 kilometers and lost about 2,225 men in casualties.

The 37th Infantry Regiment was attached to the 59th French Division in the Vauxillon area, north of Soissons near the Chemin des Dames, and four rifle companies participated, on September 15, with two French regiments, in the fight which resulted in the capture of Mont des Singes and adjacent works. On September 22 the regiment was placed in a sector of its own along the Ailette Canal, and it attacked the village of l'Écluse the day of the 27th. The fighting, which lasted for several days, was very confused, as was that begun by the 3rd Battalion on September 30 and continued by the 2nd along the canal from Mont des Singes to the Pinon-Brancourt road. All objectives were gained, however, and on October 12, the 37th and 51st Divisions were relieved. The division commander complimented the regiment, particularly "for its passage of the exceedingly strong positions in the Bois de Montiers and the well-conducted march in pursuit via Ailly-lez-Château."

Crossing of the Scheldt

In the Ypres-Lys Offensive, in which the 27th, 30th, 37th and 51st Divisions are credited with particularly brilliant successes, the distinction by reason of the fact that late in August and early in September they were occupying sectors immediately east of the Ypres-Lys line when the Germans began withdrawing these divisions took the offensive, the 27th advancing about 2,000 yards and capturing Vierstraat Ridge, while the 30th advanced 1,500 yards and took Lankhof Farm, and the village of Voormezeele. All this occurred before they were shifted south for the attack on the Bellecourt Canal tunnel.

The 37th and 51st Divisions were relieved in this offensive in Belgium, the 37th advancing from the Lys river across Cruyshaute Ridge to the Scheldt, a distance of 14 kilometers, between October 31 and November 3, and then, on November 10 and 11, pushing about seven kilometers beyond the Scheldt. The 51st at the same time took the difficult wooded hill called Spitalbaux-Buschon, gave passage to the Scheldt and captured the city of Audenarde, gaining altogether 11 kilometers, and later, just before the armistice, crossed the Scheldt and advanced about seven kilometers beyond it.

The results of the two great offensives of the First American Army, the St. Mihiel Offensive, in which more than one-half of our combat troops were engaged, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, in which nearly all of them took part at one time or another, are the subject of a special report.

24 Divisions in Argonne

The Meuse-Argonne Offensive, by far the greatest campaign in the history of American armies, involved between September 22 and November 11, besides great numbers of Corps and Army troops, the following divisions: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 26th, 28th, 32nd, 36th, 38th, 37th, 42nd, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 51st, 82nd, 89th, 90th and 91st, besides the 35th, 37th and 372nd Infantry Regiments. This last and stubborn contest resulted in the complete disruption of the stupendous German defense system between the Argonne and the region northeast of Verdun, a penetration into the territory held by the enemy to an average depth of about 40 kilometers and a methodical punishment of the hostile armies which had brought them, by November 11, to the verge of complete demoralization.

Work of Colored Troops

Of the three regiments of colored Infantry mentioned above, the 36th fought in the Meuse-Argonne with the 16th French Division of the Fourth Army, helping the Moroccans on September 26 to take Rip and crossing the Dormois River. Continuing the battle successfully during the next two days, on the 29th the 1st Battalion took the town of Sechault in a fierce house-to-house combat. Different battalions of the 36th Infantry, attached to the 16th French Division, in heavy fighting from September 25 to October 1, which earned from the division commander the statement that the regiment had "shown the finest qualities of bravery and audacity which are the attributes of shock troops," took the villages of Ardeuil and Montfaucaux and other important points in the Champagne zone 12 kilometers west of the Argonne, while the 372nd Infantry, co-operating on the right of the 37th, but as part of the 17th ("Red Hand") French Division, captured the powerful German position on the Cote-des-Observateurs on September 28, assisted in the taking of Sechault on the 29th, and thereafter continued fighting until October 4, losing altogether 551 men and receiving the warmest praise of its division commander.

Windup With Austria-Hungary

In the battle of Vittorio-Veneto, the greatest final victory of Italy over the armies of Austria-Hungary, only about 1,200 Americans took part, these being the personnel of the 2nd Battalion of the 332nd Infantry Regiment, who, following up the rapid Italian advance, crossed the Tagliamento River at Ponte Della Dellizia on the night of November 3-4 and attacked the enemy at 5:20 on the morning of the 4th, storming his positions against heavy machine gun resistance, taking 52 prisoners in ten machine gun nests on the opposite bank of the river, and losing only one killed and six wounded. The battalion then pursued the fleeing enemy to Codroipo and Villa Orbaniguing courts-martial, suggests the creation of a system of trial for enlisted men before juries of enlisted men. Judge to be a lieutenant, and jury to be composed of 12 enlisted men. Hostilities ceased by armistice at 3 p.m., November 4.

GOODYEAR AKRON. We are hoping that all of our men in the A.E.F. will come back to the organization when they return to the States. GOODYEAR INFORMATION BUREAU, 17 Rue Saint-Florentin, PARIS (near Place de la Concorde).

Every Man in Service has every-day need for old, reliable 3-in-One. After firing, clean the barrel of your piece with a solvent to remove smokeless powder residue. Then swab with 3-in-One Oil. To prevent all rust and tarnish. Oil all the operating parts with 3-in-One. rub a little on barrel, bayonet and stock. This will keep your piece always in first-class condition—ready for quick action and critical inspection. 3-in-One has been the old Army stand-by for years. Ask the man higher up how many different things he uses 3-in-One for. The list will surprise you—till you try it a dozen ways yourself. THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO. BROADWAY NEW YORK

SPALDING & CO. JEWELLERS DIAMONDS-WATCHES. I'm glad I drew to come here, I like Montpellier fine, Her grand old university is A knowledge-able shrine, I like her population, Her grand old pretty daughters, But the one fly in my soup Is the commutation of quarters. 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 centers.

SAMARITAINE 75, Rue de Rivoli, Pont-Neuf et Monnaie, PARIS. The Best Place to Go for SUITS AND MILITARY UNIFORMS. READY-MADE OR TO ORDER. Everything concerning Men's Outfits. REASONABLE PRICES. Special Articles for Discharged Men. LOUNGE SUITS In Fancy Tweeds, Latest Styles. 129frs. 119frs. 99frs. STRAW HATS 8,90 and 6,90.