

TANKS STOOD GAFF FROM BELGIUM TO ARGONNE BATTLE

American Machines Few in Number but Active All the Time

PERSONNEL LOSSES HEAVY

Enemy Felt Shock of Their Assault on Hindenburg Line and Kriemhilde-Stellung in Particular

The functions, wondrously combined, of Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and perambulating fortifications gave to that primarily British invention, the tank, in the early days of its use a prominence out of proportion, no doubt, to the numbers of men who were identified with the operations of these uncouth contrivances, but certainly not out of proportion to the results which they achieved, either in the British or the French armies.

It would be quite impossible within the limits of a single article even to outline the work of the various units of American tanks, for though comparatively few in number, they were exceedingly active. But it may be possible, by telling something of the battles of a few typical units to shadow forth in a degree the sort of difficulties and dangers which all confronted and the splendid spirit of heroism with which they met dangers which were, not only often, but ordinarily, even greater than those encountered by the men of other branches of the service on the battle front.

In describing some weeks ago the operations of the 27th and 30th United States Divisions of the Second United States Army Corps against the Scheidt Canal tunnel section in the Hindenburg line, we mentioned that with the American divisions fought a number of tanks, including the 301st Battalion of the American Tank Corps, the only one of American heavy tanks on the Western Front. The 301st Battalion, commanded by Maj. R. I. Shuse, functioned under the brigade command of the 2nd United States Division, which included the 1st and 4th Battalions of British tanks and the 4th Tank Supply Company, also British. For the attack of September 29 the whole brigade was allotted to the Australian Corps, with which the Second U. S. Corps was affiliated, the 1st Tank Battalion attacking with the 27th U. S. Division and the 301st with the 30th Division.

Plan of Hindenburg Line Drive Several days of careful reconnaissance and consultation with the infantry commanders preceded the attack, and when the plan for the operation was fully developed the three companies of the 301st Battalion were assigned—Company C, with 15 tanks, to the 18th Infantry, which was to attack on the right of the division sector; Company A, with 12 tanks, to the 17th Infantry, which was to attack on the left; and Company B, with ten tanks, to the 16th Infantry, which was to follow up behind the other two companies and to deploy facing north to protect the left flank of the division. The seven remaining tanks of the battalion were held in Australian Corps reserve.

Careful study was made of aerial photographs and all other information available bearing upon the nature of the ground in front and on the right of the Hindenburg line, and the various obstacles and enemy works that could be located were noted and record maps for the use of the tank commanders. The advance of the C Company tanks was to be directed upon both sides of the main Hindenburg line, and that of A Company upon the left, and that of B Company upon the right of the canal tunnel.

The "tankodrome" of the battalion was located at Manauvert, about 15 kilometers behind the front line, and the battalion started from there on the night of September 27-28 and went to Villers-Faucon, where the supply dump had been placed. Thence they moved for the front, distant about eight kilometers, on the night of September 28-29.

Camouflaging Their Noise The noise of their advance to the start line at zero hour—5.50 a. m.—approached to have been covered by airplanes flying overhead. Only one airplane made its appearance, but the noise of the approaching tanks was, nevertheless, quite effectively concealed from the enemy by the roar of the artillery preparation. Following the paths which, for the last 3,000 yards, had already been taped out by pioneers, the tanks were moved forward by the fire of one man was killed and two were wounded in the performance of this hazardous mission, the majority of the tanks went over the line on time and in touch with the infantry.

The ground was dry enough to make good going, and the mist which covered the ground at zero hour had cleared away by 7 a. m. But the dense obscurity of the smoke barrage, the exploding shells that took the place of the mist, and soon most of the tank pilots could see nothing ahead, sometimes not even the noses of their own machines, and had to rely wholly upon their compasses and the right direction. The tank commanders spent much of their time on the ground, moving ahead of their machines and guiding them, but the main difficulties did not arise in crossing trenches, which most of the machines negotiated successfully, though a few had to be dug out with shovels, while others were unditched by stretching a wire cable across two opposite spuds on the caterpillar track. The constant and terrible peril was the fire of the German artillery and anti-tank rifles. The moment a tank came into view it was made the center of a concentration of artillery fire, and many machines were demolished or compelled to retire from action by direct hits. The machines on the right, with the 18th Infantry, were able to keep contact with the infantry and to co-operate directly. Those with the 17th Infantry, on the left, could not do so.

Disaster in Minefield It will be remembered that two days before the main assault, the 106th Infantry had made a preliminary attack to conquer the intended jumping-off line in the advance of the British front line. This attack had not been completely successful; consequently, the 107th Infantry, in jumping off for the main attack, virtually did so from yards of the line.

STARS AND STRIPES IS HAULED DOWN WITH THIS ISSUE

Bugler Walsh Toots "To the Colors" After Setting This Head

SERVED A.E.F. 16 MONTHS

Yanks' Own Paper Was for the Enlisted Man First, Last and All the Time—Goodbye!

With this issue, No. 19, of Volume II, THE STARS AND STRIPES finds itself being reverently hauled down, to be as reverently laid away—but not, we trust, in the brig; the while Printer Dave Walsh, our only reformed bugler, sounds a not too mournful "To the Colors."

The reason that Dave's rendition is not more stirring is not entirely because he is out of practice; it is that his old outfit, the 25th Division, sailed for the States long ago, while he stuck over here to help finish the job up properly. But now it's done, and he's going home. And so, now that our work is completed, are we all—going home.

"THE STARS AND STRIPES is up at the top of the mast for the duration of the war," ran our opening editorial in the first issue, that of February 3, 1918. We think that now, with all combat divisions save those of the Third Army well out of France, we are violating no confidence in proclaiming the war over. And with the Third Army now being ably served by its very own daily published on the banks of the Rhine, we feel that it is time for this weekly published on the banks of the Seine to cease firing.

So, after blowing "To the Colors," Bugler Walsh will sound "To the Rear." "Re-port!" Yet before saying good-bye to what is left of that A.E.F. which THE STARS AND STRIPES was created to serve, and which it has served continuously throughout 16 and a half months according as God gave it to see the light, before saying good-bye to the remaining members of the most homesick and most likable Army on earth, THE STARS AND STRIPES feels that it owes a report on itself and its activities during those 16 and a half months, made to the men to whom it owes its being, its reason for existence, and its unparalleled support throughout—namely, the Yank enlisted men. For it was Old John W. Dougherty—using doughnuts in the general, all-inclusive sense—that made this sheet what it was, by setting up before it those examples of heroism, pluck and endurance which it has been its privilege and glory to chronicle for all the world to read.

So, Yanks, since the paper belongs to you, you have a perfect right to ask what THE STARS AND STRIPES did in the great war. Well, here is the fact as it is. To begin with, THE STARS AND STRIPES is, as far as we know, the only subdivision of the A.E.F. that does not claim to have been the war single-handed. Why this is so, we cannot tell. Perhaps it is because we have never had more than two Marines on the sheet at one time. Just now one of them is away somewhere (as usual) and the other is but recently returned. Perhaps it is because—rumor to the contrary notwithstanding—we have no personnel recruited from the overseas Y.M.C.A. The Y.M.C.A. is a white book, attached to THE STARS AND STRIPES for rations, and estimated her slum with a vengeance by feverishly writing on incident after incident before Secretary Baker inspected the Main Attraction left she hasn't been around here much. They are that way, these women. Y's or otherwise. (By the way, Janet, our usual typewriter, has broken and we can't go aboard ship with that, you know. C'mon round as soon as you read this, won't you?)

Not—still further to explain our reticence on incident after incident before Secretary Baker inspected the Main Attraction left she hasn't been around here much. They are that way, these women. Y's or otherwise. (By the way, Janet, our usual typewriter, has broken and we can't go aboard ship with that, you know. C'mon round as soon as you read this, won't you?)

But They Do Say We Helped a Bit We are content to rest on the appraisal of two of our chiefs, one the C. in C. of the S.O.S., and now the A.E.F.'s C.-of-S., as to our part in the struggle. Said General Pershing in our anniversary issue: "THE STARS AND STRIPES has been an important factor in creating and sustaining the morale which has at all times characterized the American Expeditionary Force."

"THE STARS AND STRIPES has played an important part in the organized business we have carried on to defeat Germany. Suppose we let it go at that, for the present, and get on with the yarn."

Born in a Log Cabin The first office of the sheet was in the back room of a little converted shop on the Rue St. Jean in the town of Neufchâteau, then used as the Field Press Headquarters of the A.E.F. There, amid the constant coming and going of great but deeply grieving war correspondents, the plaintive pleas for mercy from the cruel, cruel censors, the urgent demands for more wood for that damned old stove by (Censored), and the rigors of the Vosges climate in late

FOR THE SAKE OF AULD LANG SYNE



YANKEE DIVISIONS WERE DECIDING AID AT WAR'S END

Summary of Activities from Cantigny Fight to Armistice

LATE, BUT NOT TOO LATE

Besides Actual Winning of Battles Their Participation Braced Allied Morale Greatly

Coming upon the field late, but, providentially, not too late, no American division was ever used, except by way of training, in a sector of minor importance. As soon as they were sufficiently seasoned they were put in places where their influence would be of the utmost value.

At Cantigny the first of the American divisions to be so employed was placed at the apex of the deepest and most dangerous of all the salients driven by the Germans into the Allied front. It struck that salient a sounding blow, gained ground, made good and, in the darkest hour of the Allied cause, showed that America was coming in all her power, and lifted the morale in all armies.

At Belleau Wood and Château-Thierry, two more American divisions stopped, on their most sensitive part of the front, another German drive which was sweeping down toward Paris, and did much to steady the whole line.

There followed, a month and a half later, the work of the divisions between Château-Thierry and the Jaulgonne bend of the Marne and along the sector east of it, the last and the most despairing of the enemy's offensives. When it was ended the tide had turned, and so did the Allies.

Between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry In the mighty counter-attack between Soissons and Château-Thierry the American divisions took a part which may in all fairness be termed decisive. Two of them were put in to break the hinge of the Marne salient south of Soissons, and, nobly supported by French comrades on either side, they did it; a task stupendous and one whose far-reaching consequences perhaps cannot be justly estimated for years.

At other points of the line, and particularly at the other end of the counter-attack, more American divisions bore a large percentage of the victorious fighting which, when it temporarily came to a stop along the Vesle, had definitely and obviously transferred the initiative from the Germans to the Allies.

MOST DISCHARGES HAVE JOBS WAITING

Approximately 50 per cent of the first million men to be discharged from the Army in the United States are being assisted from the Government Employment Service in obtaining jobs, and the remaining 50 per cent for the most part had jobs waiting for them when they were demobilized, according to a War Department statement issued this week.

WANT A WIFE? BUY SOME BLUBBER OIL

The Yanks who have courted the vivacious French mademoiselle in Paris and elsewhere, and who have been compelled to touch the skipper for an occasional loan in order to shower libations of champagne and cognac on the feet of the sweetest girl in the world, and all that, will turn pink with envy when they learn what some of the other members of the A.E.F. are getting away with.

Farther away from America than any of us ever hope to be again, a detachment of Yanks is getting away with murder and winning brides for themselves at a rate.

To date 12 doughboys on the Murman coast in far-off Russia, near Archangel, have been married, and as far as can be proved, they did it by satisfying their lady-love's sweet tooth with caviar and blubber oil. The Q.M. complained that they couldn't keep enough guards in the tallow candle, but what's a candle or two when a man's future is at stake? And where is the present-day economy expert who will not admit that a wedding breakfast of blubber oil and white steak is the acme of food conservation?

It has been reported that the latest girl to promise to "love, honor and obey" is Marlesky Krazykoff, who will shortly be known as Mrs. John Smith, of Toledo, Ohio.

ADD WAR HORRORS MINUS GOLF BALLS

Grueling hardships suffered by American soldiers in enemy territory have been brought to light with striking emphasis by the request from members of the American Relief Commission stationed in Vienna for a supply of golf balls for use on the links outside the city.

The rubber shortage in the Central Empire, the unfortunate members of the invading units have been unable to continue their activities on the greens. The Boche have used paper as a substitute for rubber in many instances, more or less successfully, but devotees of the royal and ancient game hold that a paper golf ball is no fun.

SLIGHT CHANGES MAY YET BE MADE IN PEACE TREATY

While no official statement regarding the progress on the Allies' deliberations over Brockdorff-Rantau's lengthy answer to the peace terms is so far available, it is generally understood that certain slight changes in the treaty's demands, in methods of handling rather than in principle, are under favorable consideration.

Silesia Coal Lands and Saar Valley Still in Dispute

The question of administration of the coal lands of Silesia, ceded to the Poles, and the final disposition of those in the Saar valley, ceded to the French for a term of fifteen years, may be slightly altered. The question of reparations, with Lloyd George, it is understood, still favoring the naming of a definite sum, while France holds the opposite view, is still under discussion. Germany's refusal of immediate admission to the League of Nations, likewise, finds no response among the French commissioners.

Czecho-Slovaks Ask Aid

On Wednesday of this week General Scheiner, of the Czecho-Slovakian Army, interviewed Marshal Foch, pleading for further support against the danger which he said threatened his country from the Bolshevik Hungarians on one side and the Germans on the other.

Meanwhile, the text of the Peace Treaty, which, though published in enemy and neutral countries, was withheld from France, Italy, Great Britain and America, has this week appeared in three papers in the United States. It was read into the Congressional Record as public documents.

SHORTAGE OF RUBBER IN VIENNA BRINGS CRISIS TO HEAD

Men who want to be discharged in Europe—no matter whether they will or will not sign. On their return, military action will result. The threat to let Bolshevism loose if the Allies come in, is still being heard, but for the most part American diplomatic circles reflect an optimistic view of the situation.

DISCHARGES IN EUROPE

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HE'S A UNION JACK ALL BY HIMSELF

Put. Cutting's Got to Get Nine Stars on His Ribbon

Any one who has knocked about in this man's Army long enough to get the regulation number of inoculations will agree that the loading queue of the day is, "When do we go home?" To most of us this is the item of paramount importance, but occasionally a Yank will bob up some place in the tournament, and to him this will be as nothing.

CHAUMONT ALMOST DESERTED VILLAGE

Only Occasional Footsteps Sound Through Former Seat of G.H.Q.

A mere handful of officers and clerks and piles and piles of blank boxes marked "records" are the only American remnants of Chaumont, once the busy headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Chaumont is a desolate village, Big limousines no longer scatter dust whizzing through the iron gate at the entrance to the parade. Even generals walk from their billets to their offices now. By Sunday all but approximately 200 officers and men will have departed from Chaumont.

On November 11, 1918, the date of the signing of the armistice, when G.H.Q. was at the height of its activity, there were more than 400 officers, 2,672 men and 437 Army Field Clerks on duty. Most of those men remained in Chaumont until June 1, when the personnel was ordered dismantled by one-half. Since June 1 officers and men have been leaving every day, until now only the heads of sections, their immediate assistants and a few clerks remain.

The offices of G-1, administration, and G-4, co-ordination, were closed June 5, the personnel of G-1 going to the United States and part of G-4 to the S.O.S. The Provost Marshal General's office, which has been an adjunct to G.H.Q., has been moved to Château-de-Loir. The Sales Commission and Sales Quartermaster will close June 15.

All welfare activities in Chaumont will close Sunday. On that date the officers' club, the gymnasium, the Y.M.C.A. auditorium will close and the Y.M.C.A. auditorium will close. For those who must remain in Chaumont after that date life will be nothing more than the continuation of the closing of G.H.Q. It is written on large paper tags which hang from the majority of the doors in the barracks. The tags read simply: "EMPTY."

NO PROMOTIONS, NO DECORATIONS

Lid on Advancement of A.E.F. Officers Clamped Down by G.H.Q.

No more promotions of officers in the A.E.F. No more awards of decorations or certificates for meritorious service. The lid on promotions and honors was put on when special telegraphic instructions from G.H.Q., under date of May 29, went out through the A.E.F., ordering that no more recommendations for promotions of officers to be forwarded, and that, save in very exceptional cases, no papers relative to decorations or certificates for special meritorious services should be sent in.

The order suspending promotions applies also to recommendations for commissions in the Reserve Corps, howsoever they are forwarded by organization commanders direct to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

In the case of recommendations for honors, it is directed that papers of this nature are to be returned to the originators.

MAIL BAGS—MAIL ONLY

Even painting them blue isn't going to get the owner past the dock officers. Mail bags are to be painted blue. They are Government property, and the Government wants them for letters and packages. That is why a letter has been received from the office of the assistant chief, division of post office, to press Service, to the effect that "mail sacks shall be used only for the transmission of 'mailable matter,' and he who uses it for any other purpose shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

ONLY ONE-FOURTH OF A.E.F. TO REMAIN AFTER TEN DAYS

Three-Quarter Mark Nearly Attained in Home-Bound Journey

S. O. S. LEAVING RAPIDLY

New York Greatest Port of Reception, Newport News Second, and Boston Third

Within the next ten days the A.E.F. is expected to pass another landmark on its way home—a sign post that says, "500,000 Yank 'Yets to Go.'" meaning three-fourths of the long journey done.

Before the end of June another 100,000-man lap of the globe will be chopped off, and American forces abroad, Army of Occupation included, will be reduced to less than 400,000 men, under present plans. All these could be taken home in July if conditions warranted.

Five divisions are holding the lid down on the Rhine. The S.O.S. is putting out from A.E.F. ports as fast as boats can carry it, and will continue to move until it is reduced to the force of 650 officers and 18,210 enlisted men planned to wind up its affairs.

At midnight last Sunday 1,322,971 members of the A.E.F. had taken ship for the United States since the armistice. The sailings for the first eight days in June had been 69,700. During the past five days the average has been gradually increased, and between today and June 21, 96,000 men are scheduled to get under way. It is certain that the May record of 331,336 will be duplicated, if not beaten.

96,000 Waiting to Sail Sunday The number of men at base ports ready to sail on Sunday June 8 was as follows: 23,335 S.O.S. troops and 21,164 divisional troops; St. Nazaire, 25,291 S.O.S. troops and 4,851 divisional troops; Bordeaux, 5,484 S.O.S. troops; Marseille, 684 S.O.S. troops, making a total of 95,312.

Late word from the ports indicates that all the 26,000 divisional troops have sailed, thus clearing the A.E.F. of all combat units except those in the Third Army. The strength of the S.O.S. on June 4 was 24,985 officers and 465,243 enlisted men, including both those awaiting transportation to the States and permanent personnel.

The total number of troops in the District of Tours, where S.O.S. activities center, was 1,087 officers and 11,928 enlisted men on June 4. At the same time, Paris, which is getting to be more and more the center of things as the A.E.F. goes home, had 2,844 officers and 18,504 enlisted men. The question now is how many of the bulk of the remaining A.E.F., not counting the Army of Occupation.

Brest Still Far in Lead Brest leads all ports in the number of troops dispatched home in the period from November 11, 1918, to midnight June 8, with St. Nazaire second and Bordeaux third. The figures are: Brest, 637,832; St. Nazaire, 340,568; Bordeaux, 232,089; Marseille, 21,164; Newport News, 12,214; Charleston, 10,857; and at Baltimore, 46. One lone member of the A.E.F. was landed at Halifax, N. S., and doubtfully took the first train for a point somewhere in the U. S.

Brest also leads in the number of ships setting sail for America in the post-armistice period, her total being 280. From Bordeaux 26 ships, with 243, and from other ports the number was: St. Nazaire, 214; Marseille, 46; Le Havre, 12; English ports, 61; Italian ports, 5; Rotterdam, 9. These ships included the following types of vessels flying the American flag: Sixty converted cargo carriers, 40 transports, 25 battleships, cruisers and mine sweepers. Ten German vessels taken over since the armistice have also been used, besides 40 vessels of miscellaneous register, including British, French, Dutch, Italian and Spanish.

What the Ports Are Awaiting It has been said that the whole of the A.E.F. could be gotten home by August 1, and a glance at the number of ships, ports between June 8 and June 16 goes a long way to explain what high motor power the home-moving machinery is now working under.

During those eight days there were due in the five A.E.F. ports 50 ships with sufficient capacity to carry home 107,033 enlisted men and 5,348 officers. They were divided among the ports as follows: St. Nazaire, 1,086 officers and 40,155 enlisted men; Bordeaux, 311 officers and 7,933 enlisted men; Brest, 2,946 officers and 52,827 enlisted men; Marseille, 359 officers and 5,380 enlisted men; Le Havre, 136 officers and 735 enlisted men.

St. Nazaire was due to receive the Manchuria, Mexican, Montpelier, Enta, Zealandia, DeKob, Panama, Artemis, Santa Barbara, Virgilian, Princess Matoka, Tiger, Powhatan, Texas, Santa Clara, Sierra, Shoshone, Julia Luckenbach, Kronenland and Pastores.

Bordeaux was expecting visits from the Alphonse VII, Radnor, Dakotan, Otago, Santa Rosa, and Cape May. Brest, the deep-water port, was scheduled to take care of the Vedic, Louisiana, Kansas, Charleston, Agassiz, and the great traffic rubbers of its own fleet was passenger service on the line often was greatly delayed, while long lines of freight trains shuttled between the front areas and the great marshy bases of the S.O.S. The train was known as the "Ataboy Special," being named for Major General Atterbury, Director General of Transportation.

A.E.F. SPECIALS CUT DOWN

Two of the best known A.E.F. special train services ended this week. A.E.F. express trains out of Paris for the Mediterranean ports stopped Tuesday, and the last leave train left Nice for Paris yesterday.

DEADLY FOURTH
SURE F. TO REMAIN
AFTER TEN DAYS

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tana, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Zepp-
taria, Northern and Huntington.
It has also been announced that 32 ships
with a capacity of 84,235 men arrived at
base ports between June 4 and June 11.
Among these was the giant ship Imperator,
which has just put in at Brest, after her
first trip to the States, where she under-
went extensive changes and improve-
ments looking to increased capacity as a
troop carrier. She is expected to sail with-
in the next few days with 1,100 first-class
and 5,905 third-class passengers.
Among them will be 500 Army nurses
and wives of soldiers married to the A.E.F.
The Agamemnon was also in this fleet of
ships, and probably has already sailed from
Brest with 250 Army nurses, soldiers' wives
and 5,400 soldiers.

1,293,432 MEN LEFT
FRANCE UP TO JUNE 4

Following is a list showing number of of-
ficers and enlisted men classified by
branches of the service, who sailed from
the States in the week ended June 4:

Table with 2 columns: Branch of Service, Number of Men. Includes Air Service, Army, Engineers, etc.

U.S. SHIELD ON FLAG
MEANS OLD JOB BACK

Patriotic Employers Given
Right to Sport Symbol
by Government

A new symbol is now appearing in the
United States on the service banners which
employers proudly displayed during the
war—those banners on which every star
represented a man who had entered the
Army or Navy after giving up his job with
the concern that displayed the flag.

That shield is the symbol that the em-
ployer putting it on his service flag is ful-
filling his moral obligation to take back
into his employ those men who have com-
pleted their military service.

Authorization to display the shield is be-
ing granted by the Council of National
Defense, consisting of the Secretary of
War, Navy, Labor, Interior, Commerce and
Agriculture.

In addition to the right of displaying the
United States shield as a sign of their
desire to take former employes back, patri-
otic employers who fulfill this obligation
will receive a special citation from the
Government.

This citation is in the form of a certifi-
cate, headed "War and Navy Departments
United States of America," and reading as
follows:

"This certifies that _____ has assured
the War and Navy Departments that he
will gladly re-employ every man who for-
merly worked with him and left to serve
in the Army or Navy during the Great
War."

HORROR! ST. AGONY
LOSES ITS GLORY
Casuals of Future Will Find
Other Outlet to Civil-
ian Life

St. Alenon, place of hallowed memories
for A. E. F. replacements, casualties, and
workful waiting third lieutenants, will be
one of the next American strongholds in
France to fall before the sweep of the
S.O.S. campaign.

Orders have been issued under which
after Saturday no more lost, strayed or
otherwise loose members of the A.E.F. will
be sent through that point.

Hereafter enlisted casualties for discharge
or furlough in the States will remain with
the organizations to which they are at-
tached in case of their release for sailing
within 20 days. Otherwise, they will be
transferred to some company booked to be
released within that time.

Officers returning to the States as casualties
will go direct to first and then those dis-
charged in France or England to Glières.
From hospitals, officers will go direct to
their organizations, if they are still in
France, or otherwise to the nearest base
port for return home. Those under charges
will stand trial at Glières. The classifica-
tion, reassignment and efficiency board ex-
amination of officers will be discontinued.

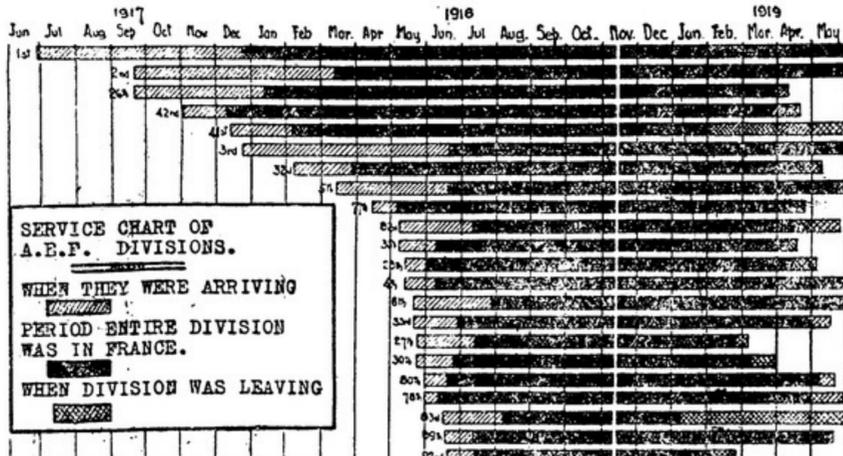
15TH CAVALRY ARE
PRIZE BENEDICTS

51 Fall Matrimonially for Beauty
of Millé's, Now Yank Mrs.'s

Wives, O.D., French 51, the heaviest
matrimonial requisition made so far, goes
to the 15th Cavalry, according to reports
from St. Nazaire, which sent as many as
34 former Millé's, now Mrs.'s, back on one
ship this week. The same passenger list
carried babies, female, Franco-American,
two, on the sailing list.

Now that the S.O.S. is beginning to fil-
ter home, devotees turn up in larger propor-
tion than among the combat troops where
the ace is still favorite, and as high as 75
blushing brides contribute their soprano to
the "We're Going Home" melodies that
make the hostess house at the debarcation
port merry these last days.
And the bulletins read still read "more
to come."

THE A.E.F., COMING AND GOING



SERVICE CHART OF
A.E.F. DIVISIONS.

THE accompanying chart shows at a
glance the movement of A.E.F.
divisions to and from France.
The single-barrel part of the column
representing each division indicates the
period when the elements of the division
were en route to France. The beginning
of the solid black part shows the date
when the whole division was on French
soil. The white division line from top
to bottom stands for November 11,
Armistice Day. The shaded part to the
right of this shows the date the division
started on its return and the end of this
shading shows the date the division was
entirely out of France.
It must be understood that many
divisions were practically complete in
France before the date indicated by the
beginning of the solid part of the col-
umn, lacking perhaps only some of its
train elements. For instance, the 1st
Division, which began to arrive in June,
1917, landed its Infantry and Artillery
regiments very early, but did not have
all its units in France until mid-December.
The 42nd Division, which started
much later than the 1st, came to France
almost en-masse and happened to have
all its auxiliary units in the A.E.F. at
a very short time in advance of the day
on which the 1st was complete.
The chart is complete up to the end of

May. In the early days of June, the 6th,
7th and 81st Divisions started their re-
turn, and other divisions, such as the
90th, practically completed their depart-
ure. In most cases the movements
shaded up to the line standing for the
end of May have been completed, with
the exception of one or possibly several
of the auxiliary units.

YANKEE DIVISIONS
WERE DECIDING
AID AT WAR'S END

Continued from Page 1

On a number of fronts, from this time
to the end, American divisions, by ones
or twos, did courageous and never unimpor-
tant service. One took the important post
of Juvigny, north of Soissons, in Au-
gust, materially helping forward the French
offensive which eventually forced the Ger-
mans to relinquish the line of the Vesle.
Two, in September, clearly broke the pow-
erful Hindenburg line on the British front
along the Scheldt canal tunnel. Two of
them, in October and November, helped
forward the great strides of the British,
French and Belgian Armies in Belgium.
Two others, in October, aided the French
in the capture of one of the most stubborn
positions in the Champagne region, Blanc
Mont, and hastened the advance to the
Aisne.

First Army at St. Mihiel

In September the first complete American
Army was ready to strike. It struck at St.
Mihiel, and so tremendous was its blow
that, almost overnight, it wiped out the
most annoying permanent salient on the
Western front, removed a grave menace to
Verdun, the pivot of the Allied Armies, and
established a like menace to Metz, the pivot
of the German defenses. More than all, it
carried to the heart of Germany, like a
lightning flash, the horrifying knowledge of
America's power and courage and grim de-
termination.

Almost immediately after came the
Meuse-Argonne offensive. Here 22 divi-
sions, the major part of the seasoned
American troops yet in the field, ground
their way for a month and a half through
an appalling maze of defensive works held
by all the forces that the enemy could pos-
sibly throw in to stop the attack that was
aimed at his very vitals.

Probably no other single 30 kilometers of
the front was so important by far as the 30
kilometers between the Meuse
and the Argonne through which the Amer-
ican Army was tearing its way, and prob-
ably on no similar portion of the front
could the results of a clean break-through
be quite so vital and far reaching. The
American divisions did their immeasurable
task; they made the clean break-through,
chained and unchained, gasping and
begging for mercy, signed an armistice; the
troops in olive drab were far beyond the
Meuse.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This article is the last
of the series dealing with the activities of
the A.E.F. in the war. It is the work of
Joseph Mills Hanson, F.A., The Stars and Stripes' in-
dustrial editor, and is being published in
these columns since November, 1918, and
constitutes, in sum, a complete and authori-
tative account of the work of the American
divisions in France, Belgium and Italy, from the
armistice to the end of the war. The Stars
and Stripes, with Captain Hanson's permis-
sion, has the honor to publish this series.
Back numbers reprinted in his case, the
proceeds to go to the American Red Cross.
The A.E.F.'s interest in France, such as the fund for
French War Orphans, is being continued.
It is now Captain Hanson's intention to have this series
published in the United States at an early date.

RHINE BRIDGED IN
NEW RECORD TIME

1st Engineers Win Title and
150,000 Marks in 41
Minutes

Flinging bridges across the Rhine seems
to be one of the most popular outdoor
sports in the American occupied area.
The 308th Engineers, attached to the
Third Corps at Neuwed, Germany, started
it by laying a pontoon bridge over the
river at Honningen in something over two
hours. They were not after records, how-
ever, merely wanting to show the Germans
that they could bridge the stream at a
point where it is 25 feet deep and running
at a rate of seven miles an hour.
Then along came the 2nd Engineers, who
got into the game against time, and stuck
up a record of 58 1/2 minutes.
Now the 1st Engineers have shoved one
across 1,450 feet long in 41 minutes. Two
battalions, working on opposite sides of
the river, tore into their job at 9 a.m. Sunday,
and at 9:41 their colonel was pushing over
in his automobile.
The new 1st Engineers have shaved one
minute off the record. The old record was
set by the 2nd Engineers, who had been
apart again, and the boys went out to enjoy
150,000 marks of the 2nd Engineers, who
didn't think their record could be beaten.
They are now being made, that the old
stream can be bridged in 35 minutes. The
2nd Engineers say it will be easy for them.

HOW TO KEEP UP
WAR RISK INSURANCE

Regulations Permit Dis-
charged Men to Continue
Benefiting by It

Recent regulations issued by the War De-
partment tell how persons discharged from
the military or naval service may continue
their insurance. When such a person is dis-
charged for reasons not precluding the con-
tinuance of insurance, his premium will be
payable on the first day of the calendar
month following the date of his discharge,
and will continue to be payable on the first
day of each succeeding calendar month.
The premium, however, may be paid at
any time during the month, but if not so
paid, the insurance lapses.

In cases of persons discharged from the
service prior to January 1, 1915, if the in-
surance has lapsed for non-payment of the
first premium payable after discharge, such
insurance may be reinstated at any time
before June 30, 1915, under the same con-
ditions.

In every case where reinstatement of
lapsed insurance is desired, the applicant
shall file a written application with the
Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and make
payment of all sums which would have
been payable as premium if the insurance
had not lapsed—provided, however, that no
application will be required in connection
with the reinstatement of insurance lapsed
for non-payment of the first premium, pay-
able after discharge, should such premium
be tendered within the second month fol-
lowing the date of discharge.

Premiums may also be paid quarterly,
half yearly or yearly, as may be desired, and
the method of payment may be changed at
will, upon notice in writing.
Checks and money orders should be made

payable to the Treasurer of the United
States, and be sent to the "Disbursing
Clerk, Bureau of War Risk Insurance,
Washington, D. C." The letter inclosing
the remittance covering the insurance
premiums should contain the full name of
the insured, his grade and organization at
time of discharge, Army serial number,
date of discharge and present address.
Information concerning conversion, includ-
ing rates, blanks and forms, may be se-
cured by addressing the Bureau of War
Risk Insurance, Conservation Section,
Washington, D.C.

The Largest and Best Choice of
CIVILIAN
SUITINGS
Can be Seen at
MACDOUGAL & CO.
Civilian and Military Tailors
1 Bis Rue Auber - - PARIS

NEVER-SKIN
GOOD YEAR
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.
GOOD YEAR INFORMATION BUREAU,
17 Rue Saint-Florentin, PARIS
AKRON, O., U.S.A. (near Place de la Concorde)

ORPHAN FAMILY'S
FUND TO INCREASE
BY 85,000 FRANCS

Comrades in Service Donate
Tribune Profits to
War Wards

When the reins of the financial chariot of
THE STARS AND STRIPES family of 3,567
French war orphans were turned over to
THE STARS AND STRIPES Bureau of the
American Red Cross six weeks ago, the old
vehicle was fairly groaning under the
weight of the francs salvaged from the
A.E.F.
At the time it was not anticipated the
load would be greatly increased, but the
capacity of the A.E.F. for salvaging was
sadly misjudged. Not only has the A.E.F.
continued to dump francs into the or-
phan's fund, but even back home, long
since demobilized, have been getting into
action again, causing the Continuation
Fund for the benefit of the dead poilu's
youngsters to grow a bit each week.
It remained for the Comrades in Service,
aided and abetted by the C-in-C, to per-
petrate the best one in recent weeks on the
aforementioned financial chariot. Several
months ago the C-in-C was handed a
check for 106,000 francs by the Paris edi-
tion of the Chicago Tribune, representing
the profits accruing from the Tribune's
over-seas edition. When that paper was
launched it was announced that General
Forsyth would be called upon to designate
some use for the profits resulting from its
sale, since its circulation was designed to
be largely in the A.E.F.
The Tribune's profits were presented to
the Comrades in Service by the C-in-C.
To the sum originally presented were added
francs from other sources, bringing the
bankroll of the Comrades in Service up to
114,000 francs at present. With the A.E.F.
being withdrawn, however, the Comrades
in Service foresaw they would be left in
France holding the bag of extra francs
when the affairs of the organization would
be liquidated.
General and Chaplain Decide
In order to assist with the liquidation,
Chaplain Paul Moody, of the Comrades in
Service, decided to salvage the francs. He
consulted the C-in-C, who thought he had
disposed of the Tribune's generous gift to
the A.E.F. once and for all when he pre-
sented it to the Comrades in Service. And
then, almost simultaneously, the C-in-C
and the chaplain thought of THE STARS
AND STRIPES Family.
Accordingly, when the Comrades in Service
found the A.E.F. home, they will leave
their surplus funds with THE STARS AND
STRIPES Bureau of the American Red Cross
for the French war orphans. From the
114,000 francs on hand it is expected ap-
proximately 30,000 francs will be needed to
settle the affairs of the body. This will
leave approximately 85,000 francs to be
disposed of the Tribune's generous gift to
the orphans which had brought untold joy
and happiness to more than 3,000 widows
and their children.
The Germans have delivered their last
equipment to the American Receiving Com-
mission under the terms of the armistice.
This equipment included 192 airplanes—
the 200th was badly damaged in a test
flight—and 112 pieces of heavy artillery,
together with about 2,000 motor trucks.

CHAPLAIN RANKS
FOR ENGAGEMENTS

Maj. Dickson Was With 6th
Artillery from First
Shot to Finish

Maj. Thomas J. Dickson, veteran chap-
lain of the 6th Field Artillery, and now of
the 1st Division, may be in a "fighting
chaplain," but he has been in more fights
than the average fighter in this war.
From the time the 6th Artillery fired the
first shot to be fired by an American gun
against the Boche, Major Dickson was on
the front until the last gun was fired and
the march into Germany had begun. Al-
though his work has been with the 1st
Division most of the time, he served also
with the 2nd, 4th, 32nd, 42nd and 80th Di-
visions and a Scotch division and the
French Foreign Legion.
Took Over Machine Gun
Major Dickson made a record for time
spent on the front, for he took charge of a
machine gun, whose crew had been put out
of action and operated it so successfully
against a low-flying airplane that the
Boche flyer was forced to come down be-
hind the Yank lines. Once he was in a
hurry to get to two dying Artillerymen
and took a short cut, which led him across
No Man's Land in front of a battalion of
Yank Infantry, who were forced to con-
sider him a deserter. He was shot in the
back, unable to figure out, stopped firing
also while the chaplain walked his horse
across the open. He is a veteran of the
Spanish-American War, the Philippine In-
surrection and the Mexican Border trouble.
A chaplain's work at the front is not to
fight, according to Major Dickson, but there
are a lot of other things for him to do.

PAPER'S BUSINESS
OFFICE TO CLOSE
More Than Three Million
Francs Goes to U.S.
Treasury
One of the necessary evils of every re-
spectable newspaper shop is a business of-
fice. All editorial men are a unit in de-
claring that the business personnel gets
twice as much money as the editors for
doing four times less work and that it is
always getting too many ads into the paper.
The exception proving the rule was the
business office of THE STARS AND STRIPES,
which, being composed for the most part
of enlisted men, could not draw more money
than the editorial personnel, nor did it
have to pull any vamps stuff on the ad-
vertiser, because as the paper was not run
for profit, the occasions were numerous
when a large ad was lifted out to make
way for a story of greater interest to the
A.E.F.
The shoestring on which the business de-
partment was started in February, 1918,
consisted of 24,725 francs, borrowed from
the G.H.Q. fund and put into the hands of
THE STARS AND STRIPES' officer in charge.
The money was repaid with interest seven
months later, but it could have been repaid
earlier, for the sheet was a money-getter
from the start—largely due to the efforts
of the A. W. Erickson Advertising Agency
of New York, which solicited copy and col-
lected checks for us without charge.
At its closing the paper has in sight ap-
proximately 3,500,000 francs. Expenditures
by check have amounted to 31,433,357
francs; cash expenditures have totaled 4,723,564; and the balance in cash on hand
June 1 comes to 2,876,791.
A.E.F. Memorial Planned
What will be done with all this jack?
Well, being newspaper men, we forgot we
were soldiers and decided to devote it to
something which would stand as a lasting
memorial of the A.E.F., something to which
every American soldier who had helped the
cause along by his 50-centime contribution
would agree. And then suddenly a decision
by the Judge Advocate General reminded
us that THE STARS AND STRIPES was a very
integral portion of the United States Army,
and that, therefore, all profits would have to
accrue to the United States Treasury.
Come to think of it, if the paper had been
a financial failure throughout, the same
S.T. would have been compelled to carry
the financial load, which is some consola-
tion.
The business office of THE STARS AND
STRIPES, then, will close June 20. All sub-
sequent claims against the paper becom-
claims against the United States, and will
be handled through the Director of Mil-
itary Intelligence, War Department, Wash-
ington, D. C.
Many books have been written and many
will be compiled about America's effort in
the world war, but the biggest one on re-
cord so far covers 32,500 cubic feet and
weights approximately 550,000 pounds. This
story of the A.E.F. is contained in the re-
cords of G.H.Q., which are being shipped to
Washington in 5,000 boxes, six and a half
cubic feet in size and weighing approxi-
mately 190 pounds each. Figuring that a
man can read an ordinary typewritten page
in a minute, it will take years for readers
to peruse this detailed history of the activi-
ties of the American Army in France.

MADELEINE AND PARRAIN
Introducing and presenting little Made-
leine Drouancourt, 5 1/2 years old, adopted
in the third week of THE STARS AND
STRIPES' campaign on behalf of the war or-
phans of France; and also introducing and
presenting Sgt. Richard S. Claiborne, the
first individual soldier in the A.E.F. to
adopt an orphan "all on his own."
Sergeant Claiborne did not stop with a
500-franc donation, enough to support 10
orphans for a year. He supplemented that
with gifts on the side, renewed his adop-
tion, and now has little Madeleine going to
school out Montmedy way outside Paris.
All of this represents about 2,500 francs
out of Sergeant Claiborne's Army pay; but
he modestly says, with all those re-enlist-
ments and everything, that it's nothing.
The sergeant, who is THE STARS AND
STRIPES' oldest man both in point of age
and Army service, and who is here to set
up the last number as he was for the first,
doesn't know this is going in the paper and
probably will be sore when he sees it. But
we shouldn't worry, so long as Madeleine
likes it.

MARINE ENGINEERS
WIZARDS AT TRADE
Patching Transport Main
Line With Copper Kettle
Easy for Them
Who are the men who repair the machin-
ery which runs the ships that take the boys
across the ocean—and home?
The Marine Engineering Division of the
A.E.F., comprising 19 officers and 120 men,
have been on the job from a few months
after the United States entered the war,
and when the armistice came along the
work of the personnel doubled and re-
doubled. And they are at it still, busy at
it, and will be until the last soldier is sent
across the sea.
To show how they operated under trying
conditions and with limited facilities, one
might point to the day the big main steam
pipe burst on a vessel at Brosses that was
just ready to pull out. A thorough search
revealed that there was no such thing as
copper with which to make repairs.
The superintending engineer went out
into the highways and byways and re-
turned at night triumphantly bringing with
him a wine kettle which he had salvaged
from a vineyard. That ship is still in ser-
vice, with its steam pipe generously patched
with the kettle.

WRIGLEYS
This long-lasting Sweetmeat is one of the soldier's best friends.
It aids appetite and helps digestion, quenches thirst, steadies the nerves. A delicious refreshment and the most economical sweetmeat you can buy.
Get it at Canteens, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other stores.
The Flavor Lasts
Chew It after every meal

The Stars and Stripes

Official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces; authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F. Written, edited and published every week by and for the soldiers of the A.E.F. Entered as second class matter at United States Army Post Office, Paris, France.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1919.

WAR—AS WE KNOW IT

The Flag of Ehrenbreitstein may wear a few more summers, but this summer is the last that the A.E.F., as most of us know it, will sweat through. We've finished. And we have the satisfaction of knowing that we did a good job and we're glad to quit.

But can we carry the lesson home? Print can't do it.

Photographs can't do it. Many will come to Belleau Wood, people who have read all about the Great War. Already worn paths scar that once pathless hell.

Those people will see the twisted trees. But they won't see the sprawling forms beneath them. They will see the bullet-bitten rocks. But they can never visualize the trembling horror of lying in those crevices while the German guns spat their death through the grass.

Here and there they may pick up an empty shell. But the fingerless hand protruding from the rotting khaki blouse has been graciously buried beneath a neat white cross.

The horror has been hallowed. The misery has become picturesque, the murder turned to romance.

And those little villages in the valleys! Their strange, sad windows look out across fresh meadows now like staring blinded eyes.

They are so still, so deathly still—not a single wisp of friendly smoke, no human color, only a garish patch perhaps, where some unremembering bush flaunts its green branch across the gray.

This cannot touch the tourist. The home folk can never feel it beside their friendly hearths. Nobody under God's great tranquil skies can tell of the rottenness of war but the men who suffered through it.

Upon them rests a solemn duty. They must go home and choke the coward jingo who masks himself behind his false and blatant patriotism, and the merchant-politician, not content with stuffing his home coffers till they burst—but anxious to barter the blood of his country's young manhood for new places in the sun!

The Prussian Guardsman died hard, fighting for such a place. The men in frock coats who make the laws never had to stand up against him. They never took a machine gun nest or saw a barrage roll down, stop and then uncurtain a wall of shrieking steel.

We know what the Prussian Guardsman means—his code, his cold courage and the blind patriotism that sent him forward, granting none the right to live but those who wore his uniform.

We know, but we cannot give that knowledge to others. But upon it we can act. We can help build a League of Nations with such sinews of war and such conscience for peace that no one will dare oppose it.

If we don't, the blood will be on our own foolish heads, which, by the grace of God, chance, or some Prussian Guardsman's poor aim, are still on our foolish shoulders.

A JOB TO DO

The American Legion is made up of demobilized soldiers—men who know what it means to surrender individual impulse and desire in a common effort, and who will not soon forget, in their returned freedom of choice and action, the days when it was "theirs not to reason why." Whatever of good there is in the American Army system is known to Legion members; whatever there is of bad is also known to them.

It is reasonable to expect that the Legion, aside from being an association of those who contributed to America's effort in the great war, will maintain a genuine interest in those who remain in uniform now that the great war is over, or who shall wear that uniform in the years to come.

The new standing Army of America—if we are to have one—should be something better than the one in which, good as it had always shown itself to be, the American public showed so little interest before the great war.

Regulations under which the A.E.F. chafed and swore—and lied and evaded—were an inheritance from the old Regular Army. True, the old poppycock of addressing officers only in the third person died early in the game under the stress and hurry of actual warfare, but there were many other fetiches, more important and more irksome, that persisted to the end.

Certain sure defects of the summary court, the system that made it possible for some officers literally to "hold up" their men and force them to buy Liberty Bonds "to make a good showing for my outfit"—these and more combined, at times, to put the patriotism of many a well-meaning man to the severest strain. In short, there is quite a bit of foundation for the threadbare irony of "The next war will be for officers only"—as every broadminded wearer of the Sam Browne will admit.

But the trouble didn't start with the Army as we found it in 1917. It started with the Army commanded by General George Washington. That Army was modeled after the one with which it had the most actual contact—namely, the British. And the British Army of that day was a Continental Army pure and simple, in which the officer, often a scion of the nobility, bought his commission, and in which the enlisted man was not a citizen-soldier but a mere vassal of the king, and, therefore, entitled to but vassal treatment.

Later the Army of the United States

borrowed many drill forms, many regulations, from the super-efficient Prussian Army, modified to be sure, but still retaining enough of Prussianism about them to make them repugnant to the freeborn American. Now that the Prussian Army has been shown up for all time as not only super-efficient but also as a mess, it would seem high time that we Americans devised a military system and military regulations that would be entirely American in spirit and method alike.

Of course, all wars are relics of the ancient era; and Armies, with which wars are waged, must, to run true to form, retain many aspects of the mediæval. Even as all wars constitute a subversion of liberty, so must the instruments with which they are conducted demand a certain renunciation of individual liberty on the part of their component members, in the interests of discipline and of united action.

Even as all wars, in their inception by the war-makers and war-wishers, are unjust, they cannot be prosecuted without injustice, in greater or less degree, being done in both camps, that of the guiltless defender as well as that of the guilty aggressor. And this war was no exception to the rule.

Still, it does seem that an Army of freemen, recruited solely for the defence of a nation that knows neither caste nor aristocracy nor serfdom, could be so constituted that the youth of that nation would be eager and willing to serve in it, with heads held high, and feel no abrogation of their status, their liberty in the serving. That kind of an Army would be an American Army.

And it is up to the American Legion, to the men who put the American Army of today on the map in the greatest of all wars, to work for it; for they are the ones who know wherein the old order can be bettered.

THE BUCKS

The man in olive drab perhaps does not realize the prestige of having been a private all through the war. He knows just what he did; Sam Brownes and non-com chevrons have not always made the man in the ranks of the fighters, for the keystone of the Army arch has been and always will be the lowly buck.

But Mrs. Jones is going to lean over the back fence and say to Mrs. Smith, "It's so fine to have Jimmy back with me, and him a corporal." And the mother of Pvt. Tommy Smith will sigh and almost think her son a failure.

But Mrs. Smith has only to refer to the thousand and one things that have been done by the privates—who are and will be privates until the end—to gain all the satisfaction she wants.

A recent letter told of the conferring of a degree by Oxford University on Casual Buck Private Frank Reid, of the A.E.F., a former Rhodes scholar who already had three university degrees.

Another reported the speech of a Medical Major at a Victory Loan rally in Alexandria, La., in which that gentleman communicated the startling information that it was the Red Cross which "furnished the men with food, clothing and everything else they needed;" claimed that the Americans had plainly shown in this war that five of them could whip "a hundred men of any other nation," and in telling of his triumphant entry into the French capital, said: "When we reached Paris, we paraded the streets and passed in review before the King of France and other French dignitaries."

It is impossible to consider the American forces in France, and the privates were the bulk of it, as a failure. They were its hewers of wood and its drawers of water. They suffered the most. They gave the most. And there are many who think that, despite stripes and francs, they got the most out of it.

Once back as a free citizen in a free country, the Buck will soon be able to put to rest all doubts as to whether or not he was a success in the A.E.F. He can let others argue over the Army promotion system, the placing of men, favoritism and the like. There await the great ranks of all of us who work, a future where there are no bars and stripes, and where, in the words of President Wilson, "there is no uniform except the uniform of the heart."

FINI!

THE STARS AND STRIPES is no more, but before its swan song took the breeze it had the satisfaction of achieving the final stamp of authenticity, the last brand of the genuine O.D. article, like slum and reveille, for it was generously included in a long list of Army products and held up to violent arraignment by a discharged soldier whose words were widely quoted in the States.

About the worst thing that our gentle critic could say about the sheet was the fact that all the time that the buck who was the editor was busy answering angry letters from top cutters and other autocrats and trying to get Wally to draw his cartoon a few hours before the deadline, a legend was appearing on the masthead in which "G-2-D" was a part of the postoffice address.

"Ah-ha!" said the corporal, and put down another note in his book. "Some day I'll get back and tell the world that the General Staff ran a propaganda paper."

The facts are these: There was a censorship on THE STARS AND STRIPES. It was made up of some three privates and one fat sergeant. They sat on every article and if they caught the scent of the press agent, the promotion-hunter, or the officer who wanted to explain all about what the enlisted man really thought, they threw the said contribution into the waste basket and Rags, the credulous office bloodhound, swallowed it.

Once in a while this board was fooled. Once in a while news prophecies of beef-steak and ice cream got into the columns but did not come true until long afterward. Once in a while some joyous enthusiast put over some Pollyanna-keep-smiling rubbish, but it wasn't often. You can fool some of the people all of the time but you can't fool every a soldier-editor all of the time.

So let them wield their hammers if they will. THE STARS AND STRIPES is lowered with this, its seventy-first issue, with malice toward none, and with charity for all, and apologies to nobody.

The Army's Poets

THE STARS AND STRIPES

I've seen it all the way from Havre And Bordeaux to the Rhine; In trench, in camp, in hospital, In S.O.S. and line; I've seen it where Yanks landed. Where they laughed and loafed and fought. In barracks, billets, dugouts, And holes of every sort. I've seen it stuffed in helmets That wobbled on the head; As inner soles for issue boots— Sometimes I've seen it read. What's this I've seen, in cold and wet. In mud and dust and heat? The Stars and Stripes, the doughboy's "pape." The Yanks' official sheet.

I remember out at Number Two, One day last summer—gee! The way the wounded crowded in Would make you sick to see. The fracture ward was worst of all. And worst of those trussed up In slings and splints and pulleys— A little red-head pup. The other boys knew why the nurse Stood wiping off his head, And asked and watched and listened For news of "Little Red." They thought the kid was going west. Until he sighs and pipes— "Say, nurse," he grins, "you reckon I could get a Stars and Stripes?"

Another time, at St. Benoit, One gorgeous autumn day. The M.G. boys were lying round In shallow holes and hay. Way off, a mile or two in front, Where the guns were going "bang." Old Brother Boche's big one, Could never fret this gang. They lay quiet in the sunshine, A-shaking on their backs. Or smoking, swapping insults, Or shapping up their packs. One lad was sprawled out reading. And dreaming more or less; One hand was hunting cooties; One held the S. and S.

You can't tell what these historians Will say about this scrap; Of men, gas, guns and aeroplanes, With Heine of the map. But I bet if they had been around— Had seen what I have seen— They'd include the Stars and Stripes With them that licked 'em clean. DANIEL T. PIERCE, A.R.C.

WAITING, JULY 25, 1918

Waiting, this idle sail over the sea, Waiting, as we draw slowly up to shore. It's closer now, whatever it may be; That thing we have not seen, but soon will see. Waiting for war.

There's nothing we can do now; we must wait. Idle as moon-beams in this sleepy night, While brothers charge against the guns we hate And friends whose lips were quick with love but late Fall in our fight.

The great loom weaves. The tale is being told. Now, while we draw our futile, anxious breath Our long, grim line against their heights is rolled. And fair, straight lads whose smiles we loved of old Go out to death.

We wait here in the outer dark. The fight Is being met or won. The time grows late. They wait for us. We strain out to the light Of our great day. We come, with all our might. But now, we wait. SANFORD R. GIFFORD, M.C.E.H. 19.

PITY THE POOR OFFICER

Has to salute 'em all, privates and all of 'em, Has to watch out for the consummate gall of 'em, Has to make sure that they give him the high-bump.

Has to be good and behave like the rest of 'em, Never can go on a tear like the rest of 'em, No raising hell just to show off the zest of 'em, Has to be martial from toenail to ezeball.

No chasing around with a skirt like the bunch of 'em, Wouldn't look right, and they might lose the punch of 'em, Has to remember, he sets an example. Has to be dignified, more than the mob of 'em, More rules to follow than any low slob of 'em, Just because he's got the most flashy job of 'em, Has to dress up like a tailor-made sample.

No café parties along with the gang of 'em, Good Lord! Suppose that the bucks got the hang of 'em, Make Army discipline blow up, ker-bloooey! No chance to go and shoot craps with the crowd of 'em, Has to keep morals so all will be proud of 'em, Only associate with the highbrow of 'em, Praise be to Pete I ain't even a loope!

TIP BLISS.

FANCY FREE

Above the busy world I go, My wings flash in the sun, And wires whistle in the breeze; My plane and I are one.

We pass a south-bound flock of geese— They swerve to let us by— We laugh to see men toll below My sturdy ship and I.

In all the seasons of the year We frisk about the skyway; While man runs out his meager race Below, on dusty highway.

Above the busy world I'll go, A lofty race I'll run— Until the Reeper calls to me, My plane and I are one. B. C. CLARKE, 1,111th Aero.

IN PARTING

Ah, France, we go, but not soon to forget The verdure of the fields we roamed with you; Some stronger bond beneath your flowers will yet Be holding charms to keep the friendship true.

Some flash of youthful cheek, some sterner tear, Some heartaches that were shared a while with you— These hold the brotherhood you gave us here More sacred than a soldier's weak adieu.

Ah, France, your verdured fields will always bring A smile to my rose and violet. The which will lend a subtle charm to things For each of us till neither can forget.

SENTIMENTAL STUFF

In a little French town she is waiting for me, Praying for me, supplicating for me, But I'm off her for life, though I seem stony-hearted.

In a very brief time she'll be wiring for me, Cabling for me, inquiring for me, I like her all right, but 'tis well that we parted. I suppose that her heart is fast breaking for me. And that soon overseas she'll be making for me, But I cannot help that; she can come if she'd like to.

If she feels like it, she can keep pining for me, What do care for her, whining for me, For she told me one day just what place I could hike to.

Oh, it isn't that she's sentimental for me, She's sixty, and too temperamental for me, But you cannot demand that your landlady be nifty. For weeks she destroyed all my clothing for me, And here is perquous she feels loathing for me— When I went away I still owed her four francs fifty. 293.770.

L'ENVOI

The nights we spent where the Boche flares lent Their red glare to the moonlit sky, Are now forgot and another spot In his eye of field afar. The hard heart thrills, for the rookie drills Are things of a soldier past, And gleams of home from across the foam Are calling us all at last.

When rises rust and the dingy dust Collects on the L.D.R., Our thoughts will grope for the periscope With visions of fields afar. Of parts we played and of pals we made That drift through a golden dream That waits beyond with the halcyon When memory reigns supreme. J. P. C.

"PASS IN REVIEW—"



The sketches here reproduced, the work of Pvt. C. Le Roy Baldridge, Inf., A.E.F., have appeared from time to time in THE STARS AND STRIPES as it chronicled the A.E.F.'s fight for victory and lasting peace. They are reprinted now in the final number as constituting, in a sense, a graphic resume of the Yanks from the days of the old trenches to the days of the watch on the Rhine.

THE ADOPTED GRAVES

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: We all know the shadow figures of the mothers of the world who, behind the curtain of distance, have spent dream-haunted years waiting for messages that came or did not come. But I saw the spirit of the motherhood of all the world last Friday afternoon in the cemetery of Suresnes, where 7,000 American soldiers heard President Wilson give his Memorial Day address.

I had gone to the grave of one who had been my best friend. I found there—a plainly dressed, old mother of France. And she was weeping. Had she made a mistake, in spite of that little American flag which fluttered under the white cross?

I intruded on her grief. I asked her gently why she cried. She answered me in French. "Monsieur, his grave was given me to keep green," she said. "His grave, and the grave of the other boy over there. The women of the town had been tending the graves—and these two I have taken. My husband works hard, and of money there is not much. But I bought the plants and the flowers and the vines—the green things that should hide the ugly earth. I planted them and they all grew. And as I tended them I prayed for him, for I thought of him as my own Jean who died three years ago and is buried where I do not know. I prayed for his mother, who must be thinking as I have been thinking.

"But, Monsieur, when I came today, the vines were gone, the plants were gone—all that I had planted with my own hands was gone. It meant so much to me that I weep, even though the flags they are beautiful and though the flowers other hands have laid there are beautiful, too—but they are not my flowers, and my vines are gone. Monsieur how old was he, and what did he look like?"

He was 22. Her Jean was 23, and she wept some more. And he must have been like Jean—tall, dark-haired and always laughing and making fun of an old woman's fears. Yes, he would always be to her as her own boy buried in an unknown grave.

She did not weep again. The grave, she said, would always be watched. Her husband came, too, sometimes, she said. I have no fear of any misunderstandings arising when those mourning fathers and mothers of America come to France to stand by the graves of their own. I have seen the spirit of motherhood that needs no language to make itself understood. A YANK.

ATTENTION! CONGRESS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: As many of the A.E.F. are interested in obtaining double time computation toward retirement for overseas service, would you kindly note in your paper that existing laws do not cover this class of service?

If those of us who are interested in the enactment of double time legislation would put the matter clearly before our local Congressmen and members of the House Military Committee, it is believed that favorable action would be taken by the present extra session of Congress.

Therefore you would be conferring a favor upon thousands of men in the A.E.F. by calling their attention to the necessary procedure to follow towards the amendment of such legislation. RETIRING DISPOSITION.

PRIZE PACKAGES

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Last week you awarded a loole who wanted pillows for his detail of casuals the old-lined mess kit or the knitted spurs. If any more looles are eligible for future awards, I humbly suggest the following:

- 1 Pair barbed wire garters.
1 Pair embroidered dumb bells.
1 Knitted umbrella.
1 Hand-painted nail file.
1 Crocheted monocle.
1 Dozen non-skid orders.
1 Suit sandpaper underwear.

GROVER BUCK.

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of June 14, 1918. VERDUN BELLE, MARINE'S PAL, FINDS HER OWN—Trench Broken Master Dog Waits for Master on Battle's Rim.

DOCTORS MARVEL AT GRIT OF WOUNDED—Only One Outcry in Busy Week in Four Dressing Rooms.

15,000 TROOPS, ON BOARD 18 TRANSPORTS, SAILED FROM NEW YORK YEAR AGO TODAY AS FIRST FIGHTING CONTINGENT OF A.E.F.—Many Rookies Among Four Regiments of Infantry and One of Marines.

MISSING CAPTAIN, MOURNED AS LOST, READY FOR NEXT GO—Officer and Three Privates Spend Night in Bullet-Swept Field.

MAKE THEM PAY, NATION'S WORD TO PROFITERS—President's Attitude Toward New Tax Bill Has Country's Backing.

THAT LUMBER CAMP

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: I read with great interest the letter about the lumber camp which appeared in the May 23 issue. Now I must take off my hat to the guy for having a smooth line. As I am an old timber-beast myself, and was well acquainted with Paul Bunyan, I know he was not the original. He was only an acting private to the old gent.

Now to describe the real Old Man Bunyan. He was very tall, to be exact, six axe handles from the ground, free from limbs. I might add that it took five 100-pound sacks of smoking tobacco and three rolls of tar-paper to make a cigarette for the old gentleman.

I remember one day the cook was late in blowing the dinner horn. Old Paul comes dashing madly into the cook-shack, jerks the horn from his resting place, sticks the small end of it out of the window, and peals forth one long blast. Just outside of the camp stood as fine an 80 acres of white pine as ever grew. The concussion of the blast was so strong that it uprooted every single tree on the 80 and laid it flat. I am satisfied that if Paul hadn't blown into the wrong end of the horn, the whole winter cut would have been blown to the saw mills 300 miles distant.

The handy man possessed a very inventive mind. One of the tasks assigned to him was to grease the hot cake griddle. This was a very large one. He got five men, equipped them with roller skates, tied a ham to each of their ankles and made them skate around over the surface of the griddle. Result! A nice, greasy griddle for the rest of the winter.

As it has been so long ago since we logged on the Little Onion, I can't remember what the color of the snow was. I do remember, however, that it was so cold that winter on the Little Onion that your 400 below weather would have looked like the climate of the tropics beside it. It was so cold that words froze right in the air. All winter long the weather remained that way. If one said "Hello" he could see it hanging in the air. If a teamster swore at his team, the sound of his voice would freeze also. That spring when the thaw came you could see all of those oaths thaw out the same day. Never in all history since the beginning of man was a more terrible profane barrage thrown over than there was that spring on the Little Onion.

I hauled black pepper there that winter. It kept 14 four-horse teams, making four trips per day to supply the camp with pepper. I mention this just to show the size of our ration transportation job can be imagined.

All this happened in the State of Wisconsin, the winter before the winter of the blue snow, in the year of the big zero, with a small zero in the center, on the Round and Little Onion Rivers. I might add here that Round River was round. Its course ran in a circle. In other words it had no mouth nor outlet. All good, swift, foaming water, too. FARO JESSEBART, Sgt., Co. B, 1st Fld. Sig. Bn.

OUT OF LUCK

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: I notice that many of the papers in the States and one or two of the American editions over here are quoting General March as saying that the entire A.E.F. will sail for home by June 12, with the exception of the Army of Occupation.

Now, I know—and so do many others—that less than one-third of the S.O.S. will leave France by that date.

The fact that veterans will be held over here until they are cured has been given wide publication both here and at home, and when the time comes for our sailing as announced and we do not show up at home, it is going to be hard to convince them of the misunderstanding.

I hope to see a definite announcement in regard to this before we have to say goodbye to THE STARS AND STRIPES. I am sure such an article will be preserved for self-defense by a large number of the gang who are out of luck. C. C. C., Sup. Co. 320, Q.M.C.

FOR THE STAYERS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: I understand that those of us who are getting discharged here for the purpose of settling in France (and for avoiding the unpleasantness attendant on living in the States after July 1), are not going to be allowed to retain our old uniforms and things but must go down to St. Aignan all equipped with civvies. All right! ALL RIGHT! I'm no more averse to getting into civvies again than the next man; but, I ask you, what am I going to do for a uniform when the Societe des Anciens Combattants Americans takes it into its collective head to march down the Champs Elysees on the Fourth of July?

How am I going to look turning up for the annual Thanksgiving dinner of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Unreconstructed American Drinkers of Paris in an ordinary civilian soup-and-fish? And what in the name of time am I going to say to Little Babette when she snuggles up in my lap and inquires, "Papa, qu'est-ce que t'avais fait dans la grande guerre?" without no gas mask nor no helmet nor do nothing to prove that I once was a real, hard-gutted Yank?

If it's only French law that stands in the way of the wearing of the O.D. by the demobilized I should worry, because it seems to me I dimly remember a French law against the selling of cognac to persons in uniform. But if it's an Army, or a U.S. regulation that I can't keep some old O.D. rags for reunions and parades and impressing the family and such—well, I'll be demobilized by the time you print this (if you do)—I dare to say right out that I think 'tain't fair. And 'tain't; you tell 'em, buddy! Yours till the Y quits advertising itself. AN EXPATRIATED NEAR-EX-YANK.

THE ARMY POETRY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Of all the people interested in reading your paper, I rank most of them when it comes to interest. I look for it each day I come from school and several selections from the Post's Corner have found a way into my scrap book of war poems and some of them have found their way into my heart. (MISS) ROSEMARY O'CONNELL, Chicopee, Mass.

A.E.F. MAJOR BASEBALL CIRCUIT STARTS SEASON

TRACK STARS WHO WILL REPRESENT A.E.F. IN INTER-ALLIED GAMES



(1) Lieut. Frank L. Maher, University of California; (2) Lieut. Waldo Ames, University of Illinois; (3) Capt. Curran A. Smith, University of Wisconsin; (4) Lieut. Herbert Poem, Georgetown University; (5) Lieut. Richard Hyrd, University of Illinois; (6) Lieut. W. Ely, University of Pennsylvania; (7) Lieut. Harry Liveridge, University of California; (8) Sgt. Pat Ryan, Irish-American A.C. (Photos by U.S. Signal Corps.)

A.E.F. SWIMMING TEAM WILL TRAIN IN NEUWEID TANK

Overseas Champions Will Be Augmented by Five Men from States

3RD ARMY WINS A.E.F. MEET

Hanley Proves Aquatic Star by Capturing Six of Twenty-four Points Registered by A. of O.

A.E.F. aquatic stars, augmented by five of America's best swimmers who are on their way to France, will train at the Neuweid tank for the Inter-Allied competition, which starts June 26. America's squad will consist of 50 men. The winners of the A.E.F. swimming event held in the Lake St. James, Bois de Boulogne, Paris, last week, will sport the United States shield on their jerseys in the Inter-Allied events. Chief among the overseas force swimmers is J. F. B. Hanley, of the Third Army, who, by winning six points, paved the way for a Third Army victory. The Army of Occupation team won the A.E.F. championship meet with 24 points. The Intermediate Section, S.O.S., was second with eight points, and the Paris District third with seven. Base Section, S.O.S. and American Embarkation Center had one point each. Fifteen thousand spectators witnessed the three days' competition. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain, were interested spectators at the finals on Saturday.

French Win at Water Polo

That America will have to show advanced speed in the Inter-Allied water polo games was exemplified during the swimming meet when the French water poloists from the Libellule Club walked away from the American team, 6 to 0. The game was played, however, under French rules. In another game with the Sporting Club Universitaire de France, the American contingent tied, each side scoring a goal. Because of the large number of swimming enthusiasts in Paris, plans have been made to erect stands upon the shores of Lake St. James for the Inter-Allied events, which will continue for three days. At least eight nations will enter men in the big water games, and from the status of the foreign entries the United States will have to bet close to the records for the various distances to win. Serbia and Roumania have entered men with reputations. Besides Hanley, other A.E.F. water poloists who are likely to show the natives some real live going are R. W. Bennett, Third Army member, and a high point winner in the A.E.F. competition; H. F. Gardner, Intermediate, S.O.S.; and R. C. Lang, Third Army.

MacLean's Good Work

He has provided 47 boxing shows in 119 days—more than a show every other day, not excepting Sundays, and on many occasions shows have been held in two places on the same day. MacLean, the veteran bicyclist and marathon promoter, has shown excellent executive ability, resourcefulness and tact as K. of C. athletic director for the Third Army.

Coughlin Starts Empire School

Bill Coughlin, former big league baseball star with the Washington and Detroit clubs and at one time captain of the Tigers, has been in charge of the Empire School of the Third Army. It was his pet idea to start the empire school which provided efficient umpers for the many leagues in the Army of Occupation. Tom Dowd, Jack Karen and Pete Noonan, also K. of C. secretaries, have also been very active in baseball circles in the Third Army area. Bill Coughlin has worked with all of the most promising teams in the Northern League, and has given pointers to all of the teams. The Marine Division team has Bill with it in the fight for the A.E.F. baseball title. Although the A.E.F. was engaged in some kind of athletic activity, only two fatalities resulted, a boxer being accidentally killed in a friendly bout, and a baseball player succumbing to heart failure.

A.E.F. TRAP SHOOT AT LE MANS JUNE 18

Owing to the large number of men interested in trap shooting and its close relation to military training, a trap shooting tournament, open to officers and men, has been authorized for the A.E.F. It will be held at Le Mans on June 18, 1919. Upon arrival the men should report to Col. Alexander J. Macnab, G.S., officer in charge of rifle competitions.

N.C.O. Manual Recommends 3-in-One

Other manuals, too, recognize 3-in-One as an absolutely dependable gun oil. 3-in-One lubricates "oilright" every working part of the firing mechanism. Insures immediate, dependable action. Prevents wear, preserves all metal parts from rust and tarnish. Keeps barrel, inside and out, clean and shiny. Piece looks bright. Shoots true. At all times 'ard under a'l conditions 3-in-One is first, foremost and best for Army use. In peace times you should use it. In war times you must use it. You'll find a dozen uses for 3-in-One in billets and at the front. THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO. BROADWAY NEW YORK

SEVEN MORE YANKS GET PUZZLE CHECKS

Sergeant George Harter Solves Problem 5 in Baseball Contest

Sgt. George A. Harter, Co. F, 6th Engineers, stationed at Wecht-outing, Germany, wins first prize—a check for 30 francs—for the correct solution of problem 5 in the Knights of Columbus baseball puzzle contest. Second prize, of 20 francs, goes to Pvt. James A. Love, of the P.T.O. force, at Nevers, France. Five others win third prizes of 10 francs each. The answer to problem five is as follows: With the bases filled and one out, the batter hit a line drive to right field, the second baseman threw up his glove, but the ball did not deflect; it drops its course and is caught by the right fielder. Under the rules the batter is entitled to three bases, because the glove touched the ball, which forced the three men on bases. As this is the last for THE STARS AND STRIPES, the Knights of Columbus announce that the answer to prize winners of problem six, published last week, and future problems, will be printed in the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune. All communications should be addressed to Knights of Columbus headquarters, Paris, and not to the Tribune. Contestants are urged to transmit their solutions promptly, giving the full name, rank and organization, and the name of the town in which they are billeted.

Puzzle No. 7

In a contest at Cleveland when Lajoie was in his prime, he walked up to the plate with the bases filled. It was the latter part of the game, and the score was 1 to 0 in favor of the visitors. The pitcher caught two strikes over on Larry, and then decided to slip a fast one by, but wasn't successful, as the ball followed his lead. Only one man scored, and Cleveland lost the game 3 to 1. None of the runners were called out for failure to touch bases. Why was the score 3 to 1 instead of 4 to 3?

The complete list of problem five prize winners is as follows:

- First Prize—Sgt. George A. Harter, Co. F, 6th Engineers, A.P.O. 740, Ochtendung, Germany.
Second Prize—Pvt. James A. Love, R.T.O., A.P.O. 708, Nevers, France.
Third Prize—Pvt. Emil S. Neuzil, 89th Co., T. C., R.T.O., A.P.O. 708, Nevers, France.
Pvt. Charles J. Hofmann, Battery B, 12th F.A., 4th Division, A.P.O. 746, Ahrweiler, Germany.
Pvt. M. H. Trytten, School Detachment, Pottiers, Vryenne.
Cpl. H. A. Grove, Co. H, 3rd Pioneer Infantry, Is-sur-Tille.
Pvt. Richard J. Mann, Co. B, 2nd Engineers, A.P.O. 710, Engers, Germany.

FOURTH DIVISION TRACK MEET TODAY

The 4th Division track and field meet, consisting of ten events, will be held at Neuenbr, Germany, today. Gold watches will be awarded the winners of each event, silver watches for second place, and medals to those finishing third. A 1,600 franc silver cup will go to the organization scoring the most number of points. The events will be the 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, mile run, half-mile relay, running broad jump, running high jump, tug-of-war, baseball throw, and 16-pound shot put.

M.P.'S AND LEAVE MEN DIVIDE HONORS

Good Sport Furnished at Y.M.C.A. Athletic Meet at St. Malo

The best athletic meet ever staged at St. Malo was pulled off Monday afternoon in a field near Locabej barracks. Permissionnaires as well as local troops participated, and the presence of the 8th Field Artillery band added a good deal to the enjoyment of the occasion. Honors were rather evenly divided between a permissionnaire team from Dinard, and a team from the 24th Co., M.P.C. Men from the headquarters detachments at St. Malo also did good work, and a permissionnaire team from St. Malo won second place in the tug-of-war, besides taking part in nearly all of the other events. Several of the events created a good deal of excitement, particularly the race, in which there were, perhaps, the largest number of participants; the wheelbarrow race, in which the "wheelbarrow" man of every team fell at least once before he reached the goal, and the egg race in which 17 girls only participated. Prizes were awarded the winners by the Y.M.C.A.

- Summary
100 Yard Dash—Won by G. H. Linton, Co. D, M.G. Battalion, U.S.M.; J. C. Kiefer, Supply Company, 11th Marines, second.
Half Mile Relay—(Four men to a team)—Won by Co. J, 11th Marines; J. C. Kiefer, R. A. Hercher, E. H. Beck, and G. H. Steiner, M.P.C., second.
Three-Lead Race—Won by Hookton and Kellog, M.P.C.
Wheelbarrow Race—Won by A. P. Pothardt and S. G. Norbert, Ordnance Repair Shop, Mehan; E. H. Beck and C. M. Roberts, 11th Marines, second.
Shot Race—Won by G. H. Beck, 11th Marines; Hookton, second, 11th Marines.
Long Jump—Won by M.P.C.
Fifty-Yard Dash—Won by W. Emeric; McDonald, M.P.C., second.
Tug-of-War—Won by M.P.C.
Baseball—Won by M.P.C.
Baseball—Won by M.P.C.
Baseball—Won by M.P.C.

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SPORT MEET WILL PRECEDE BIG SHOOT

Athletes of Allied Armies to Compete at Le Mans June 23, 24 and 25

Track and field and swimming meets, boxing, golf and tennis tournaments and baseball will be on the program at Le Mans June 23, 24 and 25, preceding the Inter-Allied rifle and pistol competitions, which will open at the Army Rifle Range, Belgian Camp, Le Mans, on June 26. The sports will be open to all officers and men of the Allied Armies and more than 100 silver and bronze medals will be awarded the winners. Men desiring to enter the games should communicate at once with Capt. J. F. O'Brien, 16th Infantry, Belgian Camp, Le Mans.

The sport program in part is as follows: Track—100-yard dash; 200-yard dash; 400-yard dash; 800-yard dash; 1,600-yard dash; 1 mile; 2 miles; 3 miles; 4 miles; 5 miles; 10 miles; 15 miles; 20 miles; 25 miles; 30 miles; 35 miles; 40 miles; 45 miles; 50 miles; 55 miles; 60 miles; 65 miles; 70 miles; 75 miles; 80 miles; 85 miles; 90 miles; 95 miles; 100 miles. Swimming—50 yds; 100 yds; 150 yds; 200 yds; 250 yds; 300 yds; 350 yds; 400 yds; 450 yds; 500 yds; 550 yds; 600 yds; 650 yds; 700 yds; 750 yds; 800 yds; 850 yds; 900 yds; 950 yds; 1,000 yds. Tennis—Singles and doubles. Golf—Nine-hole course. Boxing—All weights; four two-minute rounds.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

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ATTABOY, IS CRY AS A.E.F. MAJOR LEAGUE OPENS

Eight Clubs, Representing All Sections, Battling for Pennant

THREE THIRD ARMY TEAMS

Second, Third and Seventh Divisions Represent Rhine—Games Scheduled Until July 4th

The A.E.F. Major League opened Saturday with eight clubs, representing all sections of the A.E.F. The schedule calls for games until July 4. Since last February, when baseball became one of the features of the A.E.F. athletic program, teams throughout the A.E.F. have been fighting for the honor of representing their particular unit in the final test to determine baseball supremacy. In the Army of Occupation, after two months of elimination, the 2nd, 3rd and 7th Divisions stand forth as the best baseball teams and they represent the "Watch on the Rhine." Tours won a place in the "big" league after eliminating other teams in the S.O.S. series, and eliminating all rivals in its district. The Nantes team, which won the championship of Base Section No. 1, St. Nazaire, is the other S.O.S. representative. This team is composed entirely of colored players, who not only led Tours for the championship in the S.O.S. League, but defeated teams which before the S.O.S. series started, were touted as sure winners. The colored men are reckoned as dangerous rivals in the big series. The 11th Sanitary Train won the Le Mans championship, but it is probable that the team will be greatly strengthened as they have the right to pick from the district. Depot St. Denis won the Paris District League championship, after eliminating 35 other clubs, and the lineup includes several professional players. The 11th Q. teams were transferred to Coblenz to eliminate trouble and expense in travel. Heidesdorf, Andernach and Coblenz are the cities in the north where the games are being played, while in the south, Nantes, Paris, Tours and Le Mans have an opportunity to see the games. The schedule is as follows: June 13—3rd Division vs. 2nd Division, at Andernach; 6th Q. vs. 7th Division, at Coblenz; Paris vs. Tours, at Tours; Nantes vs. Le Mans, at Le Mans; June 14—15th Q. vs. 2nd Division, at Heidesdorf; 11th Division vs. 2nd Division, at Coblenz; Paris vs. Tours, at Tours; Nantes vs. Le Mans, at Nantes; June 20—21—2nd Division vs. Paris, at Paris; 3rd Division vs. Tours, at Tours; 6th Q. vs. Le Mans, at Le Mans; 7th Division vs. Nantes, at Nantes; June 22—23—2nd Division vs. Tours, at Tours; 3rd Division vs. Tours, at Tours; 6th Q. vs. Le Mans, at Le Mans; 7th Division vs. Nantes, at Nantes; June 29—30—7th Division vs. Paris, at Coblenz; 2nd Division vs. Nantes, at Andernach; 2nd Division vs. Le Mans, at Heidesdorf; 7th Division vs. Nantes, at Heidesdorf.

NAVY BEATS ARMY

The Navy defeated the Army in the annual baseball game, 10 to 6. Both clubs hit the ball hard, 28 bingles being registered, 15 of which went to the Army. The soldiers, however, made three errors to the Navy's credit, and failed to bunch their hits as successfully as the Navy.

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Will Help Uphold America's Prestige in Inter-Allied Matches

TOURNEY STARTS JUNE 24

Four More Players Are Needed for International Contest to Be Held at La Boulie Links

Ten American doughboys will participate in the Inter-Allied golf tournament which will be conducted on the famous Parisian championship course, La Boulie, near Paris, commencing on June 24, and ending on Independence Day. It is believed no golfers will be brought from the States, as the calendar forwarded over two weeks ago has remained unanswered. As a result four stars of the links are wanted to bolster up the American group. The tournament should prove the greatest golf Olympic ever staged. Golfers from many parts of the world, all of whom have fought in the war, will be on the links. England is to have a strong group of stellar performers. France's team is already getting into action, and Australia, New Zealand and Canada will have individual entries. America will depend in a good measure upon the work of the doughboy golfer. The rank and file of the A.E.F. has some creditable players. It was a sergeant, William Rautenbach, of Chicago, who won the A.E.F. championship at Nice, and he will be one of America's strongest men. He travels the La Boulie links in five under bogey. Any other good A.E.F. golfers, who want to get into the tournament should communicate with the A.E.F. Athletic Bureau, 53 Avenue Montaigne, Paris. List of Players Ordered to Paris: The following golfers have been asked to report to Paris for participation in connection with golf: Sgt. A. M. Bartlett, four times State champion; Sgt. Robert T. Barnett, 6th Division, a Philadelphia player; Pvt. C. J. Barry, 13th Machine Gun Battalion, of the Oakland Country Club, Long Island; Pvt. D. Cuthbert, a native of Scotland and a Riverton, N. J., player; Cpl. C. W. Hall, 106th Supply Train, of Birmingham, Ala.; Pvt. George McBride, 320th Infantry, of the Edgewood Country Club, Pittsburgh; Sgt. C. R. McIntosh, 39th Field Artillery, of the Oakland Country Club, Augusta, Ga.; Pvt. H. Robb, of Kansas City, and Sgt. C. C. Butterfield, of Chicago. Among the officers who will take part in the tournament are Lieut. H. K. Johnston, 337th Machine Gun Battalion, a St. Paul, Minn., golfer, and semi-finalist at Nice; Lieut. H. R. Walton, an Illinois champion; Lieut. Harry Davis, the Panama-Pacific title holder; Lieut. E. C. Clary, a Pennsylvania golfer; Lieut. J. W. Hubbell, runner-up in the A.E.F. Joust; Lieut. "Sam" Pison, a strong player from Connecticut; Lieut. F. T. McNamara, of New York; Lieut. B. Warren Cockran, Delaware State champion; Lieut. E. W. Fowler, and Lieut. H. K. Shively, of Chicago.

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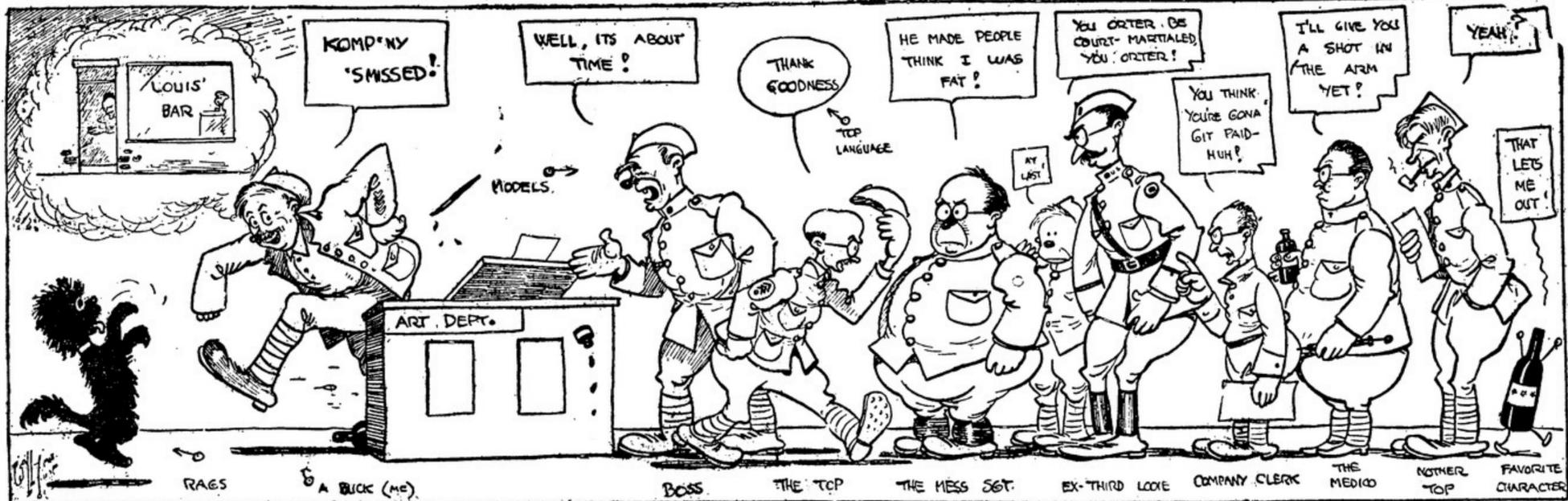
Walk-Over Shoes AMERICA'S BEST 34 Boulevard des Italiens 19-21 Rue des Capucines PARIS 12 Rue de la Republique LYONS

NAVY BEATS ARMY The Navy defeated the Army in the annual baseball game, 10 to 6. Both clubs hit the ball hard, 28 bingles being registered, 15 of which went to the Army. The soldiers, however, made three errors to the Navy's credit, and failed to bunch their hits as successfully as the Navy.

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 imitated, 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.

"COMPANY DIS—MISSED!"

—By WALGREEN



HORRIBLE CARNAGE AMONG A.E.F. TEETH DURING ONE MONTH

67,000 of 'Em Sent Blooey by Army Dentists in February Alone

BIG MONUMENT OF MOLARS 30 Tooth Pullers to Each Division Kept Army Faces from Agony

Imagine, if possible, a solid monument of dental amalgam ten feet high and three feet square. Build around it a base some 12 feet square, made up entirely of extracted teeth.

The result will furnish some idea of what went into, and what came out of the jaws of the A.E.F. in one month, according to figures visualized into mass by some enthusiastic dental fan at the Chief Dental Surgeon's office, Hq., S.O.S.

As much dental work was done in the A.E.F. in that month as would be done in one year in a city the size of Philadelphia.

According to the casualty lists of teeth in the Chief Dental Surgeon's office, the record number of teeth extracted during one month was in February, when 67,123 unrepairable ones were pulled out, roots and all, and forever relieved from the battle against hardtack and army beef.

In this same period one eighth of the entire A.E.F. was in the dentist's chair and had 376,955 teeth filed.

The field of battle hardly seems the place for a dentist, but nevertheless, the honor roll of the dental service shows that seven officers were killed at the front and 40 officers and enlisted men were wounded while in the performance of their duties.

These casualties are accounted for by the fact that the dental officers were stationed at advance dressing stations to treat the wounded who had need of dental treatment and to care for men sent back from the trenches for temporary relief.

Forceps on the Front

Armed with forceps, a bottle or so of cocaine and a little cotton, they were at the front not killing the Hun, but killing the toothaches that kept doughboys from that business.

In the S.O.S., with modern equipment and instruments, they made over jaws and faces for men disfigured in battle, performed difficult dental operations and finally kept the personnel of the S.O.S. in health to do their work in handling supplies.

When the A.E.F. was at its maximum it required 4,000 dentists to keep its teeth in shape to grind up its three squares of corn meal. About 50 per cent of this personnel were officers and the others enlisted men.

The organization was built up around a personnel of 70 officers of the Regular Army Dental Corps and 12 officers from the Navy.

80 Dentists per Division

The dental service organization was built up so that dental service would be available at all times. Each division was allotted 30 dentists under a divisional dental surgeon. These divisional dental officers were supplemented by Corps and Army organizations working directly under the Chief Dental Surgeon, A.E.F.

In the field, dental outfits were of necessity very complete and consisted of an emergency kit of a few essential instruments and medicines for diving the way from pain by extraction, medicinal applications or plastic fillings.

In the back areas large infirmaries were established. In Paris a model dental office, which is a part of Base Hospital 67, is considered the finest equipped dentist's establishment in Europe.

In the beginning, when speed was the one essential and it was most important that the men be put in shape for the front, permanent work was rarely done, but after the armistice the Army dentists went over the men's teeth and put in many permanent fillings, bridges, crowns and dentures.

Facial Experts Set Record

Facial disfigurement was the greatest fear of many men who went over the top, and to remedy and prevent this in cases of facial wounds, teams of specially trained and equipped specialists were organized, consisting of one general surgeon and one dental surgeon. They accomplished astonishing results for diving the way from pain by extraction, medicinal applications or plastic fillings.

More than 1,000 cases of this type were handled and they were as varied as were the freakiest pranks of fate that directed bullets and flying pieces of shrapnel at men's jaws. At present there is a dental section of the A.E.F. University at Beaune for dental assistants and men who expect to take up dentistry in civilian life.

LIAISON SERVICE GOING

The liaison service will soon be a thing of the past, according to G.O. 78, ordering its discontinuance. All officers who have been detailed for liaison work are directed to report by letter to the assistant chief of staff, G-1, G.H.Q., who will continue on their present duties pending further orders.

MEN WHO HELPED MAKE "THE STARS AND STRIPES"

Continued from Page 5

Table with columns: Name and Rank, Former Organization, Dept. S. & S. Regan Work, Home Address. Lists names of dental officers and their service details.

Table with columns: Name and Rank, Former Organization, Dept. S. & S. Regan Work, Home Address. Lists names of various military personnel and their service details.

Table with columns: Name and Rank, Former Organization, Dept. S. & S. Regan Work, Home Address. Lists names of military personnel and their service details.

Table with columns: Name, Date of Death, Home Address. Lists names of deceased military personnel.

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ORPHANS ADD NEW WAVE BY A.E.F. "GOO'-BYE"

Yanks' Staunchest Friends in France Grateful for Aid 3,567 WERE TAKEN CARE OF

"Stars and Stripes" Plan Enthusiastically Supported by All, from Generals to Bucks

In THE STARS AND STRIPES of March 15, 1918, there appeared an article headed: "Our Pals—The War Waifs of France." The concluding paragraph read: "If ever a fund is raised among A.E.F. soldiers to see that no harm comes to our proteges after the war, we will subscribe to it with as much zeal as we would to a Liberty Loan. We have met hundreds of these orphaned waifs in base ports, along lines of communication, in the cities, and even in the trenches. It gets to us to find them sleeping out in the railway yards, under bridges and in alleys."

A week later the number of adopted wards totaled 25.

Family of 3,567 Youngsters From that small start of 14 months ago has sprung THE STARS AND STRIPES' family of 3,567 French war orphans, who are the proteges of individuals and organizations throughout the A.E.F., of veterans' associations in the United States, of clubs and fraternities and individuals in America, of men and women of almost every race and creed from Japan and the Philippines to the other bulwark of civilization—the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

Miss Marie Perrin, French by birth, but American by adoption, director of the Domestic Arts Department of the Ethical Culture School in New York City, who has been working in France in an American colony for refugee children, was asked to take the direction of the bureau as superintendent, and accepted.

Christmas Drive a Winner By the end of July, 1918, the number of mascots adopted had reached 300. September saw the 500 mark reached. With the idea of doubling the number of adopted children by Christmas, THE STARS AND STRIPES announced its "Christmas Drive." The response was so enthusiastic that at the end of a month the desired number of new adoptions had been made and money continued to pour in. When the drive ended it was announced that 3,444 kiddies constituted the official family, but subsequently the Advance Section, S.O.S. forwarded sufficient francs for 123 more youngsters, bringing the total to 3,567.

In order to adopt a child under THE STARS AND STRIPES' plan, it was necessary to contribute 500 francs for the support of the protege (or proteges) for one year. When money continued to come in, even after the Christmas Drive closed, it was diverted into a Continuation Fund, which is now being used to support the more worthy cases whose original adoption has expired and has not been renewed by the

adoptions. Altogether, upward of 2,000,000 francs have been contributed for these so-called adoptions are for the period of one year, at the expiration of which many are renewed. There is nothing strictly or technically legal about the proceedings, but Godfather merely contrib-

"GOO'-BYE, GOO' NIGHT, MESSIEURS LES AME'ICAINS!"



These so-called adoptions are for the period of one year, at the expiration of which many are renewed. There is nothing strictly or technically legal about the proceedings, but Godfather merely contrib-

uting 500 francs for the support of the child for 12 months. The money is paid to the mother or guardian by THE STARS AND STRIPES' Bureau after the youngster is selected, the payments being made in quarterly installments. The mascots are urged to correspond with their parrains, and photographs of the little ones are sent to the adopters.

In selecting children it has always been the aim of the bureau to choose one from a family group where the financial aid would assist the mother or relative in keeping the little flock together and the home fires burning.

Special gifts not infrequently augment the quarterly payments, since the adopters desire to remember their mascots on gala occasions.

A.E.F. Carried Bulk of Burden Although the adoptions were not limited to the Army, it remained for the men of the A.E.F. to contribute the greater bulk of the money raised. And it is between the orphans of French points and those soldiers from the United States that a bond of friendship exists that will be lifelong in duration.

From the day the Americans landed in France and were greeted by the children of the base ports, however, they have ever found a warm spot in their hearts for the youngsters. The problems of the little mascots have been confided to the American parrains. Sometimes an individual writes to ascertain the welfare of his little friend; again, a regiment makes inquiry. Only a few days ago a brigadier-general known throughout the A.E.F., wrote a personal letter to determine if everything was well with his mascot. The general had not heard from the child for several weeks and feared she might be ill. About the same time there arrived a letter from a man in the State of Maine. He had been a private in a forestry unit which adopted a child and left the youngster in the trenches upon leaving for France. His mission is taking into himself the obligation of supporting his old outfit's mascot so long as it may be necessary.

SPA, COUNCIL-TOWN OF WORLD, KNOWN TO DOUGHBOYS TOO

There They Work and Eat Among Marshals and Everything ONCE WAS GERMAN G.H.Q.

Ex-Kaiser's Old Dugout Still Intact, as Are Hindenburg's and Ludendorff's Safety Firsts

Spa, before the Great American Doughboy hopped into the recent melée, was merely a very brief and rather snappy trio of letters to him. He had read that the place was a very famous watering-place, the playground of kings and lesser nobility, and he had a dim suspicion that it was somewhere in Belgium.

He had also read that during a greater part of the war it served as the German Great Headquarters, where arrogant Prussian officers in glittering uniforms held long conferences and laid out plans of conquest that sent millions to their death.

And then Fate, like a great ferris wheel, had bade him step into one of her cars and had swept him along with the days and weeks until the final had emerged in the celebrated little place itself set like a small disc in a big green saucer of hills. There he is now—was about 50 of him, a part of the big Inter-Allied commission which is meeting the Germans every day, settling various problems having to do with the peace.

Like many of his brethren at Berlin, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Brussels and other places, he is living very happy and contented. Thank good, his characteristic underdramaticism he is acting as orderly or courier or general supercargo, and going quietly about his tasks until the great day when he is ordered home to work for peace.

The various missions are occupying the many magnificent chateaux which sit about on the hills that surround the little city. One mission is located in the Crown Prince's chateau, another occupies the one from which Ludendorff directed the movement of the German armies. The Yanks themselves are housed in a chateau which was used by no less eminent a personage than Von Hindenburg himself. The beautiful pictures on the walls, the handsome wicker furniture, the polished hardwood floors—everything, in fact, as the German marshal left it following the abdication of his sovereign and the retreat of his armies.

TANKS STOOD GAFF FROM BELGIUM TO ARGONNE

Continued from Page 1

intended and was considerably behind the front of the rest of the division and behind its own barrage during the advance. Its company tanks, on the other hand, were ahead. In going down the small and narrow Macquincourt valley, between the Knoll and Oullemont Farm, they suffered a misfortune which should have been avoided by running over an old anti-tank minefield which had been laid by the British the previous spring, when the German drive on Amiens was impending. The tank command had not been notified of the existence of this minefield and two American and several British tanks were blown up. Nevertheless, a number of the tanks on this flank went through the Hindenburg line, in spite of all the mines and trenches and the Artillery and anti-tank rifle fire, and ambled about behind it, carrying terror and destruction among the German Infantry and machine gunners with the fusillade of their Hotchkiss guns and six-pounders.

Similar conditions prevailed with the B Company tanks, which could not keep in touch with their Infantry, but which went ahead, nevertheless, and did much damage to the enemy. One tank of one of these units crossed the Scheldt river at Le Catelet by using the "cribs" for getting over, though the "cribs" were not found necessary in crossing trenches. A German battery of 105's in the vicinity of the chateau, was particularly destructive to the tanks on the left flank and one "anti-tank fort" was encountered in Le Catelet. The prevailing attitude of the enemy without Infantry support was exceedingly dangerous business, and the crews of several tanks were taken prisoners after their machines had been knocked out and were unable either to proceed or to retreat.

Casualties Heavy At the end of the day's heroic work, the casualties among the personnel of the 40 tanks of the 25th Battalion which had been in action amounted to 112, of whom three officers and 20 enlisted men were killed, seven officers and 55 enlisted men severely wounded and eight officers and 15 enlisted men slightly wounded, and one officer and six enlisted men missing. Of the tanks engaged, not more than 25 per cent escaped without more or less serious injury, but it had accomplished a great deal of damage to the enemy, not merely in a material sense, but in breaking the morale of his troops.

Tanks in St. Mihiel Salient It would be interesting to follow in some detail the notable activities of the tanks with the First American Army in the St. Mihiel operation. Perhaps, particularly those of the 344th and 345th Battalions of the 1st American Tank Brigade, which went across the front lines, respectively, near Xivray and Seicheprey, crossed the Rupt de Mad and worked freely through the woods and open country around Lahayville, Nonsard and Heudicourt and around Essey, Fannes and Beney.

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Plowing Through the Argonne

The First American Army had for this offensive the 1st American Tank Brigade under Lieut. Col. George S. Patton, Jr., who was wounded early the first day and was succeeded in command by Maj. Sereno E. Brett and the 2nd and 14th Battalions of the 505th French Tank Regiment. The two battalions last mentioned operated on September 28 in front of the 37th Division, the 2nd and 14th Battalions of the 505th French Tanks doing particularly heroic work in forcing their way across the ravine between the Bois de Malancourt and the Bois de Cully, clearing out the machine gun nests and the Infantry and attacking the German trenches south of Montfaucon, all under intense Artillery fire. Major Brett's brigade consisted of the 344th and 345th Battalions of American tanks, embracing 141 tanks, and the 14th and 17th Groups of French tanks. The scene of its operations was on both banks of the Aire river, just east of the Argonne massif, in the sectors of the 26th and 28th Divisions. The 1st Brigade was disposed for the assault with one company of the 344th Battalion east of the Aire and two companies east of the Rupt de Mad, between the Buantre river; the 345th Battalion in support with its companies arranged similar-

ly to those of the leading battalion, and the 14th and 17th Groups in reserve east of the Aire and 2,000 meters in rear of the leading battalion.

On moving forward to the attack, immediate and very severe Artillery and machine gun resistance was encountered, but the tanks continued advancing, outdistancing the Infantry, and proceeding along east of Vauquois Hill, along the edge of the Argonne Forest, and into the towns of Cheppy and Varennes. The town named was entered by tanks at 9:30 a.m. and by Infantry at 1:30 p.m. After the day's fighting, the tanks west of the Aire and the 12 tanks of the 25th Division and those east of the river in the woods southwest of Cheppy, but the severity of the struggle which they had been through was evidenced by the fact that 43 of them were out of action from more or less severe injuries.

Combatting Pillboxes

Next day, 11 tanks supported the 25th Division's advance along the edge of the Argonne, and the tanks took the town of Apremont five successive times before the Infantry succeeded in consolidating the position, while the French group again did fine work in and around Charpeny.

Only 55 American tanks were able to engage on the morning of the 29th and during the day the French group was withdrawn by the First Army. The 25th Division worked all day in the vicinity of Apremont under severe Artillery fire from the edges of the Argonne Forest, while the 12 tanks of the 25th Division aided, late in the afternoon, in resisting a counter-attack from the Montrebeau Woods, north of Baulny, holding and patrolling a line between Baulny and Eclisfontaine until the Infantry could organize upon it.

Enemy Demoralized

About 5:30 on the morning of October 1, the enemy made a violent counter-attack on the 25th Division just north of Apremont. The American Tank Battalion was ordered to jump an attack over at 6 o'clock, and eight tanks were in position to assist. Their fire into the closely massed ranks of the assaulting Germans produced terrible execution and came back through the lines again, at the same time inflicting casualties. During the fighting of the day, the tanks themselves suffered only 16 casualties, of whom none were killed.

On October 4 came the second general attack along the whole front of the First

American Army. By repair and salvage work on disabled machines, 89 tanks had been made ready for action again, of which one company was assigned to the 25th Division and two companies were assigned to the 1st Division, which had relieved the 25th. The remaining tanks stayed in brigade reserve. The tank commanders with the 1st Division found excellent support from the Infantry, whom they assisted against bitter resistance in the capture of Hill 240, north of Exermont, while those with the 25th Division pressed the fighting along the edges of the Argonne.

Confirmed Optimists Withal

The most direct testimony to the severity of the work which they all underwent is found in the figures. 30 tanks were ready for action on October 5 out of the 59 which had been fit the day before. The rest had been destroyed or disabled, and 23 officers and enlisted men had been killed or wounded during the day.

Moreover, mechanical difficulties, due to the fighting all day against the great number of German pillboxes that were evacuated and, wrote Major Brett in a report, "the nightly gassing on the positions around Charpeny has caused a little sickness and inconvenience." Nevertheless, he added, "the men and officers are in good spirits." It would seem that only confirmed optimists occupied positions in the Tank Corps.

It was not until October 7 that any machines were called into action again, and then the eight which were fit for duty on the west side of the Aire went in to assist the attack of the 25th Division that morning on the heights of Chatel-Chery. One of the tanks struck a mine and was disabled, but the remaining seven continued in the battle, which was a very severe and important one, throughout the day, being engaged chiefly in patrol work. After this engagement there was no particularly important tank activity for a week and during that time the remaining tanks were reorganized into a provisional company under Capt. Courtney Barnard. The strength of this company was ten officers and 149 enlisted men and it had 24 tanks at its disposal.

Against Kriemhilde-Stellung

On October 14 the Provisional Company was loaned by the First Corps to the Fifth Corps to participate in an operation of the 12nd Division on the morning of the 15th against the Kriemhilde-Stellung positions between Landres-et-St. Georges and St. Georges. The tanks had to make a long night run from Exermont to the jumping off positions and were obliged to make such speed that many of them broke down and

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SUICIDE FLEET OF NAVY NOT LEAST FEATURE OF WAR

Gobs Conducted Ex-Pleasure Yachts, Converted Into Convoys

Naval historians of America will not have to depend on hearsay for a single detail respecting operations of the United States Navy in the war. There will be no confusion of dates or days, or facts, or incidents, or names.

Supported Eight Divisions The tanks were not called upon again to participate in action before the armistice, as the fighting after November 1 assumed a character of open warfare in which their service was not so necessary as in the attack of strongly entrenched positions. During the course of the Meuse-Argonne battles, the tank units of the 1st Brigade had lost 2 officers and 16 enlisted men killed, and 21 officers and 124 enlisted men wounded. These losses were suffered in 18 separate engagements, in many of which some of the French tanks also participated.

Suicide Fleet a Feature Not the least thrilling section of this history will be that dealing with the famous "suicide fleet" comprising high speed pleasure yachts turned over by American millionaires when the call came for convoys.

Others were many Naval authorities and others who were slightly dubious of the results that might be accomplished by such a fleet. Pleasure craft, they argued, might be all right for the Hudson River or Long Island Sound, but in the stormy seas about France and Flanders they believed the yachts would never live.

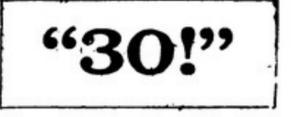
However, the gobs soon showed the world that they could take these pleasure boats out into any sea and at any hour of

the day or night, mostly at night. They used to pull out of Brest in the late afternoon, pick up a convoy in the early evening, and escort it into port. Many convoys were picked up at Quiberon Bay, where was fired the first salute accorded an American naval force, for it was in Quiberon Bay that John Paul Jones was honored by the French fleet in the days of the American Revolution.

And there is also a record of that black night in December, 1917, when after the German sink had sunk four ships of a convoy in quick succession, one of these yachts, with searchlights blazing, and in utter defiance of further torpedo dashes into the midst of the helpless vessels and crowded her decks with survivors. Only for her reckless bravery the toll of life that night would have been great.

Nor will the history omit the work of the Jackies in France, especially those who operated the big Naval guns mounted on railway cars which moved their way slowly behind the flying doughboys on tracks that had just been repaired by American Engineers.

Bump for Von Gallwitz These gobs were all about the front in Belgium, in the Argonne, and farther south. There were some particularly heavy ones at Charney, near Verdun, on which the German artillery scored some lucky hits. But the damage done to the Americans wasn't a marker compared to what the Jackies did to the Germans, especially in the region of convays. Railroad villages, convoys and roads choked with German troops were their objectives—and if General Von Gallwitz's own headquarters happened to be in the way of one of these ponderous missiles, so much the worse for General Von Gallwitz's headquarters. He was lucky to get in his headquarters at the time.



VICTORY A fact: Over 740 million Fatimas have so far been shipped to our holders abroad. And more are constantly on the way for the boys who still are over there. What a part the cigarette played! In those grim, tense moments, waiting for the word to "go"; in that blessed lull, hours afterward, just before the relief party comes; in those other, sterner moments when his spirit fought to smile, what was the thing he wanted most? A cigarette! And now, with the big job done, what so much as the cigarette will help "keep him smiling" until he's home again?

The Great American Doughboy smiles as he relates the incident, then asks again how long it will be before he can get back to head westward. He can tell you of a dozen places where he'd much rather be than the celebrated, oddly-named Spa.