

The Transport Ace

Printed Every Day at Sea

On Board U. S. S. Leviathan

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1919

At noon today we are 411 miles from Brest. The distance to New York is 2728 miles. Lat., 47 deg., 08 min. N. Long., 14 deg., 29 min. W.

FIELD MARSHAL FOCH BIDS GENERAL PERSHING AN AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL

At 9:30 A. M. yesterday General John J. Pershing was piped over the side of the U. S. S. LEVIATHAN and greeted at the gangway with full honors by Captain Durell and Commander Staton.

Accompanied by Admiral Halsted, the General and his staff ascended to the Captain's cabin.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Marshal Foch and numerous French Naval and Army Officers were met at F-Deck gangway by the General and Captain Durell. The entire assembly then proceeded to A-Deck lounge, together with many of the ship's officers and Army passengers.

Marshal Foch addressed the General in French, his speech afterwards being translated into English for the benefit of the audience, as follows:

"My Dear General:

"Recalling with emotion the hours that we have lived together, some of them full of anguish, some of them glorious, I have had at heart passing with you the last moments of your stay among us.

"On arriving you said, 'Lafayette nous voila.' Allow the French soldier of today to answer 'Thanks be to you,' and in a few words to recall the great work that you have done for the rights and the liberty of the world.

"On the 6th of April, 1917, America entered the war, but the war surprised her with the smallest of armies. The resolute attitude of your President and the energetic measures taken by the American Government put at the disposition of the War Department, between June 1917, and August, 1918, 10,000,000 men and raised a few months later that number to 23,700,000. This was indeed a gigantic effort for any nation and especially for a pacific one. These numerous levies had to be organized, equipped, clothed, officered and instructed. This was the task of your Secretary of War.

"This army, raised in all haste, arriving in equal haste, with still only the most elementary instruction, recently organized, commanded by young officers without military traditions, without experience in great war, passed rapidly into your hands.

"From 190,000 men on April 6, 1917, the American army reached on November 11, 1918 3,665,000 men. On the 1st of June, 1919, it would have been double this number.

"In these troops, largely improvised, it was necessary to inculcate discipline, military spirit, training and tactical knowledge, as well as a technical instruction equal to the exigencies of a war unparalleled in material employed and methods used. It was also necessary to instill into these troops that offensive spirit, which alone could insure victory.

It was necessary to provide staffs and commanders capable of showing the troops the road to victory. By your method, your work, your spirit of organization, your tenacity, you fully realized these results and when the moment came to enter the fight, what remarkable resolution animated the American army and their chief. The

part taken by your troops in the offensives of the Marne, the Oise, Picardy and Belgium with the French, the English and the Belgian Allies, the attacks of the armies under your orders in the Woevre, and the Argonne, bear high testimony to your work.

"Moreover in a country, France, already exhausted by many years of battle, you organized the great services of supply, of sanitation and of communications, which are vital to the life of a great army; and all this work was planned to provide for an army of double the strength of that actually engaged.

"Thus you have shown yourself, in the largest sense of the word, an organizer, a soldier, a chief, and still more a great servant of your country. You have crowned the generous efforts and the noble intention of America with the only means of realizing those efforts and that intention—the victory of your armies. Of this achievement you can be proud.

"And in leaving France you leave your dead in our hands. On our soil we will care for them religiously, jealously, as the witness of the powerful aid you brought to us. From America these dead will bring to us many recollections and pious visits and will bind still more strongly our already close union.

"And if in the future the clouds of war again gathered, would not these dead rise from their tombs to cry once more to the world which, however, already knows, that on both sides of the Atlantic since the time of Washington and Lafayette the same cause unites us—that of liberty? In any event, by their sacrifice, you carry henceforth an immortal glory in the folds of your Star Spangled Banner."

General Pershing's Reply.

General Pershing then replied in English:

"My Dear Marshal:

"You have done me signal honor in paying this final visit, as I am about to sail for my own country. . . In leaving France it is fitting that you should be the last to whom I say farewell because of our intimate service together in days of anxiety and in days of victory. These will ever live in my memory as of yesterday.

"The American Army, in fulfillment of the will of our people, came to France because we stood for the same principles of right and because the common ideals of our two countries called for mutual action. Upon this foundation close comradeship and co-operation rapidly moulded our fresh and aggressive young manhood into an army, which under you, as the Allied leader, was to turn the tide of war.

"To have fought beside the glorious army of France and to have been of your people during more than two years, has given our relations an affectionate touch that makes our parting one of sadness.

"But in these deep sentiments there is an abiding confidence between our peoples that insures to the world our constant friendship and our common purpose in behalf of humanity.

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"In leaving with France our dead we are consoled to feel that their graves will be tenderly cared for and will become a sacred shrine that will still more firmly bind us together.

"In saying farewell to you my dear Marshal, I say farewell to France—to her gallant Poilus, to her patriotic men and to her noble women, and leave with full confidence in France's glorious future."

Both famous soldiers were noticeably affected and shook hands most affectionately.

As the Marshal left the ship, accompanied by General Pershing, they shook hands vigorously once more, and as the French boat taking Marshal Foch ashore got underway, they saluted and watched one another until the French General had passed out of sight.

Far from being a formal ceremony of empty courtesy both the General and the Marshal manifested a deep friendship and regretfully bade each other a sincere farewell; not alone as representatives of France and America, but as man to man.

PRESIDENT AWAITS ACTION OF CONGRESS ON TURKISH MANDATE

HORSEA, Aug. 31.—A very deep feeling was expressed by the mission that was appointed to make inquiries into the atrocious manner the Armenians have been treated. The inquiries, while hastily made, were not opposed by the British agents.

The writer has put forth these statements to show the necessity of an Anglo-French settlement in the "Near East" questions, in accordance with the interests of each state.

Tanef Comitadjis commented on the brutal methods the Bulgarians employed in breaking up the meetings that the Armenians were holding and the disgusting bread that was issued to them by the Bulgarians. Some of the Bulgarian officers have protested as people of the Western race and not as Bulgars. Bulgaria has no reason to feed them as she has been doing. The first battalion of the Loyal North Lancashires arrived at Malta this week, where there will be more regulars by spring.

A Washington message says if American intervention becomes necessary to stop the massacres of the Armenians a hundred and fifty thousand troops would be adequate. The administration has left the question up to Congress whether intervention would involve a declaration of war upon Turkey.

The President is determined to go as far as possible to protect the Armenians, pending the decision of Congress, on a mandate.

Strong criticism of Admiral Bristol's direct action is current in some quarters of Europe, but is unsupported by public opinion at Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: "At the present moment it is improbable that America will take any action about Armenia, as the administration, regarding the sentiment of the Country, is against intervention. Nor is it seen how American troops could reach Armenia within the three months stated to be the limit that Britain is prepared to remain there.

DRAFTED MEN TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM AMERICAN FORCES IN RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary Baker reported today to the Committee on Foreign Affairs that all drafted men now serving with the American forces in Siberia are expected to be relieved and returned to the United States by mid-winter. However, he did not commit himself with regards to the remainder of the men in the Siberian expedition, nor as to the probability of a complete withdrawal of all American troops from Russia.

CHIEF WATER TENDER ALLEN TO MARRY LIVERPOOL SWEETHEART

Chief Water Tender W. R. Allen is to fulfill his desire to marry "the finest girl in the world."

Allen became engaged in Liverpool where his fiance was visiting at the time the LEVIATHAN was in dry-dock. While a British subject, she was born of French parents, and now resides in Paris. Allen expected to marry at Brest and had arranged for his fiance to meet him when the ship arrived. However, he soon found that as the girl lived in France, it would be necessary to be married in accordance with French law, which requires his residing in the country for a period longer than the LEVIATHAN was to remain. Consequently, he was transferred and ordered to duty with the beach patrol until such time as the requirements of the law could be fulfilled. He and his bride are then to return to the States on the first available ship.

We wish him the best of luck, but regret that his shipmates could not be present at the ceremony.

REFRESHMENTS.

A radiogram has been received from the Commander, U. S. Naval Forces in Europe to the effect that the LEVIATHAN is not expected to make another trip.

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For the benefit of those who may be interested, we wish to state that the well-known Mr. Flowers was sent on an important mission to Liverpool, during our recent stay in Brest, to learn the news of the dear old town. He reports the town to be much the same in all respects. Lime street is still open to the public, but appears to be in a somewhat neglected state. The American Bar is not in the least affected by America's going dry, and did quite a rushing business while he was there. Mr. Flowers was more than dissatisfied at not being recognized by any of the female population, as he always considered himself to be somewhat of a vamp.

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It has been rumored that a yeoman, third, has been discovered wearing pink silk pajamas. The posse organized have sworn to capture him dead or alive.

NOTICE.

The Ace hereby opens a competition for a prize to be awarded to the most accomplished liar aboard the ship. Drop ballot for your candidate in the Ace office before Friday. The winner will be announced in a later issue.

GOOD BEGINNING.

Visitor—What makes you think that William will grow up to be a great doctor?

Fond Mother—While playing doctor with his little playmates he said: "Gentlemen, before we begin to operate, you hold the patient's hands and feet. I'll get the three cents out of this right-hand pocket."—Detroit News.

AND DO IT STILL.

"Astronomers are trying to weigh light."

"Grocers have been doing it for years."

MOVING PICTURES.

Officer's Mess, 8:30 P. M. "The Law of the Great Northwest"—M. Wilson. "Choose Your Exit"—Bill Parsons. Pathe No. 54.

F-Deck Mess Hall, 7:00 P. M. (crew night) "Daughter of Destiny"—M. Petrova. "Dads K. O."—Bill Parsons. Kenogram 48.