

MONEY TALKS AS BIG WAREHOUSES JUMP INTO BEING

Rival Engineer Companies Get Structures Up in Record Time

8 1/2 HOURS SEES JOB DONE

Mess Shack Banquet of Roast Pig Winds Up Competition That Judges Decide Is Tie

A few days ago two companies of different construction engineering organizations stationed at Gievres decided that they would break up the endless S.O.S. of each organization by pitting their respective building methods one against the other.

Here is how it happened: Sergeant Kenney, of Company C, — Engrs., and Sergeant Douglas, Company C, — Engrs., got to arguing about the many virtues of their own outfits as builders.

Of course, money talks just as much in the S.O.S. as it does up in the dugouts, or in a base port, crap game, so the very natural result of the aforesaid slight altercation was a 200-franc wager, each sergeant betting that his outfit could build a warehouse faster than the other.

Both companies got busy immediately. Sixty-two men (that means Americans and not Chinese or other Mongolians) of each organization began work on a type C warehouse at 3 o'clock one afternoon and performed unheard of feats in construction.

To those who have never been introduced to a type C warehouse, it might be well to reveal the mystery before going on. This building is 294 feet long, 50 feet wide, has 21 bays in it, is roofed and the ends closed in with corrugated iron plates, every one of which must be nailed to the rafters.

At 6 o'clock of the first day each outfit had finished about eight bays.

Something Doing Every Minute

During the night Sergeant Kenney worked out on paper every construction detail so that every available man would be employed every minute the following day. Besides this, the sergeant whispered about that there was a splendid opportunity to increase the much depleted finances of the company while defending its honor and skill, and forthwith a night game was raised.

Next morning he presented himself and 1,524 francs to Sergeant Douglas, urging the latter to cover said amount with good money. I don't know just exactly why, but the additional "beaucoup francs" were left uncovered.

The ship builders over in the States or the magicians of India have nothing on the Americans when the latter have cleared the ground for a record. Never before in the annals of the S.O.S. have buildings taken form so speedily as did those under the hammers and saws of these two betting companies. There was a constant stream of uprights, rafters, and corrugated iron plates being hoisted by the building crews, and the noise from the roofs sounded like a veritable bedlam.

At 11:30 of the second day Sergeant Douglas's company seemed to be a few days in the lead, and the work was about three-quarters finished. I don't believe that either company ate much chow at their noonday mess; they were full of excitement and plans for those 200 francs.

Warehouses Jump Into Place

At 1:30 both gangs were at it again with increased vigor; the warehouses just seemed to call themselves together and stand up.

At 2:45 Sergeant Kenney's company had overtaken the other and seemed if anything to have a little edge on the latter. We'll admit that killing Germans does become exciting at times, but it can't have much on slapping wood and iron together under betting pressure. Those old corrugated iron plates didn't have a chance to cause trouble; they were nailed down without a gasp.

At 2:55 both buildings were about completed and scores of men began to scramble off the roof. It was impossible to tell who was ahead. One man was so excited that he couldn't move off his ladder when the whistle blew. Every man in his company knew that his bunch had won a bet, but the finish was so close that even the neutral official judges were unable to declare a winner.

In just eight and a half working hours 124 men had constructed two warehouses 294 feet long.

In order to show each their appreciation of the other, the contending companies pulled off a big banquet in the mess shack, their betting ardor being subdued by roast pig and other delicacies.

It is our sad duty to announce that the above story, betting and all, was written by a chaplain. Thanks, Chaplain.—Editor.

400 LIBERTY MOTORS TURNED OUT IN JULY

Orders for 50,000 Placed,

(BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.) AMERICA, Aug. 15.—The Dayton airplane works has celebrated the completion of its thousandth airplane.

John D. Ryan, Federal director of aircraft production, announces that orders have been placed for 50,000 Liberty motors.

He says that four hundred Liberty motors were turned out in July; he estimates that this month's production will be five hundred, and says that the peak of production will be reached in November or December.

Mr. Ryan further announces that the United States is now producing giant airplanes equipped with four Liberty type motors.

AMERICA'S FOOD CHIEF TO THE A.E.F.



Signal Corps photo taken in French munitions plant from having to enter upon their years.

IT is impossible to express the great wave of pride that has crossed the United States upon the proof that our boys at their first and every brush have measured up to the highly experienced Hun.

It's a full sized and red blooded man's job. It represents the ultimate sacrifice that the nation can call for.

All of our sacrifices and exertions at home look small before the vision of what the nation has demanded of our boys here.

Such as these sacrifices at home—army, work or food—we are resolved to make in overflowing measure to every demand that General Pershing and this the greatest Army of our history makes upon us, for we have but one purpose.

This the greatest military effort in our history must lack nothing in the delivery of the final blow that will release our country from these terrible enterprises for another hundred years.

(Signed) HERBERT C. HOOVER.

SPECIAL EDITION OF ARMY'S PAPER TO ALL HOSPITALS

Red Cross and Stars and Stripes Will Divide Expense

GIFT IS FROM WHOLE A.E.F.

One Copy to Every Three Cots for Sick and Wounded—Colonel Must Wait

Beginning with this, the issue of August 16, there will be printed each week a special edition of THE STARS AND STRIPES for distribution among our sick and wounded in hospital. It will differ from the regular edition in one respect only. There will be no charge.

The cost of this special edition will be divided equally by THE STARS AND STRIPES and the American Red Cross.

The scarcity of white paper has compelled us to limit the circulation to one man in every three. Only one-third of a regiment or other outfit may subscribe, and for the present only one out of every three hospital beds can have its STARS AND STRIPES.

The distribution to our own hospitals will be fairly simple, and as soon as the system has been perfected, the Red Cross will endeavor to see that it reaches also those of us who lie wounded in the hospitals of our Allies.

Gift from All A.E.F.

THE STARS AND STRIPES is not only written by, for and about the American soldier. He owns it and its profits are his. To our soldiers, then, who are sick and wounded, this edition is a gift and a greeting from all their brothers in the A.E.F.

The staff of THE STARS AND STRIPES cares more—a great deal more—about its hospital edition than about any other project it has launched or thought of. This edition is, and always will be, made for the regular edition, on the theory that no hand-out newspaper is ever respected, the hospital edition will be distributed without charge in the belief that every wounded American soldier should have all that's coming to him—and a little bit more.

Its prompt circulation is a matter of special concern. The staff will welcome and act upon notification of any undue or chronic delay. It will welcome and act upon any case where a copy of the hospital edition has reached the ward second hand. This edition is for the sick and wounded, and for no others.

Chance for the Colonel

All the others of the multitudinous hospital personnel—surgeons, nurses, orderlies, attendants—are at liberty to subscribe to the regular edition or may read the hospital edition when those for whom it is printed have finished.

The colonel who commands the hospital may peruse the copy intended for the private with his leg shot off—when the private is through with it.

We ask the colonel, we ask every man and woman at work in the hospitals, to help us by seeing that when the gift edition arrives each week, not a needless minute is lost in distributing every copy of it to those to whom it belongs—the Yankee sick and wounded.

GIANT CRANES NOW UNLOAD OUR SHIPS

Most Modern Cargo Handling Machinery Used at A.E.F. Bases

The most modern cargo handling machinery in the world is being installed on the docks at the American base ports to facilitate the work of the ship's stores in their 24 hour day grind to keep up with the vast volume of war supplies flowing uninterruptedly from the United States. Locomotive cranes, operating from tracks paralleling the ship berths, and the regular unloading machinery of the ships, are being supplemented with heavy hoists and overhead cranes of a much greater capacity.

The new cranes are an American product. They operate from the top of a steel arch which spans the railroad track along the docks and can lift freight direct from the hold to the cars.

They also—with heavy hoists—provide advantage—can, in one operation, move freight from a ship's hold a distance of 70 feet or more to the doors of the warehouses on the shore side.

The overhead cranes already in use were erected by American Engineers, and the dispatch with which the job was accomplished is indicated by the fact that the ship which brought the first was herself discharged by them upon her next arrival in France after a quick voyage to America and return.

JULY LAUNCHINGS EQUAL USUAL YEAR'S

Total of 123 Ships Put in Water, or 630,000 Dead Weight Tons

(BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.) AMERICA, Aug. 15.—More ships were launched in the United States in July than ever before in an entire year. The total put in the water was 123 ships of 630,000 dead weight tons.

Sixty-seven of these ships were of steel, 53 were of wood and three of composite construction. Twelve steel and four wooden ships of a total tonnage of 80,000 were launched during the last four days of the month.

Between January 1 and August 1, American shipyards launched 1,719,536 tons of shipping.

ALLIED TRIUMPH GREATEST SINCE BATTLE OF MARNE

Month Sees Initiative Taken from Hun in Two Offensives

PRISONERS TOTAL 70,000

Over 1300 Cannon, Thousands of Machine Guns, Millions of Shells Captured

While the armies of the German Crown Prince were engaged in a furious struggle for the Veste River, to which they had been driven back after three weeks of bitter fighting, the Allies, with dramatic suddenness, struck in quite another sector a blow stunning in its force and rich in results.

That was the offensive launched under Sir Douglas Haig in the misty dawn of August 8 on the Amiens front—launched with English, French, Australian, Canadian and American troops.

Again the successfully secret preparations, again the advance of the Infantry, led by the veritable army of light tanks which have been the most striking feature of the Allied offensive method as revealed this summer. Again the Germans caught napping and swept off their feet, as the immediate toll of captured men and material testified.

By this second blow, imperilled Amiens, the vital railroad workshop saved, while Montdidier, pocketed at Château-Thierry had been, was retaken, together with a large portion of the land that had been overrun by the Germans in March.

By the fourth day, the advance, now stubbornly resisted, focused on the important Lassigny tableland southeast of Montdidier. In less than a week, Sir Douglas Haig had retaken about half as much soil as was regained in the wiping out of the Château-Thierry salient, and sent back 25,000 prisoners, including eight regimental commanders, and captured material that included 600 guns, thousands of machine guns, huge engineering and supply stores and three complete trains.

Vast Toll of Prisoners

Yesterday—August 15—the Allies could look back on the happiest month they had known since the First Battle of the Marne. The month has been appreciated fully only when it is recognized as one of the most complete military reversals in history, the month that saw Marshal Foch snatch the initiative in a piecemeal battle that not he, but his enemy, had launched in the hope and intent of capturing the Allies.

The month saw by far the heaviest casualties suffered by the side which, in view of American reinforcements arriving at the rate of 75,000 a week, could least afford them.

The captured in prisoners alone exceeds 70,000 of whom more than 1500 were officers. One unofficial but usually accurate authority puts the figures at 3,000. The captured in big guns exceeds 1,300, the machine guns brought in are counted by thousands and the shells by millions, with no one knows how many millions destroyed by the retreat.

By no means negligible is the recaptured harvest, the well planted acres where now already French reapers are happily at work.

The foregoing recapitulation, the knowledge that the Germans have been obliged to engage more than 130 divisions since July 15, the reported identification among the forces hurled to the Somme of one Austrian outfit, some troops borrowed from Alsace and the poor Crown Prince and many cherished reserve divisions intended for quite different work—all these evidences suggest how seriously the German offensive power has been impaired in one short month of the decisive year.

WAR AUTOS ONLY NOW

(BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.) AMERICA, Aug. 15.—The War Industries Board strongly counsels all manufacturers of passenger automobiles to get themselves on a hundred per cent war work basis as quickly as possible, and not later than January 1.

The manufacturers had already voluntarily agreed to curtail the production of passenger cars 50 per cent, but the board tells them that they must go the limit.

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS UNTIL BILL IS PASSED

Draft Changes to Increase Government's Work or Fight Power

(BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.) AMERICA, Aug. 15.—The War Department has suspended all further volunteering and also the acceptance of any more candidates from civil life for officers' training camps.

The suspension will remain in force until the draft legislation before Congress is disposed of and suitable regulations drawn up to cover the operation of the selective system under the new law. This will prevent any disruption of industry, which might otherwise be caused by the voluntary enlistment of men up to 45.

The Government's initiative for the selection of men to work or to fight will be utilized in a largely decreased measure.

On August 8 the Provost Marshal General called to the colors 130,000 draft registrants, bringing the number called out in August to about 300,000.

Everybody is behind the new draft legislation and every and any other measure looking toward an army without limit.

There is no fear that your success will suggest to anybody at home to sit down and let George do it over there. It is as sure as shooting that if the Government were to propose drafting everybody from short pants up to 90 we would all stand for it with cheers, and skirts would demand inclusion.

KING PINS MEDALS ON YANKEE HEROES OF JULY 4 BATTLE

British Ruler Also Honors Chiefs of A.E.F. in Historic Chateau

WOUNDED ARE DECORATED

"He's a Fine Scout, a Regular Guy, but Where's His Crown?" Asks Private in Hospital

In one of the historic châteaux of France, within sound of the heavy guns, His Majesty, King George of England, on Monday morning gave in person the first British decorations to American generals and American troops ever bestowed in person by a British ruler.

The King pinned upon General Pershing the Order of the Bath, and following this ceremony, he pinned upon General Tasker H. Bliss the Order of St. Michael. He also decorated in person 19 officers and enlisted men of the A.E.F. for distinguished conduct under fire on July 4, when American and Australian troops carried the village of Hamel.

The decorations given the American fighting men are the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Military Medal and the Military Cross.

The entire ceremony was one of the most impressive in the history of the American arms. The great room in which General Pershing and General Bliss were decorated in itself carries a history that goes back 30 years of age and of distinguished French ancestry, clung to her chateau even when the invader threatened some time ago to break through the protecting line near by, and even when she offered it for use as an American headquarters, there was one beautiful room on the ground floor which she locked and would yield to no one.

Room Opened to Sovereign

It was only when the King of England came that way to decorate the Americans that the door was thrown wide. She gracefully insisted that in that room the ceremony be performed.

In a large semi-circle were grouped American and British staff officers, and an American major general and his staff. Following the presentation of the two orders, the King, standing with both Generals Pershing and Bliss, warmly congratulating them upon the fine work of the American Army in France.

For the presentation of the D.C.M., M.M. and M.C., the American troops were drawn up outside the chateau for review, and while American and British troops lined the national colors of the two countries, the King made his awards. As he pinned the decoration upon each breast he offered his felicitations for the bravery and distinguished service under fire that had brought about such rewards.

Even the strict adherence to attention had been broken by more than one Yankee in the broad smile of pleasure that insisted upon making its appearance as a medal found its resting place upon his khaki-covered breast.

But not all awarded medals were able to be worn.

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ANKSY JUST OVER BEAT BACK HUNS NORTH OF SOMME

Chicagoans Get Look In on Smashing Attack on Amiens Salient

PRISONERS BY HUNDREDS

Americans Battling Between Australians and British Show Marne Men's Spirit

Towards evening of its second day, American soldiers entered the great battle which Sir Douglas Haig launched on the morning of August 8.

Their share was small considering the length of a line stretching from the city of Amiens north to the Forest of Compiègne. It was small compared with the force the American Army contributed to the blow which wiped the Château-Thierry salient off the German war-map.

But, within 24 hours, this Yankee contingent, fighting alone, had captured and advanced the line one point to a depth of more than four kilometers, captured many machine guns at the business end of the bayonet, sent back several hundred prisoners to the pen and won generous praise from those looking on from high places in the British Army.

For the most part the Americans in this attack came from Chicago. They did the Windy City proud.

Landed Decoration Day

They were newcomers to the A.E.F., these young soldiers who jumped into the thick of the fighting on the Somme. Or at least they seem like newcomers to the veterans, for it was no longer ago than Memorial Day that they landed in France. To those who came over in the first transports and knew all the monotony of waiting—endured through a long French fall and winter, it seems a wonderful thing to have shared in a great battle within little more than two months after reaching France.

It was soldiers of this same group, moreover, who celebrated July 4 by helping the Australians take the village of over an acre of the field above the Somme was on and an angry Boche counter-attack was being resisted, some of the Americans who had had a hand in the Hamel business were being decorated for it by the British just behind the lines.

It was late Friday afternoon that the Germans found that the troops coming at them were American troops, with results which the British communiqué reported next morning in these words:

"In the evening, English and American troops attacked in the angle between the Somme and the Ancre and with immediate success. By about 11:00 p.m. all the objectives had been taken, including the village of Morlancourt and the heights to the southeast of it."

In the British communiqué

GENERAL PERSHING EVERYONE IN A.E.F. TO HAVE PAY BOOK; NO MORE WAITING

New System, Already Approved, to Become Effective October 1

CARES FOR MEN ON LEAVE

Provision Made for Handing Out Money Due for Fraction of Month If Step Seems Advisable

Every man in the A.E.F. will carry an individual pay book after October 1 when the new pay system worked out by the Q.M.C. and approved by G.H.Q. and the Controller of the Treasury, goes into effect. This pay book will have virtually the facility of a bank book in enabling men to collect promptly the money which accrues to them in the service of the United States.

It will make possible the collection on, or very soon after, the first of each month, of pay in full to the last day of the preceding month by all men not actually on the firing line, and the collection of pay to the last day of the preceding month by all soldiers as soon as they return to billets from the front. In addition, it provides for the special benefit of line troops, for the collection of pay to date, including the fractional portion of the month in which the payment is made, by soldiers arriving in leave areas.

This law is the most radical of the changes made in the pay system. It is the first time that provision has been made for the payment of men for the fractional portion of a month since Uncle Sam's paymasters have been doing business in the Army. It is designed solely to insure soldiers arriving in leave areas against being broke during their leave.

Supplied on Requisition

The pay book is a little 12-page volume, four inches by five, bound in a pliable black paper and linen cover identical with the cover used for officers' allocation books, and enclosed in an oil finish, water-proof paper envelope.

It will be issued with the admonition that it be zealously guarded and preserved. In view of the fact that the promptness with which a soldier is paid is the first consideration in the care of his pay book, it is not thought that this order will need much official emphasis.

General Order 125, authorizing the pay book and setting forth the rules for its use, provides that the books will be supplied to organizations upon the requisition of sergeants, company commanders and instructs the commanders to prepare requisitions immediately upon receipt of the order showing the strength of their command.

Every man present in the organization will be supplied with one, and the books will be opened as of October 1, 1918. The requisition for the books remaining will be returned to the Chief Quartermaster's office by courier or registered mail.

Soldiers Minus Service Records

Soldiers arriving from the States will be supplied with the books after they land. They will be paid on payrolls all money due them, including the month of departure from the States, and the book will be opened as of the first day of the succeeding month.

Serious arrears without service records will be supplied with a book in which will be entered such data as the soldiers themselves can supply.

Such a soldier will be prestamped, for the purpose of opening his account with the Q.M., to be a private serving in his first enlistment period, and he will be provisionally assigned to the class of allotment of \$15. His name and organization will be taken from his identification tag and his word will be taken as to his age and the number and size of any voluntary allotments he may be carrying, including deductions for premiums on war risk insurance.

The time will be paid the difference between the amount of these deductions and private's pay which, it is calculated, will keep poverty from his door until the receipt of complete data as to his exact pay status makes possible a complete settlement.

Little Change for Some

Insofar as soldiers permanently included in S.O.S. and other organizations available to a disbursing quartermaster at payday time are concerned, the new system will work like a charm. The pay book will be kept up to date and entries scrupulously made. But the payrolls will be made up from the usual data in the usual manner and payday will come around as heretofore, soon after the first of the month.

It is when such a soldier suddenly departs on detached service, goes to a hospital, becomes a casual, or for any other reason, finds himself at payday time away from his original unit, that his pay book will prove its value. Then, service record or no service record, he will be paid just the same. If he lands in a strange hospital, detachment or casual camp, he will be able to check his service record on the 29th day of the month, he has but to present his pay book to the commanding officer to be included on the payroll for that month.

Particularly valuable will this system be in hospitals and casual camps where the men, who, if they normally may be taken from the pay book without consulting other personal records.

But it is to the line units, frequently unable to prepare payrolls with regularity, and to the members of line units going on leave without seeing the paymaster, that the greater benefit will come.

By the new system, the units unable to do so earlier may prepare payrolls at any period during the month and they will receive their pay to include the last day of the preceding month.

For the individual soldier arriving in a leave area it is even better. He may be paid, if the commanding officer of the leave area deems it to his best interests and welfare, not only to include the last preceding month, but also up to

GENERAL PERSHING



Taken just after he had received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor

FIRST ARMY, A.E.F., IS NOW IN FIELD

Gen. Pershing in Command, 2,500,000 Yanks Here by End of Year

The First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, is formed and in the field. The announcement, made during the week, represents the most important step in the organization of the A.E.F. which has been taken in its year and a quarter of existence.

General Pershing has taken direct command of the First Army. This command will be in addition to his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the whole A.E.F. The corps commanders appointed to date are Major General Liggett, Major General Dandy, Reed and Wright.

The divisions composing the army corps, which in turn compose the First Army, have undergone preliminary training and are active service in sectors which were not exactly quiet.

The announcement of the First Army's formation came on the same day that the Senate Military Affairs Committee was informed that a million and a half American soldiers were now actually in France, and that the War Department expected to continue sending troops at the rate of 250,000 a month to the end of the year. This means that more than 2,500,000 American soldiers should be in France or on soon after December 31, 1918.

ANCIENT TINWARE GARMENTS NO JOKE

Art Experts Declare Medieval Armor Has Good Points Even Now

(BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.) AMERICA, Aug. 15.—Metropolitan Museum art experts who have been studying ancient armor report they have found that modern tin-plate suits may be quite effective in preserving American health in the foreign climate that be Germans try to spoil with their useless use of projectiles.

They say that old armor is not such a touch against modern bullets as many theorists had supposed.

The style book is not yet out, so we cannot tell you just what manner of steel coats and pants you may ultimately wear. Perhaps your uniforms in the future will be tailored by the United States Steel Company or by the Ford factory, and, instead of washing your underwear, you will merely oil to prevent rust.

PARK ROW GUARD HOUSE

(BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.) AMERICA, Aug. 15.—Three hundred picked men from Fort Niagara are stationed as a United States guard near Park Row, New York City, for the purpose of rounding up all A.W.O.L.s and civilian slackers.

A hospitable guard house waits with a wide smile and the tennison houses in the neighborhood of Five Points look down on machine guns and other emergency business equipment of Uncle Sam.

However, we are pretty good nephews these days and are not wearing Uncle out keeping us in order. There are astonishingly few slackers.