





VETERAN OF 1861 HEARS PRESIDENT ON MEMORIAL DAY

Capt. French, 74 Years Old, Exchanges Salutes With Executive ONLY G.A.R. UNIFORM THERE Man Who Helped Save Union Half Century Ago Says All Knew Yanks Would Come Through



Capt. W. H. French, Yank

War uniform, black felt hat, officer's gold cord, and a sprinkling of medals, approached the President's stand, elicited his heels, and standing stiffly at attention, rendered his Commander-in-Chief a snappy salute. The President returned the salute with a smile of recognition.

But He Keeps a Duplicate Captain French is a member of Winchester Post, 197, G.A.R., Department of New York, and says he keeps a duplicate copy of each letter, because he says he wants to be a member when he has told them so. He is in France on business, and is, incidentally, visiting his son, who is temporarily residing in Paris.

LESS DUDS ON TRIP HOME The coming of summer and the shifting of the chilly winter winds that blew on the Atlantic to the bay breezes of June have resulted in several changes in equipment for homeward-bound troops.

ALGERIAN CITY IS VISITED BY A.E.F.

Oran, Older Than Ancient Carthage, Host to Home Bound Doughboys The north coast of Africa has been included in the itinerary of several thousand homeward-bound Yanks who have departed from Marseille in the last few weeks.

Yanks Are Sensation The first boatload of Yanks arriving at Oran filled the harbor and became a sensation. One lone corporal who strayed into the Arab section immediately became the center of attraction of the entire native population.

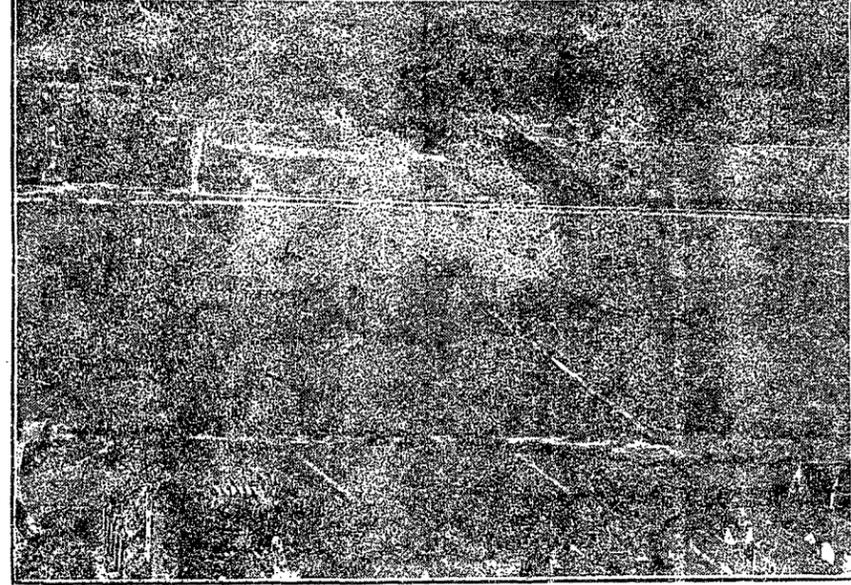
FEW 'UNKNOWN DEAD' TO BE LEFT IN FRANCE

Graves Registration Service Has Special Tracers on Job The A.E.F. will have fewer "unknown dead" than any other Army in history. The tracing of identities of those who died without name has kept one department of the Graves Registration Service at work for a long time.

LAST YANKS LEAVE ANCIENT CHARTRES

Camions of A.E.F. Passed Old Cathedral City for Final View The spires of Chartres cathedral, whose uneven lengths stretching far upward into the sky were marked from afar by the black thousands as they pushed forward from the bases in the great June-July troop movement a year ago, have today lost their significance as military milestones.

BUILDING BRIDGES BY THE COUNT



The 308th Engineers started it—the bridging of the Rhine. Then the 2nd Engineers' hand, passed over the bridge between Honningen and Niederbreisig.

YANKEE TARS WERE CHAPERONS OF 62 PER CENT OF A.E.F.

Confined from Page 1 land, ready at all times to protect convoys or engage enemy raiders or cruisers. American battleships were attacked six times by submarines, but all escaped unscathed.

THOSE BIG GUNS AT FRONT

The long range naval guns which used to scare everybody from the mess sergeant up and down, when their explosion tore a great hole in the surrounding atmosphere, had an extreme range of 42,500 yards, or 21 sea miles.

AND THEIR DREAMS CAME TRUE



An old Combat Division fireside group in the Argonne talking over a far country called America, to which now they have at last set sail

THE POINT OF THE SCARLET CHEVRON

While Commander Head was crossing the Atlantic, another American aviator, Lieut. Robert Mead, of the U.S. Air Service, was venturing by air upon another sea quite as dangerous—the sea of matrimony.

NAVY DEAD NUMBER 1,029

When hostilities ceased there were approximately 81,000 officers and men of the American Navy serving in Europe. This represented about 14 per cent of the total naval personnel, which was 571,856 officers and 506,596 men.

SUPPLY PROJECTS AWAIT DISPOSITION

Disposition of the great projects of the A.E.F. at Giverny, Tours, Meun and Issur-Tille and of all supplies and property on hand, now depends upon action to be taken on complete inventories submitted through the United States Liquidation Commission to the French authorities.

TROOPS AT DEPOTS WILL BE RELEASED ON SALE OF A.E.F. MATERIAL

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THOUSANDS WATCH RACES AND EXHIBITS AND EAT CHIENS CHAUDS

A regular old-time four-day county fair was staged as the finale of the educational program at Le Mans with all the usual requisites from the prize ring and the three-foot onion plant to races with lady riders and in the regulation O.D.'s.

OLD-TIME COUNTY FAIR FOR LE MANS

The distinction of having been the first A.E.F. troupe to play in Metz is claimed by the 30th Infantry, 7th Division, Lieut. Robert E. Hubert is manager and press agent for the outfit.

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HISTORIC CHECK HELPS ORPHAN FUND

Donations having a unique origin or history are not unknown among the contributions to The Stars and Stripes Orphan Fund. But if a note were taken among the 3,567 little moneys comprising The Stars and Stripes' fund, it is probable that T. P. Metcalfe, of Battery D, 13th Field Artillery, would be awarded the hand-embroidered pillow top.

YANKS IN ITALY SCARED AUSTRIAN ARMY WITH BLUFF

Movie Stunts in Marching Made Enemy Think All A.E.F. Was There The papers these days are telling us a lot about the smiles that illuminate the faces of the delegates of what is left of the once flourishing empire of Austria-Hungary who have by now had handed to them their sentence and the big addition for the results of the rough stuff they pulled during the late war.

MOVIE STUFF FOOLED 'EM

The movement was purposely poorly hidden, and was carried out in the quietest through successfully, for the Italian roads in the action are lined on either side with low trees or brush. Single file along about half mile of each of these roads was the easily identified American soldiers. To the observer above, either on the distant mountain peak or in the low-flying planes, the one man in the crowd of Yanks, and all that meant a young army on the road.

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HARD HIKES DID THE TRICK

332nd Infantry Camouflaged Itself as an Army Corps, and—Behold an Armistice! The papers these days are telling us a lot about the smiles that illuminate the faces of the delegates of what is left of the once flourishing empire of Austria-Hungary who have by now had handed to them their sentence and the big addition for the results of the rough stuff they pulled during the late war.

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A.E.F. AMUSEMENTS logo with a cartoon character.

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The Stars and Stripes

The official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces; authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F. Written, edited and published every week by and for the soldiers of the A.E.F. Entered as second class matter at United States Army Post Office, Paris, France. Advertising Director for the United States and Canada: A. W. Erickson, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Fifty centimes a copy. No subscriptions taken. Advertising rates on application. THE STARS AND STRIPES, G-2-D, A.E.F., 32 Rue Talbot, Paris, France. Telephone: Gutenberg, 12-95.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919.

AMERICA SPEAKS

Those graves we decorated last Friday are yet too fresh, the heroes who sleep within them yet too vivid in the memory of their comrades, for any voice to dare raise itself in any part of the world and with impunity assert that America's 70,000 dead are dead in vain; that they fought only because they were told to fight, and that they neither knew or cared for what they died.

There are actually members of the United States Senate who have so far and so soon forgotten the sacrifices of these men that they make bold to say they came to France because they were sent, and that "there wasn't one in ten of them that had ever heard of a League of Nations."

Thus while many were forgetting and others with faces set rearward were plattitudinizing about "glorious death," "superb discipline" and "sublime patriotism," last Friday America herself was speaking in high and thunderous tones, in the person of the only man who could speak for her, from a hillside under the guns of Mt. Valerien and overlooking the great city where the counsellors of the nations are gathered to make peace.

And what was America saying? She was verifying her signature to the contract made with these men before they were sent out to their death.

She was rededicating herself to her spoken promise to make the world safe for democracy.

She was asserting for the hundredth time that a "concert of free peoples" in a League of Nations was the one great crowning principle for which these men were asked to fight and die.

Finally, she was declaring her purpose not to betray the dead.

"They have left us to see to it that their cause shall not be betrayed. It is our privilege and our high duty to consecrate ourselves afresh on a day like this to the objects for which they fought. The thing that these men left us is the great instrument which we have just erected in the League of Nations. The League of Nations is the covenant of Governments that these men shall not have died in vain."

Let congressmen and senators and governors and plenipotentiaries take note of America's voice from the cross-covered hillside of Suresnes.

PAY UP

Debtors, obviously, can be divided into two classes: Those who repay and those who do not. Paying one's debts promptly establishes a credit, and, if not overdue, an anchor to windward which may ride out financial squalls in the future. Debts unpaid establish a reputation as unsavory as the yellowest act of cowardice on the battle line.

There is, indeed, the incident of a returning hero who was being banqueted and honored by his neighbors, friends and fellow-townsmen. An overseas comrade sat quietly through it all, and when someone queried as to the reason, back came this answer in even, incisive tones: "I can't quite see him as a hero. He owes money to half the company and hasn't made any attempt to repay."

There is, too, another side of it. Departing for home carries with it thoughts of what should be brought back for the folks and for friends. Little things of this nature cost money.

Are you depriving some comrade of his earnest desire to remember those in the States by not repaying the loan he made you out of the kindness of his heart at a time when no one else could give you the money? Even a few francs will buy a gift. And their non-repayment not only means one person less to be remembered, but forces into the mind of the lender a feeling toward the borrower which will not be effaced even by the remembrance of danger-sharing joys and hardships along the front, or toll in common in the S.O.S.

CHATEAU-THIERRY

A brief year ago the 2nd and 3rd American Divisions, now keeping their steadfast watch on the Rhine, were making world history—the former along the Paris-Metz road northwest of Chateau-Thierry, the latter along the Marne and even in the streets of the famous old town itself. In fact, it was on this very June 6, 12 months back, that the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the 5th Marines, with the 167th French Division on their left, sallied out after the Boche at 5 o'clock in the morning through the broken woods north of little Champillon. Ten hours later the remainder of the 5th Marines, the 6th Regiment of the same corps, and the 23rd United States Infantry went onward and outward into the inferno of the Bois de Triangle and the Bois de Belleau—an advance followed on the next day by that of the 9th United States Infantry north of the Bois de la Morctte, culminating in the capture of Hill 204 and Monneaux.

A week earlier, the 7th Machine Gun Battalion of the 3rd Division, then under fire for the first time, had been catapulted into the battle for Chateau-Thierry proper, an encounter of full 96 hours' duration, at the conclusion of which the German rush on Paris was, as we now know, definitely stopped. The American communiqué of June 4 reported that "on the Marne front a German battalion which had crossed the river at Jaulgonne was counter-attacked by French and American troops and forced to retreat to the right bank. It sustained

severe losses in killed and prisoners." And there and then was the 3rd rechristened the Marne Division, even as Belleau Woods became the Bois de la Brigade des Marines—and Chateau-Thierry became a household word throughout all of thrilled, proud and eager America.

As did the 1st at Cantigny, the 2nd and 3rd in the Chateau-Thierry sector won a moral victory comparable only to their brilliant success at Arras. What their Allies thought of the Yanks can perhaps be best expressed by a French order, issued at the time of the engagement, which ran:

The courage of the Americans was beyond all praise. The Colonials themselves, though accustomed to acts of bravery, were struck by the wonderful morale in the face of fire and the extraordinary sang froid of their Allies. The episode of Chateau-Thierry will remain one of the most beautiful deeds of this war.

And so it will remain, during all the years to come, when American grown-ups will wend their way with bared heads to the cemeteries of Belleau Wood and Monneaux, while children at school in far-away America will learn, with zest and pride in the learning, the story of those great deeds of the early summer of 1918 beside the banks of the Marne.

THE KINGDOM IN THE CLOUDS

The daring attempt of Hawker, the fine non-stop flight of Roget, and the actual crossing of the Atlantic by Read, all coming so closely upon the heels of one another, threw open wide doors, long since ajar, to a new land of adventure and romance.

Americans are to be pardoned a justifiable pride in the accomplishment of the N-C 4. Certainly the A.E.F. was thrilled by the feat of Read and his crew. In offering them our grateful and heartfelt congratulations, we are not in the least less appreciative of the sportsmanlike flights of the two representatives of our Allies, Britain and France.

They are all pioneers of a new land, whose long and limitless frontiers, whose vast possibilities and whose unknown riches, stir the imagination of a war-weary world and challenge the spirit of adventure as nothing else has done since Columbus made his little trip in 1492.

THE COSTLY MUFTI

It is estimated that the returning soldiers will pay the tailors and ready-made clothiers approximately \$60,000,000 to take them out of uniform and restore them to civilian status.

Soldiers and officers alike recall the exorbitant prices they paid these same tradesmen for insignia and other necessary extras when they answered the call to arms, two years ago, more or less. It is natural for them to reason, and reason in a very serious way, whether they will be obliged to pay the same unreasonable prices for their civvies.

These men have been working for Uncle Sam at a much-reduced income, as compared with what they received in business, for these two years or so. The war has cost them real money. They have not shared in the profiteering. On the contrary, they have been obliged, in many instances, to deplete entirely their savings accounts and even contract debts in order to keep the wolf from the door at home and to provide the necessaries of life, in a measure, for themselves.

It is with this in mind that they think of the prices they must pay to re-clothe themselves for business. Hotels, restaurants, railroads and other institutions have offered privileged rates to the returning soldiers. Here's hoping the tailors and ready-made clothing houses will fall in line.

STILL ON THE JOB

In these balmy days of feverish paper work, winding up of A.E.F. duties, joyful embarkations, and thoughts of home and civilian jobs, one is apt to overlook that there is still a front or two where the breath of war hangs not lightly in the air. The same sun which shines so brilliantly these days over the waters which wash against the great hulks of departing transports is shining equally brilliantly on those heights of the Rhine bridgehead along which khaki-clad warriors keep eternal vigil.

There is no let-down. The Allies and the Central Powers are still officially at war.

While tramping slowly up the gang-plank, and while hanging over the rail to watch the receding shores of France, we should not forget those whose faithful adherence to duty is making it possible for others to get home more quickly. Somebody had to stay. In thanking our lucky stars that we were not selected we must remember the boys who were and who have accepted their portion with the same stoicism that characterized the A.E.F. in its most hectic days along the front.

CRIES OF "HEAR, HEAR!"

If the gentleman who got off that classic line about man wanting but little here below could take a slant at the A.E.F. in these almost-after-the-war days, he would resign his seat in the Poets' Corner and put in an application for membership in the Ain't Nobody Lives Upstairs Club.

Because the A.E.F.—or its vociferous personnel, anyway—is off that wanting little here below stuff. In letters home, in columns of the daily newspapers, anywhere and everywhere that it can get its voice heard, it is out on the sidelines with a megaphone.

It wants a whole lot. It'll say it does.

Officers oughter be allowed to wear their Sam Browns in the States the same as over here. They should. They should not.

The Umptiech Division oughter been sent home long before the Umptiech, because—Who says so? We do. Tain't so.

Why t'ell shouldn't guys discharged over here keep on wearing their uniform instead of civilian clothes if they want to? Why t'ell should they?

And despite all this mass of bellow and blab by a considerable group of serious shouters, the leaders of the Army and of the nation—blind to these crying details—are concentrating on the minor detail of getting peace signed.

Ain't some people dumb?

The Army's Poets

TO SLIM JIM STIMSON

To Slim Jim,  
Just him,  
And the swiftest his bamboo cane;  
Sometimes "Slim"  
To the rest of them  
When he comes to their thoughts again.  
Oh, his laugh was long  
Like a lilt o' song,  
And many a maid in France  
Took to the likes of his airy sway,  
Laughed to his lips with her heart astray,  
Sobbing a bit when he marched away,  
To thrill with a soldier's chance.

To Slim Jim—  
It's him  
I'll remember when years grow dim,  
For a wine cup's brim  
Fit the smile of him  
When he lifted his glass with the best of them,  
I'd go anywhere  
If going there  
Could stir a bit of song,  
Leaving the lights of these wild, gay nights,  
Hitting again through a field of frights,  
Acting and seeing the same old sights,  
To drink with Slim along. J. P. C.

WHEN ROSES BLOOM

When roses bloom in Lebanon,  
I'm going home to stay;  
With blood and battles I'll have done  
For ever and for aye.  
Let those who want adventures grand  
Go saving the world,  
And there for conquest make their stand—  
When roses bloom in Lebanon,  
I'm going home to stay!

When winter's snowy blasts have gone  
Before the suns of May,  
And summer's gay garments rust  
Or flowers bright and gay,  
Let those whose spirits have no rest  
Go sailing on a brightly quest  
To unknown islands of the West—  
When roses bloom in Lebanon,  
I'm going home to stay!

And when the golden summer sun  
Leads forth his bright array  
Of buds and leaves and blooms that run  
Along the forest's daring schemes,  
Let others plan their daring schemes,  
And follow wondrous, ghostly gleams  
That haunt the hinterland of dreams—  
When roses bloom in Lebanon,  
I'm going home to stay! W. L. LOUR.

"I DIDN'T DO NOTHIN'"

I'm getting rather sick, you know,  
About these birds who brag and blow  
And tell just how they up and fit and ruined  
Bill the Kaiser,  
But do you think when I get back  
I'll get out on the same old track?  
Ah, no, not I. I've learned a bit. I'll prove  
Myself the wiser.

When I get home I'll modest be,  
I'll shun undue publicity,  
And when I'm braced by some astute, ambitious  
young reporter,  
I'll let a bluish effuse my brow,  
And say: "Aw, you just go on, now,  
I never done a single-thing except what I had  
oughter."

I'll show such shyness, meek and rare,  
That he will think, "This guy is there,  
He must have gone and went and pulled a bunch  
of stuff heroic."  
And then he'll up and write a screed,  
And fake some noble, valiant deed  
That makes me out a combination D.S.C. and  
Metc.

And all my friends will never guess,  
Because I never need consoling,  
I didn't do the things he said from St. Mihiel  
to Arras.  
I'm not mentioning that the war  
Was fought by me a year or more  
Upon the boulevards—the boulevards of  
Tir Blass.

GOING BACK

They tell us there'll be no great convoys  
zigzagging,  
All aboard to the speed of the laziest ship;  
No destroyers to meet us with sailors wig-  
wagging,  
And drooping, depth bombs to enliven the trip.  
There'll not be the subs nor the lookouts to  
warn us,  
And we'll not have to wear a life-belt day and  
night;  
The little gray chasers will simply just scorn us,  
And guardian cruisers will stay out of sight.

At night from the port holes the lights will be  
shining;  
We'll make up on deck without fear of a call;  
Don't think that I'm doing a bit of repining,  
But, brother, it won't seem like traveling,  
a-tall. CHARLES N. WERR.

"ARMY BLUES"

When the gleam is on a feller  
An' he's feelin' downright blue,  
Every day he gets a letter  
Hopin' that he'll soon be through.

An' you want to be movin'—  
How you'd like to see the gal—  
Wonder if the stock's improv'—  
Like to meet Bill Jones, your pal.

An' you sit an' dream an' ponder,  
Thinkin' of the days to come,  
The country's dry like rhuum,  
An' there's no vin or rhuum.

Still, you'll get more satisfaction  
From the sight of old New York  
Than from any action,  
Or the poppin' of a cork.

Now the war is up and ended,  
An' we've cracked the Kaiser's dome,  
An' the fight for good's suspended—  
Why not take a boat for home?

S.O.S. TO DOUGHOBY

It may not sound like a helluva lot, now that  
the grind is through,  
To have labored seven days a week, back in the  
rear for you;  
Barracks and railroads and docks and such are  
easy to build, no doubt,  
But when you've constructed a million or more,  
you're read to be mustered out.

When your back's been lame for eighteen months,  
and your feet are soaked and sore,  
And the word comes back from the front, "More  
speed! We're using more and more."  
And the rain's a soppin' up the ground till your  
knees are down in the mess,  
When deserters make for the danger zone—it's  
hell in the S.O.S.

No, we ain't been up in a front line trench, and  
we haven't done D.S.C.,  
And we don't pretend to a thing, old scout, in  
the line of bravery;  
Our job's mostly just been to sweat and  
muddle around in muck;  
But 'twas good for you lads in front of us, that  
while you fought—we stuck. RALPH UNDERWOOD.

LAMENT OF THE EX-THIRDS

Sometimes I wish I was back as a buck again,  
Just a plain rank-Yank all outta luck again,  
Jobnalls and wraps and my shoulder straps  
bare,  
All very fine, "blacc reserved for the officers"  
"Quel va, messieurs!" and "Liqueur with your  
coffee, sirs!"  
Any real guy would be glad to pull off his spurs,  
Meet his old buddies and say, "Put her  
there!"

It isn't that we can't get by with the best of  
them,  
Most are good scouts—but you know the rest of  
them,  
Colonel or buck, if he's square why, who  
cares?  
True to Sam Browne makes a hit with the  
pettapat.  
But it costs him four times when he pauses to  
wet his throat.  
Any real guy will admit it will get his goat.  
Playing him boss for the trickets he wears.

Course we are proud for the sake of the folks at  
home,  
Course we're familiar with all the rough jokes at  
home  
(Poked at in the shavottails in every fresh crop),  
So sometimes I wish I was back in the ranks  
again.

Roughing it, bluffing it, for nobody's thanks again,  
One of the hell-may-care two million Yanks again,  
Frieds with the world and me sitting on  
top!

ANOTHER SCRAP OF PAPER? NO!



"DEM BONES"

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
As a constant reader and member for a considerable period of the A.E.F., I desire to call your attention to what seems to many of us to be a serious omission from the honor roll of our forces.

In fact, it appears to be a sad commentary on the appreciation of those who have certain well-known bits of metal and ribbon at their disposal that they have not yet given public recognition to the services rendered our society by two heroic figures who, although silent and invisible, have, nevertheless, been a strong factor in bringing about the defeat of the Hun.

I refer, sir, to Messrs. Big Dick (from Boston) and Little Joe (residence unknown). The above personages are well known to all, and it would be a waste of your valuable space to attempt to cite the occasions on which they have contributed materially to the morale and ultimate success of the A.E.F.

Suffice to say, they have been with us since the early days of our modest arrival here; they have shared our "Hommies 46, Chevrons 8," our stum, our iron fingers; they have been with us in every hamlet and town of sunny (and rainy) France; they have been on the job from the first streak of dawn to the last ray of the departing sun; whenever and wherever they were appealed to they have never failed to respond in camp, trench or open country.

Not only as morale builders of the first class, but as material and financial factors of great importance, Messrs. Big Dick and Little Joe are entitled to the serious consideration of the Powers That Be. No financial transaction among members of the A.E.F. has been complete without their presence; they have been instrumental in transfers of bullion of immense significance (to those concerned). It is no exaggeration to say that millions of the silver francs of France have been exchanged through their instrumentality without the loss of a single centime.

So, Mr. Editor, I appeal to your sense of fairness and to the influence which you wield to exert yourself in favor of the two members of the A.E.F. whose claims I have so inadequately set forth. And if there be a disposition to consider their case favorably, I character, Little Phoebe, should not share in the honors conferred upon her brothers Richard and Joseph. I am sure that in making these suggestions I voice the sentiments of the entire A.E.F., at least that major portion of the A.E.F. which is familiar with the immortal and ennobling game of craps.

D. F. IRKS,  
Captain, Horse Marines.

WHY WORRY?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
I have been losing much sleep lately over the question of who will be the last A.E.F. man to leave France; perhaps you can shed some light on the subject.

As long as there are any troops left in France there must be a medico to paint them with iodine, a Q.M. to feed them, and an M.P. to make them behave. Therefore, it follows that the last three men to leave will be a medico, a Q.M., and an M.P.

Which of these three will go first? Not the medico, for the Q.M. or the M.P. might be sick after he left. Not the Q.M., for then who would feed the medico and the M.P.? And surely not the M.P., for there would be no one to safeguard the morals of the two left behind.

The only solution I can suggest is for all three to remain indefinitely.

ANXIOUS.  
(Find out who the last man will be and send him home now.—Editor.)

DEADLY PARALLELS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
Here is a suggestion from a member of the A.E.F. for a few striking comparisons that should make good reading:

Pie and Slum;  
Elsie Janis and Others;  
Red Chevrons and More Gold Ones;  
Privates and Swivel Chair Heroes;  
Dead Yanks and Profiters;  
Squads East and Westward Ho;  
Olive Drab and White Flannels.

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of June 7, 1918.

AMERICANS HELP TO STEM GERMAN DRIVE ON PARIS—Hold Up Advance at Three Points on Far-Flung Battle Front.

NEW PAY SYSTEM FOR WHOLE ARMY IS BEING DEVISED—Britain's Plan of Separate Book for Every Soldier May Be Adopted.

SHIPS AND STEEL AND POWDER, TOO, COMING ON ASPACE—America's Material Contribution to War Grows Week by Week.

A.E.F.'S BIRTHDAY COMES TOMORROW—NOW A YEAR OLD—Story of Staff's Departure and Arrival Told for First Time.

NO PICTURE CARDS FROM S.O.S. TOWNS—Place May Be Mentioned, But Views Are Still Under Ban.

UNIT PUBLICITY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
Will you kindly give the following as much publicity as has been given some of the units in order that they may advertise their own public as to just who did win the war?

It is my honest opinion that I express the sentiments of a large per cent of the American Expeditionary Forces when I say that every individual who prints or causes to be printed a statement as to what his division did, against what others didn't do, should be severely censured, and every editor who prints such an article should be given the same treatment.

WILLIAM W. CARROLL,  
16th Inf.

THE PRIZE SOLUTION

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
In regard to the origin of the word "doughboy," please let me contribute my bit.

The word dates back to the time when the Infantry wore spherical buttons on their blouses. Doughboys at that time were a kind of dumping that they put in soup. Being about the size of the blouse buttons, the term was applied to the Infantry on account of the buttons they wore. The Cavalry at that time wore flat buttons on their blouses; hence, the term doughboy applied only to the Infantrymen.

OLD REGULAR ARMY MAN,  
22 Years' Service.

CHEVRONS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
About our service chevrons:  
Why should they not show exactly the service we performed and it be taken for granted that the public has sense enough to understand that all who were in the service could not get over here, no matter how eagerly they desired it?

Why should the situation be now so falsified that a man who has served, for instance, 18 months in the States and five months and 29 days over here may only wear one blue chevron? Let the chevrons speak the truth, the whole truth, and let us keep alert to see that hereafter they speak nothing but the truth.

LATE ARRIVAL.

WHOD 'A THOUGHT IT?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
Here's something for the A.E.F. to put under its hats. You may think the French are holding you up on prices over there. So did I, and I did not hesitate to crab about it. Well, I am back in the States, and I have found out something I did not know before, which is to the effect that the French are not in it at all. There is a certain class of people in these, our United States, that put the French way back in the shade for that sort of thing. They work on the theory that every soldier is so darned glad to get back to God's country that he is suckier enough to pay any price for anything.

And what is more, they are getting away with it. They are the smallest and meanest of the whole family of profiteers. You will have no trouble in recognizing them; the dollar mark is their ensign everywhere.

Just a few examples in regard to prices will be sufficient. Probably the first one you will see will be the guy that wants to sell you a postcard picture of the ship that brings you back home—for two bits. Another light on you with service chevrons at 50 cents each, and all sorts of fold-de-rol A.E.F. jewelry, pins and ribbons of no value whatever. There are plenty of tailors who will have the crust to soak you \$1.50 for 20 minutes' work on the tail of your new blouse. And if you happen to be isolated from your commissary at any time and fall in with a civilian lunch vendor, prices will soar somewhat as follows: Undersized sandwiches, 25 cents; chocolate bars, 20 cents; oranges, 15 cents, etc.

It looks as if everyone with anything to sell is out for all the loose change you happen to have in your pockets. Another thing that they would be fools not to make all the money they can; but the plain fact is they outcharge the French completely. If you object to being stung, just give them the emphatic razz.

FEBDELIE TURNER,  
Pvt., Sec. 571.

SOME FOLKS' LUCK

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
I expect you are used to hearing grousches, but can you explain this one?

My uncles in England wrote me soon after Christmas that my presence was desired in England to settle my father's estate. I replied that I would put in my application for a pass and would, no doubt, be there in the course of a few weeks. Since then I have put in applications on five different occasions, and today we leave for the United States.

I put in an application for transfer to a company that is staying here, but last night was told to pack up and leave with my company. My service record is clean. Myself and five or six others in my company cannot understand why we cannot go, when a number left yesterday for England from another company.

As it is, I will have to return to England after I am mustered out in the U.S.A. I believe that the regulations of the Army are intended to be fair and impartial, but in the face of such circumstances can you wonder that many soldiers are going to hold very radical views when they are discharged from the Army?

E. B. SIDBALL,  
Farrier, 11th Vet. Hosp.

IT'S A HARD LIFE

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:  
I took a walk in the Bois de Boulogne this morning, generally interested, among other things, in the large number of U.S. automobiles, from flivvers to touring cars, which carried only one passenger, and often just the driver alone. I counted ten such within an hour.

I don't begrudge anyone a ride at the expense of Uncle Sam, especially in such a beautiful place as the Bois, but it seems too bad that such a lot of riding space should go to waste. It would be very nice for those of us who do not know how to get next to the Transportation Department, and who, therefore, generally walk, if the men whose duty it is to exercise our cars in the parks of France on Sundays should be instructed to be more sociable and to take us along with them sometimes.

JOHN HALL,  
Capt., Sorbonne Detachment.

800 YANKS FIGHT OLD MAN FAMINE ALL OVER EUROPE

With Rations as Only Weapons, They Have Plenty of Adventure

SOME TROUBLE IN POLAND

Lone Sergeant Had to Pull Jesse James Stuff, but Food Cars Got Back All Right

Armed in extreme cases with only a pistol, and with their uniforms constituting their sole protection, more than 800 American soldiers in Europe today are participating in an offensive against a foe compared to whom the ex-Kaiser and his legions were but the veriest pikers.

From the devastated portions of France and Belgium, to far-off Batoum, in the Caucasian mountains, and as far north as the frozen Finland, these Yanks, who but a few months ago were fighting along, or helping others to fight along, a front which extended from Belgium to Switzerland, have extended their lines until they penetrate every country in Europe outside Russia—and they're getting into that.

Their weapons are bread and ham, condensed milk, meats, fats, clothing, pens and beans; and their foe is famine—the greatest famine that has laid prostrate stricken Europe since the Thirty Years' War, which raged from 1618 to 1648.

Every day food ships, most of them from the United States, are arriving at European ports and under the watchful eyes of American jacksies, are unloaded at piers which are patrolled by no less watchful soldiers.

At all these places a lively convoy of American soldiers, sometimes more than a dozen, bears the cans and tins and ride with them to their destination. To date there has been no one casualty, not one instance of marauding bands surrounding the train and looting its contents.

The nearest thing to it occurred at the time of the Hungarian uprising, when the country fell into Bolshevik hands. A food train, conveying supplies to the front, and a truck private, was stopped somewhere along the route and the Yanks told they could go no further.

Down in Montenegro one day the Americans were told a detachment of revolutionaries were on their way against the town in which they were quartered.

There was the case, too, of a certain cool-eyed, slim-waisted, and in the sports of the latest cut civvies, plus white spats, who acted as international umpire all alone one day in a disagreement between Germany and Poland.

Children Benefit Hugely American soldiers and sailors are also playing an extensive part in the big American child welfare program, whereby malnutrition of children is being successfully combated in almost every nook and cranny of the continent.

When the relief work was started it was seen at once that the program could not be carried out without communication. So the Signal Corps was called on and before long messages were flashing over wires that had been strung over every fighting front.

Don't Shoot Hun Bullets! Bulletin 22, G.H.Q., says that if you want to go home all in one piece lay off shooting boche cartridges in American rifles.

LOKUL NEWZE OF FRANTS, BERMINY & VISINNYTY

For a long time we have been feeling like we haven't had enough correspondence from our surroundings.

However, we have at last succeeded in getting quite a lot of interesting items and pieces for the paper, which we hope will make a hit.

LES MONDES, France, June 5.—The café Grande Bière was wiped out by fire, which for a while threatened to destroy the entire necessary amount, either in cash or farm produce, in this office and giving to the editorial force any time excepting from between 12 and 12:30, when he goes home to eat.

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ANTI-WAR QUAKERS AIDED GREATLY IN POST-BELLUM WORK

Food Supplies May Be Purchased by French at Less Than Cost

340 FRIENDS LABOR HERE

Hospital and Economic Activities Are Only Two Phases of Their Endeavors

This is the heyday of the uniform. Their number is legion and the variety of cut and color as complicated as the plot of shoulder patch schemes with which the A.E.F. treated the homelike upon their victorious return to the land of the free.

There is one outfit though that is a puzzle at first, but once known it sticks in the memory. In cut it is English. Darkest gray is the color. On the left arm is an eight-pointed red and black star with a Maltese cross of similar color in the center.

Quakers as a religious sect were exempt from combatant service under a special clause of the draft act. They were by no means, though, released from all participation in the late unpleasantness.

Before the armistice over 160 Friends were working in France. The Franco-Prussian war had solved the problem of the organization of the suffering people in the north of France.

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Somebody's always taking the joy out of life. Now that we are ordered home, they are bound and determined to get us a job when we get there—Long Range Sniper (66th Field Artillery Brigade).

Position of a Soldier Heels in the same puddle, and as near each other as the size of the shoes will permit.

Toss turned out like an angel. Knees knocking slightly. Hips, one on each side; body near the hips; back lifted and arched; shoulders drooping equally.

On the boat trip home it can easily be said that some soldiers are giving up their all for their country for the last time—Long Range Sniper (66th Field Artillery Brigade).

Voice from the Mess Line: "Now I know why they call it the Standing Army"—Pontzenze Duckboard (Brest).

Book—What's that stuff? Cook—Fat some and find out. Book—I did, and that's what stirred my curiosity—Steering Wheel (Hq., M.T.C.).

No, Mabel, you're wrong. A.E.F. doesn't mean After Every Female. And S.O.S. doesn't mean Souise on Souise—Pontzenze Duckboard (Camp Pontzenze, Brest).

To an inquiry as to what road had been followed on the trip to the Le Mans area, an officer who had proceeded by automobile from Commercy replied: "We went through Troyes, Chartres and Beaumont-France"—Hour Glass (7th Division).

I asked for bread and ye gave me a stone! I quoted the drafted deacon as he tackled his first hardtack—Voila (University of Bordeaux).

Romance That Started in Toledo Culminates in Coblenz War and love combined to bring about the reunion in Germany of a soldier of the Army of Occupation and his childhood playmate.

When Bertha was 13 years old her father died. Bertha's mother, in order to educate her daughter and Bertha's little brother, was forced to return to Germany with her three children.

During his third day there, while he was directing the traffic, he felt a tug at his sleeve and looked around to gaze into the eyes of his childhood companion.

Good work has been done by the society along medical lines. Special attention has been given to maternity hospitals. Chalons-sur-Marne, is the center of this branch of hospital aid service.

Is there any AMERICAN BARBER SHOP in Paris? Yes, there is a very good one with American reclining Barber Chairs.

GUILLON 5 Boulevard des Capucines (near the Place de l'Opera)

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company London - NEW YORK - Paris Bordeaux

Desire to present through the columns of the closing issues of the Stars and Stripes their congratulations to the members of the American Expeditionary Forces, and their best wishes for a speedy and safe return home.

PARIS OFFICE: 41 Boulevard Haussmann

Motor Mechanic. Sir, the valves on this Dodge will have to be ground on a Train Commander. Well, set up that grindstone we got yesterday and grind 'em, then.

CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS Distinctively an American product—originated in America and made in America.

FLAT CARS CARRIED NOTED PASSENGERS

Many Dignitaries Have Perched on Sight-Seeing Benches

Four flat cars in the A.E.F. have a record of carrying distinguished passengers that not the most luxurious train can equal.

Cabinet members and ministers of our own and other Governments, Congressmen, ambassadors, generals, military missions from distant countries, financiers, capitalists, authors and world-famous engineers have climbed on these flat cars more eagerly than they have boarded Pullmans and wagon lits.

A roster of the officers that have traveled over the 20 miles of sight-seeing track on these cars would include more than 25 of the highest ranking generals in the American Army, with General Pershing heading the list.

Other notable personages who have taken the flat car inspection trip are Lord Burnham, British newspaper owner; Viscount Pele, the Marquis of Londonderry; Ian Hays, British Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; the Military Affairs Committee, and the director of Chinese Railways.

The first flat car observation train was run over the Givres area on March 15, 1918, when Secretary of War Baker and General Pershing made an inspection. However, the flat train was made up of seven French flat cars and was drawn by a Belgian locomotive.

Mess Savings for Q.M. Mess sergeants and their ways have always been mysterious to ordinary soldiers, but at last the reason for their faithful allegiance to gold fish and corn willy and their battle against the granting of seconds has been revealed through G.O. 77.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK PARIS OFFICE: 23, RUE DE LA PAIX (Place de l'Opera)

Member of the Federal Reserve System United States Depository of Public Money Agents for Paymasters and other Disbursing Officers

Guaranty Trust Company of New York Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods. Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000 Resources more than \$700,000,000

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.

To have every real GUARANTEE one must have the trade-mark.



WINCHESTER STRAYS WANT TO GO HOME English 'Rest Camp' Center of Americans Who Fought With British

AMERICAN EYE CLASSES E. B. Meyrowitz OPTICIAN 3, Rue Scribe PARIS

AMERICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES CREDIT LYONNAIS Head Office: LYONS Central Office: PARIS, 19 Boulevard des Italiens

CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS Distinctively an American product—originated in America and made in America.

EMBARKATION CENTER RELAY TEAM WINS ROAD RACE

Down at La Boule where the beaches are, there on a stretch of sand, a private tells president of Chateau-Thierry race.

PRIVATE TELLS PRESIDENT OF CHATEAU-THIERRY RACE

Yankee Buck Halts Traffic in Paris Streets Until He Breezes Through

THOUSANDS LINE ROUTE

Victor Represents the American Embarkation Center Relay Team

Of course, it was met that a private should win it—that Chateau-Thierry-Paris Marathon on Decoration Day last.

Wrapped in an O.D. blanket and sitting at the point inside the city of Paris where the last lap of the course began, Private Matthew Lynch, of the American Embarkation Center relay team, glanced idly over the faces of the French spectators who eyed him curiously, listened to the comments of his seconds and rivals about him, and wondered how much of a loss or gain his team made on the nineteenth lap would be when he came up.

Then, far down the street, there was a stir, and around him there was a craning of necks. The clanking of a motorcycle came echoing down the street. The words with difficulty could be prevented from jamming about the machine as it creaked to a stop.

"Embarkation Center man leading," cried the motorcycleist official. "Get ready there," he called, signaling out Lynch.

And Private Matthew, doffing his blanket, pressed his elbows close to his body and rubbed his hands. He was glad that he had been given the lead, and he wondered if he could manage to keep it.

And the Private Is Off

And then, almost before the little, scanty-clad private realized it, the bamboo tube containing the typewritten copy of a message to President Wilson from the commandant-in-chief of the 7th Machine Gun Battalion, which less than a year ago had led the Germans at bay at the bridge over the Marne at Chateau-Thierry from which the runners had started shortly after 10 that morning, was thrust into his hand, and he was off—all alone except for him on the Avenue Jean Jaures, keeping back the pressing crowd.

Even then, the next five kilometers, Private Matthew Lynch was the whole show. Not even an emperor or a king or a president had anything on him, for an emperor or a king or a president is always surrounded by other dignitaries and by Secret Service men, while he was all alone.

Movies Grind at Finish

It was only a little ways to the Madeleine in the Opera, and only a little more to the Place de la Concorde. And, as the private ran, he heard a roar of cheering run into the Concorde and passed the finish line amid the cheers of the thousands who were gathered there.

For many of the men, his teammates, who helped give him that good lead and thus contributed to the happy ending. These, in the order in which they were called, were: Sgt. Victor, Sgt. Kelly, Cpl. King, Sgt. Lantry, Master, Keifer, Mazzuca, Wardas, Miller, Gull, Upham, Berg, Angus, Secker, Becker, Duncan, with Lynch as the last man to cross the line.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Harts, commander of the District of Paris, received the message to President Wilson which the runner brought to the president of the United States. "On the anniversary of their successful repulse of the German advance at the bridges of Chateau-Thierry, and in memory of their faithful conduct and their devotion to the cause of democracy, the officers and men of the 7th Machine Gun Battalion are proud to present to the president of the United States this message of their respect and esteem for him and of their ardent devotion to the land his represents."

"Major, 7th Machine Gun Battalion, Commanding."

Brigadier General Harts congratulated the winner and crowned him with a laurel wreath and a laurel wreath. He then introduced to the president of the United States, and through him, to the president of the United States, the other members of the team which he represented. And then Private Matthew Lynch told President Woodrow Wilson all about the race.

From both the historic and picturesque point of view the race was unequalled. The start was made at the point where the bridge and the road bridge at Chateau-Thierry touched the road to Paris.

It was over the very spot where machine gun bullets of both Germans and Americans were springing viciously a year ago. And the men started off just as impressive memorial services were being held at Belleau Wood, not far away, in tribute to the American soldiers who had fallen while guarding the road to Paris.

There was a warm, smiling sun out, and a slight breeze was blowing over the poppy and poppy fields.

Ten teams took the road when the starter waved his flag. Two of these, added starters both, failed to complete the run, being being Liffel-Grand and Tommings.

Each of the 20 runners had a team of men who completed his three-mile race, and there was much rivalry.

Men Receive Instructions

The men were called to their places by Lieut. Col. N. B. Briscoe, chief judge at 9:45 a. m., and given full instructions. The message to the president was then read to them by Capt. C. Murray, overseas commissioner of the night of the umbrellas, under whose auspices the race was carried out, handed the bamboo tubes containing the messages to the starting runners. Promptly at 10 Mr. Briscoe and the American flag, and the men were off.

C. E. Italey was in charge of arrangements for finishing the runners, and there were officials at each relay post and at the end of the race. Col. J. H. Parker, U.S.A., was chief judge at the finish. The idea of the race was proposed by Alex. H. Lean, K.C., athletic director in the Third Army, who had organized the Cochem-Coblenz Marathon in Germany in April. The course was laid out by Owen Merick.

The original message, hand-worked, was decorated by Cpl. William Moll, 315th Field Artillery, student at the Art Training Center at Bellevue. He worked 30 hours on it.

The order of finish and the time of the teams was as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Team Name, Time, and other details. Includes American Embarkation Center, 7th Army, etc.

HERE'S WHAT THEY DID IN BIG A.E.F. FIELD MEET

To settle all possible future arguments regarding the number of points scored by each track and field team entered in the American Expeditionary Force's championship at Colombes Field it is suggested that the following be pasted in your hat:

Order of Finish table with columns for Team Name and Points. Includes Intermediate Section, Base Section, etc.

A.E.F. TRACK AND FIELD MEET GOES TO INTERMEDIATES

Winners Run Away From Base Section 5 With Total of 59 Points

PERSHING HONORS VICTORS

Former Olympic Champ and Harvard Sprinter Are Stars at Colombes

Seeing a total of 59 points, the Intermediate Section ran away from its nearest rival, Base Section 5, on the last day, and won the A.E.F. track and field meet at Colombes which ended last Sunday.

Base Section 4 scored 35 points, Base Section 1 was third with 19, and G.I.I. was fourth with 16, with 11 other teams trailing along.

At the close of the second day's events which started Friday, Intermediate Section and Base Section 5 were tied, at 19 points each. The third day found Intermediate Section well in the lead.

Following the conclusion of the meet, General Pershing, who occupied a box in one of the grandstands, pinned medals on the shirts of the victors and complimented them on their prowess.

The field was gridded with a mass of cheering spectators in black, interspersed plentifully with the horizon line of the French.

Lieut. Alma W. Edwards, of Base Section 3, who won the Olympic high jump in 1912, but who had lost none of his former skill. He and Lieut. A. Teschner, former Harvard sprinter, were the individual stars of the meet. Edwards won four events, Teschner, one.

Teschner topped off with the 100 and the 220-yard dashes.

Friday's Results

Standing Broad Jump, Base Section 5, first; Iron, Base Section 5, second; Warren, American Embarkation Center, third; Base Section 5, fourth.

One Mile Run—Shields, Intermediate Section, first; Base Section 5, second; Teschner, A.E.F. third; Base Section 5, fourth.

Saturday's Results

150 Yard Run—Eg, G.I.I., first; Shank, District of Paris, second; 2nd Division, third. Time: 2:15.

100 Yard Dash—Eg, G.I.I., first; Paris, second; 2nd Division, third. Time: 1:45.

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A.E.F. STARS OF RING AND MAT



JOHNNY BABE FISHER

K.P.'S WILL SHINE, OR, RATHER, PEEL, AT 1ST DIVISION MEET

Stars From Each Regiment Will Exhibit Prowess in Contest on Rhine



JOHN PUNDY

FANS ARE BAFFLED BY PROBLEM NO. 4

Soldiers Fail to Solve Last Week's Puzzle—Prizes Are Double

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O.D. SPEED DEMONS FLASH AROUND OVAL IN SCRAP IRON

Base Section 1 Enthusiasts Hold Racing Carnival With Salvage Machines

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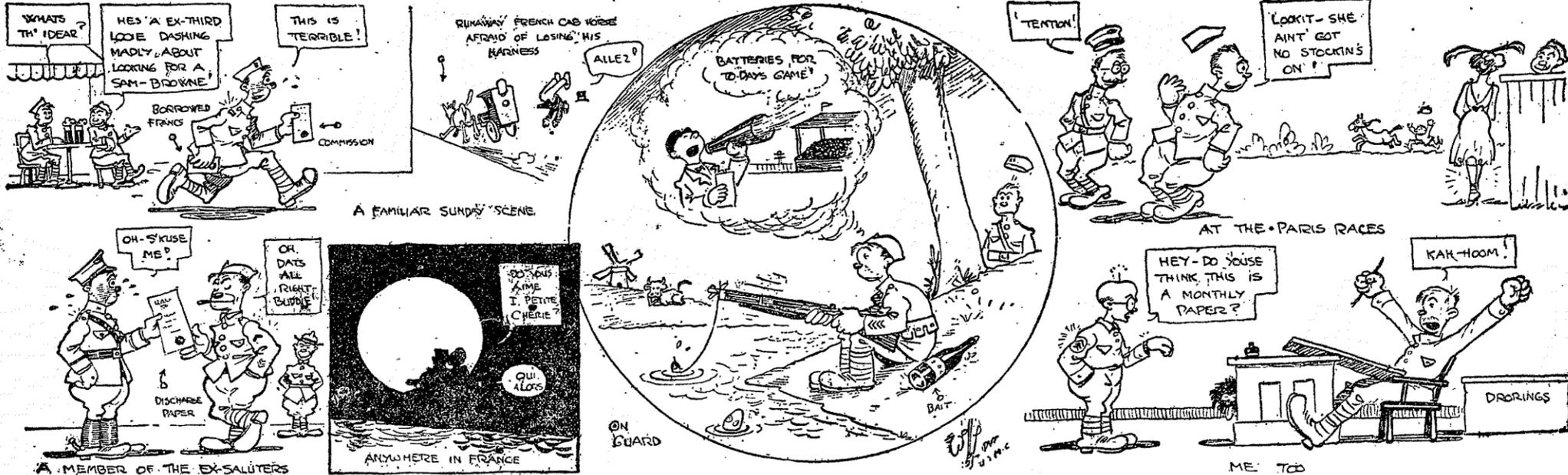
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# SPRING FEVER

—By WALLGREN



## A.E.F. WILL BE JUST TWO YEARS OF AGE ON NEXT SUNDAY

June 8, 1917, Saw C-in-C. and 181 Others Step Off Gangplank

## CIVVIES WORN AT START

'Twas Back in Submarine Days and Ship's Captain Didn't Take Any Extra Chances

Two years old! Next Sunday the A.E.F. as an organization will be exactly that, for it was on June 8, 1917, that it first set foot on foreign soil. As newly born infants should be, it was a tiny thing, but, as a healthy infant should do, it grew into a husky individual—a bit too husky for comfort, if we are to believe certain disgruntled gentlemen of Berlin and vicinity.

On that June morning in 1917, when General Pershing and his party stepped off the gangplank at Liverpool, the A.E.F. numbered just 182—the Commander-in-Chief, 21 field officers, 30 line officers, 56 clerks, 4 interpreters and 67 enlisted men. And the Kaiser chuckled at this ridiculous handful that thought it was going to be an army.

Six days later Paris, which looked deeper and saw farther, went frantically mad in welcoming them, and the Kaiser in his wisdom chuckled again at the handful.

But on the morning of the following day, back in the North River at home, a line of transports weighed anchor and set out for France with the first contingent of troops to swell the handful into an Army of 2,000,000 men. And all over America thousands were concentrating in camps to swell that handful further.

**In "Atlantic Port" Times**

There were no brass bands or martial glory to accompany the departure of General Pershing and his staff from "Atlantic Port" on May 28, 1917. But exactly one year afterward, on May 28, 1918, the Americans, making their first attack in France, showed the world that the A.E.F. had grown to and what it was capable of by taking Cantigny. And two years afterward, on May 28, 1919, the war was won and more than half the A.E.F. was back home and in civvies again.

Strange to say, it was in civvies that the first contingent came over. The submarine was then at the height of its career, and through the deeper zone, orderly, from the Commander-in-Chief to the most newly enlisted buck, wore civilian clothes. For the Baltic was a passenger liner, and the White Star officials had explained that the presence of even one man in uniform was interpreted by U-boat commanders as sufficient excuse for shelling lifeboats.

Work began as soon as the ships had been boarded. The A.E.F. had to be organized, and every one of its 182 original members had his share in it. And, of course, there were boat drills, which most of the rest of us remember not too cordially. And there were French lessons. And there were jobs in the arm. And there was seasickness.

Still, the original Yanks had time to read the wireless news and to learn that the Root Mission had reached Russia, and that in America 10,000,000 young Americans had upped all their noses at the rebellion by registering in a quiet and businesslike way for the selective draft.

**Welcomed in Liverpool**

Then, on the morning of June 8, the Baltic docked at Liverpool and the party became really the A.E.F. as they first set foot in England. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers were drawn up on the pier to greet them and a special train was waiting to carry them to London. In the English capital the officers were quartered at the Savoy Hotel, while the famous Tower of London, where the little princes were murdered and where Anne Bolingbroke was headed, became a temporary barracks for the enlisted men.

General Pershing called upon King George on the next day at Buckingham Palace. "I am very glad to welcome you," said the British monarch to the American soldier. "It has always been my dream that some day the English-speaking nations should fight side by side in the greatest cause that any nation could fight for—civilization."

The few days in London were filled with dinners and receptions, but there was no organized demonstration, and it remained for Paris to show with what enthusiasm the new Allies could be welcomed. No preparations had been made, but when the Paris noonday papers on June 15 blazoned the news that the Americans were due to arrive in a few hours, a crowd that made traffic impossible lined the streets outside of the Gare du Nord.

As General Pershing stepped off the train he was greeted by Marshal Joffre, commander of French forces, and the arms, and the Garde Republicaine band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner."

**Triumph in Paris**

From there through the boulevards to the Place de la Concorde it was a triumphal procession. The welcome was stupendous. The French authorities expressed their regret that word had not been sent in advance so that they might have tendered a fitting reception, but it is difficult to see how grants of money and weeks of

## HOME GIRL FIRST IN YANK'S HEART

Still, 30 a Day Are Married to Mademoiselles of France

Predictions made in the beginning of the war that if an Army of 2,000,000 men were sent to France not less than 60,000 of them would marry while they were away, has been disproved by the A.E.F.

According to the best authorities, not more than 5,000 officers and soldiers will have married in France when the last soldier goes home. The pessimistic sweet-heart who made that prediction may not be among them, but at least there are more than 50,000 girls in the United States who are the happier that, despite her famed beauty and attractiveness, the girl of France has failed to win the Yank to the extent it was first feared.

But even if she has not lived up to what was expected of her, the mademoiselle is daily gaining new victories and it is estimated that about 30 a day are being married to Americans at the present time. The increase in the marriage rate toward the end is due to several causes, the most important being that the Yank has more time now to think of love than during the hostilities and because it has been made much easier for him to be married through the courtesy of the French Minister of Justice and the Procureur de la Republique in Paris.

**Banns Needn't Be Published**

Time honored traditions and customs have been put aside so as to make it easier for the American soldier to marry during a short-leave period, without the usual publication of banns. It is even possible now for a soldier, who is likely to be absent for a long time, to apply for his papers in the morning and have them in time in the afternoon to be married at the convenience of the Mairie.

The Mairie is the absolute dictator as to whether he will marry two people or not and he cannot be brought to hurry except by diplomacy.

Though the roll has been heaviest among the enlisted men, many officers have married while in the A.E.F. Recently a record number of officers, one major, three captains and three lieutenants, applied in one day for their assignments.

Not all marriages in the A.E.F. have been between the Yank and the mademoiselle. The English girls, including members of the W.A.C. attached to the A.E.F., have gained many victories over the Americans in love.

## AUTO SCHOOL SENDS 770 P.G. MECHANICS

Taps Sounds for Motor Doctors at College at Romorantin

Homeward-bound movements caused taps to be blown on the last semester of the largest automobile mechanics training school in the A.E.F., at Romorantin, this week.

Over 1,015 men were admitted to the school during its life, and of this number 770 were graduated and certified as being good automobile mechanics. The last contingent of students left this week for their own divisions, which are in the A. O. or moving to the base ports.

Not only have the men been trained as good mechanics, but many specialists were graduated from the school. This school was started September 20, 1918, when 200 men and three officers with 200 students moved to Romorantin and took over the old St. Vincent de Paul school.

At the present time there are approximately 10,255 motor vehicles of all descriptions in the Motor Reserve Park, which is little less than a motor city. American cars as follows: Passenger cars, 364; trucks, 2,917; ambulances, 2,062; motorcycles, 78; motorcycles and sidecars, 319; tanks, 736; Pikes, 3,430; foreign-made vehicles at the park. About 1,000 cars are arriving at the park every week and classified as to condition and make and then put in separate field parks, where they await to be sold by the American Government.

preparation could have evoked a more soul-filling spectacle.

Through the immense throngs the automobiles bearing the embryonic A.E.F. moved at a snail's pace. French soldiers in Paris on permission looked on the running boards and led the cheer. American flags appeared from mysterious sources and fluttered everywhere, while flowers were scattered in profusion from every balcony window.

The English language blended with the French, for Australians and Canadians lent their voices to the tumult. And here and there might be found an American—perhaps a member of the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps or the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, then serving with the British. Their services stripes will forever rank even those of the Commander-in-Chief.

France greeted the 182 tumultuously, for it knew that it was a token of the Army that was to come—of the Army that was to stand shoulder to shoulder with its French and British brothers and wipe the Hun scourge from the map.

## WITH THE REGULAR DIVISIONS ON THE RHINE

In the club rooms of the Knights of Columbus at Coblenz and in the main lobby of the Post Hall are two bulletin boards, both of them as characteristically American as the genuine Yankee twang and the doughboy's desire to call it a war and go home. The E.C. board contains sketches, bits of poetry, cartoons, take-offs on various personages in the Third Army and announcements. There is always a watch, lost by a leavee man when he was taking an excursion on the Rhine; a card from the States, bearing a young soldier's picture, describing him in detail, and asking that anyone knowing his whereabouts notify a St. Louis family; an announcement of new educational courses, including a course in the theory of music; a dozen or more inquiries concerning companies, notices to all Chicago men to get in touch with a certain corporal for the purpose of forming a veterans' association; a call for some officer to report at the desk, and an appeal to all soldiers to go to church.

Victory Hut, the cafeteria erected on Schloss Platz, Coblenz, is, it is claimed, the largest Y.M.C.A. dining room in the A.E.F. When it opened there were seats for 720 men at the table, and more have been added.

Thousands of permissionnaires are fed at the big hall daily. Members of the Army of Occupation being prohibited from buying foodstuffs from the German population, soldiers cannot eat in the civilian cafes and restaurants.

Meals are served at the cafeteria from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. It is closed for one hour in the afternoon and one hour in the afternoon for cleaning up, but, outside of that, the service is continuous.

A six-piece orchestra plays from a balcony, so that the doughy diners to music. The list is decorated in white and light blue. It is a twin but to another which was opened some time earlier and is being used for lunch but serving only refreshments. They are located on the ground in front of the palace, the "Kaiser's front yard."

In the Third Army brig at Coblenz recently there were 40 prisoners, 25 of this number 76 were Germans. The Germans were in for minor offenses, mostly for having American goods in their possession. A few were in for making insulting remarks about America or the flag, and even a few harmless near-Bolsheviks applied for admission.

After serving their sentences, the Germans are usually reluctant about leaving, but the doughboy inmates are glad to see them go. The buck who has been an A.W.O. a few days or who fraternized with the Hun, says Ambassador-Busch is not at all complimented by having a German living with him in the same brig. He admits that it's a good chance to learn the language by having a German near him, but the big kick on this score is registered because the prison officer has taken away all gas masks.

He is an exceedingly dignified major, such that it needed no second glance to tell that he is commingling in some way with the Judge Advocate's Office at Third Army headquarters; and he is betaking himself with stately mien across a street near the river. Along comes a driver, heading directly for the major—and he can't deny it to the four winds as he utilizes the aid of a few muscles and bones he hadn't used for many years getting out of the way. And there the usually happy driver, "Guilty or not guilty?" demands the major sternly a few minutes later at the office of the A.P.M.

"I guess I am, sir," says the soldier. "Ten dollars of his next month's pay." orders the major—and he betakes himself, with stately mien, his dignity restored, to headquarters.

"Who won the war?" yelled a hard looking truckload of soldiers at some M.P.'s parading on the Exerzierplatz in Coblenz. It was too much for the lieutenant in charge of the prize company, many of whose members were two or three service stripes, wound stripes and decorations of the war. He placed the whole truckload

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

**MACDOUGAL & CO.**  
1 bis RUE AUBER (Opposite American Express Co.)  
**American Military Tailors**  
UNIFORMS TO ORDER IN 48 HOURS  
Interlined Trench Coats, Embroidered Insignia and Service Stripes, Sam Browne Belts, etc.

under arrest, and they were haled before the A.P.M.

The alibi of the arrests held good. In the first place, they were already prisoners, passing by on their way from work. In the second place, they were from the very same company the parading M.P.'s were and were only kidding.

An example of how the complexion of a unit changes is shown by Battery B, 343rd Field Artillery, billeted at Winterich, a village snugly on the banks of the Moselle. When the battery organized there were only four men who were not from Texas or Oklahoma, the states from which the 90th Division hails. When demobilization slips were made out the other day, it was found that members of the company had to be sent to 19 different demobilization camps, and that there were men from 25 states.

Prohibitionists, please investigate! In large, bold letters on the Y.W.C.A. Hostess House in Coblenz are the words "Municipal Tavern." which means about the same in Germany as Schlitz or Pabst means in the U.S.A. Music comes out of the cafe at almost any hour from noon to midnight. Go inside and you see doughboys and Yankee girls ordering up drink after drink—of chocolate. The hostess house was formerly a fashionable hotel and cafe.

German recruiting posters, displayed just outside the occupied area, copies of which have been reviewed at 20th Division headquarters at Buerenstal, have created considerable amusement, because the appeal for recruits starts appropriately with the word "Kamerad," a large, black letter at the top of the sheet. After passing the zone of American occupation, walls and trees are plastered with these posters.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between 4 and 6 p.m., the people in and around Coblenz get an idea of what real warfare sounds like. On those days, and at the appointed hours, the Americans destroy tons and tons of captured German explosives and ammunition. Hand grenades, potato mashers, big gun shells and other explosives are collected and put into huge pits, dug by the Germans. The pits are wired with the mere pressing of the button does the trick.

Here is one of the stories being told in Coblenz:

A young American lieutenant had been billeted with the same German family for four months. One day he gave his uniform to the German housewife to have it cleaned and pressed. Upon looking through the pockets she found an identification tag of a German soldier. After some questions she learned that the German had been killed by the young officer. The German was her son.

In Paris the soldier tourists go to see the Pantheon de la Guerre, the huge work of art depicting Allied war history. In Coblenz permissionnaires meet glaring advertisements of the "World Clock," supposed to show the German mobilization. But instead of finding the combined masterpiece of a score of painters, they find a mechanical toy eight or ten feet high with tin soldiers, tin Zeppelins and other tin

**Barrett Everlastie Roofings**

The American "Big Four"

These roofings cover thousands of unroofed buildings, not only in America but all over the world. Including A.E.F. buildings in France and captured buildings at home. They are:

- EVERLASTIC "E" EBE "E" ROOFING—A looking truckload of roofings—rubber roofings. Comes in rolls.
- EVERLASTIC LIQUID-SURFACED ROOFING—A big grade roof roofing, made with genuine casbar slate. Etc. or green.
- EVERLASTIC MULTI-SINGLETS—Made in strips of four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and forty, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and sixty, one hundred and seventy, one hundred and eighty, one hundred and ninety, two hundred, two hundred and twenty, two hundred and thirty, two hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty, two hundred and sixty, two hundred and seventy, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and ninety, three hundred, three hundred and twenty, three hundred and thirty, three hundred and forty, three hundred and fifty, three hundred and sixty, three hundred and seventy, three hundred and eighty, three hundred and ninety, four hundred, four hundred and twenty, four hundred and thirty, four hundred and forty, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and sixty, four hundred and seventy, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and ninety, five hundred, five hundred and twenty, five hundred and thirty, five hundred and forty, five hundred and fifty, five hundred and sixty, five hundred and seventy, five hundred and eighty, five hundred and ninety, six hundred, six hundred and twenty, six hundred and thirty, six hundred and forty, six hundred and fifty, six hundred and sixty, six hundred and seventy, six hundred and eighty, six hundred and ninety, seven hundred, seven hundred and twenty, seven hundred and thirty, seven hundred and forty, seven hundred and fifty, seven hundred and sixty, seven hundred and seventy, seven hundred and eighty, seven hundred and ninety, eight hundred, eight hundred and twenty, eight hundred and thirty, eight hundred and forty, eight hundred and fifty, eight hundred and sixty, eight hundred and seventy, eight hundred and eighty, eight hundred and ninety, nine hundred, nine hundred and twenty, nine hundred and thirty, nine hundred and forty, nine hundred and fifty, nine hundred and sixty, nine hundred and seventy, nine hundred and eighty, nine hundred and ninety.
- EVERLASTIC TYNE-SINGLETS—Made in strips of four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and forty, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and sixty, one hundred and seventy, one hundred and eighty, one hundred and ninety, two hundred, two hundred and twenty, two hundred and thirty, two hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty, two hundred and sixty, two hundred and seventy, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and ninety, three hundred, three hundred and twenty, three hundred and thirty, three hundred and forty, three hundred and fifty, three hundred and sixty, three hundred and seventy, three hundred and eighty, three hundred and ninety, four hundred, four hundred and twenty, four hundred and thirty, four hundred and forty, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and sixty, four hundred and seventy, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and ninety, five hundred, five hundred and twenty, five hundred and thirty, five hundred and forty, five hundred and fifty, five hundred and sixty, five hundred and seventy, five hundred and eighty, five hundred and ninety, six hundred, six hundred and twenty, six hundred and thirty, six hundred and forty, six hundred and fifty, six hundred and sixty, six hundred and seventy, six hundred and eighty, six hundred and ninety, seven hundred, seven hundred and twenty, seven hundred and thirty, seven hundred and forty, seven hundred and fifty, seven hundred and sixty, seven hundred and seventy, seven hundred and eighty, seven hundred and ninety, eight hundred, eight hundred and twenty, eight hundred and thirty, eight hundred and forty, eight hundred and fifty, eight hundred and sixty, eight hundred and seventy, eight hundred and eighty, eight hundred and ninety, nine hundred, nine hundred and twenty, nine hundred and thirty, nine hundred and forty, nine hundred and fifty, nine hundred and sixty, nine hundred and seventy, nine hundred and eighty, nine hundred and ninety.

**BARCLAY** Teleg. Address AREPO  
18 & 20 Avenue de l'Opera  
**MILITARY, CIVIL AND SPORTING TAILOR**  
APPLY FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

**MACDOUGAL & CO.**  
1 bis RUE AUBER (Opposite American Express Co.)  
**American Military Tailors**  
UNIFORMS TO ORDER IN 48 HOURS  
Interlined Trench Coats, Embroidered Insignia and Service Stripes, Sam Browne Belts, etc.

contraptions parading around on revolving disks, the whole surmounted by the flowing countenance of the late Kaiser.

Salvage ranging from German clothing to American ammunition was destroyed in a fire in the Third Army Salvage Regulation Station at Moternich, across the Moselle from Coblenz, on May 28. The plant was wiped out, but soldiers prevented the fire from spreading to adjacent warehouses. The fire, which occurred at 10 o'clock at night, illuminated the whole valley about Coblenz.

Just recently some Germans got away with 50,000 American cigarettes. It was not long until this fact was discovered, and the Marine River Patrol immediately sent a detail over into neutral territory and recovered the smokes, just before the Germans were going to send them into the interior. And thus again is virtue triumphant.

Military civilians no longer have to obtain travel orders in Germany from military officials. However, orders that have been issued by the Army are good until the date of expiration. All that the welfare workers need now to travel is the order from their own particular organization. This takes in the K. of C., the Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, Red Cross, J.W.B. and all.

The clock on the old town hall in Coblenz, built in 1479, may not be as correct as many others, but more people look at it than any other timepiece. Below the clock is a jolly old man who rolls his eyes with every swing of the pendulum and sticks out his tongue every time the clock strikes.

**Tarvia**  
Preserves Roads Prevents Dust

The great increase in heavy motor traffic is disturbing all road authorities. They know it will quickly disrupt ordinary roads, because they are not built to withstand such wear and tear.

The only way to save the situation is to strengthen the road, and Tarvia is the one product that will do this surely and economically. It has been used on thousands of miles of roadway all over the country, including the Army cantonments, with satisfactory results.

Tarvia is a coal-tar preparation for use in constructing new macadam roads or repairing old ones. It reinforces the road surface and makes it water-proof, dust-free, mudless, and proof against motor-trucks.

The **Carroll Company** OF AMERICA

## ACCIDENTS PLENTY IN THIRD ARMY AREA

Surgeon General Is Out to Get Didn't-Know-It-Was-Loaded Kind

Into that part of the A.E.F. left unperceived by the Germans and gurns, accidents are making a heavy inroad, according to statistics available from the Third Army.

From January 1 to April 11 there were 763 deaths in the Third Army, 60-8 per cent—of which were caused by accidents. During recent weeks the percentage of deaths from accidents has risen to 25 per cent. While the death rate from disease has been steadily decreasing, that from injuries suffered in accidents has not.

In the Third Army during a recent week 121 cases were brought into evacuation hospitals. Of these, 27 were the result of athletics or play, 25 were caused by motor vehicles, 11 by gunshot wounds, 11 by animals and 41 were miscellaneous. The surgeon of the Third Army has started a campaign to decrease the number of motor and gunshot accidents.

**What Caused Them All**

An analysis of these two kinds of accidents in the weeks mentioned above showed that, of the motor injuries, ten resulted from collisions, five from defective brakes, four from cranking machines, two from carelessness in driving, one from jamming of an accelerator, and one from driv-

**Nothing is too good for the boys in the Service!**

We take pride in supplying our land and sea forces with the highest grade chocolates.

**Whitman's** Chocolates  
Made in Philadelphia U.S.A. Since 1842 by Stephen F. Whitman & Son, Inc.

ing at night without lights. Thirteen of the accidents were with motorcycles, eight with trucks and four with other types of motor cars.

The gunshot wounds, many of which were serious, were caused in part as follows: One by accidental discharge of rifle while cleaning, one by accidental discharge of defective revolver, two by explosions of rifles at target practice, one by explosion of box of ammunition, one by explosion of hand grenade, one by accidental discharge of revolver while loading and three shot by other soldiers.

It was found that 62 of 230 cases of gunshot wounds followed accidental discharges of rifles. Fifteen were shot by unknown persons, two by sentries, eight hurt in explosions, one by attempted suicide, and 70 were injured by causes not yet ascertained.

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

**Gillette Safety Razor Company**

**Gillette**  
TRADE MARK

A HEARTY WELCOME TO ALL GILLETTE MEN AND GILLETTE FRIENDS IN FRANCE WILL BE EXTENDED TO THEM AT OUR PARIS OFFICE 3 Rue Scribe WHERE THEY MAY REGISTER NEW ADDRESSES AND RECEIVE THEIR MAIL

**Gillette Safety Razor Company**  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

DEADLY GAS WITH SURVIVAL, REALLY WAS COMPOUNDED

But Neither Edison nor Old Nick Made It and 'Twasn't Used

OTHERS WORKED WELL

Chemical Warfare Service Was Going Strong When War Ended; Plenty of New Tricks in Store

How America fought the devil with fire and beat him at his own game is revealed for the first time in the official records of the A.E.F. Chemical Warfare Service.

Not only beat him, but laid up for him a neat series of deadly devices for gas warfare that, had the war not ended when it did, would have played a great part in the 1919 drive.

That deadly gas did, after all, it seems, exist. While nearly everybody accredited it to Edison, and ascribed to it every power of the underworld, it was only a gas for which the Germans knew no means of defense. It was a device, about as large as the familiar meat can, carried easily by the doughboy, and capable of producing a gas which at a distance of a mile would penetrate a Boche's mask and make him a casualty. A special mask for the protection of our own troops from this gas was also ready.

Smoke was also to play its part. There was ready a convenient mechanism which could be carried, knapsack fashion, by one man, and which would produce a dense smoke obscuring everything over a length of 500 yards for a period of 35 minutes.

A spherical bomb with a range of more than 8,000 yards had been developed for use with Livens projectors, when a longer range than that obtainable with the elongated drum was desired.

German Plants Recently Probed

An investigation of German gas factories has recently been made by the Chemical Warfare Service and details of their methods and apparatus secured. In spite of their boasted superiority as chemists, the Germans had been excelling in methods used to locate gas plants in the United States, the A.E.F. men say.

As examples of what were commonly used, here may be mentioned phosgene, an extremely poisonous gas, chlorpicrin, intensely irritating to the eyes and nose, and mustard, which is very slowly dissipated, which burns the skin terribly and eats up the lungs, even when only a few parts of gas in ten million parts are inhaled.

One hundred and fifty-two gas regiment operations were carried out in the A.E.F. during the war. In the Vosges, in the Marne-Vesle sector and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

The first battalion of gas troops arrived in France in January, 1918, and trained with the British. Sandwiched in with the British units by platoons, it participated in 19 operations which are known to have caused large casualties and destroyed many towns in the enemy zone.

Our First 'Own' Gas Attack The first independent gas attack made by the A.E.F. was on Jan. 18, 1918, on a sector of the front held by a French division.

This consisted of a projector bombardment against enemy troop concentrations, followed by shrapnel and high explosive. Eighteen days later, on Feb. 22, 1918, the first gas attack was made by the A.E.F. on a sector of the front held by a French division.

During the Meuse-Argonne offensive, ten gas companies of the First Army, equipped with projectors, were used to neutralize the enemy defense, by the use of smoke, thermite and high explosive, in assisting infantry attacks. During the progress of the offensive, gas was used to assist in the capture of the Meuse-Argonne.

For the Meuse-Argonne offensive, six companies of the First Army, equipped with projectors, were used to neutralize the enemy defense, by the use of smoke, thermite and high explosive, in assisting infantry attacks. During the progress of the offensive, gas was used to assist in the capture of the Meuse-Argonne.

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A.E.F. RANKING CAR IS MUSTERED OUT

'Old 13' Discharged with Many Wounded Chevrons

The oldest touring car in the A.E.F. has been mustered out. "Old 13," as her driver christened her, is no longer a car. Her pieces have been tossed hither and yon into different bins at a salvage dump, and her croupy engine has been thrown into a trash pile. For "Old 13" has done her bit long ago, and it was only with the utmost patience that her driver managed to coax her back into Paris for a hazardous trip into Germany with the Army of Occupation.

"Old 13" was an English car—a Sunbeam—and was assigned to the editorial staff of THE STARS AND STRIPES early in June, 1918, after she had been discarded by an English colonel. It was then that the second episode of her career began. She participated in the fight at Belleau Woods and later went to the Vesle, where her fenders and hood were cut to pieces by shrapnel. At Flines her driver insisted on crossing the river behind the advancing doughboys, but was held back by the correspondent, who insisted that he was in command of the car. Later the crossing was made, and both lights were smashed by machine gun fire.

Made All Grades in Argonne

Early in September "Old 13" entered Juvisy shortly after the town had been taken, and again her body was punctured with shrapnel, but none of the occupants were hurt. "Old 13" made all the roads and grades in the Argonne, and had the distinction of being the only car in the A.E.F. to have participated in every major offensive on the Western front where American troops fought.

The number of the car was 13786. On the Vesle river a piece of H.E. destroyed the 186, leaving the first two numbers—"13"—hence her unofficial number became plain 13.

The number of trips made to and from the front between June and December of 1918 were approximately 40. The number of miles covered in seven months were 15,200.

In Germany the machine covered thoroughly the most out-of-the-way places in the American occupied area, and, if the truth must be known, her headlights have been on the horizon blue in Mainz and Wiesbaden, and the rasp of her siren has echoed back from the portals of the cathedral at Cologne. And she has poked her radiator over the boundary line separating America from neutral territory at more than one point along the perimeter of the bridgehead.

And now "Old 13" is in 13786 pieces, and her harking sound is a distant memory. One general from peaceful lumber will be heard no more along the roads that wound along the old front, for she has gone to her resting place—a salvage dump.

MARKET NOTES OF A.E.F. EXCHANGES

PARIS, June 5.—Considerable profit taking occurred today in Durham, but brought a sharp reaction which left the market at the arrival of a large number of permissionaries on Class C leaves kicked the bottom out of bull, leaving it as low as one cent of pinard the dozen.

From the present outlook this should be a bull year. Men returning from the front, where they went shortly after the armistice, give this impression, which is strongly reflected in Army financial markets.

Forecast for 1919 The balance of trade remains in our favor, owing to the soap and sugar exportation which has, in a measure, counteracted the deficit.

Prices on German 70's. Gothas and the like will be affected largely by the transport question, which protects the American market. My advice is to buy wisely on a rising market at the end of the month and avoid uncertain foreign securities, not guaranteed by the A.E.F.

Answers to Queries R.T.O., Coblenz. Ivory stands well among the low-price stocks and is a good business man's buy, but contains a certain speculative quality, owing to the uncertainty of returns due to the always present possibility of a price advance.

F.A., Le Mans. Hold your lingers if you can protect your margin. The uncertainty of the Casual Money Market, the indefinite plans concerning transport and the conservative tendency of the money market so far from the front of the month should make one cautious of commitments on a slender margin.

L., Third Army. As I predicted another gas offensive is expected before spring. It would be folly to exchange a reliable stock like your O.D. Wool for Iron Cors, Unlimited. While it might be a good speculation it should not be considered by a private.

Q. M., Bourges. Hold your Medoc '78 by all means. The prohibition movement gives you every chance for a handsome liquidation later.

S., Metz. Nazaire. Look out for speculation in Slickers. A recent finding of the Courts Martial makes all such investments especially dangerous to handle at this time.

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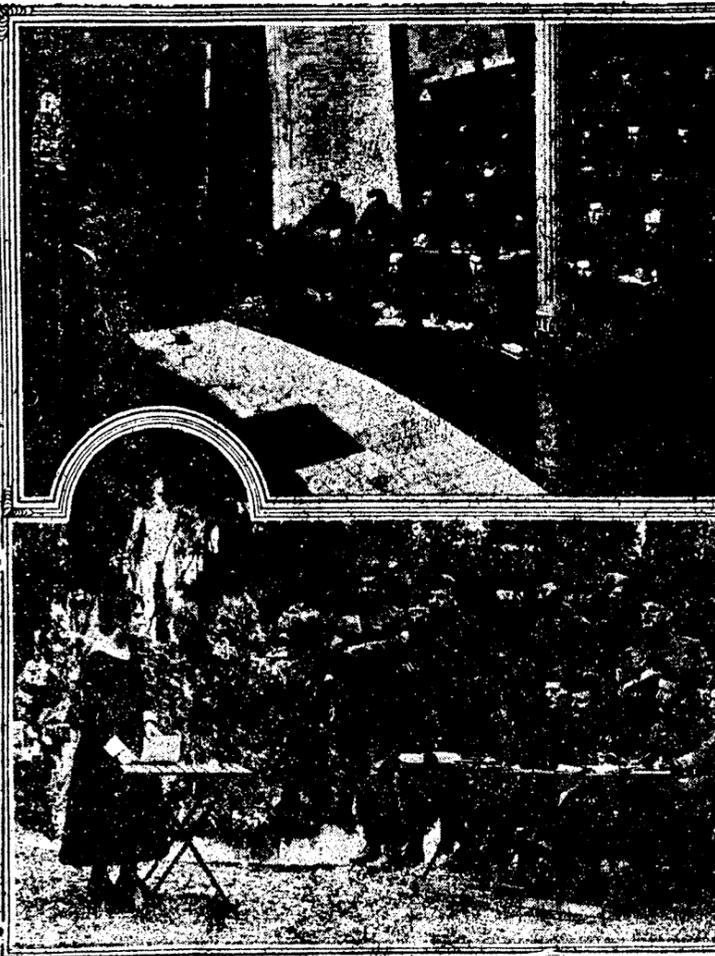
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HOW YANKS BEHAVE IN SCHOOL



It is because they are wont to employ the deadly gas shooter when they sit in the back of the room, or because they are the teachers' pets, that so many Sam Brownes can be seen seated in the front row in the top picture which is of an advanced French class at the University of Clermont-Ferrand? Of course (as can be seen below), when it is a mademoiselle who is teaching them to parlez-vous, the buck doesn't let such a little thing as a Sam Browne stand in his way, and here in this picture of an outdoor class at the University of Clermont-Ferrand we see him right up in the front row.

HOW ENGINEERS SHARED GLORY OF INFANTRY AT FRONT

Continued from Page 1 were told that they would be relieved in a very few days. They had to dig themselves in on the side of a hill a few miles east of Villers-Bretonneux. A few machine guns were given to them and one gun of unknown caliber supported them from the rear. There were no supporting trenches and no supports.

What 108th Did We have now seen, from the viewpoint of an outsider, a little of the glow of superb courage and unflinching determination which burned in the hearts of one small group of American "non-combatant" troops, animating them to remain at their post of duty through days of grueling hardship until they came almost to annihilation. In the case of the 108th Engineers, their record is set forth in adequate official reports to American General Headquarters; those documents which, above all others, are essential to insuring to any organization its just and permanent place in history, but which, in many cases, unfortunately, have been so hastily or incompletely prepared that justice can be done neither to the living nor to the dead.

"How are the boys making it this morning, Doctor?" I asked him one morning. "Greatest boys in the world, son," he answered, his face fairly radiant as he returned my salute. "The Boche started over this morning, and they cracked down on them so hard that they beat it back in a hurry."

"Think they'll hold out, Doctor?" I asked. "His face looked troubled. 'We lost our cook this morning,' he said. 'A G.I. can't drop right in the middle of the kitchen, and the cook went a-flying with his bully beef and hardtack. That's why I came back to get the youngsters something to eat. The Hun's are digging up the hill, and unless we get better artillery support they're going to work so near to us in safety that they can come over in force enough to make it bad for us.'"

"He explained how the Germans were making their way ahead by digging back and forth at an angle without danger to themselves. The situation of the American Engineers was becoming more desperate as each day passed. Only two machine guns were working. They were having trouble in getting ammunition and food. No reinforcements were in sight. They had already lost all except two of their officers and over 60 per cent of their men."

"I was standing at my post early one morning just before Easter Sunday. Down the road from the front came a great hulking figure clad in an American uniform. Over one shoulder was an Enfield; over the other an American Springfield. Around his neck and waist were bandoliers of ammunition. His steel helmet was dented by a glancing bullet."

"Say, buddy, where can I get something to eat?" he asked. "I took him to about the only restaurant that was open for a terrific bombing of the city by the Germans had driven away nearly all of the 110,000 inhabitants."

Gave 'em Hell in Return "Sixth Engineers?" I asked. "He nodded. "Give 'em hell this morning," said he. "Drove them back?" "Did we? Say, buddy, we used up all our Springfield ammo on 'em and then started after 'em with our Lee-Enfields. Sure hope reinforcements come soon, though. Every time they come over we always lose some of the boys, and they ain't many of us left."

"I was looking back at the next instant was ashamed of the question as I saw the going back on his face. "Say, buddy," he answered, in a rich Kentucky drawl, "mah daddier is deputy sheriff at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, an' if he swab thought that a box of his'n backed away from a German, 'cept to get a bite when Jerry wasn't workin', he'd take me out an' shoot me hisself!"

"We had a drink and then walked back to my station. "Goodbye, old man," I said, shaking his hand with a lump in my throat. "These sure are hellish times." "Right you are, buddy," he replied. "Far ammunition, par grub and par reinforcements. But the old 6th is goin' to stay as long as General Carey wants 'em. Only tell the Gen. to hurry up those Tommies, or there won't be enough of us left to make a squad."

"And stick they did, to their eternal glory. With the aid of a young lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, who heaved over them during the last few days sweeping the Hun trenches when the latter gave signs of attempting a raid, they stayed until they were finally relieved by a battalion of British troops, about the 6th of April."

Pontoon Laid Across Somme One piece of special work which was done every night for five weeks by details of the front line men each night was the laying of a pontoon bridge across the Somme near Corbie. This bridge furnished the only means of communication by which the ration and ammunition wagons could reach the front line and it had to be maintained nightly regardless of difficulties, although it was under direct observation by the Germans and was under heavy fire of high explosive and gas shells every night and all night long.

"To the details which were always working with the British and Australians along the actual front often came the task of accompanying raiding parties into No Man's Land, cutting the enemy's wire in front, repairing damaged British wire and patrolling the intervening ground while the raiding parties were in or near the German trenches. About July 23, the enemy having retired some 2,000 yards across the Ancre river in the vicinity of Albert, Company B, 108th Engineers, supervised the construction of new front line trenches by British Infantry and with its own personnel examined all the abandoned German dugouts and shelters before the Infantry was allowed to occupy them. The work was always conducted under shell and sniper fire, had to be done in the day time on account of light, and it was exceedingly perilous because many of the shelters were mined and laid with traps, which had to be cleared or sprung.

At Start of Argonne Advance It having been determined to cross the swamp by means of planking and passerelle bridges, the latter consisting of sacks of straw about 2.7 meters by 1.5 meters each, lashed together, planked over and provided with side ropes, a dump of necessary material was accumulated at Cumieres, three kilometers in rear, and on the night of September 25, Company D was assigned to the assault battalion of the 131st Infantry and Company E to the assault battalion of the 132nd Infantry, it built passages across the marsh, maintaining communication over it until the Infantry had passed and to put and keep bridges in good condition for the following sections.

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FOUND: A JULIUS CAESAR

"Orderly, page Mr. Scipio and Mr. Hannibal." A real live, slum-eating, jam-loving, khaki-clad Julius Caesar has been found at last in the person of Pvt. Cl. Julius Caesar, Signal Corps Detachment, Headquarters, Fourth Army Corps. For a year or more we have roamed over all Gaul and its three parts, little knowing that he was amongst our midst. Quietly he has gone his way, stretching telephone wires and fashioning helios, instead of building untranslatable bridges that made the little red school upon the hill a house of misery. But where are Mark Antony and Xenophon?

A.E.F. URGED TO KEEP UP ITS INSURANCE

Unpaid Premiums Bring No Good From W.R.I. After Nine Months

Members of the A.E.F. returning to the United States are being warned against the inconveniences caused by allowing their War Risk Insurance to lapse. Except within a short period of grace allowed, no policy that has lapsed will be reinstated without a new physical examination and payment of all back premiums with interest.

A policy is deemed to have lapsed when premiums have been unpaid for three months. After premiums have been unpaid for nine months, reinstatement will be impossible and all benefits of the War Risk Insurance are lost.

Those holders of War Risk Insurance policies who have kept up their payments may, without further physical examination, convert their policies at any time within five years to one of the forms of the permanent peace-time insurance. The conversion rate is estimated to be 30 per cent cheaper than that provided by commercial companies. Many returning A.E.F. men are already converting their war policies to the peace-time form.

New Insurance Obtainable Following are the classes of the new insurance which may be obtained: (a) Annual Premium Policy, in which the premium is paid for each year of the insured and the policy becomes due upon his death. (b) Twenty Payment Life, in which the premium is paid for twenty years and the policy is payable at the death of the insured. (c) Twenty Year Endowment, in which the premium is payable for twenty years and the policy is payable at the death of the insured or at the end of twenty years, whichever occurs first. (d) Twenty Year Term, in which the premium is payable for twenty years and the policy is payable at the death of the insured.

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THIRD ARMY KEEN FOR LIFE ON FARM

Agricultural Classes Go Big in Towns of Rhine District

The sight of fertile fields in the glory of early summer, prospects of early home-going and an Army-born love of the outdoors, have combined to create much back-to-the-farm interest in the Third Army on the Rhine.