

TANKS STOOD GAFF FROM BELGIUM TO ARGONNE BATTLE

American Machines Few in Number but Active All the Time

PERSONNEL LOSSES HEAVY

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

The functions, wondrously combined, of Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and perambulating fortifications gave to that primarily British invention, the tank, in the early days of its use a prominence out of proportion, no doubt, to the numbers of men who were identified with the operations of these unorthodox contrivances, but certainly not out of proportion to the results which they achieved, either in the British or the French armies. On the contrary, the Tank Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces, although it never attained to anything like the proportions which it would have reached had the end of the war not come so suddenly, seems hardly to have received the commendation to which it was justly entitled, in view of the brilliant success with which its units functioned on the occasions when they had opportunity for action.

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

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

Plan of Hindenburg Line Drive Several days of careful reconnaissance and consultation with the infantry commanders preceded the attack, and when the plan for the operation was fully developed the three companies of the 301st Battalion were assigned—Company C, with 15 tanks, to the 108th Infantry, which was to attack on the right of the division; Company A, with 15 tanks, to the 107th Infantry, which was to attack on the left; and Company B, with ten tanks, to the 106th Infantry, which was to follow up and after capturing the German positions to deploy facing north to protect the left flank of the division. The seven remaining tanks of the battalion were held in Australian Corps reserve.

Careful study was made of aerial photographs and all other information available bearing upon the nature of the ground in and about the attack, and the enemy works that could be located were noted in record maps for the use of the tank commanders. The advance of the C Company tanks was to be directed upon both sides of the main line, particularly on the right of a Company upon Le Catelet and the area immediately north of it, and that of B Company upon the area east of Venduiville and the north entrance of the canal tunnel.

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

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

The ground was dry enough to make good going, and the mist which covered the ground at zero hour had cleared away by 7 a.m. But the dense obscurity of the smoke barrage, the exploding shells that took the place of the mist, and an mist of the tank pilots could see nothing ahead, sometimes not even the noses of their own machines, and had to rely wholly upon their compasses for maintaining the right direction. The tank commanders spent much of their time on the ground, moving ahead of their machines and guiding them, but the main difficulties did not arise in the crossing trenches, which most of the machines negotiated successfully, though a few had to be dug out with shovels, while one was stuck in a ditch, stretching a wire across to the opposite side of the trench on a caterpillar track. The constant and terrible peril was the fire of the German anti-tank rifles. The moment a tank came into view it was made the center of a concentration of artillery fire and many machines were demolished or compelled to retire from action by direct hits. The machines on the right, with the 108th Infantry, were able to keep contact with the infantry and to co-operate directly. Those with the 107th Infantry, on the left, could not do so.

Disaster in Minefield It will be remembered that two days before the main assault, the 106th Infantry had made a preliminary attack to conquer the minefield in the advance of the 107th and 108th. This attack had not been completely successful, consequently, the 107th Infantry, virtually did a "foot" march across the minefield on the night of September 28-29.

STARS AND STRIPES IS HAULED DOWN WITH THIS ISSUE

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

SERVED A.E.F. 16 MONTHS

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

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

The reason that Dave's rendition is not more stirring is not entirely because he is out of practice; it is that his old outfit, the 26th Division, sailed for the States long ago, while he stuck over here to help finish the job up properly. But now it's done, and he's going home. And so, now that our work is completed, are we all—going home.

"THE STARS AND STRIPES is up at the top of the mast for the duration of the war," ran our opening-low editorial in the first issue, that of February 5, 1918. We think that now, with all combat divisions save those of the Third Army well out of France, we are violating no confidence in proclaiming the war over. And with the Third Army now being ably served by its very own daily published on the banks of the Rhine, we feel that it is time for this weekly published on the banks of the Seine to cease firing.

So, after blowing "To the Colors," Bugler Walsh will sound "To the Rear."

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

So, Yanks, since the paper belongs to you, you have a perfect right to ask what THE STARS AND STRIPES did in the great war. Well, here it is. To begin with, THE STARS AND STRIPES is, as far as we know, the only subdivision of the A.E.F. that does not claim to have been in the front line. Why this is so, we cannot tell. Perhaps it is because we have never had more than two Marines on the sheet at one time. Just now one of them is away somewhere (as usual) and the other is but recently secured. Perhaps it is because—rumor to the contrary notwithstanding—we have no personnel recruited from the overseas Y.M.C.A. Trust a certain sergeant-major, a dandy fellow, a white hawk, attached to THE STARS AND STRIPES for rations, and earned her slum with a vengeance by feverishly sewing on insignia on things before Secretary Baker inspected us, but since the Main Attraction left she hasn't been around here much. They are that way, them women Y's. Otherwise, (by the way, Janet, our blouse is still two buttons and we can't go abroad ship that way, you know. C'mon round as soon as you read this, won't you?)

Not still further to explain our reticence about claiming to have won the war—have we had more than one M.P. writing for the paper at any one time. The M.P.'s really had that little wish on them. There is a present one hard-boiled ex-Top Snak of M.P.'s around here, but he is so scared of the damn peep that there is a very good reason for his not writing upon being accused of red-talkingness, hastily explained that he'd only been sergeant-majoring around the Provost Marshal General's office, so seeing that the peepies had that little wish on them, the M.P.'s really had that little wish on them. The only paper he asks for is copy paper, so the rest of the A.E.F. needn't be afraid of us.

But They Do Say We Helped a Bit We are content to rest on the appraisal of two of our chiefs, one the C-in-C, the other the former Commanding General of the S.O.S., and now the A.E.F.'s C-of-S, who are to our right in the struggle. Said General Pershing in our anniversary issue: "THE STARS AND STRIPES has been an important factor in creating and supplying the morale which has kept the American fighting spirit from flagging."

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

Bucks Outwitted Sam Browns To sum up and add a bit to what we told in that anniversary issue four months ago—and we told most everything then—THE STARS AND STRIPES was started on a shoestring in the course of 12 months to a circulation of 526,000. Its staff at the beginning consisted of one frantically energetic and everlastingly popular SECOND LOEY of Infantry (he's a major now), as office-in-charge, one equally energetic but much more restful SECOND LOEY of Marines (he's a first lieutenant), one First Loey of Infantry, as advertising manager, one energetic BUCK PRIVATE of Leathernecks as Art Department, and one forced-to-be-energetic BUCK PRIVATE of Machine Guns as printer. It is possible, it can be seen from this that the paper started out, just as humbly as it possibly could, and still keep up appearances. More BUCK PRIVATEs were added later, and immediately proceeded to outwit hell out of the officers at all editorial conferences.

FOR THE SAKE OF AULD LANG SYNE



YANKEE DIVISIONS WERE DECIDING AID AT WAR'S END

Summary of Activities from Cantigny Fight to Armistice

LATE, BUT NOT TOO LATE

Besides Actual Winning of Battles Their Participation Braced Allied Morale Greatly

Coming upon the field late, but, providentially, not too late, no American division was ever used, except by way of training, in a sector of minor importance. As soon as they were sufficiently seasoned they were put in places where their influence would be of the utmost value. At Cantigny the first of the American divisions to be so employed was placed at the apex of the deepest and most dangerous of all the salients driven by the Germans into the Allied front. It struck that salient a sounding blow, gained ground, made good and, in the darkest hour of the Allied cause, showed that America was coming in all her power, and lifted the morale in all armies. At Belleau Wood and Château-Thierry, two more American divisions stopped, on their most sensitive part of the front, another German drive which was sweeping toward Paris, and did much to steady the whole line. There followed, a month and a half later, the work of the divisions between the Marne and along the sector east of Ypres, which helped to make abortive the fifth, the last and the most despairing of the enemy's offensives. When it was ended the tide had turned, and so did the Allies.

Between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry

In the mighty counter-stroke between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry the American divisions took a part which may in all fairness be termed decisive. Two of them were put in to break the hinge of the Marne salient south of Soissons, and, nobly supported by French comrades on either side, they did it; a task stupendous and one whose far-reaching consequences perhaps cannot be justly estimated for years. At other points of the line, and particularly at the other end of the counter-attack, more American divisions bore a large percentage of the victorious fighting which, when it temporarily came to a stop along the Vesle, had definitely and obviously transferred the initiative from the Germans to the Allies.

UNITED STATES SPENT \$23,363,000,000 ON WAR

War expenditures of the United States for the entire period of the war total \$23,363,000,000, according to an estimate presented several weeks ago by General March, chief of staff of the War Department. The estimate includes all money spent for the military program. Of the total, two-thirds, or roughly \$14,000,000,000, was spent by the War Department. Normal expenditures of the Government are estimated at \$2,069,000,000 for the period, so \$21,294,000,000 really represents the war expenditures.

MOST DISCHARGES HAVE JOBS WAITING

Approximately only 30 per cent of the first million men to be discharged from the Army in the United States asked assistance from the Government Employment Service in obtaining jobs, and the remaining 70 per cent for the most part had jobs waiting for them when they were demobilized, according to a War Department statement issued this week.

WANT A WIFE? BUY SOME BLUBBER OIL

Yanks in Russia Get Matrimonial Bonds from Canteen

The Yanks who have courted the vivacious French mademoiselle in Paris and elsewhere, and who have been compelled to touch the skipper for an occasional felloe in order to shower libations of champagne and nougatines at the feet of the sweetest girl in the world, and all that, will turn plunk with envy when they learn what some of the other members of the A.E.F. are getting away with. Farther away from America than any of us ever hope to be again, a detachment of Yanks is getting away with murder and winning brides for themselves at a rate.

ADD WAR HORRORS MINUS GOLF BALLS

Shortage of Rubber in Vienna Brings Crisis to Head

Grueling hardships suffered by American soldiers in enemy territory have been brought to light with striking emphasis by the request from members of the American Relief Commission stationed in Vienna for a supply of golf balls for use on the links outside the city. Owing to the rubber shortage in the Central Empire, the unfortunate members of the invading units have been unable to continue their activities on the greens. The Boche have used paper as a substitute for rubber in many instances, more or less successfully, but devotees of the royal and ancient game hold that a paper golf ball is no fun. At least reports no golf balls had been issued by the Quartermaster and reports from Vienna state that conditions are becoming critical, and serious danger to the mid-iron morale is threatened, unless speedy measures are taken for the alleviation of the situation.

SLIGHT CHANGES MAY YET BE MADE IN PEACE TREATY

Silesia Coal Lands and Saar Valley Still in Dispute

TEXT PUBLISHED IN STATES

General Feeling in Conference That German Official Attitude Is Bluff

With the A.E.F. fast fading from the shores of France, and the first half-year of the Army of Occupation completed, the Peace Conference this week saw its deliberations of the German counter-terms obscured by war-clouds in Bohemian Hungary. While no official statement regarding the progress on the Allies' deliberations over Hrochdorff-Rantanz's lengthy answer to the peace terms is so far available, it is generally understood that certain slight changes in the treaty's demands, in methods of handling rather than in principle, are under favorable consideration. The question of administration of the coal lands of Silesia, ceded to the Poles, and the final disposition of those in the Saar valley, ceded to the French for a term of fifteen years, may be slightly altered. The question of reparations, with Lloyd George, it is understood, still favoring the naming of a definite sum, while France holds the opposite view, is still under discussion. Germany's request for immediate admission to the League of Nations, likewise, finds no response among the French commissioners.

Czecho-Slovaks Ask Aid

On Wednesday of this week General Scheiner, of the Czecho-Slovakian Army, interviewed Marshal Foch, pleading for further support against the danger which he said threatened his country from the Bolshevik Hungarians on one side and the Germans on the other. Meanwhile, the text of the Peace Treaty, which, though published in enemy and neutral countries, was withheld from France, Italy, Great Britain and America, has this week appeared in three papers in the United States. The text, as published in Record as a public document, is the question of how the Germans will receive the answer to their counter-proposal is still entirely a matter of supposition. Reports from Germany indicate that there is still a strong element, wholeheartedly against accepting the peace without at least a show of resistance, but in many quarters it is felt the official attitude is simply a bluff. A certain amount of time will be given the Germans to state whether they will or will not sign. On their refusal, military action will result. The threat to let Bolshevism loose if the Allies come in, is still being heard, but for the most part American diplomatic circles reflect an optimistic view of the situation.

HE'S A UNION JACK ALL BY HIMSELF

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

Any one who has knocked about in this man's Army long enough to get the regulation number of inoculations will agree that the leading question of the day is "When do we go home?" To most of us this is the item of paramount importance, but occasionally a Yank will bob up some place in the tournament, and to him this will be as nothing. For instance, what does it matter to Pvt. Wendell Cutting, American Embarkation Center Headquarters, Le Mans, whether or not Parisian girls wear stockings? What is it in his young life if he's been so busy helping to whip Germany that he hasn't had time to learn the "Shimmy Shiver"? What he wants to know before he plants his hobnails under Moni's dinner table is how he is going to get the nine stars he is entitled to on one victory ribbon. Any one furnishing a solution will be awarded the asbestos cigar.

Private Cutting started out as a member of Company 1, 16th Infantry, 1st Division, and saw service in the following nine of the 12 major operations of the American Army: Somme defensive, Aisne defensive, Montdidier-Noyon defensive, Champagne-Marne defensive, Aisne-Marne offensive, Somme offensive, Oise-Aisne offensive, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne.

CHAUMONT ALMOST DESERTED VILLAGE

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

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

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

The offices of G-1, administration, and G-4, co-ordination, were closed June 5, the offices of G-2, intelligence, and G-3, States and part of G-4, the S.O.S. The Provost Marshal General's office, which has been an adjunct to G.H.Q., has been moved to Château-du-Loir. The Sales Commission and Sales Quartermaster will close June 15. All welfare activities in Chaumont will cease Sunday. On that date the officers' club, the personnel mess, and the Y.M.C.A. auditorium will remain in function. For those who must remain in Chaumont after that date life will be nothing but a succession of promenades.

The shortest distance from the closing of G.H.Q. is written on large paper tags which hang from the majority of the doors of the barracks. The tags read simply: "EMPTY."

NO PROMOTIONS, NO DECORATIONS

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

No more promotions of officers in the A.E.F. No more awards of decorations or certificates for meritorious service. The lid on promotions and honors was put on when special telegraphic instructions from G.H.Q., under date of May 29, went out through the A.E.F., ordering that no more recommendations for promotions of officers to be forwarded, and that, save in very exceptional cases, no papers relative to decorations or certificates for special meritorious services should be sent in. The order suspending promotions applies also to recommendations for commissions in the Reserve Corps, howsoever they are forwarded by organization commanders direct to the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant General, or the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

MAIL BAGS—MAIL ONLY

Even painting them blue isn't going to save the owner past the dock officers. Mail bags are being painted blue to camouflage them. They are Government property, and the Government wants them for letters and packages. That is why a letter has been sent to the postmaster, division of the assistant chief, division of postoffice, to request the newly forwarded papers that "mail sacks shall be used only for the transmission of mail matter, and he who uses them for any other purpose shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

47,000 ENLISTMENTS FOR REGULAR ARMY

Enlistments in the Regular Army in the United States since the call went out several months ago for volunteers to replace temporary service men in the Army of Occupation totaled 47,000 last week, according to announcement by General March, Chief of Staff of the War Department. Of the 47,000, five battalions made up of 4,900 men have already started for the A.E.F., General March said. The rest of the newly enlisted men, 14,000 expressed preference for the service overseas. 1,209 for France; 40 for Siberia; 3,646 for the Philippines; 1,236 for Hawaii; 23 for Alaska, and some for Panama. The only applications that will be considered are those complying in every respect with provisions of existing orders and regulations, according to the instructions.

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

Three-Quarter Mark Nearly Attained in Home-Bound Journey

S. O. S. LEAVING RAPIDLY

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

Within the next ten days the A.E.F. is expected to pass another landmark on its way home, a mile post that says, "500,000 Yanks Yet to Go," meaning three-fourths of the long journey done. Before the end of June another 100,000-man lap of the way will be chopped off, and American forces abroad, Army of Occupation included, will be reduced to less than 400,000 men, under present plans. All these could be taken home in July if conditions warranted.

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

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

96,000 Waiting to Sail Sunday

The number of men at base ports ready to sail on midnight June 8 was as follows: 25,325 S.O.S. troops, and 21,164 divisional troops; St. Nazaire, 25,291 S.O.S. troops and 4,551 divisional troops; Bordeaux, 5,484 S.O.S. troops; Marseille, 2,681 S.O.S. troops, making a total of 95,312. Late word from the ports indicates that all the 26,000 divisional troops have sailed, thus clearing the A.E.F. of all combat units except those in the Third Army. The strength of the S.O.S. on June 4 was 24,985 officers and 465,243 enlisted men, including both those awaiting transportation to the States and permanent personnel. The total number of troops in the District of Tours, where S.O.S. activities center, was 98,000 officers and 1,928 enlisted men on June 4. At the same time, Paris, which is getting to be more and more the center of things as the A.E.F. goes home, had 2,844 officers and 18,504 enlisted men. The Quartermaster Corps now forms the bulk of the remaining A.E.F., not counting the Army of Occupation.

Brest Still Far in Lead

Brest leads all ports in the number of troops dispatched home in the period from November 11, 1918, to midnight June 8, with St. Nazaire second and Bordeaux third. The figures are: Brest, 637,582; St. Nazaire, 406,508; Bordeaux, 232,089; Le Havre, 119,265. Have 225,000 troops in England, scarcely mentioned as a jump-off place for the big heghra home-ward, 37,839 have sailed, and Italy has been the center of the embarkation point for 6,256. The Quartermaster Corps now forms the bulk of the remaining A.E.F., not counting the Army of Occupation.

What the Ports Are Awaiting

It has been said that the whole of the A.E.F. could be gotten home by August 1, and a glance at the statistics of the ports between June 8 and June 16 goes a long way to explain what high motor power the home-moving machinery is now working. During those eight days there were due in the five A.E.F. ports 50 ships with sufficient capacity to carry home 107,033 enlisted men and 5,348 officers. They were divided among the ports as follows: St. Nazaire, 1,086 officers and 40,195 enlisted men; Bordeaux, 311 officers and 7,893 enlisted men; Brest, 2,346 officers and 52,827 enlisted men; Marseille, 359 officers and 5,380 enlisted men; Le Havre, 136 officers and 738 enlisted men.

St. Nazaire was due to receive the Manchuria, Mexican, Montpelier, Eden, Zealandia, DeKob, Panama, Arctien, Santa Barbara, Virginian, Princess Matoka, Sierra, Powhatan, Texas, Santa Clara, Tigger, Shoshone, Julia Luckenbach, Kronleib and Pastora. Bordeaux is expecting visits from the Alphonse VIII, Radnor, Dakotan, Otsego, Santa Rosa, and Cape May. Brest, the deep-water port, was scheduled to take care of the Vedic, Louisiana, Kansas, Charleston, and "Attahoy Special," America, Prinz Fr. Wilhelm, Maui, Virginia, H.R. Mallory, Imperator, Montclair and Cape May.

A.E.F. SPECIALS CUT DOWN

Two of the best known A.E.F. special train services ended this week. A.E.F. express trains out of Paris for the Mediterranean ports stopped Tuesday, and the last leave train left Nice for Paris yesterday. The last trip of the Eastbound Tours-Chaumont Express was made Tuesday and its last return trip from Chaumont to Tours was made Wednesday. This service was one of the first to be put in operation, connecting G.H.Q. and Hq., S. O. S. During the great traffic rushes of the war, it was a passenger service on this line, but was presently delayed, while long lines of freight trains shuttled between the front areas and the great supply bases of the S.O.S. The train was known as the "Attahoy Special," being named for Major General Artberry, Director General of Transportation.

DEADLY FOURTH SURE F. TO REMAIN AFTER TEN DAYS

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tana, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Zepp-
tana, North Carolina and Huntington.
Marselle was looking for the Regina
D'Italia, Taormina, Belvedere and Coserta.
It has also been announced that 22 ships
with a capacity of 24,235 men arrived at
base ports between June 4 and June 11.
Among these was the giant ship Imperator,
which has just put in at Brest, after her
first trip to the States, where she un-
derwent extensive changes and improve-
ments looking to increased capacity as a
troop carrier. She is expected to sail with-
in the next few days with 1,100 first-class
and 5,905 third-class passengers.
Among them will be 500 Army nurses
and wives of soldiers transferred to the A.E.F.
The Agamemnon was also in this fleet of
ships, and probably has already sailed from
Brest with 250 Army nurses, soldiers' wives
and 5,400 soldiers.

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

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

Branch	Officers	Enl. Men
Air Service	41	2,126
Army	22	1,066
Artillery	25	8,993
Automobiles	2	2,744
Engineers	230	12,467
Infantry	196	7,827
Medical	11	5,079
Machine Gun	26	601
Motor	11	3,961
Miscellaneous	23	1,239
Motor Transport Corps	36	3,309
Observation	1	80
Quartermaster	12	447
Signal Corps	12	1,742
Signal Corps (Special)	45	1,385
Signal Corps (Communications)	25	694
Trains (Quartermaster)	2	10
Trains (Supply)	14	466
Total for week	2,159	52,156
Previously reported	55,511	1,123,603
Total to date	57,673	1,275,759

U.S. SHIELD ON FLAG MEANS OLD JOB BACK

Patriotic Employers Given Right to Sport Symbol by Government

A new symbol is now appearing in the
United States on the service banners which
employers proudly displayed during the
war—those banners on which every star
represented a man who had entered the
Army or Navy after giving up his job with
the concern that displayed the flag.
Today on many of those service banners
there is appearing the shield of the United
States.
That shield is the symbol that the em-
ployer putting it on his service flag is ful-
filling his moral obligation to take back
into his employ those men who have com-
pleted their military service.
Authorization to display the shield is be-
ing granted by the Council of National
Defense, consisting of the Secretary of
War, Navy, Labor, Interior, Commerce and
Agriculture.

To Get Special Citation

In addition to the right of displaying the
United States shield as a sign of their
patriotism, employers who fulfill this obli-
gation will receive a special citation from
the Government.
This citation is in the form of a certifi-
cate headed "War and Navy Department,
United States of America," and reading as
follows:
"This certifies that _____ has assured
the War and Navy Departments that he
will gladly re-employ anybody who for-
merly worked with him and left to serve
in the Army or Navy during the Great
War."
The certificate carries the signatures of
Navy and War Secretary of War, Joseph
D. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and
Arthur Woods, Assistant to the Secretary
of War, former police commissioner of New
York City.

'HORROR!' ST. AGONY LOSES ITS GLORY

Casuals of Future Will Find Other Outlet to Civil- ian Life

St. Alenan, place of hallowed memories
for A. E. F. replacements, casualties and
workful waiting third lieutenants, will be
one of the next American strongholds in
France to fall before the sweep of the
S.O.S. cleanup.
Orders have been issued under which
after Saturday no more lost, strayed or
otherwise loose members of the A.E.F. will
be sent through that point.
Hereafter enlisted casualties for discharge
or furlough in the States will remain with
the organizations to which they are at-
tached in case of their release for sailing
within 20 days. Otherwise, they will be
transferred to some company booked to be
replaced within that time. When neither
is practicable, those in the Advance and In-
termediate Sections, the District of Paris
and Tours will be sent to Brest, and those
within base sections to their respective
base ports.

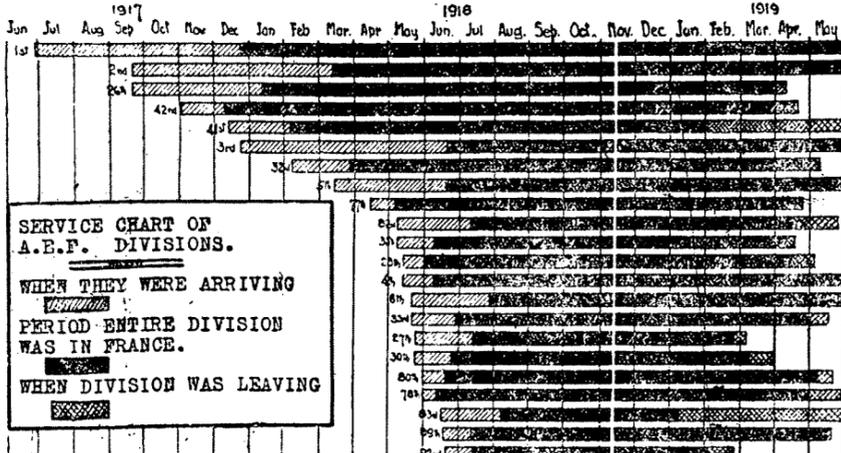
Gleives as Good-bye Point
Those enlisted men who for various and
sundry reasons are to be discharged in
France or England must say good-bye to
the Army at Gleives. To make sure that
the whole case is covered, the order pro-
vides that "all other casualties will be sent
to Brest for return to the United States."
Officers returning to the States as casualties
will go direct to Brest and those dis-
charged in France or England to Gleives.
From hospitals, officers will go direct to
their organizations, if they are still in
France, or otherwise to the nearest base
port for return home. Those under charge
will stand trial at Gleives. The reclassifica-
tion, reassignment and efficiency board ex-
amination of officers will be discontinued.

15TH CAVALRY ARE PRIZE BENEDICTS

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

Wives, O.D., French 51, the heaviest
matrimonial requisition made so far goes
to the 15th Cavalry, according to reports
from St. Nazaire, which sent as many as
34 former Mrs.'s, now Mrs.'s, back on one
trip this week. The same passenger list
carried babies, female, Franco-American,
two, on the sailing list.
Now that the S.O.S. is beginning to filter
homeward, deuces turn up in larger propor-
tion than among the conscripts where
the ace is still favorite, and as high as 75
blushing brides contribute their soprano to
the "We're Going Home" melodies that
make the hostess house at the debarcation
port merry these last days.
And the bulletins still read "more to
come."

THE A.E.F., COMING AND GOING



**SERVICE CHART OF
A.E.F. DIVISIONS.**
WHEN THEY WERE ARRIVING
**PERIOD ENTIRE DIVISION
WAS IN FRANCE.**
WHEN DIVISION WAS LEAVING

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

YANKEE DIVISIONS WERE DECIDING AID AT WAR'S END

Continued from Page 1

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

First Army at St. Mihiel

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

Almost immediately after came the
Meuse-Argonne offensive. Here 22 divi-
sions, the major part of the seasoned
American troops yet in the field, ground
their way for 10 months and a half through
an appalling maze of defensive works held
by all the forces that the enemy could pos-
sibly throw in to stop the attack that was
aimed at his very vitals.

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

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This article is the last
of the series dealing with the activities of
the A.E.F. in France. It is by Joseph
Mills Hanson, F.A., The Stars and Stripes' his-
torian. His articles have been appearing in
these columns since November, 1918, and
constitute, in sum, a complete and authorita-
tive account of the work of the American divi-
sions in France, Belgium and Italy, from the
armistice to the present. The Stars and
Stripes, with Captain Hanson's permission,
has these articles reprinted in book form for
the purpose of going to the States, and
proceeds to go to the States. Through legal con-
tentions it was impossible, and it is now Captain
Hanson's intention to have the book published
in the United States at an early date.

RHINE BRIDGED IN NEW RECORD TIME

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

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

HOW TO KEEP UP WAR RISK INSURANCE

Regulations Permit Dis- charged Men to Continue Benefiting by It

Recent regulations issued by the War De-
partment tell how persons discharged from
the military or naval service may continue
their insurance. When such a person is dis-
charged for reasons not precluding the con-
tinuance of insurance, his premium will be
payable on the first day of the calendar
month following the date of his discharge,
and will continue to be payable on the first
day of the month following the calendar
month of discharge, Army serial number,
date of discharge and present address.
Information concerning conversion, includ-
ing rates, blanks and forms, may be se-
cured by addressing the Bureau of War
Risk Insurance, Conservation Section,
Washington, D.C.

CHAPLAIN RANKS FOR ENGAGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Comrades in Service Donate Tribune Profits to War Waifs

When the reins of the financial chariot of
THE STARS AND STRIPES family of 3,567
French war orphans were turned over to
THE STARS AND STRIPES Bureau of the
American Red Cross six weeks ago, the old
vehicle was fairly groaning under the
weight of the francs salvaged from the
A.E.F.
At the time it was not anticipated the
load would be greatly increased, but the
capacity of the A.E.F. for salvaging was
sadly misjudged. Not only has the A.E.F.
continued to dump francs into the or-
phans' fund, but men back home, long
since demobilized, have been getting into
action again, causing the Continuation
Fund for the benefit of the dead poilus'
youngsters to grow a bit each week.
It remained for the Comrades in Service,
aided and abetted by the C.-in-C. to per-
petrate the best one in recent weeks on the
aforementioned financial chariot. Several
months ago the C.-in-C. was handed a
check for 100,000 francs by the Paris edi-
tion of the Chicago Tribune, representing
the profits accruing from the Tribune's
over-seas edition. When that paper was
launched it was announced that General
Forsyth would be called upon to designate
some use for the profits resulting from its
sale, since its circulation was designed to
be largely in the A.E.F.
The Tribune's profits were presented to
the Comrades in Service by the C.-in-C.
To the sum originally presented were added
francs from other sources, bringing the
bankroll of the Comrades in Service up to
114,000 francs at present. With the A.E.F.
being withdrawn, however, the Comrades
in Service foresaw they would be left in
France holding the bag of extra francs
when the affairs of the organization would
be liquidated.
General and Chaplain Decide
In order to assist with the liquidation,
Chaplain Paul Moody, of the Comrades in
Service, decided to salvage the francs. He
consulted the C.-in-C., who thought he had
disposed of the Tribune's generous gift to
the A.E.F. once and for all when he pre-
sented it to the Comrades in Service. And
then, almost simultaneously, the C.-in-C.
and the chaplain thought of THE STARS AND
STRIPES Family.
Accordingly, when the Comrades in Service
followed the A.E.F. home, they will leave
their surplus funds with THE STARS AND
STRIPES Bureau of the American Red Cross
for the French war orphans. From the
114,000 francs on hand it is expected ap-
proximately 30,000 francs will be needed to
settle the affairs of the body. This will
leave approximately 85,000 francs to be
disposed of the Tribune's generous gift to
the orphans which had brought untold joy
and happiness to more than 3,000 widows
and their children.

MARINE ENGINEERS WIZARDS AT TRADE

Patching Transport Main Line With Copper Kettle Easy for Them

Who are the men who repair the machin-
ery which runs the ships that take the boys
across the ocean—and home?
The Marine Engineering Division of the
A.E.F., comprising 19 officers and 150 men,
have been on the job for a few months
after the United States entered the war,
and when the armistice came along the
work of the personnel doubled and re-
doubled. And they are at it still, busy at
it, and will be until the last soldier is sent
across the sea.
To show how they operated under trying
conditions and with limited facilities, one
might point to the day the big main steam
pipe burst on a vessel at Bassens that was
just ready to pull out. A thorough search
revealed that there was no such thing as
copper with which to make repairs.
The superintending engineer went out
into the highways and byways and re-
turned at night triumphantly bringing with
him a wine kettle which he had salvaged
from a vineyard. That ship is still in ser-
vice, with its steam pipe generously patched
with the kettle.

**PAPER'S BUSINESS
OFFICE TO CLOSE**
More Than Three Million
Francs Goes to U.S.
Treasury

MADELEINE AND PARRAIN

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

The shoestring on which the business de-
partment was started in February, 1918,
consisted of 24,725 francs, borrowed from
the G.H.Q. fund and put into the hands of
THE STARS AND STRIPES' officer in charge.
The money was repaid with interest seven
months later, but it could have been repaid
earlier, for the sheet was a money-getter
from the start—largely due to the efforts of
the A. W. Erickson Advertising Agency of
New York, which solicited copy and col-
lected checks for us without charge.
At its closing the paper has in sight ap-
proximately 3,500,000 francs. Expenditures
by check have amounted to \$1,533,357
francs; cash expenditures have totaled 4-
723,564; and the balance in cash on hand
June 1 comes to 2,876,791.

A.E.F. Memorial Planned
What will be done with all this jack?
Well, being newspaper men, we forgot we
were soldiers and decided to devote it to
something which would stand as a lasting
memorial of the A.E.F., something to which
every American soldier who had helped the
cause along by his 50-cent contribution
would agree. And then suddenly a decision
by the Judge Advocate General reminded
us that THE STARS AND STRIPES was a very
integral portion of the United States Army
and that, therefore, all profits would have
to accrue to the United States Treasury.
Come to think of it, if the paper had been
a financial failure throughout, the same
U.S.T. would have been compelled to carry
the financial load, which is some consola-
tion.
The business office of THE STARS AND
STRIPES, then, will close June 20. All sub-
sequent claims against the paper becom-
claims against the United States, and will
be handled through the Director of Mil-
itary Intelligence, War Department, Wash-
ington, D. C.

Many books have been written and many
will be compiled about America's effort in
the world war, but the biggest one on re-
cord so far covers 32,500 cubic feet and
weights approximately 55,000 pounds. This
story of the A.E.F. is contained in the re-
cords of G.H.Q., which are being shipped to
Washington in 5,000 boxes, six and a half
cubic feet in size and weighing approxi-
mately 100 pounds each. Figuring that a
man can read an ordinary typewritten page
in a minute, it will take years for readers
to peruse this detailed history of the activi-
ties of the American Army in France.

WRIGLEYS

This long-lasting Sweetmeat is one of the soldier's best friends.

It aids appetite and helps digestion, quenches thirst, steadies the nerves. A delicious refreshment and the most economical sweetmeat you can buy.

Get it at Canteens, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other stores.

WRIGLEYS' SPEARMINT CHEWING GUM
WRIGLEYS' MINT LEAF FLAVOUR
WRIGLEYS' DOUBLE MINT CHEWING GUM

The Flavor Lasts

Chew it after every meal

DOODLEBUG CALL BRINGS SPEEDY REPLY ON RHINE A.E.F. Telephone Central in Coblenz Talks to France and Berlin

FIRST INTO LUXEMBOURG Field Signal Men Beat Rest of Army and Had Some Exciting Experiences

"Doodlebug, please." The newcomer in Coblenz picks up his ears, when he hears a man say that into a telephone. The first time he wants to telephone the old-timers tell him to call for Doodlebug. He has his doubts, but the newcomer discovers that the hello girl at the other end does not take it as an attempt at kidding.

Doodlebug is the old code name for the Third Army telephone exchange. It is printed in directories now, so it is no longer a code. The directory is not such a small affair, either, for the Americans save something like 5,000 phones in the Army of Occupation.

The American telephone central is on the top floor of the headquarters building in Coblenz. There is a network of wires, switchboards, batteries, just like a central in the States. Eleven American telephone girls take care of the thousands of calls which pour in daily. Most of them speak American, German and French.

Many International Wires More than 500 long distance calls to France are handled daily. There are direct wires to Paris, via Chaumont, and when occasion requires, the electricians cut in on German lines and talk direct to Berlin. There is one telephone truck standing out in the yard from which conversation has been had with London.

There is a wireless department, where operators, besides handling routine wireless business, listen to world gossip in all the conglomerate languages of Europe. In the conglomerate department between 20 and 25 operators are kept busy all the time. The 32nd Field Signal Battalion, after a strenuous service all through the war, from Belleau Woods on, got busier than ever when it was made the Third Army signal unit. On the march into Germany the members of the unit were ahead of the troops, setting up, even before the Germans had cleared out, complete centrals in each of the prospective Third Army headquarters—Longuyon, Luxembourg, Trier, Bitburg, Mayen and Coblenz.

Telephone Man Up the Pole Four members of the unit were the first into Luxembourg. To get their bearings one of them climbed a telephone pole and cut in on the most promising pair of wires. In a few minutes a crowd gathered. They had the telephone man literally up the pole. To the man on high they seemed like thousands, with more coming, and he was not sure whether they were friendly or hostile. The suspense was short-lived, for the Luxembourgians hailed them as deliverers and the man climbed down to embraces and kisses instead of bayonets and blows.

At Trier, the first stop in Germany, they worked side by side with the German telephone girls, and nobody to dictate rules against fraternization. But there was nothing but cold, cold stares when they passed in the halls. When Coblenz was reached the first central established consisted of three field switchboards in the German telephone central. Then the central was moved to one telephone truck and two telegraph trucks. Next day the central was moved into its present quarters in the headquarters building. Meanwhile, Dan Cupid, who brings despatch to telephone companies back home because of the ironies he cuts in the ranks of telephone girls every year, has not overlooked the Army of Occupation. The engagements of two of the girls on duty at headquarters central have been announced. The bridegrooms-to-be wear regulation O.D.

AFFIDAVITS NEEDED TO GET TRAVEL PAY 5 Cents a Mile Claims by Native Sons Must Be Properly Backed Up

Every enlisted member of the A.E.F. before he is discharged in the United States or overseas must execute an affidavit giving his bona fide home address and the place where he was mustered into the service. In order to receive travel pay at the rate of five cents a mile, according to new instructions sent out last week from Hq., S.O.S.

The affidavit will also state to which of the places the soldier has named he desires to receive travel pay. This affidavit will be attached to the service record of the man who makes it. All men making the sworn statements are warned that any false information renders them liable to prosecution for perjury. When the soldier is being discharged the disbursing officer will inspect the affidavit to insure that the place given as the bona fide residence or home corresponds to the home address placed on the service record when the soldier was mustered into the service. In case it is different, the disbursing officer will give travel pay only to the place where the soldier was mustered into the service, and will advise him that he may submit a claim for additional distance involved in the new address to the Zone Finance Officer, Washington, D. C.

WHAT THE ZODIAC REVEALS Friday, June 13, 1919

Aside from the benign influence of stars on shoulders, we have decided to publish the last issue of THE STARS AND STRIPES today (June 13, 1919) because close scrutiny of the skies has revealed to us the following: Closing on the 13th is lucky because it is a combination of the zodiacal signs Capricorn (the Goat), Cancer (the Crab), and Taurus (the Bull). Adding these together in the order in which they are fixed in the ecliptic gives 22; and subtracting Leo (the Lion), Gemini (the Twins), and Aries (the Ram), which total 9, leaves a remainder of 13.

With very powerful planetary configurations this proves an eventful and interesting, if not exciting, day. It will be a day of large and bold enterprise, initiative, resourcefulness, heat and foaming steins. Important changes and new ventures, with a leaning toward a long journey across the sea, are indicated under the finest stellar auspices. It is a time for striking out confidently and on a larger scale seeking advancement, promotion, preferment, favors and distinctions.

There is but one note of warning. All letters, papers and contracts must be signed with caution, leaving no loophole for misrepresentation, fraud, deceit, treachery or secret enmity.

A child born on this day should be active, enterprising, popular, respected, and will have a successful and prosperous life. If true of birth, why not of death?

NO KICK ON SNOW OR COLD BY THIS YANK IN RUSSIA

Former A.E.F. Man Tells of Life Amid Boulders and Bolsheviks

Russian Yanks are not mixing their Russian consonants together and dropping vowels in the middle of the conglomeration so that they can speak the language that goes on around them. Their ranks are filled with those adventurous chaps from the A.E.F. in France who slipped one over most of us and are going home first, and the old estaminet lingo of "vin blink" and "pour l'amour de Mique" is still in vogue.

They have not written long, breezy letters between their battles with the Bolsheviki, but the mails sometimes bring a message of cheer telling that they are all right and enjoying all of the parts of their life that can be made enjoyable. Yank grumblers in France haven't taken that trip when they had the chance just to get in a good humor.

Private F. H. Fenricks, formerly of the 66th Regiment T.C., but now stationed at Soroka, Russia, sends the best, gossip letter that has come from that country in some time. He is with Company 167, North Russian T.C., Expeditionary Corps, part of a volunteer regiment of Engineers, busy with the construction of a railroad, and enjoying all of the parts of their life that can be made enjoyable. Yank grumblers in France haven't taken that trip when they had the chance just to get in a good humor.

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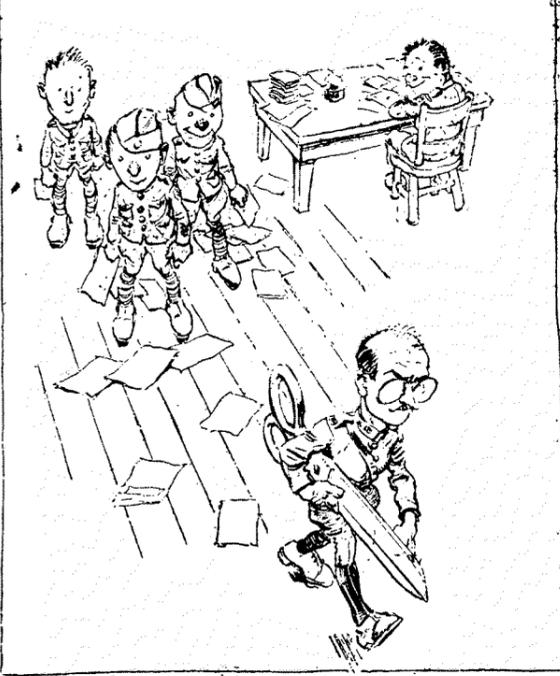
THE POINT OF THE SCARLET CHEVRON

The comforting assurance that "no restrictions are being placed by bringing in dogs, cats, monkeys and other pets by members of the A.E.F.," was contained in late cable news from Hoboken.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, in asking Congress for \$1,700,000 to continue the work of the United States Employment Bureau, states that through that agency 65,000 men a week are now being placed in jobs, 15,000 of whom are former members of the A.E.F.

Henry J. Kelly, formerly a colonel of the 148th F.A., and a number of his comrades, all ex-members of the A.E.F., were refused drinks in the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, the other day because they were still in uniform and, despite their discharge papers, wore no scarlet chevrons.

WHEN THE CENSOR GOES



EVERY MAN CAN BE HIS OWN MEDAL-ISSUING OFFICER

It took a Victory Loan rally at Alexandria, La., to bring to light the oratorical ability of one of our former Medical majors, or else he so swayed the reporter that the journalistic pen produced one of the hottest bits of copy to reach the A.E.F.

A page of the April issue of the Telephone Review is devoted to the exploits of John Olshewski, returned soldier, who among other things is quoted as saying that: "Coblenz is being held by the British."

Major Capel gave a full measure of praise to the Red Cross, which he had furnished the men with food, clothing and medicine when they needed it. Major Capel said that he had often heard the statement made that the American had been fully demonstrated in the fighting which the Americans had done in this war.

When we reached Paris we paraded the streets and passed in review before the King of France and other French dignitaries. When the American boys in the old tin hats passed, our feet were not allowed to touch the pavement on account of the bouquets which were showered upon us.

WANT A.E.F.? YOURS FOR \$1,558,169,548 Only Q.M. Sergeant Could Afford to Buy Army as a Souvenir

For the information of anyone who may think he would like to buy the A.E.F. just the way it stands at cost price, to take back home as a souvenir, it would require \$1,558,169,548.23, according to the figures in the hands of the United States Liquidation Commission.

Advertisement for Barrett Everlastie Roofings, featuring a list of products and prices, and the logo for The Barrett Company of America.

MEDICOS READY TO CALL QUILTS ON ARMY DISEASES One Million Men of A.E.F. Attended by Doctors Up to March 1

HIGHEST AFTER ARMISTICE Army, if Taken as One Man, Was Laid Up With Trifling Illness Lasting 30,000 Years

They are packing up the old A.E.F. medical chest—that is, all except a little hand case being left behind to take care of the scratches, bruises and summer-time indispositions of the Third Army. Its knives and tools of torture glisten in sterilized repose; its millions of unused iodine bottles are snugly laid away; its thousands of pounds and its millions of yards of gauze are now being diverted to other purposes.

It was some little medical chest while it lasted. It contained 913,180 pounds of ether and the gauze taken from it to wrap around the wounds of the A.E.F., 107,055,986 yards, unrolled, would wrap around old Mother Earth herself two and one-half times.

The size of the job which battles and disease placed upon the Army medics is shown by the following latest casualty figures for the A.E.F.: Killed in action 33,887 Died of wounds 14,120 Wounded 201,220 Died of disease and other causes 27,167

There were 708,325 cases of disease and 235,555 cases of wounds and injuries in the A.E.F. between June 15, 1917, and March 1, 1919. Of these 22,938 died from disease and 14,190 died from wounds.

The final summing up of the A.E.F.'s health record in France shows that of the 1,100,000 men who were sent to France, 90.2 per cent returned to duty; 2.1 per cent were invalided home; 3.3 per cent died in hospital, and 5 per cent deserted.

Probably the most decorated war hero who has yet received the field of adventure since childhood, his story is reasonable, but he did not have the authority to wear the decorations at the time the photographs were taken.

Chicago "social codes" are being wound up. That is what department of justice officials call the French "trix de bar" and "trix de bar" which are being wound up.

LYONS GRAND NOUVEL HOTEL 11 Rue Grolée Favorite Stopping Place of American Officers Rooms from 6 to 30 francs

Advertisement for Gillette Safety Razor Company, featuring the Gillette logo and a list of products and prices.

FACTS ABOUT AMERICA Interesting and Pertinent Information for Those Who Contemplate Traveling to the States

Won't it be a grand and glorious feeling to go around to the restaurant where your old top kicker, who used to put you on K.P., is a waiter and order a meal of it for him? Don't grumble too much about the high price of cognac over here. There won't be any price for it at home. Neither will there be any cognac.

Among the civilian synonyms for coolie are the following: Profiteer, war story faker, prohibitionist. America, however, has no delousing plants for them. You may be an Army veteran, but you've got to start in all over again being a rookie civilian.

You'll have to be your own Q.M. when it comes to issuing yourself new clothes. But you can lose all your equipment without a court-martial if you feel in the mood for it.

The only sure cure for sea sickness on the way home is to go home by some other way than by sea. If they ask you why you were only a private, tell them it was because you never got a chance to be anything else. This will work out as an original character.

Don't worry about jobs. If you are out of luck go to a big league manager and tell him you used to be in the Chemical Warfare Service.

Almost everybody has seen a map of France by now. Don't rave too much about the time shells were flying thick at Brest. If you carry your wife's letter around in your pocket for a few days, remember that the old gag about waiting for your commanding officer to censor it won't go with her a-tail.

And the same holds good for the old stuff of "the commissary wasn't open" if she sends you out to buy something. If you are taking a trip and see a very good-looking Pullman you don't have to look for a Roman numeral "II" on it.

Don't embarrass the doctor by forcing him to ask for money when you leave. There is even a charge for painting with iodine. Be sure to rent a box at the postoffice as soon as you get home. It may save you lots of embarrassment for American women who weren't able to get to France recognize no difference between themselves and a real French one.

Suit cases are much more distasteful than barrack bags in the best regulated American camps. Don't appear at a week-end social affair with one of those blue things on your shoulder as you step out of your limousine.

Before your buddy makes his call be sure to meet him somewhere beforehand so that "SOME Razor!"—that's what everyone says about the "Ever-Ready." It's always at hand to brighten you up with a smooth, quick, clean shave.

Advertisement for Boston Garter, featuring the logo and text: "Worn the World Over" and "GEORGE FROST CO. MAKERS BOSTON"

Advertisement for Gillette Safety Razor Company, featuring the Gillette logo and text: "A HEARTY WELCOME TO ALL GILLETTE MEN AND GILLETTE FRIENDS IN FRANCE"

The Stars and Stripes

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1919.

WAR—AS WE KNOW IT

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

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

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

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

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

The horror has been hallowed. The misery has become picturesque, the murder turned to romance. And those little villages in the valleys! Their strange, sad windows look out across fresh meadows now like staring blinded eyes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A JOB TO DO

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

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

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

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

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

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

Later the Army of the United States

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

Of course, all wars are relics of the ancient era; and Armies, with which wars are waged, must, to run true to form, retain many aspects of the medieval. Even as all wars constitute a subversion of liberty, so must the instruments with which they are conducted demand a certain renunciation of individual liberty on the part of their component members, in the interests of discipline and of united action. Even as all wars, in their inception by the war-makers and war-wishers, are unjust, they cannot be prosecuted without injustice, in greater or less degree, being done in both camps, that of the guiltless defender as well as that of the guilty aggressor. And this war was no exception to the rule.

Still, it does seem that an Army of free-men, recruited solely for the defence of a nation that knows neither caste nor aristocracy nor serfdom, could be so constituted that the youth of that nation would be eager and willing to serve in it, with heads held high, and feel no abrogation of their status, their liberty in the serving. That kind of an Army would be an American Army. And it is up to the American Legion, to the men who put the American Army of today on the map in the greatest of all wars, to work for it; for they are the ones who know wherein the old order can be bettered.

THE BUCKS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINI!

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Army's Poets

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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

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

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

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

WAITING, JULY 25, 1918

Waiting, this idle fall over the sea, Waiting, as we draw slowly up to shore. It's closer now, whatever it may be; That thing we have not seen, but soon will see. Waiting for war. There's nothing we can do now; we must wait. Idle as moon-beams in this sleepy night, While brothers charge against the guns we hate And friends whose lips were quick with love but late Fall in our fight.

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

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

PITY THE POOR OFFICER

Has to salute 'em all, privates and all of 'em, Has to watch out for the consummate gall of 'em. Has to make sure that they give him the high-heel. Has to be good and behave like the rest of 'em. Never can go on a tear like the rest of 'em. No raising hell just to show off the zest of 'em. Has to be martial from toenail to eyeball.

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

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

FANCY FREE

Above the busy world I go, My wings flash in the sun, And wires whistle in the breeze; My plane and I are one. We pass a south-bound flock of geese— They surge to let us by— We laugh to see men toll below My sturdy ship and I.

In all the seasons of the year We trink about the skyway; While man runs out his meager race Below, on dusty highway. Above the busy world I'll go, A lofty race I'll run— Until the Reaper calls to me, My plane and I are one. B. C. CLARKE, 1.111th Aero.

IN PARTING

Ah, France, you go, but not soon to forget The verdure of the fields we roamed with you; Some stronger bond beneath your flowers will yet Be holding charms to keep the friendship true. Some flash of youthful cheek, some sterner tear, Some heartaches that were shared a while with you— These hold the brotherhood you gave us here. More sacred than a soldier's weak adieu.

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

SENTIMENTAL STUFF

In a little French town she is waiting for me, Praying for me, supplicating for me. But I'm off her for life, though I seem stony-hearted. In a brief time she'll be wiring for me, Cabling for me, inquiring for me, like her all right, but 'tis well that we parted.

I suppose that her heart is fast breaking for me, And that soon overseas she'll be making for me. But I cannot help that; she can come if she'd like to. If she feels like it, she can keep pining for me. What do care for her whining for me, For she told me one day just what place I could like to.

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

L'ENVOI

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

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

"PASS IN REVIEW"



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

THE ADOPTED GRAVES

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

ATTENTION! CONGRESS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

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

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

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

PRIZE PACKAGES

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Last week you awarded a loole who wanted pillows for his detail of casuals the desired mess kit or the knitted spurs. If any more looles are eligible for future awards, I humbly suggest the following:

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

GENEROUS BUCK.

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of June 14, 1918.

VERDUN BELLE, MARINE'S PAL, FINISHES HER OWN—Trench Broken Mother Dog Waits for Master on Battle's Rim.

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

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

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

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

THAT LUMBER CAMP

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sgt., Co. B, 1st Fld. Sig. Bn.

OUT OF LUCK

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

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

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

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

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

FOR THE STAYERS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

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

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

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

THE ARMY POETRY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

Of all the people interested in reading your paper, I rank most of them when it comes to interest. I look for it each day I come from school and several selections from the Poet's Corner have found a way into my scrap book of war poems and some of them have found their way into my heart.

(MISS) ROSEMARY O'CONNELL, Chicopee, Mass.

A.E.F. MAJOR BASEBALL CIRCUIT STARTS SEASON

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



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

Overseas Champions Will Be Augmented by Five Men from States

3RD ARMY WINS A.E.F. MEET

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

A.E.F. aquatic stars, augmented by five of America's best swimmers who are on their way to France, will train at the Neuweid tank for the Inter-Allied competition, which starts June 26. America's squad will consist of 50 men.

French Win at Water Polo

That America will have to show advanced speed in the Inter-Allied water polo games was exemplified during the swimming meet when the French water poloists from the Libellule Club walked away from the American team, 6 to 0.

Welfare Organizations Help

In its sport program the Army has been assisted by the M.C.A., the Jewish Welfare Board and the Red Cross have taken a hand in fostering athletics, but the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. have received much attention to sport since hostilities terminated.

MacLean's Good Work

He has provided 64 boxing shows in 119 days—more than a show every other day, not excepting Sundays, and on many occasions shows have been held in two places on the same day.

Coughlin Starts Empire School

Bill Coughlin, former big league baseball star with the Washington and Detroit clubs and at one time captain of the Tigers, has been in charge of baseball in the Third Army. It was his pet idea to start the empire school which provided efficient umpires for the many leagues in the Army of Occupation.

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

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

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

Other manuals, too, recognize 3-in-One as an absolutely dependable gun oil. 3-in-One lubricates "oilright" every working part of the firing mechanism. Insures immediate, dependable action. Prevents wear, preserves all metal parts from rust and tarnish. Keeps barrel, inside and out, clean and shiny. Piece looks bright. Shoots true.

At all times 'ard under a'l conditions 3-in-One is first, foremost and best for Army use. In peace times you should use it. In war times you must use it.

You'll find a dozen uses for 3-in-One in billets and at the front.

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SEVEN MORE YANKS GET PUZZLE CHECKS

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Fourth Division TRACK MEET TODAY

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SPORT MEET WILL PRECEDE BIG SHOOT

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

Track and field and swimming meets, boating, golf and tennis tournaments and baseball will be on the program at Le Mans June 23, 24 and 25, preceding the Inter-Allied rifle and pistol competitions, which will open at the Army Rifle Range, Belgium Camp, Le Mans, on June 26.

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

Eight Clubs, Representing All Sections, Battling for Pennant

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

The A.E.F. Major League opened Saturday with eight clubs, representing all sections of the A.E.F. The schedule calls for games until July 4.

TEN DOUGHBOYS ARE MEMBERS OF A.E.F. GOLF TEAM

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

TOURNEY STARTS JUNE 24

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

Ten American doughboys will participate in the Inter-Allied golf tournament which will be conducted on the famous Parisian championship course, La Boulie, near Paris, commencing on June 24, and ending on Independence Day.

It is believed no golfers will be brought from the States, as the calendar forwarded over two weeks ago has remained unanswered. As a result four stars of the links are wanted to bolster up the American group.

The tournament should prove the greatest golf Olympic ever staged. Golfers from many parts of the world, all of whom have fought in the war, will be on the links. England is to have a strong group of stellar performers. France's team is already getting into action, and Australia, New Zealand and Canada will have individual entries.

America will depend in a good measure upon the work of the doughboy golf. The rank and file of the A.E.F. has some creditable players. It was a sergeant, William Reutenauer, of Chicago, who won the A.E.F. championship at Nice, and he will be one of America's strongest men. He travels the La Boulie links in five under bogey.

Any other good A.E.F. golfers, who want to get into the tournament, should communicate with the A.E.F. Athletic Bureau, 53 Avenue Montaigne, Paris.

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NEW YORK, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street

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