The Official Newspaper of the A. E. F.

The Stars and Stripes

By and for the Soldiers of the A. E. F.

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TANKS STOOD GAFF FROM BELGIUM TO ARGONNE BATTLE

American Machines Few in Number but Active All the Time

PERSONNEL LOSSES HEAVY

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

The functions, wondrously combined, of Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and perambulating fortifications gave to that primarily British invention, the tank, in the early days of its use a prominence out of proportion, no doubt, to the numbers of men who were identified with the operations of these uncouth contrivances, but certainly not out of proportion to the results which they achieved, either in the British or the French armies. 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 they 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 Scheldt Canal tunnel sector of the Hindenburg line between Le Catelet and Bellicourt, 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 Tank Brigade, which included the 1st and 4th Battalions of British tanks and the 4th Tank Supply Company, also British. For the attack of September 29 the whole brigade was allotted to the Australian Corps, with which the Second U.S. Corps was affiliated, the 1st Tank Battalion attacking with the 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 plans for the operation were 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 sector; Company A, with 15 tanks, to the 107th Infantry, which was to attack on the left, and Company B, with ten tanks, to the 105th Infantry, which was to follow up and, after crossing the German trenches, deploy facing north to protect the left flank of the division. The seven remaining tanks of the battalion were held in Australian Corps reserve.

Careful study was made of aerial photographs and all other information available bearing upon the nature of the ground in front, and all obstacles, trenches and 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 Bony, particularly to the south of it, that of A Company upon Le Catelet and the area immediately north of it, and that of B Company upon the area east of Vendhuile and the north entrance of the canal tunnel.

The "tankodrome" of the battalion was located at Manaucourt, 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 as zero hour—5:50 a.m.—approached was to have been drowned by airplanes flying overhead. Only one airplane made its appearance, but the noise of the approaching tanks was, nevertheless, quite effectually deadened to the enemy by the roar of the artillery preparation fire. 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 and the exploding shells took the place of the mist, and soon most of the tank pilots could see nothing ahead, sometimes not even the noses of their own machines, and had to rely wholly upon their compasses 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 crossing trenches, which most of the machines negotiated successfully, though a few had to be dug out with shovels, while one was unditched by stretching a wire cable across two opposite spuds on each caterpillar track. The constant and terrible peril was the fire of the German artillery and anti-tank rifles. The moment a tank came into view, it was made the center of a concentration of artillery fire, and many machines were demolished or compelled to retire from action by direct hits. The machines on the right, with the 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 intended jumping-off line in the advance trenches of the old British front about the Knoll and Guillemont Farm. This attack, did not been completely successful; consequently, the 107th Infantry, in jumping off for the main attack, virtually did so 1,000 yards west of the line

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STARS AND STRIPES IS HAULED DOWN WITH THIS ISSUE

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

SERVED A.E.F. 16 MONTHS

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

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

The reason that Dave's rendition is not more stirring is not entirely because he is out of practice; it is that his old outfit, the 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 o' the mast for the duration of the war," ran our opening-bow editorial in the first issue, that of February 8, 1918. We think that now, with all combat divisions save those of the Third Army well out of France, we are violating no confidence in proclaiming the war over. And with the Third Army now being ably served by its very own daily published on the banks of the Rhine, we feel that it is time for this weekly published on the banks of the Seine to cease firing.

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

"Re-port!"

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

So, Yanks, since the paper belongs to you, you have a perfect right to ask what THE STARS AND STRIPES did in the great war. Well, here is our story:

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 won the war single-handed. Why this is so, we cannot tell. Perhaps it is because we have never had more than two Marines on the sheet at one time. Just now one of these is away somewhere (as usual) and the other is but recently acquired. Perhaps it is because—rumor to the contrary notwithstanding—we have no personnel recruited from the overseas Y.M.C.A.

True, a certain charming Y.M.C.A. damsel was, a while back, attached to THE STARS AND STRIPES for rations, and earned her slum with a vengeance by feverishly sewing on insignia and things just 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 or otherwise. (By the way, Janet, our blouse is shy two buttons and we can't go aboard ship that way, you know. C'mon round as soon as you read this, won't you?)

Nor—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, although that is hardly fair, since the M.P.'s really had that title wished on them. There is at present one hard-boiled ex-Top Soak of M.P.'s around here, but he is so scared of Wally he darsen't peep. Then there is a very flossy serge-uniformed person who, upon being accused of redtabbedness, hastily explained that he'd only been sergeant-majoring around the Provost Marshal General's office; so seeing that he writes poetry, we let him stay. 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., as to our part in the struggle. Said General Pershing in our anniversary issue:

"THE STARS AND STRIPES . . . *has been an important factor in creating and supporting the excellent morale which has at all times characterized the American Expeditionary Forces.*"

And Major General Harbord, one of our oldest and best backers, told us in the same issue:

"THE STARS AND STRIPES *has played an important part in the highly 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 Outvoted Sam Brownes

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 and bloomed in the course of 12 months to a circulation of 526,000. Its staff at the beginning consisted of one frantically energetic and everlastingly peeful SECOND LOOEY of Infantry (he's a major now), as officer-in-charge, one equally energetic but much more restful SECOND LOOEY of Marines (he's a first now), one ditto First Looey of Infantry, as advertising manager, one never energetic BUCK PRIVATE of Leathernecks as Art Department, and one forced-to-be-energetic BUCK PRIVATE of Machine Guns as reportorial and rewrite force. 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 outvote hell out of the officers at all editorial conferences.

Born in a Log Cabin

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

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FOR THE SAKE OF AULD LANG SYNE

YANKEE DIVISIONS WERE DECIDING AID AT WAR'S END

Summary of Activities from Cantigny Fight to Armistice

LATE, BUT NOT TOO LATE

Besides Actual Winning of Battles Their Participation Braced Allied Morale Greatly

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

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

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

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

Between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry

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

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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 DISCHARGEES 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.

During the five weeks ended May 31, discharged soldiers applying for help in obtaining positions numbered 61,000, of which more than 40,000 were actually placed, according to the statement.

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 loan in order to shower libations of champagne and nougatines at the feet of the sweetest girl in the world, and all that, will turn pink with envy when they learn what some of the other members of the A.E.F. are getting away with.

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

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

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

The international matrimonial market has by this time found many investors among the Yanks of France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and Russia.

ADD WAR HORRORS MINUS GOLF BALLS

Shortage of Rubber in Vienna Brings Crisis to Head

Gruelling 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 Empires, 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 pas bon.

At last 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 Bolshevist Hungary.

While no official statement regarding the progress on the Allies' deliberations over Brockdorff-Rantzau'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 reparation, 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 Bolshevist 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 States. It was read into the Congressional Record as a public document.

The question of how the Germans will receive the answer to their counter proposals 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.

DISCHARGES IN EUROPE

Men who want to be discharged in Europe—no matter whether they wear Sam Brownes or not—had better make application before June 30, or they will be out of luck.

Telegraphic information received from the Adjutant General's Office by Headquarters, S.O.S., states that after the last day of June all applications from officers and enlisted men for discharge in Europe will cease.

HE'S A UNION JACK ALL BY HIMSELF

Pvt. 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 Mom'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 L, 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 doleful 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 these 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 personnel of G-1 going to the United States and part of G-4 to the S.O.S. The Provost Marshal General's office, which has been an adjunct to G.H.Q., has been moved to Château-du-Loir. The Sales Commissary and Sales Quartermaster will close June 15.

All welfare activities in Chaumont will close Sunday. On that date the officers' hut, the enlisted men's hut and the Y.M.C.A. auditorium will cease to function. For those who must remain in Chaumont after that date life will be nothing more than a succession of promenades.

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

NO PROMOTIONS, NO DECORATIONS

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

No more promotions of officers in the A.E.F.

No more awards of decorations or certificates for meritorious service.

The lid on promotions and honors was put on when special telegraphic instructions from G.H.Q., under date of May 29, went out through the A.E.F., ordering that no more recommendations for promotion 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 for those successful graduates of candidates' schools who have not already been given commissions. Recommendations for commissions in the Reserve Corps, however, will be forwarded by organization commanders direct to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

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

MAIL BAGS—MAIL ONLY

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

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.

Of the newly enlisted men, 14,000 expressed preference for service overseas; 1,209 for France; 40 for Siberia; 2,046 for the Philippines; 1,836 for Hawaii; 29 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 sign 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.

95,000 Waiting to Sail Sunday

The number of men at base ports ready to sail on midnight June 8 was as follows: Brest, 35,835 S.O.S. troops and 21,164 divisional troops; St. Nazaire 25,294 S.O.S. troops and 4,851 divisional troops; Bordeaux, 5,484 S.O.S. troops; Marseille, 2,684 S.O.S. troops, making a total of 95,312.

Late word from the ports indicates that all the 26,000 divisional troops have sailed, thus clearing the A.E.F. of all combat units except those in the Third Army.

The strength of the S.O.S. on June 4 was 24,985 officers and 466,243 enlisted men, including both those awaiting transportation to the States and permanent personnel.

The total number of troops in the District of Tours, where S.O.S. activities center, was 1,084 officers and 11,928 enlisted men on June 4. At the same time, Paris, which is getting to be more and more the center of things as the A.E.F. goes home, had 2,844 officers and 18,504 enlisted men.

The 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, 637,682; St. Nazaire, 340,508; Bordeaux, 232,089; Marseille, 61,149; Le Havre, 8,226. From ports in England, scarcely mentioned as a jump-off place for the big hegira homeward, 37,839 have sailed, and Italy has been the embarkation point for 5,256. Forty-two men managed to get away from Base Section No. 9, otherwise Rotterdam.

Landing on the other side, the distribution according to ports gives New York a preponderant lead, with a total of 857,968 landed in the period from November 11 up to and including June 8. At Norfolk and Newport News, 281,761 were landed; at Boston, 80,214; at Philadelphia, 12,214; at Charleston, 10,887; and at Baltimore, 46. One lone member of the A.E.F. was landed at Halifax, N. S.—and doubtedly took the first train for a point somewhere in the U.S.A.

Brest also leads in the number of ships setting sail for America in the post-armistice period, her total being 280. Bordeaux is second with 243, and from the other ports the number was: St. Nazaire, 214; Marseille, 46; Le Havre, 12; English ports, 61; Italian ports, 5; Rotterdam, 9.

These ships included the following types of vessels flying the American flag: Sixty converted cargo carriers; 40 troop transports; and 25 battleships, cruisers and mine sweepers. Ten German vessels taken over since the armistice have also been used, besides 40 vessels of miscellaneous register, including British, French, Dutch, Italian and Spanish.

What the Ports Are Awaiting

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

During those eight days there were due in the five A.E.F. ports 50 ships with sufficient capacity to carry home 107,033 enlisted men and 5,838 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, 3,946 officers and 52,827 enlisted men; Marseille, 359 officers and 5,380 enlisted men; and Le Havre, 136 officers and 728 enlisted men.

St. Nazaire was due to receive the Manchuria, Mexican, Montpelier, Eten, Zeelandia, DeKalb, Panaman, Artemis, Santa Barbara, Virginian, Princess Matoika, Tiger, Powhatan, Texan, Santa Clara, Sierra, Shoshone, Julia Luckenback, Kroonland and Pastores.

Bordeaux was 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, Agamemnon, K. A. Victoria, America, Prinz Fr. Wilhelm, Maui, Virginia, H.R. Mallory, Imperator, Mon-

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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 fighting days, passenger service on this line often was greatly 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 "Attaboy Special," being named for Major General Atterbury, Director General of Transportation.

DEADLY FOURTH SURE.F. TO REMAIN AFTER TEN DAYS

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tana, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Zeppe-l- Great Northern and Huntington.

Marseille was looking for the Regina D'Italia, Taormina, Belvedere and Coserta.

It has also been announced that 32 ships with a capacity of 84,235 men arrived at base ports between June 4 and June 11.

Among these was the giant ship Imperator, which has just put in at Brest, after her first trip to the States, where she underwent extensive changes and improvements looking to increased capacity as a troop carrier. She is expected to sail within the next few days with 1,100 first-class and 8,905 third-class passengers.

Among them will be 800 Army nurses and wives of soldiers married in 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 officers and enlisted men classified by branches of service, who sailed for the States in the week ended June 4:

	Officers.	Enl. Men.
Air Service	41	2,126
Army Service Corps	2	108
Artillery	275	8,063
Casuals	832	2,784
Engineers	220	12,467
Headquarters	96	702
Infantry	170	5,639
Machine Gun	26	601
Medical	171	3,961
Miscellaneous	23	1,239
Motor Transport Corps	86	3,309
Ordnance	5	86
Quartermaster	12	446
Quartermaster, Labor	11	767
Signal Corps	45	1,385
Trains (Ammunition)	33	934
Trains (Quartermaster)	3	19
Trains (Supply)	14	466
Total for week	2,159	52,156
Previously reported	55,514	1,123,603
Total to date	57,673	1,235,750

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 employer putting it on his service flag is fulfilling his moral obligations to take back into his employ those men who have completed their military service.

Authorization to display the shield is being granted by the Council of National Defense, consisting of the Secretaries 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 pledge to take former employes back, patriotic employers who fulfill this obligation will receive a special citation from the Government.

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

"This certifies that ——— has assured the War and Navy Departments that he will gladly re-employ everybody who formerly worked with him and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the Great War."

The certificate carries the signatures of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Josephus 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 Civilian Life

St. Aignan, place of hallowed memories for A. E. F. replacements, casuals 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 casuals for discharge or furlough in the States will remain with the organizations to which they are attached in case of their release for sailing within 20 days. Otherwise, they will be transferred to some company booked to be released within that time. When neither is practicable, those in the Advance and Intermediate Sections, the District of Paris and Tours will be sent to Brest, and those within base sections to their respective base ports.

Gièvres 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 Gièvres. To make sure that the whole case is covered, the order provides that "all other casuals will be sent to Brest for return to the United States."

Officers returning to the States as casuals will go direct to Brest and those being discharged in France or England to Gièvres. From hospitals, officers will go direct to their organizations, if they are still in France, or otherwise to the nearest base port for return home. Those under charges will stand trial at Gièvres. The reclassification, reassignment and efficiency board examination of officers will be discontinued.

15TH CAVALRY ARE PRIZE BENEDICTS

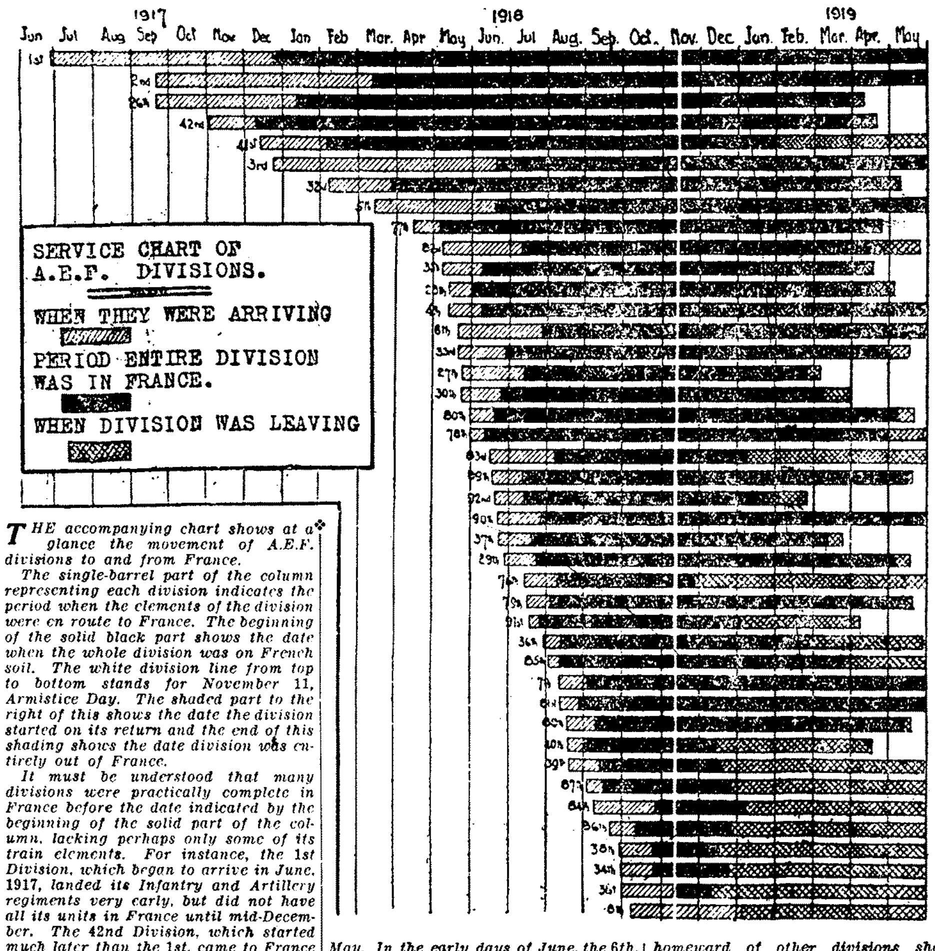
51 Fall Matrimonially for Beauty of Mlle's, Now Yank Mrs.'s

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 Mlle's, now Mrs.'s, back on one ship this week. The same passenger list carried babies, female, Franco-American, two, on the sailing list.

Now that the S.O.S., is beginning to filter homeward, deuces turn up in larger proportions than among the combat troops where the ace is still favorite, and as high as 78 blushing brides contribute their soprano to the "We're Going Home" melodies that make the hostess house at the debarkation port merry these last days.

And the bulletins read still read "more to come."

THE A.E.F., COMING AND GOING



THE accompanying chart shows at a glance the movement of A.E.F. divisions to and from France.

The single-barrel part of the column representing each division indicates the period when the elements of the division were en route to France. The beginning of the solid black part shows the date when the whole division was on French soil. The white division line from top to bottom stands for November 11, Armistice Day. The shaded part to the right of this shows the date the division started on its return and the end of this shading shows the date 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 column, 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 May. In the early days of June, the 6th, 7th and 81st Divisions started their return, and other divisions, such as the 90th, practically completed their departure. In most cases the movements homeward of other divisions shown shaded up to the line standing for the end of May have been completed, with the exception of one or possibly several of the auxiliary units.

YANKEE DIVISIONS WERE DECIDING AID AT WAR'S END

Continued from Page 1

side of the invaders to the side of the invaded.

On a number of fronts, from this time to the end, American divisions, by ones or twos, did courageous and never unimportant service. One took the important position of Juvigny, north of Soissons, in August, materially helping forward the French offensive which eventually forced the Germans to relinquish the line of the Vesle. Two, in September, cleanly broke the powerful 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 enemy's 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 determination.

Almost immediately after came the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Here 22 divisions, the major part of the seasoned American troops yet in the field, ground their way for a month and a half through an appalling maze of defensive works held by all the forces that the enemy could possibly 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 American Army was tearing its way, and probably on no similar portion of the front could the results of a clean break-through be quite so vital and far reaching. The American divisions did their immeasurable task; they made the clean break-through, and when the exhausted army, 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.'s combat units, the work of Capt. Joseph Mills Hanson, F.A., The Stars and Strips' historian at G.H.Q. These articles have been appearing in these columns since November, 1918, and constitute, in sum, a complete and authentic account of the work of the American divisions in France, Belgium and Italy, from Cantigny to the armistice. It had been the intention of The Stars and Stripes, with Captain Hanson's permission, to have these articles reprinted in book form, the proceeds to go to some cause connected with the A.E.F.'s interests in France, such as the fund for French War Orphans. Through legal complications it was impossible, and it is now Captain Hanson's intention to have them collected and 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 Neuwied, Germany, started it by laying a pontoon bridge over the river at Honningen in something over two hours. They were not after records, however, 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 seven miles an hour.

Then along came the 2nd Engineers, who got into the game against time, and stuck up a record of 58½ 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.

At 1 o'clock the 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.

Bets are now being made that the old stream can be bridged in 35 minutes. The 2nd Engineers say it will be easy for them.

HOW TO KEEP UP WAR RISK INSURANCE

Regulations Permit Discharged Men to Continue Benefiting by It

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

If this insurance has lapsed because of non-payment, it may be reinstated, if an application be made within two months from the expiration of the month in which the premium was payable. Also, if application is made any time subsequent to two months, and before the expiration of five months, upon the applicant's signed statement that he is in as good health as he was at the expiration of the month in which his premium was payable. This signed statement must be accompanied by a reputable physician's formal report, to the satisfaction of the director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

In cases of persons discharged from the service prior to January 1, 1919, if the insurance has lapsed for non-payment of the first premium payable after discharge, such insurance may be reinstated at any time before June 30, 1919, under the same conditions.

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

Premiums may also be paid quarter, half yearly or yearly, as may be desired, and the method of payment may be changed at will, upon notice in writing.

Checks and money orders should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States, and be sent to the "Disbursing Clerk, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C." The letter inclosing the remittance covering the insurance premiums should contain the full name of the insured, his grade and organization at time of discharge, Army serial number, date of discharge and present address.

Information concerning conversion, including rates, blanks and forms, may be secured 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

Maj. Thomas J. Dickson, veteran chaplain 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. Although his work has been with the 1st Division most of the time, he served also with the 2nd, 4th, 32nd, 42nd and 80th Divisions 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 behind 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 Insurrection 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.

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 orphans' 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 remaind for the Comrades in Service, aided and abetted by the C.-in-C. to perpetrate the best one in recent weeks on the aforementioned financial chariot. Several months ago the C.-in-C. was handed a check for 106,000 francs by the Paris edition 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 Pershing 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.

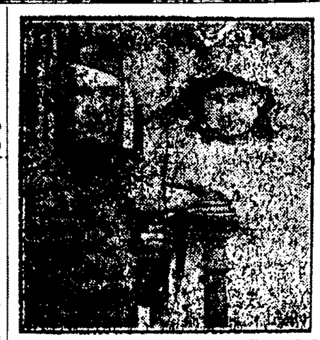
The Tribune's profits were presented to the Comrades in Service by the C.-in-C. To the sum originally presented were added francs from other sources, bringing the bankroll of the Comrades in Service up to 114,000 francs at present. With the A.E.F. being withdrawn, however, the Comrades in Service foresaw 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 presented 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 follow 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 approximately 30,000 francs will be needed to settle the affairs of the body. This will leave approximately 85,000 francs to be hauled the length and breadth of France in the chariot which had brought untold joy and happiness to more than 3,000 widows and their children.

The Germans have delivered their last equipment to the American Receiving Commission under the terms of the armistice. This equipment included 199 airplanes—the 200th was badly damaged in a test flight—and 119 pieces of heavy artillery, together with about 2,000 motor trucks.



MADELEINE AND PARRAIN

Introducing and presenting little Madeleine Drouancourt, 5½ years old, adopted in the third week of THE STARS AND STRIPES' campaign on behalf of the war orphans 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 adoption, and now has little Madeleine going to school out Montmedy way outside Paris. All of this represents about 2,500 francs out of Sergeant Claiborne's Army pay; but he modestly says, with all those re-enlistments and everything, that it's nothing.

The sergeant, who is THE STARS AND STRIPES' oldest man both in point of age and Army service, and who is here to set up the last number as he was for the first, doesn't know this is going in the paper and probably will be sore when he sees it. But we should worry, so long as Madeleine likes it.

MARINE ENGINEERS WIZARDS AT TRADE

Patching Transport Main Line With Copper Kettle Easy for Them

Who are the men who repair the machinery which runs the ships that take the boys across the ocean—and home?

The Marine Engineering Division of the A.E.F., comprising 19 officers and 120 men, have been on the job from a few months after the United States entered the war, and when the armistice came along the work of the personnel doubled and redoubled. And they are at it still, hard 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 returned at night triumphantly bringing with him a wine kettle which he had salvaged from a vineyard. That ship is still in service, 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

One of the necessary evils of every respectable newspaper shop is a business office. All editorial men are a unit in declaring that the business personnel gets twice as much money as the editors for doing four times less work and that it is always getting too many ads into the paper.

The exception proving the rule was the business office of THE STARS AND STRIPES, which, being composed for the most part of enlisted men, could not draw more money than the reportorial personnel, nor did it have to pull any vamp stuff on the advertisers, because, as the paper was not run for profit, the occasions were numerous when a large ad was lifted out to make way for a story of greater interest to the A.E.F.

The shoestring on which the business department 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 collected checks for us without charge.

At its closing the paper has in sight approximately 3,500,000 francs. Expenditures by check have amounted to 21,433,357 francs; cash expenditures have totaled 4,723,564; and the balance in cash on hand June 1 comes to 2,876,791.

A.E.F. Memorial Planned

What will be done with all this jack? Well, being newspaper men, we forgot we were soldiers and decided to devote it to something which would stand as a lasting memorial of the A.E.F., something to which every American soldier who had helped the cause along by his 50-centime contribution would agree. And then suddenly a decision by the Judge Advocate General reminded us that THE STARS AND STRIPES was a very integral portion of the United States Army, and that, therefore, all profits would have to accrue to the United States Treasury. Come to think of it, if the paper had been a financial failure throughout, the same U.S.T. would have been compelled to carry the financial hod, which is some consolation.

The business office of THE STARS AND STRIPES, then, will close June 20. All subsequent claims against the paper become claims against the United States, and will be handled through the Director of Military Intelligence, War Department, Washington, 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 record so far covers 32,500 cubic feet and weights approximately 950,000 pounds. This story of the A.E.F. is contained in the records of G.H.Q., which are being shipped to Washington in 5,000 boxes, six and a half cubic feet in size and weighing approximately 190 pounds each. Figuring that a man can read an ordinary typewritten page in a minute, it will take years for readers to peruse this detailed history of the activities of the American Army in France.

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GOODYEAR AKRON

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.

GOODYEAR INFORMATION BUREAU,

17 Rue Saint-Florentin, PARIS (near Place de la Concorde.)

AKRON, O., U.S.A.

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 pricks 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 pours 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 telegraph department between 20 and 25 operators are kept busy all the time.

The 322nd 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, for the Luxembourgers 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 despair to telephone companies back home because of the inroads 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 or residence 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 fraud.

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 as 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 Capricornus (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 configures 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 cruelest 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 a chance. They should have 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, gossipy letter that has come from that country in some time. He is with Company 167, North Russian T.C., Expeditionary Forces, part of a volunteer regiment of Engineers.

It is only natural that he starts off by crying for news of the civilized world, and the signing of the peace pact. He then continues:

"Now that the main subjects of the letter are off my mind, I will try to tell you about the country in general. The country around Soroka and, so far as I can see, anywhere else, is nothing but low-lying, marshy ground, with some granite boulders thrown in. These boulders vary in size from as big as a bottle (vin blanc, etc.) to as big as a box car. The timber is small jack pine, but there seems to be a great quantity of white pine farther south, as everything is built of long logs; that is, everything in the way of buildings, bridges, etc.

"What are we doing up here? Well, we are supposed to be operating railroads to bring American troops out as soon as the weather conditions permit, but so far the weather has not been so good. We have had beaucoup snow, sleet and then sleet and snow, and it has just begun to thaw out. I suppose that as soon as we make connections with the Archangel railroad we shall begin to take the Yanks out. I hope so, at any rate, as I have one or two bets up as to whether I will be home some of my old side kicks back in France home.

"The people up here are a mixed race: Finns, Laplanders, Russians, Poles and anything you could wish for or not wish for. They will buy anything you want to sell them. They have a great weakness for buying pocketbooks. I saw one Ruski (that is what we call them) with seven. I don't know whether he had the francs to fill them all or not, but when I saw him last he was buying another. They will sell you anything you want to buy, if they have got it, which is very seldom. I have seen some very nice furs sold for a mere song. One of them came out to our camp yesterday with a moose skin that was 12 feet long and wanted to sell it for 250 rubles, or $30. No, he did not sell it at our camp, but he did exchange it with an Englishman for two cans of jam. What do you think of that?

"We have quite a little excitement with the Bolsheviks every now and then, but the Bolsheviks haven't a chance. The French up here have an armored train with about four of their little 75's on it and, believe me, they sure do play the mischief with the Bolshies with them. The present fighting front (it changes every day or so) is about 80 versts from Soroka, but our fellows work on union hours or something like it, as they go up and then come back, and a fresh bunch goes up and comes back, etc., and then the English and Canadians do the same thing, but there is always someone fighting about something up there. I expect that it will all be over toute de suite, as the dope is that we will begin leaving for home in June.

"We have men in this one organization from almost every Engineer outfit in France, and also some Infantry, Artillery, Q.M. and Signal Corps men. We did have one officer from the C.W.S., but he was invalided back to the States. Lucky fellow. We have men from nearly every State in the Union. Have two from Alaska, one from Honolulu and two from Panama, so I think that we are pretty well represented."

THE POINT OF THE SCARLET CHEVRON

The comforting assurance that "no restrictions are being placed on 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 $4,700,000 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. Reilly, formerly a colonel of the 149th 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.

"I wouldn't look good in tights," says Sgt. Alvin C. York, of A.E.F. fame, in reply to an offer of $1,000 a day for 30 days on the stage. And that after wearing O.D. at a dollar a day!

Non-commissioned officers of the A.E.F. re-enlisting in the Regular armed forces of the United States will keep their rank, according to Circular 228 of the War Department.

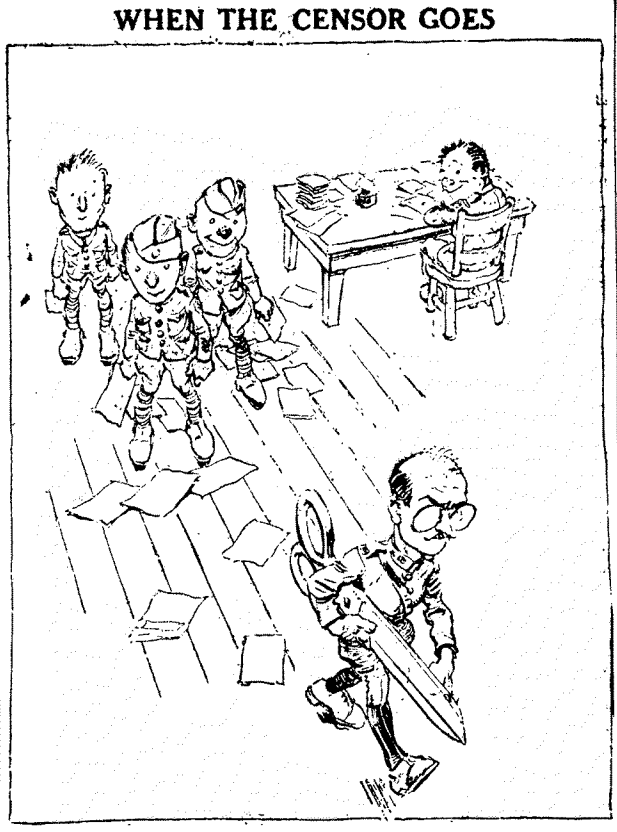
In these days when brigadier generals are being reduced to the irreducible minimum in the Regular Army and to plain citizens John Doe in the walks of life, congratulations to Miss Elsie Janis on her late recognition as a captain for life in the heart of the A.E.F. In the name of the New York troops, former Maj. Gen. John O'Ryan last week presented Elsie with a medal bearing the following inscription: "To Capt. Elsie Janis, in loving and grateful appreciation, by the New York boys of the A.E.F."

The 75,000 grandstand tickets for the parade of the 26th Division at Boston were given to the returned soldiers for distribution among their folks.

Lieut. Earle H. Tostevin, who served in France, has been appointed chief pool-room inspector in his home state, North Dakota. At-a-boy, looey, say we!

The Marine Corps is now enlisting discharged Marines and soldiers for "special limited service overseas," which means that they will replace men in the 4th Marine Brigade with the Army of Occupation. According to the Army and Navy Journal they will remain in Germany only until fall, "when the Marines will be withdrawn," and upon their return to the United States will be discharged.

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.

Picture for yourself the city square of Alexandria, La., the flaunting Victory Loan banners, the burst of music from the local band, the gay red, white and blue bunting, and the committee of Alexandria's best citizens gathered upon the platform. The major is introduced, and if one is to judge from the two columns of space assigned him, his was the speech of the day. He was introduced as Major Cappel of the 2nd Division, and the following statements are gleaned from the memorable address—that is, from the reporter's story of his address, as printed in the Alexandria Daily Town Talk of May 2, 1919:

Major Cappel gave a full measure of praise to the Red Cross, which he said furnished the men with food, clothing and everything else they needed.

Major Cappel said that he had often heard the statement made that five Americans could whip 100 men of any other nation, and this had been fully demonstrated in the fighting which the Americans had done in this war.

We were rushed to Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Woods. . . . The French Army was in absolute retreat, and the civilian population in a stampede. . . . When we met the French Army in retreat they advised us to retreat and dig in. France was absolutely whipped, as well as England also. Our enemy came marching along the road, not expecting to meet any resistance. The road was open to Paris.

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.

When the American soldier goes over the top he forgets his orders and goes on his own initiative.

It is not only the heroism and gallantry upon the field of battle that creeps into print at home. There is in the April 13, issue of the Salt Lake Tribune a four column cut of a football team that played a few games in the S.O.S. with neighboring outfits, and the claim is made that:

The championship of the American Army in France was won by the Utah boys, and that honor alone is one of which any state in the Union would be justly proud. . . . Four games were played while the boys were in France.

The cut bears the heading: "145th Grid Team, Champions of the A.E.F. in France."

The heads of the A.E.F. sport program deny there is any basis for the claim made in the quotation.

The Saginaw (Mich.) News-Courier, under date of April 13, furnishes the following interesting little item:

G. L. Hunter, of Oakley, a returned soldier, who in his two years at the front saw an immense amount of fighting and on one occasion got 246 wounds on his body, spoke briefly of his experiences and proved highly entertaining.

Of course, the wounds referred to might have been cootie bites.

A telephone magazine slips up this week. A page of the April issue of the Telephone Review is devoted to the exploits of John Olweiller, returned soldier, who among other things is quoted as saying that:

Coblenz is being held by the British.

Sgt. S. G. Cournoyer, of M.T. Co. 304, is responsible for sending the following clipping without giving the date of its appearance nor the paper from which it comes:

A letter from Tracy Harrington says he expects to be in America. He has never been frightened but once, when he was called upon to take his automobile and go over the top with supplies.

Pvt. Charles A. Pettit, who is entitled to wear 28 wound stripes, and who spent 40 odd months in France, has been the theme of stories of leading magazines and periodicals for several weeks, copies having come in from all over the States.

As Private Pettit served with the Allied Armies prior to the entrance of the U.S.A., he may be entitled to the stripes he wears. He makes the mistake, however, of wearing the A.E.F. gold stripes instead of the stripes of the British and French, with whom he served. But all of the clippings, together with his photographs, appearing with the fourragère, were published long before that consent was given the A.E.F.

Private Pettit is from Fanning, Tex., and has followed 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.

Here is another clipping, of possible interest to those chaps who are thinking of donning decorations that have not been earned:

Probably the most decorated war hero who has yet visited Dubuque College is Sergeant O'Toole, of the 6th Regiment, Marines. . . . The following decorations have been received by him: The French Croix de Guerre with Palm; Allied Campaign Bar; a bar indicating participation in the Second Battle of the Marne, and regimental citation for the Legion of Honor.

Of those mentioned, the Allied Campaign Bar and the bar indicating participation in a battle of the Marne, were not to be worn at that time, as the clipping was received at this office as far back as April 28.

Chicago is after her war heroes, and demands that they produce the goods when seen with unusual decorations and medals. This story is taken from the Paris Edition of the Chicago Tribune of June 6:

Chicago "social cooties" are being rounded up. That's what department of justice officials call fake heroes. And they began with renewed vigor today to scrutinize the officers and enlisted men who promenade Chicago's streets bedecked with ribbons of the colors of Jacob's coat and medals of various molds, following a report from Washington that bogus heroes are becoming more frequent.

"We are bringing cooties in here every day," said Mr. Barry. "Sometimes we get tips which lead to the arrest of some soldier guilty of wearing medals to which he is not entitled; sometimes our men bring them in on suspicion.

"In order to find the authentic owners of medals issued our fighters, the agents of the military intelligence bureau at Washington are making a list of the officers and men who wear D.S.C.'s, French and and Belgian war crosses, English military medals and other decorations. It looks hard for the 'Social Cooties.'"

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 inventories in the hands of the United States Liquidation Commission.

Or if just the movable supplies are desired, these can be had for the modest sum of $1,388,169,548.23, and the installations for $170,000,000.

The Q.M.C. property represents the highest value of any of the services, reaching a total of $630,273,512. The M.T.C. property and cost is placed second highest, at $316,859,849.75. Transportation is priced at $132,841,618.80; Engineering material, $106,-940,928; Signal Corps, $12,640,000; Medical Department, $55,869,000, and the Air Service, $23,492,571.

MEDICOS READY TO CALL QUITS 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 913,480 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 up to the Army medicos is shown by the following latest casualty figures for the A.E.F.:

Killed in action	33,887
Died of wounds	14,190
Wounded	201,230
Died of disease and other causes	27,167

There were 708,335 cases of disease and 225,955 cases of wounds and injuries in the A.E.F. between June 15, 1917, and March 1, 1919. Of these 22,936 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 diseased, 90.2 per cent returned to duty; 6 per cent were invalided home; 3.3 per cent died in hospital, and .5 per cent deserted. It also shows that of the wounded and injured cases, 73.8 per cent were returned to duty; 21.1 per cent were invalided home; 5.7 per cent died in hospital, and .4 per cent deserted.

The average time spent in A.E.F. hospitals by both sick and wounded was 11.7 days each. Referring to the desertions from hospitals, the official bulletin of the Chief Surgeon states that "of those reported as deserted many are believed to have left the hospitals to return to the front."

The whole A.E.F. altogether, with its 934,290 cases of sick and wounded, considered as one man, was laid up 10,983,245 days, or 30,091 years.

Mumps used to be considered a child's disease, but it put to bed more members of the A.E.F. than any other. There have been nearly 90,000 cases of mumps, only 43 of which resulted in death. Pneumonia was the most deadly disease, with 28,292 cases and 12,361 deaths.

The venereal rate of the A.E.F. has been kept down to an average of 40 cases per thousand per year.

Of 12,266 cases of mental disease treated in the A.E.F., including the mentally deficient, 8,076 were fixed up and sent back to duty, a good showing for the A.E.F. in comparison with a civilian population of the same size.

The total number of cases evacuated from the front was 214,487. The greatest number of Yanks laid up in hospitals in the S.O.S. at any one time during the war was on November 12, the day following the armistice, when a maximum of 193,026 patients was reached. The maximum hospital capacity of the A.E.F. was reached on November 21, 1918, when there were 299,835 beds occupied or ready in the S.O.S.

The hospital figures of the A.E.F. did not begin to decline immediately with the armistice. For instance, it was as late as December 5, 1918, that the maximum number of hospital centers—23—was attained; the maximum number of base hospitals, 122, were in operation January 2, 1919, and the maximum number of camp hospitals operating at one time was 61 on February 6, 1919.

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 kick, who used to put you on K.P., is a waiter and order a meal off'n 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 cootie 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 mark you as an original character.

Another good reason is that the war ended too soon. If it had gone on 30 or 40 years longer, you'd almost surely have been a corp'ril—or something.

However, if they ask you why you were a second loot, there is absolutely no comeback. You just have to admit it and face the music.

And if you were a top kick you might as well stay in France.

Don't make it a personal issue between yourself and a cow because her relatives turned into corn bill.

Better sign a treaty of peace between yourself and the wife before you tell her everything that happened in France.

Hereafter, the chief difference between New York City and Kansas will be that there used to be more places in New York City where you could get a drink than in Kansas.

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-tall.

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 "I" on it. A seat in that car is yours if there is one vacant and if you have the money.

Go easy on the I-was-there stuff. There are about 2,000,000 other members of the A.E.F. in the States and one of your listeners might want to know the exact location of a popular café that none had missed who visited the same place.

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 friendly or, "motherly" Y or Red Cross girl. To them a woman's a woman for a' that.

Suit cases are much more distangay than barrack bags in the best regulated American homes. 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 you can be in perfect agreement on lies you tell and on the topics which are to be taboo.

You don't have to ask for café au lait et sucre in America. Strangely enough, the restaurant men there always supply those necessities without charging you extra.

A uniform is not considered an admission ticket to theaters, parks or skating rinks. For some odd reason the managements of these places demand money in addition.

Don't be so absent-minded as to push a cigar coupon across the counter when you make a purchase. Cigar coupons, unlike France and Germany, are what the shop keeper gives you, not what you give him.

You won't have to gimsp your head gear with the full hand when you put it on or take it off. Hats in America are made with brims.

There will be no necessity for gobbling your slum and sticking the goldfish in your pockets. There will be plenty of time for seconds in any restaurant—if you have the jack.

No anesthetic will be necessary before getting shaved by an American barber, as they use different tools from their razors for cleaning the bowls of their pipes.

Save your old automobile tires. In the event of another war they can be profitably converted into Army bacon.

If you wish to gain a reputation for eccentricity, refrain from writing for publication your experiences in the Great War. This may cause you to be looked upon as a maniac, but you will at least get notoriety out of it.

Contrary to appearances, jazz bands are not turned out by Bertha Krupp.

The greatest drawback to living on the Pacific Coast is that it is the home of the salmon industry.

A K.P. in America can throw up her job any time she feels like it. Most of them do.

You'll only get four quarters in change for a dollar, so it's no use hanging around for the extra one.

When the traffic cop blows his whistle, it is not necessarily a signal for you to start policing up the street.

Ex-officers cannot get tickets any quicker by going to the head of the line for the Braves-Giants game. They may get something else, however.

BRITISH CHEVRONS

An official announcement for the benefit of those members of the A.E.F. entitled to wear British service chevrons has been issued by the British Mission. There are two kinds of British overseas service chevrons—red and blue. If the soldier arrived overseas between August 4, 1914, and December 31, 1914, he is entitled to wear a red chevron. After December 31, 1914, one blue chevron is awarded, and can be worn immediately the soldier arrives overseas. Then on completing one year's service the soldier is entitled to wear two chevrons, on completing two years' service he can wear three blue stripes, and so on.

No war service chevron is awarded except for service outside the British Isles. It is worn on the right forearm, apex upward, and if the soldier is entitled to a red stripe also it should be worn at the bottom—nearest the hand.

History's first top kicker was Job, the original hard-boiled guy.

All Over America

Tarvia is also in use on many military roads of France.

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

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Ever-Ready Safety Razor $1

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BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

The Stars and Stripes

THE ... official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces; authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1919.

WAR—AS WE KNOW IT

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

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

THE BUCKS

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

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

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

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

Another reported the speech of a Medical Major at a Victory Loan rally in Alexandria, La., in which that gentleman communicated the startling information that it was the Red Cross which "furnished the men with food, clothiing 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 triumphal 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 beefsteak 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 trench, in camp, in hospital,
In S.O.S. and line;
I've seen it where Yanks landed,
Where they laughed and loafed and fought,
In barracks, billets, dugouts,
And holes of every sort.
I've seen it stuffed in helmets
That wobbled on the head;
As inner soles for issue boots—
Sometimes I've seen it read.
What's this I've seen, in cold and wet,
In mud and dust and heat?
The Stars and Stripes, the doughboy's "pape,"
The Yanks' official sheet.

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

Another time, at St. Benoit,
One gorgeous autumn day,
The M.G. boys were lying round
In shallow holes and hay,
Way off, a mile or two in front,
Where guns were going "bang"
Old Brother Boche's big ones,
Could never fret this gang.
They lay quiet in the sunshine,
A-shaving on their backs,
Or smoking, swapping insults,
Or shaping 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 off the map.
But I bet if they had been around—
Had seen what I have seen—
They'd include the Stars and Stripes
With them that licked 'em clean.

DANIEL T. PIERCE,
A.R.C.

WAITING, JULY 25, 1918

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

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

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

We wait here in the outer dark. The fight
Is being lost 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-ball,
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 of 'em,
Has to remember, he sets an example.
Has to be dignified, more than the mob of 'em,
More rules to follow than any low slob of 'em,
Just because he's got the most flashy job of 'em,
Has to dress up like a tailor-made sample.

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

TIP BLISS.

FANCY FREE

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

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

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

Above the busy world I'll go,
A lofty race I'll run—
Until the Reaper calls to me,
My plane and I are one.

B. C. CLARKE,
1,111th Aero.

IN PARTING

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

Some flush 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 softer hue to rose and violet,
The which will lend a subtle charm to cling
For each of us till neither can forget.

SENTIMENTAL STUFF

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

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

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

293,770.

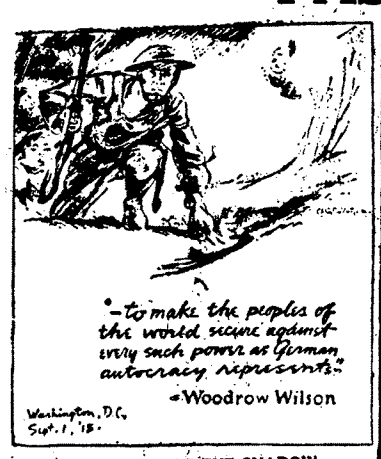
L'ENVOI

The nights we spent where the Boche flares lent
Their red glare to the moonlit sky,
Are now forgot and another spot
Is luring our footsteps nigh;
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 dingy dust
Collects on the I.D.R.,
Our thoughts will grope for the periscope
With visions of fields afar,
Of parts we played and of pals we made
That drift through a golden dream
That waits beyond with the halcyon
When memory reigns supreme.

J. P. C.

"PASS IN REVIEW—"



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

THE ADOPTED GRAVES

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

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

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

I intruded on her grief. I asked her gently why she cried. She answered me in French. "Monsieur, his grave was given me to keep green," she said. "His grave, and the grave of the other boy over there. The women of the town had been tending the graves—and these two I have taken. My husband works hard, and of money there is not much. But I bought the 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 own hands was gone. It meant so much to me that I weep, even though the flags they are beautiful and though the flowers other hands have laid there are beautiful, too—but they are not my flowers, and my vines are gone. Monsieur how old was he, and what did he look like?"

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

She did not weep again. The grave, she said, would always be watched. Her husband came, too, sometimes, she said.

I have no fear of any misunderstandings arising when those mourning fathers and mothers of America come to France to stand by the graves of their own. I have seen the spirit of motherhood that needs not 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 fur-lined mess kit or the knitted spurs. If any more looles are eligible for future awards, I humbly suggest the following:

1 Pair barbed wire garters.
1 Pair embroidered dumb bells.
1 Knitted umbrella.
1 Hand-painted nail file.
1 Crocheted monocle.
1 Dozen non-skid oysters.
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, FINDS 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 PROFITEERS—President's Attitude Toward New Tax Bill Has Country's Backing.

THAT LUMBER CAMP

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

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

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

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

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

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

I hauled black pepper there that winter. It kept 14 four-horse teams, making four trips per day to supply the camp with pepper. I mentioned this just so the size of our ration transporation 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, white, foaming water, too.

FRED JENDERNY,
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 venereals 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.

[Nobody but the evil-minded and scandal-mongering people, who in the fall and winter of 1917 branded the infant A.E.F. as a group of venereal drunkards in order that they might raise funds to save the dear boys from the perils of wicked, wicked France, would ever repeat or circulate such a charge against you or anybody else.

Although it is admittedly hard to believe it at times, there is still a goodly amount of common horse sense left in the United States; and people with horse sense and without axes to grind do not make such charges.—EDITOR.]

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 cits.

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 Combatants Americains takes it into its collective head to march down the Champs Elysées 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 'taint fair. And 'taint; 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.

STARS AND STRIPES IS HAULED DOWN WITH THIS ISSUE

Continued from Page 1

January, THE STARS AND STRIPES was born. It is a far cry from the present nigh palatial offices in the Credit Mobilier building on the Rue Taitbout in Paris back to part ownership—and sometimes not even that—in that little room in Lorraine. But what candidate for the Presidency ever suffered from having been born in a log cabin?

Then as now, the composition and make-up of the paper was effected at the plant of the Continental edition of the London Daily Mail, at 36 Rue de Sentier, Paris, whither, a week before the appearance of the first number, four printer-Yanks from the 29th Engineers had been dispatched. In the early days and for quite a time after, the printing was done on the Mail's press, but for the last ten months the press-run has been made at the plant of Le Journal, 100 Rue de Richelieu, Paris. From the very beginning British printermen and French engravers have collaborated with the sweating, denimed Americans who, below ground in the Mail's plant, have made THE STARS AND STRIPES possible these 16 and a half months; so that it is really, in no small sense, an international affair.

The appearance of Vol 1, No. 1, created quite a stir in the States, England and Continental Europe, but most of all in the A.E.F. itself, then a rather bewildered force of some 300,000 men scattered all the way from Bordeaux to Lorraine and heartily echoing the sentiments of the late William Tecumseh Sherman. The names of its staff actually appeared in the London Times, making them, it is said, the first American writers to be favorably mentioned therein since the vogue of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Be that as it may, THE STARS AND STRIPES suspects that Lord Northcliffe, owner of the Times as well as of the Mail, and one of the infant paper's heartiest rooters from the start, had something to do with it. He is the kind of Englishman who understands you when you say rooter—and likes it.

Li'l Dan'l Peddles Vol. 1

One thousand copies of said Vol 1, No. 1, were sold in a day in the great quadrangle at Chaumont by THE STARS AND STRIPES' first newsboy, L'il Dan'l Sowers, the largest Field Clerk in captivity, otherwise known as the Quartertermaster's Despair. Clad in a cute little mackinaw, Li'l Dan'l braved the icy blasts of the high-Marne region and held up generals and corporals of the old guard and everybody for their little half-frankies. As far as we can ascertain, those were our first actual cash sales, and in reward for having made them Li'l Dan'l was allowed to attach himself to the S. & S. staff for rations and guidance whenever he came to Paris. As the largest body of troops in the A.E.F., he needed a whole flock of conducting officers.

But amid all the hubbub and uproar caused by the launching, the staff of the new weekly was unperturbed. It was too busy moving itself to Paris, which has been its home station ever since. There for about seven weeks, it worked night and day in a not too large room on the second floor of the Hotel Ste. Anne, known to every AWOL on Paris leave in the A.E.F. And there the staff which built it up and presided thenceforth over its destinies finally began to gather, to simmer down, and to function as a unit.

The "Old Contemptibles"

Of the people who wrote or drew for the first number, only three remain by the paper's bedside at the end. One, the oldest of the trio, is Army Field Clerk George W. B. Britt (43), who wrote our first signed story on our first sport page, and has since been occupied in answering 500,000 letters (so he claims), as head of the Soldiers' Service Department of the paper, organizing quartettes, octettes and Gilbert & Sullivan revivals as a side line. Another is Sgt. Hudson Hawley, 11 months a buck, who wrote almost everything Britt didn't write in the first issue, and has since been utilized on jobs ranging from editorial writing to chaperoning amiable major generals around France. The third member is Wally—down on the Marine pay office books as Pvt. Albian A. Wallgren, 119,300, late sign painter, Supply Company, 5th Regiment—whose main function on the paper has been to make Britt and Hawley both miserable and famous by inserting their diametrically opposed likenesses in each and every one of his gol-dern cartoons.

Of the men who helped print the first and all subsequent numbers, the original four—Sgt. Richard S. Claiborne, oldest man on the paper, with an age of 49 and service ribbons dating back to Cuba; Pvt. Sigurd U. Bergh, formerly proof reader and now reporter with the A. of O.; Pvt. Herman J. Miller and Pvt. Frank J. Hammer—remain to get out the last. They were the men who first informed The Daily Mail crowd that while "Continued in Page 3" might be all right for a respectable British daily, it had got to be "Continued ON Page 3" in a respectable American weekly. If they had done nothing more than that, their services to the Allied cause would have been tremendous; as it was, they did much, much more to make THE STARS AND STRIPES American in looks and arrangement as well as spirit.

Soon after its establishment at the Ste. Anne, however, THE STARS AND STRIPES collected Cpl. George P. Wrench, its first courier and deliver of copies in bulk, who in one year has probably made more English channel crossings than the late King Edward VII made in his life. Corporal George, too, remains to the end.

Four of the men who reported for duty during the first month of the paper's existence, and who with Wallgren and Hawley constituted the editorial council shaping the paper's policy for a long, long time, have left for the states. They are ex-Buck Pvt. Harold Wallace Ross, 18th Engineers (Ry.), managing editor from December, 1918, to April of this year; ex-Buck Pvt. John T. Winterich, Air Service, head of copy desk, makeup editor and many, many other things; fat ex-Sgt. Alexander Woollcott, M.D., official correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES at the front, later amusement editor because he was once a dramatic critic; and ex-Pvt. C. LeRoy Baldridge, Infantry unattached, the respectable half of the Art Department, known throughout the Allied World for his cartoons of the doughboy, with which he helped in no small degree to put over the Fourth and Fifth Liberty loans in the States.

Sat on Colonels and Chaplains

For more than 14 months this board of six enlisted men—really four, because the artists were, for the most part, called in on their own work alone—X-rayed every article that came in. They brought many limelight seekers and overzealous promoters to grief, shocked many a chaplain, Y.M.C.A. man and visiting Congressman by their deafness to pleas that THE STARS AND STRIPES should run a religious column and another one entitled "Happy Thoughts" (or something killingly funny like that), enraged many a divisional publicity officer, and in general thumbed their collective noses at the martial universe. Together the four wrote fully 90 per cent of the editorials. They worked always with one foot in the hoosegow, for practically every one of their callers and advisers ranked hell out of them; but from start to finish, they held the paper to its original intention of being "by and for the enlisted man."

They were typical enlisted men, as has been said—all of them. They never were anything else while in the A.E.F. They had done guard and K.P., built (and cleaned) officers' latrines and everything, and one of them had had enough court-martials to make it an even two all around for the bunch. Having done all that, they persisted in politely informing all lieutenant colonels and other callers that they knew what the enlisted man of the A.E.F. wanted and that, by the shade of George Washington's spurs, they were going to give it to him.

Give it to him they did then, going out amongst him as often as they could to find out at first hand what he wanted, what got his goat in the Army, and what didn't. Ross, Winterich and Woollcott got out in that way among the men at the front; Hawley got out and around the S.O.S.; Baldridge and the Gyrene took their flings at both. When the staff expanded, as in July and August, 1918, the same policy was applied with the next arrivals, Sgt. Philip A. Von Blon, formerly of Base Hospital No. 4 and the present managing editor, and Sgt. Seth T. Bailey, of the Sunset Division, doing both the front and the S.O.S. with alacrity and vim.

That policy has been followed out ever since, both before and after the armistice. Buck privates of THE STARS AND STRIPES have gone everywhere in France and Germany to keep in touch with the fleeting Yank, to look at and write up everybody from Presidents and kings down to other bucks. The climax of the paper's far-afieldness was probably reached when Sgt. Robert I. Snajdr penetrated to Berlin itself to see what 'nell the 100 or more Yanks stationed there were up to. Yet there's one better, perhaps—on their way back home Ross, Winterich and Woollcott stopped off in Algeria and staged an editorial conference in the Desert of Sahara—doubtless to acclimate themselves to the United States.

Oh, Yes, a Few Officers Worked

It is only fair to add here that, from time to time, some officers did have something to do with THE STARS AND STRIPES' work in the writing and drawing line. (Of course, we have always had to have a few around to sign checks and such.) Our two officers in charge, Majors Watson and Visknisski, and our assistant O.-in-C., Lieutenant (beg pardon, Captain) Early, have been ex-officio members of the editorial council, but haven't had much to say—if the enlisted staff could help it. Our G.H.Q. beat has had to be taken care of by an officer, because, for some unexplained reason, they rather like officers down at Chaumont; and Lieuts. Robert S. Frederick and Earle Wingart have done yeoman service there. Maj. Harold W. Clark has been our guide, philospher and friend in the wilds of the S.O.S. and amid the pitfalls of Tours.

In the early days of the paper 1st Lieut. Charles Phelps Cushing was our first managing editor, Capt. Franklin P. Adams ran a column and wrote eds and verse for us, and Lieut. Grantland Rice, hired to be sporting editor, promptly canned the sport page for the duration of the war and went off to report the front. Since the armistice our divisional histories, fought over in many a billet, have been written by Capt. Joseph Mills Hanson, F.A., who wrote verse for us for a long time before he set the Umpteeth against the Umpty-First's throat, and vice versa, by telling what they did in the war.

And Oh, the Pretty Pictures!

On the art end, we were favored from time to time with special contributions from Capts. Wallace Morgan and Otho Cushing, of the A.E.F., and Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, of the British Army, sponsor of "Old Bill," and from Lieuts. Ray N. Crosby and Herbert Morton Stoops, A.E.F. And since we had let down the bars (joke) by allowing officers to draw pictures at us, we couldn't be finicky when a mere damn civilian like Rube Goldberg offered to decorate our anniversary number of February last.

The officers named above, then, with the exception of the variegated flock we have had in off and on to run advertising, Fords and errands, are the only ones who have had anything to do—and they not continually—with the makeup, the tone, the style or looks of THE STARS AND STRIPES. But oh—we almost forgot our two brand new li'l shavetails!

It's a long and a sad story about them. One, a hairy, cynical Scandinavian, we hired while he was masquerading under the title of Pvt. Hilmar B. Bankhage, Coast Artillery Reserve, one-time editor. The other came to us under the pseudonym of Regt. Supply Sgt. J. Palmer Cumming, who, being a supply sarge, had a lot of time to write verse and things before he joined us. We were a bit suspicious of him because he had once been a banker, and bankers are almost as hard to manage as journalists, poets and Marine cartoonists, but he put up the old line of wanting to see what he could do in journalism, etc., so we fell.

Deceivers Ever

The first bird we never suspected until we found that he was running around in line of duty with his hifalutin' friends of the Peace Conference wearing the mourning band and black cap-stripe of a Third Looey. However, he hastily assured us that he didn't think the durn commish would ever come through (which it durn near didn't, worse luck), and was excused to go back to his corner and write more salacious "shorts" for the front page. But when the second, Cumming, began to have —er, growing pains and started sewing on braid and things and buying baby pins, we prepared for the worst, sent for the doctor, and went around on tiptoe outside the screen that shrouded his labors.

They arrived just about the same time—2nd Loots Baukhage and Cumming, for the former was able to conceal his distress much better than the latter. At first we were going to take them gently by the back of the neck and drown them, for we had more looeys hanging around than we could use; but they looked so young and so helpless and all that we finally relented and decided to keep them till the old sheet quit. That we have; and now they are thoroughly office broke and play very prettily with our little buck privates.

So much for the men and officers who did help shape the policy of the doughboys' paper and did have their work appear. There are others, who will be named later. Our object now is to deal with the officers, men and civilians who did not shape its policy much as some of them wanted to.

But They Didn't

It's a long yarn. Perhaps we cannot do better than to cite the case of a certain lieutenant colonel who took himself very seriously. This one, attached to G.H.Q. in a depart... having work but remotely allied to that we were doing, took it upon himself some time after the armistice to send us a letter somewhat as follows:

From: (Name mercifully left blank; anyway, we can't spell it.)
To: Officer in Charge, The Stars and Stripes.
Subject: Criticisms of A.E.F.
1. It has been noted by this office that several criticisms of the A.E.F. have appeared of late in the columns of your paper.
2. Some of these criticisms have been humorous.
3. These criticisms will cease.

After the first explosion of "Where does he get that stuff?" the then somewhat violent buck-private-managing-editor got the lieutenant colonel's boss on the 'phone. The fact that the man at the other end of the wire had silver stars on his scapulae made no difference to our buck. At the conclusion of their little talk, the lieutenant colonel's boss took his charge gently by the hand, led him out behind the headquarters caserne, and quietly told him that a Boche named Gutenberg discovered the art of printing in Sixteen-something-or-other; that it had later been perfected by a bleedin' Tommy named Caxton; that a wild Irishman named Edmund Burke, whose speech he must have read some time in high school, once uttered some poignant remarks about the Fourth Estate, and that, to conclude with this was the year 19 of the twentieth century—together with some elucidating remarks upon the law of gravitation and the square of the hypothenuse. The story must have got around (yet we've never printed it until now), for after that we were able to work our own sweet will practically unruffled.

A Threat and Its Sequel

We could tell another story, too, if we wanted to—and we do. A certain high civilian dignitary of our Government, newly arrived in France, decided to send out a call through our columns to any and all the bright young men in the A.E.F. who, after being demobilized, would like to work for his department. A buck private was sent down to interview him, sized the story up for what it was worth, and prepared to say good-bye.

"Now, see here," said the Great Man, in substance, "if you don't play that up just as I told you, and don't put it on the front page, I'll see General Pershing in Chaumont on Saturday and I'll have you court-martialed and fired out of the Army"—that being the Great Man's idea of condign punishment.

The buck grinned, said "Yes, sir," like a nice little boy, and went away. He wrote three paragraphs on his interview, which was later cut down to two by an elderly, ferocious and type-thrifty New England copy-reader—and buried away on Page 2.

About a week after that an emissary of the Federal ——Board called up most abjectly and said:

"Please don't run any more stories about our work here and our desire to get help. Since you printed that first one we have been so swamped with applications that our office force has been unable to handle them."

Yet one more: One day we learned that the A.P.M. was out hot after the AWOL's, and went round to his office to confirm it. He didn't want us to print the story at all, especially as to what would happen to them if they didn't pull the prodigal son stuff. We finally wheedled him into releasing the yarn, and forthwith printed it.

Within five days after publication of that story, 80 per cent of the AWOL's in the A.E.F. had returned to their outfits.

Circulation on the Fly

How did we do it? That brings us to another phase of our work—how we got the paper, once it was made, out to all the Army. For that we had 105 Field Agents, as we called them, distributed on a rough average of at least one each to every division, and to every important project and part in the S.O.S., whose duty it was to line up their subscribers, wire or 'phone in for the number of papers they wanted (and, because of the scarcity of newsprint paper in wartime France, they could never get enough) then go down to the nearest gare and wait in their little old Fords for the train with the papers to come in, usually about midnight. For units that were not served by railroads direct we had to use autos and trucks which may explain why THE STARS AND STRIPES was the bugbear of the M.T.C. throughout the length and breadth of the war.

In all, THE STARS AND STRIPES used 91 Government cars in getting its one-time 526,000 circulation out to the men it was intended to serve, and in getting its correspondents expeditiously around the regions where the railroads were all blown to blazes or on strike. Of these cars, 81 were the humble Fords; five were Sunbeams; three, Cadillacs; one a National, and—oh, yes, there was one mortorcycle, driven by Mortorcycle Mike, the man who refused to salute a brigadier general because he had been told that every private in the Italian Army wore one star.

It should be added that we once had 15 Sunbeams, but in a spirit of generosity we handed over ten of them to the 77th Division, which was then going up to the line of the Vesle—and we never got them back. (They was city fellers, them New Yorkers,—too goldurn slick for us Paris hicks.) In that connection we might mention that one of our intrepid Ford propellers, Pvt. A. H. Kenyon, who ain't even a wagoner yet, got cited for the use he made of his Lizzie in bringing back the 1st Division's wounded under fire during the Soissons drive. And, without detracting from his work, be it said he wasn't by a long shot the only one that found Old John Boche playing the role of indignant non-subscriber and punctuating his kicks with shells along the road.

It will be hard to tell here, or anywhere else, for that matter, how much THE STARS AND STRIPES and the A.E.F. that it strove to serve owe to the field agents who, in good weather and in bad, over shelled and unshelled roads, day after day, rainy night after rainy night, week after week, plugged along and got the paper up to the men who wanted it. It is to them that is due the real praise for the finding of the Graves Registration Service of poems, editorials and other articles from this paper in the shirt pockets of Yanks found dead at the very uttermost parts of the front. And no greater appreciation can a writing man have for his work than to find it carefully folded away in his dead comrade's little old Testament, along with the picture of mother and the girl.

Field Agent a Prisoner

Sgt., Q.M.C., Joe Daly, head of our Transportation Department, who can remember a certain obscure Captain Pershing in the Philippines and who used to work the Fifth Avenue bus line in New York when he wasn't vaudevilling, could tell a lot about the workings of the field agents and the non-working of the cars if he wasn't all tied up now salvaging junk and squaring himself with the M.T.C. He has let out, though, the story of Field Agent William Hale, who, on November 11 last, drove a bit ahead of the unit he was supposed to serve, and was held prisoner by the Boche until one hour before noon on that eventful day; and he has also told how Fighting Field Clerk Jenkins, of our force, who had never driven a car in his life, took a light delivery Ford with our first flying squadron into Germany and came back alive. But Joe, we fear, is saving up all his choice stuff to retail before the back home meetings of the Jewish Welfare Board, of which, as his name would indicat, he is a prominent pusher; so that is about all we can get out of him for this number.

"See the Soldiers Wrapping"

With the other news sources around the office, we have been more successful; but as it is getting close to press time we have got to cut 'em short. Plain Civilian Little Stuart Carroll, former circulation manager, testifies ably and with feeling to the loyalty and devotion of the good printers, writers and other craftsmen who, for the simple sake of smelling and feeling ink (because they arrived late and there was nothing else left to do), wrapped and mailed papers and expended much elbow grease even though under guidance of Augustus Edward Giegenback. Ex-Regt. Sgt. Maj. Jones, some kind of a circulation magnate, will back up Old Joe in everything said about the prowess of the field agents, and then some, for he was once one himself; as will ex-Some-Kind-of-a-Sergt. Maj. Melvin Ryder, who deserted the cloistered seclusion of the Adjutant General's office, in which he found time to compose that immortal lyric, "I Love You, Dear," to become assistant circulation manager under Capt. Richard H. Waldo, founder of the coupon system, later under Lieut. Milton J. Ayres, and to lead the flying squadron into Germany.

Sports and Their Chroniclers

Old. Sgt. Nat Worley, formerly a rock-pile Engineer, can tell how hard it is to resurrect a sport page after it has been buried for the duration of the war and squeeze into it enough news to compete favorably with a flock of dailies that make a specialty of sports. He can tell how cruel makeup editors are who won't give him extra space for his account of how Company X of the 333,333th Salvage Battalion beat the French Boy Scouts of the town of Moosey-le-Bum. In fact, he can tell the world that—but he says he doesn't want to say too much, as someone might get sore and push him off the gangplank just as he had his mouth all made up for Wash'n, D.C.

R.S.M. (it's getting too tiring to write out these sergeant-majors' titles) Dave Sterrett, the watchdog of our safe, can tell of the unswerving accuracy of a department that had to handle French, British, American, German, Luxembourgian, Belgian, Italian, Montenegrin, Czecho-Slovak, Bolshevik and hypothetical League of Nations currency all at one and the same time, as can his former boss, Lieut. Adolph S. Ochs, Jr., our first treasurer, and his present one, 2nd Lieut. W. C. Waltman, who, with the present business manager, 1st Lieut. D. L. Babbitt, stays here to wind up the sheet. R.S.M. Henderson can tell how ably the field agents and the interior office force of the Book Department pushed the sales of "Yanks," "Wally's Cartoons" and "Henry's Pal to Henry." And Capt. Harry L. Parker, who once had a piece published in the poetry column (by mistake, not by drag), can tell what a devil of a job it is, as personnel officer, to keep the 200 odd members of the First Censor and Press Co. —to which most of our force now appertain—supplied with slickers, summer underwear and C.C. pills.

Ads and Their Dumpers

Old Alphabet Britt will tell at length of the varied questions answered and errands run by the Soldiers Service Department, as will his assistants, Sgt. Wm. F. Garmain, the long distance machine gunner, and Pvt. Harry Stoner, later promoted to be printer. Sgts. George Mulvaney and Harold Sigmund and Lieuts. Michael and Fendick can tell of the despair of chasing ads in three languages—French, English and profane—only to have them thrown bodily out of the paper by a money-careless buck makeup editor who wanted to make room for Tip Bliss' damnfool "Facts About America" or Rixey Smith's soul-stirring history of the Chiropodist's Corps. Sgt. Red Lammers could contribute the wail of the mail man who had to handle the incoming flood for the most written-at paper in the world; Sgt. Don Long could wax emphatic over the trials of making out travel orders for dizzy correspondents; and R.S.M. Old Nick Beser and Sgt. Jake Weinstein could dilate to high heaven on the contrariness of the whole confounded bunch in the matter of the canteen.

Of the composition, printing and distribution of the papers, something has already been said, but enough cannot be said of the co-operation offered THE STARS AND STRIPES by the Daily Mail, Le Journal, and Hachette & Cie, the great French newspaper distributing firm, which got our young weekly on to every newsstand in France to serve those Yanks who were within reach of newsstands. Nor should mention be omitted of the efforts made by the Société Anonyme des Papetéries Darblay to supply THE STARS AND STRIPES' insatiable appetite for white paper.

Foremen Courageous

At the Mail the paper has had two foremen, with whom its compositors and make-up editors have worked so long and argued so strenuously that they consider them as fellow Yankees, that is until they open their mouths. Mr. John R. Roscorla the genial Cornishman, took the infant journal on from the start until September, 1918. Then Mr. Jacob Faithfull, he of the Cromwellian and most appropriate name, former corp'r'l in the Second London Rifles, took over, remaining up to the last week in May. It was he who taught at least two nasal New England editors to talk Cockney, without going so far as to leave H's out of eadlines.

On A.E.F.'s Anniversary

In conclusion, as THE STARS AND STRIPES is hauled down two years to a day from the date on which General Pershing, with the advance guard of the A.E.F., landed in France, and on the day before Flag Day, the staff of the paper wishes to express its appreciation of the generous policy of non-interference, of non-dictation, which the General Staff, A.E.F., has held to from the start in its dealings with us. It loaned us about 25,000 francs to start on—all long since paid back—and then let us severely alone.

Only one request, which was couched as a request and not as an order, ever came to us, in 16½ months, from the High Command. That was when the C.-in-C. adopted two little French war waifs under our orphan department's plan.

Being American newspaper men, we naturally got all set to boost the cause by heralding the adoption far and wide. But a brief, yet polite, memorandum, signed "J. J. P.," asked us not to play it up—asked, and not ordered. And so the best story in that week's paper went in, along with Cook Smith's and Private Jones' adoptions, as simply:

Gen. John J. Pershing.......... 2

We can remember another memorandum, the outcome of a little difference as to whether the paper was going to run for the enlisted man or not. It came from the fountain head of G.H.Q., through channels. And it said, in substance:

"The style and policy of THE STARS AND STRIPES is not to be interfered with."

It never was; and thus the old sheet was able to achieve whatever measure of usefulness, whatever place in the hearts of its fellow Yanks it may be credited with, now or in times to come.

THIS IS WALLY

(Photo by U.S. Signal Corps)

Portrait of THE STARS AND STRIPES' Marine and Svedish cartooner on one of the rare occasions when he bene vorkin'. And this is where the victims of his pen get even!—THE TOP.

MEN WHO HELPED MAKE "THE STARS AND STRIPES"

The men of the A.E.F., who at one time or another have worked on THE STARS AND STRIPES and have contributed to its success are listed below in alphabetical order, together with their rank, as last reported, their original units, the department in which they did most of their work while with us, the date on which they reported for duty with the paper, and—as far as it has been possible to get them—their home addresses.

These men were obtained for service on the paper after a canvass of the whole A.E.F., a process in which the qualification cards filled out at replacement depots and reclassification camps played an important part. Some were recommended by their C.O.'s for service with us and some applied.

A good portion of them had no previous experience.

These lists are printed not only to give due credit in future years to the men who helped make possible one of the most interesting experiments in American journalism—and who for the most part stayed here voluntarily to finish the job after their original units had gone home—but to show the A.E.F., for whom they worked first and last, how representative was the outfit, both as regards the Army units and the States from which its numbers hailed, that got out the A.E.F.'s own particular paper during the sixteen and a half months of its existence.

Name and Rank.	Former Organization.	Dept., S. & S.	Began Work	Home Address.
ACKERMAN, Henry H. Pvt.	Q.M.C.	Field Agent	——	Philadelphia, Pa.
ADAMS, Franklin P. Capt.	National Army	Editorial	3-6-18	The New York Tribune, N. Y. C.
ADAMS, Kennth C. Sgt. Maj.	Co. C, 363rd Inf.	Editorial	12-4-18	2727 M St., Sacramento, Cal.
AGEN, Meyer Pvt. 1st Cl.	Med. Dept.	Personnel	10-6-18	437 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AYERS, Milton J. 1st Lt., Inf.	R.O.T.C., Plattsburg	Circulation	4-1-18	Care Bernard Scholle & Co., 14 Wall St., N. Y.
BABBITT, Donald G. 1st Lt., Inf.	Co. E, 59th Inf.	Circulation	2-13-19	Bellows Falls, Vt.
BAILEY, Seth T. Sgt.	Co. L, 162nd Inf.	Editorial	8-5-18	332 W. Sherman St., Portland, Ore.
BALABAN, Sydney Pvt.	Motor School	Circulation	2-14-19	335 S. Central Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
BALDRIDGE, C. Leroy, Pvt.	Infantry	Art	6-1-18	2400 A St., San Diego, Cal.
BARRY, Arthur W. Pvt. 1st Cl.	Troop D, N.G. Cav.	Transportation	3-1-19	441 S. Comstock Ave., Whittier, Cal.
BARTON, Frank W. Sgt.	Co. F, 18th Engrs.	Field Agent	5-11-18	Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore.
BASSETT, Horace Y. Pvt. 1st Cl.	Repl. Troops	Circulation	2-14-19	586 Main St., Coatesville, Pa.
BACHELOR, Louis R. Cpl.	C.O.T.S.	Field Agent	3-10-19	120 W. Lincoln Ave., Goshen, Ind.
BAUKHAGE, Hilmar R. 2nd Lt., F.A.	32nd Co., C.A.	Editorial	12-27-18	13 W. 12th St., N. Y. C.
BEATTY, Edgar Pvt. 1st Cl.	B.H. No. 13.	Soldiers' Serv.	2-15-18	Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill.
BECKMAN, Edward J. Cpl.	112th Train Hq.	Field Agent	9-16-18	Ottawa, Ohio.
BEDDOR, Frank Pvt.	Ord. Det.	Field Agent	9-4-18	Minneapolis, Minn.
BEER, Harold C. Sgt.	Co. K, 101st Inf.	Field Agent	[illegible]	906 [illegible] St., Clinton, Mass.
BERGH, Sigurd U. Pvt. 1st Cl.	28th Engrs.	Editorial	2-7-18	[illegible] Grantham Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
BERNARD, August L. Sgt.	30th Engrs.	Field Agent	9-17-18	[illegible] 10th St., Erie, Pa.
BESER, Nicholas R.S.M.	305th Supply Co.	Personnel	11-11-18	[illegible] McMillan St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
BLACK, John Cpl.	Med. Dept.	Circulation	5-8-18	Brooklyn, N. Y.
BLISS, D. L. Sgt.	319th Engrs.	Treasury	5-12-19	[illegible] Milvia St., Berkeley, Cal.
BLISS, Tyler H. Sgt.	161st Inf.	Editorial	5-11-18	13 S. Highland St., [illegible]ford, Conn.
BOETJER, William C. Pvt.	16th Engrs.	Field Agent	9-4-18	501 Section St., Hannibal, Mo.
BONDY, Edward W. Pvt.	U.S.M.C.	Circulation	5-29-18	Baltimore, Md.
BONNET, Fred J. Cpl.	1st Army Supply Tr.	Field Agent	9-27-18	716 1st St., Hoboken, N. J.
BORCHERS, Harold Pvt.	Infantry	Personnel	5-18-18	San Francisco, Cal.
BORN, Nestor J. Sgt.	Co. B, 335th Inf.	Circulation	3-15-18	1228 Edgar St., Evansville, Ind.
BOTTORFF, Donald Cpl.	Hq. Det., 63rd F.A. Brig.	Circulation	2-14-19	Charlestown, Ind.
BRADY, Richard V. Cpl.	14th Engrs.	Circulation	8-7-18	461 E. 140th St., N. Y. C.
BRENTON, Donald R. 2nd Lt., Inf.	343rd Inf.	Personnel	1-25-19	1217 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
BRISTOL, Claude M. Sgt.	Ordnance	Field Agent	11-12-18	254 Chapman St., Portland, Ore.
BRYSON, George T. 2nd Lt., A.S.	Signal Corps	Treasury	3-3-19	303 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
BUCHER, John M. A.F.C.	A.G.O.	Asst. to O.-in-C.	2-27-19	Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.
BRITT, George W. B. A.F.C.	A.G.O.	Soldiers' Serv.	3-20-18	New Bedford, Mass.
BURCHILL, Arthur E. Cpl.	Bat. C, 6th Regt., F.A.	Soldiers' Serv.	2-15-18	7067 Hilldale Ave., Chicago, Ill.
BURKE, Walter J. Pvt.	11th Engrs.	Field Agent	5-29-18	New York City.
BURROWS, Harold L. Sgt.	2nd A.A. M.G. Bn.	Art	3-6-18	26 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
BURTON, Elon R. Pvt. 1st Cl.	330th Baking Co.	Field Agent	8-7-18	Americus, Ga.
BURNETT, Verne E. Sgt.	Ordnance	Field Agent	——	Homer, Mich.
BUSSIUS, Charles J. Sgt.	M.G. Co., 3rd D.C.N.G.	Field Agent	7-22-18	15 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
BYRON, Daniel E. Cpl.	103rd F.A.	Field Agent	9-27-18	65 Cottage Ave., Providence, R. I.
CALLIS, Richard M. Cpl.	Repl. Troops	Circulation	1-9-19	Dundas, Va.
CANNON, Percy F. Pvt.	7th Regt., F.A.R.D.	Circulation	2-15-19	2210 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
CARROLL, Joseph W. Pvt.	M.T. Co. 415.	Transportation	11-2-18	536 Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
CARROLL, Leonard M. Sgt.	Supply Co. 301	Field Agent	7-20-18	3117 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
CARROLL, Stuart H. Q.M. Sgt., S.G.	Q.M.C.	Circulation	2-28-18	3117 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
CASHEN, John L. Sgt.	Co. A, 303rd Inf.	Circulation	1-9-19	38 Heart Ave., Cohoes, N. Y.
CHARMAN, Elbert B. Cpl.	Co. E, 18th Engrs.	Field Agent	5-22-18	Box 12, Oregon City, Ore.
CLAIBORNE, Richard S. Sgt.	29th Engrs.	Mechanical	2-10-18	Rusk, Tex.
CLARY, Thomas M. R.S. Maj.	Evac. Hosp. No. 6	Circulation	6-17-18	136 W. 103rd St., N. Y. C.
CLOWER, Clarence E. Pvt.	Q.M.C.	Circulation	3-22-18	New York City
COLEMAN, Nelson B. Cpl.	15th Engrs.	Personnel	——	Pittsburgh, Pa.
CONERIN, Clarence C. Cpl.	11th Engrs.	Field Agent	8-29-18	New York City
CONLEE, C. S. Pvt.	1106th Aero Repl. Sqn.	Transportation	4-17-19	Bryan, Tex.
CONNOLLY, Jack S. Cpl.	78th F.A.	Editorial	10-14-18	Newton Lower Falls, Mass.
CORCORCAN, Paul B. Sgt.	S.S.U. 642	Field Agent	5-1-18	New York City
CRITCHLOW, Harry B. Sgt. 1st Cl.	316th San. Tr.	Field Agent	11-2-18	
CUE, Merl K. Pvt.	Arty. Repl.	Circulation	2-15-19	Frankfort, Ind.
CUSHING, Charles P. 1st Lt.	U.S.M.C.	Editorial	1-25-18	New York City
CUTHBERTSON, A. J. Pvt.	11th Engrs.	Field Agent	——	Denver, Colo.
CUMMING, J. P. 2nd Lt.	305th Inf.	Editorial	3-31-19	Florence, Ala.
DE GRANGE, Joseph. 2nd Lt., F.A.	141st F.A.	Circulation	2-15-19	1636 Gen. Pershing St., New Orleans, La.
DALY, Joseph G. Sgt. 1st Cl., Q.M.C.	Q.M. Det., G.H.Q.	Transportation	5-11-18	528 W. 130th St., N. Y. C.
DALEY, Richard D. Cpl.	59th Inf.	Field Agent	——	Seattle, Wash.
DARLING, Chester A. Cpl.	Hq. Co., 352nd Inf.	Field Agent	6-7-18	1014 E. 26th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
DAVIES, L. L. Pvt.	Med. Dept.	Editorial	3-31-19	Portland, Ore.
DAVIS, Harold L. 1st Sgt.	305th M.P.C.	Editorial	5-7-19	2037 Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
DAYTON, Logan M. Cpl.	Bat. C, 107th F.A.	Soldiers' Serv.	2-15-19	109 Rochelle Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
DEE, Joseph P. Cpl.	Evac. Hosp. No. 6	Field Agent	11-11-18	320 West 120th St., N. Y. C.
DI CARLO, Charles Pvt.	327th Inf.	Circulation	9-4-18	2301 Crotona Ave., N.Y.C.
DICKEY, Willis T. R.S.M.	1st M.G. Bn.	Treasury	11-19-18	Mulvane, Kan.
DILLY, Robert S. Cpl.	French Army	Interpreter	6-4-18	94 Blvd. Flandrin, Paris
DOLAN, Louis F. Pvt.	F.A. Repl.	Personnel	2-14-19	27 Hancock St., Dorchester, Mass.
DOSTAL, Eben J. Cpl.	18th F.A.	Circulation	2-15-19	6816 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
DOWD, Frank A. Cpl.	Co. C, 116th Inf.	Circulation	11-11-18	345 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DOYLE, Lloyd L. Cpl.	Military Spec. Co., Dept. Div., 1st Corps	Personnel	8-7-18	Utica, N. Y.
DUNN, Walter F. Cpl.	Med. Det.	Editorial	2-26-19	Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa.
EARLY, Stephen T. Capt., Inf.	317th Inf.	Asst. O.-in-C.	12-12-18	1228 N. Carolina Ave., N.E., Wash'ton, D. C.
EASINGWOOD, A. H. Pvt. 1st Cl.	Co. C, 10th Engrs.	Treasury	8-1-18	Clinton, N. Y.
EMMONS, Riley H. Cpl.	Air Service	Field Agent	8-7-18	Hill City, Kan.
EPSTEIN, Emmanuel Pvt.	320th Inf.	Circulation	8-7-18	322 Ophelia St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
FEENEY, Joseph E. Cpl.	200th Aero Sqn.	Field Agent	5-13-18	87 St. Lawrence St., Portland, Me.
FEHRENBACH, A. J. Cpl.	2nd Depot Bn., S.C.	Field Agent	11-11-18	Marshfield, Wis.
FENDRICK, R. S. 2nd Lt., A.S.	N.G. Cav. D.C.	Advertising	2-6-19	Mercersburg, Pa.
FITCH, Roy Cpl.	D Troop, 1st Cav.	Editorial	5-3-19	Los Angeles, Cal.
FLOOD, Patrick J. Pvt. 1st Cl.	Med. Dept.	Circulation	8-27-18	Brooklyn, N. Y.
FORBES, John P. Pvt. 1st Cl.	Med. Dept.	Field Agent	8-7-18	513 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.
FORGAY, Stanley W. Pvt.	Signal Corps	Circulation	8-7-18	Paterson, N. J.
FRANTZ, John C. Sgt.	Co. B, 148th M.G. Bn.	Field Agent	5-11-18	640 Kerckhoff Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
FROWNFELTER, E. L. Sgt.	24th Engrs.	Transportation	5-10-19	Whittier, Cal.
FRUGONE, Lewis F. Pvt.	105th F.A.	Circulation	9-4-18	3302 Ave. D, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FULTON, Robert E. Pvt.	157th Aero Sqn.	Field Agent	8-23-18	Dallas, Tex.
GALLAGHER, Leo E. Pvt.	Bat. C, 6th Regt., F.A.R.D.	Circulation	2-15-19	424 Washington St., Freeland, Pa.
GARDYNE, Robert E. Cpl.	101st Amb. Co.	Field Agent	9-4-18	Montgomery Center, Vt.
GAYLORD, Donald D. Cpl.	10th Engrs.	Field Agent	6-19-18	93 S. Main St., Branford, Conn.
GEESEY, Chester L. Sgt.	17th Engrs.	Field Agent	8-7-18	6341 Ingleside Ave., Chicago, Ill.
GELL, W. C. Pvt.	339th M.G. Bn.	Mechanical	5-5-19	Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.
GERBER, Albion T. Sgt.	4th Engrs.	Field Agent	8-19-18	847 E. 82nd St., N. Portland, Ore.
GERMAIN, William F. Sgt.	320th M.G. Bn.	Soldiers' Serv.	8-1-18	1140 Fox St., N. Y. C.
GESCHARDT, George A. Cpl.	Co. F, 308th Inf.	Circulation	8-7-18	505 E. 88th St., N. Y. C.
GIAUQUE, James R. Sgt.	201st Aero Sqn.	Treasury	11-14-18	90 Saratoga Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
GIEGENGACK, Aug. E. R.S.M.	1st Pro. Recruit Bn.	Circulation	7-17-18	1146 54th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GILBERT, Leland R. Sgt.	Bat. A, 147th F.A.	Field Agent	7-5-18	1008 Ferry St., Albany, Ore.

Continued on Page 7

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

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

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A.E.F. MAJOR BASEBALL CIRCUIT STARTS SEASON

Then you'll think of yellowed pages
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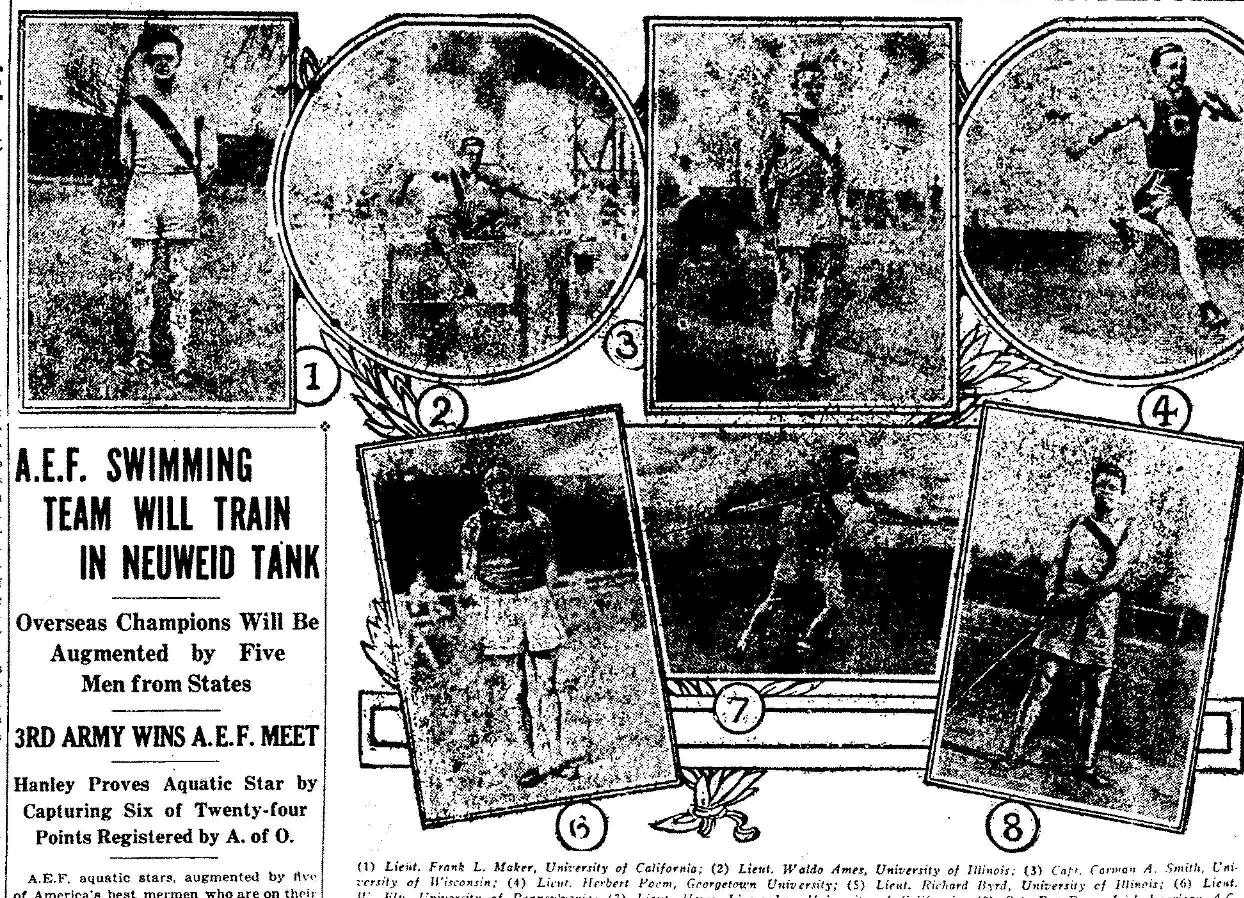
Got their first limelight ambition
In soldier sports and games.

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



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

SPORT PROVED BOON TO YANKS AFTER ARMISTICE

Diverted Soldiers' Minds at Time When Call of Home Was Strong

GRIDIRON GAME POPULAR

Football Series Hard and Cleanly Fought and Best Team Won—Doughboys Show Mettle

Within the history of the A.E.F. is written, some will preceive more than passing mention in the chapter dealing with the activities of the Americans following the signing of the armistice. Probably no other single characteristic of the Yanks will prove so far reaching in its effect upon European minds as their love of athletics.

From the bleak November days when the soldiers first turned their attention to football to Memorial Day, when the great 100-kilometer road race of the Knights of Columbus was run off, the Army athletic program provided sensation and amusement for the entire A.E.F. and proved very valuable as a muscle builder.

The football championship series was probably the best conducted sport on the Army list. The games attracted thousands, and every man in the various units was seen pulling for his team. The contests were hard and cleanly fought, and the best team won without the question of a doubt.

Baseball Series Just Starting

Baseball, which is second only to football in popularity, scored its greatest triumphs in the Army of Occupation and at the base ports, where the men were permanently stationed and had the time to practice and build up good clubs. As THE STARS AND STRIPES leaves the field, the series for the championship of the A.E.F. is just starting, and from every indication it will prove as great a success as the football series.

One of the most commendable things about the Army athletic program was that in practically all of the ports the doughboy had an equal chance with the commissioned personnel and proved his athletic prowess. It was a doughboy, Sgt. William Rautenbush, who won the A.E.F. golf title, and, except in tennis and rowing, the men in the ranks more than held their own.

While boxing proved very popular, and the tournament was attended with great success, wrestling did not make much of a hit with the soldiers, and in the finals, whenever an entire evening was devoted to mat contests, the audience was small, and half of it left before the show was over. Boxing, on the other hand, drew tremendous crowds, and in the finals the Cirque de Paris, in Paris, was jammed with fight fans long before the shows started. Interest reached fever heat when Leo Patterson, colored, and Bushy Graham met for the lightweight championship, and, while the decision was awarded to the colored scrapper the bout was so close the crowd was divided in its opinion as to which of the fighters was the other's master.

Welfare Organizations Help

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

The Y.M.C.A. leased the Cirque de Paris, in Paris, for the A.E.F. boxing finals, and is paying for the erection of Pershing Stadium at Joinville-le-Pont for the Inter-Allied games, which some months ago were planned as the grand climax to A.E.F. sport.

All of the A.E.F. champions who cared to stay over will be seen in these games against the best athletes of the Allied nations. While America looks like an almost certain winner in the track and field meet, the U.S. representatives will have to hustle in other sports to win.

In addition to a contribution of $25,000 to the general athletic fund of the Army, the Knights of Columbus have been very active in boxing and baseball. Their work has been especially good in the Army of Occupation, where Alex A. MacLean, the veteran bicycle rider and Marathon promoter, has shown excellent executive ability, resourcefulness and tact as K. of C. athletic director for the Third Army.

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 night. Shows have been given as far south as the 5th Division Headquarters at Esch, Luxembourg, and as far north as Sinzig and Poich, in the bridgehead.

Three veteran referees on MacLean's staff officiated at the bouts. Billy Roche, who was in charge of the Knights of Columbus gymnasium at Coblenz, refereed the bouts in that area, while Frank Flynn and Danny Dunn were the third men in the ring at Wittlich and Trier. While most of the fights were staged in two leave centers, Trier and Coblenz, Andernach, 3rd Division headquarters, came in for quite a number.

The K. of C. has not confined its activities to boxing shows, however. The Cochem-to-Coblenz relay was an idea of Mr. MacLean's and was put on by him. It was the first race of its kind in Europe, and the Château-Thierry-to-Paris relay road race on May 30 was the outcome of this run.

Coughlin Starts Umpire 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 umpire school which provided efficient umps for the many leagues in the Army of Occupation. Tom Dowd, Jack Karen and Pete Noonan, also K. of C. secretaries, have also been very active in baseball circles in the Third Army area. Bill Coughlin has worked with all of the most promising teams in the Northern League. He has given pointers to all of the teams. The Marne Division team has Bill with it in the fight for the A.E.F. baseball title.

Although the entire A.E.F. engaged in some kind of athletic activity, only two fatalities resulted, a boxer being accidentally killed in a friendly bout, and a baseball player succumbing to heart failure.

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

Owing to the large number of men interested in trap shooting and its close relation to military training, a trap shooting tournament, open to officers and men, has been authorized for the A.E.F. It will be held on the Army rifle range at the Belgian Camp, Le Mans, beginning June 18.

Owing to the lack of adequate equipment, it has been found impossible to hold preliminary try-outs to select competitors. Division commanders and commanders of sections of the S.O.S. are authorized to select from their commands, and to send to this competition, not to exceed 20 men each, to arrive not later than June 15, 1919. Upon arrival the men should report to Col. Alexander J. Macnab, G.S., officer in charge of rifle competitions.

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 mermen who are on their way to France, will train at the Neuwied tank for the Inter-Allied competition, which starts June 26. America's squad will consist of 50 men.

The winners of the A.E.F. swimming event held in the Lake St. James, Bois de Boulogne, Paris, last week, will sport the United States shield on their jerseys in the Inter-Allied events.

Chief among the overseas force swimmers is J. F. B. Hanley, of the Third Army, who, by winning six points, paved the way for a Third Army victory. The Army of Occupation team won the A.E.F. championship meet with 24 points. The Intermediate Section, S.O.S., was second with eight points, and the Paris District third with seven. Base Section, S.O.S. and American Embarkation Center had one point each.

Fifteen thousand spectators witnessed the three days' competition. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain, were interested spectators at the finals on Saturday.

French Win at Water Polo

That America will have to show advanced speed in the Inter-Allied water polo games was exemplified during the swimming meet when the French water poloists from the Libellule Club walked away from the American team, 6 to 0. The game was played, however, under French rules. In another game with the Sporting Club Universitaire de France, the American contingent tied, each side scoring a goal.

Because of the large number of swimming enthusiasts in Paris, plans have been made to erect stands upon the shores of Lake St. James for the Inter-Allied events, which will continue for three days.

At least eight nations will enter men in the big water games, and from the status of the foreign entries the United States will have to bet close to the records for the various distances to win. Serbia and Roumania have entered men with reputations.

Besides Hanley, other A.E.F. water dogs who are likely to show the natives some real live going are R. W. Bennett, Third Army member, and a high point winner in the A.E.F. competitions; H. F. Gardner, Intermediate, S.O.S.; and R. C. Lang, Third Army.

Following is the result of the finals in the A.E.F. championship meet:

400-Meter—Finals—J. F. B. Hanley, Third Army, first; R. B. Mantel, Paris District, second; Hanley, Paris District, third. Time: 6 minutes 35 4-5 seconds.

100-Meter Back Stroke—H. F. Gardner, Intermediate, S.O.S., first; R. W. Bennett, Third Army, second; G. C. Hawkins, Intermediate, S.O.S., third. Time: 1 minute 35 2-5 seconds.

200-Meter Breast Stroke—First Heat—J.W. Monihan, Third Army, first; D. H. Rowland, Paris District, second; J. Howell, American Embarkation Center, third. Time: 3 minutes 57 3-5 seconds. Second Heat—R. R. Brotherhood, American Embarkation Center, first; W. S. Spangler, Third Army, second; R. Wyse, G.H.Q., third. Time: 4 minutes 10 4-5 seconds. Finals—D. H. Rowland, Paris District, first; J. W. Monihan, Third Army, second; J. Howell, American Embarkation Center, third. Time: 3 minutes 58 seconds.

Relay Race—400 Meters—Third Army team won (Douglas, McFarren, Kassel, Bennett); Intermediate, S.O.S., second (McKown, Hawkins, Spangler, Gardner). Time: 5 minutes 11 1-5 seconds.

Fancy Diving—Not Counted in Points—Sanville, American Embarkation Center, 66 points, first; Spangler, Intermediate, S.O.S., 49 points, second; Schenkle, Base Section, S.O.S., 47 points, third.

Water Polo—Libellule de Paris Club, 6 goals, U.S. Army 0. The American team consisted of Scarry, goal; McDonald, McKown, McDonald, backs; Manly, guard; Gardner, center; Howard and Rogers, forwards.

Eddie McGoorty, A.E.F., knocked out Bandsman Dick Rice, B.E.F., in the first round of their bout at Blackpool, England on Monday afternoon. The American fighter opened hostilities with a heavy left arm hook and followed it up with his right sending the Englishman to the floor in one minute and nine seconds.

SEVEN MORE YANKS GET PUZZLE CHECKS

Sergeant George Harter Solves Problem 5 in Baseball Contest

Sgt. George A. Harter, Co. F. 6th Engineers, stationed at Oehtendung, Germany, wins first prize—a check for 30 francs—for the correct solution of problem 5 in the Knights of Columbus baseball puzzle contest. Second prize, of 20 francs, goes to Pvt. James A. Love, of the R.T.O. force, at Nevens, France. Five others win third prizes of 10 francs each.

The answer to problem five is as follows:

With the bases filled and one out, the batter hit a low line drive to right field. The second baseman threw up his glove, which hit the ball but did not deflect it from its course and it was caught by the right fielder. Under the rules the batter is entitled to three bases, because the glove touched the ball, which forced in the three men on bases.

As this issue is the last for THE STARS AND STRIPES, the Knights of Columbus announce that the answer to prize winners of problem six, published last week, and future problems, will be printed in the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune. All communications should be addressed to Knights of Columbus headquarters, Paris, and not to the Tribune. Contestants are urged to transmit their solutions promptly, giving full name, rank and organization, and the name of the town in which they are billeted.

Puzzle No. 7

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

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

First Prize—Sgt. George A. Harter, Co. F. 6th Engineers, A.P.O. 740, Oehtendung, Germany.

Second Prize—Pvt. James A. Love, R.T.O., A.P.O. 708, Nevers, France.

Third Prizes—Pvt. Emil S. Neuzil, 89th Co., T. C., R.T.O., A.P.O. 708, Nevers, France.

Pvt. Charles J. Hofmann, Battery B, 13th F.A., 4th Division, A.P.O. 746, Abriveiller, Germany.

Pvt. M. H. Trytten, School Detachment, Poitiers, Vienne.

Cpl. H. A. Grove, Co. H, 3rd Pioneer Infantry, Is-sur-Tille.

Pvt. Richard J. Mann, Co. B, 2nd Engineers, A.P.O. 710, Engers, Germany.

FOURTH DIVISION TRACK MEET TODAY

The 4th Division track and field meet, consisting of ten events, will be held at Neuenhr, Germany, today.

Gold watches will be awarded the winners of each event, silver watches for second place, and medals to those finishing third. A 1,000 franc silver cup will go to the organization scoring the most number of points.

The events will be the 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, mile run, half-mile relay, running broad jump, running high jump, tug-of-war, baseball throw, and 16-pound shot put.

M.P.'S AND LEAVE MEN DIVIDE HONORS

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

The best athletic meet ever staged at St. Malo was pulled off Monday afternoon in a field near Rocabey barracks. Permissionnaries as well as local troops participated, and the presence of the 8th Field Artillery band added a good deal to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Honors were rather evenly divided between a permissionnaire team from Dinard, and a team from the 244th Co., M.P.C. Men from the headquarters detachments at St. Malo also did good work, and a permissionnaire team from St. Malo won second place in the tug-of-war, besides taking part in nearly all of the other events.

Several of the events created a good deal of merriment, particularly the shoe race, in which there were, perhaps, the largest number of participants; the wheelbarrow race, in which the "wheelbarrow" man of every team fell at least once before he reached the goal, and the egg race in which "Y" girls only participated.

Prizes were awarded the winners by the Y.M.C.A.

The Summary

100-Yard Dash—Won by G. H. Liston, Co. D, M.G. Battalion, U.S.M.; J. C. Kieffer, Supply Company, 11th Marines, second.

Half-Mile Relay—(Four men to a team)—Won by Co. F, 11th Marines (B. J. Malworm, E. M. Herschauer, E. H. Reich and G. R. Stevens); M.P. Co., second (McDonald, Ross, Bankston and Mike Smith.)

Three-Legged Race—Won by Bankston and Kellog, M.P. Co.

Wheelbarrow Race—Won by A. F. Fullhardt and S. F. Norbut, Ordnance Repair Shops, Mehun; E. H. Reich and C. M. Roberts, 11th Marines, second.

Shoe Race—Won by E. H. Reich, 11th Marines; Hodapp, second, 11th Marines.

Long Distance Ball Throwing—Won by W. Emerick; McDonald, M.P. Co., second.

Fifty-Yard Basket Ball Rolling Contest—Won by Bankston, M.P. Co.; R. B. Andrews, 11th Marines, second.

Tug-of-War—Finals—Won by M.P. Co.; Brest Duckboards, second.

Egg Race—Won by Miss R. A. Page Brown, Dinard Y.M.C.A.; Miss Ann Miller, Dinard "Y," second.

Potato Race—Won by Rose Norton, Parame Y.M.C.A.; Miss Page-Brown, Dinard Y.M.C.A., second.

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, Belgian Camp, Le Mans, on June 26.

The sports will be open to all officers and men of the Allied Armies and more than 100 silver and bronze medals will be awarded the winners.

Men desiring to enter the games should communicate at once with Capt. J. P. O'Brien, 165th Infantry, Belgian Camp, Le Mans.

The sport program in part is as follows:

Track—100-yard dash; 200-yard dash; 440-yard run; 800-yard run and 880-yard relay.

Field—Running high jump; running broad jump; standing broad jump; 16-pound shot put; javelin throw; discus throw; pole vault.

Swimming—50, 75, 100 and 220-yard swim; fetching for distance. These events will be held in the Sarthe river.

Tennis—Singles and doubles.

Golf—Nine-hole course.

Boxing—All weights; four two-minute rounds.

The 40 riflemen who will represent the United States Army in the Inter-Allied shoot are:

Sgt. L. V. Henson, 13th Marines; Lieut. Rollin W. Smith, 106th Engineers; Sgt. Stanley Smith, 38th Infantry; Cpl. E. B. Stewart, 11th Marines; Cpl. Richard J. Titus, 6th Engineers; Maj. L. W. T. Walter, Jr., Marines; Cpl. Leland K. Peston (A.E.F. champion), 5th Marines; Lieut. Sylvester Kearns, 2nd Engineers; Lieut. Lloyd Spooner, 47th Infantry; Sgt. Jos. Wiecek, 1st Engineers; Lieut. H. P. Ferris, 306th Field Signal Battalion; Maj. Payson D. Foster, 108th Field Signal Battalion; Lieut. Michael Tarker, 5th Marines.

Sgt. Ambrose Cloninger, 8th Infantry; Lieut. Edgar H. Gerber, 1st Replacement Depot; Sgt. Dewitt D. Smith, 6th Engineers; Sgt. E. Dottater, 8th Infantry; Sgt. John G. Griks, 12th M.T. Co.; Sgt. F. Waters, 13th Marines; Lieut. H. H. Harris, 18th Infantry; Capt. H. H. Disbrown, 2nd Pioneer Infantry; Sgt. Theodore N. Johnson, 148th Field Artillery; Capt. Walter A. Meyers, American Embarkation Center; Master Engineer, Junior Grade, E. C. Warley; Sgt. Leman Gray, 53rd Infantry; Maj. H. R. Kimberling, 343rd Machine Gun Battalion; Lieut. Walter Behrens, 144th Infantry; Capt. John Knuebel.

Sgt. Theodore B. Crawley, Cpl. Ardis E. Windsor, 6th Engineers; Sgt. Glen Williams, 8th Infantry; Lieut. J. T. Lawless; Capt. W. W. Walker, Sgt. L. A. Chonoweth, 13th Marines; Capt. R. E. Cotton, 6th Marines; Lieut. Col. C. H. Hodges, 6th Infantry; Sgt. Ernest J. Estinson, 53rd Infantry; Capt. Charles C. Boysen, American Embarkation Center; Lieut. Earl F. Johnson, 5th Marines; Lieut. James Coppedge, 6th Marines, and Lieut. C. W. McLeod.

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

Eight Clubs, Representing All Sections, Battling for Pennant

THREE THIRD ARMY TEAMS

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

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

Since last February, when baseball became one of the features of the A.E.F. athletic program, teams throughout the A.E.F. have been fighting for the honor of representing their particular unit in the final test to determine baseball supremacy.

In the Army of Occupation, after two months of elimination, the 2nd, 3rd and 7th Divisions stand forth as the best baseball teams and they represent the "Watch on the Rhine." Tours won a place in the "big" league after eliminating other teams in the S.O.S. series, and eliminating all rivals in its district. The Nantes team, which won the championship of Base Section No. 1, St. Nazaire, is the other S.O.S. representative. This team is composed entirely of colored players, who not only tied Tours for the championship in the S.O.S. League, but defeated teams which before the S.O.S. series started, were touted as sure winners. The colored men are reckoned as dangerous rivals in the big series.

The 111th Sanitary Train won the Le Mans championship, but it is probable that the team will be greatly strengthened as they have the right to pick from the district.

Depot St. Denis won the Paris District League championship, after eliminating 35 other clubs, and the lineup includes several professional players. The G.H.Q. team was transferred to Coblenz to eliminate trouble and expense in travel. Heddesdorf, Andernach and Coblenz are the cities in the north where the games are being played, while in the south, Nantes, Paris, Tours and Le Mans have an opportunity to see the games.

The schedule is as follows:

June 13—3rd Division vs. 2nd Division, at Andernach; G.H.Q. vs. 7th Division, at Coblenz; Paris vs Tours, at Tours; Nantes vs Le Mans, at Le Mans.

June 14-15-16—G.H.Q. vs 3rd Division, at Coblenz, 7th Division vs 2nd Division, at Coblenz; Paris vs Nantes, at Nantes; Tours vs Le Mans, at Nantes.

June 20-21-22—2nd Division vs. Paris, at Paris; 3rd Division vs. Tours, at Tours, G.H.Q. vs. Le Mans, at Le Mans; 7th Division vs Nantes, at Nantes.

June 23-24-25—2nd Division vs. Tours, at Tours; 3rd Division vs. Tours, at Tours, G.H.Q. vs. Le Mans, at Le Mans; 7th Division vs. Nantes, at Nantes.

June 29-30, July 1—G.H.Q. vs. Paris, at Coblenz; 3rd Division vs. Nantes, at Andernach; 2nd Division vs Le Mans, at Heddesdorf; 7th Division vs. Tours, at Coblenz.

July 2-3-4—7th Division vs. Paris, at Coblenz; G.H.Q. vs Tours, at Coblenz; 3rd Division vs. Le Mans, at Andernach; 2nd Division vs Nantes, at Heddesdorf

NAVY BEATS ARMY

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

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 cablegram forwarded over two weeks ago has remained unanswered. As a result four stars of the links are wanted to bolster up the American group.

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

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

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

List of Players Ordered to Paris

The following golfers have been asked to report to Paris for duty in connection with golf: Sgt. A. M. Bartlett, four times Iowa State champion; Sgt. Robert T. Barnet, 6th Division, a Philadelphia player; Pvt. C. J. Barry, 133th Machine Gun Battalion, of the Oakland Country Club, Long Island; Pvt. D. Cuthbert, a native of Scotland and a Riverton, N. J., player; Cpl. C. W. Hall, 106th Supply Train, of Birmingham, Ala.; Pvt. George McBride, 320th Infantry, of the Edgewood Country Club, Pittsburg; Sgt. C. R. McIntosh, 309th Field Artillery, of the Oakwood Country Club, Augusta, Ga.; Pvt. H. Robb, of Kansas City, and Sgt. C. C. Butterfield, of Chicago.

Among the officers who will take part in the tournament are Lieut. H. K. Johnston, 337th Machine Gun Battalion, a St. Paul, Minn., golfer, and semi-finalist at Nice; Lieut. H. R. Walton, an Illinois champion; Lieut. Harry Davis, the Panama-Pacific title holder; Lieut. E. C. Clarey, a Pennsylvania golfer; Lieut. J. W. Hubbell, runner-up in the A.E.F. joust; Lieut. "Sam" Pierson, a strong player from Connecticut; Lieut. F. T. McNamara, of New York; Lieut. B. Warren Cockran, Delaware State champion; Lieut. E. W. Fowler, and Lieut. H. K. Snively, of Chicago.

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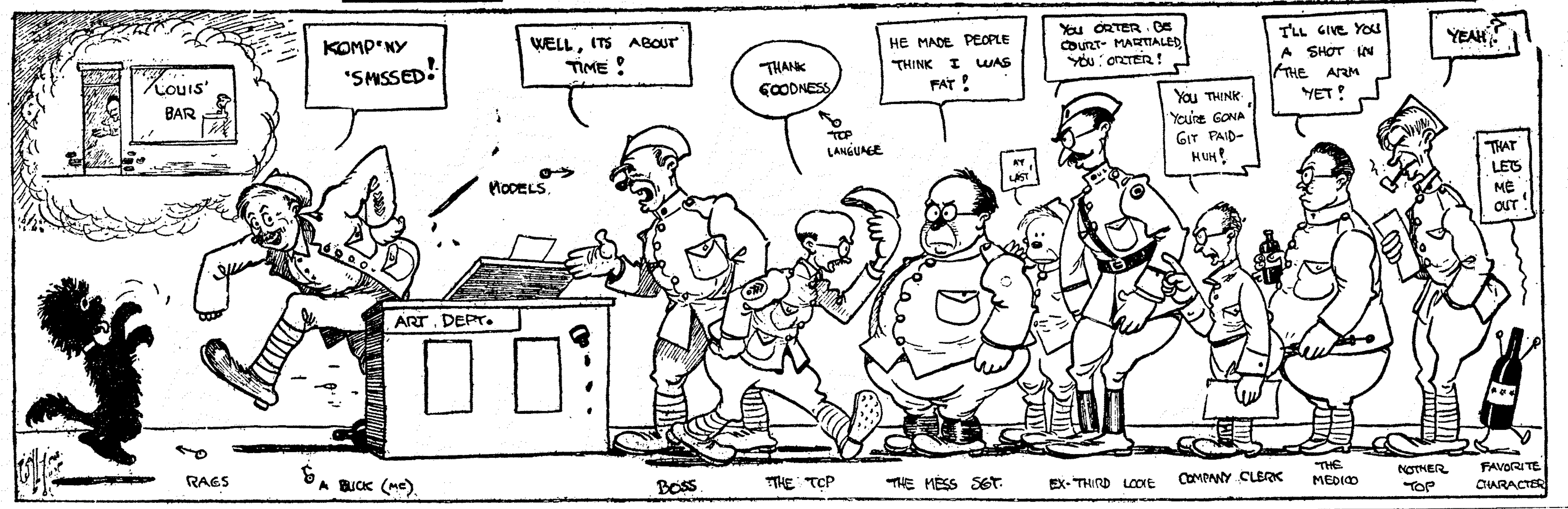


HORRIBLE CARNAGE AMONG A.E.F. TEETH DURING ONE MONTH

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

BIG MONUMENT OF MOLARS

30 Tooth Pullers to Each Division Kept Army Faces from Agony

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

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

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

According to the casualty lists of teeth in the Chief Dental Surgeon's office, the record number of teeth extracted during one month was in February, when 67,133 unreparable ones were pulled out, roots and all, and forever relieved from the battle against hardtack and army beef. In this same period one-eighth of the entire A.E.F. sat in the dentist's chair and had 376,655 teeth filled.

The field of battle hardly seems the place for a dentist, but nevertheless the honor roll of the dental service shows that seven officers were killed at the front and 40 officers and enlisted men were wounded while in the performance of their duties. These casualties are accounted for by the fact that the dental officers were stationed at advance dressing stations to treat the wounded who had need of dental treatment and to care for men sent back from the trenches for temporary relief.

Forceps on the Front

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

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

When the A.E.F. was at its maximum it required 4,000 dentists to keep its teeth in shape to grind up its three squares of corn willy. About 50 per cent of this personnel were officers and the others enlisted men. The organization was built up around a personnel of 79 officers of the Regular Army Dental Corps and 12 officers from the Navy.

30 Dentists per Division

The dental service organization was built up so that dental service would be available at all times. Each division was allotted 30 dentists under a divisional Dental Surgeon. These divisional dental officers were supplemented by Corps and Army organizations working directly under the Chief Dental Surgeon, A.E.F. In the field, dental outfits were of necessity not very complete and consisted of an emergency kit of a few essential instruments and medicines for giving relief from pain by extraction, medicinal applications or plastic fillings.

In the back areas large infirmaries were established. In Paris a model dental office, which is a part of Base Hospital 57, is considered the finest equipped dentist's establishment in Europe.

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

Facial Experts Set Record

Facial disfigurement was the greatest fear of many men who went over the top, and to remedy and prevent this in cases of facial wounds, teams of specially trained and equipped specialists were organized, consisting of one general surgeon and one dental surgeon. They accomplished astonishing results during the war.

More than 1,000 cases of this type were handled and they were as varied as were the freakiest pranks of fate that directed bullets and flying pieces of shrapnel at men's jaws. The work consisted in many cases of bone grafting to rebuild jaws of plastic surgery to remodel facial contours. In this, valuable lessons were gained from the experiences of the British and French medical services.

In order that civilian dentists might become acquainted with Army methods schools were established both for officers and enlisted men. At present there is a dental section of the A.E.F. University at Beaune for dental assistants and men who expect to take up dentistry in civilian life.

LIAISON SERVICE GOING

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

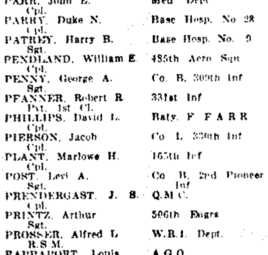
MEN WHO HELPED MAKE "THE STARS AND STRIPES"

Continued from Page 5

Name and Rank.	Former Organization.	Dept., S. & S.	Began Work	Home Address.
GLENNY, James A. F. Cpl.	B.T.C.	Treasury	8-28-18	625 E. 9th St., Chester, Pa.
GLENN, Edward H. Pvt.	167th Inf.	Circulation	——	
GLICKMAN, Rudolph Pvt. 1st Cl.	469th Aero Sqn.	Circulation	11-2-18	Newark, N. J.
GOLBERG, Saul Cpl.	C.A.C.	Field Agent	5-1-18	944 Florida Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
GOLDEY, Louis Pvt. 1st Cl.	Base Hosp. No. 3	Soldiers' Serv.	11-2-18	167 E. 95th St., N. Y. C.
GOOD, Arthur J. Pvt. 1st Cl.	302nd F.A.	Editorial	11-24-18	23 Dorr St., Boston, Mass.
GOULD, George D. Sgt.	302nd Supply Tr.	Circulation	10-1-18	New York City
GOZA, Henslee D. 1st Sgt.	Co. B, 508th Engrs.	Field Agent	——	536 Thompson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
GREELEY, Edwin Sgt. 1st Cl.	102nd Engrs.	Circulation	10-4-18	349 41st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GREEN, George D. Sgt.	104th Aero Repl. Sqn.	Treasury	11-2-18	San Francisco, Cal.
GREENSHAW, DeW. T. Sgt.	835th Aero Sqn.	Mailing	9-1-18	Phoenix, Ariz.
GRINSTEAD, Hugh G. Sgt. 1st Cl.	Q.M.C.	Field Agent	7-17-18	Kerrville, Tex.
HAGGERTY, John P. Sgt.	11th Engrs.	Field Agent	8-7-18	403 W. 21st St., N. Y. C.
HALE, William Sgt.	Co. L, 2nd Idaho Inf.	Field Agent	5-24-18	Weiser, Ida.
HALL, Nelson B. Sgt.	Co. M, 2nd Idaho Inf.	Circulation	3-19-18	Cardiff, Glenwood Springs, Colo.
HALL, Norman D. Cpl.	Field Artillery	Circulation	2-14-19	132 DuBoise St., Newburg, N. Y.
HAMMER, Frank J. Pvt.	29th Engrs.	Mechanical	2-1-18	Minneapolis Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.
HANSON, Joseph M. Capt., F.A.	G.H.Q.	Historical	10-20-18	Yankton, S. D.
HARMON, Harold H. Sgt.	Co. F, 117th Am. Tr.	Field Agent	7-24-18	Clyde, Kan.
HANDBERG, C. L. Pvt. 1st Cl.	M.S.T. 409	Transportation	5-8-19	Viborg, Denmark
HANLEY, William L. Pvt. 1st Cl.	Base Hosp. No. 9	Editorial	1-27-19	Brooklyn, N. Y.
HARING, D. S. Sgt.	Ordnance	Field Agent	9-27-18	Port Jervis, N. Y.
HARRINGTON, G. L. Sgt.	301st Inf.	Circulation	5-9-19	726 Hyde Park Ave., Boston, Mass.
HAWLEY, Hudson Sgt.	Co. C, 101st M.G. Bn.	Editorial	1-20-18	Bristol, Conn.
HEALY, Thomas B. Sgt.	Co. D, 102nd M.G. Bn.	Circulation	9-17-18	397 Crown St., New Haven, Conn.
HEFFERNAN, Joseph L. Sgt. 1st Cl.	Base Hosp. No. 31	Field Agent	9-16-18	219 Lincoln Ave., Youngstown, Ohio
HELD, Rene F. Cpl.	Infantry	Field Agent	8-20-18	2643 Prince St., Berkeley, Cal.
HELBIG, Louis W. Sgt.	Co. G, 2nd Wash. Inf.	Field Agent	6-24-18	Seattle, Wash.
HENDERSON, A. E. R.S.M.	S.S.U. 575	Circulation	9-7-18	392 N. Village Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
HENNING, L. A. Cpl.	Co. D, 18th Engrs.	Field Agent	5-29-18	949 Vieau Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
HENRICHSEN, A. V. Cpl.	Hq. Co., 148th F.A.	Personnel	5-27-18	876 So. 4th East St., Salt Lake City, Utah
HERITAGE, W. H. Cpl.	Troop B, 1st Wash. Cav.	Field Agent	9-27-18	Seattle, Wash.
HERLIHY, John K. Cpl.	Casual	Circulation	2-14-19	24 Swan St., Everett, Mass.
HERSON, Edward J. Pvt. 1st Cl.	85th Aero Sqn.	Circulation	7-17-18	St. Louis, Mo.
HERTY, Howard A. B.S.M.	27th Div.	Editorial	5-2-19	121 DeMott Ave., Clifton, N. J.
HIPP, Edward S. Cpl.	Hq. Co., 312th Inf.	Field Agent	9-27-18	131 Norwood St., Newark, N. J.
HICKMAN, George W. Sgt.	163rd Inf.	Field Agent	5-29-18	Logan, Utah
HIBBS, Russell E. Pvt. 1st Cl.	Co. C, 1st Bn., 20th Engrs.	Treasury	7-17-18	260 44th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOLLENWEGER, F. W. Sgt.	Ord. Dept. Co. No. 5	Field Agent	6-1-18	Cincinnati, Ohio
HOLT, Felix C. Sgt.	115th Fld. Sig. Bn.	Editorial	1-28-19	San Diego, Cal.
HOLWAY, Harvard B. Pvt.	1st Repl. Dept.	Circulation	2-15-19	407 S. 9th St., La Crosse, Wis.
HOOKES, William L. B.S.M.	War Risk Ins. Det.	Field Agent	5-11-18	283 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HORN, Christopher J. Sgt.	Troop B, R.I. Cav.	Field Agent	8-12-18	318 Northup St., Edgewood, R. I.
HOUSER, Roy C. Sgt.	M.G. Co., 126th Inf.	Field Agent	8-17-18	60 Ridge St., S.W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
HOUSTON, Sid Cpl.	Co. B, 128th M.G. Bn.	Circulation	11-11-18	Mexico, Mo.
HOWARD, Charles M. Cpl.	S.S.U. 628	Circulation	9-4-18	12 E. River St., Waterloo, N. Y.
HOWARD, James G. Sgt. 1st Cl.	Q.M.C.	Field Agent	8-7-18	866 Walnut St., Alameda, Cal.
HOWELL, Stanley A. Pvt.	304th M.G. Bn.	Transportation	5-29-18	Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y.
HUCK, George C. Sgt.	327th Inf.	Personnel	4-28-19	Grand Forks, N. D.
HUFF, Norman D. Sgt.	Co. C, 112th Am. Tr.	Field Agent	11-2-18	Y.M.C.A., Dayton, Ohio
HUFSTEDLER, Stanley Cpl.	36th Div.	Personnel	4-17-19	Teague, Tex.
HUGGINS, Ernest W. Cpl.	416th R.R. Tel. Bn.	Field Agent	11-11-18	936 Le Claire Ave., Chicago, Ill.
HUMPHREYS, James P. Sgt.	Co. D, 304th Inf.	Soldiers' Serv.	1-8-19	Eagle Rock Ave., West Orange, N. J.
HUNSEHE, Raymond W. Sgt. 1st Cl.	486th Aero Sqn.	Field Agent	10-1-18	336 E. Delevan Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
HUNT, Dwight G. Sgt.	Hq., 77th Div.	Treasury	7-12-18	108 W. 103rd St., N. Y. C.
ISACKSON, Louis O. Cpl.	333rd F.A.	Circulation	2-15-19	Albert Lea, Minn.
ISEMINGER, Lester D. A.F.C.	A.G.O.	Circulation	——	Hagerstown, Md.
JACOBS, Millard F. Sgt.	Q.M.C.	Field Agent	8- -18	45 Delancey St., N. Y. C.
JENTZEN, Herbert Cpl.	M.T. Co. 371	Transportation	5-8-19	Milwaukee, Wis.
JENKINS, J. Edwin A.F.C.	A.G.O.	Circulation	4-1-18	Labor Dept., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSON, Curtis O. Sgt.	112th Am. Tr.	Field Agent	9-27-18	5828 Goliad St., Dallas, Tex.
JONES, Richard S. R.S.M.	Co. D, 18th Engrs. (Ry.)	Circulation	5-1-18	1216 Harvard Ave. N., Seattle, Wash.
KANE, Charles J. Sgt.	Co. B, 1st Engrs.	Treasury	7-17-18	4804 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
KATZ, Harry L. Sgt.	Baty. E, 306th F.A.	Mailing	8-2-18	100 Brunswick St., Roxbury, Mass.
KAY, Kendall K. Sgt.	Co. E, 363rd Inf.	Editorial	12-15-18	1140 L St., Eureka, Cal.
KEENAN, William P. Cpl.	76th Div.	Circulation	1-9-19	7 Sackett St., Westfield, Mass.
KELLY, Edward M. Pvt. 1st Cl.	347th F.A.	Circulation	8- -18	516 Capitol St., Vallejo, Cal.
KELLY, Frank J. Hosp. Sgt. —	Med. Dept.	Circulation	8-7-18	Milwaukee, Wis.
KELLY, J. J. Cpl.	309th Inf.	Treasury	11-2-18	New York City
KENYON, Alden H. Pvt.	12th F.A.	Field Agent	5-1-18	Box 60, R. F. D., S. Westport, Mass.
KETTERMAN, Harry A. Sgt.	90th Aero Sqn.	Treasury	7-17-18	Standard Oil Co., Portland, Ore.
KLEFBECK, Victor B. Sgt.	38th Inf.	Treasury	8-11-18	
KLING, Robert H. Cpl.	1st Depot Div.	Field Agent	7-22-18	Philadelphia, Pa.
KRACKENBERGER, H. W., 2nd Lt., F.A.	140th F.A.	Treasury	2-15-19	W. Terre Haute, Ind.
KRAEBEL, Charles J. 2nd Lt.	18th Engrs.	Field Agent	5-11-18	Portland, Ore.
KRAEMER, George D. Sgt.	165th Inf.	Treasury	7-21-18	Brooklyn, N. Y.
LAMM, Marvin A. Sgt. 1st Cl.	1st Repl. Depot	Transportation	1-20-19	Amarillo, Tex.
LAMMERS, Henry B. Sgt.	Fld. Hosp. No. 161	Transportation	7-26-18	822 Michigan Ave., Sidney, Ohio
LAMPMAN, Rex H. Pvt.	78th Co., 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.	Editorial	4-7-19	Courier News, Fargo, N. D.
LAVINE, Harry Sgt. 1st Cl.	469th Aero Sqn.	Field Agent	9-4-18	
LAWRENCE, Joseph J. Sgt.	78th Div.	Field Agent	8-12-18	39 3rd St., Newark, N. J.
LEE, Robert B. Pvt.	308th Inf.	Mechanical	7-17-18	419 S. Salisbury St., Raleigh, N. C.
LEE, John F. Cpl.	16th Engrs.	Circulation	10-15-18	Detroit, Mich.
LEEFELDT, Leroy W. Sgt.	Ord. Dept.	Field Agent	8-7-18	617 S. Blvd., Oak Park, Ill.
LEVINE, Max Pvt.	305th F.A.	Field Agent	5-29-18	New York City
LEVY, Max Sgt.	Casual	Treasury	2-14-19	2013 Bryant Ave., The Bronx, N. Y. C.
LICHTENSTEIN, J. H. Sgt.	Q.M.C.	Field Agent	9-27-18	Los Angeles, Cal.
LISTER, P. B. Sgt.	Troop C, 2nd Colo. Cav.	Field Agent	5-11-18	Greeley, Colo.
LONG, Don M. Sgt.	Co. C, 18th Engrs.	Personnel	11-19-18	2536 Bellair St., Denver, Colo.
LUCKETT, Jack G. Sgt.	Co. C, 117th Sup. Tr.	Field Agent	——	Morning Journal, Albuquerque, N. M.
McCOLLUM, W. L. Pvt. 1st Cl.	145th M.G. Bn.	Circulation	5-9-19	Springfield, S. D.
McCOSKRIE, Frank U. 1st Lt.	——	Circulation	4-16-19	Spokane, Wash.
McDERMOTT, Hugh J. Cpl.	11th F.A.	Circulation	10-15-18	103 W. Center St., Butte, Mont.
McDONNELL, John A. Cpl.	Infantry	Circulation	12-1-18	P. O. B. 220, Manette, Wash.
MACK, Willard Capt.	A.G.O.	Circulation	——	Cincinnati, Ohio
MAC NICHOL, K. H. Sgt.	Base Hosp. No. 5	Field Agent	5-30-18	6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
MAGILL, W. F. Pvt.	113th Engrs.	Editorial	5-7-19	Indianapolis, Ind.
MAHONEY, William H. Pvt. 1st Cl.	504th Engrs.	Circulation	——	New York City
MANSON, Emanuel Cpl.	318th Engrs.	Field Agent	11-2-18	21 Martin St., Rochester, N. Y.
MARSHALL, John L. Pvt. 1st Cl.	33rd Engrs.	Circulation	11-2-18	Rosedale, Kan.
MARTEL, Alfred J. Pvt.	Am. Peace Comm.	Personnel	29-12-18	506 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
MARTIN, James D. Cpl.	305th Fld. Hosp.	Field Agent	8-15-18	7 Charles St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
MASON, Carman B. Pvt. 1st Cl.	Med. Dept.	Field Agent	7-17-18	
MATHIS, Frank H. Cpl.	Co. D, 311th Inf.	Editorial	9-10-19	W. Main St., Tuckerton, N. J.
MATTICE, Robert E. Sgt.	102nd Engr. Tr.	Field Agent	8-7-18	532 Broadway, Schenectady, N. Y.
MATURNA, Frank J. Pvt.	Ordnance	Field Agent	9-4-18	
MEDCALFE, Willis T. Cpl.	Base Hosp. No. 36	Field Agent	8-7-18	366 Belvidere Ave., Detroit, Mich.
MERRILL, Frank C. Sgt. 1st Cl.	Med. Dept.	Field Agent	11-17-18	162 College St., Middletown, Conn.
MERRIMAN, Lloyd C. Sgt.	Base Hosp. No. 36	Field Agent	11-14-18	Kenton, Ohio
MICHAEL, William K. 1st Lt., Inf.	101st M.G. Bn.	Advertising	1-20-18	Kansas City, Mo.
MILLER, Craig Sgt.	Co. K, 2nd Tenn. Regt.	Circulation	12-23-18	707 Church Ave., Dyersburg, Tenn.
MILLER, Daniel L. Sgt.	659th Aero Sqn.	Field Agent	11-4-18	305 W. Hamilton Ave., Baltimore, Md.
MILLER, Jacob E. Cpl.	Ry. Tr. Corps	Mailing	10-4-18	2230 W. Estaugh St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MILLER, Joseph A. Cpl.	Co. G, 307th Inf.	Field Agent	——	246 Rugby Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MILLER, Herman J. Pvt.	29th Engrs.	Mechanical	2-8-18	3367 Couler Ave., Dubuque, Iowa
MILLER, Peter Cpl.	151st F.A.	Transportation	2-14-19	Comstock, Minn.
MILLER, William T. A.F.C.	A.G.O.	Circulation	3-1-18	Forest Glen, Md.
MOFFITT, William C. Sgt.	304th M.G. Co.	Treasury	1-9-19	Columbus, Ga.
MORAN, Bruce Cpl.	11th Engrs.	Field Agent	11-12-18	518 W. 182nd St., N. Y. C.
MULVANEY, George E. Sgt.	Ordnance	Advertising	5-1-18	Cincinnati, Ohio
MURPHY, William C. Sgt.	91st Div.	Field Agent	7-14-18	1153 Lewisohn St., Butte, Mont.
MUMFORD, Philip G. Maj., Q.M.C.	G-2, G.H.Q.	Inspector	3-1-19	New York City
MYERS, Alex. J. Sgt.	Co. C, 303rd Inf.	Treasury	10-22-18	72 W. 88th St., N. Y. C.
NICOL, Lawrence Cpl.	1st Repl. Depot	Personnel	1-9-19	San Francisco, Cal.
NICHOLS, A. Hayden Cpl.	Co. A, 356th Inf.	Field Agent	9-14-18	711 N. Rubey St., Macon, Mo.
NORRIS, Lewis M. Pvt.	Baty. A, 1st Kans. F. A.	Field Agent	2-12-19	Raymond, Kan.
OCHS, Adolph S., Jr. 1st Lt.	Cavalry	Treasury	2-20-18	Chattanooga, Tenn.
O'MALLEY, Neil B. Sgt.	Co. A, 2nd Inf.	Circulation	12-22-18	3311 N. Monticello Ave., Chicago, Ill.
OMANSKY, Jacob Sgt.	5th Inf. Repl.	Field Agent	10-4-18	162 Bowery St., Akron, Ohio
PAINTER, James W. Pvt.	Hq. Co., 139th F.A.	Field Agent	2-13-19	502 6th St., Bristol, Tenn.
PAINTON, Frederick Sgt.	496th Aero Sqn.	Field Agent	11-2-18	Elmira, N. Y.
PALMER, Thomas W. Cpl.	18th Engrs. (Ry.)	Circulation	3-4-18	2638 35th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
PARKER, Harry L. Capt., A.S.C.	2nd A.A.C. M.G. Bn.	Personnel	1-9-19	200 Irwin Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.
PARR, John E. Cpl.	Med. Dept.	Circulation	9-11-18	Baltimore, Md.
PARRY, Duke N. Cpl.	Base Hosp. No. 28	Field Agent	11-2-18	4009 Harrison St., Kansas City, Mo.
PATREY, Harry B. Sgt.	Base Hosp. No. 9	Circulation	7-27-18	311 Dennis St., Adrian, Mich.
PENDLAND, William E. Cpl.	485th Aero Sqn.	Field Agent	7-17-18	8 Wayne St., Auburn, Ind.
PENNY, George A. Sgt.	Co. B, 309th Inf.	Treasury	11-10-18	20 Gorham St., Buffalo, N. Y.
PFANNER, Robert R. Pvt. 1st Cl.	331st Inf.	Circulation	——	Chicago, Ill.
PHILLIPS, David L. Cpl.	Baty. F, F.A.R.R.	Soldiers' Serv.	2-14-19	N. College St., Yellow Springs, Ohio
PIERSON, Jacob Cpl.	Co. L, 330th Inf.	Field Agent	10-4-18	13601 Emily St., Cleveland, Ohio
PLANT, Marlowe H. Cpl.	165th Inf.	Transportation	4-11-19	New York City
POST, Levi A. Sgt.	Co. B, 2nd Pioneer Inf.	Soldiers' Serv.	1-8-19	Stanfordville, N. Y.
PRENDERGAST, J. S. Cpl.	Q.M.C.	Field Agent	7-17-18	542 Madison Ave., York, Pa.
PRINTZ, Arthur Sgt.	506th Engrs.	Field Agent	6-19-18	1351 E. Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio
PROSSER, Alfred L. R.S.M.	W.R.I. Dept.	Field Agent	5-1-18	314 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
RAPPAPORT, Louis R.F.C.	A.G.O.	Personnel	5-1-18	New York City
RADDANT, George T. Sgt.	Co. C, 110th Engrs.	Field Agent	10-6-18	Shawano, Wis.
RHODES, Wallace W. Sgt.	Amb. Co. 20	Circulation	6-29-18	16 Simpson St., Atlanta, Ga.
RICE, Grantland 1st Lt.	115th F.A.	Editorial		New York Tribune, N. Y. C.
RICHARD, Jesse L. Sgt.	Infantry	Personnel	7-23-18	Waco, Tex.
RIGNEY, Frank P. Cpl.	103rd F.A.	Circulation	9-4-18	Providence, R. I.
RILEY, Earl E. Sgt.	9th Inf.	Circulation	6-29-18	829 L St., Lincoln, Nebr.
RILEY, James F. Pvt.	——	Circulation	——	
ROCK, Dallas Pvt.	61st Inf.	Circulation	4-7-19	Morrisonville, N. Y.
RODD, Harry C. Sgt.	102nd M.G. Bn.	Field Agent	——	
ROGERS, Wilson R.S.M.	5th Bn., F.A.R.R.	Editorial	12-18-18	Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md.
ROSS, Harold W. Pvt.	18th Engrs. (Ry.)	Editorial	2-15-18	622 Elizabeth St., Salt Lake City, Utah
ROWE, Walter S. R.S.M.	136th F.A.	Personnel	10-30-18	Hamilton Club, Hamilton, Ohio
RUBLE, Lloyd J. 1st Sgt.	502nd Engrs.	Transportation	5-29-18	Amity, Ore.
RYAN, Patrick J. Pvt.	168th Inf.	Circulation	7-17-18	New York City
RYDER, Clayton M. Sgt.	22nd Fld. Sig. Bn.	Field Agent	8-10-18	201 Walnut St., Minneapolis, Minn.
RYDER, Melvin R.S.M.	Hist. Sect., S.O.S.	Field Agent	5-24-18	538 N. 5th St., Steubenville, Ohio
SANGSTER, George M. Sgt.	Co. F, 305th Inf.	Field Agent	9-4-18	521 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SCHENCK, Ferdinand Sgt.		Treasury	11-2-18	
SCHIEBLE, Raymond M. Cpl.	149th F.A.	Field Agent	2-15-19	4157 N. Leamington Ave., Chicago, Ill.
SCHNEIDER, Harry Cpl.	Infantry	Field Agent	5-1-18	San Francisco, Cal.
SCHNEIDER, M. H. Pvt.	A.S.C.	Transportation	5-8-18	
SCHWAPTZ, Fred Pvt. 1st Cl.		Field Agent	8-7-18	New York City
SCHWARTZKOPF, Otto Pvt.	A.S.C.	Circulation	5-10-19	Lyndhurst, Wis.
SCHALLENBERGER, O. Sgt.	M.T.C.	Transportation	8—18	Miami, Fla.
SCOTT, J. John Sgt.	303rd Inf.	Personnel	1-8-19	164 Division St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
SHEPARD, Herbert O. Cpl.	302nd Inf.	Mailing	1-9-19	Wrentham, Mass.
SIGMUND, Harold Sgt.	328th Inf.	Advertising	8-16-18	361 W. 56th St., N. Y. C.
SIGWALT, Harold P. Sgt.	Q.M.C.	Field Agent	8-7-18	3326 Sycamore St., Milwaukee, Wis.
SLAGHT, Arthur J. Cpl.	363rd Inf.	Field Agent	9-27-18	2512 E. 15th St., Oakland, Cal.
SLATOR, William J. Sgt. 1st Cl.	Med. Dept.	Field Agent	9-27-18	New Haven, Conn.
SMALLEY, F. J. Sgt.	Q.M.C.	Treasury	5-13-19	153 S. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
SMITH, Homer S. A.F.C.	A.G.O.	Soldiers' Serv.	3-1-18	Pawnee City, Nebr.
SMITH, J. W. Bixey Sgt.	Med. Dept.	Editorial	1-13-19	Basic City, Va.
SMITH, Leslie H. Cpl.	164th Inf.	Circulation	11-2-18	
SMITH, Harley A. 2nd Lt.	59th Inf.	Circulation	4-5-19	Hamilton, Ala.
SNAJDR, Robert I. Sgt.	308th Am. Tr.	Editorial	11-11-18	7505 Lawnview Ave., N.E., Cleveland, Ohio
SNEVILY, Henry N. 1st Lt.	1st A.A.M.G. Co.	Personnel	——	New York City
SPAHR, Clarence E. Pvt.	344th M.G. Bn.	Field Agent	9-4-18	San Diego, Cal.
SPIERO, Gerald B. Cpl.	52nd Pion. Inf.	Field Agent	11-20-18	654 W. 161st St., N. Y. C.
STACK, Robert M. Pvt.	23rd Engrs.	Circulation	12-16-18	
STANLEY, Harold B. Sgt.	148th F.A.	Field Agent	7-17-18	Rocky Ford, Colo.
STEPPE, Joseph H. Cpl.	155th Inf.	Personnel	5-10-19	St. Louis, Mo.
STERRETT, David B. R.S.M.	163rd Inf.	Treasury	6-18-18	915 Manhattan St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STONER, Harry Pvt.	16th Engrs.	Soldiers' Serv.	------	414 Fairview Ave., Galion, Ohio
STOUT, Thomas W. Cpl.	18th Inf.	Circulation	5-29-18	720 S. Douglas Ave., Springfield, Ill.
STUARDI, Norman E. Sgt.	60th C.A.C.	Field Agent	10-1-18	Springhill and College Sts., Mobile, Ala.
STURR, Thomas W. Pvt.	23rd Engrs.	Mechanical	9-4-18	1578 Oakland Ave., Springfield, Ohio
SULLIVAN, David F. Cpl.	Q.M.C.	Field Agent	8-11-18	4 Hale St., Worcester, Mass.
SUNDIN, Hjalmar Pvt.	102nd F.A.	Personnel	9-5-18	New Bedford, Mass.
SWEENEY, Arthur V. Sgt.	103rd F.A.	Field Agent	3-14-18	103 America St., Providence, R. I.
THOMAS, A. B. Sgt.	649th Aero Sqn.	Circulation	5-6-19	
TOSTEVIN, Earle B. Pvt. 1st Cl.	164th Inf.	Circulation	7-25-18	Mandan, N. D.
TRUSLOW, Harold M. Sgt.	49th Inf.	Field Agent	10-1-18	391 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
TUCK, William Cpl.	304th Inf.	Mailing	1-8-19	432 W. Main St., Waterbury, Conn.
TYLER, S. L. 2nd Lt.	Infantry	Circulation	——	Memphis, Tenn.
VANCE, George K. Cpl.	Ord. Dept.	Field Agent	5-19-18	Kokomo, Ind.
VAN HORN, Archie M. 2nd Lt.	129th Inf.	Circulation	2-20-19	417 Garfield Ave., Aurora, Ill.
VAN HOOSE, Hershell Sgt.	1st Repl. Depot	Field Agent	5- -18	Atlanta, Ga.
VIBAU, Erne Sgt.	320th Sup. Co., Q.M.C.	Field Agent	11-2-18	The Bulletin, San Francisco, Cal.
VIEHMAN, Carl B. Cpl.	319th Inf.	Circulation	12-23-18	113 Park Way, Garrick, Pa.
VISKNISKKI, Guy T. Maj., Inf.	320th Inf.	Officer in Charge	1-10-18	Montclair, N. J.
VAN BLON, Philip R.S.M.	Base Hosp. No. 4	Editorial	7-25-18	Upper Sandusky, Ohio
VROOM, Clifford H. R.S.M.	Fld. Hosp. No. 104	Treasury	7-29-18	8 Center St., Exeter, N. H.
WALDO, Richard H. Capt.	W.R.I.	Circulation	4-1-18	City Club, 55 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.
WALKER, Raymond E. Pvt.	116th Engrs.	Mechanical	7-23-18	1636 E. Hattie St., Fort Worth, Tex.
WALLACE, H. H. Cpl.	Q.M. Det., 89th Div.	Personnel	4-30-19	Brockport, N. Y.
WALLGREN, Abian A. Pvt.	Sup. Co., 5th Rgt., U.S.M.C.	Art	1-20-18	1208 S. 52nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WALSH, David J. Cpl.	102nd F.A.	Mechanical	9-18-18	94 Franklin St., Arlington, Mass.
WALSH, Peter C. Sgt.	S.S.U. 552	Field Agent	——	735 S. Orange Ave., Newark, N. J.
WALTMAN, William C. 2nd Lt.	Ord. Dept.	Treasurer	3-8-19	634 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WALTY, Francis J. R.S.M.	A.S.C.	Circulation	5-11-18	Dorranceton, Pa.
WARREN, Charles J. Cpl.	18th F.A.	Circulation	6-1-19	Washington, D. C.
WARLICK, Bernie C. Cpl.	359th Inf.	Field Agent	10-1-18	911 W. 10th St., Dallas, Tex.
WARNER, Clifford T. Sgt.	S.S.U. 38	Field Agent	9-19-18	Danville, Ind.
WATSON, Joseph H. Cpl.	Casual	Treasury	2-17-19	Lamar, S. C.
WATSON, Mark S. Maj., F.A.	340th F.A.	Off'r in Charge	11-29-18	1223 E. 50th St., Chicago, Ill.
WEESNER, Edward J. Sgt.	1st Ind. F.A.	Field Agent	9-12-18	Clayton, Ind.
WEINSTEIN, Jacob Sgt.	29th Engrs.	Personnel	2-10-19	596 Schenck Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WESSELLS, G. W., Jr. Sgt. 1st Cl.	57th Aero Sqn.	Treasury	10-1-18	125 Magnolia Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
WHITE, Egbert G. R.S.M.	Signal R.C.	Treasury	8-1-18	6135 Jackson St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
WHITE, Ernest F. Cpl.	465th Aero Sqn.	Field Agent	9-4-18	Atlanta, Ga.
WHITTLE, William E. R.S.M.	Hq., 82nd Div.	Treasury	12-15-18	Chattanooga, Tenn.
WIENER, Robert Cpl.	S.S.U. 510	Circulation	8-7-18	6 Sacramento St., Cambridge, Mass.
WILLIAMS, Oscar G. Sgt.	Co. C, 9th Sig. Bn.	Mechanical	9-25-18	Temple Telegram, Temple, Tex.
WILLOUGHBY, Geoffrey Pvt. 1st Cl.	107th Fld. Sig. Bn.	Circulation	11-2-18	
WILSON, Albert C. R.S.M.	18th Engrs. (Ry.)	Field Agent	5-11-18	1015 Doris St., Los Angeles, Cal.
WILSON, Howard M. 2nd Lt., Inf.	6th Div.	Personnel	10-1-18	Waco, Tex.
WILSON, Lee M. Pvt.	F.A. Repl.	Circulation	2-14-19	328 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
WINKEL, Raymond Cpl.	463rd Motorcycle Co.	Field Agent	8-15-18	5743 Oak Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
WINSTON, Leo A. Sgt.	504th Engrs.	Circulation	4- -18	1515 2nd St., E. Menomonie, Wis.
WINTERICH, John T. Pvt.	496th Aero Sqn.	Editorial	2-17-18	467 Plainfield St., Providence, R. I.
WOLLCOTT, Alexander Sgt.	Base Hosp. No. 8	Editorial	2-28-18	Phalanx, N. J.
WORLEY, Nathaniel T. Sgt.	11th Engrs.	Editorial	11-2-18	715 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
WRENCH, George P. Cpl.	Signal Corps	International Courier	3-14-18	Thomasville, Ga.
YOUNG, King D. Pvt. 1st Cl.	1st Idaho Fld. Hosp.	Transportation	1-31-19	Filer, Idaho
ZIMMERMAN, Chas. W. Cpl.	Med. Dept.	Field Agent	——	Boston, Mass.

Deceased

McINTOSH, Carl D. Pvt. Suresnes Cemetery	Grave No. 739	October 4, 1918	Los Angeles, Cal.
BAWDEN, David R. Sgt. 1st Cl. Suresnes Cemetery	Grave No. 1234	December 3, 1918	Detroit, Mich.
ROLAND, Homer G. Cpl. Suresnes Cemetery	Grave No. 1238	December 26, 1918	Des Moines, Iowa
MILTENBERGER, W. E. 1st Lt. Suresnes Cemetery	Grave No. 186	January 13, 1919	New York City



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ORPHANS ADOPTED BY A.E.F. NOW WAVE LAST "GOO'-BYE"

Yanks' Staunchest Friends in France Grateful for Aid

3,567 WERE TAKEN CARE OF

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

In THE STARS AND STRIPES of March 15, 1918, there appeared an article headed: "Our Pals—The War Waifs of France." The concluding paragraph read:

"If ever a fund is raised among A.E.F. soldiers to see that no harm comes to our proteges after the war, we will subscribe to it with as much zest as we would to a Liberty Loan. We have met hundreds of these orphaned waifs in base ports, along lines of communication, in the cities, and even in the trenches. It gets to us to find them sleeping out in the railway yards, under bridges and in alleys.

"Some are imposters, of course, for all tell the same story of homelessness and of fathers killed in the war, but enough of them have convinced us of their stories to make us regard them, on the whole, as genuine war victims. They were our first friends, and they may count on us to stick to them to the last."

Two weeks later THE STARS AND STRIPES launched its campaign in behalf of the orphans of France. The staff of the paper adopted the first child, Marie-Louise Patriarche, whose father, a barrel maker, had been reported missing in the war. Almost simultaneously with this adoption four more children were taken by other units.

A week later the number of adopted wards totaled 38.

Family of 3,567 Youngsters

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

With the launching of the campaign for adoptions, arrangements were concluded whereby the American Red Cross created a special bureau to select the children and administer the funds collected for the youngsters. This bureau, known as THE STARS AND STRIPES' Bureau, was financed by the Red Cross so that every sou donated by the adoptors might go to the little mascots.

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

Christmas Drive a Winner

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

In order to adopt a child under THE STARS AND STRIPES' plan, it was necessary to contribute 500 francs for the support of the protege (or proteges) for one year. When money continued to come in, even after the Christmas Drive closed, it was diverted into a Continuation Fund, which is now being used to support the more worthy cases whose original adoption has expired and has not been renewed by the godfathers. Altogether, upward of 2,000,000 francs have been contributed for the aid of these mascots of the A.E.F.

These so-called adoptions are for the period of one year, at the expiration of which many are renewed. There is nothing strictly or technically legal about the proceedings, the godfather merely contributing 500 francs for the support of the child for 12 months. The money is paid to the mother or guardian by THE STARS AND STRIPES' Bureau after the youngster is selected, the payments being made in quarterly installments. The mascots are urged to correspond with their parrains, and photographs of the little ones are sent to the adopters.

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

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

A.E.F. Carried Bulk of Burden

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

From the day the Americans landed in France and were greeted by the children of the base port towns, they have ever found a warm spot in their hearts for the youngsters. The problems of the little mascots have been confided to the American parrains. Sometimes an individual writes to ascertain the welfare of his little friend; again, a regiment makes inquiry.

Only a few days ago a brigadier-general known throughout the A.E.F., wrote a personal letter to determine if everything was well with his mascot. The general had not heard from the child for several weeks and feared she might be ill. About the same time there arrived a letter from a man in the State of Maine. He had been a private in a forestry unit which adopted a child and left the youngster in the lurch upon leaving for the States. This man is taking unto himself the obligation of supporting his old outfit's mascot so long as may be necessary.

It is fitting that those who were the first to greet the A.E.F. and welcome the Americans to France, and who became the staunchest friends of bucks and generals alike, should be the last to wave farewell and shout: "Goo'-bye, goo' night, messieurs les Ame'icains!"

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

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

There They Work and Eat Among Marshals and Everything

ONCE WAS GERMAN G.H.Q.

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

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

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

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

Like many of his brethren at Berlin, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Brussels and other places, he is living very happy and contented, thank you. With characteristic undramaticism he is acting as orderly or courier or general supercargo, and going quietly about his tasks until the great day when he is ordered home.

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

There, too, in the basement, are the steps which lead deep down underground to the bomb-proof shelter, utilized in case Allied aviators ever threatened the safety of Germany's all-highest. Ludendorff had a dugout, too, and so did the Crown Prince; and the ex-Kaiser, when he honored the place with his presence, had his particular suite of subterranean chambers in the Hotel Britannique, the most sumptuous hostelry in Spa. It seems he wasn't there often enough to rate a regular château.

There are post cards for sale depicting some of the famous Prussian moments in the history of the war. One, very popular among the Yanks, shows the memorable meeting between Charles of Austria, in a German uniform, and the ex-Kaiser in Austrian garb, the occasion being Charles' ultimatum to his Prussian master to the effect that as far as he was concerned the jig was up and he was about to tell his armies that they should be ready to whiff three times at the pill and call it a war.

Here it was, too, that the Turkish Whip, Talaat Bey, delivered himself in much similar vein. And here it was that the All-Highest himself was told that his legions were retreating, that his guard refused to fire on his mutinous troops, and that he had better take pen in hand, sign away his powers and look for a safer dugout than the one under the Hotel Britannique.

Yank Sees Foch? Sure He Does

Scenes and things in which millions are breathlessly interested, and which they would give real money to see, the doughboy passes up with all the icy nonchalance of a buck shooting his last hundred francs. The dapper figure of Marshal Foch, chatting in sprightly, smiling fashion with his officers, the energetic compact figure of Hoover negotiating for ships and gold in exchange for food, the portly figures of German peace delegates, all engaged in closest conversation whenever seen, the colorful hues of uniforms worn by many nations—all are there, all making history.

It was at Spa, too, that the only field clerks in A.E.F. captivity were captured by the Germans and, to all intents and purposes, held as prisoners of war. They were in the party of the American Mission proceeding to the little watering place not long after the signing of the armistice, and they took the wrong road in their motor car. The next thing they knew they found themselves entirely surrounded by the retiring Germany army. Early explanations proved bootless, but eventually members of the mission located them and effected a rescue.

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

TANKS STOOD GAFF FROM BELGIUM TO ARGONNE

Continued from Page 1

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

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

Casualties Heavy

At the end of the day's heroic work the casualties among the personnel of the 40 tanks of the 301st Battalion which had been in action amounted to 112, of whom three officers and 20 enlisted men were killed, seven officers and 55 enlisted men severely wounded and eight officers and 15 enlisted men slightly wounded, and one officer and six enlisted men missing. Of the tanks engaged, not more than 25 per cent escaped without more or less serious injury, but they had accomplished a great deal of damage to the enemy, not merely in a material sense, but in breaking the morale of his troops.

The 301st Tank Battalion did further excellent service in the operations on October 8, when the 30th Division took Brancourt, the tanks attacking this town from the northern and southern flanks. One tank captured a German battery by approaching it from the rear. On the 17th they again assisted the advance east of St. Souplet and on the 23rd such tanks as still remained serviceable supported the attack of the 6th British Division toward the Sambre river, north of Chatillon.

Tanks in St. Mihiel Salient

It would be interesting to follow in some detail the notable activities of the tanks with the First American Army in the St. Mihiel operation. Perhaps, particularly those of the 344th and 345th Battalions of the 1st American Tank Brigade, which went across the front lines, respectively, near Xivray and Seicheprey, crossed the Rupt de Mad and worked freely through the woods and open country around Lahayville, Nonsard and Heudicourt and around Essey, Pannes and Beney. This brigade was under command of Lieut. Col. G. S. Patton, Jr., and its two battalions embraced 144 light Renault tanks, while the American Army had also with it, operating in other sectors, a large number of French tanks, consisting of a group of 18 medium Schneider tanks, under Commandant Chanoine; the 1st (French) Tank Brigade, under Colonel Wahl, containing two groups of St. Chamond medium tanks, and the 505th Regiment, consisting of 225 light tanks divided into three battalions.

The American battalions and Commandant Chanoine's French tanks operated with the 42nd and 1st U.S. Divisions and the 39th French Colonial Divisions, and Colonel Wahl's command operated with the 90th, 5th and 2nd U.S. Divisions on the right of the attack, working toward Remenauville, Vieville-en-Haye, Thiaucourt, etc. It will, perhaps, be better, however, to tell a little of the even less well known operations of some of the tank units in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Plowing Through the Argonne

The First American Army had for this offensive the 1st American Tank Brigade, under Lieut. Col. George S. Patton, Jr., who was wounded early the first day and was succeeded in command by Maj. Sereno E. Brett; and the 13th and 14th Battalions of the 505th French Tank Regiment. The two battalions last mentioned operated on September 26 in front of the 37th Division, the tanks under command of Capt. Gaitan Llaras doing particularly heroic work in forcing their way across the ravine between the Bois de Malancourt and the Bois de Cuisy, clearing out the machine gun nests ahead of the Infantry and attacking the German trenches south of Montfaucon, all under intense Artillery fire. Major Brett's brigade consisted of the 344th and 345th Battalions of American tanks, embracing 141 tanks, and the 14th and 17th Groups of French tanks. The scene of its operations was on both banks of the Aire river, just east of the Argonne massif, in the sectors of the 35th and 28th Divisions.

The 1st Brigade was disposed for the assault with one company of the 344th Battalion west of the Aire and two companies east of that river, between it and the Buanthe river; the 345th Battalion in support with its companies arranged similarly to those of the leading battalion, and the 14th and 17th Groups in reserve east of the Aire and 2,000 meters in rear of the leading battalion.

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

Combatting Pillboxes

Next day, 11 tanks supported the 28th Division's advance along the edge of the Argonne, fighting all day against the great number of German pillboxes in that region. East of the river, two platoons supported an Infantry attack on the plateau north of Very, and at 5 p. m. the 12 tanks of the French groups advanced on the road from Charpentry to Serieux Farm and entered Charpentry, but the Infantry did not follow them. The Germans, being fully aware now of the tank strength in front of them, had developed by September 28 very strong defense methods against this form of attack and the tanks suffered the heaviest casualties of any single day during the offensive, 41 officers and men being killed or wounded among the personnel of the 83 American and 12 French tanks in action.

West of the Aire, the tanks took the town of Apremont five successive times before the Infantry succeeded in consolidating the position, while the French group again did fine work in and around Charpentry.

Only 55 American tanks were able to engage on the morning of the 29th and during the day the French group was withdrawn by the First Army. The 15 tanks with the 28th Division worked all day in the vicinity of Apremont under severe Artillery fire from the edges of the Argonne Forest, while the 40 machines with the 35th Division aided, late in the afternoon, in resisting a counter-attack from the Montrebeau Woods, north of Bauiny, holding and patrolling a line between Bauiny and Eclisfontaine until the Infantry could organize upon it.

Enemy Demoralized

About 5:30 on the morning of October 1, the enemy made a violent counter-attack on the 28th Division just north of Apremont. The Americans themselves were preparing to jump an attack over at 6 o'clock, and eight tanks were in position to assist. Their fire into the closely massed ranks of the assaulting Germans produced terrible execution and the First Army Corps Hq. declared officially after the action that "prisoners of the II Landwehr Division state that in the counter-attack north of Apremont they were completely demoralized by our tanks, as most of the soldiers, as well as most of the officers, had never seen tanks before. Tanks did very effective work, and after having gone through the lines turned around and came back through them again, at the same time inflicting casualties." During all the fighting of the day, the tanks themselves suffered only 16 casualties, of whom none were killed.

On October 4 came the second general attack along the whole front of the First American Army. By repair and salvage work on disabled machines, 89 tanks had been made ready for action again, of which one company was assigned to the 28th Division and two companies were assigned to the 1st Division, which had relieved the 35th. The remaining tanks stayed in brigade reserve. The tank commanders with the 1st Division found excellent support from the Infantry, whom they assisted against bitter resistance in the capture of Hill 240, north of Exermont, while those with the 28th Division pressed the fighting along the edges of the Argonne.

Confirmed Optimists Withal

The most direct testimony to the severity of the work which they all underwent is found in the figures. 30 tanks were ready for action on October 5 out of the 89 which had been fit the day before. The rest had been destroyed or disabled, and 28 officers and enlisted men had been killed or wounded during the day.

Moreover, mechanical difficulties, due to long and terribly severe usage, were daily becoming more troublesome, while an epidemic of influenza had caused many men to be evacuated and, wrote Major Brett in a report, "the nightly gassing on the positions around Charpentry has caused a little sickness and inconvenience." Nevertheless, he added, "the men and officers are in good spirits!" It would seem that only confirmed optimists occupied positions in the Tank Corps.

It was not until October 7 that any machines were called into action again, and then the eight which were fit for duty on the west side of the Aire went in to assist the attack of the 28th Division that morning on the heights of Chatel-Chehery. One of the tanks struck a mine and was disabled, but the remaining seven continued in the battle, which was a very severe and important one, throughout the day, being engaged chiefly in patrol work. After this engagement there was no particularly important tank activity for a week and during that time the remaining tanks were reorganized into a provisional company under Capt. Courtney Barnard. The strength of this company was ten officers and 148 enlisted men and it had 24 tanks at its disposal.

Against Kriemhilde-Stellung

On October 14 the Provisional Company was loaned by the First Corps to the Fifth Corps to participate in an operation of the 42nd Division on the morning of the 15th against the Kriemhilde-Stellung positions between Landres-et-St. Georges and St. Georges. The tanks had to make a long night run from Exermont to the jumping off positions and were obliged to make such speed that many of them broke down and only ten arrived, just in time to go over at 11 hour.

These machines, however, advanced into the enemy's immensely strong positions and across his trenches, where they trundled into what appeared to be the formation of a counter-attack. Their own supporting Infantry was undergoing such a terrific fire in front of the German wire belts that it could not come up, so the tanks contented themselves with dispersing the concentration of German Infantry, and then retired. Fifteen machines repeated the attack in this vicinity on November 1, in support of the 2nd Division, one platoon being directed against the town of St. Georges and the wire in front of it and two platoons against Landres-et-Georges and the wire there. In both places excellent results were achieved, and with very few casualties to the attacking tankers.

Supported Eight Divisions

The tanks were not called upon again to participate in action before the armistice, as the fighting after November 1 assumed a character of open warfare in which their services were not so necessary as in the attack of strongly intrenched positions. During the course of the Meuse-Argonne battles, the tank units of the 1st Brigade had lost 3 officers and 16 enlisted men killed, and 21 officers and 131 enlisted men wounded. These losses were suffered in 18 separate engagements, in many of which some of the French tanks also participated, these engagements occurring in the course of supporting eight different divisions, including, besides those already mentioned, the 77th, the 82nd and the 91st.

Eighteen of the 141 American tanks were totally demolished by enemy fire and one tank disappeared entirely and was never found, the theory being that it was either disabled and captured by the enemy or that it fell into the Aire river and was completely submerged. The dangers of tank service were many and among them, oddly enough, that of drowning was not negligible.

SUICIDE FLEET OF NAVY NOT LEAST FEATURE OF WAR

Gobs Conducted Ex-Pleasure Yachts, Converted Into Convoys

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

For the Navy for some time has been engaged in preparing with painstaking care a voluminous symposium on exactly what every ship did in the period between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. It will all be down in black and white whenever a Naval historian decides that the story of the Navy's part in the war should be told.

In addition, there is a resume of the high lights, which act as a guide and give the prospective writer plenty of interesting hooks on which to hang his story.

Suicide Fleet a Feature

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

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

However, the gobs soon showed the world that they could take these pleasure boats out into any sea and at any hour of the day or night, mostly at night. They used to pull out of Brest in the late afternoon, pick up a convoy in the early evening, and escort it into port. Many convoys were picked up at Quiberon Bay, where was fired the first salute accorded an American naval force, for it was in Quiberon Bay that John Paul Jones was honored by the French in the days of the American Revolution.

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

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

Bump for Von Gallwitz

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

"30!"

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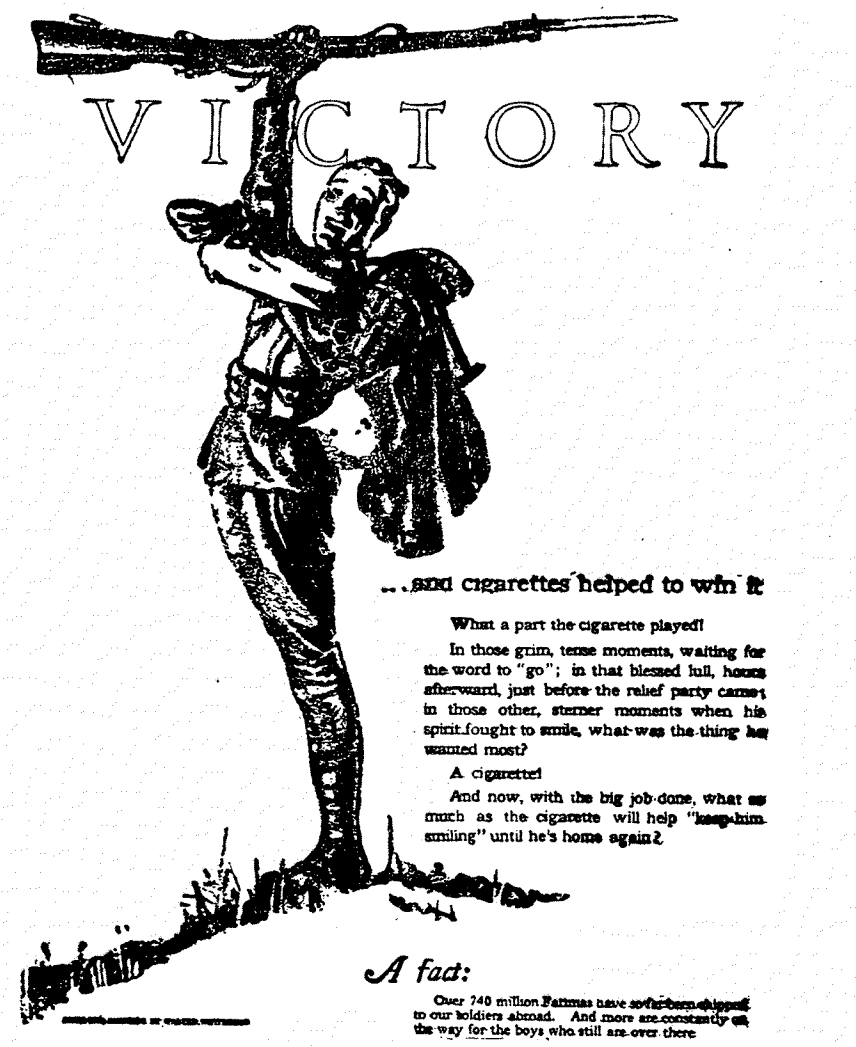

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