

# The Stars and Stripes

The Official Newspaper of the A. E. F.

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

VOL. 1—NO. 25.

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## DATA NECESSARY BEFORE DELIVERY OF LIBERTY BONDS

Allotment for Second Issue Is Completed With July Pay

LAST INSTALLMENT SMALLER

Holders Will Begin to Reap Benefit on Interest Before They Get Their Securities

Payment on the allotment plan for bonds of the Second Liberty Loan by listed men of the A.E.F. will be completed August 1—or as soon thereafter as the paymaster gets around. The A.E.F. will thereupon become the owner of several millions in Government securities—of just how many millions it is wholly impossible to say. How are you going to get yours, and when are you going to get it?

Those two questions are far easier to ask than to answer. It will require considerable time to get all the allotments in and the complete individual accounts checked.

But in order to effect as prompt a delivery as possible, statistical and personnel officers of all organizations and detachments are directed to forward to the Quartermaster General at Washington, on ordinary payroll form 386, War Department, an alphabetical list of all enlisted men of the A.E.F. who are on July 31, will have completed their allotment payments on the bonds. Most of these allotments were made in favor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

### Must show Certain Data

This list is to be made out when the July payroll is prepared, and will be forwarded as soon as possible after the close of the month. It must show the following data:

- The soldier's present rank.
- The date of his enlistment.
- The organization in which he was serving at the time the bond allotment was made—that is, in October, 1917.
- The amount which has been deducted from his pay on account of the allotment, so far as that amount can be ascertained from the records of his present organization.
- The soldier's signature, if practicable. If the signature cannot be obtained, the reason for its omission must be stated.

Names of men who made allotments to banks other than the Federal Reserve Bank of New York must not be included in these lists.

### "One Coupon Detached"

The allotment for bonds as made out in October called for the delivery of the bond or bonds "one coupon detached." It is the detaching of this coupon—the drawing of the first interest in other words—that makes the final installment smaller than any of the nine that have preceded it.

On a \$50 bond, the monthly allotment for which has been \$5, the final payment will be \$4.75; on a \$500 bond, the final payment will be \$47.50, or so on as many times \$4.75 as the soldier holds \$50 worth of bonds.

The bonds will either be held awaiting your order, if you did not specify to whom they were to be delivered, or be delivered to whomever you may have specified—a relative, your own bank, or whatever your choice was. If the bonds are being held awaiting your order, the War Department will care for them until the end of the war.

### If You Want Them Yourself

If you want the bonds delivered to you personally, it is necessary to apply to the Depot Quartermaster at Washington. The same procedure is necessary in case you want the bonds delivered to some one whom you did not specify in your original allotment.

All this procedure will doubtless entail some confusion and delay. The bright part of the situation is this:

- Uncle Sam is still paying you, and your pay will be so much bigger hereafter, with the bond allotment automatically stopped.
- The bonds will continue drawing interest for you, no matter where you or they may be.
- The bonds will be worth considerably more after the war than they are now.

## DON'T KISS THE SOLDIERS

AMERICA, July 25.—Charge battalions in the order of the day against the least authorities of State, Pa. They have prohibited sentimentally inclined women and girls from congregating at the railroad station when troop trains arrive.

## CANDY MAKER PUNISHED

AMERICA, July 25.—Sweets to the sweet. As a penalty for having a larger sugar supply on hand than is permitted by Food Board orders, one of the biggest candy makers in the United States has been compelled to shut down his factory and all his stores for a week.

## DESTROYER QUICKLY BUILT

AMERICA, July 25.—The Fore River shipyard at Quincy, Mass., has just launched a destroyer which was built in three months.

## COLLEGE MEN IN SERVICE

AMERICA, July 25.—Recent estimates show that about 250,000 graduates, students and officers of American colleges, have enrolled in the national service.

## BIG SAVING IN GRAIN

AMERICA, July 25.—Conservation measures put into effect by the American people have enabled the country during the fiscal year just closed to ship 340,800,000 bushels of wheat and other essential grains to Europe.

## Y.M.C.A. CANTEENS TO SELL TOBACCO AT Q.M.'S PRICES

New Schedule Quotes Well Known Brands at Low Figures

## TO BE IN EFFECT AUGUST 1

Army Will Allot Organization What Can Be Spared and Deliver It in France

Y.M.C.A. canteens will in future sell cigarettes and tobacco at the same prices as are charged by the Army's quartermaster's stores.

### Paid Own Expenses

Heretofore the Y.M. had to pay these last expenses out of its own pocket, and has added them to the selling price of the tobacco. This had to be done because the canteens were being run on borrowed money.

The new price schedule, which will be put into effect August 1, is the result of an agreement reached between the Army and the directors of the Y.M.C.A. in the United States. Later, other articles may be sold on a similar plan.

The revision will remove one of the A.E.F.'s principal sources of complaint against the Y.M.C.A. canteen methods. The change, it is figured, will result in an annual loss of \$3,000,000 for the Y.M.C.A.

The plan will work out as follows: The Y.M. will sell the Y.M. as much tobacco as can be spared and deliver it in France, the Y.M.C.A. War Work Council standing by an additional cost that may result. In other words, the Y.M. will give to the soldier the difference between the Q.M.'s prices and the cost of the tobacco and of the freight and cartage in addition.

The new price schedule, which represents a decided cut on prevailing prices back home just now, is as follows:

|                |    |           |
|----------------|----|-----------|
| Cigarettes     | 50 | centimes. |
| Camels         | 35 | "         |
| Sweet Caporals | 30 | "         |
| Lucky Strikes  | 20 | "         |
| Marlboro       | 20 | "         |
| Star           | 15 | "         |
| Prince Albert  | 10 | "         |
| Velvet         | 10 | "         |
| Bull Durham    | 25 | "         |

Thirty-four million individual savers are listed, and all the States appear to be within easy reach of their quotas.

The New York City district has reached \$70,000,000, and feels sure of reaching its \$100,000,000 quota. The War Savings director for the city declares that New York alone is now putting enough money daily into the Treasury to cover the subsistence of all the soldiers taking part in the big advance.

We figure that our individual savers are now supplying your food and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition daily. The money that is going into the Treasury regularly every day is bigger than the entire daily cost of running the Government before the war.

## SAVING BABIES' LIVES

AMERICA, July 25.—One thousand nurses and welfare workers have started work in New York City, examining all babies under five years of age to reduce infant mortality.

This is in conformance with the Presidential proclamation to the effect that reduction of mortality to its lowest point will save 100,000 lives annually to the nation.

## SHIPBUILDERS WIN BET

AMERICA, July 25.—There's no loser like a game loser. The men employed at a Baltimore shipbuilding plant offered to bet their president that they could get a ship into the water 21 days ahead of schedule.

He bet \$2,000 to their \$1,000 that they couldn't. They won. He paid.

## REAL MAIL TRAINS WORKING FOR A.E.F.; OTHERS TO FOLLOW

Delivery in Some Cases Cut from Two Days to Two Hours

## SPEEDIER TRIP TO STATES

M.P.E.S. Officer Goes Home to Instruct Troops in Intricacies of Army Addresses

Real railway mail trains, with the sorting of the precious envelopes and packages going on while the mail is being rushed to its destination, are now actualities in the A.E.F.

Already there are in operation railway mail trains between Tours and G.H.Q., from one of the base ports through Tours to Paris, and from two of the base ports to Tours, where the Central Post Office, A.E.F., is located. And there will be more to follow, notably one direct between Paris and G.H.Q.

Each one of these mail speeding devices comprises a postal car, an express car, and two bulk cars, with three men to each crew. Strung along the sides of the cars are sacks, one for each station on the route, and the letters are sorted and thrown into those sacks in time for them to be thrown off at their proper destinations. The system is almost exactly like that employed on the railway mail trains in the United States.

### From Two Days to Two Hours

The value of these trains is primarily for mail within the A.E.F. It is estimated that, in certain instances, the time needed to get a letter from one point in France to another will be cut down from two days to two hours. That will make for the speeding up of official correspondence—even including the kind that goes "through channels"—and will enable the average A.E.F. man to get closer and quicker touch with his pals in other units, or with his old unit if he is detached from it, in hospital or otherwise.

The new system will also help in hustling mail to the States, and in that connection it is proposed soon to establish a mail train running from Nantes, in the S.O.S., through to one of the base ports in the near future, with more to follow. So at last it looks as if Dad won't have to wait all those six weeks. "Mother much worried," the way he used to—that is, if Dad is the cabling kind.

Mail from the States will be generally accelerated by the speeding-up process applied to the other two kinds of mail.

### Always a Rush Job

Unloading a mail boat at a base port is always a rush job, inasmuch as the postal authorities have nothing but a general hunch as to when the boat is to come in. When one does come in, they have all hands to the job, and mail sorted as speedily as they can, and shot it along the line, even to the uttermost regulating stations up front. To protect that mail in transit, it is strayed that it doesn't go A.V.O.L. or get strayed from the unit for which it was intended, one man of the M.P.E.S. is loaded at a port and shot up to a regulating station. Soon there will be a man for every car of second class mail.

Transfer clerks have also been placed at every station in France where mail is to be distributed. The M.P.E.S. rider in every car of first class mail that is loaded at a port and shot up to a regulating station. Soon there will be a man for every car of second class mail.

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He served all last winter as first sergeant, but when spring came, he asked to be reduced to a sergeant because he wanted to go out and lead a platoon. They say he used to love to stand up himself and draw the machine gun fire so that his men could locate the gun and make away with it.

It was in that way he was killed.

## NOT ALL OUR DATA TO GO ON REGISTERS

Men of A.E.F. Mustn't Tell Whence They Come or Whither They Go

Members of the A.E.F. who register at French hotels or lodging houses will not in future state the place from which they have come or the place to which they are going. Regiments or organizations also will not be mentioned. Rank and branch of service will be stated.

With the above exceptions, the French law requiring certain data on every transient will be wholly complied with. The information demanded and to be supplied by men of the A.E.F., as well as anyone else, is the surname, first name, date and place of birth, nationality, profession (which for the A.E.F. is soldier), date of arrival in commune, and record of identification papers, insofar as the latter does not interfere with the above exceptions.

## WASHBOILERS HELPING OUT

AMERICA, July 25.—The New York State Food Commission is wiggling for washboilers, not for washable shirts, but for canning what they can in the State food conservation campaign.

## JOHN KUKOSKI—YANK



Private John Kukoski, U.S.M.C., not only won the Distinguished Service Cross, but received a congratulatory telegram from General Pershing announcing the fact and complimenting him on his feat.

His citation reads: "At Chateau-Thierry, France, on June 8, 1918, alone charged a machine gun and with the utmost bravery captured it and its crew, together with an officer."

## PHILIPPINE VETERAN KILLED IN BIG DRIVE

Sergt. Payne Served Under Capt. John J. Pershing in Mindanao

Sergeant James Payne, Co. L, Infantry, one of the most fearless and most experienced of the older non-coms in our Army, died on the battlefield on the first day of the Allied offensive.

Another year and a half and he could have been retired if he had wanted to be. He had seen service in many lands—numbered in the battle of Verdun—landed in Mindanao under Capt. John J. Pershing.

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## Wires Torn Into Shreds

But the barrage started things. The wires were torn into shreds, and it was up to the Signal Corps men to put the shreds together again. Not once, but time and again, while they were splicing two tattered ends, a shell on either side of them would rip the wire in two new places. They worked fast, but the shells came faster.

One wire was cut in 163 places in a kilometer of length. In another piece of wire of half a kilometer, the longest whole fragment that remained measured exactly eight feet.

One sergeant was in a front-line dug-out when the shells began to arrive. A message was coming over. He started to take it. A shell landed just outside the dug-out. So the sergeant left the dug-out and calmly started to cut in on the torn strands, when another shell killed him.

Wireless suffered as much as wires. The slender antennae on slim bamboo poles, both front and rear, were ripped out of the ground time and again. Sapplings were hastily erected in their place and the apparatus once again got in working order, but not for long. The shells kept coming faster than the sapplings could be put up.

The men who did the work, and suffered as heavily as any combat unit engaged.

## FROM SECY McADOO

WASHINGTON, A.E.F.: In the brilliant achievements of your gallant Army and their French comrades, the country is thrilled with the valor and the deeds of our heroic soldiers. Congratulations. McAdoo.

## YANKEES RECKON BOCHE CAPTIVES BY THE THOUSAND

Roads Thick With Prisoners Before Fight Is 12 Hours Old

## FORMAL AFFAIR IN QUARRY

German Doctors Taken in Drive Are Put to Work at Our First Aid Stations

Where, in earlier engagements, they had taken prisoners by fifties and hundreds, the Yankees in the first days of the great Allied counter-offensive took prisoners by thousands.

Before their part of the drive had run its first 12 hours, while the Hipp-hip-hooray of the first rush was still in full exultant swing, thousands of bewildered Boches were trudging solemnly to the rear of the American lines.

When the story of this offensive comes to be written in full, it shall be told of one banner regiment of Infantry that it alone captured 2,250 Germans in 48 hours. They were taken in such numbers that sometimes they had to be dispatched to the rear unguarded.

The rush was so swift and so unexpected that high commanders within the forces of the enemy were caught before they could make a discreet withdrawal. Majors abandoned in the Yankee nets, and the captains and lieutenants captured were too many to mention. And there were better than majors—though, naturally enough, the higher you go the fewer.

You can never make a safe judgment as to the morale of an army from the morale of prisoners, for when any man falls into the hands of the enemy he feels as though the world were coming to an end. So it is quite humanly comprehensible that when the mighty Count von Wenden was taken, he was surrounded him, he radiated the impression that the war had either come to an end thereby or might as well stop gracefully instead of petering out.

Mighty Count Von Wenden

The Count, who was formerly aide-de-camp of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and whom we found as a lieutenant-colonel commanding the 3rd Bavarian Infantry, had taken refuge in a quarry along with 200 Germans of various ranks.

His cave was surrounded early in the drive and the unsuspecting Count, after passing by, leaving only enough to guard the entrances to the quarry and take occasional pot shots into it. All day the invested 200 held out, and then toward sundown they surrendered. They did not shout "Kamerad, kamerad!" Nor did they surrender in the good old-fashioned way, following a fashion almost forgotten in this death-or-glory war.

For at sundown the Count sent out a white flag, and with it a formal note of surrender. This was gravely received and answered, and a little later the Count, followed by an imposing company.

He seemed a little offended at something. Possibly he was faintly surprised not to find General Pershing waiting outside on a milk-white charger. Certainly he was vocal with indignation because no motor-car awaited him.

Mopping Up the Caves

The American officers expressed their regret—may, their grief—that none was available, and the last seen in that neighborhood of the former side of the front was the helmet of a German soldier with the rest of the 200—hiking 15 kilometers to the rear.

Many such caves and quarries are to be found in the contested countryside between the Aisne and the Omeux. They are perfect places for P.C.'s, and they are formidable refuges for beaten soldiers. The Yankees who had mopping-up duty to do last week, most of the Germans did not want to die at all. The resistance from within the caves could hardly be called stubborn.

One mammoth cave did threaten to become a major problem. It was eventually done by the Yankees who had mopping-up duty to do last week, most of the Germans did not want to die at all. The resistance from within the caves could hardly be called stubborn.

One such cave had many guns on many floors. It had ammunition and food to serve a regiment, and it had bullets for 2,000 men.

Little Sergeant Hercules

It was in a deep, inaccessible dugout that one high German commander was found—the one the Yankee regiment concerned in his capture believes to have been a major-general. Certainly he was surrounded him as if he were very precious to the German Army, and he was whirled away in an auto to a high French headquarters as if he might have information important enough to seek without a moment's waste of time.

But no prisoner capture was more impressive than the loss of 250 Boches, including eight officers, whose meek and pitiful surrender was negotiated on the first day by a single Yankee sergeant. The sergeant is only five feet high and his name is Hercules.

Sergeant Hercules Korgis is a Greek by birth, but in the French war he preceded the present explosion of Europe, and he was gay with many medals when he went to America and settled down in West Lynn, Mass.—settled down, as you have already guessed, in the restaurant business. Of course, he enlisted the first crack out of the box. He showed himself one of those small but terrible fighters and his regiment treasured him.

In the first morning of the advance, Sergeant Korgis was shot through the chest.

Continued on Page 2

## YANKS HAVE SHARE IN GREAT VICTORY OF ALLIED ARMS

Germans' "Peace Offensive" Turned from Failure Into Disaster

## ENEMY USES 60 DIVISIONS

Americans South of Soissons and Along Marne Push Foe On Into Deep Pocket

On July 15, the Germans, under the leadership of Ludendorff, launched on a front of 120 kilometers their fifth great offensive of 1918—the biggest and most ambitious move they had undertaken since the drive of March 21.

They called it, and they taught their troops to call it, their "Peace Offensive." By that very name they promised their patient people a final blow of such force that the Allies would be driven to accept a German peace.

Ten days later the fight was still on. In those ten days more than 60 German divisions had been engaged and badly mauled. More than 30,000 German soldiers had vanished as prisoners behind the advancing Allied lines. Between 400 and 500 German cannon had been taken and a great mass of German material had either been seized by our troops or destroyed hopelessly in the disordered German retreat.

Despite a most bitter resistance, victorious Allied armies were still advancing over reconquered territory. The great city of Rheims not only had not been taken; it stood safer than ever. And the threat of a march on Paris was indefinitely postponed.

Initiative Passes to Allies

Above all, the initiative had passed to the Allies. Only a fortnight before, the German military critics had been boasting that the Allied Allies could never resume the initiative. They explained, "whoever says initiative, says victory."

Ten days after the launching of the German offensive on which enemy military leaders had spent a month in preparation and on which they based such high hopes, the German offensive had some 40 divisions of his army caught in a narrow and steadily narrowing pocket—what was left of the bold salient he had thrust down between Soissons and Rheims in May. On three sides of this pocket, French, British, Italian and American troops were attacking, pounding mercilessly on German lines that had already receded at some places to a depth of 14 kilometers.

This pocket is almost as difficult to leave as it is dangerous to occupy, for a large part of its densely crowded area swept by the Allied artillery, and its railroad line from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry was soon crossed and cut by the advancing Franco-American troops.

narrow Path Through Center

This left only a narrow, insufficient path down the center of the pocket—at best a pitifully insufficient corridor for the retreat of the German divisions, and now a corridor incessantly bombarded by the French, British and American aviators.

As the news of the turn of the tide reached Berlin, the observers at that city, the German military critics, were expatiating on the fact that in the first rush of their drive, they had succeeded in crossing the Marne and establishing a strong bridge-head on its southern bank. Their journals dwell lovingly on that fact in their issues of July 15.

The very next day, the last living un-captured German had vanished from the southern bank of the Marne, and the pontoon bridges swung across its waters during the next two days were Allied bridges. At many places the avil chorus of the German soldiers was played by the numbers of the American troops.

On Sunday, French and American soldiers were marching through the ruins of Chateau-Thierry and the American communiqué of Tuesday night told how our troops that were swarming over the Marne had gained possession of Jauronne, the last village whose capture witnessed some of the most savage encounters of that first June day when the hurrying Yankees took a hand in the fighting in this sector.

Failure Becomes Disaster

It was on July 15 that what had appeared up to then to be merely an historic German failure was turned with dramatic swiftness into an historic German disaster.

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