

RAINBOW DIVISION HURLS BOGHE BACK FROM OURCO LINE

42nd Helps Gen. Gouraud in Champagne, Then Shifts to Salient

SERGY, MEURCY, SERINGES

Village and Plateau Formed Redoubtable German Rampart Behind Wet Ditch

The organization whose cosmopolitan character has made it more famous as the Rainbow Division than as the 42nd came into the battle in the collapsing Marne salient from a secret fortitude in defensive warfare endured at the same time as that of the 3rd Division, but with marked differences in detail.

Far separated from other American divisions on July 15, it was receiving the finishing touches necessary to fit it as a combat division in a sector of General Gouraud's 4th Army about 30 kilometers east of Reims, in that vast plain of the Champagne which for leagues in every direction was furrowed with the trenches and cobwebbed with the barbed wire of nearly four years of trench warfare.

The commander of the division, Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, had under him, in Brig. Gen. Michael J. Lenihan's 83rd Infantry Brigade, the 165th Infantry (from New York) and the 166th Infantry (Ohio); in Brig. Gen. Robert A. Brown's 84th Infantry Brigade, the 167th Infantry (Alabama) and the 168th Infantry (Iowa); in Brig. Gen. George G. Gately's 67th Field Artillery Brigade, the 149th, 150th and 151st Field Artillery (respectively from Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota); the 117th Engineers (South Carolina and California), and auxiliary organizations which made the division representative by units of a total of 26 states.

This truly comprehensive body of American troops was occupying the intermediate and second positions in the sector lying, roughly, between Auberville-sur-Somme, on the west, and the famous Ruppe road, traversing the length of it and the vast Camp de Chalons, a maneuvering ground of the French army before the war, in its rear. The front and most of the intermediate line were held by the 170th French Division in the left half of the sector and by the 13th French Division in the right half.

Formed an "Elastic Defense" General Gouraud, like the other army commanders along the front, had ample warning of the impending attack by the Germans and prepared a surprise for them in the form of an "elastic defense," in which, having a tremendous depth of elaborate trenches behind him, he retired all his troops from the front line, except delaying detachments, and massed them for resistance on the second line, which, if too hard pressed, they could again retire to the still stronger second line.

The results were that, when the blow fell, the enemy wasted much of his long preliminary bombardment on the lightly held front line, after which the three attacking divisions, on Jan. 15, 1918, were held up long enough by the delaying detachments to suffer severely from the French and

GREAT NEW STADIUM FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Joinville-le-Pont to Be Scene of Inter-Allied Tournament

A great new athletic field is to be constructed at the French military camp of Joinville-le-Pont, Seine, for the Inter-Allied Olympic games which will be held in the spring. Colomes Stadium, site of the 1900 Olympic games, will not be used, as the A.E.F. has already leased Colomes for the finals of the A.E.F. championship track and field games.

It was suggested to Col. Walt C. Johnson, chief athletic officer of the A.E.F., that it was not the custom, nor was it good sportsmanship, for the Americans to hold the Inter-Allied contests on the same field where their own athletes had been competing. He promptly announced that Colomes would not be used.

The French military authorities came forward with the offer of the training ground at Joinville-le-Pont, a few kilometers from Paris. After looking the site over, Colonel Johnson notified the French that their offer would be accepted, and accordingly plans are now on foot to build a big athletic field and amphitheater there for the Inter-Allied meet.

The proposed amphitheater will seat 25,000 persons. It will be built jointly by the United States Army, the French authorities and the Y.M.C.A., the last named organization having underwritten several items that neither military organization could make provision for.

Use A.E.F. has invited the French to use Colomes Stadium for practice and preliminary meets.

Upon conclusion of the Inter-Allied games, "Pershing Stadium" will be turned over to the French.

U.S. TO RHINE, 21-DAYS

Reports received from the Zone of the Third Army, according to an announcement made at G.H.Q. this week, indicate that the mail service for the troops in Germany has greatly improved and is in excellent condition at present. The Inspector General reported, says G.H.Q., that mail from the states is received along the Rhine within 21 days of the date of postmark, despite difficulties of transport and delivery. G.H.Q. also mentions a similar report from one of the divisions.

JANUARY 19, 1918

This is the first anniversary week of the American home sector. It was just this time last year that, for the first time, the veterans of the A.E.F. took over to have and to hold a portion of the Allied line, writing into the Allied communique, and into the history of the world, the phrase "Northwest of Toul."

It was on January 19, 1918—as bland and balmy a winter's day as ever Lorraine could remember—that the First Brigade of the First Division filed into the trenches near Seicheprey. It was from that very sector that that same brigade jumped off at dawn on the morning of September 12 when the offensive was launched that delivered St. Mihiel.

Now, after the passing of one little year, those very regiments are miles beyond the Rhine, forming part of the spearhead of that American lance which is pointing at the heart of Germany.

FRAU BERTHA'S TOY PALACE IN WOODS NOW BRIGADE HQ.

Von Bohlen's Fine Hunting Lodge Has All the Comforts of Home

TRIED TO BAR AMERICANS

But General Simply Wrote "Disapproved" Across Queen of Shell-dom's Request

It nestles, glistening white amid the evergreens, on the crest of a bold bluff overlooking the valley of the Sayn. It is—or used to be—the hunting lodge of Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen.

At present it is headquarters of the 64th Brigade, 32nd Division. Everyone, from the general to the lowliest buck, is billeted either in the luxurious lodge itself or in the little less comfortable older lodge beside it.

Frau Bertha, so the story goes, when she heard that this little estate of hers was to be taken over, incidentally sent a communication through official channels requesting that no Americans be quartered there. The commanding general, continues the tale, wrote "disapproved" across the face of the request and took possession of the Krupp apartment himself. He, either that any German, knew that Americans transport no property into martyred Reims.

But Bertha, perhaps, was only bluffing, for the cottage is still full of valuable property, including silver and linen chests, fine pictures and prints, dinner sets—and wine, some of which is of the vintage of 1877. Incidentally, there are also in the white-tiled cellars peaches from California, preserves from France, mustard of the 57 varieties, brand, and other edibles. It is a question if the Essen owner would have left all this had she believed the Imperial Prussian psychology of war sent a communication through official channels requesting that no Americans be quartered there.

The Krupp hunting lodge is a marvel of modern conveniences in the midst of a wilderness. It is such a wonder playhouse as lovers picture in their airy moments of shadowy dreams. And the cuisine? Why, the meals are most cook themselves. Take the word of the headquarters cook for it.

The cottage is in bungalow style, with panels in the walls and visible ceiling beams. These are especially noticeable in the reception hall, the walls of which are literally studded with trophies of the chamois—deer horns, spotted, none more than 12 inches long, peculiar to the animals in this region. Below each set is the name of the successful hunter, with the date and place of his kill.

Rumor has it that the ex-Kaiser and his aide used to run up here, leaving their identities at Potsdam, and essay shots at the game which abounds all

BIG STEAMERS FOR RHINE EXCURSIONS

Five Boats to Take Soldiers on Free Sightseeing Trips on River

Excursion trips on the Rhine, the ambition of every soldier in the Army of Occupation, have become a thing of reality. For sightseeing purposes the big excursion ship Frauenthal, which during the war had been utilized for transporting German troops, and which, since the signing of the armistice, has been hauling repatriated British soldiers, with a free circulating capacity of 500 Yanks (she is listed as being capable of making a real day's run to Borussia, another German excursion boat, with the same capacity, are now at the doughboys' service. Another boat, the Goethe, is on the way down, and it is hoped to put in service six vessels all told (and get this)—including the Calmaras; Casuals.

The crews will be German, while Marines, in charge of an officer, will be in control. The whole excursion project is in charge of the Army Transportation Service, which will make regular bookings with all units in order that everyone may get an opportunity to take a trip on the famous river.

There will be two guides on each boat to point out the interesting points and to recite some of the legends surrounding them. The trips will last from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. There will be a band aboard, or some other soldier talent, to make the real day.

In order that all units may be properly provided for the present schedule calls for the stationing of an excursion boat at each of the following named cities: Coblenz, Remagen, Andernach, Neuwied.

CASH PRIZES FOR BEST O. D. LYRICS; FIRST, 500 FRANCS

Lack of Suitable Songs for New Acts Prompts Reward

PLAY AIDS ORPHANS' FUND

Revue Produced by 29th Division Meets With Success—Tank Corps Tour Ends

The A.E.F., which is now going into the show business on a wholesale basis, is suffering from a serious shortage of suitable songs and sketches. To help relieve the situation, cash prizes are hereby offered for the two best and most thoroughly singable lyrics sent in to this office by the nearly two million American poets now in France, Germany and vicinity. The best lyric will draw down 500 francs, and the second best will get 250 francs. The prize money is put up by the Y.M.C.A., and as soon as the golden words have been set to music, they will be warbled by many of the vaudeville teams now touring the Y.M.C.A. huts of the A.E.F.

The following rules and regulations will govern the competition: All members of the A.E.F. may compete. No manuscripts will be considered which reach this office later than February 15.

The winning lyrics will be chosen by a committee from the staff of this newspaper. The Y.M.C.A. reserves the right to buy, at 50 francs a lyric, any of the non-prize-winning songs submitted. The right to sell, sing or suppress the successful lyrics in the States will be reserved to the authors.

Try a Familiar Tune It is suggested (though not insisted) that the budding lyric writers of the A.E.F. will find it comes easier if they write their verses and choruses with some familiar tune in mind, such as "Home, Sweet Home" or "My Little Gray Home in the West"—also that the task of the judges will be lightened if the name of the music the writer had

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CASUALS HEAD LIST OF HOMEBOUND MEN, 24,841 MORE LEAVE

Total Sailings from A. E. F. Ports Now Well Over 200,000 Mark

Including almost 12,000 casualties, just 1,477 officers and 23,364 enlisted men sailed for home last week—official figures being 1,028, 10,777.

The departing units of the States since the A.E.F. came into being at 13,095 officers and 189,850 enlisted men, approximately as many men as there were in the entire standing Army of the United States before the war—200,000 veterans are already back and home in Chevaux Limited do not have to wait outside a camp gate with their packs on their humps while somebody inside, close to a fire and under comfortably shaded electric lights, gets ready to find places for them to sleep.

Almost every branch of service was represented in the lists of last week's returns, the figures being:

Table with columns: Officers, Soldiers, Total. Rows include Air Service, Artillery, Am. Train, Casuals, Chemical Warfare Service, Engineers, Hdqrs., Infantry, Medical, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Tr. Hdqrs. and M.P.'s.

The speeding up determination has extended itself even to the billeting camps at the embarkation centers. Soldiers who have traveled hours and hours in Chevaux Limited do not have to wait outside a camp gate with their packs on their humps while somebody inside, close to a fire and under comfortably shaded electric lights, gets ready to find places for them to sleep.

Billeting Tickets Handed Out

Instead everybody at the camp is waiting for the new group from the moment they start the hike from the R.T.O.'s office. The R.T.O. telephones if they are coming, and when the hikers show up a corporal steps out in front, snaps to it and hands out billeting tickets. The whole line, following a camp guide, keeps right on going, and each man stops beside his bunk—with clean bedspread and all—in a heated Adrian barrack. At least, that is the way it is being done at St. Nazaire.

The list of last week's sailings includes: S.S. Felix Taussig: Casuals and Army nurses. S.S. Lake Yelverton: Casual officers. S.S. Galesburg: Casuals. S.S. George Washington: 48 officers and 1,068 men of 10th Inf.; 83rd Div.; 166th Inf. Br. Sq.; 308th Supply Tr.; casuals; sick and wounded, 16 officers, 860 men. S.S. Chicago: 17 officers, 314 men of 814th Pioneer Inf. and casuals. S.S. Mellita: 493rd Aero Sq.; Mob. Hosp. 39; Army Anti-Aircraft School and casuals. S.S. Goemter: 40th Engr.; 56th Art. C.A.C.; 128th Mortar Bty. and casuals. S.S. Monticello: Casuals and sick and wounded. S.S. Calmaras: Casuals. S.S. Federal: Casuals. S.S. Francis L. Skinner: Casuals. S.S. Orizaba: 53rd Am. Tr.; casuals and sick and wounded. S.S. Crete: 55th Art. C.A.C.; casual officers and men and sick and wounded. S.S. Rochambeau: 337th P.A. (part); 329th P.A. (part); C.A.C. M.D., Q.M.C., and other casuals. S.S. Lapland: 75 casual officers; 1,941 casual enlisted men, including 126 sick and wounded.

THERE'S BEEN SNOW IN THE A.E.F., ANYWAY



This Particular Table d'Hôte Is Being Served to a Unit of the 126th Infantry, 32nd Division, at Regensdorf, Germany.

G.O. HANDS JOLT TO AWOL'S; LAST HOME, LOTS OF HARD WORK

A.E.F. Blacksheep Will Be Pressed Into Special Labor Battalions

COURT MARTIAL IS FIRST

Minds to Be Examined Also—At Least Two Months' Sentence, Directs G.H.Q.

Members of the A.E.F. who go AWOL are to be given an opportunity to wish they had not. The time put at their disposal for this mind-taxing diversion will not, however, be passed in the brig. It will be spent in "the nearest designated Labor Battalion," according to G.O. 10. The Labor Battalions will be among the last A.E.F. organizations to leave for home.

The new order directs that all soldiers convicted of repeatedly absenting themselves without leave will, upon approval of a competent court martial authority, be transferred and sent under guard to a Labor Battalion. "It will be the policy," says the G.O., "to retain in Europe the Labor Battalions organized under this order as long as troops for labor purposes may be needed, giving other organizations precedence in returning to the United States."

Graver Offense Than at Home

The order explains that conditions of service in the A.E.F. are such at present that the unauthorized absence of a soldier from his organization without leave is "a much graver offense than such absence would be under the laws of the United States, and the punishments awarded prior to the war for this offense are entirely inadequate. A sentence that does not include at least two months' confinement at hard labor is not adequate where the soldier is found beyond the vicinity of his organization or the place where he is authorized to be."

The order states that AWOL's will ordinarily be returned to their commands under guard, but if the return involves more than three hours' travel, the soldier will be brought to trial near the place of arrest. Conviction for absence without leave for a period exceeding 24 hours will thereupon result in assignment to the nearest Labor Battalion.

A searching mental examination will be made on the man's arrival at the Labor Battalion post, if doubt as to his mental competence is entertained. A physical examination will also be made by medical officers.

The AWOL's service record will follow him to the Labor Battalion in due course. Labor Battalions will be assigned as follows: Advance Section, Intermediate Section, Base Section 1 (St. Nazaire), Base Section 2 (Bordeaux) and Base Section 5 (Brest).

"SUPERB—NO OTHER WORD," SAYS MARSHAL OF YANKS

Marshal Foch, in an authorized interview at Trier this week, told a gathering of American correspondents: "Your soldiers were superb." "Yes, they were superb," he continued. "There is no other word." The statement follows, in part: "It is for me a happy opportunity to tell you all the good I think of the American Army and of the part it played at our side. Your soldiers were superb. They came to us young and enthusiastic, carried forward by a vigorous idealism, and they marched to battle with admirable gallantry. Yes, they were superb. There is no other word. When they appeared our armies were as you understand, fatigued by three years of relentless struggle and the mantle of war lay heavily upon them. We were magnificently comforted by the virility of your Americanism. The youth of the United States brought a renewal of hope that hastened victory. "Not only was this moral factor of the highest importance, but also our brought enormous material aid and the wealth which you placed at our disposal commuted to the final success. Nobody among us will ever forget what America did, and you know what happened on the fields of battle since the month of July, first on the Marne and then in the region of Verdun. General Pershing wished as far as possible to have his Army concentrated in an American sector. "The Argonne and the heights of the Meuse were a sector hard to tackle. There were there considerable obstacles. All right," he said to him. "Your men have the devil's own punch. They will overcome everything. Go to it! And finally everything went well. Everything went so well that here we are on the Rhine."

SHIP'S TAILORS LEAD BUSY LIFE

Near Heroes Get Away With It as Far as Transport's Deck

The wound and service-stripe market took a terrible slump at Brest last week when the news filtered back from outboard transports that a new brand of inspection was being held for every batch of home-going members of the A.E.F. It was discovered that anybody whose sleeves didn't pass inspection and check with the little old service record had to report to the company tailor for an amputation. For several weeks the needles in the base ports have been working nights, sewing six-months chevrons on five-months-and-twenty-nine-day veterans, decorating right cuffs of heroes whose only wounds are located in their pride, and attaching neat little French campaign badges that proclaim participation in every event, from the first Battle of the Marne, Verdun and the taking of Kian-Chau to the capture of Coblenz. When they walked across the gangplank lately a few outfits have looked like veterans of the Napoleonic war. But when they walk off they won't.

Another emblem that rated high on the Heroes' Bourse was the silver bar for voluntary enlistment. A gold star also showed on a few sleeves for "the first 100,000." But when the men hit the deck for the first assembly, both faded in the sea, for like a pint of cognac before an M.P. Hereafter the extra stars and stripes will go home in the barracks bag, and if they appear at all it will be in the back parlor with the curtains drawn, probably with the nonchalant explanation: "The war was over, but I was wearing them out where any common M.P. could see them and get jealous."

MAIL FOR FOLKS FILLS 9,867 BAGS

Total of 40,454,700 Letters Shipped from Bordeaux Last Month

It was a case of "letter-go" with the American soldiers in France last month. The number of letters sent by the boys to the folks back home mounted into the millions and exceeded all previous mail shipments. Exactly 40,454,700 letters (a total of 9,867 sacks) were handled during December at the Bordeaux terminal post office, which takes care of the mail going to the States. It is safe to say that it was some Christmas back home when all that mail arrived with speed and dispatch.

The Bordeaux terminal is run by 50 experienced United States postal employees who volunteered their services for overseas work. The Bordeaux terminal is run by 50 experienced United States postal employees who volunteered their services for overseas work.

CONFERENCE AIMS AT SPEEDY PEACE; POLICY OUTLINED

Russia and International Labor First Questions to Be Discussed

GERMAN MODERATES GAIN

Length of President's Stay in France Still Undetermined—May Return for Congress

When "cease firing" went over the wires for the last time along the Allied fronts the men in the trenches knew they had won, that the battles were at the German army they had been forcing back through the Argonne and along the plains of Flanders was defeated, that the Allies had gained their final objective. But it was not until last Saturday, 48 years to the day after Prussian militarism had first put on its bloody crown, that the positions won in the field were "consolidated" and the Peace Conference that is to keep them safe for democracy began.

With quiet dignity, the delegates from the nations that were bound together in the solemn task of ridding the world of militarism, gathered in the Salle d'Honneur at the Foreign Ministry of the great nation that has suffered most at the hands of the enemy. A cheer went up from the crowd when President Poincaré drove up to the main entrance of the building, and another when the car bearing the French Premier responded to the tributes followed. Then a roll of drums and a fanfare of bugles while the heads of the sister Republics grasped hands and walked up the steps together, with the movie men working their hardest to record the greatest historical event since that other Congress, more than a hundred years ago, signed the Peace Treaty of Vienna in 1815.

Welcomed by French President

Inside were already assembled the men whose duty it will be to draft the treaty—to make good to the world the sacrifices that are mutely told by the little wooden crosses that flock the hills of France, by the nameless mounds that stretch from Flanders to Mesopotamia.

The session was short. President Poincaré spoke first, welcoming the delegates. President Wilson, Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino in a few words proposed Clemenceau, "the Tiger," for President of the Conference, and when he had been elected the French Premier responded to the tributes made him and the meeting began. The necessity of a close union, of perfect harmony, of a spirit of compromise and sacrifice, and above all speed toward the day of the declaration of peace was the burden of his words.

It was hard to realize as the meeting drew to a close that momentous history was being recorded by the busy stenographers who took down the words of these leaders who have carried four Great Powers through a successful war. French and English were both used, and all the speeches were quickly and precisely translated by an interpreter.

Many tongues were represented. Here the picturesque headdress of an Arab prince and there the turban of a Sikh notable added color to the assemblage seated at the two long tables.

Definite Table Drawn Up

All the delegates who will take part in the following meetings were not present at the first sessions, for the complete system of credentials had not been arranged, but since then a definite table has been drawn up which explains exactly the rights and duties of each of the nations. The five great powers, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan will take part in all sessions. The other belligerent powers, with particular interests, interests that concern their own welfare, will be present when questions touching those interests come up for discussion. The other powers, those which broke diplomatic relations with Germany, will take part only when the discussion touches them and their interests. Neutral powers or states in the process of formation will be heard when called upon by the five great powers. Policy will not be determined by vote alone.

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FIVE CLASSES OF LEAVES PLANNED, INCLUDING PARIS

Men With Good Records May Visit Belgium, Italy and England

LIBERAL BASIS ADOPTED

Opportunity to Be Extended Soldiers to View Historic Points of Interest in France

Leaves in the A.E.F. hereafter are to be granted on a new and more liberal basis. In addition to the previous regulation seven days' leave every four months—which, up to the present, has not worked out in many instances, owing largely to the pressing and recently concluded business of beating the Germans—there will be four other kinds of leaves which will give soldiers, including casuals, the privilege of visiting Paris, other parts of France, and other European countries.

The new leave policy is outlined in G.O. 14, G.H.Q., January 18, 1918, just printed. G.O. 14 divides the new leave areas into five different classes, as follows:

Class A—For soldiers only, same as formerly. One leave of not exceeding 7 days every four months, time of travel not included. Soldiers will be ordered to specified leave areas, and will be considered on duty status.

Class B—For officers and soldiers. One leave of not exceeding 14 days every four months to Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, or points in France (except Paris), time of travel both ways included. For soldiers these leaves are in lieu of Class A leave. For officers they may be granted without special reason. For soldiers they will be granted for the purpose of visiting immediate relatives or without special reason to men of "exceptionally good character and military record who may be expected to conduct themselves properly at all times and who have sufficient funds." Soldiers to receive 60 cents a day for rations.

Three Days in Paris

Class C—For officers and soldiers. In addition to Class A or B, one leave of not exceeding 3 days to Paris, time of travel not included. To be granted officers without special reason. To be granted soldiers for purpose of visiting immediate relatives or without special reason to soldiers of "exceptionally good character and military record who may be expected to conduct themselves properly at all times and have sufficient funds."

Class D—Leave for casual officers and soldiers. One leave of ten days in lieu of Class A or B, unless in conflict with officer or soldier's special order, time of travel included. To be granted officers without special reason. To be granted soldiers for purpose of visiting immediate relatives or without special reason to soldiers of "exceptionally good character and military record who may be expected to conduct themselves properly at all times and have sufficient funds. Allments of time will not conflict with the time periods of other classes of leaves.

Class E—Leaves of three days for officers and soldiers. To be granted by regimental or corresponding commander in exceptional cases to points in France other than Paris.

Immediate relatives, as defined for the latter four classes of leaves, include father, mother, wife, child or grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt. While on these four classes of leaves all soldiers will receive 60 cents a day for rations. On Class A leave the permissionnaire's board will be provided by the Government.

Chance to Visit Relatives

The general effect of the new order is to loosen up on the leave policy hitherto in force in the A.E.F.; to give every man whose conduct and record warrants it a chance to see Paris before he goes back to the United States; to give the soldiers of the United States a chance to visit their relatives over here before they go back to their adopted fatherland, and to allow C.O.'s, particularly in the S.O.S., to extend the range of the 24-hour passes they have issued in the past.

Of the exceptions to the general rules for leaves laid down in the order, one concerns leaves to the French departments of Alsace and Lorraine. These will be granted only with the approval of either the French Military Mission at G.H.Q. or at Hq., S.O.S.

Under the head of "Granting and Suspension of Leaves," the general order has this to say:

In accordance with allotments of leave areas or destinations made as heretofore provided, leaves may be granted by commanding officers, down to and including regimental commanders, or by the corresponding administrative commanders of units not belonging to regiments, including camp commanders. Suspension or reduction of the leave privilege for military reasons will, when necessary, be ordered by division or higher commanders.

Not more than 20 per cent of the soldiers of any command shall be absent on leave at once, nor shall any organization be deprived of its commanding officers.

As before provided, Class A or normal leaves, will, in principle, be granted by roster based on length of time since last leave; length of service in Europe; length of service, both in Europe and the United States, and lot, all in the order named. Officers granting leaves are particularly directed to avoid the absence of too many non-coms or specially qualified soldiers at the same time.

For Newcomers Amongst Us

Class E leaves, furthermore, are the only kind of which a man who has been less than four months in Europe can avail himself. And, as has been the rule heretofore, no accumulation of leaves will be permitted, nor will leaves, except of the special Class E kind, be allowed within one month after return from sick or convalescent leave.

Every man going on leave will have to carry a paper specifying the class of leave he is to take, the day of his departure, the number of days' absence and the authorized destination. He must also carry the identification