

MEUSE-ARGONNE PART OF GENERAL ALLIED OFFENSIVE

First Army Given Task of Battering in Hing of Western Front

630,000 AMERICANS IN FIGHT

Operation Directed Against Positions Vital to Enemy's Whole System of Defense

In describing the series of tremendous events beginning September 26 and ending November 11, 1918, which constituted the Battle of the Meuse-Argonne, it would be impossible to do justice either to the First American Army or to the armies of its Allies, whose co-ordinated efforts made the final victory possible, without first of all placing the American operations in their proper relation to events in the whole area of the World War and so focusing them that their significance may be neither diminished nor magnified in comparison with the struggles by which, along fronts totaling hundreds of miles in length, the other forces of the Allies were, during the same days and weeks, driving the common enemy through other portions of his massive defensive systems and reducing him eventually to the necessity for ignominious surrender.

Had the battle of the Meuse-Argonne occurred before midsummer, 1914, it would have been, in point of numbers engaged, the greatest battle up to that time in the world's history, for in it were employed more than 630,000 American troops and 135,000 French troops under American command, making a total of nearly 770,000 men on the Allied side, against which, as nearly as can be estimated at present, the Germans employed during the course of the battle about 265,000 men. Measured along the line of departure, these American forces broke through on a front of about 45 kilometers.

At the same time, however, on the remainder of the Western front between the Argonne forest and the sea, a distance of about 325 kilometers, the French, British and Belgians were engaged in simultaneous offensive operations forces largely exceeding 2,000,000 men, while on the 270 kilometers of the Italian front, which, in a strategic sense, is the most important of the Western theater of war as the portion of it in France and Belgium, Italian armies totaling 57 divisions of 312,000 men were first mobilizing and then attacking the Austro-Hungarian forces from October 24 to November 4, utterly destroying the Austrian armies of 63 1/2 divisions, amounting to 1,070,000 men.

Part in General Offensive

The First American Army, with its great numbers and potent driving power, forced the enemy during the battle to employ numbers of his resources, and the American systems could never have been conquered on other parts of the front. But, conversely, it was the general nature of the fronts which rendered the American victory possible, because the enemy was obliged to dissipate against the several attacks all the resources which otherwise he would have been able to throw in against the Americans until enough German troops were on the ground to bring the American attack to a standstill.

The grand final offensive, as conducted by Marshal Foch from the North Sea to the deserts of the Holy Land, was, in effect, the opening of a great machine, in which each army performed the part of an intermeshing cog without whose action the whole machine might have stopped.

The Central Powers in the autumn of 1918 might be likened to a bandit gang besieged by the police in a house which they had fortified. Of the four rooms of the house the main one, the living room, from door was held by Germany; the middle one by Austria, and the two back rooms by Bulgaria and Turkey. On September 21 a swarming band of General Foch's Allied forces smashed in the door of Bulgaria's room along the Macedonian front, and on September 23 the first thing that happened was that the Austro-Hungarian front in Turkey's room, where General Allenby's British Army broke through.

It took only nine days to bring Bulgaria to terms, and by October 1 this first bandit was handcuffed by an armistice, while, by the same date, Turkey, though not thus finally bound until October 31, had been practically rendered helpless. The inner door between Bulgaria's and Austria's rooms was now exposed to a rush, but before it could be made, Italy, beginning on October 24, battered in the front door of Austria's room along the Piave River and in the Trentino, and on November 4 the third bandit was captured and handcuffed by a dictated armistice.

Only Ringed, Then Left

There remained, then, only the chief of the gang, Germany. His door into Austria's room was now, also, open to attack. That he could have successfully held it under the circumstances, if at all, is inconceivable, but, at all events, when it became exposed, his main front door was already broken in, and behind it he was surrounded by the police, which ended when the links snapped shut on his wrists on November 11.

TO PAY ON AFFIDAVIT

Organization and detachment commanders have been ordered to prepare at once supplementary service records and pay cards to permit immediate payment of all men whose current pay, or pay on discharge, has been withheld because service records were missing or incomplete.

When the supplementary records will be based upon personal affidavits of soldiers to be paid. The form of these affidavits is prescribed in G.O. 89, G.H.Q. The soldier to be paid must state the place of his enlistment and the previous date up to which he had been paid in full. He must list all partial payments he has received since this date and the reasons why the balance is not paid, and the details of his War Risk Insurance.

The affidavit also contains a clause by which the soldier acknowledges that he understands that any falsification contained in the affidavit makes him liable to prosecution for making a fraudulent claim.

BATHER BATHES, SHAVER SHAVES, BUT ALL IN VAIN

Inspection Frame-Up Works Fine but Lacks Audience

If cleanliness is next to godliness, as is commonly reported, there is one group down at Bordeaux which will shortly put in a requisition for an assortment of halos, OD, issue, size 7 1/4. They figure that if anybody ever deserved them, they do.

It was this way. At Bordeaux they have an extensive delousing plant, without delousing, new underwear and, otherwise purified. So, of course, when somebody spread the tale that General Pershing was coming to town to give the camp the double O, all the attendants at Delousery No. 1 set out to make the best showing in their career.

Now it so happened that at this precise time no outfit was due to go through the delousery. But did that phase the staff of delousers? Never! From the personnel there and thereabouts they drafted a handful of more or less willing subjects, with strict instructions to keep them on the job until the General appeared.

Subject No. 1 was elected to be getting shaved, while the others were distributed liberally through all the departments of the delousery—the place where the so-called "spraying room," the "trash under-wear stall" and all the rest. The barber's patient protested at the outset that he had already had a shave that morning, but after he had been given the first razor and had come out from under the hot towels his protests subsided.

Great Opportunity for Barber

For the first time in history a barber was given unlimited opportunity to exhaust his repertoire. At the end of the third shave and third haircut the patient was doing well and the coroner was conscientiously alternating with clippers and razor with his left eye always on the door and his left ear ranged for general staff footsteps. But after he had been given the first razor, two hours had passed.

It was the same down through the other rooms. Subject No. 2 in the shower bath department was protesting that he had been hydraulically engineered out of all the weight he had gained in six months as K.P. A doughboy surrounded by fresh soldiers collected for service automatically replenished and reduced by a string of attendants whenever the sound of a motor came from the read was suspiciously determined when the staff was being charged up to him.

General Pershing stepped briskly into the anteroom of the delousery.

"Ten-sion!" shouted the surprised sergeant who turns the water into the shower pipes.

"Sir, the men to be bathed are just coming from the barracks," explained the escorting lieutenant.

"Bring up that barber toot sweet and call out the soap and under-wear squad," the top commanded a fatigue man through a side window, out of the inspecting-party's sight.

That was on a Saturday.

LA ROCHELLE HAS 90,000 FRANC JAG

Cognac-Laden Train Emptied by Three Full Nations

Partisan opponents of prohibition have attempted to show its cost in dollars and cents, according to Quartermaster reports from La Rochelle the United States government has a bill for 90,000 francs, which, those who believe it declares is directly attributable to the fact that the States are going dry before the boys in Hase Section No. 7 get back.

A freight car, loaded, according to the French, with cognac, was run into a siding at La Rochelle. When examined later it was not loaded. The surrounding community was.

Everybody, from the serious French words to the German prisoners, was filled with a new spirit of cordiality that threatened the existing state and established an entente cordiale that the League of Nations might envy. The French forgot their bocheerie. The police even, for the moment, forgot his revenge. The Americans forgot taps. In fact, the entire incident was forgotten by the French when it was not for the bill that appeared later.

Local diplomats are now trying to figure the 90,000 francs into the national treasury to be levied by the Bolsheviks and the prohibition party.

CALL OF AMERICA OUTBIDS DOLLARS

Not All of Engineering Regiment Responds to Bonus Offer

What home means to the American soldier, and just how anxious he is for the trip across the ocean, was indicated last week when an American firm, about to embark upon a private project in this country, offered jobs to the members of an engineering regiment on its way to the 300-kilometer camp.

A 500-franc bonus at the beginning of employment for the purchase of civilian tickets to the camp was offered and a salary of \$20 a month. The men had to sign a contract to work in France for six months.

The regiment numbered 3,700 men, a large share of whom were eligible to and qualified for the positions offered. Eighteen signed up to remain.

AWOL OFFICER GETS YEAR

Dismissal from the service and one year's confinement at hard labor is the sentence which a general court martial has imposed upon former 2nd Lieut. Raymond G. Shean, 34th Field Artillery, for being absent from duty 36 1/2 days in 1918. The sentence has been approved at G.H.Q.

DRAFT DODGERS' CLUB

"The Draft Dodgers' Club" is the name which the members of the organization, the total membership of which comprises four seasoned men of Company D, 18th Engineers (Railway). The complete ages of the four members total 220 years. The quartette enlisted at the beginning of the war and have been in France over 18 months.

BATTLE FLAGS TO CARRY TOKENS OF A.E.F. UNITS' WORK

Silver Bands on Lances of Standards Will Tell Story of War

AS PERMANENT MEMENTO

Every Major Operation and Sector of Front Occupied Will Be Duly Accredited to Troops

When the battleflags of the A.E.F. are carried through the streets of scores of American cities in the last parades before divisions disband and soldiers become civilians, those colors and standards will bear the silver mementos that show just what part each organization took in the fighting in France.

Silver hands will be engraved and placed on each organization's color pole or lance of the standard, and there will be a silver band for every battle counted a major operation and for every sector of the front that the organization occupied. The dates of battles and occupation of sectors will be on the plates.

Temporarily each organization will receive before it leaves France silver ribbons to stand for the silver bands, because there is not sufficient time to have the bands prepared and engraved. As rapidly as possible the ribbons will be taken from the poles and lances and replaced by the bands.

In awarding the silver decorations to organizations G.H.Q. will follow this general assumption, which is given in G.O. 41: "The entire war was in reality a continuous battle. The effect of this premise is that any unit occupying a sector, whether active or quiet is entitled to participation in battle."

Major Operations List

Lists are now being prepared by the Operations Section of the General Staff showing in detail the battle and operation credits to which each organization is entitled. In general, the silver bands will be engraved following the arrangement of dates and terminology prescribed in the official list of major operations, which, revised to date, stands as follows:

- Somme Defensive, France, March 21—April 6, 1918.
Lys Defensive, France, April 9—April 27, 1918.
Ename Defensive, France, May 27—June 5, 1918.
Montdidier - Noyon Defensive, France, June 9—June 13, 1918.
Somme Offensive, France, June 26, 1918.
Aisne - Marne Offensive, France, July 15—July 18, 1918.
Case-Aisne Offensive, France, August 19—November 11, 1918.
Somme Offensive, France, August 8—November 11, 1918.
Case-Aisne Offensive, France, August 19—November 11, 1918.
Lys Offensive, France and Belgium, August 19—November 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel Offensive, France, Sept. 12—Sept. 16, 1918.
Lys Offensive, France, Sept. 26—Nov. 11, 1918.
Battle of Vittorio-Veneto, Italy, Oct. 24—Nov. 4, 1918.
The general order for what are officially spoken of as "other engagements" and "minor affairs" will be awarded, as these minor affairs will be presumed to be part of the main battle.

"WALLY: HIS CARTOONS OF THE A.E.F."

The light and shade serial history of the A.E.F. that has been appearing on page 7 of THE STARS AND STRIPES ever since it began publication has become a favorite with the boys. "Wally: His Cartoons of the A.E.F." is on sale at five francs a copy for as many copies as the soldier wants. The profits will be turned over to THE STARS AND STRIPES Continuation Fund for the future care of the A.E.F.'s 34th French Branch Office.

The book contains 50 cartoons. All are printed from the original plates and are therefore of the same size as they appeared in THE STARS AND STRIPES.

They are on sale by Field Agents of THE STARS AND STRIPES, and by Army canteens, French canteens throughout the A.E.F. NO MAIL ORDERS FOR THE BOOKS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE STARS AND STRIPES, and owing to inability of loss, members of the A.E.F. are urged to purchase books through the nearest agent. Mail orders will be filled at the following addresses: ADRIEN MESSAGERIES DES JOURNAUX, HACHETE & CIE, American Dept., 111 Rue Renumer, Paris.

Orders placed in this manner must be accompanied by a remittance of 51X francs for each copy, the additional franc covering cost of wrapping and postage.

The following Field Agents of THE STARS AND STRIPES, who can be reached at their Army post offices, have the cartoon book for sale:

- Division Agent: 1st Division, Cpl. L. A. Henning; 2nd Division, Sgt. Jos. J. Lawrence; 3rd Division, Pvt. A. Bernard; 4th Division, Sgt. A. T. Gerber; 5th Division, Sgt. Bruce Moran; 6th Division, Sgt. Lloyd Merriman; 7th Division, Cpl. James D. Martin; 8th Division, Sgt. Arthur F. Hagan; 9th Division, Cpl. J. S. Frenchie; 10th Division, Sgt. Roy C. Kousser; 11th Division, Sgt. L. W. Leecliff; 12th Division, Pvt. Joseph Dee.

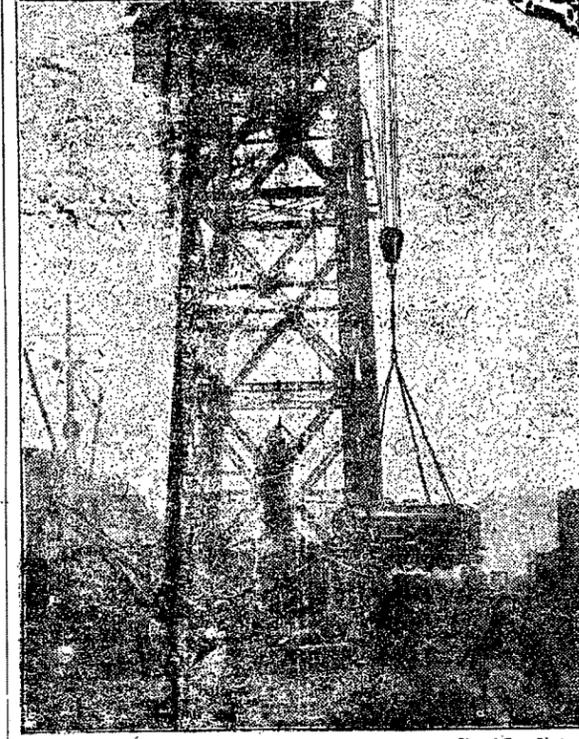
- 1st Army Corps, Sgt. C. L. Geesey; 3rd Army Corps, Sgt. Edward Weesner; 4th Army Corps, Sgt. Geo. M. Sangster; 5th Army Corps, Sgt. H. E. Stuard; 7th Army Corps, Cpl. Riley Emmons; 8th Army Corps, Cpl. Thomas Stout.

- Bar-le-Duc, Sgt. Wm. H. Murphy; Bar-sur-Seine, Sgt. D. L. Miller; Bordeaux, Sgt. Hugh Grinstead; Brest, Cpl. Ernie Vieu; Blois, Cpl. Ed. S. Hipp; Chateau-sur-Seine, Cpl. Duke V. Farry; Chaumont, Sgt. Archie Henderson; Dijon, Sgt. Leland Gilbert; Epinal, Cpl. Saul Goldberg; Givry, Sgt. Claude Bristol; Langon, Cpl. Wm. E. Penland; Is-sur-Tille, Cpl. Wm. H. Heritage; Joinville, Sgt. Harold Sigmond; Langres, Sgt. Paul Corcoran; La Rochelle, Sgt. Harry Bee.

- La Valdanon, Cpl. Fred J. Bonnet; Le Havre, Sgt. Clayton Roper; Marseille, Sgt. Leonard Carroll; Meaux, Sgt. G. T. Ruddant; Nancy, Cpl. A. H. Nichols; Nancy, Cpl. E. J. Beckmann; Nancy, Sgt. John Haggerty; Nice, Sgt. Wm. Hale; Paris, Sgt. Norman D. Huff; St. Albans, Cpl. E. D. Cherman; St. Nazaire, Sgt. G. J. Ford; Soresy, Cpl. Ernest Huggins; Toul, Sgt. H. A. Stanley; Tours, Sgt. Peter C. Walsh.

- Coblentz Branch Office, Sgt. Thomas Clary; Trier Branch Office, Sgt. R. E. Mattee; London Branch Office (Goring Hotel), Sgt. Maj. Wm. L. Hook's; Le Mans Branch Office, Sgt. Arthur V. Sweeney.

SHIP TO TRACKS—15 MINUTES



One of a boatload of 36 American locomotives coming down to earth for the opening of its career on the A.E.F.'s Lines of Communication

CAUCUS TO PLAN VETERANS' BODY FOR WHOLE ARMY

After-War Association Subject of Paris Meeting Tomorrow

When something over 15,000 officers and enlisted men, representing the whole A.E.F., get together in Paris tomorrow to talk over the problem of organizing a national society for veterans of this war, they will start with a clean slate, according to members of the temporary committee which was formed to bring the question to the attention of the whole Army.

The new organization will not be born full grown, the committee emphasized. There are no preconceived objects, no policies, no causes which have been mapped out in advance, it is stated, other than the one object of perpetuating the relationship formed while in the military service.

The sole purpose of the caucus, the temporary committee which is in charge of the meeting explains, will be to take the necessary steps toward the organization of one great association to include the men who have served their country under arms in this war, an association "similar in character to the Grand Army of the Republic or the United Confederate Veterans, and composed of all parties, all creeds and all ranks who wish to perpetuate the relationships formed while in the military service."

Fifteen hundred invitations were sent out to representative members of the A.E.F., asking the recipients to take advantage of their three-day leave privilege to visit Paris and attend the caucus.

"One of the principal obstacles to the initiation of such a movement," says the invitation, "is the difficulty of assembling representatives of the A.E.F. in one place."

The summer of 1917 saw the beginning of the long, long trail of steel from battle line to port over which has passed the greatest expeditionary force in history, with all its guns, equipment, food and clothes.

Today there are 29,000 American soldiers railroading in France. They move 30 great trains of supplies from the ports daily, carrying about 1,400 tons each, they have built and maintained seven huge terminals, they have set up and operated their own storage depots, regulating yards, ammunition yards and depots and their own repair shops.

The story of these men is the story of strong things strongly done. Last month they ran 4,248 freight trains 458,151 kilometers with freight alone. Their tonnage depot at Givres is by far the largest in the world. While other railroads may worry for coal, they have three of the largest coal piles outside of a mine in existence, one at Givres and one at Nevers. There are 173,000 tons of coal in one of these piles.

And while the number of troops they have hauled is widely known as approximately 2,000,000, there are very few of them who have not had more than one ride, and they are still hurrying at N.O.S. headquarters to get their tonnage hauls.

So, too, it will be in all probability a khaki clad engineer who drives the last train load of homeward bound Yanks rejoicing into port.

How and Where Lines Run

The Lines of Communication are the railroad lines over which supplies for the Army travel from the ports through the regulating stations to the railheads.

The first includes the line from St. Nazaire through Givres, Nevers and Dijon to Reims and Lillole-Grand, the line from Reims through the Argonne to Saumur and the line from Bordeaux to Bourges.

It was estimated that this railroad would be able to take care of 25,000 tons of freight per day for the American Army.

LONG, LONG TRAIL OF STEEL LINKED LINE WITH BASES

Railway Engineers, 29,000 Strong, Maintained Army's L. of C.

This is the first of a series of articles dealing with the activities of the major departments of the S.O.S. The work of the Motor Transport Corps will be summarized in the next article.

The summer of 1917 saw the beginning of the long, long trail of steel from battle line to port over which has passed the greatest expeditionary force in history, with all its guns, equipment, food and clothes.

Today there are 29,000 American soldiers railroading in France. They move 30 great trains of supplies from the ports daily, carrying about 1,400 tons each, they have built and maintained seven huge terminals, they have set up and operated their own storage depots, regulating yards, ammunition yards and depots and their own repair shops.

The story of these men is the story of strong things strongly done. Last month they ran 4,248 freight trains 458,151 kilometers with freight alone. Their tonnage depot at Givres is by far the largest in the world. While other railroads may worry for coal, they have three of the largest coal piles outside of a mine in existence, one at Givres and one at Nevers. There are 173,000 tons of coal in one of these piles.

And while the number of troops they have hauled is widely known as approximately 2,000,000, there are very few of them who have not had more than one ride, and they are still hurrying at N.O.S. headquarters to get their tonnage hauls.

So, too, it will be in all probability a khaki clad engineer who drives the last train load of homeward bound Yanks rejoicing into port.

How and Where Lines Run

The Lines of Communication are the railroad lines over which supplies for the Army travel from the ports through the regulating stations to the railheads.

The first includes the line from St. Nazaire through Givres, Nevers and Dijon to Reims and Lillole-Grand, the line from Reims through the Argonne to Saumur and the line from Bordeaux to Bourges.

It was estimated that this railroad would be able to take care of 25,000 tons of freight per day for the American Army.

So, too, it will be in all probability a khaki clad engineer who drives the last train load of homeward bound Yanks rejoicing into port.

Organizing the L. of C.

The first step taken to organize the lines of communication for a great American Army to be sent to France was the sending of a commission to Europe shortly after the war was declared. This commission landed at Liverpool May 23, 1917, and included Maj. William D. Parsons, chief engineer of the New York subway; Maj. W. J. Wilgus, vice president of the New York Central Railway Company; Capt. A. R. Barber of the Engineer Corps; W. A. Garrett of the Pennsylvania Army Company; and F. De S. Phille, motive power and rolling stock expert of the Baldwin locomotive works.

The commission at once conferred with the transportation officials of the British and French armies, visited all parts of the front and made a report upon the basis of which communications for the coming American Army were established.

The Transportation Department of the A.E.F. was organized just as a great railroad system would be in the States. Control was centralized and Brig. Gen. W. V. Atterbury, formerly vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, was made Director General of Transportation and put in charge of all railroads and Army transport serv-

Continued on Page 9

59,209 SET SAIL IN A.E.F.'S BEST GOING-HOME WEEK

30th Division Now on Way to Fit Welcome in Charleston

WILL KEEP UNITS INTACT

Idea Is to Give Separate Status to Chances to Cheer Regiments That They Sent Forth

Last week was the best embarkation week since the A.E.F. started going home. In the last seven days for which figures are available 59,209 officers and enlisted men walked up the gang planks of homeward bound vessels at Brest, Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and Marseille. The greatest number embarking in any previous week was 54,424, in the week ending February 5.

The 30th Division, composed of the National Guard of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, is now on its way to the States and a glorious welcome.

Last week New York came down to its waterfront to cheer for its own division, the 27th. Next week the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, is to be the scene of one of the historic events of the war with a purely American setting.

The 30th Division will be the first division or regimental unit to be landed in a port other than New York. In many ways it is regarded as peculiarly appropriate that the 30th should follow the 27th home so closely. Those two divisions fought side by side through most of their long stay on the British front, composing the Second Army Corps. The 27th and 30th together helped in the September attack in Picardy that resulted in the breaking of the Hindenburg line. The 27th had hoped to take part in a New York celebration in honor of the 30th.

37th to Be Greeted by Ohio

The first units of the 37th embarked at St. Nazaire Monday, and the whole division is expected to be on the ocean by tomorrow or the day after.

Another division that will soon be marching through the city streets of its native State if the 37th composed of troops Continued on Page 2

PRESIDENT AGAIN AT PEACE TABLE; SETTLEMENT SOON

Tells America He Won't Come Back Till It's Over Over Here

After a strenuous passage across the Atlantic, following an even less tranquil period on political waters in America, President Wilson landed at Brest yesterday and is ready to take up the task of peace-making in his place at the green table in the French Foreign office in Paris.

The first duty that confronts the President and his co-workers is the drafting of the preliminary peace treaty. Sub-committee reports have already been asked for and the reports of the main commissions will be considered, co-ordinated and placed before the entire conference, so that the final report can be approved and made ready for the signatures of the German delegates as soon as possible. French publicists prophesy peace by April.

Meanwhile the incident of the German refusal to turn over its merchant marine, while in itself it does not present any grave problem to the conference, gives an indication of continued German conditions. Germany, the Allies, however, will get the German merchant marine. The original terms of the armistice, which can unquestionably be enforced, provide this.

Drawing Germany's Fangs

"Food and peace" was the keynote of a speech by Secretary Lansing before Allied press representatives Tuesday. Referring to the attitude of the delegates toward sending supplies to Germany, American military experts who have studied the Berlin revolution at first hand state that nothing but the pitiful offer of peace will save the German merchant marine.

What is considered the death-knell of German militarism was sounded this week by the Supreme Allied War Council when it ordered the busy luncheon which the defeated enemy would be allowed to reconstruct its army. It will be limited, according to the official statement, to 100,000 men, but no other part of the army.

The abolition of conscription across the Rhine, it is hoped by Mr. Lloyd George, will cause its abolition elsewhere as well.

The President's calling New York speakers to the League and his promise of vigorous effort to complete it. It contained the statement that "an overwhelming majority of the American people are in favor of the League of Nations."

Tribute to A.E.F.

"I will not come back," the President said, "until it's over, over there, and yet I pray that it will be over here, and of the world, that that may be soon."

His tribute to the A.E.F. was couched in language of high praise.

"I am glad to see you come over there to do a particular thing and they were going to do it and do it at once. Just as soon as that rush of spirit, as well as that rush of body, that other part of the enemy, they began to break, and they continued to break until the end. They continued to break, my fellow citizens, not merely because of the physical force of those lusty youngsters, but because of the irresistible spiritual force of the armies of the United States. It was that they felt. It was that they were proud."

That made them feel if these youngsters ever got a foothold they never could be dislodged and that, therefore, every foot of ground they had won was won permanently for the cause of mankind.

The President declared that those who opposed a League of Nations misunderstood the temper of these soldiers, and he went on to point out that it was an ideal in practical form, an ideal of permanent peace, which it was America's duty to support.

"And you suppose," he continued, "that having felt that crusading spirit of these youngsters who went over there, no to glorify America, but to serve their fellow men, I am going to permit myself for one moment to sneer in my effort to be worthy of them and of their cause?"

200,000 A.E.F. MEN TO ENJOY LEAVES BY END OF APRIL

Concerted Effort Planned to Keep 19 Areas Filled to Capacity

TRAIN PROBLEM SOLVED

Centers to Be Established on Swiss Border, Also Probably in Belgium and Germany

With most of the A.E.F. marking time, the monotony of waiting for a home-bound transport is going to be alleviated during the coming spring and summer by vacations for thousands of soldiers at famous French beauty spots and pleasure resorts.

At least 200,000 soldiers are going to get seven-day leaves in the remaining weeks of March and in April. From now on a concentrated effort will be made to keep all of the A.E.F.'s 19 leave areas filled to their capacity, and if the step is justified other areas will be opened. One of the main difficulties in the way of keeping the areas filled—transportation—has been solved.

Seventy-eight trains are running to and from leave areas, the conditions under which leaves are granted are liberal, accommodations and provisions for amusement have all been made—everything is in readiness for the great spring drive of the Army on the pleasant places of France. All that remains to be done rests with company C.O.'s and with the men themselves.

On Border of Switzerland

In anticipation of the springtime travel and recreation opening, the Leave Area Bureau is practically sure it will be able to open up at least one new area—Lake Geneva, on the border of Switzerland—and it hopes to establish others in Belgium and in the Rhineland. It all depends on how great the volume of permissionnaires will be.

The Bureau is sounding the sentiments of the A.E.F., believing that the facilities provided in the past have not been equal to the extent they might have been. Reports show that the leave areas in the last three months received only

59,209 SET SAIL IN A.E.F.'S BEST GOING-HOME WEEK

Continued from Page 1 of the old Ohio National Guard. This division has been marching aboard boats this week at Brest. It will land in New York. Practically all its Artillery units sailed early in the week, and the last few days saw most of the infantry walk up the gangplanks.

212,000 to Sail in March

Embarkation officials expect that the total number of men returning in March will be around 212,000, of whom 125,000 will have boarded ship at Brest. Brest reports sending 241,000 troops home since the signing of the armistice.

German Defi No Holdup

Officials of the A.E.F. and of the United States Shipping Board in late statements have expressed their opinions that the refusal of the German delegates at Spa to sign over the delivery of German merchant shipping under the armistice terms will not materially affect the rate of departure of the A.E.F. The question is regarded as purely one of time, the boats which have been available under the armistice plan.

Divisions to Be Bunched

From the time they leave the embarkation camps, the policy will be to keep the various homeward-bound divisions as nearly intact as possible. They will be sent home as far as possible, on ships which will arrive in the States within a few days of each other. This will give the nation a chance to welcome, in their present identity, the now famous fighting divisions of the A.E.F., both at the Atlantic seaboard and in the geographical section of the country from which they originated.

A Few Passengers

Table listing passengers from various countries including U.S., Canada, France, Germany, etc., with names and destinations.

MARSEILLE, IN RECORD TIME, SHIPS 10,000 HOME

Over 10,000 members of the A.E.F. have recently been sent to the States by way of Marseille. Being a casual at any time, but being a casual at Marseille, or sailing from there aboard the big Italian liners which put in at that port for American troops, is better than being a private in a regularly sailing organization.

HOW TO HELP THE 3,444

The War Orphan Campaign of THE STARS AND STRIPES closed on December 15, 1918, with 3,444 French orphans adopted by the A.E.F., and assured of a home and comfort for one year. Nearly all the members of the family lost their fathers in the war. A few are children of French soldiers so seriously wounded that they will be permanently disabled. In addition many are refugees from the districts of France invaded by the Germans.

S.O.S. ORPHANS IN NORTH OF FRANCE BEING CARED FOR

Pitiable Living Conditions in Lille Alleviated by A.E.F.

MORE TRUST FUNDS START

Before the Germans were forced to withdraw from Lille they divested the city and its inhabitants of everything of value that could be transported to Germany. Food, clothing, drugs, objects of metal ranging from church bells to brass door-knobs and hinges all fell under this category. In many instances that which could not be carried away was destroyed.

One of Nine Adopted

One of the younger members of the family has been adopted by an S.O.S. organization and is now a member of THE STARS AND STRIPES Family. The investigator of the American Red Cross who makes her headquarters in Lille, recently gave 10 francs to Mme. Lemayreux as a gift from an anonymous American. The money is being used to cure M. Lemayreux, who hopes to be able to support his family again when he gets back to his trade and the reconstruction work begins.

Individual Trust Funds

The past week saw several additional healthy individual funds started by individuals and organizations for their marcos. Advance Medical Supply Depot No. 1 sent in 2,000 francs which will cover the expenses of two or three orphans for the coming two years.

Knocked Down Cars Come Over

It was decided to make engines and cars for the American army to be sent to France. This was done, and 19,143 cars were assembled at the car erecting plant of the 35th Engineers at La Rochelle and 1,650 cars at the car erecting plant of the 19th Engineers at St. Nazaire.

RULES OUT FOR QUICK PROPERTY SHIPMENT

Rules and regulations for the shipment of property in connection with the evacuation of camps, depots, hospitals and other A.E.F. activities, in order that the French railway authorities may better meet the preferential requirements of our Army, have been issued by C.I.O. in G.O. 11.

STEEL TRAIL LINKED LINE WITH A.E.F. BASES

Continued from Page 1. He has under him two general managers, Col. F. Mears of the 31st Engineers, formerly head of the Panama railroad under General Goethals and a member of the Alaskan railway commission, for the S.O.S. and Maj. E. H. Shaugnessy, formerly superintendent of the Chicago and North-western railroad, for the Zone of Advance.

Nine Grand Divisions

The S.O.S. was divided into six and the Zone of the Advance into three grand divisions, each under the supervision of a general superintendent ranking as a lieutenant colonel. These grand divisions were in turn subdivided into divisions, each with a superintendent ranking as a major or captain. While it was necessary to have a duplicate organization for the Zone of Advance on account of quick shifts of troops and supplies in advance of regulating stations, the idea of centralized control has been adhered to from the start.

Wholly in Army's Hand

The third and last phase was well under way when the armistice came. This was taking over entirely of our own lines of communications. This was not done in any large extent in the S.O.S., but it was accomplished on our main lines in the Zone of the Advance, and the plans were laid and the order ready to be given for the taking over of the lines from Montfort (S.L.) to Lezard-ville when the fighting stopped. The lines operated exclusively as American in the Zone of the Advance were those from Lerouvillois, Sedan, Metz, the Carpiennes, Verdun, Verdun, Conflans and the Six Bis.

Dispatching System Different

Our dispatching system was also altogether different. Whereas on the American railroad we have centralized control of the line, the French station master is a czar in his own domain, which extends half way to the next station in both directions. We were forced to accommodate ourselves to the French system, which resulted several times in congestion. Toward the last, however, we secured permission from the French to use our own dispatching system on the road from Montfort to Saumur, with the result that recently a French commission of railroad and general staff officers, 40 in the party, went to Saumur and watched the system work. They were immensely pleased and will recommend that the American dispatching system, with such modifications, be adopted on French railroads.

The American "Big Four"

These roadways cover thousands of square miles and are not only in America, but also in France and other countries. They have been guarded by gates. We were not only up against it in coordinating our own and French railroad systems, but also in the fact that the French frankly critical, for lack of cars and engines. France had 374,000 freight cars before the war, but at the outbreak of the war and those lost in the invasion of the Germans, she had only 362,000 when the A.E.F. began to come over.

Those "Hommes 40"

Most doughboys are not apt to forget how they got to the front, and they will be glad to see the Transportation Department promises them a better trip back, with such new improvement as the rolling kitchen. The great part of the American Army was carried to the front on a type of train called the "Type American." Instead of consisting of 17 flat cars, 30 box cars, two coaches for officers and a caboose, as did the "Type French" train, it consisted of 18 box cars, one car for officers and a caboose. This was due to the fact that the greater part of our Army equipment was carried to the front in separate trains. We did use the French "TU" troop train, however, in such movements as the shifting of the 37th

DIVISION SCHOOLS SOON TO OPEN IN MADE-OVER TOWNS

Instruction in More Advanced Subjects at New Centers. 10,000 READY AT BEAUNE

More Advanced Training

The division schools are being developed, the A.E.F. university at Beaune is already the home of 10,000 men all set for arriving by every train. Registration details are being carried to completion. At the same time students are assembling at Beaune, men allotted to French units since getting settled in their new surroundings. In Paris last week 1,998 men registered for courses in the Sorbonne, and in Dijon practically all of the 262 men assigned to the university in that city reported for the opening day.

CLEAN UP WORK FOR M.T.C.

Every day is to be clean-up day for the M.T.C. Under G.O. 12, Hq., S.O.S., immediate steps are to be taken to put all motor vehicles and all parking places in first-class condition throughout the whole S.O.S. Stability of motor transportation equipment is to be maintained. The motor vehicles will be cleaned, washed, painted and given all repairs necessary. Drivers will be required to wash their cars at necessary intervals, and driving schedules will be adjusted so that the most possible mileage will be covered.

Spaulding & Co. DIAMONDS-WATCHES

INVESTMENTS LIBERTY BONDS

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.

WILSON JOCKEY CLUB

Barrett Everlastie Roofings

The American "Big Four"

Knocked Down Cars Come Over

Those "Hommes 40"

Rules Out for Quick Property Shipment

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

German in Demand

A development revealed by early surveys was the number of men who expressed the wish to study the German language. Men in the Army of Occupation have acquired wide practical knowledge of the language and the shopkeepers and divisional schools in this area are offering German courses, as well as courses in French and other languages.

THIRD ARMY STILL RUGGED

Overcrowding in billets, insufficient clothing and food, exhaustion, and improper washing of mess kits all are important factors which have been contended with in reducing the Third Army's sick rate, according to medical officers of the Army of Occupation. The present rate is lower than it has been for some time, the 1st Division making the best showing.

More Advanced Training

The division centers also will provide instruction in more advanced subjects than can be given in post schools, either because instructors are few or because the demand for any particular subject in individual units would not be large enough to warrant a separate post school. Such subjects include algebra, mechanical drawing, trigonometry, algebra, salesmanship, economics and advanced courses in French, Spanish, German, Italian and other languages.

WILSON JOCKEY CLUB

Barrett Everlastie Roofings

The American "Big Four"

Knocked Down Cars Come Over

Those "Hommes 40"

Rules Out for Quick Property Shipment

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

BOW STREET BATTLE REVIEWED BY BOARD

London Riot Over Yank Crap Game Being Probed by U.S. Authorities. An official report by an American board of inquiry is expected to make clear just what part American soldiers and sailors took in last Sunday's riot, which started when two American sailors were arrested by London policemen for shooting craps back of the Eagle Hotel on the Strand.

THIRD ARMY STILL RUGGED

Overcrowding in billets, insufficient clothing and food, exhaustion, and improper washing of mess kits all are important factors which have been contended with in reducing the Third Army's sick rate, according to medical officers of the Army of Occupation. The present rate is lower than it has been for some time, the 1st Division making the best showing.

More Advanced Training

The division centers also will provide instruction in more advanced subjects than can be given in post schools, either because instructors are few or because the demand for any particular subject in individual units would not be large enough to warrant a separate post school. Such subjects include algebra, mechanical drawing, trigonometry, algebra, salesmanship, economics and advanced courses in French, Spanish, German, Italian and other languages.

WILSON JOCKEY CLUB

Barrett Everlastie Roofings

The American "Big Four"

Knocked Down Cars Come Over

Those "Hommes 40"

Rules Out for Quick Property Shipment

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

Wagonettes

SPARKS HALL & CO., Ltd. LONDON. 4 Avenue de Friedland, PARIS. 37 Rue de La Sellerie, TOURS. LONDON HARD-WARE. Smart Brown Calf Riding Boots, Light Ankle Boots and Shoes for town wear. Special Field and Ankle Boots for Armies of Occupation.

FARMS. Dairy, stock, corn, grain, fruit, poultry, mixed crops and stock. E. A. STROU FARM AGENCY. 1000-1001 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED 1900.

GOOD YEAR. This Office has been opened for the use of all men who left our employ to go into service. Whether we can do anything for you or not, be sure to call or send your address to THE GOODYEAR INFORMATION BUREAU, 17 Rue Saint-Florentin, PARIS.

WRIGLEYS. Keep it in mind as the longest-lasting confection you can get. The Great War-Time Sweetmeat. A 5-cent package of WRIGLEYS will give you lasting enjoyment. It helps teeth, breath, appetite, digestion. At Canteens, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other stores. CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL. The Flavor Lasts.

HOLLAND OPENS ITS ARMS TO YANKS AT LATEST BASE PORT 250 Officers and Men Busy Bossing Job on Docks at Rotterdam

LANGUAGE? JUST TRY IT

Lots of Natives Speak English, However, and They Love Our Cigarettes

The A.E.F.'s practical vocabulary, after a year or more of causticities in the land of "dites, garcon," and "si vous plait," not to speak of a few dashes of Italian, Russian and German, is in for another expansion.

"Oui, m'sieu" and "bon soir, mademoiselle" aren't much assistance or consolation to the latest bunch of O.D. soldiers who have arrived in a land where a sign reading "Niet Inlooken" may be—and sometimes is—interpreted to mean merely "No Smoking."

However, the Americans are enjoying their new field of endeavor, Holland, and have found their host polite and obliging, somewhat curious at the sight of an American uniform and—shhh!—cigarettes.

Leaving all points and ammunition behind, and armed with nothing deadlier than a reserve ration of bully-beef and hard-tack, the American E.F. has entered Holland and has extended its operations to Rotterdam.

With a picked personnel of 230 men, who have all seen service in France, and a score of officers, Rotterdam has become the seat of a new S.O.S. for the Army of Occupation.

Within the next ten days the detachment will start shipping supplies up the Rhine for the American troops now stationed in Germany.

Stripped of her guns, but proudly flying Old Glory, the U.S.S. Carolan nosed into Rotterdam harbor last week, bringing from St. Nazaire all that was needed for the comfort and establishment of the new S.O.S. While the ship was being unloaded by Dutch civilians, the Americans were busy taking in the sights of Rotterdam and acquainting themselves to the habits and ways of the Hollanders.

Barracks on Docks Due to a quarantine which was imposed upon them because of an epidemic of typhus fever in the city, the Americans found the first few days dragging while temporarily quartered in Lohavoren Docks in a barracks previously used to quarter British prisoners of war during their internment in Holland.

Except for a small restricted area, the quarantine has now been lifted, and the keys to the city have been given to the Yanks.

If there was any doubt as to how the Dutch would receive the soldiers, that doubt is now dispelled. The stay of the Americans promises to be a pleasant one. Rotterdam may well be called the "New York of the A.E.F." because of its size, its locations, its cosmopolitanism and its wide variety of amusements.

The absence of the uniform is very much missed by the American burk. It is delighted to be able to walk along the streets without the necessity of constant saluting and the eternal presence of the M.P. In fact, the uniform is so strange to Rotterdam that the American finds himself the object of all eyes; and, in the cabaret, in the theater and on the street, he is followed by crowds of curious civilians who look at him as if he was some strange animal in a zoo, until one of the wiser Dutch explains that the soldier is an Englishman. The American corrects the error, whereupon he is immediately besieged for cigarettes.

Just Trr Schneidmsheweg The battles on the front are nothing compared to the battles he is now having with the Dutch language. Asked a question, he will probably answer "Oui." He is becoming tongue-tied trying to pronounce the names of streets such as Schneidmsheweg or Admiraltitskade. But a knowledge of the Dutch language is hardly essential, for three out of five Hollanders will answer in English and they all seem to be acquainted in the States all the way from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon.

It was with a sigh of relief that the American parted with his francs, soas and cents, and trading them for the Dutch cents, which, though simpler, he first figures into francs and then into American dollars.

He misses the warm smile of the petite Parisienne, the big blue eyes of the Dutch jungfrau hold a genial welcome for him, and, in her way, she is as vivacious as her French neighbors. She prefers American ragtime to the popular Dutch music and knows all the popular American airs of six or seven years ago. She likes the fox-trot and the one-step and is glad that the American soldier is there to perfect her in the art of tripping the light fantastic to American jazz.

The American docks will be situated at Maashaven Pier, where Dutch civilians will do the stevedoring under the direction of American soldiers. Permanent barracks are now being constructed near the dock to accommodate the entire personnel. An up-town office will also be established for clerical and administrative work.

CAUCUS TO PLAN FOR VETERAN ASSOCIATION

Continued from Page 1 at one time and in the same place a gathering of individuals which were even approximately represent the whole Army.

Outlining the purposes of the meeting, the invitation says: "The duties of the caucus will be to study the possibility of a tentative constitution, to consider a name for the organization, and to make arrangements whereby all units and officers can duly elect representatives to a great convention, being composed of duly elected delegates from all States and all units, which will meet with full power and authority to adopt, modify, or reject the tentative steps taken by the conference."

It is proposed to hold the larger and fully organized conference in the States next winter.

"It must be understood," says the invitation sent out, "that there have been values of the names of many officers and men whose assistance would have been valuable."

In line with this emphasis, the meetings which start tomorrow will find enlisted men taking an active part in the preliminary steps along with the officers. The delegates, officers and enlisted men were invited on the basis of their personal standing in their organizations. It has also been announced that officers and men of the A.E.F. invited, who happen to be in Paris while the names of officers and enlisted men were being taken, will be held at the American club, 4 Avenue Gabriel, near the Place de la Concorde.

The preliminary meeting will be held at the American club, 4 Avenue Gabriel, near the Place de la Concorde. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of the 1st Division, is temporary chairman, and Maj. Eric Wood, of the 88th Division, is acting secretary. The temporary sub-committee which extended invitations to delegates is composed of Lieut. Col. Bennett Clark, of the 35th Division, Maj. Ralph Cole, of the 37th Division, and Lieut. Col. Bishop Brent, senior chaplain of the A.E.F.

MAJOR CASUALTIES OF A.E.F. DIVISIONS

List Includes Killed, Died of Wounds, Missing and Prisoners

The following tabulation, showing the major casualties of 45 of the 39 combat divisions of the A.E.F., was compiled from reports by the War Department at Washington to a date in January.

It is 95 per cent complete. A final revision of the tables will increase the total of those killed in action, due to the verification of deaths by eye-witnesses and direct reports of missing, to a later issue.

Field Signal Battalions, ambulance companies, trains and other attached units of divisions are not included.

The 2nd Division table the figures of casualties for the brigade of Marines based on a later computation than the others.

The tabulation of major casualties in the 45 combat divisions of the A.E.F. will be printed in a later issue.

Total Casualties of Divisions

Table with columns: Division, Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists divisions 1 through 45.

First Division

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the 1st Division.

Second Division

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the 2nd Division.

Third Division

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the 3rd Division.

Fourth Division

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the 4th Division.

Fifth Division

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the 5th Division.

Sixth Division

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the 6th Division.

A.E.F. SHOP TALK

A 24-hours-a-day mess for officers and men has been started at the Embarras Camp at Bourges. The mess men were arriving at the camp at all hours, and, besides being tired, were hungry as well, so the mess was opened. Three shifts of K.C.'s are used, and the men are given hot meals as soon as they arrive in the camp.

Drivers of all motor vehicles in the A.E.F. will be held responsible in all cases of theft, either of the vehicle itself or of accessories, says G.O. 8, which repeats rules intended to reduce theft.

Closer co-operation of town majors in billeting areas with the local French officials in the matter of regulating the prices of foodstuffs and articles in stores is the subject of Bulletin 17, G.H.Q. The French government has been making special efforts to prevent excessive prices being charged members of the A.E.F. and in order that the decrees and regulations may be enforced properly, local commanders are asked to designate town majors to co-operate with the French authorities.

When relatives of members of the A.E.F. in mailing letters to them from the United States fail to observe the usual "American E.F." address formalities, and only the name of a French city and the letters require foreign postage at five cents an ounce instead of the domestic three-cent letter rate, according to a Post Office Department announcement.

A unique guard of honor was formed at a casual camp recently when, on the occasion of a lieutenant's being decorated with the D.S.C., ten companies of officers and two companies of enlisted men stood at attention during the ceremony.

The Third Army is getting more than 1,800 new motor trucks, including 1,300 Liberty trucks. The personnel of nearly every supply outfit in the Army of Occupation has been drawn on to bring the cars up from the S.O.S. Many of the machines are bringing motorcycles with them.

The Knights of Columbus have opened three additional bath houses in Coblenz and immediate vicinity, with a capacity of 1,200 soldiers daily.

A new laundry has been opened by the Salvage Service at Base Section No. 2 which has been turning out 60,000 garments a day. Besides taking care of all the laundry from the Beau Desert hospital center, it also does the work for the various salvage depots in the base.

Members of the A.E.F. passing through Paris and not on leave status or on official business requiring their presence in the city must take the next train for their destination, according to an order by the commanding general of the district.

Under a recent agreement, the French Government is waiving all its claims against the A.E.F. for damages to French State property involving sums less than 2,000 francs.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Seventh Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Twelfth Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Twentieth Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Twenty-sixth Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Twenty-seventh Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Twenty-eighth Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Twenty-ninth Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Thirtieth Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Thirty-second Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Thirty-third Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Thirty-fifth Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Thirty-sixth Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Thirty-seventh Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Thirty-eighth Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Thirty-ninth Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Fortieth Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Forty-first Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Forty-second Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Forty-third Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Forty-fourth Division.

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing, Prisoners, Total. Lists units of the Forty-fifth Division.

AMERICAN GIRLS, CALM YOUR FEARS

Only About 4,000 of Our 2,000,000 Got Married on This Side

Despite the rumors that report says are reaching America to the effect that the A.E.F. will come back with an extra issue, per man, of wife, one blondie (or brunette, as the case may be), added to his equipment, some experts with the best authority behind them insist that not more than 4,000 American soldiers have signed up for life with their feminine Allies.

Localities like Bordeaux, where there have been a large number of permanently stationed troops, naturally yield the largest number of cupid's casualties. Over 1,000 Franco-American alliances are estimated in that neighborhood.

Love that laughs at locksmiths has a large order on hand in France, for he has to put his resistibilities to a severe strain to smile away the complicated French marriage laws that demand, first, an all-wood birth certificate to prove that contracting parties are really present; second, another birth certificate to show that the required number of parents were present; third, permission from necessary relatives or guardians; and, fourth, a 30 days' residence in one place for at least one of the pair.

The process, however, has not phased many members of the A.E.F., who are used to signing slips.

Ways to Hasten Hymen It is interesting to say that when the American makes up his mind and Mademoiselle makes up hers, things move. Permission from the C.O. is necessary and certificates from the American consulate that make it possible to waive the consent law on the part of the man move things along.

Sometimes it goes even faster than that. One ingenious field clerk devised a means of evading red tape by making a certificate of baptism do the trick by affixing to it the censor's stamp. It worked like a charm.

More than one couple, in fact, has been "passed as censored" into conjugal bliss. An ardent lieutenant, emulating Lochinvar (and out of the West), substituted a side-car for the charger and his lady-love to the mairie of Lormont, near Bordeaux, where he was stationed, and did the trick in New Jersey speed, much to the perturbation of friends and relatives.

But these men are the exceptions, and, so far, the transports have not been overcrowded with brides bound for the States under the free passage offer of Uncle Sam.

FIVE YEARS FROM NOW

Mrs. X Private (3 a.m.): John, wake up. I'm sure a burglar just came in the front door. X Private (sleepily): Impossible, my dear. No passes issued good after midnight.

LYONS GRAND NOUVEL HOTEL

11 Rue Grolée Favorite Stopping Place of American Officers Rooms from 6 to 30 francs

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

3 Rue de Castiglione, PARIS Extra Fine Degla Dates A two pound box sent to any address upon receipt of Ten Francs (Money order or cash).

RADY FARHAT, Tozeur, Tunisie

Est. 1837 Inc. 1856 THE BRISTOL MFG. CO. BRISTOL, Conn., U.S.A. Knit Underwear for Men "Sandman" Sleeping Garments

Walk-Over Shoes

AMERICA'S BEST 34 Boulevard des Italiens PARIS 19-21 Bd des Capucines LYONS

TAILOR A. BUND

6 Rue Vivienne PARIS Officers' Uniforms to Measure In 24 Hours Gymnasium Strasse, Coblenz

AMERICAN EYE GLASSES

E. B. Meyrowitz OPTICIAN 3, Rue Scribe PARIS LONDON 520 Fifth Ave. NEW YORK

ARROW SERVICE COLLARS and SHIRTS

TO MASTER MASONS Masters of Field Lodges and Secretaries of Social Organizations of Master Masons connected with the A.E.F. are requested to communicate to the undersigned the following information for a Masonic Directory which is in progress of preparation: Names of Organizations, Names and Addresses of all Officers, Post Office address, street and number of regular meeting place if any.

SPRING STETSONS FOR THE MAN GOING BACK HOME

Probably you are one of the men who have put the Stetson Service Hat through campaign conditions. You know what to expect of a Stetson—smart style with service—material and workmanship that give the hat backbone to hold its style. When you come to buying civilian hats again, remember the Stetson qualities. They are important. You will find Stetson ready for your inspection in the friends shops when you get back home. In fact, you can see them now in Paris and London.

A.E.F. AMUSEMENTS

Beyond all doubt the oldest entertainment organization in the A.E.F. is the Silvernall Stock Company, which was putting on shows here when even some of the three-stripe men were still lolling around in civilian clothes back home. This company, which has been meeting with huge success at the Theatre Albert Premier in Paris, was recruited from the enlisted personnel of Base Hospital 10, and staged its first production on July 3, 1917. That was at Le Tréport, near Dieppe, where the hospital was handling the wounded brought in from the British front.

During lulls in the work, thereafter, these Medical Corps nummers would make sudden raids on the British rest camps, playing for a fortnight or so of one-night stands and then returning to their less glamorous jobs in the hospital. By this time they have acquired a professional manner, a set of ingenuities hard to beat, and a repertoire of five farces, "What Happened to Jones," "Officer 666," "Stop Thiel," "Under Cover" and "A Night Off."

The leading roles are played by a clever young farceur, Clark Silvernall, a professional.

A cootie plays a prominent part in "Die Wacht am Rhein," the musical comedy produced with such success by the 1st Engineer and the 1st Division. It is a mechanical cootie, as big as a rooster, and it wears three service stripes to show that it has been on duty for 18 months in the A.E.F.

Mary Lawton's "Yankee Specials" is another one of the O.D. minstrel troupes which make their own costumes. It develops that the two men who in civil life could file a saw and distinguish between a ten and eight penny nail were the best seamstresses. The outfit was recruited from patients in Base Hospital 7, has a personnel of 26, a professional orchestra, and "Picky Heat Quartette," which, Miss Lawson assures us, breaks out in a rash.

Depot Labor Company 17 paid its farewell respects to a company with a minstrel show, "The Mess Kit Rag" (you know the rag) was the whet of the show, and, according to the authors, the whole A.E.F. will be whistling it. The 1st Company's orchestra "accomplished wonders in the face of obstacles," the wireless reporter announces, and Pvt. Jesse Dunson, author of the show, got away with a double ration of laurels.

The Dixie Flyers, on the road since Thanksgiving, have been playing the Sec-

TIFFANY & CO.

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

Knights of Columbus Club House

27 Blvd. Malesherbes - Paris EVERYBODY WELCOME

REMEMBRANCES OF WAR

THE WESTERN THEATER OF THE EUROPEAN WAR The clearest detailed map in one sheet with colored lines showing the German Invasion, the Historical Line where the armistice was signed, and also the present line of Occupation.

By Prof. B. B. Barthelemy. SCALE 50,000. PRICE, 5.50 Frs. NOW ON SALE. The Most Useful MAP OF FRANCE A new and up to date edition, printed in ten colors, showing each department separately, includes the territory occupied by the German forces and the present line of Occupation. All the roads and distances are shown in color, with the distances in kilometers. On Paper... Price, 10 Frs. For this and for every other Geographical Publication APPLY TO THE Societe Editrice Geographique 54 Rue Lafayette, PARIS

FOUNDED 1853

IT'S a long way to Broadway and Forty-second Street—but should you be in that vicinity when you return to the good old U.S.A., you'll find everything you may require in clothes shoes, hats, and furnishings—in civilian and military—in our amply varied and moderately priced showing.

BROKAW BROTHERS 1457-1463 BROADWAY AT FORTY-SECOND STREET NEW YORK CITY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

Maintains reading, writing and rest rooms at 3 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris These rooms are open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and all Soldiers and Sailors of the Allied Forces "The publications of the Christian Science Publishing Society and the works of Mary Baker Eddy may be obtained there."

KHAKI A. Sulka & Co.

SHIRTS AND STOCKS 6 Rue Castiglione, PARIS (Opposite Hotel Continental) NEW YORK - 221, 5th Avenue

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

U.S. ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS: 3 CLEMENT-MAROT, PARIS OFFICES and CLUB ROOMS are open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. PARIS TOURS COCENZ 5 CLEMENT MAROT OZONVILLE BREST 42 BIS RUE DE CILESTAD

MACDOUGAL & CO.

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

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

No. 555 VIRGINIA No. 444 TURKISH Manufactured at ARDATH PALACE OF INDUSTRY, London

At the PRINTEMPS

Boulevard Haussmann, PARIS On Monday the 17th of March SPECIAL EXPOSITION of WOOLEN and SILK GOODS and CHILDREN'S GARMEN.

BARGAINS AT EVERY COUNTER

Interpreters for all languages

The Stars and Stripes

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

Written, edited and published every week by and for the soldiers of the A.E.F.

Entered as second class matter at United States Army Post Office, Paris, France.

Advertising Director for the United States and Canada: A. W. Erickson, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Fifty centimes a copy. No subscriptions taken. Advertising rates on application.

THE STARS AND STRIPES, G-2-D, A.E.F., 32 Rue Taitbout, Paris, France. Telephone, Gutenberg, 12-95.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919.

VETERANS ALL

The air these days is crowded with suggestions for the forming of a veterans' association to preserve the American comradeship of the war, to inherit the task and the glory of the G.A.R. Tomorrow a caucus will open in Paris to plan, tentatively, an organization to perpetuate "the relationships formed in the military service."

If such an organization is to thrive and serve America, it will be tied to no creed or party. It will grind no axes. It will forget the distinctions of rank which the Army happened to require for its job in hand; for, of course, times have greatly changed since the days when the society of the Cincinnati and the Loyal Legion were formed for officers only and the descendants of officers.

Naturally, it will, for a time, look back through the softening mists of memory on these days of camp and bivouac, and yet, if its chief stock in trade is reminiscence, if it looks only backward, then will the germ of death be in its fiber at its very birth, and its days will be short in the land.

The only veterans' association worth forming will be one that speaks to all the millions of America's youth that were enlisted to fight once more the age-long fight for freedom and, as they melt back into the body of American citizenship, calls on them to fight that fight all the days of their lives.

There's nine two million fellows from the country of the best who know the cause for which their comrades died.

Who have crossed the sluggish shallows where their little life streams ran.

And broadened just a trifle, you will find: And their vision's clearer, clearer, and they hold just that much dearer.

The great and glorious land they left behind!

NOT A PIPE DREAM

Statistics are a lot of fun, provided you have plenty of time in which to fool with them.

Take that little matter of 3,174,871,794 cigarettes—all smoked by the A.E.F. Assume the length of the average normal cigarette to be two and three-quarters inches, take several reams of foolscap, a gross of pencils and a half day off and you will find that if you laid them down butt to butt, they would extend 134,307.09 miles, or rather more than five times around the earth.

It would scarcely be practicable to prove this by experiment, because unless guards were posted at short intervals, little French boys would start picking up the first mile before the butt-laying detail had got out of sight.

Some difficulty would also be encountered in crossing the Steppes of Russia, the Great Wall of China, the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay, but everything should be smooth sailing thereafter along the Lincoln Highway. Crowds would undoubtedly be on hand at every city and village. The local chambers of commerce throughout the United States would compete to have the nicotine chain extend through their respective communities. The Atlantic once reached, a halt would be necessary until pontoon bridges had been constructed from New York to St. Nazaire.

But by that time most of the detail would probably be AWOL.

OUR OWN HUNS

There are all sorts of fools in the A.E.F., including those who cannot see a wall without scribbling their names upon it. This form of weak-mindedness is not confined to the enlisted personnel, as is evidenced by the great accumulation of silly and offensive verse inscribed on the walls of the toilet in one of the earliest clubs for American officers in France.

It is not even confined to the A.E.F. Arras was not in an American sector, and yet the statue of the Virgin, which was marvelously spared in the destruction of the cathedral there, was not spared the desecration of having scores of names and regimental numerals carved upon it.

But the most recently discovered offense of this sort must be debited to America. A visitor to the grave of Sgt. Joyce Kilmer, the poet, who lies with 700 others of the Rainbow's dead in a little cemetery on the bitterly contested heights beyond the Ourcq, noted that some one had made off with the dead soldier's identification disk, and that on the plain wooden cross was scrawled, for all the world to read, the otherwise undistinguished names of two American sightseers.

Pretty rotten, wasn't it?

LOST OPPORTUNITIES

History is making giant strides these days—as several hundred persons have sagely remarked—both at home and over here. The A.E.F. has done its share, but its efforts pale into insignificance compared with the tremendous achievements of those who couldn't, or didn't, get over. Though we, in our simple way, have conceived the fancy that we were keeping tolerably busy playing ten-pins with dynasties and autocracies, the shameful truth is that we have

been leading lives of languorous luxury. We have been destroying institutions: the folks at home have built 'em up and knocked 'em over, just for the helluvit.

There is—or, rather, was—for example, the "shimmy shiver," a creation designated by its adherents as an original dance of the naughty-naughty variety, and by its opponents in a number of polysyllabic and opprobrious terms. The master mind which invented the shimmy shiver had not begun to operate when we left home, and we never had a chance to learn it. Now, we read in the papers, it has been abolished, along with Schlitz, campaign hats and other agencies of the Evil One, and we never shall have a chance to learn it.

Some day, maybe, a group of depraved individuals will gather down in Sid Johnson's barn on the Onion Creek Road for a revival of this gone-but-not-forgotten dissipation. There will be a sentry on the door to guard against constabular interference, and all will be merry while the shimmy shiver until the small hours. But the ex-member of the A.E.F. who has been lured thither through the specious promises of a silver-striper must turn his face to the wall and blushing confess that he doesn't know how. And then the multitude will turn upon him and demand accusingly: "What were YOU doing during the great war?"

BAD BOYS

Few A.E.F. war stories will be repeated more than the accounts, already shrouded in the pleasant haze of exaggeration, of the Battle of Bow Street.

An M.P. knocked in the head from behind, a bobby or two laid out cold, General Harum Skarum in command, and devil take the hindmost—it was as funny as it was unfortunate.

It will mean harder work for the A.P.M. in London; it will probably restrict the privileges of leave men in England, who heretofore have enjoyed an amount of freedom with which they were favored nowhere else.

At its best, it is a regrettable affront to hospitality.

THE PREACHER WAS RIGHT

There is one class of war profiteer, common to France, America and every other fighting country under the sun, that Congresses and Chambers of Deputies and Parliaments have, so far as we know, failed to reach. It is a very innocent class. Business comes to them; they do not have to go out after it. Their pre-war rates have been boosted slightly, but they always were high. And they do not strictly represent, in this particular aspect of their activities, a strictly essential war industry. But it would be an awful war without them.

We refer to the photographers. More cameras, both amateur and professional, have been focussed on members of the military profession during recent months than artillery.

It is, perhaps, an innocent vanity. The family archives would be incomplete without a likeness of George in his first O.D.'s, with his right arm twisted around out of all human semblance that his corporal's chevrons might be better displayed. And what a boon for second lieutenant! The most skilled eye cannot tell gold from silver bars in a photograph.

BEHIND THE LINES

THE STARS AND STRIPES begins this week the publication of a series of articles covering in brief summary the work of several departments of the A.E.F. whose roots have necessarily been laid in the S.O.S. These, with the battle series which has now been running for several weeks, will form virtually a synopsis of the American Army's activities in France.

The line of cleavage is not so marked, however, as the strictures imposed in the writing of these two series might make it appear to be. Where did the S.O.S. end and the front begin? Not, surely, with the dotted line marked on our headquarters maps. Was it simply a question of being beyond sound of the guns? Or beyond airplane reach?

The mere definition does not, after all, really amount to much. The vital thing is that there had to be an S.O.S. and that there had to be personnel to run it. If the conformation of the globe had made the Atlantic ocean a narrow creek which a squad of Engineers could have boarded up in half a day, it would have been different.

Now that the war is over, there is one fact about the S.O.S. that the S.O.S. might be pardoned for forgetting. Somebody said, in the distant past of 1917, that it was better to plan for a seven years' war and have it last seven weeks than to plan for a seven weeks' war and have it last eight. If the S.O.S. could have been organized on the theory that the war would end at 11 o'clock on the morning of November 11, 1918, it would have been one of the nicest bits of calculation ever worked out.

Only, if the war had lasted until 11:30 that same morning, there would have been an awful lot of court-martials.

WELL, WELL!

In the February 22 issue of The Saturday Evening Post there is a picture of our troops hoofing it along the Moselle River drive outside Grevenmacher with a cluster of affable natives waving them on their way. The caption of the picture reads, "American Soldiers Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! Down the Banks of the Rhine Into Germany." Presumably, they then sailed up the Thames and landed at Paris, the capital of Italy.

THE Y.M.C.A.

Recently there was published on this page a staunch defense of the much-belabored Y.M.C.A. which came in the morning mail from a brother of an Irish Marine who signed himself "Silent Sufferer." Other sufferers, about equally silent, have sent in ever since a deluge of replies, almost all of which, it is only proper to acknowledge, dissent with emotion, not to say violence, from his viewpoint. These answers will be left regretfully unpublished, not, as some of their writers predicted, because this newspaper is timid, but because, in order to print even a third of them, it would be necessary to get out a special supplement. Besides, they did not have novelty to recommend them.

The Army's Poets

WAITING

Oh, I've fought in the fight
For the Truth and the Right,
From the Marne to the shores of the Rhine,
I have shed my blood
In the crimson flood,
With never a groan nor a whimper.
But now that it's done,
And the victory won,
I'm a child, with a childish prayer;
For the waiting game
Is the hardest game,
With a tear never felt "up there."
Every night while I wait
In this hole that I hate
For the ship that will carry me home,
Wild dreams fill my brain
And I scream with a pain
Never felt in the hell of Argonne.
All the days mock at me
And wild passions set free
Are the foes that no bullets can kill.
So I pray as a child,
With the faith of a child,
That pray: that puts steel in my will:
"Oh, God, keep me straight,
In these days that I wait,
As you staided my soul at Sedan.
That I may not fall,
That back home I may sail,
With clean heart to my native land."
B. A. HANCOCK,
Pvt., Co. E, 15th Regt., U.S.M.C.

DRINKIN' ON THE RHINE

A soldier from Milwaukee lay dying in the rear,
There was lack of vinous comfort, there was lack
Of sweet beer.
He had fought the fight of absence—fifteen days
He'd been away;
As he gasped his last a comrade bent to hear
What his mind was;
"Tell the boys I'll soon be pushing up the daisies
Here in France,
While the Allied hosts in Germany are holding
Their advance,
That I'll never live to realize this one fond
Dream of mine—
Of drinking beer in Bingen, dear Bingen on the
Rhine."
"Ah comrade, it shall never be! I'm done, and
That's no lie,
But, oh, for one good schooner or a stein before
I die!
I'm sick, no sick of pland and the wines they
Serve you here
That the signing of the peace pact makes me
Think of frothy beer,
Serve in some old quaint bierlokal reeking of
The smell of kraut,
Not by some coquetish mam'selle, but by
Gretchen fat and stout;
And I'd forget about the days of cognac and of
wine
With a pall of suds before me, there in Bingen
on the Rhine."
DAVID DARRAH, Mallet Reserve.

HELL, YES!

"Private Williams, take the floor;
How much, please, is two plus four?
Three times seven, minus eight,
Leave just what, you'll kindly state?
If you have six porcupines,
Five fall down and cracked their spines,
Just how many would remain?
Write it down and make it plain."
Now ain't that a healthy way
For a soldier man to play
Ev'ry evenin' more or less?
HELL, YES!—HELL, YES!
"Private Johnson, take the floor;
Please bound Lower Labrador,
How much cheese does Spain import
From the Duchy of Connaught?
If you went to Timbuctoo
What canal would you pass through?
Where's the biggest swamp in Maine?
Tell us that and make it plain."
Now ain't that a lovely song
For a man who's big and strong
N' achin' for some happiness?
HELL, YES!—HELL, YES!
"Private Murray, take the floor;
Scan this philippic Singapore?
How did Alice come to France?
Name King William's maiden aunt.
Tell us how Napoleon
Won the battle of Bull Run.
Who in Louis Quinze's reign
First used soup? Now please explain."
Now ain't that a gorgeous tune
For a soldier guy to croon
Night—an' mornin's, too, I guess?
HELL, YES!—HELL, YES!
"Private Perkins, take the floor;
Scan this philippic Lehigh?
Who was Kant and who was Locke?
Why did Hickory Dickory Dock
Run about and play when he
Might have read philosophy
And learned to talk in high-brow strait?
I dare you, sir, to make it plain."
Now ain't that a scrumptious way
For a hulkin' man to play?
Next they'll teach us how to dress.
HELL, YES!—HELL, YES!
T. G. BROWN, Cpl., 51st Pioneer Inf.

THE STRETCHER BEARERS

While they're passin' round these Croix de
Guerrres an' D.S.C.'s an' such,
There's a guy I'd like to recommend—he isn't
mentioned much.
His job is nothin' fancy, an' he doesn't get much
fame.
He is just a stretcher bearer, but, believe me, Bo,
he's game.
(Who am I? Why just a doughboy. Perhaps
you know my rep.)
An' I used to kid the Pll Brigade for gettin' out
of step;
But since we had this war of ours, I've seen what
the man do.
An' perhaps this little story may explain my
change of view.
I was lyin' there one morning, with my nose
jammed in the dirt,
While the boys around me made the tiny
dust-clouds spurt;
An' a-wishin' I was thinner, an' a-longin' to be
home,
Or any place away from there, from Mexico to
ahead,
My pal was lyin' wounded, up a hundred yards
ahead,
An' I knew we couldn't reach him, so I gave him
up for dead.
But two stretcher bearers started, an' I figured
they was gone;
Still they never hesitated—just went on, and on,
and on,
They just sort of hunched their shoulders like it
was a shower of rain.
An' they went out to my buddy—an' they brought
him back again.
It's not so hard to face the Boche an' let him
shoot you,
When you've got an automatic an' can do some
shootin', too,
But those two boys went marchin' out, without a
single chance
Except to push up daisies in some sunny field in
France.
They saw their job an' did it, without any fuss
or talk,
Just as calm an' serene as you'd start out
for a walk.
Believe me, that takes courage, an' I'll hand it
to them, then,
And you, non-combatants, but they're
soldiers and they're Men.
FRANK G. TILLSON.

LEFT BEHIND

I got a letter from
My girl. She said,
"I love you."
When a mud is
Thick, and
You have a large pack on
Your back
And you are hungry
And tired
Think of me.
I love you.
And one day we were
On the march.
The mud was
Thick, and
I had a large
Pack on
My back
And I was
Hungry
And tired, when
I fell to thinking
Of her.
And
A lieutenant
Gave me
A swift kick
And set me to
Double tiring
Catch up.
HARRY L. PARKER, 1st Lieut., Inf.

TORIES



(SCENE IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES, 1775)

"What's this union of States these radicals want to form?"
"Oh, just another wild scheme—a society to unite the various elements over the whole country.
But of course it can never be successful—our interests are too divergent—civilization is not yet ready
for those hazy dreams—too idealistic. . . ."

WHAT ABOUT COMPANY FUNDS?

Now that we are going home, what about the dollars, francs, marks, lire, shillings and kopeks which the companies of the A.E.F., scattered through Europe, have been accumulating in their company funds—the spare and buckshe piles of assorted simoleons that have drifted into the profits of post exchanges, company barber shops, tailor shops?
Almost every company in the A.E.F. has its own collective bank account—a fund that is the property of all the men in the company as long as the company retains its organization. But the company fund becomes the property of the Government when the company ceases to exist. And there are a whole lot of companies which will go out of existence very soon. The company fund problem is a big one these days at the embarkation camps.
Army Regulations prescribe that the fund of the company may be expended only for the benefit of all the company—it may not be divided pro rata among the men even to escape the necessity of handing it over to the Government.
The expenditure of the fund is in the hands of a company council which is authorized to designate things for which payment may be made, subject to rules which have been formulated from time to time by various headquarters and the standing rules of Army Regulations under Article XXXIII, Paragraph 327.
In general, wide latitude is permitted company councils in determining how they shall spend the company money, so long as the spending is for the good of all the men—for their comfort or pleasure—and not for the specific benefit of a few. Full accounts of all receipts and expenditures must be kept and audited at least once every three months by a higher authority than the immediate commander.
A recent general Order provides that all company funds will be in unquestionable order before the officer directly responsible for their supervision is permitted to embark with the organization for the States, and this officer and necessary witnesses may be kept in France for the purpose of straightening up affairs after the organization has embarked, should such a step be necessary.
So, the question, "What shall we do with the company fund?" is being talked over everywhere in the A.E.F. today, except in those organiza-

tions which didn't believe in any rainy day savings or in which the collective epicure appetite automatically depleted the fund each month to the point where it is not worth talking about.
In a great many organizations heading seaward, however, the company fund is a real asset, containing 10,000 francs and more. In one company stationed rather far from supply bases, dissatisfaction arose over the mess, and a committee inquired into the possibilities of supplementing issue food with commissary purchases. They met with the explanation that the company's 10,000 francs was being saved to buy oranges on board ship, or possibly food at other stages of the demobilization journey homeward. The mess became better immediately. Cases of unutilized company funds may be caused by lack of facilities to obtain proper benefits, by pressure of work or other things.
Most company commanders and company councils have taken care of the fund energetically. In many companies anniversary banquets have been given. In others money was spent for photographs of memorable places associated with the company's fighting, prepared in the form of a souvenir booklet. The souvenir booklet idea has had a wide adaptation, some outfits getting up illustrated adaptations containing the company roster.
Company baseball and football teams have been given the backing of company funds in many cases, supplementing aid received from Army auxiliary organizations. Musical instruments were purchased as common property. Costumes for elaborately staged company shows were also furnished out of the funds, and the general expenses for such shows were underwritten by the fund. Before a certain General Order went into effect there threatened to be a shortage of Belgian police dogs in France, due to the demand in the market created by company fund buyers. In fact, there have been so many and such novel uses to which company funds have been put that they can't all be listed here now.
To help companies which may be trying to decide what to do with their funds, THE STARS AND STRIPES calls for letters from the whole A.E.F. on what other companies have done. What company has or had the largest company fund? How was it raised? For what is it being spent? What unusual accomplishments or uses were associated with the funds?

WAR AS IT AINT

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—
After having served in the line for endless months I have wired Mother to take in the service flag, as I find that I know nothing—absolutely nothing—about war and things bellicose. This conclusion was forced upon me after wading through a heap of America's leading (or misleading) periodicals.
The type of magazine which has led me to believe that all my experience has gone for naught, and that when it comes to things military I am a gross ignoramus, is that which consists of a series of illustrations surrounded by words. The pictures are sine qua non and the words incidental, although oftentimes they serve to explain the sometimes puzzling illustrations.
I could go on at great length and in great detail, but I shall merely give a few examples, which may help others to educate themselves along military lines:
(1) A cover on a humorous weekly depicts a Marine, resplendent with decorations. Forming a background, similar to the painted canvas woodland scene which the photographers employ, are a doughboy and a sailor. (From this picture I assume that Uncle Sam's fighting forces consist of the Marines, the Navy and the Army.)
(2) A picture of a doughboy apparently going over the top with an automatic in one hand and a bayonet in the other. The shells are bursting near by, but he pays no attention to them. He is minus his blouse, helmet and gas mask. There is no title to this picture. Feeling a bit sorry for the dauntless youth, especially should a wee bit of gas blow his way, I suggest "S.O.L." as a title.
(3) The next picture which came under my scrutiny was fortunately labeled "The Officer," else I should still be at a loss to discover just what the artist meant to depict. This poor chap, probably some friend of the artist, wore a helmet with a beautifully embossed eagle thereon. Being dressed strictly according to regulation, he wore upon his collar two crossed guns, where the vast majority of officers, probably less familiar with the regulations, wear the U.S. and U.S. where the same ignorant majority pin the crossed guns. As he was apparently just about to go into the line, judging by the fearless expression upon his countenance, he naturally was wearing his Sam Browne belt. In lieu of service stripes he sported two inverted V's. He was astride a white charger, and, in addition to a .45, he carried a saber and a guidon. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the artist's name was not affixed to this drawing.
(4) This picture was a sketch of "our boys, over there, in the trenches." Apparently, the Boche had just sent over beaucoup gas, for our valiant lad was ringing a bell by means of a huge rope (this part of the swatch was probably posed in the local belfry back home in Springfield). The other two lads were looking out for themselves. The one was about to adjust his gas mask, with nose and mouthpiece out. This innovation might be tried in the next war. The other lad, doubtless a contortionist in civil life, was attempting to don his mask over his helmet. In the distance, mounted on the top of the parapet, was a weapon—possibly one of the new Browning guns which have been so widely used by our forces—consisting of a barrel of some 75cm. caliber with a pistol grip at the breech. There was no title to this sketch. None was needed.
From these few examples you can readily see how my views of modern warfare have changed, and for this reason I have appointed myself a committee of one for the S.O.I.A. (Suppression of Imaginative Artists).
HARV.

WITH ISSUE INK?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—
I suggest that men who are proud of the organization or branch they have served in have its symbol tattooed on their left arms corresponding to the shoulder pad. Then if they are changed about, or if certain well-meaning law-givers prevent them from wearing the badge in the States, they will still have a record of which they will always be proud, which will always have for them its associations, and which no one can ever take from them.
Lieut. J. H. TOWNSEND, JR.

IT'LL BE OVER THEN

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—
You may have noticed that I am not a delegate to the Peace Conference and have not been publicly referred to as an important adviser of Marshal Foch.
I, therefore, take this opportunity of presenting my thoroughly unsolicited opinion of what shall constitute the final proof that the Boche are "finesh," regardless of the number of locomotives, etc., they have not delivered.
Of course, I understand from the papers that on November 11 last an armistice or something of the kind happened in certain parts, though as yet "business as usual" flourishes in the S.O.S. You have accordingly not seen any communiques from me officially consenting that the war is now history.
Paint a little picture of imagination, with yours truly as the main squeeze.
I sit in the big concrete stands, respectable black civvies replacing my erstwhile O.D., and a sack of peanuts on my reverend knee. One hand holds a wicked bottle of Coca-Cola, and by my heroic side sits Lulline, anon swinging her dainty foot a bit and venturing a timid question as to why the home boys always wear their uniforms. And there, right out there, all around out there, is the green grass, over which sweep the summer winds of a cloudless day, such as little children in Brest and La Pallice think is in heaven only.
Then a groover comes right over the middle of the rubber, and the sound of a solid slam comes out of the big mitt, and the Commanding Officer yells "Strike three," and the hard-nosed crowd whines "Robber"—right there I shall pronounce the war officially closed and the Kaiser officially gone where I am trying to keep most folks from going.
W. S. GOLDEN,
Chaplain, Camp Hospital No. 39.

SWEETS TO THE SWEET

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—
Why is it that the commissary at Bourges sells chocolate candy to officers only? This question was asked me a hundred times at Bourges last week.
[We bite. Why does it?—EDITOR.]

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of March 15, 1918.

AMERICANS MAKE FIRST RAIDS INTO GERMAN TRENCHES—Two Lorraine Sectors Are Scene of Invasion of Enemy's Lines—Shells Play Mighty Jazz—Doughboys Gain Their Objectives and Return With Prisoners in 47 Minutes—Mad-Spattered Colonel Gay—Sergeant Rises to Profanity When Big Guns Batter Philbox That He Wanted to Take.

ONE REGIMENT WINS 16 CROIX DE GUERRE—Whole Trench Mortar Section Cited as Sequel to Raid on Chemia des Dames.

FREE QUARTERS AND BOARD FOR MEN ON HOLIDAY—Dollar a Day to Buy Meals for All at Designated Leave Center.

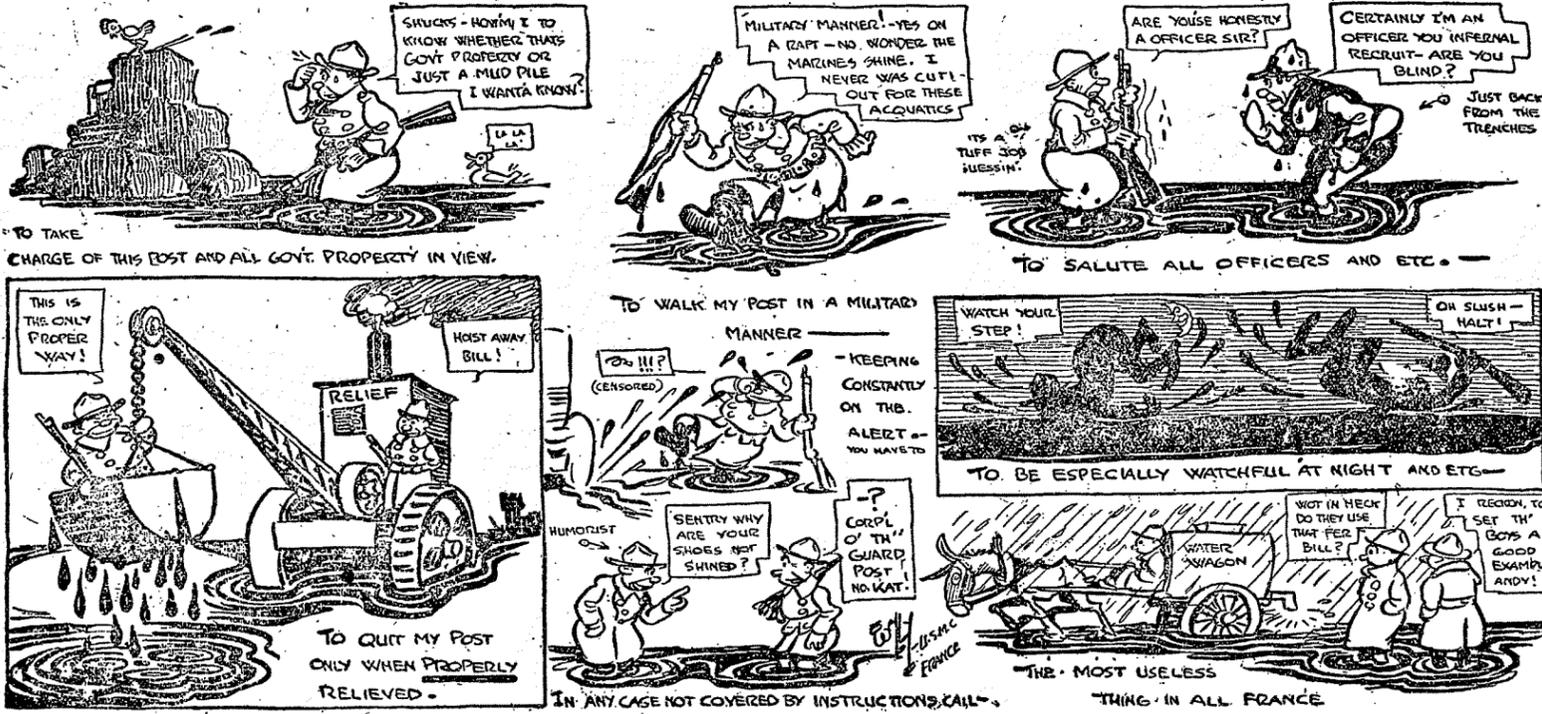
NIGHT PATROLS ALWAYS ACTIVE IN TOUL SECTOR—Separate Instructions for Every Man Who Goes Out Between the Lines.

MOST OF ALPHABET IN MILITARY LAWYEL—S.O.S. Is Latest Tag to Make Place for Itself in Army Records.

GENERAL ORDERS IN SUNNY FRANCE

Reprinted from THE STARS AND STRIPES of February 22, 1918, and included in "Welly: His Cartoons of the A.E.F." now being sold for the benefit of the War Orphan Continuation Fund.

—By WALLGREN



HELPFUL HINTS

No. 2. NEVER BECOME TOO FAMILIAR WITH AN OFFICER.

THIS WARNING PERTAINS PARTICULARLY TO PRIVATES; NEVER SLAP AN OFFICER ON THE BACK, (ESPECIALLY WHEN ON DUTY) AS THE ENSUING EVENTS WILL MOST NATURALLY RESULT IN A SUDDEN ATTACK OF INCORRECT BRIGLIUM WITH ATTENDING PAINFUL DEPRECIATION IN THE REGION OF THE FRANC ROCKET. BESIDES, IT IS NOT BEING DONE IN THE BEST ARMIES.

BEAR DRIVE HITS SOUVENIR MARKET

But German Factories Are Making War Mementoes Right Along

GOVERNMENT TAKES LEAD

Specimens for Historical and Experimental Use Deplete Stock at Doughboy's Disposal

The dry remark of the American officer in Trier that there are more German helmets in the United States than there are in the entire Kaiserless Fatherland has more than the customary grain of truth in it. The battlefields have been swept clean, and though there may be a few warehouses in interior Germany as yet untouched it probably won't be long before their contents will be on their way to occupied territory, ready for sale to the first Yank or Allied purchaser that happens along.

Although it has not been officially revealed that there are factories in Germany turned their lathes and machines for no other purpose than to satisfy the insatiable American craze for souvenirs, it is known there are several plants turning out little things such as rings with miniature Iron Crosses on them, buttons, ashtrays, etc. One of these is at Essen, while others are scattered about in the vicinity. Frankfurt, also, is believed to harbor a factory making a specialty of war mementoes.

The plant near Essen is said to be going strong on rings made out of gun metal, and brightly burnished to look like gold. Indeed, many Yank purchasers are of the impression that these rings are of gold—but the only gold in Germany, if German authorities and newspapers are to be believed, if it is not in the toe of some stocking or in the pot under the fireplace, is in German banks, or on its way to pay for damages.

Issue Iron Crosses

When the war began, Wilhelm der Zweite had millions upon millions of belts and belt buckles, tons upon tons of Iron Crosses and wound medals, buttons, cufflinks, and all sorts of other ordnance supplies. Much of this was left over when the war ended, even the Iron Crosses, though, as every Yank knows, they were distributed as a sort of regular ration, in lieu of C.C.'s. And it is these leftovers that are now being sold.

If the traffic keeps up, it won't need an edict of Allied and neutral powers to prevent the Germans from having an Army. The cloth is being made over into clothes for children—the Germans are inherently opposed to rags—and the surplus is being sold to the victors. A German Army without Iron Crosses and other pretty and glossy baubles certainly could not expect to inspire the devotion of radical Rhine Republics, at least.

There are no Iron Crosses for sale in Coblenz, that is, not officially. There was a great "Tante" store in Coblenz, where the traffic in one of the foundation stones of culture, and the shop keepers withdrew them—from their windows; and they're rather hard to get.

Warehouses Cleaned Out

The big German warehouses at Mitternich, across the Moselle, about whose contents fabulous tales have been told since the hinterland of the S.O.S., and which proved such a Mecca for officers, seeking, one and all, at least one shiny helmet of the type sent to America to be used as prizes in the Victory Loan—the contents of those warehouses, be it repeated, are merely ragged shadows of their former selves. The helmets are "spoofed." And if you so much as whisper the word "souvenir" in a sort of whisper, hungry war at Mitternich you are apt to be massacred in ice cold blood, or, if the interrogator is feeling particularly jovial, you will be referred to an American soldier's helmet, regulation issue, suspended on a nail behind the commanding officer's desk, and which are printed the words: "This is the only kind of helmet we have for souvenirs." And even that sign may have to be taken down pretty soon.

As a matter of fact, much of this ordnance material is already in the S.O.S. or on its way to America in fulfillment of a G.H.Q. order to the effect that the Government had taken a hand in the souvenir game, and that it wants everything it can get for historical, photographic and experimental purposes.

Three classifications were made of the stuff in the warehouses. Part of it goes to the salvage department at Tours for photographic purposes. Twenty specimens of every object found were collected for the engineering collection at La-Sur-Tille, from where they go to the States. And then there is the historical collection which was shipped first to Givres, and then to America.

There were many lugers and Mauser pistols, but these, somehow, disappeared mysteriously shortly after the first doughboys marched into Germany. And the Germans took away all the leather they could carry—so that all that was left, in addition to a lot of ancient firearms, which were carefully collected and catalogued, was the following: gas masks, infantry packs, some of doekins, some of calfskin, some of

BANTAMS IN RING FOR SHORTEST HONORS; OTHER ESTS ENTERED

Are you a record breaker? Who is the shortest man in the A.E.F.? Who weighs the most? Who weighs the least? Who is the youngest? Who is the oldest? Who has been longest in the Army?

'Back to sarge to brig and then on the road to shoulder bars—and all this for the love of a woman, is the speed record of "Corporal Ordinaire," of the 800th Aero Squadron.

After eight months as acting sergeant, the corporal states that he was promoted from buck to a proud wearer of three chevrons, reduced to corporal and put in the brig for going AWOL in order "to keep an engagement with one of France's sweetest and fairest daughters."

The young lady visited the prisoner in confinement, however, the C.O. caught a glimpse of the demoiseille, had a change of heart, and recommended the corporal for a commision.

Maybe there's nothing in a name, but it seems that the C.O.'s name was Wilder.

Cpl. Henry Spudola, 4th Company, 4th A.S. Mechanic Regiment, declares that nobody has anything on him when it comes to height. "I am only 4 feet 10 inches," he says, "and weigh 99 pounds."

But Cpl. Frank E. Burke, Headquarters Detachment, 90th Division, Army of Occupation, tops him under by three inches, according to his own statement.

Four feet nine and one-half inches north and south is the claim to fame of Master Engineer Joseph T. Preziosi, HQ, 1st Battalion, 25th Engineers, A.F.O. 716.

Pvt. Leo Ruff's admirers in the Motor Dispatch Service claim that he is the most youthful, smallest and hardest-boiled man in the A.E.F. His specifications are: Arrived in France sub rosa with an Artillery outfit. Was 15 years old at that time, weighed 95 pounds, was 4 feet 6 inches tall. He smokes black caten cigars and chews tobacco; he has numerous medals; he is a member of the G.O.P. and calls his bunkies pikers when they refuse to fade him for any amount. Private Ruff is immensely proud of his long-since dingy service stripe and wishes that it were on his right sleeve. Finally, he has spent part of his service as a guest of the A.P.M.'s hotels throughout the A.E.F.

They're all after Charles Brady's record, and Richard Pralbin, Company C, 107th Field Signal Battalion, suggests that Brady go out in the sun and get melted down to the Franklin height of 4 feet 10 1/2.

The band of the 104th Infantry comes into the decoration limelight in that eight members were decorated by the French, eight by the D.S.C., and 13 have received divisional citations. The average age of the bandmen is 21 years.

Looking for the man in the A.E.F. who wears the most wound stripes. Is he in your outfit?

Melun-sur-Yèvre has a captain of the Q.M.C. who has been in active and continuous service of the United States Army for 37 years. They believe there that this is a record.

When Pvt. A. R. Aschmann got his first letter from home it had earned one service stripe and was well on the way to the next. He landed in France April 15, 1918; his first letter reached him February 19, 1919. It informed him that his parents had been writing every day. He was a casual in the 40th Division and was put in Company F, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division, where he has been ever since, except for a little time spent in hospital. Private Aschmann is now in Wienua, Germany.

The 7th Battalion, 20th Engineers, assigned to the French Army, finished operations with them on January 31, 1919. This battalion used the 5,000 feet daily capacity tie mill, and in eight and one-half months cut 15,982,493 feet, the greater portion of which was standard gauge ties, together dogskins, some of goatskin; tank guns (no one seems to want these unwieldy weapons), sausage grinders, boot guards, spurs, helmets; rubber knots, German Red Cross dress occasions and maneuvers; snuff and dubbin boxes, tent cloth, tent poles and pins (very good material, too), harness of all kinds, and a lot of other stuff, including the tugs; spiral puttees, also of paper; mess kit forks and spoons, glass and metal cutlery, prayer books with blue covers and medals (black for one and two wounds, silver for three or four, and gold for five or more—there are no more silver or gold medals); rubber knots, German Red Cross arm-bands, prisoner of war arm bands (yellow with red lettering), various insignia, such as the crossed flags of the Signal Corps, the 100 feet of the field telephone battalions, and the snaky orange insignia of the Medical Corps.

And then there are the coffee roasters. The German "tee-bean" used to be issued raw, and had to be roasted in the field. There are also choco cans—which need no comment except to add that the Germans did issue choco cans.

And all this is in charge of the 303rd Advanced Ordnance Depot, members of which eat, sleep, are entertained and do their guard duty all within the precincts of the warehouse enclosure.

AWOL VISITS BERLIN BUT FINDS NO GRUB

Hardened Sinner Glad He Went, But Never Again, He Declares

The self-named A.E.F. "Tramps of Grand-Pré" submit (1) that they have been without mail or pay for four months; (2) have not been out of their boots for five months; (3) must travel 25 kilometers to the nearest Y hut; (4) have just learned that their original organizations either have sailed or have sailing orders, and (5) they still know how to smile.

The self-named A.E.F. "Tramps of Grand-Pré" submit (1) that they have been without mail or pay for four months; (2) have not been out of their boots for five months; (3) must travel 25 kilometers to the nearest Y hut; (4) have just learned that their original organizations either have sailed or have sailing orders, and (5) they still know how to smile.

And Master Engineer (J.G.) Harry Prewett wishes to go on record that he wants to go home worse than any other man in the A.E.F. and will prove it to any of the 1,500,000 competitors who are willing to listen.

Jack Stephens, Q.M.C., enters the first child contest with the claim that young Miss Stephens was the first A.E.F. child born overseas. She arrived July 21, 1918, at London.

Sgt. J. T. Owen, Company L, 110th Infantry, anxiously breathes the candy record by admitting that he received two issues in one week.

The Mallet Reserve, the famous Franco-American unit of the French Service Automobile, presents this claim: "More shells were fed to the French and American three-inch guns that blasted the Germans off the Marne and Vesle and Oise by this organization than by any other of its size in France. Between the 6th of June and the 11th of November, when the armistice was signed, the American drivers alone heaved over 8,000,000 shells of all varieties to the guns. In addition, they also heaved 23,483 tons of infantry ammunition. This hauling didn't mean transferring from one depot to another; it meant hauling from the railroad to the guns themselves."

For stiff muscles

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

Penetrates without rubbing

WALTHAM WATCHES

can be repaired at

KIRBY, BEARD & CO.

5, Rue Auber.

(near the Opera)

PARIS

SHAVING becomes a pleasant routine with the 'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor. You get a speedy, smooth, clean shave every time with those marvelous "Radio" Blades—keen to shave you—their keenness tiply protected against rust and dust by individual patented package.

'Ever-Ready' Safety Razors and 'Ever-Ready' "Radio" Blades can be obtained at Y.M.C.A. and other canteens.

Ever-Ready's Safety Razor

AWOL VISITS BERLIN BUT FINDS NO GRUB

Hardened Sinner Glad He Went, But Never Again, He Declares

"It was a long way to Berlin, but I got there," he concluded.

He was a private—class unknown—the only distinguishing markings about him being three service stripes and crossed rifles. He had been given a 14-day pass to anywhere in France except Paris, but he had decided to go to the German capital instead. "It belongs to the Allies, anyway," he told a small group of listeners at Coblenz.

How he wormed through the American and German lines, he didn't state, though as he went via freight car that mystery seems solved. It took him six days to get there and five to get back. And Berlin disappointed him.

"No grub," he said, "at least none that doesn't cost you beaucoup marks. There was some shooting going on when I was there, but not much, and everybody's walking around as if he expected to get shot in the back. Why the heck they don't move out into the country where there is enough grub to eat, I don't know. Maybe it's because you can't get out of town unless you walk. I saw trains pulling out, leaving ten times as many people behind as there were on board."

"I met a fellow who came over in the same boat with me, and we asked each other the same question: 'What in the name of time are you doing here?' He was

NEW-SKIN

Never more a break in the skin

Cannot Leak, However Carried

This type of the World's Best Fountain Pen can be carried in any position and will not leak. Especially recommended for Army use.

Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen

Obtainable from Stationers and Jewelers everywhere.

Also in "Self-Filling" and "Regular" Types.

L. G. SLOAN, Ltd. The Pen Corner, KINGSWAY, LONDON

Sole Representatives in France: JULES FAGARD & LEUBA, 6 Rue Montparnasse, PARIS

DRILLS TAPS DIES etc. HIGH SPEED & CARBON STEEL MACHINE TOOLS

BUTTEROSI SYNDICATE

BUREAU & MAGASIN: 107, 105 AVENUE MALKOFF, PARIS

BRANCHES: MANTES, 26, RUE DES ANTS, CRENOBLE, 39, AV. DALSACE LOIRAINNE.

PVT. BRITON ABSENT WHEN OUTFIT SAILS

Aero Squadron Forced to Leave Its 11-Year-Old Mascot Behind

When the 153rd Aero Squadron left St. Nazaire recently on the transport Mexican one of its members was left on the dock. It wasn't because he was AWOL, for he had arrived with the first soldier and had watched them all board the boat. It wasn't because he was sick, for in all France perhaps there isn't a soul who appears more robust and healthy. It was simply because he is 11 years old and lives in France.

In other words, André Brioton is without a unit. He is a constant by reason of the removal to the States of the organization which had adopted him.

André couldn't possibly go aboard the boat and therefore couldn't leave for the States, because his daddy was close by and wouldn't take a chance on losing his boy. Months ago André had been adopted,

AMERICAN BARBER SHOP

5 Edouard VII Street
Opposite Y.M.C.A. Information Bureau

Manicure
Massage
Best Service - Most Reasonable Prices

American Chairs
Shoe Shine

NICE QUEEN'S HOTEL

CENTRAL

Highly recommended for officers and nurses

Inclusive terms from 18 francs per day; Staff in attendance at the station.

COLGATE'S

Shaving Stick

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream

PARIS GARTERS

No metal can touch you

This is the PARIS trade mark

PARIS GARTERS No metal can touch you

It's your guarantee of garter quality

ON THE MARCH

and in camp, always keep 3-in-One handy

After a hard hike, rub a little 3-in-One on your feet. Certainly brings relief.

Also when your shoes and other leather equipment with 3-in-One. Waterproofs them and adds to their life.

Try this! Before and after shaving draw razor blade between thumb and forefinger moistened with 3-in-One. Then no microscopic rust can form between shaves. Consequently your razor can't "pull."

For sale at all Post Exchanges, Ship Stores and everywhere in the good old U.S.A. 50c, 25c, 15c bottles; also 25c Handy Oil Cans

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.

Broadway, New York

3-IN-ONE OIL

