New England's welcome to the 26th Division in Boston harbor. The division headquarters sailed from Brest last week on the Mount Vernon, and the same ship carried the 104th Infantry and the 101st Engineers of the division. The other units of the division are embarking to follow the vanguard closely. In addition to the parade in Boston, there probably will be numerous celebrations in other New England cities in honor of the 26th.

Of general interest to all members of the A.E.F. is the announcement of a change in War Department demobilization plans, by which officers and men will be sent for discharge to the camp or cantonment in the United States nearest the place to which the individual is entitled travel pay upon discharge. This revokes the previous rule under which men to be sent back for discharge to the cantonments or camps where they were mustered into the service.

Under existing regulations men are entitled to travel pay of 5 cents a mile from the place of discharge under these conditions:—

Men who enlisted in the Regular Army—or men who enlisted in the National Guard after it had been called into federal service—to the place of acceptance for enlistment.

Men inducted under the selective service regulations—to the place of induction into service.

Men who belonged to National Guard prior to its induction into federal service—to the home rendezvous of the organization with which they reported for federal service.

All men may buy tickets at two-thirds the regular rate for day coaches, between the place of discharge and the place to which they are entitled to go on travel pay.

Still More Report Forms

This change in demobilization plans will necessitate the preparation of new report forms in France by all returning units. The details of the reports required are outlined in Embarkation Instructions No. 18 just issued by Hq., S.O.S.

Upon receipt of orders to prepare for return to the United States the C.O. of each regiment or smaller separate unit of a division or separate brigade will have prepared a report showing the numbers of officers and enlisted men destined for each camp and cantonment, under the rule as given above. This report will be submitted to the C.O. of the port of embarkation, when the unit arrives at the port. The C.O. of the port of embarkation will wire the figures for the different camps and cantonments to G-1, Hq., S.O.S., from whence they will be cabled to the port of debarkation in the United States, so that preparations will be made for the necessary movements by the time the organization lands.

The new plan will involve no physical segregation or organization into detachments prior to embarking for the United States.

In addition to the totals which the higher commanders submit, there will be prepared under the direction of the commander of each company or corresponding unit separate lists or rolls of officers and men, listed by name, rank and other details, for each camp or cantonment. These will be presented to the C.O. of the port of debarkation when the unit lands.

Recent Departures

Following is a list of the vessels and units in recent sailings:

S.S. Orizaba: Base Hosp. 94; Hq. 181st Inf. Bde.; 304th Inf., 2nd Bn. Hq., 1st Bn. Hq., Co. C and D, 304th M.G. Bn.; 52nd Inf. Bde. Hq. Sup. and Co. Cos. Convalescents. S.S. Western Front: Casuals. S.S. Largo: Casuals. S.S. Cincinnati: Casuals. S.S. El Oriente: Casuals. U.S.S. Wilhelmina: Hq. 79th Inf. Bde. (40th Div.); Det. 40th Inf.; Det. 152d Sup. Tr.; Field Hosp. 109 (115th San. Tr., 40th Div.); 2nd 157th Inf.; Convalescents U.S.S. Frederick: 157th Inf. Hq., Hq. Co. and M.G. Co. U.S.S. Edgar A. Luckenbach: 19th Div. Hq. Tr.; 112th Tr. Hq., 155th Inf., Hq. Det., Hq. Co., Sup. Co., San. Det., M.G. Det.; casuals.

S.S. Arragan: Casuals and Med. Det. for duty S.S. El Sol: Casuals. S.S. Great Northern: 165th Inf. F. and S., Hq. Co., M.G. Co.; Sup. Co., Med. Det., Cos. A to E; 148th Inf., M.G. Det. casuals, Med. Det.; convalescents. S.S. Ulua: 325th F.A., F. and S., Hq. and Sup. Co., Ord. Med. Det.; Bns. A, B, C and F; Base Hosp. 113; casuals. S.S. Mataban: Casuals. U.S.S. Virginia: 326th M.G. Bn.; casuals. U.S.S. Rhode Island: 326th M.G. Bn.; casuals. U.S.S. Leviathan: 356th Inf., 2nd Inf., 356th Inf. 2nd, F.A.; 357th F.A.; sick, wounded; casuals. U.S.S. America: 20th and 20th Inf.; casuals. U.S.S. Mt. Vernon: 20th Div. Hq., 40th Inf.; 101st Engr.; casuals.

S.S. Westerdijk: Casuals. S.S. Zeelandia: Base Hosp. 6; Base Hosp. 67; Det. nurses, Base Hospital 116; Det. nurses, Base Hosp. 29; casuals. S.S. Pennsylvania: 165th Sup. Tr., Hq. Det., San. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F; 165th Field Sig. Bn. San. Sq., Hq. Med. and Sup. Dets., Cos. A, B and C; 129th Inf., F. and S., San. Det., Hq. and Sup. Cos.; M.G. Co., Cos. A, B, C and D; 2nd Inf. Bde. Hq.; 128th Inf., 3rd Bn. M.G. Co.; casuals. U.S.S. John Luckenbach: 157th Inf. U.S.S. America: 1st Inf.; 101st Engr. Cos. C, F, 28th Inf. Bde. Hq., 77th Inf., less Cos. L and M.

Following is a table showing the number of officers and enlisted men, classified according to branches of services, who sailed for home in the week ending March 26:

	Officers	Men
Air Service	3	102
Ammunition Train	24	1,196
Artillery	274	5,755
Casuals	72	2,109
Engineers	7	1,897
Headquarters, Div.	79	791
Infantry	73	4,167
Machine Gun	27	3,017
Medical	125	1,969
Miscellaneous	2	152
Ordnance	2	42
Train, Div. Serv.	1	119
Train Hq.	2	21
Total	1,835	[illegible]
Previously reported	29,575	522,720
Total to March 26	31,410	565,781

DISCHARGE AT EARLIEST PRACTICABLE MOMENT

All enlisted men of the Army, except those members of the Regular Army who enlisted before April 2, 1917, will be discharged at the earliest practicable moment after they arrive in the United States from overseas, according to Circular 66 of the War Department, just published for the A.E.F. This will be the policy of the War Department for all returning men of the A.E.F.

Men who are physically ineligible to immediate discharge will be discharged as soon as improvement in their condition makes them fit for discharge, the circular says.

Because of delay arising in United States discharge camps when soldiers arrive unaccompanied by complete records of service, a rule has been made requiring that the camp, post or station from which soldiers are sent with incomplete records shall forward with such men a report showing the records that are missing.

HUNDRED DOLLAR NON-DUTY LIMIT FOR SOLDIER BAGGAGE

Articles acquired in France not exceeding $100 in total value, whether subject to usual restrictions or not, may be taken into the United States without payment of duty by any officer or enlisted men of the A.E.F., according to cable instructions received from the War Department. The articles will be admitted free whether they accompany passengers or are sent as baggage.

The same instructions state that officers and enlisted men are exempted from payment of duty on uniforms and other articles of their military equipment provided such articles are a part of the owner's authorized allowances.

All dutiable articles are to be placed in separate containers before leaving France, to avoid delay in handling of baggage at the American ports.

WHO'S GOT THE THIMBLE?

Last week the good ship Cohasset arrived at a French port with more than 2,000,000 pounds of candy, consigned to the Quartermaster Corps of the American Army. It had on board 50,757 cases of milk chocolates and fancy candies.

This is the largest single shipment of candy in the history of the world. It ought to bring a pound of candy and a little more to every member of the A.E.F.

"The distribution of this candy will be made in proportionate quantity to all of the various depots, and the advance depots will not be overlooked," says the Q.M.C.

At the same time records were produced showing that over 1,179,000 pounds of candy had been ordered to Gièvres and Is-sur-Tille for the advance depots during the past month.

YANKEE NEGROES IN HORIZON BLUE LED WAY TO RHINE

Two Regiments in 93rd Division Wear Croix de Guerre on Colors

IN VICTORIOUS OFFENSIVES

Shoulder Insignia Exemplifies Alliance of Our Colored Troops With French Army

Blue denim to horizon blue—American pick to French rifle, with lots of use for it from Reims to the Rhine—that is only a part of the story of the 93rd Division, the negro soldiers from New York and points west who fought under the tricolor and in French equipment from the time they heard the first big one till the Kaiser took the count.

Despite their strange surroundings, their stranger equipment, their few days in which to learn the trench tricks of French veterans, and the occasional blind spots in liaison when it was too late for "no compree," the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd colored regiments came through with two regimental Croix de Guerre and a great deal of honest pride in the shoulder insignia that shows on its black background a blue French helmet as a memento of their very foreign service.

93rd Division Insignia

When this division joined the French it was blended even more perfectly into its background, as far as the eye could see, than any white regiment could be. Nearly all the German intelligence officers swallowed them whole as African Colonials. Even one group that stuck to the Yankee brand of tin hat was credited in Boche reports as French blacks "equipped with English helmets."

The 93rd was a friend in need for our ally and in most cases they became friends indeed, with every effort made to put them on equality and the French cuisine strained to the utmost to produce a kick-proof chow.

In the Afrique Sector

The 369th, whose reports are the most completely written, was put at the disposal of the 16th Division of the Eighth French Army Corps on March 18, 1918. Three weeks training within sound of the guns under French instructors and with French equipment was a startling change for men who had had only guard duty in the States and elsewhere work in France. On April 8 they were put into a sector, doubled with French battalions, two battalions in the front line from the west bank of the Aisne to Ville-sur-Tourbe. They were treated with great cordiality by the French and the sub-sector, named "Afrique," became veritably their own when it was put under their commanding officer on April 29.

Despite the difference in language there were no misunderstandings, and a remarkably efficient support from the French kitchens did a great deal to "increase the efficiency," according to the official reports.

It was the fate of the 369th to take an active part in the famous July defensive near Reims, where the masterly stroke of French strategy lured the Germans into a futile pounding of empty trenches over whose ruins they wasted the force of the drive that was to take them to Châlons. While the Germans tore the network of forward trenches with tons of high explosive, a screen of men and guns was kept in the front lines and a part of this screen was made of men of the 369th. For a time the terrible bombardment cut off all liaison and runners linked the distance that telephone wires could not weather. Without rest or food, the men were finally withdrawn and marched six kilometers, where they acted as relief for the Moroccans of the 161st Division, sharing in a successful counter-attack.

"Superior Numbers" of One

From this time on they were in continual action in the fighting about the Butte de Mesnil and the Main-de-Massages, from July 23 to August 19. Here a violent German barrage cut off a lieutenant and four men who were made prisoner and were being taken back to the German lines when a sergeant appeared and, with nothing but his bayonet and a goodly supply of furor Africanus, killed the guard and released his comrades. In German reports captured later the affair was described as a "blutbusing" attack by superior numbers.

In the Meuse-Argonne drive the 369th was with the 161st French (Moroccan) Division, and on September 26 helped the Moroccans in the capture of Dormans. The next day, with liaison with units on their flanks partially destroyed, they advanced through the dark and the uncut barbed wire, accomplishing what the French declared was the "well-nigh impossible." On the 29th they had a large share in the capture of Sechault.

The regiment was given the Croix de Guerre, its colors were decorated and on November 18 it reached the Rhine, in the "marche triomphale," the first Allied troops, then commander claims, to reach the river. In all their fighting they can boast that they never lost a prisoner or a foot of trench.

The record of the 370th Regiment is fragmentary. They were put immediately with the French and were attached variously to the 72nd, 10th, 34th and 36th French Divisions, from April to August 31, 1918

Often Passed Objective

There were difficulties that arose because of difference in language and the regiment only functioned as a whole for three weeks, but on its departure the French complimented the men on the manner in which they fought, remarking that they often went beyond their objective.

In the Oise-Aisne offensive, from September 17 to October 12, they saw action and again from October 24 until the armistice.

On September 22 the regiment held a sector near L'Ecluse, and three days' fighting up to the 30th saw all their objectives gained. On October 12 the men engaged in the fighting in the Bois de Mentiers were complimented. On the 5th they captured an enemy battery at Val St. Peine.

The 371st was in the Verdun sector from June 13 until September 14, in the Meuse-Argonne drive from September 27 until October 6, and in Alsace from October 16 until the armistice.

At Verdun they were used as support for the French 68th Division. In the Argonne they acted as a part of the reserve of the 9th French Corps and captured Côte 188 with the 372nd on September 28. The next day they took several points, including a railroad station, pushed on, and in a bloody engagement where they suffered heavily, captured Triers farm on the 30th.

Casualties Exceed Thousand

Their entire casualties amounted to 1,003 men and when they left the French command, published orders declared that they possessed "the finest qualities of audacity and bravery which are the attributes of shock troops."

The 372nd spent a period of training in the Argonne from June 6 until July 14. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive, this regiment was a part of the French 157th attached to the 10th Army Corps. They were in a brisk and bitter encounter north of Fontaine-en-Dormois, where they reached all their objectives and captured a number of supplies. They contend with the 369th for the capture of Sechault.

They were especially complimented upon their patrol work, and the French gave them the Croix de Guerre and decorated their colors. They spent the time from October 13 to November 11 in the Vosges.

FEDERAL AGENTS' AID FOR O.D. JOB HUNTERS

Continued from Page 1

company commanders in Le Mans and St. Aignan, the two great concentration points of the A.E.F., and are also to be had at the base ports, for any men who reach there without having been sent through the regular channels.

They are reminiscent of the old-time qualification cards which we all had to fill out long before we'ed ever thought of winning our first stripe—principal occupation, second best occupation, kind of work wanted and all the familiar statistics—only this time the idea is to get us back to where we belong in civil life, instead of to find our proper niche in the Army.

When the cards are filled out they are turned in to the company commander, classified according to the home town or the town where the applicant desires to work, and shipped there. When the soldier strikes his demobilization camp in the States and while he is going through the mill preliminary to getting his discharge, he is given an opportunity to talk to representatives of the employment bureau who are located at every such camp.

The officers of the units are already instructed as to the details of the scheme, but the bureau came to the conclusion that the average enlisted man would feel more at ease in telling his personal difficulties to a civilian.

In addition to its regular service, the organization has a special bureau for technical and professional men which will help to furnish work if application is made upon another form.

Experience showed that in many cases when a soldier was asked by an officer whether he were sure of getting his old job back, he would break into vehement protestations of his certainty thereof, even though he had nothing definite with which to back them up. He had the notion that if he showed any doubt on the subject, he would be kept in the Army until something came to light.

3,000 Bureaus Established

Just now there are some 3,000 bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors back home, with headquarters in one of the principal cities of every State. They do not create jobs, nor do they promise to find a job for everyone, but they do agree to help find jobs for all. And, to further the work, three representatives of the organization—Harold Stone of Syracuse, N. Y., Everett W. Robinson of New York City, and George W. Hibbard of Fresno, Cal.—have been sent to France in accordance with the following cable from the War Department:

"In order to facilitate the work of the employment service, the War Department has approved the plan of sending three representatives of the United States Employment Service to the A.E.F. The plan contemplates the reception in France of application for jobs and a campaign of education among the soldiers as to how they may make use of the Government's employment service. It further contemplates that application for employment cards shall be made out at the ports of embarkation or at the embarkation center at Le Mans and checked against the man's C.C.P.D. cards. While it will be voluntary for every man to avail himself of the Government's assistance, all men will be required to fill out these cards and inscribe with a notation if the man does not desire to avail himself of this assistance. These cards will be considered a part of the man's military papers. In case any men are overlooked, they will be given an opportunity on board transport under the direction of the transport personnel adjutant."

Named Central Agency

So much for what the employment service will do. Now a little about what it has done. During 1918 it placed about 3,000,000 workers in the important war industries, and when the armistice was signed it was officially designated as the central agency to help discharged soldiers secure work. Through it army auxiliary organizations, as well as civic and fraternal bodies, are all working together for the same cause.

The national office is informed weekly by telegraph of labor conditions in every State in the Union. In February it was finding work for about 100,000 persons a week, of whom 20,000 were discharged soldiers and sailors.

Finally, the service offers a few suggestions regarding actual conditions at home:

"Keep away from the large cities. Almost every large city in the country has unemployed men walking the streets, many of them ex-soldiers. The cities are trying to find positions for their own men, but placement of outsiders is very difficult.

"Do not be oversure of getting back your old position. The great majority of employers are taking back their men, but some of them can not do so. Many men after discharge blow in all their money, rely on charity to get home, and then find they can not secure their old positions.

"Take the job for which you are qualified. You have probably been broadened by your army experience. This does not mean that you will better yourself by taking up a new kind of work. In most cases advancement will come more rapidly if you go back to the job where you are known and where your employer will take an added interest in your work.

"When you get a job, stick to it. Many of us have had our minds unsettled by the war, and it is going to be difficult to settle down. You know what has always happened to 'drifters.' What you do in the first few months after your discharge is liable to make or break you for the rest of your life.

"Requests to remain in the Army. The War Department does not desire to discharge against his will any soldier who cannot secure civil employment. Such a soldier may remain temporarily in the military service upon his own written request, pending his securing employment.

"Do not hesitate to use the U.S. Employment Service. Our experience so far has shown that some soldiers believe their discharge may be delayed if they apply for a job. This is not so. Such an application has absolutely no connection with your discharge, direct or indirect.

"About 30 out of every 100 soldiers are really sure of their old positions. An equal number need the help of the United States Employment Service to secure these old positions. About 40 out of the 100 need assistance in finding new positions.

"Social agitators. After discharge, many men have become victims of social agitators, whose object seems to be to misinform the returned soldiers. Look out for them."

Further information may be had by addressing U.S. Employment Service, The Stars and Stripes, 32 Rue Taitbout, Paris, France.

CITIZENSHIP DEPARTMENT STUDIES LABOR SITUATION

Men of the A.E.F. who will return to the States to take up where they left off the work of earning a living are to be kept in touch with labor conditions at home. They are also going to be told how they can better themselves and improve working conditions.

The Department of Citizenship of the A.E.F. has this job in hand. Dr. John A. Kingsbury is the head of the department. In charge of the field work and chief of the Bureau of Industrial Problems of the department is Lieut. Col. J. P. Jackson, former State Labor and Industry Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

Forums are being established throughout the A.E.F., at which labor conditions at home are to be discussed by the men most vitally interested. Batteries of speakers are to be sent to every unit of the Army to talk to soldiers about their futures as workers. The Department of Citizenship is to hold institutes throughout the A.E.F. At these institutes the men who attend will be told what industrial problems await them when they go home, how they can cope with them and how they can better themselves. At each of these institutes a committee will be appointed to create a forum at which the men will consider and debate at least once a week labor questions they will be called upon to meet when they are demobilized. The Department of Citizenship will see to it that they do not lack subjects, and that they are kept informed on their topics.

First Institute at Verdun

The first institute under this new scheme was held last week at Verdun. Colonel Jackson organized it and addressed some 300 soldiers who attended. And those who listened to him enthusiastically established the forum he suggested.

Three subjects will be taken up by the speakers sent out by the Department of Citizenship to address the institutes and organize forums. They are "Home," "Health," and "The Workshop."

Under the subject of health, the speakers and the men they talk to will discuss the matter of rents at home, conditions in mining camps, factories and other industrial centers, and how home life and working conditions can be improved.

On the subject of health the men will be told to carry out in civil life the rules for health which they have been taught in the Army: to keep themselves in condition to be good husbands just as they have been taught to keep themselves in condition to be good soldiers. They will be instructed how to improve conditions of sanitation and decent living.

On the subject of the workshop, the speakers sent out by the Department of Citizenship will inform their auditors of labor conditions in the United States. They will meet any propaganda of Bolshevism, anarchy or I. W. Wism and unrest among men who toil with straightforward facts as to industrial conditions.

OVER HALF OF A.E.F. CAME TO FRANCE IN BRITISH SHIPS

Continued from Page 1

cent was routed by Great Britain and 60 per cent disembarked directly at French ports.

While the majority of the A.E.F. reached France under the Union Jack, still the United States, for a country whose flag was almost a stranger to the seven seas, played a considerable part in the crossing of her own expeditionary force, even aside from the use of the converted German liners. Nearly 400,000 American soldiers made the trip over on the hastily improvised American built transport fleet.

Of the American built ships which deserve to be mentioned in connection with troop movements, the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Finland, Pastores, Mongolia and Manchuria have the most enviable records. The Great Northern heads the list with 27,000 troops landed in ten trips, and the Manchuria is last of the six, with 14,306 men transported in four trips. The work of the Pastores might be called the widow's mite. Although well outclassed by a large number of her sister ships of both American and German origin as to size and speed, she beat them all out on the number of trips across, 14.

The Leviathan was the fastest ship on which any Yank got to France. She is rated at 24 knots. The Agamemnon and Mt. Vernon, two more converted German liners, come next with a speed of 23½ knots. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific, American made, cut the waves at 23 knots. These were the only ships in the American Transport Service that had a speed of over 20 knots.

Last July U-Boats' Best Month

Submarines played a very small part in retarding the movement of American troops to France. The month of their greatest activity witnessed the banner sailing month of the A.E.F. from home ports. This was in July, 1918, when 309,458 men hit the gangplank.

So far as the records show, U-boats did not succeed in getting a single ship that flew the American flag enroute to France. They did torpedo the Tuscania, an English ship bringing American soldiers, and they got three American ships returning home.

The Antilles, a small ship, was sunk October 1, 1917. The President Lincoln, a large converted German liner, which had made five trips across with 23,378 troops, was torpedoed two days out of Brest on a return trip home May 31, 1918. The Covington, the former German liner Cincinnati, was sunk July 2, 1918, just one day out of Brest on a return trip home, after having made six successful round trips with 13,680 troops.

There seemed to be a nest of submarines just outside of Brest, lying around in the fond hope of catching the Leviathan or the George Washington, knowing that Brest was the only port these ships could use.

The red letter day in the history of troop movement from America to France was September 21, 1918, when 50,124 Yanks, all fed up on news of the American victories at the front, landed in one day. It took 2,000 cars to move them from port.

What is believed to have been the best turn around made by any ships engaged in troop transport during the war was made by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, two American ships that made the round trip to France in 19 days each.

ARMY NOW RUNNING ALL DRY CANTEENS

Y.M.C.A. Plans to Bring Wet Total Up to Thousand Mark

At midnight Monday the Y.M.C.A. went out of the dry canteen business in the A.E.F. Beginning Tuesday morning the Army took over the operation of all Y.M.C.A. and other auxiliary organization canteens and will run them as post commissary exchanges. Practically all the canteen supplies of the Y.M.C.A. have been or are being turned over to the government.

The Y.M.C.A. will open approximately 400 more wet canteens, making the total of such institutions to be conducted by it nearly 1,000. Chocolate, coffee, sandwiches and doughnuts will be sold in the wet canteens, and as soon as the weather becomes warmer, ice cream will be put on. In addition camions or moving wet canteens will be operated, going from place to place to serve detached or temporarily stationed troops.

In a statement issued Tuesday, the Y.M.C.A. says relief from the operation of post exchanges was welcomed by it because it will make possible increased activities on its part in athletics, entertainments and recreation in the A.E.F.

More Women Workers

Of approximately 2,500 secretaries who were working in the dry canteens, 1,500 will be serving in the wet canteens.

Meanwhile, Y.M.C.A. women workers are continuing to arrive from the States. Many of these will be assigned to the wet canteens. Much of the rest of the Y.M.C.A.'s personnel will be assigned to entertainment work.

Between June 1, 1918, and January 1, 1919, the post exchange department of the Y.M.C.A. supplied 112,520,537 packages of cigarettes, according to a statement given out this week.

In the same period there were disposed of over the counters of the post exchanges 14,509,978 tins of smoking tobacco, 40,205,163 cigars, 22,684,334 bars of chocolate, 441,848 pounds of candy, 3,974,471 packages of candy, 961,707 pounds of cocoa, 1,914,535 cans of milk, 8,231,261 packages of chewing gum, 3,235,212 cans of jam, and 31,634,052 packages of biscuits. In the six months the Y.M.C.A. distributed through the post exchanges, without charge, 65,769,000 letter heads and 34,169,300 envelopes.

ALLIED CHEVRONS FOR VETS OF '14-'17

War Department Permits Wearing of Previous Service Badges

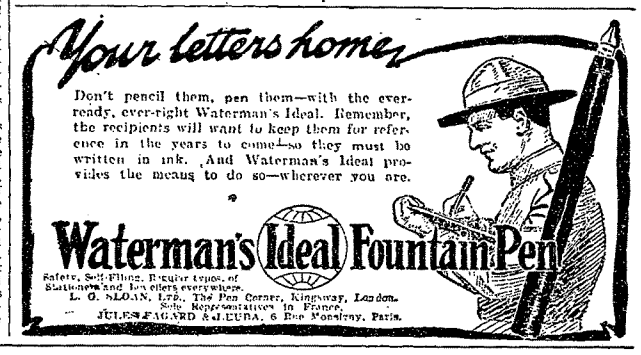
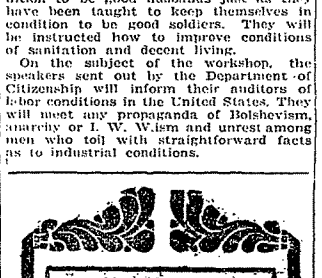
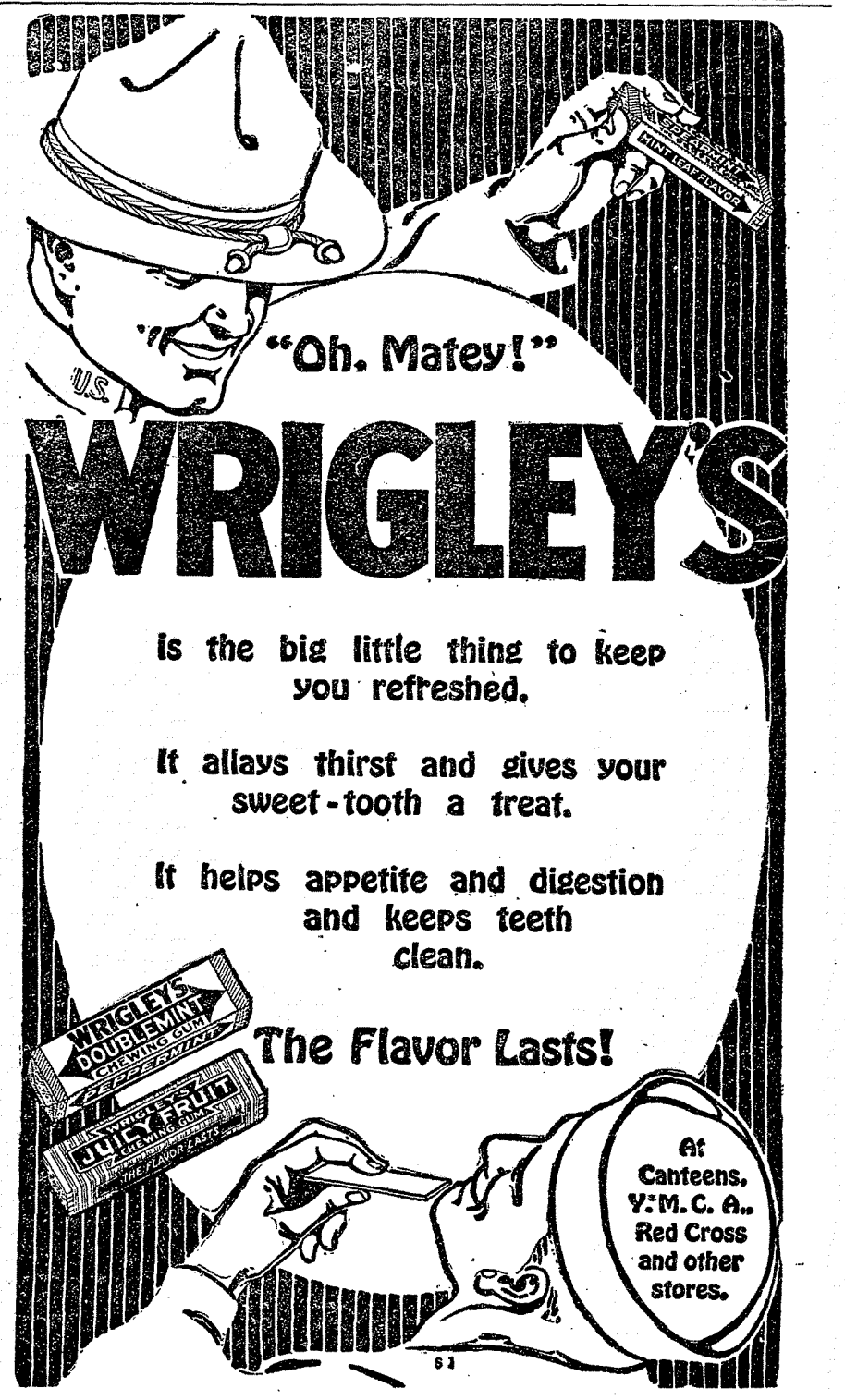
New varieties of chevrons and badges are appearing on A.E.F. sleeves and uniforms. They have blossomed on dozens of sleeves in France as the result of the War Department's ruling of a week ago that American soldiers who were members of the army of any of the co-belligerent powers may now be permitted to wear chevrons and badges denoting such service awarded them by the Governments in whose armies they served.

The blue service chevrons were awarded men of the British Army and are similar in shape and design to the gold chevrons of the American Army. Under the same rule, hundreds of officers and enlisted men of the A.E.F. are permitted to wear the service chevrons which the French Army prescribes for its troops.

Following the announcement of the right to wear the foreign chevron, a sergeant appeared at G.H.Q. wearing four wound stripes he had received in 18 months of service with the British Army. He had been in the Regular Army of the United States when the war broke out in 1914, and had joined the British Army as soon as he obtained his discharge in the States. He had been transferred to the American Army when the Americans came to France and had received another wound stripe while fighting in American olive drab.

Hundreds of American soldiers who served with one of the Allied Armies between 1914 and 1917 are affected by the order.

SERVICE COMRADES' PLANS

Teams of speakers and organizers for Comrades in Service are presenting the purposes and program of this movement in the Intermediate Section and in the Second Army this week, and plans have been announced for a drive through the Third Army beginning the 10th.

The endorsement of G.H.Q. has been received for the appointment of a commissioned officer, a non-commissioned officer and two privates for every larger unit who will give their whole time to the development of Comrades in Service and supplement the work of the field force. A handbook for the guidance of company clubs has been issued from the government press at General Headquarters.