the U.S.S. De Kalb. The 137th Regiment is going aboard at Brest.

The 80th Division, scheduled to return to the States in May, has arrived in the Le Mans center and is billeted in Eccomoy and surrounding towns, which were vacated by the 26th Division several weeks ago.

The last units of the 26th Division are scheduled to go aboard tranports at St. Nazaire today. The 35th Division is the last division scheduled to leave this port in April.

The 82nd Division has been given priority in embarkations at Bordeaux and is to commence moving immediately. Casuals, sick and wounded, together with Coast Artillery, Railroad and Field Artillery which was ordered to Bordeaux soon after the armistice, have all been cleared from the camps and billeting areas at this center.

When the special trains have carried the 42nd, and later the 32nd Division, to the ports in France, they will return to get the 33rd Division, National Guard of Illinois, which is occupying Diekirch and other picturesque towns across the border of Luxembourg. The 33rd will also move to Brest direct.

On the way up to get the 33rd Division the trains will carry the 6th Division, which will probably become a part of the Seventh Army Corps, composed of the 89th and 90th Divisions, these two divisions being scheduled to follow the 33rd homeward.

### Delay Calls Off Parade

While the Rainbow Division was on its way to the coast this week, reports from Washington said that the plan to have the division give a spectacular parade in Washington could not be carried out, owing to the great delay in demobilization that it would involve. Instead, it is expected that individual units of the division will parade in cities throughout the country—their "home towns." The division is to be sent to Camp Meade, when the units will be dispatched toward the demobilization camps.

A feature of recent embarkations was the departure for home on March 31 of the first unit of the A.E.F. to arrive in France, Base Hospital No. 4. The unit sailed for home on the Aquamennon. The unit landed in England on May 18, 1917, and in France on May 24, 1917. The main body of the unit operated a hospital at Rouen, attached to the British forces, being considered a part of the American Second Army Corps, composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions. About half of the original personnel composed a mobile unit which operated with the First Army in the Meuse-Argonne campaign. The outfit returns losing out on its fourth service stripe by six weeks.

Following is a table showing the number of officers and enlisted men, classified according to branches of service, who sailed for home in the week ending April 3:

| | Officers | Men |
|---|---|---|
| Air Service | 4 | 197 |
| Ammunition Train | 3 | 251 |
| Divisional Artillery | 24 | 6,780 |
| Casuals | 561 | 1,661 |
| Engineers | 31 | 876 |
| Infantry | 513 | 20,503 |
| Machine Gun | 39 | 818 |
| Medical | 54 | 541 |
| Train Hdqrs. | 4 | 32 |
| Supply Train, Divisional | 31 | 1,375 |
| Signal Corps | 20 | 869 |
| Total for week | 1,595 | 33,903 |
| Previously recorded | 31,150 | 585,226 |
| Total to date | 32,965 | 619,129 |

### Discharged Marines Go

Following is a list of vessels and units in recent sailing:

S.S. Wampum: casuals. S.S. Mexican: 20th Inf. less Hd. Co., Sup. Co and 1st Bn.; casuals; discharged Marines. S.S. Carlito: convalescents and casuals. S.S. Hamsden: casuals. U.S.S. Olympic: 125th Inf., Regt. Hq., camp Dets.; Hq. Co. Ambs 49 100; Med. Sup. Depot Unit; San Sqds. 61 and 62; camp Dets. 115th Sanit. Tr.; casuals. U.S.S. Orsova: 147th Cos. 19, 20, 30; 35, 36 and 45; convalescents. S.S. Elinore; Ord. and Convoy Dets. S.S. West Gross: casuals. S.S. West Gates: casuals. U.S.S. Pannonia: 328th F.A., Hq., 2nd Bn. Btys. D and E, camp Dets. 310th Amn. Tr., Cos. A and C; 313th F.A.; casuals.

U.S.S. De Kalb: Hq. 35th Div.; casuals. U.S.S. Patricia: units of 26th Div. U.S.S. Graf Waldersee: casuals.

### Other Recent Sailings

S.S. Dante Alighieri: casuals. U.S.S. Aeanessmon: Base Hosp. 4; 104th M.G. Bn.; 102nd Inf.; 165th Inf.; casuals. U.S.S. Lackenbach: 52nd Pioneer Inf. U.S.S. Mongolia: 102nd F.A.; 103d F.A.; 101st F.A. S.S. Mauretania: 137th Inf.; casuals. S.S. Rotterdam: 310th San. Tr.; 328 M.G. Bn.; 310th San Tr.; 85th Div. M.P. co.; casuals. U.S.S. Pannonia: 250th F.A.; 310th Amn. Tr.; casuals. U.S.S. Pittsburg: 409th Tel. Co.; 851st and 852nd T.C.; casuals and convalescents.

S.S. Martha Washington: 120th Inf.; Hqs. 2nd and 3rd Brs. San Dets., 2nd and 3rd Bns., Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 119th Engrs. Hq. Co., Cos. A and B Med. Det. 1st Bn.; casuals. U.S.S. Lancaster: 362nd Inf.; 2nd Bn. Hq and Med. Det., Cos E, F and G; 356th Fld Sig Bn. Hq. and Sup. Sqds. Med Det., Cos. D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M. U.S.S. Edward Luckenbach: M O R S of 316th Amn. Tr.; 362nd Inf., Reg. Hq. Med. Det., Hq. Co. 1st Bn. Hq., Cos A, B, C and D; 361st Inf., 1st Bn. Hq., co. A, B and C; casuals. U.S.S. Floridan: 316th M.G. Bn., Hq. Det., Med Det., Cos. A and B; 362nd Inf., 3rd Bn. Hq. Med. Det., Ord. Det., Sup. Co., Cos. H, I, K, L and M; casuals.

S.S. West Durfee: casuals. S.S. Pasadena: Evac. Hosp. 35; casuals. U.S.S. Zealandia: 801st T.C.; 802nd T.C.; San. Sqd. 28; 105th Eng., 2nd Bn. Med. Det.; 105th Eng., Cos. C, D, E and F; casuals S.S. Suriname: casuals.

# BOXERS GO LIMIT IN ARMY TOURNEY

## Men Battle in Good Form in Paris for A.E.F. Ring Title

The opening bouts in the big Army boxing and wrestling championship finals, to participate in which the athletes of the three Armies, the S.O.S., G.H.Q., the Le Mans area and the Paris sector have been battling for weeks, were held at the Cirque de Paris Monday evening, when the bantams and heavies clashed in the initial boxing events. A mammoth crowd witnessed the scrapping, which was of a clean-cut variety throughout, and at the cessation of hostilities, the First and Second Armies led the field with four points each to their credit.

The honors of the first night's milling clearly went to the First and Second Armies, but so furious was the fighting that extra rounds were rendered necessary in two of the bouts before the judges could arrive at a decision. In the heavyweight class, S.O.S., Swensen, of the Intermediate Section, gained the verdict in the lucky seventh, when Defenbaugh, the G.H.Q. contender, was disqualified for hitting low, while Jack Foley of the First Army, made Swensen, of the Third Army, quit in the eleventh round after a gruelling affair, in which the tall Swede exhibited rare gameness until a terrific jolt in the ribs proved his undoing. Kaiser, of the Second Army, won from Schons, of St. Nazaire.

The sprightly bantamweights provided excellent sport. Schreiber of the First Army, put it all over Woofington, of the Third Army. Johnny Asher, of the Second Army, was given the decision over Marty O'Kane, the G.H.Q. star bantam, after 12 rounds of cyclonic fighting. O'Kane was twice cautioned for hitting low, but at the end of the tenth, the judges disagreed and extra rounds were ordered. Butchin, the pride of Paris, knocked out Heinie Zimmerman, of Le Mans, in the sixth round of a dazzling contest, when Zimm hit the mat for keeps as the result of a smash on the point of the jaw.

Schreiber loomed up as a dangerous contender in his fray with Woofington. Woofington had the advantage in height, but Schreiber had the wallop and in the second stanza staggered his opponent with a right and Woofington didn't know a thing. In the third, Woofington lost his glove and, although he showed signs of coming back, Schreiber almost put him away in the final round.

Kaiser was aggressive in his bout with Schons and won mainly because of knockdowns. When Kaiser uncorked his right, Schons' head rocked visibly and the S.O.S. base representative clearly had the best of the exchanges.

The fight between O'Kane and Asher earned both bantams an ovation. Asher danced continually and had Marty worried. At the end of the tenth, the judges disagreed and an extra round resulted. O'Kane had the best of the eleventh round. Still the judges could not agree, but at the end of the twelfth, Asher was given a decision.

The heavyweight contest between Swensen and Foley was the star bout of the night. Swensen towered over Foley, but the Pittsburgh boy was the better hitter. Swensen rehed on a left jab, but Foley's right made the Third Army boxer wince and Foley carried the fighting all the time. In the ninth round, Swensen opened up Foley's optic with a hard smash, but the incision only made Foley fight the harder. An extra round was ordered and a fearful smash to the stomach ended in the groggy Swensen putting up his hands in token of defeat.

Zimmerman, of the 77th Division, the Le Mans representative, and Butchin, of Clignancourt, Paris, starred in the last bout, which provided the only real knockout of the evening. Zimmerman exhibited a dangerous right and quite early, cut Butchin's nose. The Paris boxer only waded in the more and had the better of the milling. In the sixth round, he sent over a jolt to the jaw. Zimmerman's head struck the floor with a crash and it was back to Le Mans for him.

# FOR THE YANKS WHO REST IN FRANCE

(Copyright by Western Newspaper Union)

Men From the 27th, the First A.E.F. Combat Division to Return en Masse, Passing Altar to Their Dead

# HANDSOME STATUE IS WILSON TROPHY FOR ALLIED GAMES

Continued from Page 1

teams are entered the elimination system will be used. In baseball a round-robin tourney will be conducted. In all round-robin and elimination tournaments where more than two teams are entered, one match will determine the winner.

### Boxing and Wrestling Weights

The boxing and wrestling weights will be as follows: Bantam, 118; feather, 125; light, 135; welter, 145; middle, 160; light-heavy, 175, and heavyweight, over 175.

In the cross-country race the distance will be 10,000 meters. Wrestling will be catch-as-catch-can. There will be nine men to a team in the tug-of-war.

The swimming program includes the following events: 100 meters, free style; 100 meters, back stroke, 200 meters, breast stroke; 400 meters, free style; 800 meters, free style; 1,500 meters, free style, and 400 meters, relay, free style, four men.

The track and field sports will include the following events: 100-meter dash, 200-meter dash, 400-meter dash, 800-meter run, 1,500-meter run, modified marathon (16,000 meters, or a little over ten miles), 110-meter high hurdles, 200-meter low hurdles, running high jump, running broad jump, standing broad jump, running hop, step and jump, pole vault, throwing the javelin, best hand; throwing the discus, best hand; putting the 16-pound shot, best hand; pentathlon (200-meter dash, running broad jump, 16-pound shot putt, discus throw, 1,500-meter run), 800-meter relay, 1,600-meter relay, and medley relay (one man runs 200 meters, one runs 400 meters, one runs 800 meters, and one runs 1,600 meters).

As the officers and men of the A.E.F., through General Pershing as their Commander-in-Chief, are acting as the hosts for these games, there will, of course, be no entrance fees of any kind.

The program of events as now listed contains all the standard competitions usually characteristic of international games. This program may still be added to, since the general rules governing the games provide that additional sports may be suggested by any nation formally participating, providing such suggestions are made not later than May 1, 1919, and since it is certain the attitude of the Games Committee will be favorable toward giving every nation a chance to compete in its best games.

### Decisions and Protests

The decisions of the judges as to matters of fact will be final. Protests against decisions of judges on other points will be entertained if made in writing within one hour after the decision is announced, with reasons stated. All protests and all questions arising from interpretation and application of the rules will be referred to the Games Committee for final decision.

At the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, each of the nations participating in the games has been asked to appoint two representatives to act as members of an Advisory Committee, to co-operate with, advise and assist the Games Committee.

The question of eligibility is broadly covered in this paragraph:

"Each nation participating may enter any officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier who has at any time between August 4, 1914, and November 11, 1918, been a member of the military forces of that nation."

# G.H.Q. BAND TO BOOST LOAN

General Headquarters Band, famous as the A.E.F.'s crack musical organization, is on its way to the United States to play for the Victory Loan.

One hundred and four musicians, the pick of the A.E.F., make up the band, and its concerts in France have been unforgettable events for those who have heard them.

On the eve of its departure from Chaumont, where its participation in the famous headquarters guard mount has been a source of daily pleasure to spectators, the band was addressed by General Pershing, who complimented the men on their artistic triumph on this side of the water and said he expected that they would return to France, unless they stayed in America to become the nucleus of a movement to raise military music there to a higher plane.

When the Commander-in-Chief finished speaking, the band played his favorite air, "Over There."

# TWO VIEWS ON WHY PRESIDENT CALLS HIS SHIP TO BREST

## Peace in Sight or American Withdrawal May Be Purpose of Move

## SOME POINTS OF VARIANCE

### Adherence to Wilsonian Principles Essential if United States Is to Sign Treaty

Concrete sign of a speedy conclusion of the discussions of the Peace Conference appeared on Monday of this week when it was announced that President Wilson had telegraphed to America ordering the steamship George Washington back to Brest.

Two views immediately found expression among those in close touch with the American delegation. The first and more optimistic holds that the President merely wishes to indicate by this act that minor disagreements between the United States and her Allies on details of the peace treaty and not upon principles laid down in the 14 points upon which it was agreed that peace would be made, will be settled within the next two weeks—approximately the time that it will take the George Washington to reach France.

The second viewpoint is that President Wilson is making it clear that the American delegation will withdraw from the Conference if some of the Allies do not yield certain points, which if included in the treaty, it is felt would make a just and permanent peace impossible.

It is reported unofficially that the question of the ceding of territory and the amount of money Germany will be required to pay are among these points.

### Week of Many Incidents

Meanwhile the week has witnessed a sensational "agenda" of events, including the illness of the President which has kept him from personally attending a number of sessions. Outstanding in the diary of the Peace Conference are:

1. The temporary withdrawal from the Council of the Italian delegates when the Jugo-Slav representative presented claims which conflict with those of Italy, especially those for the possession of port cities along the Adriatic;

2. The visit of the Belgian King to plead his country's case in person before the Big Four;

3. The arrival of Premier Paderewski with the story of Poland's needs and his statement that Dantzig on the Baltic and the coal-fields of Teschen, formerly German Silesia, are essential to his country's future;

4. The public statement by the Czecho-Slovaks that the possession of these same coal-fields is a question of "life or death" to them;

5. The agreement between the German delegates at Spa and Marshal Foch that the Polish Army in France shall have the right of way to their homes through German territory, exclusive of the desired port of Dantzig.

### League Covenant Additions

The report of the finance commission on the thorny question of reparation of damages is still uncompleted. The covenant of the League of Nations is ready for consideration by the full session of the commission. At this session it is stated that four additions will probably be offered;

One by Japan, establishing the equality of all races; one, by America; protecting the Monroe Doctrine, and two by France including a plan for the creation of an international military staff to plan for international intervention when necessary by the League, and a board for the inspection and control of international armament.

It is generally believed, however, that the important question that must be settled immediately if a peace to which America is a signatory is to be signed, is the question of adherence to the principles of President Wilson's 14 points. The interpretation of these principles is open to discussion, it was pointed out by American officials, but not the principles themselves.

# DIPLOMAS FOR HOMEGOERS

Whether they have been in France long enough to earn a service chevron or not, officers and soldiers of the A.E.F. will be able to take home a substantial testimonial of their services in France.

That testimonial will be a diploma to be given by the French Government, which has just made known its wish to give a souvenir of their stay in France to all returning officers and enlisted men in the A.E.F. On each diploma will be inscribed the name of the man who receives it.

The French Government will turn over the diplomas to the commanding officers of the ports of embarkation, who will arrange to have them inscribed with the names and military ranks of the men who are going aboard the boats, says Embarkation Instructions 19, Hq., S.O.S.

Masons in homegoing contingents are being entertained weekly at the club house of the American Masonic Club located at 46 Rue Chancy in Le Mans.

# AMERICAN LEGION EFFECTS LIAISON WITH HOME TROOPS

Continued from Page 1

the American Legion, stating that it was an organization for the welfare of the troops in France and would cease to exist when the A.E.F. ended. It was decided that the president and secretary be authorized to make such use of the offer as seemed advisable.

It was voted to increase the number of delegates-at-large from 4 to 16, and was provided that eight of the new members be enlisted men, in order to keep up their proportion of half the membership of the entire committee. That practically all the divisions and sections of the A.E.F. furnished their quota of enlisted men as well as officers is shown by the following table of membership of the executive committee, general changes having been effected since the first tentative appointments were made at the March caucus:

1st Division—Capt. E. Morgan Gilbert, Sgt. Earlie Franklin.
2nd Division—Col. Harold C. Snyder, Sgt. Harry Martin.
3rd Division—Lieut. Col. Daniel G. Stivers, Regt. Sgt. Maj. David Ogden.
4th Division—Maj. Emmett R. Ratliff, Cpl. Jess Fred Eilers.
5th Division—Maj. Ray K. Chalfont, Sgt. Reginald L. Kelley.
6th Division—Maj. E. D. Milliken, Bn. Sgt. Maj. John F. Weaver.
7th Division—Capt. E. D. Toland, Regt. Sgt. Maj. William H. Brown.
26th Division—Lieut. Col. William J. Keith, Regt. Sup. Sgt. Wheaton Freeman.
27th Division—Lieut. Col. Edward E. Gaucho, Sgt. Maj. Samuel A. Ritchie.
28th Division—Brig. Gen. William G. Price, Jr., Sgt. Edward L. Myers.
29th Division—Lieut. Col. O. M. Hurd, Color Sgt. A. Z. Holley.
32nd Division—Lieut. Col. Guy M. Wilson, Regt. Sgt. Maj. F. A. Bowles.
33rd Division—Col. Milton J. Foreman, Sgt. Willis Sandlin.
35th Division—Col. Bennett C. Clark, Sup. Sgt. Fred Henny.
36th Division—Col. Charles W. Nimen, Sgt. Maj. L. H. Evridge.
41st Division—Frank White, Sup. Sgt. Edward J. Resch.
42nd Division—Col. R. G. Garrett, Sgt. James F. Whitelsey.
77th Division—Maj. Duncan Harris, Sgt. Lawrence Miller.
79th Division—Lieut. Col. Stuart S. Janney, Sgt. Benjamin R. Kaufman.
80th Division—Capt. Arthur F. Shaw, 1st Sgt. Brengel.
81st Division—Maj. Theodore C. Tilghman, Sgt. Maj. William S. Bean.
82nd Division—Capt. Frank Williams, Sgt. Alvin York.
83rd Division—Lieut. Col. W. C. Lawrence, Jr., Cpl. M. J. Theler.
86th Division—Regt. Sgt. Maj. Lewis W. Banker.
88th Division—Lieut. Col. George C. Parsons, Wagoner Dale J. Shaw.
89th Division—Lieut. Col. Frank W. Smith.
90th Division—Maj. William R. Brown, Sgt. Fred J. Griffith.
1st Army—Lieut. Col. George G. Shor.
2nd Army—Lieut. Col. Francis R. Appleton, Sgt. Maj. Preston.
3rd Army—Lieut. Col. Burk H. Sinclair.
G.H.Q.—Chaplain Charles H. Brent, Sgt. J. W. Birmingham.
Hdqrs. S.O.S.—Col. James H. Graham, Sgt. Maj. Heffernan.
Adv. Sec. S.O.S.—Capt. Oscar E. Carlstrom.
Base Section 1—Pvt. Warrick L. Thompson.
Base Section 3—Maj. William M. Mead, Regt. Sgt. Maj. Gordon C. Williams.
Base Section 3—Lieut. Col. Carle Abrams, Cpl. Douglas T. Farrell.
Base Section 4—Capt. Leo. J. A. Pirouz, Sgt. Benedict B. Schneider.
Base Section 5—Maj. Orlin Hudson.
Base Section 6—Maj. Charles T. Arright, Bn. Sgt. Maj. John J. Sutton.
Base Section 7—Major Miller, Sgt. Herbert W. Wagoner.
Paris Command—Lieut. Col. John P. Jackson, Pvt. Harold W. Bass.
Troops with French—Capt. Arthur W. Kipling, Sergeant Goldman.

### Delegates-at-Large

The executive committee also comprises 16 delegates-at-large, 12 of whom were appointed at the meeting, acting on the suggestion of the committee on permanent organization. The 12 newly appointed are:

Lieut. Col. Walter B. Beals, 31st Division; Lieut. Col. G. Edward Buxton, 82nd Division; Lieut. Col. D. F. Davis, 33d Division; Capt. Ogden Mills, G.H.Q.; Sgt. William S. Dolan, 88th Division; 1st Sgt. Emmett McClellan; Sgt. Maj. Dominic C. Lynch, 84th Division; Sgt. J. W. Proudfoot; Sgt. Fred J. Griffith, 80th Division; 1st Sgt. John B. Posey, 77th Division; Sgt. Eugene Sullivan and Sgt. Upham, 26th Division.

# ARMY TO RUN ALL SCHOOLS

Henceforth the educational program of the A.E.F., instituted by the Y.M.C.A., will be operated by the Army.

This change follows a letter from E. C. Carter, chief of the Y.M.C.A. in the A.E.F., to General Pershing, asking if the time is not ripe for vesting the entire educational program in the control of the Army.

"In view of the fact," writes Mr. Carter, "that as a result of the preliminary work of the Educational Commission, the Army itself has now established an educational system as an integral part of the A.E.F., we wish to inquire whether there would be advantages in having G.H.Q. assume complete responsibility for the Army Educational Commission and its staff."

General Pershing in reply wrote: "It is considered, in view of the extensive educational system now being developed, that complete control should now vest in these headquarters.

"Recommendation to that effect has been made to the War Department and authority obtained for the Government to assume complete financial responsibility for the entire educational project, including the taking over and placing under Government control, the members of the Army Educational Commission, Y.M.C.A., and all persons within its organization who are required in educational work. The transfer will also include the purchase of text books previously authorized and relieve you from further financial responsibility for other items of current operating expenses of the Commission at the earliest practicable date.

"The large number of well qualified educators brought to France by the Y.M.C.A. during the past year will be of inestimable value to the Army in its educational work and this contribution is especially appreciated."

# ORDNANCE'S WORK FOR VICTORY

Continued from Page 1

tucked away and camouflaged from front lines back to base ports there were waiting more than 4,500,000 rounds of shrapnel and high explosive shells and 640,000,000 rounds of small arms and machine gun ammunition.

And perhaps the German high command thought it impossible for the Americans to bring up artillery, keeping pace with the rapidly advancing doughboys. The Ordnance Department provided means to overcome all such obstacles as shell-torn roads and crater-filled fields by hooking tractors to the guns and hauling them to places where horses could not have gone except perhaps by long, tedious days and nights of effort. Seven thousand Ordnance tractors and artillery repair and supply trucks were put into action and rendered invaluable service.

By motorizing the wicked 75's and the 155mm. howitzers, our artillery was able to give effective assistance to the driving infantry at all times. The 14-inch naval guns, railroaded into positions of great strategic value, especially during the St. Mihiel and Argonne drives, threw the enemy's lines into confusion and consternation for miles behind his retreating columns. Although the doughboys wittily complained that "all these guns did was to stir up trouble and then run away," with all the facts now in hand it is clear that all these guns played a tremendous part in hastening the enemy retreat, disordering his communications and destroying his morale.

### 300 Armored Tanks

The armored tank was perhaps one of the greatest triumphs of the war, and our Ordnance Department put 300 of these in the big offensives.

Ordnance experts regard as the outstanding accomplishments of this department of the A.E.F. the motorization of our artillery, the system of mobile repair shops maintained with the armies, and the arming of all airplanes for American squadrons.

The importance of keeping the guns at the front in first-class fighting trim can readily be realized. The motorized shops for that purpose that kept in the wake of the armies and rendered first aid to all artillery and arms were a distinctive American contribution to the war. There were at the time of the armistice a number of these heavy mobile repair shop organizations and 25 mobile ordnance repair shops operating with the armies. They could doctor up any kind of a gun and get it back in commission unless it needed major repairs.

The 2nd Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop on the Soissons front put into action against the retreating Germans 28 pieces of their own artillery, ranging from 77mm. to 210mm. guns. The Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop attached to the 35th Division established the record of having no piece of artillery out of action over five minutes during the Argonne drive.

### Bicycles, Typewriters, Shower Baths

These repair shops took care of all ordnance material, and many other things besides, such as water carts, rolling kitchens, bicycles, typewriters, shower baths, watches, meat grinders, steam rollers, stone crushers, trench pumps, captured German baths and delousing plants. They also assisted in the salvage of Ordnance equipment.

It is said that some chronicler of Ordnance activities, seeking local color, was invited to visit one of these mobile repair shops at work. As he arrived, a huge motor truck, which had been brought in helpless, was snorting away, restored to full vigor. A Y.M.C.A. secretary was waiting with a Victrola to be fixed. In a few minutes it went away singing. Then a heavy tractor lumbered in towing a great 155mm. G.P.F. gun which had been put out of action. It was repaired and returned to the lines.

As it went away a general's car drove up and the general himself got out. "Captain," he said, "I have lost a little screw out of my eyeglasses, and I am helpless without them. Is there any way you can fix them?" There was. "That will do," said the historian, closing his note book, "I have local color enough for one day."

Some of the notable work of the Ordnance Department was done in arming planes for the American front. The aircraft armament shops were at Orly and Romorantin, the two airplane assembly plants of the A.E.F. The adaptation of American armament to European planes was a knotty problem consummately handled. The Vickers, Lewis and Marlin machine guns with which our planes were armed proved highly satisfactory in combat.

The supply of aircraft armament, ammunition and drop bombs at all times met the demand, and, to quote the verdict of experts, was of "proven efficiency against the enemy."

Not only had our Ordnance Department at the time of the armistice matched the armored seat provided by Germany for the protection of her aviators, but steps had been taken to put on the front an invincible armada of all-armored planes. None of these ironclads of the air had actually taken the field, but the project had long passed the experimental stage. The Ordnance Department, indeed, before the war ended, had equipped the forces at the front with veritable flying fortresses fitted with eight guns instead of two or four. Four of these guns projected through the floor of the plane, two fore and two aft.

Another contribution of our ordnance to airplane warfare was a parachute dropping device, with a 14-foot spread, for dropping food, supplies and ammunition to troops in the trenches. This device was completely successful and was actually employed on a large scale.

The Ordnance Department had well in hand the production of a standard American parachute for the use of aviators in jumping from their planes, but none were ever used by us at the front. The Germans actually used the parachutes successfully during the last few weeks of the war.

### For Any Allied Bomb

There should be also mentioned the American bomb dropper furnished our planes, by which our aviators could take any kind of an Allied bomb on their bombing expeditions. The American Wimpers and the Franco-American Michelin bomb site proved 100 per cent efficient in guiding bombs to their objectives.

In addition to its achievements in the field, another great problem that confronted the Ordnance Department of the A.E.F. was storage and heavy repair in the S.O.S.

The base section of the A.E.F. was the great reservoir of ordnance materials and facilities into which the initial ordnance supplies were poured. The intermediate section was the regulating mechanism taking up fluctuations of supply and demand. The advance section was the sensitive system in direct touch with the Army and responsive to its needs from day to day. For the purpose of maintenance and reserves, it was planned to keep 45 days' supply in the base section, 30 days' supply in the intermediate and 15 days' supply in the advance section. This ideal was never fully realized, but it was well approached in the summer of 1918.

To effect the distribution of ordnance material, it was necessary to stretch multiple chains of general and ammunition storage depots across France from the base ports to the front lines. Thus, for example, at the coast were the great general storage depots of St. Sulpice and Montoir; in the intermediate area, Gièvres with its acres of buildings; in the advance zone, Is-sur-Tille, which long bore the brunt of the supply service—all of them handling hundreds of cars a day.

The ammunition storage projects alone of the A.E.F. covered enough of France to make a good sized county in New England. The depot at St. Loubes was two miles long and nearly two miles wide. The ammunition storage project at Donges extended along the two sides of a triangle for nearly four miles; Foecy deserves a place on the map of the A.E.F.; here thousands of tons of French, British and American ammunition were received and stored, reclassified and sent to the front.

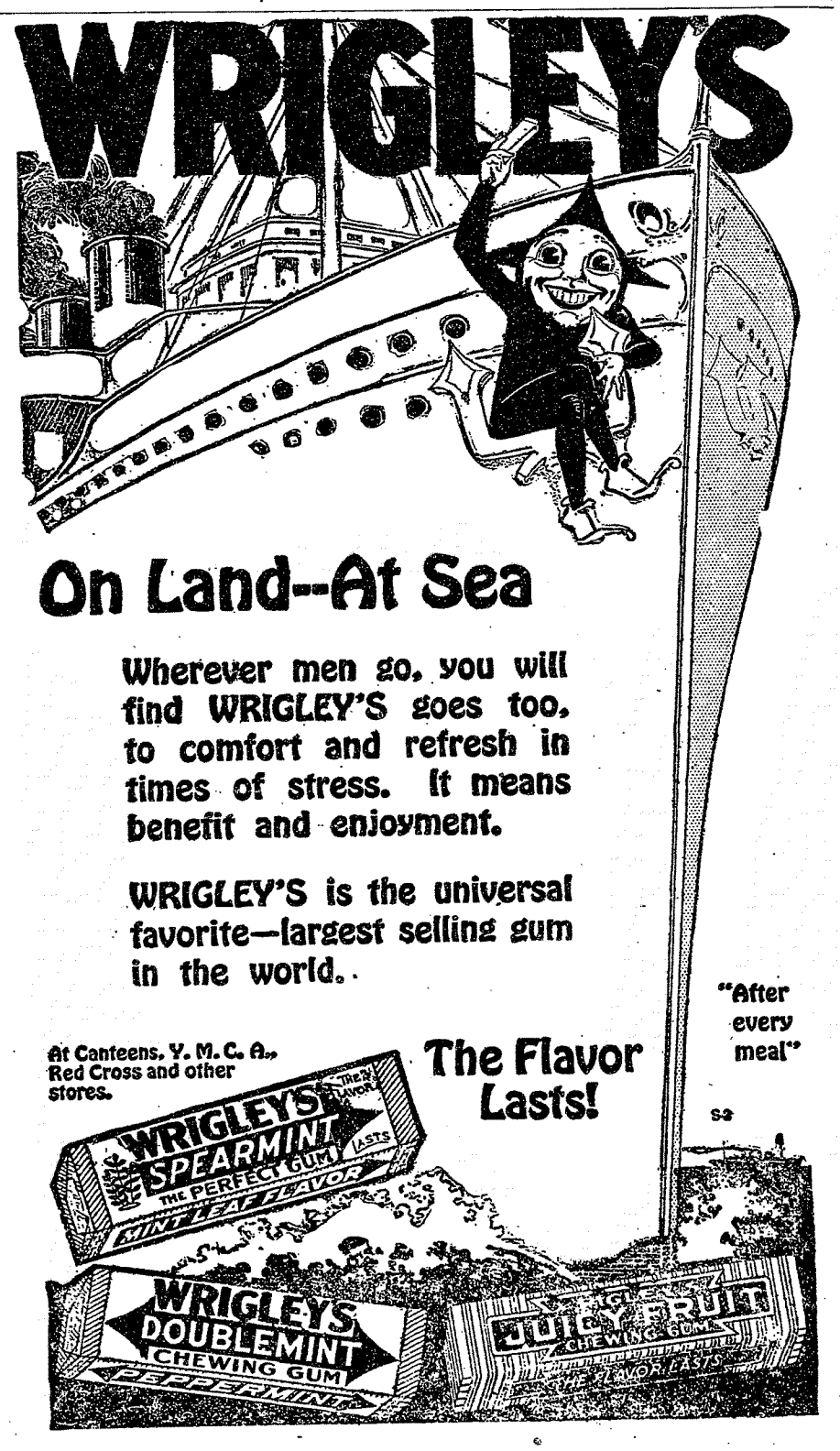
As many as 1,500 ten-ton cars of guns and ammunition were sent out from this center in a day, the storage project employing 1,000 men. Jonchery, with its spider web system of tracks and its warehouses cleverly hidden and naturally camouflaged by the trees, housed tens of thousands of tons of shells, grenades and bombs and during active offensives handled 300 cars a day in and out.

To make repairs to guns and ordnance equipment at organization and training centers or instruction camps, more than 25 repair shops were equipped and maintained in the S.O.S. The greatest of these, at Mehun, was itself so designed as to handle repairs to all artillery and ordnance equipment for an army of 2,000,000 men. It covered 50 acres of ground, was manned by 6,000 technically trained soldiers, and could remake anything from a tank or a piece of heavy artillery to a mess kit. It was designed for a capacity of relining 1,245 guns, repairing 2,000 ordnance gun vehicles and 3,000 ordnance motor vehicles, and overhauling 150,000 rifles, 5,000 pistols and 20,000 machine guns per month.

Whether in depot, shop or ammunition dump, the work of the Ordnance Department required individual fitness and special training. To supply the latter, the department organized and operated six great schools—St. Aignan, for office work and care of ordnance equipment; Foecy, Jonchery and Bourges, for ammunition; Is-sur-Tille, for artillery, small arms and ordnance supply and shop work, and St. Jean-de-Monts, for the aerial armament training which contributed to the brilliant results already spoken of. The alumni of these schools numbered some 5,000, to which the graduates of many smaller centers of instruction added a considerable number.

### Personnel of 14,000

The work of the Ordnance Department in the A.E.F. was neither a small nor an easy job. Some idea of its extent can be estimated from the fact that it handled more than 500,000 tons of material and spent more than $50,000,000, and made every ton and every dollar, count.

To their credit it should be said, in conclusion, that this program was carried through by a little band of 1,808 officers and 12,205 enlisted men, whose work was as hard as any in the Army and as hazardous, even if in the S.O.S. According to the schedules of requirements the ordnance force of the A.E.F. should have been 2,145 officers and 35,330 enlisted men, while the program for July 1, 1919, called for 3,454 officers and 70,550 enlisted men.

The history of our ordnance is the history of success in a race between handicap and American brains and energy, and therefore one in which we can all take pride.