MARSEILLE PORT HAS SPED 40,000 ON HOMEWARD WAY

Mediterranean Town Does Not Keep Casuals So Very Long After Arrival

ROUTE AND BOATS GOOD

Second Looeys With Three Stripes Get Precedence Over Colonels With One in Sailing Order

In the hustle and bustle of getting the A.E.F. home, Marseille has become the port of embarkation for practically all casuals who are homeward bound under G.O. 13. In fact, so many casuals of this class have been ordered home that at present the Marseille camp is entertaining about 3,000 men over and above its normal capacity.

Owing to the overflow, the average number of days a soldier must spend at the port of Marseille before setting foot on the long-waited-for gangplank is about six, while two weeks ago a man was considered out of luck if he had to spend more than one and a half or two days in camp. This condition exists temporarily, however, owing to the delayed arrival of two ships, and Col. E. B. Martindale, in command of the Marseille embarkation camp, hopes to be able to handle all special casuals as rapidly as they arrive.

A great deal depends upon ships and the railroad service. The camp is so arranged that, if trains and boats could be depended upon, a soldier would step from the train, pass through the routine of a final inspection, and step onto the boat within 24 hours after his arrival in camp.

Until June 15, the date the Marseille embarkation camp is scheduled to close, all special cases for discharge will pass through St. Aignan and then through Marseille. The approximate average of days required for a "G.O. 13 casual" to set foot upon board the boat after landing in St. Aignan is about two weeks at the most. Sometimes the routine is accomplished in seven or eight days, a great deal depending upon the condition of the casual's service record; and often, when trains run on schedule and boats arrive in the harbor according to plan, the casual is lucky enough to leave St. Aignan on Monday, for instance, land in the Marseille camp on Wednesday morning, and go on board ship Wednesday night. But this does not happen often, owing to the irregularity in the arrival of ships.

14 or 16 Day Trip Home

No buck private sails from Marseille until a bunk and mattress has been provided for him for the 14 or 16-day voyage to New York with a stop-over at Gibraltar and the Azores, where the ship drops anchor for a breathing spell and coal. The route he sails is one which millionaires and would-be millionaires used to pay hundreds of dollars for, and a route which is much sought today by homeward-bound welfare workers and civilians.

The Marseille embarkation camp is quite small compared with those of Brest and St. Nazaire. The first 12 days the camp was in existence its permanent personnel consisted of only 72 enlisted men and 12 officers. Still, during those 12 days 12,000 casuals passed through the camp en route for America. At present the personnel consists of 178 enlisted men and 14 officers, and this month over 12,000 troops passed through the camp. K.P. details and guard details are selected from the temporary personnel passing through the camp. Members of the Q.M. Corps stand guard, as well as men from the Medical Corps, which all goes to furnish amusement for the seasoned doughboys, who constantly worry the sentries by asking them for their general orders.

The first boat carrying American troops from Marseille sailed on February 27. On May 21 the twenty-ninth boat left harbor, carrying the last few hundred of the 40,000 who have sailed from that port since the first boat put to sea. Most of the 40,000 have been G.O.13 cases, and the rest have been odds and ends of detachments.

The largest boat carries about 2,000 troops, while the smaller boats carry all the way from 800 men to 1,300. All boats carry civilian passengers, and according to embarkation officials, enough French and Italian mademoiselles sail each week to make the 16 day trip interesting for the buck private as well as the colonel or lieutenant. The buck private is allowed as much privilege on board as anyone.

As fast as boats come into the harbor troops are loaded on at an average of 26 per minute, which is pretty nearly the record in the A.E.F.

Although the system which a casual must pass through, regardless of rank, continues to move like clockwork, some irregularities occur which sometimes even embarrass colonels. A colonel reported into the embarkation office the other day in charge of an alleged company. The company consisted of himself and two men. But en route somewhere he had lost one of his charges—who was, by the way, a top sergeant.

One on the Colonel

Upon reporting, the colonel said to the billeting officer: "One officer and approximately one man." The billeting officer was later seen figuring out a problem, which he worded thusly: "If a colonel loses one man out of two during a journey over 500 kilometers of ground, how many men would he have left out of a regiment after a voyage of 3,000 miles overseas?" The answer, of course, is rather difficult, considering that the trip is made over water instead of earth. Putting it the other way, the answer would be simple enough.

So anxious are the casual officers to start home that some of them leave their commands behind them. One officer, a second lieutenant, was in command of a colored casual company. The officer received his orders to proceed to the docks, and did, leaving his colored command behind. A corporal of the detachment, determined not to be left, seized the box of service records, assembled his company on the square in front of headquarters and presented himself at the embarkation office. "Suh," he said to the officer in charge, "Ah's only a cop'ral but ce lootenent he done gone widout usns. Can't I march dis yere outfit down to de ship?" Soon after, the colored casual company boarded the ship and are by this time safe in Dixie.

Out of Luck for K.P. Detail

One company consisted of four officers and two enlisted men. The sergeant major of the camp was looking for a K.P. detail when he ran across the number of the new company, just arrived. He called for 12 men of that company to go on K.P. The orderly came back grinning and reported to the impatient sergeant major that there were only two enlisted men in the company, and they were both sergeants.

Casual officers are sent out according to service overseas. A colonel who had been in France six months, arrived one evening in company with a second lieutenant who wore three service stripes. The next morning there was room for but one officer on the sailing list. The colonel, brushing the dust from his eagles, stepped up to write his name. "Hold on, sir," said the embarkation officer, "there's a man ahead of you," whereupon the second lieutenant blushingly scribbled his name and got out of the colonel's sight.

Forty men from the 26th Division have been mentioned in G.O. 21, Hq. S.O.S., "for courageous sacrifice in submitting to experiments to determine the manner of transmission of trench fever, and contracting the same, thereby performing an eminent service to the Allied cause and to humanity."

ON MEMORIAL DAY

The significance of this Memorial Day is emphasized in G.O. 81, G.H.Q., calling for a general observance of the holiday through the A.E.F. The order is as follows:

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1919, all except necessary duty will be suspended throughout the American Expeditionary Forces. On the occasion of this first celebration of Memorial Day since the close of hostilities, all officers and men should consider it a duty to assemble at the graves of their fallen comrades and there do honor to their memory.

75,000 OF OUR DEAD TO BE HONORED BY ALL A.E.F. TODAY

Continued from Page 1

after appropriate exercises, decorate the 825 graves with great masses of wild flowers gathered yesterday afternoon.

From the base ports and, in fact, from all parts of Europe where American troops are stationed, word comes that impressive and worthy exercises have been planned to accompany the decoration of graves in adjacent cemeteries. Those near former hospitals and hospital centers of the A.E.F., now abandoned, are being looked after, as for instance, in the one at Mesves, where 750 graves have already been decorated with red carnations and flags.

One of the most impressive ceremonies of the day will be the service to be held this afternoon in the great Romagne cemetery in the Argonne sector, where 20,000 American dead are buried. The Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. will be the speaker.

Suresnes Ceremony

The presence of President Wilson at the ceremonies at Suresnes, near Paris, of course, lends to the occasion a unique interest. A large floral arch has been erected over the entrance to the cemetery, under which, is to pass a military parade of American soldiers, sailors and Marines and a detachment of French Infantry, headed by the 303rd Infantry band.

A special grandstand has been erected for the President and his party, which includes Mrs. Wilson, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, and a number of French and British generals and dignitaries. Ambassador Wallace will preside. Many formal invitations have been issued by the Paris Memorial Day Committee, through the American Embassy, to all embassies, legations and foreign officers, and the guests will occupy a section near the speakers' stand. The ceremonies will be concluded by the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise."

TUSCANIA'S DEAD ARE HONORED AT ISLAY

On a lonely little island, northeast of Ireland and just off the coast of Scotland, two American sergeants today are bowing their heads in silent respect to dead comrades.

The island is that of Islay, where are buried 500 victims of the torpedoed transport Tuscania, sunk by German submarine February 5, 1918.

The sergeants left London last week and went north by train, crossing to the island by boat, and carrying with them flags and wreaths with which to decorate the graves in this water-girdled outpost of the A.E.F. Special services in honor of the American Memorial Day are being held by the islanders.

Services also will be held on the islets of Muck and Mull, not far from Islay, where dead from the Tuscania, as well as the wrecked transport Otranto, were washed ashore. Red Cross workers from Dublin and Belfast will pay homage to these, decorating the graves in the same manner as those on Islay.

In Great Britain are graves of 2,120 American soldiers and sailors. Not one will be neglected today. Special services will be held at Brookwood, just outside London, where 129 Americans are buried. The American Red Cross is to place a laurel wreath on each grave, and the Army is to decorate each mound with a flag, while the K. of C. and the British are also providing Memorial Day offerings. Maj. Gen. John Biddle and the American Ambassador, John W. Davis, are to speak.

SAILING RECORDS BROKEN WITH MAY TOTAL OF 335,000

Continued from Page 1

according to branches of service, who sailed for home in the week ended May 21:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men
Air Service	7	562
Artillery	654	12 089
Casuals	1,321	7,6.6
Engineers	205	11 112
Headquarters	214	1,350
Infantry	1,196	60,516
Machine Gun	171	1,559
Medical	262	5,198
Miscellaneous	86	7,221
Motor Transport Corps	9	265
Ordnance	18	279
Quartermaster	12	281
Signal Corps	51	2,211
Train, Ammunition	100	4 199
Train, Supply	67	2,284
Train, Headquarters	11	160
Total for week	5,172	122 210
Previously reported	47,968	995,335
Total to date	53,140	1,117,545

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

S.S. Aeolus: 158th Inf. Brig. Hq.; 350 Inf., field and staff, Med. Det., Hq. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns., Ord. Det., Hq. Co., Sup. Co., M.G. Co., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M; sick and wounded and casuals.

S.S. Rijndam: 157th Inf. Brig. Hq.; 349th Inf., field and staff; 2nd and 3rd Bns., field and staff; 2nd and 3rd Bns., Med. Det., Cos. D, E, F, G, H, K, I and M; 313th Field Sig. Bn., Sup. Det., Co. C; sick, wounded and casuals.

S.S. Pastores: 338th M.G. Bn., Hq. Det., Med. Det., Ord. Det., Cos. A, B, C and D; 313th Amm. Tr., Hq. Motor Bn., Hq. H Bn., Ord. Det., Med. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and G; 313 Field Sig. Bn., Hq. Det., Med. Det., Cos. A and B; Sales Commissary No. 361; Clothing Unit No. 302; sick, wounded and casuals.

S.S. Mercury: 351st Inf., 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns., Hq. Med. Det., Ord. Det., M.G. Co., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M; sick, wounded and casuals.

S.S. Pocahontas: 88th Div., Hq. Troop, 352nd Inf., field and staff, Hq. 2nd and 3rd Bns., Hq., Med. Det., Ord. Det., Sup. Co., Hq. Co., San. Det., 2nd and 3rd Bns., Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Show Det. 88th Div., 313th Tr. Hq., Hq. Med. Det., Ord. Det., Vet. Det., field unit mobile vet. sect.; 313th M.O.R.S.; sick, wounded and casuals.

S.S. Canonicus: 313th Sup. Tr., Hq. Det., Med. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F; 352nd Inf., 1st Bn. Hq., M.G. Cos. C and D, 107th Motor Trans. Co. and casuals.

S.S. Koningen Der Nederlanden: 313th San. Tr., Hq. Det., Vet. Unit, Camp Infirmary Det., Div. Med. Sup. Unit, Dental Unit, Hq. Amb. Sec., Amb. Cos. 349, 350, 351 and 352; 310th Engrs., Hq. Det., Med. Det., Cos. A and B 338th M.G. Bn., Hq. Det., Med. Det., Cos. A, B, C and D; 278th Military Police Co., 88th Military Police Co.; casuals.

S.S. Prince Frederick-Wilhelm: 342nd F. A., 314th F.S. Bn.; casuals H.M.S. Saxonia: Sick, wounded and casuals. S.S. Rotterdam: 314th H.T., 305th San. Tr. and casuals. U.S.S. Pueblo: 142nd Inf., field and staff. U.S.S. Maui: 318th Inf., sick, wounded and casuals. S.S. Finland: 113rd Inf., 310th Inf.; casuals Det. and casuals. S.S. Nansemond: 317th Inf., 315th F.A., 3rd Engrs. and casuals. S.S. Catandanga: 305th Amm. Tr. and casuals. S.S. Graf Waldersee: 319th Inf., 142nd Inf., casuals. S.S. Mobile: 320th Inf., 80th Div. M.P. Co., 315th M.G. Bn., 305th Sig. Bn. and casuals. U.S.S. New Jersey: 313th and 314th M.G. Bns. and casuals.

U.S.S. Louisville: Pom. Secs. 2, 4 and 6, Aero Sqdns. 22, 28, 94, 100 and 213 and casuals. S.S. Patricia: M.G. Cos. 131, 132, 135 and casuals. U.S.S. Frederick: Base Hosp. 121; 53rd Engrs., Med. Det. and casuals. S.S. Troy: 141st Inf., 305th Engrs., 11th and 305th San. Trs. and casuals. U.S.S. Ancon: 804th Pioneer Inf.; Balloon Co. No. 1 and casuals. S.S. Pretoria: 72nd Inf., Bn. Hq., 14th Inf. and casuals.

U.S.S. St. Louis: U.S.A. Amb. Service Stations 567, 568, 518, 522, 524, 528, 531, 540, 543, 544, 547, 548, 550, 556, 562, 564, 572, 582, 585, 605, 608, 610, 612, 613, 614, 615, 617, 618, 619 and 620. U.S.S. Great Northern: 111th Engrs.; 111th San. Tr. and casuals.

Officers or enlisted men who are awaiting promotion or commission and who belong to organizations under orders to proceed to the United States need not be detached from their organizations and remain in France, says Bulletin 53. The person to be promoted may go to America, but must state his preference in writing.

Last Letter Reaches Parents From Officer Killed Year Ago

Dear Parents,

I suppose you all will be feeling pretty low about the time this arrives. If my instructions have been carried out you'll already have received a "cable" telling you of the death of your one and only son. Please believe, fond parents, that I realize just what the loss means to you and what a void its going to leave in your lives. Therefore, I won't ask you to cheer up, cause I know it wouldn't do any good.

As far as I'm concerned, however, it seems as if Dame Fortune couldn't have picked a nicer or more gentlemanly manner for me to make my exit, and if it wasn't for the grief I know I'm causing you, I would be more contented now, in leaving this life, than I ever could have been while living it. If I may have a final request it is this, that any love you had for me, you'll turn towards each other, thus filling, in some part, the gap I leave behind.

Love,

Son

WHILE flags today decorate the grave of Second Lieut. Jefferson Feigl in the American cemetery at Mandres-au-Quatre Tours, back in New York the father of the officer is waiting for a diary in which Lieutenant Feigl recorded the events that preceded his death on March 21, 1918, the first day of the German drive on the Somme front.

Like a message from the grave, there came to the father in New York a month or so ago a letter which his son had written when the premonition of death was upon him—a letter that was not read by the lieutenant's parents until one year after the officer had fallen in battle. Lieutenant Feigl belonged to Battery F of the 7th Field Artillery. The letter he wrote to his parents appears above.

The diary which Lieutenant Feigl kept was not in the handbag which contained the letter when it was recently delivered in New York. Now Col. Fred Feigl, Lieutenant Feigl's father, whose address is, Care of The Tammany Times, New York City, is asking anybody in the A.E.F. who has any knowledge of the dairy to communicate with him.

D.S.M. FOR WELDER IN R.R. SHOP AT NEVERS

Buck Private Matousek Rewarded for Keeping Locomotives on the Job

When America put her strong hand to the task of war, nowhere did her effort tell with greater effect than in the great carshops where the men who had linked two oceans and laced a continent with steel, pulled denims over their O.D.'s for the fight behind the lines.

One of these men, Buck Private Matousek, now Master Engineer, wears the Distinguished Service Medal, and wears it with the satisfaction of knowing that the work he did amid the roaring machines of the great shop at Nevers was worth as much to his country as many a deed of glory at the front itself. Matousek was the man who, upon his own personal initiative and thanks to his peculiar skill as a welder, saved many thousands of dollars and many thousands of still more precious moments, by healing wounded locomotives and putting them back to active service.

The war couldn't have been won without locomotives, and without men expert in the operation and repair of locomotives. What American railroaders and machinists accomplished in France astounded the French railroaders and mechanical experts. It was one thing to bring to France an enormous *number of locomotives and cars*, together with ample equipment. It was another thing to keep not only there locomotives and cars but many of those of the Allies in order.

One powerful locomotive could haul dozens of cars of ammunitions to the front. For every locomotive that was put out of the running and stayed out of it, dozens of cars of food, equipment and shells, needed at the front, had to stand still on a side track.

Under the terrific strain of war work the blown-out cylinder was a frequent occurrence. To wait for new parts meant interminable delay. And here Matousek stepped in and, despite the doubt and skepticism of some of his superiors, undertook to repair the breaks himself. He succeeded and with such results that his work soon took on an importance that it resulted in the award of the D.S.M.

Instead of lying idle for weeks, locomotives that needed new cylinders were ready for action in four hours. Kneeling on the concrete floor, directing the white flame of his welder with the artistry of an expert, Matousek kept the wheels moving that carried the munitions and the supplies to the men in the forward lines.

Here at the great A.E.F. railroad shops of Nevers, America's effort is still visible. The buildings were made the repair headquarters of locomotives in 1918 and were turned over to the Americans for equipment. This they did with the finest equipment from the shops of the country that leads the world in railroading.

And now with their war work over, American ingenuity is utilizing the plants as a school of instruction.

From all parts of the A.E.F. hundreds of students have come to Nevers. These men are receiving instruction from such experts as Matousek. The work of the shops goes on and right with it the school work. The students act as apprentices and helpers. They are taking courses in welding, machine shop practice, tool making, heavy railroad black-smithing and forging, foundry work, railroad electrical work and other lines. And instead of delaying production, they are actually increasing it.

HOW TO REJOIN YOUR UNIT

In order to give soldiers who are absent, sick or on detached service a better chance to rejoin their units before they sail for the States, G.O. 76, G.H.Q., states that commanding officers will not transfer absent, sick or detached service men to the First Replacement Depot until four days before embarkation.

An earlier order had stated that commanding officers should forward these lists to the Commanding General, S.O.S., as soon as possible following instructions to prepare the organization for embarkation.

The new four-day proviso will enable many men absent from their units a better opportunity to go home with them.

If You Are a Salesman

SEEKING a vocation where salesmanship receives its highest compensation—
SEEKING an opportunity to realize your greatest ambition—
SEEKING an independent career—
SEEKING a healthful career—
SEEKING a home career—
SEEKING assured financial independence in your later years—
SEEKING a permanent connection with an institution of established prestige covering three-quarters of a century.

IF you are willing to learn and be paid while you are learning—then, when you land in New York City, SEE

L. A. CERF
137 Broadway, cor. of Cedar St.

THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES HERE FOR A FEW GOOD A.E.F. MEN. COMMUNICATE AT ONCE.

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KHAKI SHIRTS AND STOCKS
A. Sulka & Co.
6, Rue Castiglione, PARIS
(opposite Hotel Continental)
NEW YORK - 512, 5th Avenue

DUVAL RESTAURANTS
Recommended by the Y.M.C.A.
Good Wholesome Food Well Prepared
Reasonable Prices
EVERYWHERE IN PARIS

MEMBERS OF A.E.F. TO BECOME FARMERS IF THEY SO DESIRE

$375,000,000 to Be Appropriated for Buying of Farms and Houses

RANGE FROM 1 TO 320 ACRES

Returned Soldiers Will Get Jobs Preparing Land Before It Is Ready for Opening

An appropriation bill calling for $375,000,000 is now before Congress to buy and cultivate farms and build country homes for honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and Marines, and to allow them 40 years in which to make good on them.

In the stretch of land extending from Virginia along the coast line to Texas there lie 200,000,000 acres of cleared timber land, which, together with 80,000,000 acres of drainage land in the South, are available for the land reclamation project. In the West are to be found 15,000,000 acres of land that need only irrigation to make their cultivation well worth while. New England and the central States also have millions of acres to offer.

The farms will range in size from one and two-acre lots for homes to 320-acre country seats. Prices will range from $100 to $15,000.

Sixty per cent of the money required for improvements will be advanced by the Government and will be payable on the time-loan basis.

It is estimated that it will take two years to get the land ready. In the meantime, hundreds of thousands of former soldiers will be given work at good wages, if they so desire it, in preparing the land for cultivation. This will afford thousands of opportunities for skilled as well as common labor.

Soil experts, geologists and land surveyors are to be supplied by the Department of Agriculture, and no man will take up a tract of land without knowing exactly what it is good for, and whether or not it has minerals, oil or coal on it.

Neither will there be the old loneliness of pioneer days. Group settlements or colonies of not less than 100 settlers are to be formed. This arrangement will avoid a too wide scattering of settlers, facilitate better marketing of products, allow better roads to be built and maintained, and also afford social advantages to offset the lure of the city, which too often takes men from the country because of the loneliness of family life in rural districts.

Schools and community parks are to be established in every colony, and 60 per cent of the public improvements are to be supported by the Government.

Thirty-seven States have already taken some steps toward co-operating with the national Government in carrying out the program the minute the bill becomes a law. They have all indorsed the project, many of their Legislatures have sent appeals to Congress, and before all of them are either pending or passed laws appropriating money and establishing commissions to help carry the program through.

THIS BLANK MAILED TO WASHINGTON MAY OBTAIN YOU A GOVERNMENT FARM

Members of the A.E.F. who are interested in the Government's plans to provide land for soldiers may learn what opportunities are offered them by filling in the blank form below and mailing it to THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Name in full..

Home address..

How old are you?..

What was your occupation before you enlisted?..

Have you ever worked on a farm?..

Are you interested in this plan to provide work and a farm for you?..................

What kind of farming do you wish to follow? State whether general, livestock or fruit. ....

Would you be willing to take a job on some project if offered to you?..................

In your own State?.................. Anywhere in the U.S.?..................

When private Sambo, late of St. Nazaire, got back to his home in New Orleans, he didn't have a souvenir to show. He had never heard a shell.

"All I saw in dat dodgasted France was mud and kilometers," he wailed.

LATE CASUALTY TABLE

The War Department late in April issued a table showing the major casualties of the troops that had fought on foreign soil. The figures on the total of prisoners taken include 15 reported held by the Bolsheviki forces in Russia. It is explained also that 281 men taken prisoners by the Germans died during captivity. The total casualties do not represent individuals, but casualties reported, as most of those who died of wounds were first reported as wounded, and many men were wounded more than once.

Following are the figures:

	Army.	Marine Corps.
Killed in action	32,110	1,477
Died of wounds	13,143	747
Died of disease	22,792	284
Died of other causes	4,270	11
Total dead	72,825	2,519
Taken prisoner	4,711	80
Missing in action	4,487	98
Wounded	197,996	3,234
Grand total	280,019	5,931
Total without wounded	82,023	2,697

AUSTRIANS GET TERMS OF PEACE IN PARIS TODAY

Size of Army and Indemnity May Be Discussed Later

BERLIN SITUATION COMPLEX

Von Bernstorff Trying to Form New Delegation to Accept Terms of Allied Treaty

With Versailles almost deserted of Germans, their work of protest and criticism ended, the treaty with Austria will today be handed over to the delegates from Vienna, although two important clauses, those dealing with indemnity and the size of the Austrian army, will be withheld for future discussion.

Cries of "Give us peace!" in the streets of Berlin sounding over the solemn assurances of Count von Brockdorff that Germany would not sign and the quiet, methodical preparation of the Armies of Occupation have created a situation that has called forth all the skill the Berlin Government to handle.

Reports state that the agile hand of Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, is busy pouring oil on the troubled waters and is attempting to form a new peace delegation that can accept with a better face the terms that Von Brockdorff has denounced.

With the German counter-proposals now before the Allies, it is stated in some quarters, as was previously suggested by members of the American delegation, that certain points made by the Germans are worthy of consideration and may be of sufficient value to be incorporated into the treaty, thus making some slight changes necessary in the original. In any case, consideration of the German documents will take some little time, and no official announcement can be made to when the date of signing will be.

Many questions are still confronting the Allies, especially concerning Russia, and, while the War Department has announced that American troops are being withdrawn from Archangel and Murmansk, the French press has announced that American Marines made up a part of an Allied contingent that recently landed in Dantzig. Recognition of the Koltchak Government in Russia, which has achieved considerable success against the Bolsheviki and claims to control the military situation, has not been granted as yet, as the American delegation has demanded further proof of the nature of the new regime. France, England and Japan are willing to recognize Koltchak with certain guarantees, it is reported.

The questions which will still remain unsettled in the Austrian agreement, but which, it is hoped, will not delay peace with the new republic, are matters which deal with the size of the Austrian army and the case of indemnity. Both are impossible of settlement until the exact status of some of the new-born countries once a part of the old empire is more definitely established.