

A.E.F. FAMILIES TO STICK TOGETHER

A.E.F. families, in accordance with a recent order, are now going home as units. Now provided that officers and soldiers who have families in France will have transportation furnished for them on the same ship on their return to the U.S.A.

PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SPEAK ON MEMORIAL DAY

7,000 Soldiers at Suresnes Hear Chief Executive's Address C-IN-C. ON ARGONNE FIELD

Both of America's Spokesmen Voice Belief that War Was Not Fought in Vain

Two spokesmen of the mind of America voiced in France on Memorial Day at the gravesides of American soldiers the belief that this war shall have not been fought in vain.

The President of the United States spoke to more than 7,000 American soldiers gathered in the hillside cemetery at Suresnes, which overlooks Paris. The Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. spoke at the cemetery of Remagne, in the heart of the Argonne, where more than 9,500 American soldiers lie buried.

These two voices of the American people expressed the same reverent sentiments that were given voice last Friday in all parts of Europe, wherever there were American graves, and the memorial services in Suresnes and Remagne were paralleled on a smaller scale in the hundreds of scattered cemeteries in France, England, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany—these cemeteries whose American soldier graves numbered last Friday more than 70,000.

President Wilson, in his Suresnes address, sounded the warning that the ending of this war has not completed the struggle against the forces which the United States sought to destroy by entering the war. His address, in part, was:

Tells Why They Fought "These men did not come across the sea merely to defeat Germany and her associated powers in the war. They came to defeat forever the things for which the Central Powers stood, the sort of power they meant to assert in the world, the arrogant, selfish dominance which they meant to establish; and they came, moreover, to see to it that there should never be a war like this again.

It is for us, particularly for us who are civilized, to use our proper weapons of counsel and agreement to see to it that there never is such a war again. The nation that should now find out of this common concord of counsel would betray the human race.

"So it is our duty to take and maintain the safeguards which will see to it that the mothers of America and the mothers of France and England and Italy and Belgium and all the other suffering nations shall never be called upon for this sacrifice again. This can be done. It must be done. And it will be done."

"The thing that these men left us, though they did not in their councils conceive it, is the great instrument which we have just erected in the League of Nations.

League of Nations is the covenant of Governments that these men shall not have died in vain. I like to think that the dust of those sons of America who were privileged to be buried in their mother country will mingle with the dust of the men who fought for the preservation of the Union, and that as these men gave their lives in order that America might be united, these men have given their lives in order that the world might be united.

Look to New Age "These men gave their lives in order to secure the freedom of a nation. These men have given their lives in order to secure the freedom of mankind; and I look forward to an age when it will be just as impossible to regret the result of their labor as it is now impossible to regret the result of the labor of those who fought for the union of the States. I look for the time when every man who now puts his counsel against the united service of mankind under the League of Nations will be just as ashamed of it as if he now regretted the union of the States.

You are aware, as I am aware, that the air of an older day is beginning to stir again; that the standards of an older age are trying to assert themselves again. There is here and there an attempt to insert into the counsel of statesmen the old reckonings of selfishness and bargaining and national advantage which were the roots of this war, and any man who counsels these things advocates the renewal of the sacrifice which these men have made; for it is not the final battle for right there will be another that will be final.

Let these gentlemen not suppose that it is possible for them to accomplish this return to an order of which we are ashamed and that we are ready to forget. They cannot accomplish it. The peoples of the world are in the saddle. Private counsels of statesmen cannot now and cannot hereafter determine the destinies of nations.

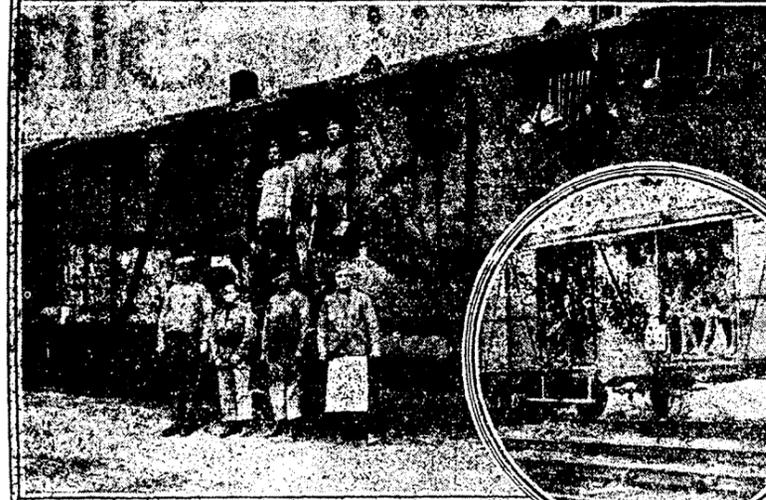
"This is a challenge that no previous generation ever dared to give us. So many things have happened, and they have happened so fast, in the last four years, that I do not think many of us realize what it is that we are asked. Think how impossible it would have been to get a body of responsible statesmen seriously to entertain the idea of the organization of a League of Nations four years ago. And think of the change that has taken place."

"I was told before I came to France that there would be confusion of counsel about the League of Nations, and I found myself I was told that there would be opposition, and I found union of action. I found the statesmen with whom I was about to deal united in the idea that we must have a League of Nations; that we could not merely make a peace settlement and then leave it to make itself effectual, but that we must conceive some common organization by which we should give our common faith that this peace would be maintained and the conclusions at which we had arrived should be made as secure as the united counsels of all the great nations that fought against Germany and her allies. We have listened to the challenge, and we are ready to meet it.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we all believe, I hope, that the spirits of these men are not buried with their bodies. Their spirits live. I hope—I believe—that their spirits are present in the air. I hope that I feel the compulsion of their presence. I hope that I realize the significance of their presence."

What Dead Would Say "Think, soldiers, of those comrades of yours who are gone. If they were here, what would they say? They would not remember what you are talking about today. They would remember America, which they left with their high hope and purpose. They would remember the terrible field of battle. They would remember what they constantly recalled in times of danger; what they had and how they won it while it was to give their lives for it. "And they would say, 'Forget all the little circumstances of the day. Be ashamed

UP TO THE LINE AND BACK TO PORT



Like Mr. Dooley, they hauled them up to the line and then they hauled them back again—these sidelong Pullmans that did so much in transporting the Yanks to the

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RACE GET HOTTER AT LE MANS SHOOT

American Marksmen Make It Hard for General to Pick Eligibles

Competition for first place on the American teams which are to participate in the Inter-Allied Small Arms Marksmanship competition at Le Mans June 23, is getting hotter as the race narrows and the list of eligibles fills.

The shooting is getting better and better, and the scores are so good that Brig. Gen. Paul A. Wolf, in charge, said it might be a fortnight before the personnel is decided. That would bring it pretty close to the opening day of the shoot.

On Tuesday Lieut. H. H. Harris, 18th Infantry, came up from 38th place and took the lead in the rifle preliminaries. Sgt. James P. Conledge, 6th Marines, stood second and third respectively, with only a few points separating the leaders. On Wednesday 55 riflemen were still in the race and shooting much better than a week ago.

Lieut. Col. Edward Blitel, 4th Division, retains his place at the head of the pistol trials, and he has a safe lead. Color Sgt. James W. Dell, 15th Field Artillery, continues in second place, with Sgt. Melvin Duncan, 16th Infantry, third.

HOME FOLKS HAVEN'T WAITED FOR ANSWERS

Sent More Letters to A.E.F. Than They Received from France

From August, 1918, to the end of April 212,700,000 pieces of first-class mail have been brought to French shores. In the same period 150,000,000 pieces have gone to the States from the A.E.F. In other words, the folks back home have written more often than the boys, although as four of the months covered were fighting months it was impossible for the soldiers to take pen in hand as often as the writers in America.

In August, 1918, for instance, the A.E.F. received 14,700,000 letters, and it sent 12,200,000; in September it received 24,000,000 letters and sent 11,400,000; in October it received 33,300,000 and sent 11,500,000. In November 30,600,000 letters came in, and 17,100,000 went out. This was a very busy month for the soldiers, especially the first half of it, which nobody can deny.

Incidentally, that month of October marked the high tide of incoming mail, while the high tide of outgoing pieces was reached in December of last year, when 45,500,000 pieces of first-class mail matter were packed tightly into 9,387 pouches and sent home. February saw the least number of letters sent across—10,200,000.

REGULAR DIVISIONS ONLY NOW IN A.E.F.; LAST OF N.A. SAILS

Continued from Page 1

sons of S.O.S. and Q.M. troops have arrived here from the American Embarkation Center at Le Mans alone, and provisional battalions from other places in the S.O.S. are beginning to stream in. All troop ships will make two round trips from the sailing ports on this side during the coming month, whereas most of them have been making only one.

The Cap Finisters sailed June 1 with 3,263 men and 219 officers, and the Mt. Vernon and the Siboney sail today. The ships to sail from this port during the week of June 2 are: the Leviathan, the America, the K.A. Victoria, the Louisiana, the Georgia and the Roanoke.

Not content to rest on its laurels, St. Nazaire continues to labor at feverish pitch to help get the A.E.F. home quickly. Something like 80,255 men are scheduled to set out from this port in the first 13 days of June. This mounts an average of nearly 5,000 men a day.

So confident is St. Nazaire of accomplishing this, it is cutting down its personnel at the rate of 25 a week and sending them home along with the others. The homegoing troops will consist from now on of men from the S.O.S. and various units and detachments scattered throughout France.

In winding up the work for May St. Nazaire also claims to have made a record in the loading of the Monpolla, when 175 officers and 4,104 men went on up into the boat in one hour and 13 minutes, an average of 57 men per minute.

Following is a table showing the number of men of the various units classified according to branches of service, who sailed for home in the week ended May 23:

Table with 3 columns: Branch of Service, Officers, Men. Rows include Air Service, Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, Headquarters, Infantry, Machine Gun, Medical, Miscellaneous, Motor Transport, Quartermaster, Signal, Train, Transportation, and various other units.

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

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Branch of Service, Officers, Men. Lists various ships like S.S. Carlos, S.S. Monpolla, S.S. America, etc., and their respective personnel.

FIGURES TELL SHARE OF S.O.S. IN VICTORY

Troop Movement and Supply Efforts Described in Order

The following facts concerning the development of the S.O.S. are contained in G.O. 27, Hq. S.O.S., announcing the relinquishment of command of the S.O.S. by Maj. Gen. Harbord, who becomes chief of staff, A.E.F.

"In the past ten months the Service of Supply reached a maximum personnel of 64,440 in August, September and October. It landed 75,925 troops in France. It maintained a daily discharge of ships of over 30,000 tons for a period of over two months at the high tide of our necessity and sent it forward for troops. Since the signing of the armistice, it has sent home 1,265,000 members of the A.E.F."

"In concluding the order, which is signed by Maj. Gen. Harbord, says: "So great a work could not have been so greatly done without the splendid spirit, the untiring effort and skilled team work of the officers and men who served this country here. Those who have been a part of this vast military and industrial enterprise have my gratitude and proud appreciation. They have responded to every call made upon them."

ARMY ESSAYS ON "AFTER WAR"

Twelve of the most typical and best essays written by soldiers of the A.E.F. for the 500-franc prize offered by Comrades in Service are to be published by a book concern in America. An introduction will be written by John Kendrick Bangs.

"Few writers are pessimistic as to what awaits them after their discharge, the general tone being optimistic. The majority seem to think that the greatest era in the history of the world is just beginning, and express the belief that those who have served in the American Army will be called on to take a leading part."

It is expected that a greatly increased number of essays will be turned in between now and June 15, the last day on which they may be submitted. After that date they will be judged by representatives of the Daily Mail, New York Herald and the Chicago Tribune. The second award is 250 francs and the third 100 francs. Papers must be submitted either to the office of the Comrades in Service, 353 Elysees Palace Hotel building, Paris, or to the office of Comrades in Service, Coblenz, Germany.

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SAMARITAINE

Advertisement for Samaritaine, 75, Rue de Rivoli, Pont-Neuf et Monnaie, PARIS. The Best Place to Go for SUITS AND MILITARY UNIFORMS. READY-MADE OR TO ORDER. Everything concerning Men's Outfits. REASONABLE PRICES. Special Articles for Discharged Men. LOUNGE SUITS. In Fancy Tweeds, Latest Styles. 129frs. 119frs. 99frs. STRAW HATS. 8.90 and 6.90.

WRIGLEYS

Large advertisement for Wrigley's chewing gum. Features a large illustration of a man's face with a wide, toothy grin. Text includes: "Hank, the Yank, is a hearty lad. He isn't any angel, but he's not so very bad. He knows he's right when he makes a fight. And then he scraps with all his might! When he gets back to the U. S. A. I reckon we'll celebrate Hank's birthday!" Below the face are images of Wrigley's Spearmint, Doublemint, and Juicy Fruit chewing gum packs. The bottom text reads: "Always carry WRIGLEY'S to keep the dust and powder smoke from irritating your throat. It refreshes and sustains. Steadies the nerves. At Canteens, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other stores. THE FLAVOR LASTS!"

NEW RULE ON BRITISH LEAVE

Class B pensionnaires with 14-day leaves for England will be routed by way of Boulogne and Folkestone to Le Havre and Southampton. As these men only draw 60 cents a day ration money, they will have to show sufficient expense money to cover the cost of their journey.

WELL, WELL! WHO SAYS THAT WE CAN'T ALL BE HEROES?

"One dark and stormy night, just as the Boches were grappling with the Huns on the snow banks of the Riviera—" It isn't quite that bad, but Is-sur-Tille can hang out its service flag now. One Lieut. Claude Rathbone has returned home to Springfield, Mo., and the Springfield Leader, of May 3, tells all about his 17 months in France.

"... From Paris he went to Is-sur-Tille, a small town near the Swiss border. There he remained until his return to this country."

"The camp at Is-sur-Tille was at all times subjected to night and day raids, but little damage resulted from these. All of the important hangars and store houses were built in the woods and dummy buildings placed in the open. It was seldom that any but the dummys were struck by bombs."

"When asked if the men went into dug-outs during these air raids, Lieut. Rathbone said that they most assuredly did—and mightily deep at that."

But strange to say the men of Hospital Train 55, who have been in and out of Is-sur-Tille since June 1, 1918, all through the bloodiest months of the war, have not one of their number has ever heard a single raid on the little Alpine village of Is-sur-Tille. Apparently it's another case of geography gone wrong.

The Brookton Enterprise carries a half-column story in its issue of May 7 concerning one Cpl. Ralph Perkins, of the Military Police, who, as the paper says, "never saw the front."

"He tells of one instance when another company was advancing on an enemy under barrage fire and the officers at the front found their own barrage was mowing down their own men. One of them went to the rear and asked another officer if the barrage could not be lifted to spare their men."

"No," the officer could do nothing. So the first officer went to his superior officer and stated the case, telling how the men were praying on their knees for the barrage to lift. His men were still advancing under orders.

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