352ND HAS LOTS OF SPARE CHANGE AFTER BIG TIME

Entertains Whole Region and Has 3,351 Francs Over for Orphans

54th ALSO COMES STRONG

And an Engineer Buck Proves That Even a Private's Pay Can Work Wonders

A belated Christmas present to the orphans of France was received by THE STARS AND STRIPES this week from the 352nd Infantry.

Christmas found the 352nd billeted in the Bonnet (Meuse) area. The regiment decided to give the needy youngsters of the district a real, rousing American Christmas celebration.

Enthusiasm ran so high and so many francs were contributed that the 352nd was able to give the orphans of the section a Christmas they will always remember, and still have money in the treasury.

The unexpended balance consisted of 3,351.55 francs. This amount was sent to THE STARS AND STRIPES for the Continuation Fund, which is to aid French orphans after the A.E.F. returns home.

This contribution is the largest of the week's donations to the Continuation Fund. The subscriptions for the week total 9,494.84 francs, bringing the Fund up to 233,800.57 francs.

Another Big Doughboy Donation

The First Battalion, 54th Infantry, was also a heavy subscriber this week, sending in 2,000 francs. Chaplain Daniel A. McNeill, in forwarding the money, stipulates that it is to be used in behalf of two French children and two Belgians.

Buck Private, a member of Company B, 504th Engineers, enriched the Continuation Fund to the tune of $66.05, or 359.9725 francs. Every jitney, or centime, is being counted because it was by carefully hoarding the sous from day to day that "Buck" was able to make his contribution of $66.05 this week.

The money came through Chaplain John W. Day, who writes: "This money was given to me by a Buck Private who requested me to pass it on to someone who was in need of a few hundred francs. This man has been saving towards the enclosed sum for months, and has no other income than his private monthly pay from the Government. Knowing of no more worthy cause than helping the war orphans of France, I am asking you to see to it that this real gift is used on one of the needy orphans."

Five hundred francs was received from the personnel of Base Hospital No. 23, who feel that it is better late than never.

Data compiled from a study of the family histories of the first thousand French orphans adopted by the American Expeditionary Forces shows that of the first thousand children adopted, 529 were girls and 471 were boys.

This week's contributions to the Continuation Fund were:

	Francs.
Buck Private Co. B, 504th Engineers	359.97
U.S. Base Hospital No. 23	500.04
Mrs. L. M. Thompson, Kingston, Pa.	9.00
Headquarters, 1st Army Corps	516.33
1st Bn., 54th Infantry Regt.	2,000.00
Pvt. Edwin A. Hall, Co. D, 112th M. G. Bn.	6.00
352nd Regt. Infantry, Recreation and Athletic Comm.	3,351.55
U.S. Naval Air Station, Paimboeuf, France	500.00
Officers' Mess, Ford Junction Aerodrome, England	60.75
Hugh Crawford and Phillip Beale, Nutley, N.J.	500.00
Pvt. F. F. Sicieckl, Jr., Central Printing Plant	5.00
A.E.F. Bandmasters' and Musicians' School	550.00
George E. Goss, Director of Athletics, Y.M.C.A.	500.00
Millicent and Charlotte Johnson	10.00
Junior Red Cross, Wilmington, N.C.	542.00
Anonymous	20.00
Corp. K. B. Bond, Co. A, 301st F. S. Bn.	32.70
	9,494.84
Previously acknowledged	224,335.73
	233,800.57

TERRIBLE AFFRONT TO WELL-MEANING AMERICAN

War Orphan Department,
THE STARS AND STRIPES,
Gentlemen:

I sent in my money and you guaranteed me an orphan. The other day I got the notice that an 18 months' old blonde had been assigned me. Being in the town in which she lives, I thought I would look the lady up and, as it were, sort of make myself known as the proud benefactor.

Well, I went to the address indicated and found her very dumb. Of course, I didn't expect her to be able to speak perfect English, but she couldn't even speak French. And her mother's recital of what I had done for her left her perfectly cold. She kept her hand in her mouth all the time I was talking to her and never favored her parrain with a reply. Nice girls in towns like Altoona, Pa., don't act like that when they have gentleman callers.

Then her mother thought it would be appropriate if I held her (the baby, that is) for a while, and handed her over. Immediately she started to bawl and kick her feet and raise an awful fuss, till her mother had to take her back again. Even that didn't quiet her, so her mother put her down on the floor in the next room and her little brother gave her a toy horse to play with. Still she bawled and wailed and carried on something terrible for about 15 minutes.

Finally Quiets Down

When she finally quieted down she was allowed to take her place in the high chair in the room where her mother and I were sitting and talking about the war. Her brother, who had been cutting pictures out of an illustrated magazine, brought her in one of Sir Douglas Haig. This she took in her hands, looked at it severely, and then crumpled it up and flung it the length of the room. Then she crowed, giggled, and seemed very much pleased with herself, the disrespectful girl!

Brother then brought in a picture of General Pershing. Sister looked it over calmly, brazenly, without saluting or anything. She was just about to crumple it up and fling it away as she had with the likeness of Sir Douglas, but brother rescued it in time. At least I was spared that humiliating spectacle. Then I left.

Now, I think the work your paper is doing for the French war orphans is perfectly fine, and all that, but I don't think you did the square thing by me. You gave me one that is, as I have just outlined, thoroughly anti-Ally, not to say pro-Boche. Why, the thing she did to Sir Douglas Haig was what Hindy and Ludendorff tried to do for about four years! And it took the combined efforts of two of us to keep her from doing the same thing to our general.

I suggest that in future you put your prospective filleuls and filleules through some sort of a loyalty test before you assign them to adoptors. Try them out with pictures of President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, and so forth, and see how they react. If they behave nicely and respectfully, and act as if they like the gentlemen, give them proper parrains and all. If they don't, report them to the nearest gendarme "for necessary action."

As for me, I want my money back. I didn't bargain for an 18 months old Bolsheviki.

Yours truly,
February 3, 1919. A. BUCK

HOW TO HELP THE 3,444

The War Orphan Campaign of THE STARS AND STRIPES closed on December 16, 1918, with 3,444 French orphans adopted by the A.E.F., and assured of a home and comfort for one year.

Nearly all the members of the family lost their fathers in the war. A few are children of French soldiers so seriously wounded that they will be permanently disabled. In addition many are refugees from the districts of France invaded by the Germans.

A Continuation Fund has been established to provide these orphans with assistance beyond the single year; to help educate them and give them some of the material advantages they would have had if their fathers had not died fighting for the freedom of the world. The extent of these benefits to them will be determined by the size of the fund.

It is hoped to make the Orphan Family of the A.E.F. an enduring monument to the sisterhood of France and America.

French laws prohibit adoptors from taking their proteges to the United States under any circumstances.

MORE GREASE ON SKIDS FOR AWOL'S; G.O. 10 WORKING

Continued from Page 1

month of December last, a total of 34 murders, 220 day and night attacks and nearly 500 bloody combats caused by American soldiers in the Department of the Seine alone."

Two Assault Cases

This statement, which he characterizes as a "malicious exaggeration," Gen. Harts meets with unimpeachable records which show that the total of serious offenses committed by American soldiers in Paris during December were: two cases of assault and battery, three cases of housebreaking, seven cases of disorderly conduct.

Other infractions of the law in Paris reported for that month to the Provost Marshal have to do entirely with violation of army regulations only, such as desertions, breaking of arrest, petty larceny in barracks and AWOL cases. In fact, out of 173 cases handled by the Provost Marshal at Paris in December, 103 were of men absent without leave.

With reference to the article published by the French newspaper, Gen. Harts reports to Maj. Gen. Harbord:

"The persistent appearance of articles of this character has led to the impression that there is some anti-American propaganda at work in Paris, which some have ascribed to German sources."

Inviting attention to the fact that more than 25,000 soldiers have been stationed in Paris at one time and to the additional fact that more than 3,000 American soldiers pass through the city daily, Gen. Harts submits "as reflecting great credit upon the 20,000 men of the A.E.F. stationed in Paris and the 2,000,000 men of the A.E.F. in France, great numbers of whom have had occasion to visit Paris," the following official data on serious breaches of the law by American soldiers during 1918 and January, 1919:

The Real Paris Figures

Cases of crime of all sorts in which Americans were concerned, reported by Prefect of Police, Paris, January 4, 1918, to November 18, 1918—39.

Shooting affrays from June 24, 1918, to December 18, 1918—6.

Cases during December, 1918—Assault and battery, 2; housebreaking, 3; disorderly conduct, 7.

Cases during January, 1919—Attempted murder, 3; manslaughter, 1; assault and battery, 13; robbery, 6; auto thefts, 7.

Of the six shooting affrays, one had to do with the accidental wounding of a French gendarme by a member of the Military Police, who was exonerated by the victim.

The only other case involving French victims was the murder of two gendarmes by a gang which was attempting to rob a freight car. The three American soldiers who are alleged to have been implicated are in prison.

Gen. Harts has kept in touch with Division General Moinier, Military Governor of Paris, commanding the Armies of Paris, in connection with the maintenance of law and order in the city. With a view of reducing to a minimum reckless use or exhibition of firearms by American soldiers, Gen. Harts recently caused to be issued an order prohibiting the carrying of revolvers by soldiers other than Military Police on duty and those authorized to wear sidearms while on duty in Paris.

In notifying Gen. Moinier of the promulgation of this order, Gen. Harts wrote:

"A careful search has been made of the records of this Headquarters and the facts disclosed reveal no unusual or undue number of shooting affrays."

French General's View

In replying to this letter and referring to measures taken by Gen. Harts to preserve order, Gen. Moinier wrote:

"I wish to thank you for the steps you have taken as well as the orders you have issued, and to assure you that these give me full satisfaction. I am convinced that, thanks to these measures, the excellent relations existing between the American E.F. and the Parisian population will be even further improved and that, owing to your enlightened co-operation, we can insure to Americans passing through Paris every satisfaction they may desire, maintaining, nevertheless, order and discipline intact."

There are three branches of American military police, aggregating 1,700 men, operating in Paris today. There is the registration bureau, designed to keep track of every member of the A.E.F. arriving in the city; the Military Police patrol, which polices Paris in close co-operation with the French gendarmes, and the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, commanded by Lieut. John C. Parent, an officer of long experience in secret service work.

Army Post at Clignancourt

As a means of bringing about better discipline, providing better living accommodations and clean entertainments, an Army post has been established at Clignancourt, a suburb directly north of the capital. General Harts believes the establishment of this post will tend to keep soldiers out of petty mischief and by affording a check on members of the A.E.F. stationed in the city or passing through, make it easier to refute charges against American soldiers.

Two thousand two hundred soldiers who are being quartered at Clignancourt Barracks heretofore have been widely scattered in small detachments within the city walls.

Col. John H. Parker, known throughout the Army as "Gatling Gun" Parker, is in command of the post. He commanded the 362nd Infantry in the Argonne and was severely wounded leading his men.

A form will be distributed among all officers, according to G.O. 13, G.H.Q., which may be used as an application for commissions in the Regular Army. For those officers who wish Regular Army commissions these forms are to be filled out and forwarded immediately through channels to the authorities convening the preliminary examining boards. As subsequent legislation may change requirements, it is urged that no one be deterred by present conditions in making applications. Those believed qualified for Regular Army commissions will probably be the last class to be discharged from the temporary commissions they now hold, says the order.

LEAGUE'S FOUNDATION NEARLY LAID

Continued from Page 1

tunity to meet and discuss their grievances, it has heard long reports on the Balkan situation by interested nations or peoples, and it has ordered that the Poles and Czechs stop fighting and present their claims to a special commission.

While President Wilson has remained personal representative of the United States at the meeting of the delegates of the five great Powers, he also found time Monday to address the French Chamber of Deputies in a precedent-breaking session, in which both houses appeared in full gala dress to welcome their own and America's Presidents.

M. Deschanel, president of the Chamber, spoke to the crowded floor and galleries on the need of a League of Nations that would place France forever beyond danger of another attack. President Wilson, taking up the theme, reiterated this necessity and pointed out that France was still the frontier that lay between the nations of the West now bound together in new ties, and the East, still turbulent with revolution.

The President's Address

The President said in part:

"In that far-off day when France came to the assistance of America, America was fighting Great Britain, and now she is linked as closely to Great Britain as she is to France. We see now how these apparently diverging lines of history are coming together. The nations which once stood in battle array against one another are now shoulder and shoulder facing a common enemy. It was a long time before we saw that, and in the last four years something has happened that is unprecedented in the history of mankind. It is nothing less than this, that bodies of men on both sides of the sea and in all parts of the world have come to realize their comradeship in freedom.

"France, in the meantime, as we have so often said, stood at the frontier of freedom. Her lines ran along the very lines that divided the home of freedom from the home of military despotism. Hers was the immediate peril. Hers was the constant dread. Hers was the most pressing necessity of preparation; and she had constantly to ask herself this question, 'If the blow falls who will come to our assistance?'

"And the question was answered in the most unexpected way. Her Allies came to her assistance, but many more than her Allies. The free peoples of the world come to her assistance. And then America paid her debt of gratitude to France by sending her sons to fight upon the soil of France. She did more. She assisted in drawing the forces of the world together in order that France might never again feel her isolation, in order that France might never again feel that hers was a lonely peril, would never again have to ask the question who would come to her assistance.

France Still at Frontier

"For the alternative is a terrible alternative for France. I do not need to point out to you that east of you in Europe the future is full of questions. Beyond the Rhine across Germany, across Poland, across Russia, across Asia, there are questions unanswered, and they may be for the present unanswerable. France still stands at a frontier. France still stands in the presence of those threatening and unanswered questions—threatening because unanswered—stands waiting for the solution of matters which touch her directly and intimately and constantly.

"And if she must stand alone, what must she do? She must be constantly armed. She must put upon her people a constant burden of taxation. She must undergo a sacrifice that may become intolerable. And not only she, but the other nations of the world, must do the like. They must stand armed cap-a-pie. They must be ready for any terrible incident of injustice. The thing is not conceivable. I visited the other day a portion of the devastated regions of France. I saw the noble city of Reims in ruin, and I could not help saying to myself, 'Here is where the blow fell, because the rulers of the world did not sooner see how to prevent it.'

What Rulers Have Forgotten

"The rulers of the world have been thinking of the relations of governments and forgetting the relations of peoples. They have been thinking of the maneuvers of international dealings when what they ought to have been thinking of was the fortunes of men and women and the safety of homes, and the care that they should take that their people should be happy because they were safe. They now know that the only way to do it is to make it certain that the same thing will happen always that happened this time, that there shall never be any doubt or waiting or surmise, but that whenever France or any other free people is threatened the whole world will be ready to vindicate its liberty.

"It is for that reason, I take it, that I find such a warm and intelligent enthusiasm in France for the society of nations. The society of nations, France, withe her keen vision, France, with her prophetic vision, sees to be not only the need of France, but the need of mankind. And she sees that the sacrifices which are necessary for the establishment of the society of nations are not to be compared with the sacrifices that will be necessary if she does not have the society. A little abatement of independence of action is not to be compared with the constant dread of another catastrophe.

World Admires France

"The whole world's heart has bled that the catastrophe should have fallen on the fair cities and areas of France. There was no more beautiful country. There was no more prosperous country. There was no more free-spirited people in it. All the world admired France, and none of the world grudged France her greatness and her prosperity, except those who grudged her her liberty. And it profited us, terrible as the cost has been, to witness what has happened, to see with the physical eye what has happened because injustice was wrought. The President of the Chamber has pictured, as I cannot picture, the appalling sufferings, the terrible tragedy of France, but it is a tragedy which need not be repeated. As the pattern of history has disclosed itself, it has disclosed the hearts of men drawing towards one another. Comradeships have become vivid. The purpose of association has become evident. The nations of the world are about to consummate a brotherhood which will make it unbecessary in the future to maintain those crushing armaments which make the peoples suffer almost as much in peace as they suffer in war.

"When the soldiers of America crossed the ocean, they did not bring with them merely their arms. They brought with them a very vivid conception of France. They landed upon the soil of France with quickened pulses. They knew that they had come to do a thing which the heart of America had long wished to do. When General Pershing stood at the tomb of Lafayette and said 'Lafayette, we are here,' it was as if he had said, 'Lafayette, here is the completion of the great story whose first chapter you assisted to write.' The world has seen the great plot worked out, and now the people of France may rest assured that their prosperity is secure, because their homes are secure; and men everywhere not only wish her safety and prosperity, but are ready to assure her that with all the force and wealth at their command they will guarantee her security and safety.

"So as we sit from day to day at the Quai d'Orsay I think to myself, 'We might if we could gain audience of the free peoples of the world, adopt the language of General Pershing, and say: 'Friends, men, humble women, little children, we are here; we are here as your friends, as your champions, as your representatives. We have come to work out for you a world which is fit to live in and in which all countries can enjoy the heritage of liberty for which France and America and England and Italy have paid so dear.'"

FOR OFFICERS' CLAIMS

The War Department has been requested to ask for an appropriation from Congress to pay claims of officers who have been exercising commands above those pertaining to their grades—lieutenants acting as captains, for example.

At present there is no provision for such payments, but under a ruling of the J.A.G.'s department, officers in such cases have been advised they could present their claims to the Auditor of the War Department in anticipation of a possible appropriation by Congress.

Under Army Regulations, Par. 1267, an officer to draw pay for command of a higher grade must have exercised such command of troops operating against an enemy for three months or more continuously, and the claim is also subject to other conditions.

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