cost price to the Y.M.C.A. and also increased the selling price to the soldiers. But the Y. by paying high prices, obtained for the soldiers supplies they otherwise would not have had.

"Was it better to pay and charge high prices where necessary, or let the soldiers go without the things they wanted?

"In taking over the post exchange, the association stipulated that any possible profit should be turned over to the Army for the benefit of the enlisted men, so that never, at any time, was the Y.M.C.A. in a position to make a profit for itself.

Canteens Run at Loss

"Furthermore, operation of the post exchange cost the Y.M.C.A., operating on the money given by the people of the United States, 1,628,320 francs, exclusive of any secretaries' living allowances, rentals of canteen premises or any proportion of the general administration of operating the post exchange business.

"The Y.M.C.A. did not always and everywhere give a 100 per cent post exchange service. Neither did it have a 100 per cent perfect personnel. But it did the best it could under war conditions, and gave American soldiers far more than they could have obtained without the Y.M.C.A.

"With the freeing of many Y.M.C.A. workers from post exchange work, the association plans to better and enlarge its work for the A.E.F. along athletic, educational and entertainment lines."

Letter Asking Relief

Here is the Y.M.C.A.'s letter asking to be relieved of the post exchange business:

"Dear General Pershing:

"A year and a half ago you requested the Y. M. C. A. to undertake the operation of the post exchange for the A.E.F. in order that 'officers and enlisted men may not be taken away for that purpose from their paramount military functions of training and fighting.'

"As soon as hostilities ceased we raised with G-1 the question of whether the time had not come for the Y.M.C.A. to be relieved of operation of the post exchange, in view of the fact that there was no longer the same pressing demand on the man power of the Army for training and fighting.

"When we first raised the question it did not appear to G-1 that it was feasible, in the best interest of the maximum service to the Army, that a change be made. Now the situation is materially altered.

"Recent General Orders from G.H.Q. and requests from large numbers of commanding officers have laid on the Y.M.C.A. vastly increased responsibilities in promoting educational, athletic, and entertainment activities in the A.E.F. This is placing a rapidly increasing burden on our personnel. The Army is now preparing to import and deliver all of the supplies for the post exchange which have hitherto been imported, manufactured and delivered by the Y.M.C.A. In view of the changed situation I wish to know whether you do not think it will be possible for the Army at a very early date to assume full responsibility of the maintenance of post exchanges throughout the A.E.F.

"Sincerely yours,
"E. C. Carter,
"Chief, A.E.F., Y.M.C.A.

General Pershing's Reply

To this General Pershing replied:

"My Dear Mr. Carter:

"I have received your letter of January 29th asking whether, in view of the present changed situation, it would be possible for the Army to assume full responsibility for the maintenance of post exchanges throughout the A.E.F.

"As you correctly state, the Y.M.C.A. undertook the management of post exchanges at my request at a time when it was of the greatest importance that no available soldier should be taken away from the vital military functions of training and fighting. As the reasons which impelled me at that time to request you to undertake this work no longer exists, I am very glad to approve your suggestion. In reaching this conclusion, consideration has been given to the new burdens in connection with entertainment, athletics and education that you have assumed. I have accordingly given directions that the Army units themselves take over and operate their own post exchanges.

"In making the change, permit me to thank you for the very valuable services and assistance which the Y.M.C.A. has rendered to the A.E.F. in handling these exchanges. Handicapped by shortage of tonnage and of land transportation, the Y.M.C.A. has by extra exertion served the Army better than could have been expected, and you may be assured that its aid has been a large factor in the final great accomplishment of the American Army.

"Very cordially yours,
"JOHN J. PERSHING."

CABLE IS AWAITED FOR DISPOSITION OF 70,000 GRAVES

Continued from Page 1

place for lost dead, and finally indentifying and bringing together in the smaller or larger central resting places all the scattered members of this proud legion.

The result of their work is wired to Tours, which busies itself with cards and maps again, and a neat lay-out is made, showing the new cemetery and every grave it holds. Gathered in this way, mapped out to the square inch, and with every detail indexed, America's dead will be safe from all doubt and from loss.

There will be a few unindentified dead, but not many. They will be confined to these advance cemeteries, where, for example, now in two of them containing more than 2,000 graves, there are 16 bodies which, in spite of repeated efforts, cannot be identified. They are still trying, however. The chief of the service has commanded that there be no attempt to camouflage this painful situation when it arises—that the Army may look the soldier's people squarely in the face, if persistence has resulted in failure, and say: "We are very sorry. We cannot find your boy. We have tried."

There are two American cemeteries in England—one at Liverpool with 624 graves and another at Magdalen Hill, Winchester, with 522 graves. There are 600 graves in Scotland, the greater number of them containing the bodies of the victims of the Tuscania. There are 30 graves in Ireland. There are graves in Italy, Luxembourg, Germany and Russia. There is a small American cemetery at Coblenz.

Among our battlefield cemeteries in France, Ploisy on the Aisne is the largest with 1,162 graves. Nantillois, Vaubecourt, Fismes and Froidos come next in point of numbers. The most important American cemeteries in France other than these in the advance areas are Merignac at Bordeaux, Lambezellec at Brest, Suresnes at Paris, St. Nazaire, Issoudon, Beaune, Allery, Mesves, Commercy, Contrexeville, Bazoilles and Le Mans.

TAG NO. 1 GETS TAGGED

Murder will out. Arthur B. Crean, celebrated through the A.E.F. as the possessor of Identification Tag No. 1, has lost his proud rank of Master Hospital Sergeant and is now nothing but a second looey, having become sunbrowneized on Armistice Day. For the benefit of those soldiers who do not read ancient history, it may be mentioned that this occurred on November 11, 1918.

Some weeks ago the STARS AND STRIPES made known the indentity of No. 1 and called for later details of his career. But No. 1, then engaged in the intricacies of adjusting leather putts without having them bulge at the shins, neglected to answer. Second Lieutenant Crean is now attached to G.H.Q.

305,819 A.E.F.'S TOTAL REPLACEMENTS

The figures that show just which American divisions received the most replacements provide interesting reading, but it must be remembered that, for several reasons, they do not furnish an exact guide as to the losses suffered by those divisions. For one thing, no figures are available prior to May 1, 1918, by which time the 1st, 2nd, 26th and 42nd had already been subjected to losses. Then it must also be remembered that many of the divisions did not start at full strength, that others were not restored to full strength after losses, and that many vacancies were not caused by casualties at all. Men returning to the line from the hospitals were, of course, counted as replacements, even when they went back to their own outfits. The authorized strength of a division was 28,243.

The divisions, printed in the order of replacements received from May 1 to November 13, follow:

Divisions	Replacements	Strength Nov. 13, 1918
2nd	35,343	23,093
1st	30,206	26,272
32d	24,603	25,076
28th	21,717	23,019
32nd	20,140	24,576
4th	19,559	26,053
42nd	17,253	29,439
26th	14,441	29,109
77th	13,728	24,398
5th	12,611	21,675
91st	12,539	22,172
35th	10,605	28,243
82nd	8,402	22,766
89th	7,869	22,329
93d	7,282	23,391
79th	6,246	22,804
33rd	5,415	23,086
37th	5,255	19,279
29th	4,977	20,946
80th	4,456	24,560
90th	4,437	20,873
7th	4,112	25,187
36th	3,397	22,435
78th	3,180	19,762
92nd	2,920	26,894
6th	2,784	24,798
30th	2,384	26,682
81st	1,984	23,731
88th	734	25,428
Total replacements	305,819	

TRUST FUNDS FOR ORPHANS OF A.E.F., NOW ORDER OF DAY

Units Sailing for States Providing for Mascots' Future Care

Not only are the 3,144 French war orphans adopted by Yank units under THE STARS AND STRIPES plan reaping a harvest these days in the shape of a growing general Continuation Fund, but a number of individual trust funds are being created. Since the campaign for adoptions closed in December, the parrains have turned their attention in many cases to insuring the future welfare of their individual mascots.

THE STARS AND STRIPES Bureau of the American Red Cross is now selecting the most worthy cases to benefit under the Continuation Fund. These children are being taken from among the first to be adopted in 1918 and whose support will cease in a month or two. Special attention is being paid to the progress of the youngsters in school, in order that those deemed worthy may be able to continue their education to the best advantage.

In the cases of individual Continuation Funds, the children for whom the money was raised will derive all the benefit. Realizing this, organizations and individuals are creating such trusts with increasing frequency. Not a few of the letters enclosing money for this purpose come on the eve of the outfit's departure for the United States with the assurance that there will be more forthcoming when the men get back into the old jobs again.

Company I, 327th Infantry, sent in a check for 2,100 francs this week. Three hundred of this is to be used as final payment on their third orphan, and the remaining 1,800 is for the Continuation Fund. Company G, 35th Engineers, formerly Company 98, 21st Grand Division T.C., is another organization to start an individual trust fund for its orphan this week. Company G forwarded 1,000 francs "to be used as an endowment fund for our god-child."

The Week's Donations

This week's donations to the Continuation Fund follow:

Dallas C. Martin, Co. G, 107th Inf.	25.00
A Daddy	200.00
Mrs. George Fiske, Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00
Co. I 327th Inf.	2,100.00
Bg Co., 327th Inf.	500.00
Co. L, 327th Inf.	500.00
W. F. Magner, A.P.O. 732	10.63
Co. C, 103rd F.S. Bn.	500.00
60th Art. C.A.C.	170.45
Co. 98, 21st Grand Division, T.C.	1,000.00
Central Optical Repair Shop, Instruction and Assembly Park for Mobile Units	205.00
Chateau Neuf Y.M.C.A.	400.00
Pvt. Wm. Haeuser, M.T. Co. 511, M.G.T. 423	50.00
Co. F, 17th Ry. Engrs.	1,500.00
Previously acknowledged	245,198.78
Total	252,365.16

LOUIS JEANNOT THANKS DOUGHBOY ADOPTORS TWICE

Copies of the booklet, "From French Mascots to Their American Godfathers," published by the American Red Cross, can be obtained free by applying to THE STARS AND STRIPES. The history of the campaign in behalf of French war orphans is explained and the remainder of the booklet is devoted to 50 letters from the orphans and a list of adoptors up to the date of publication.

This is one of the letters written to Company B, 166th Infantry:

"Dear Good Godfathers:

"I want to tell you at once how happy and proud I am to be your little ward. Mother had already talked to me about you before this, when we received your kind letter and the generous gift enclosed. We were just having dinner with my sisters and—I do think mother cried for joy when telling us the good news. On the morrow I told all my schoolmates about it; the teacher even read aloud the letter from the American Red Cross and everybody cheered and shouted, 'Hurrah for America!' Here I am, very far away from the war, but father went there and never came back. Our teacher says you have come to avenge him, so I tell you twice: Thank you, once for father and once for me.

"I live with mother, my grandfather and my sisters in a little village in the Alps. Father was smith in that village, but now the shop is abandoned and it is very sad, if such is your wish we shall have a chat together every month. Tell me when you will be fighting and I shall pray for you. Tell me also how many you are and will you write all your names in American.

"Goodbye, dear Godfathers, I love you from the bottom of my little French heart.
"LOUIS JEANNOT ALPHAND."

COURIERS AID ANXIOUS

A special courier service is being established throughout the A.E.F. to speed up replies to queries from home concerning the welfare of members of the Army in France.

The War Department in Washington is forwarding such inquiries as it receives to the Central Records Office at Bourges by special messengers, and the Central Records Office is now forming a courier service of its own to place these letters of inquiry in the hands of personnel adjutants of armies, corps and divisions without loss of time.

In making replies to these inquiries, G.O. 24, G.H.Q., directs that officers must not depend upon records at their respective headquarters, but must obtain, by the quickest possible means definite information relative to the condition of the soldiers about whom inquiries are made. Replies will be sent by courier to the Central Records Office.

PRESIDENT PAYS TRIBUTE TO A.E.F. IN BOSTON SPEECH

Peace Treaty May Be Ready to Sign When He Returns Here in March

With President Wilson safely in America, members of the Council of Ten of the Peace Conference today hope to have in their hands by tomorrow the reports of the main committees which will enable them to hasten preparation of the Peace Treaty. It has been unofficially stated in America that the President will leave for Europe again about March 5, and it is believed that the document will be ready for signing on his return to France.

After a narrow escape from running aground, the transport George Washington anchored 1,000 yards off shore last Monday morning and the President went ashore in a revenue cutter. At a crowded meeting in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, the President spoke of his welcome to Europe, which, he declared, he considered as a welcome to the American people and not to him personally. He paid a stirring tribute to the American soldier.

"I have had so many grounds for pride on the other side of the water," said the President, "that I am very thankful they are not grounds for personal pride. If they were grounds for personal pride, I should be the most stuck-up man in the world. And it has been an infinite pleasure to me to see these gallant soldiers of ours, of whom the Constitution of the United States has made me the proud commander.

"Men were fighting," he said, "with tense muscle and lowered heads until they came to realize these things, feeling that they were fighting for their lives and their country, and when these accents of what it was all about reached them from America they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven. They saw men in khaki coming across the sea in the spirit of crusaders, and they found these were strong men, reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they seemed to see something that made the danger worth while. Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision, a dream, and fighting in a dream they turned the whole tide of battle, and it never came back."

NEW LEAVE TRAINS NOW IN OPERATION

Third Army Men Also Get Chance at Foreign Traveling

A special train is now carrying 1,000 men daily from Coblenz toward the leave areas of Aix-les-Bains and Annecy, the journey taking about 48 hours. Daily leave train service has also been established for the Second Army. Trains leave Mersch on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Souilly on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Is-sur-Tille has been made the clearing point for all Second Army men on leave. The permissionnaires are routed at Is-sur-Tille to Chamonix, Valles-les-Bains or the Riviera.

Special leave trains are also being run, as necessity demands, between the embarkation areas of Le Mans and the leave areas of St. Malo, on the coast of Brittany, and Cauterets, in the Pyrenées.

Italian Town as Terminal

The American Express, the special train carrying the members of the A.E.F. from Paris to the Riviera, will hereafter cross the Italian border to Vintimille, using that town as its terminal instead of Menton. This change has been made to accommodate men going on leave to Italy, of whom there are now a daily average of 100.

Thirty officers and 30 enlisted men of the Third Army are leaving daily for England; 80 enlisted men go to Belgium daily; seven men leave every other day for Italy, and 58 officers and 80 enlisted men daily leave for Paris.

At the same time the daily excursion boats are giving thousands of American soldiers the chance to see the legendary valley of the Rhine. Boats running to the Lorelei Rock and Bingen operate on the rubberneck wagon plan, guides calling out all the famed points as they are approached. Lunches are served on the boats. Hospital patients are among the excursionists.

COMPLETE DIVISION REVIEWED BY C.-IN-C.

26th Stages First Ceremony of Its Kind Ever Held in A.E.F.

The first complete divisional review ever held in the A.E.F., wherein all arms of a division, including the divisional Artillery, were present, was held near Eccomoy in the Le Mans area on February 19, when the C.-in-C. reviewed the 26th Division and decorated 50 of its members with the D.S.C. and 19 with the Croix de Guerre.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the doughboys began arriving on the drill field and the huge problem of massing an entire division on a few acres of ground was begun. It was shortly after 1 o'clock when the C.-in-C.'s automobile entered the grounds. The division was called to attention by a single blast from a bugle and every man snapped into it almost as quickly as though a corporal has said to his squad, "Squad—tenshun!" It was the first time since the 26th Division came to France that a single command was flashed to every unit in that way.

A band of 160 pieces rendered the ceremonial music while the C.-in-C. made his tour of inspection and awarded the decorations. The division then passed in review before him.

On February 20 the C.-in-C. visited the 77th Division, which he likewise reviewed. Medal awards were made to the members who distinguished themselves in the Argonne battle.

A.E.F. AMUSEMENTS

Something more than 700 players from the theatres in America are now on duty as entertainers in the A.E.F. This total does not include, of course, the amateurs in olive drab who nightly sing and dance and beat their bosoms for the amusement of their own and other outfits all over France and the Rhineland. Nor does it include the considerable number of actors in the Army who have been pried loose from their military duties for entertainment purposes in France. Nor does it include the players in the 100 and more French vaudeville acts now playing in the 26 vaudeville theatres maintained in the various leave areas—a little side line in the activity of the Y.M.C.A. entertainment department which is now running a booking agency of such proportions that its expenses for the month of January were 1,700,000 francs.

The 700 is simply the total number of actors, dancers, singers and what-not that the American theatre has sent over to work up a laugh among the A.E.F.

A good many of them—more than 200—came over under the auspices of the Over-There Theatre League, an organization formed for the purpose nearly a year ago and the bulk of whose work was done by James Forbes the American playwright.

The list of players now doing their turn on the Army board include some of the veteran favorites of the American stage, as well as many players unknown to fame and glory who borrowed and scrimped and saved until they could pull up stakes and make the trip. Here and there a girl, quite unknown to the public and the managers back home, has taken the doughboys by storm.

Some have only just arrived—40 showed up for assignment on Monday of this week—while others have been plugging away at it since August. Most of the first to come are still here and apparently have every intention of sticking it out, for they can see better than any one else the really great need for their services.

They are keeping at it, though they know that a few of the entertainers stayed over just long enough to say they had been here, when, ladened with German helmets, they hustled back to the States and advertised the fact for all they were worth.

The lot of the barnstormer in the A.E.F. is not a particularly comfortable one, what with several performances a day and endless traveling in stuffy coaches. Then singing in the open air will wreck the most remunerative voice in the world and playing in the rain raises the devil with one's temperament.

Most of the players, however, were used to roughing it because they had been in vaudeville, for it was the good old two-a-day, at which the high-brows scoff, which gave the A.E.F. the great majority of its entertainers. Cressy and Dane, who are now at Nice, Kelly and Pollock at Aix-les-Bains, Vardon and Perry and Hunting and Francis up Coblenz way—all these were produced by the varieties and the A.E.F. thinks they are the salt of the earth.

"One reason why vaudeville responded most handsomely to the first call for entertainers was because the first appeal was made more directly to the skilled entertainers of the music halls," one of the entertainment chiefs said this week. "When, in behalf of the entertainment program, Winthrop Ames, director of the Little Theatre in New York, and E. H. Sothern, the retired Shakespearean actor, came to France to give the A.E.F. the once over, they decided that only the fly-by-night entertainers who could chase the troops all over the map of Europe would stand a chance. Therefore, the unfortunate impression was created that the A.E.F. could use only light, extremely mobile artillery in the show business.

"It is now realized that, while that was sure enough for the combat zone, there were plenty of places where the shows could have stayed put, because the troops themselves did all the moving necessary.

"Maude Adams, for instance, might have played 'Peter Pan' for a six months' engagement at Blois. We might have had Laurette Taylor playing 'Peg o' My Heart' every night at St. Nazaire. Fred Stone could have put on 'Chin-Chin' at St. Aignan, which would have improved St. Aignan quite a bit.

"Quite a lot of things could have been arranged if they had been forseen in time, if no mistakes had been made by anybody and if every one had been determined to serve or die in the attempt."

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DIVISIONS TO LEAVE IN ORDER OF ARRIVAL

Continued from Page 1

casuals; S.S. Great Northern, 349th Fld. Art., casuals, sick and wounded; H.M.S. Aquitania, 806th Inf., 317th Amm. Tr., casuals, sick and wounded; S.S. Rochambeau, 102nd Eng., P. and S., Hq., Band, Cos. A, B, C, and D, Grd. Det., San. Det. Eng. Tr. and Cas. Det., Adv. Det. 27th Div.

Departures, listed by branches of service, in the week ending February 19, were:—

	Officers	Men
Air Service	4	133
Ammunition Trains	37	1,137
Casuals	888	4,070
Engineers	77	2,564
Artillery	108	4,207
Headquarters	68	----
Machine-Gun	26	601
Infantry	46	1,724
Medical	105	562
Miscellaneous	21	244
Ordnance	2	104
Schools	2	86
Signal Corps	13	470
Div. Supply Trains	17	486
Total for week	916	17,258
Previously reported	21,098	317,768
Total to date	22,014	335,026

163.50 FRANCS PER MAN, HOME BOUND AVERAGE

The average Yank returning to the States generally hits the gangplank with 163 francs and 50 centimes to be exchanged into United States money. So say the embarkation officials, after experience with the 300,000 and more who have left the A.E.F.

The good ship Leviathan ought to be at Brest now any day with $5,000,000 in Uncle Sam's currency and another shipment of the same amount will be on the way about March 1. These two modest little nest eggs will be used to exchange the francs of the parting A.E.F. into dollars and dimes and two-bit pieces.

However, at the ports Uncle Sam does not recognize German money, and if you have any of it it is advisable that you exchange it in occupied territory.

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