

HOW 37TH AND 91ST AIDED FRENCH IN FREEING BELGIUM

End of War Saw Yankee Divisions Pointed Straight on Brussels Road

SCHELDTS CROSSING TOUGH

Capture of Audenarde, Scene of Former Great Battle, Achieved by Doughboys from Pacific Coast

Between the forested mountains of Alsace, here some of the American divisions served long tours of duty in quiet service to the flat and generally open southern plains of Belgium Flanders, there are great differences, not only in the topography of the country, but in the construction of the villages and the mode of life of the people.

Land With Bloody Past

But it is a land whose quiet beauty contrasts sharply with its bloody past. The villages, and particularly the farmhouses, are much more numerous than in the regions of the Argonne and the Oise, and the long, low-roofed buildings are generally constructed of red brick, bordered by rows of overhanging trees, stretch away for miles toward the slender spires of some village church, and here and there a windmill, the windmills of the summit of the gentle hills, while the courses of the frequent canals and creeks are defined across the lowlands by fringes of bushy banks and poplars.

East of the devastated battle zone, extending from Nioport southward to Arras, the landscape is a picture of peace and beauty. All the country is neatly tilled or deeply grassed, the farms and villages lie nestled among fruit trees and gardens and the air is all of honeyed comfort above the humbled dwelling. It was into this land, more symbolic, perhaps, than any other in Europe of the struggle between the German and the British in one form or another, that the 37th and 91st Divisions were sent, shortly after the middle of October, from their hard battles between the Meuse and the Argonne.

The tide of battle in Flanders, as everywhere else, had been steady in the direction of the Allies since the initial attack, which, in this region, occurred on September 28. That attack had broken the German front between Ypres and Dixmude, and the line of the Belgian, British and French Armies operating in the Army Group of the King of the Belgians, until it came to the Scheldt, the whole coast was cleared, the west bank of the Scheldt River was occupied from Valenciennes to Avelghem by the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 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at 4:45 p.m. on May 16, sailed out... The 78th Division is the last combat division to pass through Bordeaux...

A.E.F. CASUALTIES IN VARIOUS SERVICES. Table with columns for Service, Officers, and Men.

WILSON CHAMPIONS LABOR REFORM AND JOBS FOR SOLDIERS. President in Message to New Congress Also Backs Land Bill.

SCARECROW OUTFIT DOES LAST FALL IN AS UNIT OF A.E.F. St. Aignan Treated to Costume Show and 23 Yanks to Discharges.

NEW VOLUNTEERS FOR RHINE WATCH NOW AT ST. AIGNAN. First Batch of 1,004 Replacements Will Be Assigned in Short Order.

MORE DUE IN TWO WEEKS. Many Former A.E.F. Men and Three Veteran Sergeants Included in Outfit.

NEW OFFICERS TO RELIEVE REGULARS. Silver Strippers' Advent Will Now Allow A. E. F. Sam Brownes to Go Home.

CENSORSHIP OF YANKS' LETTERS WILL END JUNE 1. Continued from Page 1. A censoring department, which included the administration of the barracks, and the postmaster,...

Continued from Page 1. The foreign mail department cared for the censorship of those letters sent to the Base Censor in foreign languages.

Continued from Page 1. The Base Censor kept closely in touch with the Allied authorities, and every letter that bore the slightest trace of Yankee origin was marked by the censor.

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INTER-ALLIED GAMES WILL MARK VICTORY JUBILEE. Continued from Page 1. The inter-Allied games will be absolutely unique, in that all participants will be members of the military forces of the various countries.

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FRANCE GREATLY INTERESTED. The same will be true of France and other competing nations. France, in particular, has greatly developed the competitive spirit.

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LE MANS WINS AT SOCCER. After three extra periods of 30 minutes each, the Le Mans soccer team defeated the eleven representing the Third Army.

Continued from Page 1. After three extra periods of 30 minutes each, the Le Mans soccer team defeated the eleven representing the Third Army.

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GOT YOUR XMAS PACKAGE? Christmas packages are still coming in, not from the States, but orderly room organizations, some of whose members were not on hand to claim them.

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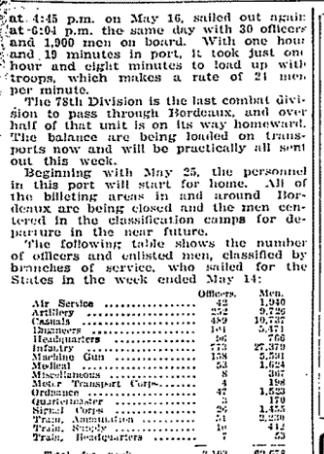
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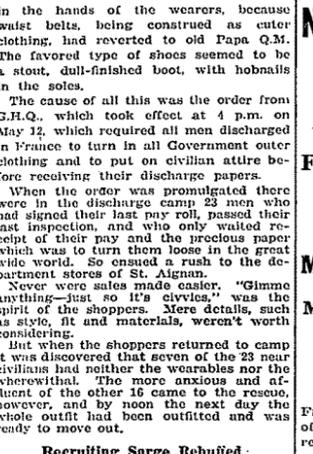
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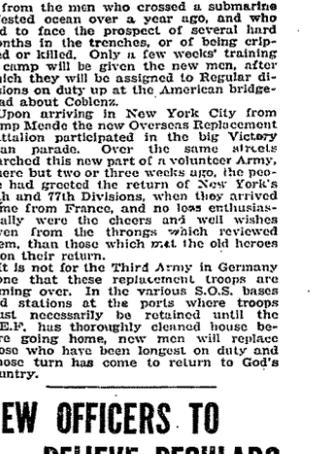
This is what part of the scarecrow outfit looked like at its last roll call in the A.E.F.



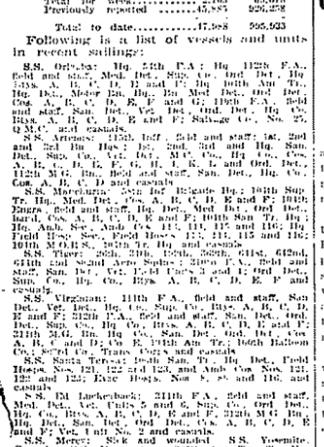
Some Hat Show, That. All sorts of headgear was represented—straw hats, bowlers, soft felts, sport caps, and one good old-fashioned "bowler."



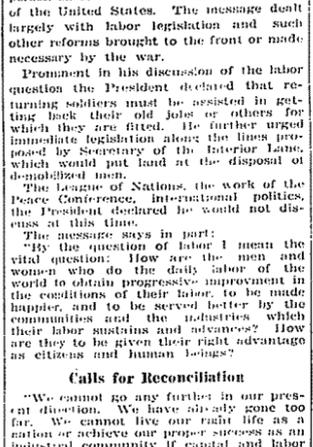
Final Memorial Day for A.E.F. in France Next Week. A.E.F. will take place at the cemeteries of Dun-sur-Meuse, Beaumont, Romagne and Thiaucourt.



Oh, Matey! The Flavor Lasts! Wrigley's Doublemint Spearmint Gum.



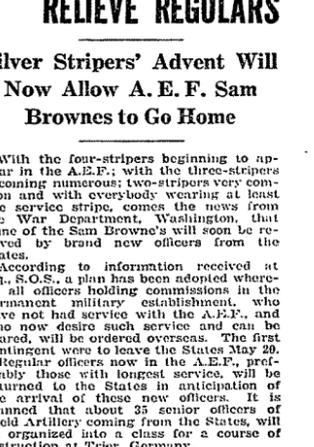
Enough at Gievres to Cure Anybody. Medical Supplies Stored to Last 2,000,000 Men for a Year.



Hotel Continental. 3 Rue de Castiglione, PARIS.



Khaki A. Sulka & Co. SHIRTS STOCKS. 6, Rue Castiglione, PARIS.



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

SOLDIERS BECOME CIVVIES IN RECORD SPEED BACK HOME

Parade Mania Furnishes Only Delay in Conversion from O.D.

LOCATING JOBS FOR MEN

Labor Conditions Improve So That Unemployment Problem Will Soon Be Thing of Past

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

AMERICA, May 22.—All returning divisions are being demobilized with a speed that is breaking past records and estimates every day.

The entire 77th Division of New York was demobilized within a week after its great home-coming parade on Fifth Avenue, and the 28th Division, after showing itself to Philadelphia, is now scattering back to its home towns in Pennsylvania—every man with his \$60 discharge bonus and his railway travel allowance at the 5 cents a mile rate.

So it goes at all the demobilization camps in the country, thanks to the working of the machine which the War Department has built up to hasten the transformation from O.D. to civvie.

To receive the discharged soldier as quickly and as satisfactorily as possible back into the civic body, the War Department, through specially organized branches, has established associations of Chambers of Commerce and military welfare organizations are co-operating in all the large centers.

These large city organizations are strictly for the purpose of finding employment for soldiers who were residents of the cities before entering the service.

Men who were discharged in the States before the buttons were available are able to obtain them by mailing their original discharge certificates and one copy to the nearest military post or camp. A recruiting station can give them out. When a true copy of the discharge certificate is forwarded, it must be accompanied by a civil officer empowered to administer oaths, and it must contain all matter appearing on the original certificate.

It is a simple procedure which will apply to those men of the A.E.F. discharged in Europe, although there has been no official announcement to this effect.

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UNHEARD OF EVENT STARTLES ALL A.E.F.; TOP NOW SPARKLES



Of all the dire means of getting even with the Top that has nothing to say and ever dreamed of as he did his Sunday guard trick, Commandant C. of the 10th Field Signal Battalion has picked the winner.

He came up in a hot square with 1st Sgt. Joe Mulligan in the middle, where he couldn't get away, they made a speech at him and then handed him a real diamond ring.

For once, the report says, the Top had nothing to say and ever dreamed of as he did his Sunday guard trick, Commandant C. of the 10th Field Signal Battalion has picked the winner.

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435,472 YANKS HAD 7-DAY LEAVES UP TO 10TH OF MAY

Great Majority Took Permissions After Signing of Armistice

17 AREAS WERE UTILIZED

Uncle Sam Paid Room and Board for His O. D. Nephews at 769 Contract Hotels in France

Up until May 10, 435,472 soldiers had been sent on duty status leave, with all expenses paid by the Government, to the 17 leave areas that are now being utilized.

The daily average number of soldiers in the areas for the week ending December 7, 1918, was 7,591. This was increased to 27,011 for the week ending March 22, 1919, the largest week in the areas' history.

On March 1, 17 leave areas were in operation, with a total capacity of 32,795 Yanks. The area at La Bourbeuse was closed on January 15, and in April, five more leave areas were closed on account of the home-ward movement of troops.

Still four more areas were closed the first part of this month and there are now only 11 remaining, with a total capacity of 18,225. All the remaining areas will be closed by June 15.

The American permissionnaires were, for the most part, carried on special leave trains. On December 1, 1918, five trains were in operation, with a weekly train mileage of about 3,400 miles.

By March 1, the number of trains had again been increased to 57 specials, making 111 single trips, with an average weekly special mileage of 25,800 miles. This then carried 90 per cent of all the permissionnaires on duty status in the A.E.F.

Big Movement of Troops During March, the in and out movement of troops was at its greatest. In actual numbers to 70 per cent of the largest overseas movement from the United States to France during the war and in 91 per cent of the home-ward movement from France to the United States during March, 1919.

On April 1, Uncle Sam had in all leave areas contracts with 769 hotels for quarters and rations for the soldiers that were sent there.

To make all these good times possible for the Yanks it was necessary to have a special order assigned to the area, and consisted of 1,597 enlisted men and 236 officers, including a Headquarters Detachment, Quartermaster Department, Medical Department, and a Police Corps.

The Y.M.C.A. personnel in all 17 areas having charge of the entertainment of the soldiers, totaled 699 on April 1, of which number 293 were men and 406 were women.

Bureau Grows With Work The Leave Areas Bureau, at the time of organization, consisted of a personnel of five officers and two clerks, two enlisted men and two civilian clerks. It was increased until it now has 11 officers, eight field clerks, nine enlisted men and three civilian clerks, a total personnel of 30.

When the leave areas were first set up, there is not a single section of France that the American soldier has not had the privilege of seeing. The Yanks have seen the famous Rhine, the Alps, the Pyrenees, the blue Mediterranean. Whatever his lot or choice, the Yank who has had his leave has been able to take in at least one great sight.

BLUE OR GOLD STRIPE, HE HAS HIS STORY

Badges Tell of Service With British or French Before America's Entry

They're making their appearance all over the A.E.F., these little blue and gold chevrons, denoting service with the British and French previous to America's entry into the war.

On the Rhine, throughout central France, and at the base ports they appear—mingled, of course, with the gold stripes authorized by the American Government.

In many cases the men were over here when the war broke out; in others, the men either were in Canada or slipped across the border from the United States and enlisted. Many of them will never see home again.

The small gold and blue chevrons indicate the hardest kind of service, under the most trying conditions. There isn't a wearer of one of these chevrons who couldn't unfold—if he had a mind to—a yarn or two about his experiences in the early days of the war that would be a good story to tell.

Several of the blue chevron men who are entitled to sport the Victoria Cross, Great Britain's highest honor for valor.

A Bridge Near "Wipers" There is one such incident, for instance, that happened in "the bloody salient," Ypres, about the time many of the "First Hundred Thousand" were sent to France. It happened one night when the Germans, in all the pride and magnificence of their early war strength, were delivering a tremendous attack on the British.

An artillery ammunition train was being rushed up to feed the guns—the cranking, mud-caked limbers 50 yards apart, and a stalwart sergeant—an American—riding 50 yards in front.

As he crossed an exceedingly narrow and rickety bridge, an ambulance, carrying a wounded man, was being driven across. The American started to cross. The sergeant turned, saw it, and shouted a warning. But it was too late. Already the first limber had collapsed.

The Yank driver braced the situation immediately. In battle, ammunition has right of way. Nothing can take precedence over it. He waved his hand to the sergeant and deliberately drove his ambulance through the rattle into the canal and was drowned with the men he was carrying. What was his life and the lives of the two or three wounded he carried in comparison to the lives of the thousands waiting for that ammunition?

Another incident in the same column led by the sergeant: Having reached the guns, each limber dumped its load and started back. An American lieutenant, retained in charge to bring up the limbers, as they rumbled back a turn at the road showed one of the vehicles wrecked by a shell. A gunner's horse went to the head of an American-provided ambulance, tangled mass of wheels, torn and twisted harness and dead horse.

The lieutenant stopped and attempted to drag the man out. The gunner looked up at him, both hands clutching a great wound in his chest, and sobbed out: "Don't mind me, I've got to go. I've got to go. And he sank back dead. His last words maintained to the utmost the Field Artillery traditions: "Ammunition up!"

RHINE LEGENDS 2.—Reinhard and Elizabeth

LEIPZIG'S NOTE—This is the second in a series of legends of the Rhine, dealing with events in the American and French wars.

Not far above Coblenz, and directly opposite the celebrated Castle Linnich, where the last of the Knights Templar died in the heroic defense of their stronghold against the overwhelming forces of the Archbishop of Mainz several hundred years ago, there rises the equally famous castle of Stolzenfels.

Stolzenfels, which is perched on the summit of a lofty rock, 500 feet above the Rhine, is now the property of the ex-Kaiser, though he himself never lived there. The present structure is built on the site of a castle which arose in 1242-59 at the instance of one of the Electors of Treves, Arnold von Isenburg.

Old Stolzenfels was held by Archbishop Kuno, one of the most cruel and grasping potentates in Germany. He sent a man named Kurt, one of his staunchest henchmen, and as grasping as himself, to take charge of the castle, directing him to levy merciless tribute on every boat that went up or down the river. Kurt, full of glee at his assignment, proceeded straightway to the castle, fortified it strongly, and kept armed boatloads of men constantly at the water's edge, ready to push into mid-stream whenever the sentinel above signalled the approach of a vessel.

Sometimes Kurt exacted little toll, but more often he robbed the poor boatmen of nearly everything they had on board, and if they offered the slightest resistance his henchmen would slaughter them and fling their bodies overboard.

Gradually the piles of loot in the strong rooms of the castle grew higher and higher. There were great masses of precious metals, piles of gold and silver jewelry, drinking vessels, rich armor, necklaces, bracelets, pearls and precious stones of all sorts.

One day, as Kurt was about to leave the castle, he was surprised to find a stranger in the courtyard. The stranger, who was dressed in a simple, but rich, Italian manner named Manso, who had heard of the treasures of the strong rooms and had determined to possess himself of as much of it as he could.

He visited the castle and announced himself to the superstitious Kurt as a divine alchemist who had discovered the means of producing gold from silver. Kurt, who had written that he was strictly for the money, was interested.

Now, there came to the castle an Italian acrobat named Manso, who had heard of the treasures of the strong rooms and had determined to possess himself of as much of it as he could.

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GOVERNMENT MAY OPEN UNIVERSAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Educators Advocate Year of Study Under National Supervision

ALL YOUNG MEN TO ATTEND

Program Would Be Divided Between Study and Physical and Military Courses

Trailing closely the widespread discussion of the A.E.F. and in America on universal military training, and coincident with cable news that the Secretary of War has reduced the West Point course to three years, with entrance requirements remaining the same, comes a program combining military training and education for American youth from the Educational Commission of the A.E.F. University at Beaujeu.

Declaring that the need for educational reconstruction is a world-wide one, on which are dependent the peace and prosperity of every nation, the program outlines the following objectives:

- 1. Essential elementary knowledge, training and discipline.
2. Occupational efficiency.
3. Civic responsibility.

To train young men for civic responsibility and vocational efficiency the program suggests a full year of instruction, discipline and training to be carried on directly under the auspices of the national Government, and probably best under the immediate control of the War Department, with the educational department, for which a special chair might be created in the President's Cabinet, sharing responsibility for the curriculum and its execution.

Draft of All Young Men Male youth would be mobilized by a complete physical and mental examination physically and the mentally incompetent being rejected. One fundamental aim, of course, would be to make all physically fit.

The youth would not be allowed, under the plan, to begin training before reaching 17 years and six months, and he should be required to begin it before reaching his twentieth year. This option would permit most boys in high schools to complete their courses before entering training, and it would also permit those going to college to complete their college work with this year of training.

The program suggests that it would be advantageous to fix at least two dates, such as January 1 and July 1, for the beginning of the courses.

The boys would go to a school at great centers of the National Civil Institutes, the program calls them—and, though the purpose of this year of Government control and direction would be educational, the schools would be devoted to the study of physical development and to military training. The remaining half would be devoted to the study of civics as might select, the widest range of choices being provided.

A Million Trained Men At the end of the year the nation would add to its resources, the program points out, 1,000,000 men, trained not strictly in military affairs, but equally in civic knowledge and in the habits of industry, of art and industry, which make for the prosperity of the country at peace, and many of which have been found indispensable in the conduct of the war.

In concluding, it is declared that the "great task of achieving real national unity is still before us. The war's crisis has passed, but the members of the American Expeditionary Forces, in bringing the great enterprise on which they embarked to a brilliantly successful conclusion, are going to leave their names in the new future to establish in America a system of education adequate to insure the safety and still further advancement of the country."

FINEE THE COOTIE Information from the base ports and the American Embarkation Center at Le Mans says that not more than one-half of 1 per cent of the 21,700 men examined in recent weeks were found to be infected with cooties.

Before the armistice, from 12 to 20 per cent of the troops arriving in France were found to be infected with cooties, and in many cases of hot water and steam baths sterilization of clothing have solved the problem, according to a bulletin from the Chief Surgeon's office.

Boston Garter Worn the World Over

GEORGE FROST CO. MAKERS BOSTON

ROUEN DESERTED BY ITS YANKEE GUESTS

William The Conqueror's Descendants Now Have Town Themselves

It's apple blossom time in Normandy, but Rouen, ... capital of the historic province founded for its elder, its red cheeks and its storied spires and battlements, is deserted by the Yanks who watched those blossoms fade through two seasons.

For it was here in the city of the sorrow of Joan of Arc that America's first units, the base hospitals attached to the British Expeditionary Corps, that cared for the men who fell at Cambrai, were stationed. Now they have gone and Tommy and the Aussie hold sovereign sway as old their less friendly ancestors when they held the town and imprisoned the Maid of Orleans in the old tower of the castle. Elizabeth had become Reinhard's bride.

At Rouen on the Seine, Yankee Stivers loaded the great barges that carried supplies to the front through the long months while America's fighting units were pounding the parade grounds and smashing targets in preparation for the "Cherry" offensive of the Argonne. The barges that were once the American Y.M.C.A., and which still shows the Red Triangle over one doorway, has returned to its pre-war-time status, and sports a smart shop where the descendants of William the Conqueror can barter and buy.

The trees are fairly bursting with the blossoms that have been sung to the merry lilt of the one-step all over America, and whole forests of lilac bushes cover the hills. A stray American wanderer the day of an American-provided ambulance, tangled mass of wheels, torn and twisted harness and dead horse.

The lieutenant stopped and attempted to drag the man out. The gunner looked up at him, both hands clutching a great wound in his chest, and sobbed out: "Don't mind me, I've got to go. I've got to go. And he sank back dead. His last words maintained to the utmost the Field Artillery traditions: "Ammunition up!"

Another incident in the same column led by the sergeant: Having reached the guns, each limber dumped its load and started back. An American lieutenant, retained in charge to bring up the limbers, as they rumbled back a turn at the road showed one of the vehicles wrecked by a shell. A gunner's horse went to the head of an American-provided ambulance, tangled mass of wheels, torn and twisted harness and dead horse.

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A.E.F. AMUSEMENTS

One big feature of the Third Army's entertainment program is a minstrel revue, "Made in Germany," produced by the 34th Field Artillery of the 89th Division. Lieut. Dan Bue and the 34th Artillery, St. Louis, and Musician Chester Heyn are responsible for the book and lyrics. Heyn was formerly with the "Yellow Jacket," "Little Queen" and the "Merry-Land Players."

The production includes a 30-piece band, under the direction of Philip Baugher, Charles Minor, an old Klaw & Erlanger man, and the 34th Artillery, St. Louis, and Musician Chester Heyn are responsible for the book and lyrics. Heyn was formerly with the "Yellow Jacket," "Little Queen" and the "Merry-Land Players."

The municipal authorities of Dijon have invited the use of their theater once each week in the Y.M.C.A. for the presentation of A.E.F. shows and concerts.

The "Kick 'Em" company is the name of the 26th Engineers' show which has been playing the A.E.F. for nearly three months. The show has just expired, but the new cast, a Hawaiian setting for the big number.

George Smithfield, who produced "Fines Patrol" for the Sixth Corps, has been assigned to the Tours Play Factory to produce new musical comedies for the A.E.F.

The Blue Ridge Ambulance Minstrels, of the 8th Division Ambulance Section, have as one of their features a "Shell Shock Quartet." The show, which is absolutely without hanky, is under the direction of Capt. J. B. Wells.

At Base Hospital 91 more than 2,000 soldiers, nurses and officers

A.E.F. PRINTERS GIVE YANK FORMS, PASSES, LABELS Plant in Paris Turns Out 12,000,000 Impressions in One Month WHEEZY PRESS AT START Handles Everything from General Orders and Service Records Up to—Oh, Boy!—Discharge

While the war was on, the average doughboy, who was initiated into the great Army of the move historic A.E.F. at some one of the points of entry, became immediately the subject of 20 or 30 printed forms which followed him like Mary's little lamb every place he went, accumulating duplicates and triplicates and "true copies of the original" in the going. So smoothly were all the necessary papers supplied that they just seemed to come all ready prepared for use "out of the No-where into the When." As a matter of fact, these many millions of forms were gotten out at the cost of much hard labor and perspiration by a couple of hundred O.D. clad Americans whose lot it has been to clear out their obligations toward democracy by making antiquated French presses and all-wrong linotypes step up and do the equivalent of guards east and west in the printing game.

Every time a member of the A.E.F. moves or thinks he would like to move or thinks he wouldn't so well like to move, the Company of Master Printers, who daily revel in the ink atmosphere of the various C.P.P. shops, have been him to it with a couple of neat forms with complete instructions on the reverse as to exactly how to get out and get under and pull the gun out of the impeded wheels of progress. When the willful and youthful member of these here "patriotic forces" who is ruminating in the lovely French provinces gets it into his system that the gay boulevards of Paris are missing something by not seeing him he is started on the road to putting a couple of dozen perfectly good sheets of Government stationery on their first step to the waste basket.

Yes, They Make Blue Passes

Each sheet means another step on the road to a helluva time by its enviable possessor in "La Ville Lumiere." It has meant work and worry to other fellows who have turned those sheets out by the millions of the much-coveted blue tickets which miraculously shield provincial youths in the large towns from the contempt of the well-to-do M.P.'s. There have just been turned out by the C. P. E. seems to indicate that the A.E.F. still in what is now really getting to be the sunny France of the summer, so all touring this spring and summer. It has taken something like 12,000,000 impressions of printed matter per month to keep the American Army in the field with the Argonne and St. Mihiel as fairly good arguments to the contrary. There is no reason to call it a paper army. These millions of forms act as lubricants to keep the internal gearing of the organization in perfect running order.

The first thing the soldier meets up with in the Army is a dotted line with a few lines of type for the history of his past life and background of the rest of the sheet filled with instructions as to what he should do. Where he went or will be next. Usually, where one in a million will ever read the text, but it is there like that dreadful gun those red-fringed military cops are so fond of arguing in on a point of dispute. Then on from reveille to taps, life is just one form after another, until the great day of the final form—the discharge—dawns bright and cheery.

Started on a Shoestring

The institution which has conceived and brought forth this legion of aids to efficient handling of the unwieldy routine of Army regulation had a very modest beginning. In the pioneer days of 1917, when G.H.Q. was located in its headquarters at 27 rue de Valenciennes, the demand was promptly felt for adequate printing facilities to produce with the necessary precision and dispatch the great number of important general orders and bulletins. That early in the game the young organization struck out boldly upon its own legs and soon had a really independent of local conditions and rely upon its own personnel for the production of supplies necessary to its upkeep. A tiny little printing shop was established on the basement and three printers discovered, disguised in O.D., to run it. Within the month six experts were there, fresh from New York, and the one-pull type press and the hand-power plate press had to be fed nice cold ice to pull them through the daily 24 hours of intensive strain they were subjected to on the three shifts of enthusiastic Americans.

Bigger Plant in Paris

When G.H.Q. withdrew to Chaumont the plan was to take the print shop along, but the work was coming so heavily that the move was impossible. A new plant was put into operation at that center, and the Paris basement left with the task of producing the A.E.F. work other than General Orders. This other than G.O. work proved to be no piker task, for by December the General Purchasing Board had taken this important printer's detachment under its sheltering wing, found it necessary to get a larger and better equipped establishment to keep pace with the demand for supplies. This time a man's sized plant was procured on the Rue de l'Assommoir. And then the Q.M.C. took over the activity and supported it with personnel numbering 66, supplemented by about 50 French civilians. By February, 1918, this plant was producing every conceivable kind of form that the intricate mind of the Army could invent. So enormous, however, had the Expeditionary Forces become and so intricate its system that the autumn showed the Aqueduct plant to be wholly inadequate to the demand put upon it. It was then that the extensive shops of the DuPont Imprimerie at Clitchey were leased and turned over to 200 Americans and a varying number of French civilians to run at full capacity. The top notch of production was sustained until well on into 1918 and is noticeably increasing on only one new press could be in type composition, and the telegraphic instructions were to have the tags in the

Rush Orders Plenty

A great many orders came in which it was absolutely essential to get out on short notice. On one occasion, for example, there came in at Saturday noon, an order for shoe tags, consisting of only shoe tags could be in type composition, and the telegraphic instructions were to have the tags in the

PYRENEES LEAVES AND THEIR TAKERS



AT CAUTERETS THE CAVALRYMEN, MULE SKINNERS AND REDEGS SHINE WHILE ON LEAVE. PLenty OF THESE STURDY LITTLE POMES ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE FOR MOUNTAIN RIDERS.



THE PYRENEES REGION ABOUNDS IN SUCH MOUNTAIN BROOKS AND POOLS AS THESE TO ENTICE THE "IZAAC WALTONS" OF THE A.E.F.

It was also in the powers-that-be in vacation matters to postpone the closing day of the Biarritz (class A) leave area until June 15, for all of the areas in the Pyrenees region it is probably the most interesting and picturesque. Besides the attractions offered by its fine bathing and entertainment facilities, and its nearness to the port of Bordeaux, it is a focal point for many eye-filling excursions, either toward the east, where are Lourdes and Tarbes and Cauterets, or toward the south, where is the all-entirety Spanish border.

Automobile trips to the border cost between 30 and 40 francs for an all day tour (lunch not included), the cheaper one taking the route through the quaint old town of St. Jean de Luz and ending up at Hendaye, which is right on the international boundary line, in time for déjeuner. The more expensive, and therefore longer and more scenery-filled one, takes the juketing Yank through the famous pass where the Chevalier Roland met his death, as celebrated in that great medieval epic, "La Chanson de Roland," and brings him about lunch time into the quaint, little, near-border town of St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, through whose ancient gates the Duke of Wellington, at the conclusion of the famous Kings of Navarre, led the British grenadiers into the confines of Napoleon's domain.

On the way down, on the second trip mentioned, the autoing permissionaire passes the picturesque situated chateau for the day, and is accompanied by the French poet and dramatist, the late Edmond Rostand, author of "L'Aiglon," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Chantecler" and of the ode "Hellas, America," written last year in honor of the Yanks themselves. It is situated near the little town of Cambo-les-Bains, which is rich in natural beauty and scenery. Can't not mention the scenery of the valley below.

The Chevalier Roland and M. Rostand are not, however, the only people with whose names the country traversed on the two trips are associated. St. Jean de Luz witnessed the marriage of Louis XIV and the Infanta Maria Theresa of Spain, and St. Jean-Pied-de-Port was the former capital of the famous Kings of Navarre, having been rebuilt by those doughty monarchs in the eleventh century.

Within half an hour's trolley ride of Biarritz is the old city of Bayonne, which has a counterpart in New Jersey, U.S.A., and the counterpart it might be said, is not far from Hoboken. Whether or not the bayonet got its name from first having been fabricated at Bayonne is somewhat of a mystery to even the best historians, but, anyway, Bayonne boasts a beautiful cathedral, an old fortress haunted by memories of the Black Prince of England, and a customarily appointed shops where (secretly) Biarritz souvenirs may be obtained much more cheaply than in that seaside resort itself.

It was in Bayonne, too, that Napoleon I lived and plotted, at the Château Miramar across the river from the town proper, along about 1808. Hendaye, on the Spanish border, can be reached from Biarritz by train in about an hour, the round-trip fare costing only one franc two francs. From there the permissionaire may look into Spain from the French side of the international bridge, which may not cross the border, which may not cross the border, which may not cross the border.

The M.P.'s who hang around, casual hands of the Q.M. at Le Mans no later than 9 o'clock the next night. That meant night and Sunday work, but nevertheless the tags were in Le Mans at 3 p.m. the next day, six hours ahead of the narrow time limit. These O.D. printers are regular doughboys when it comes to doing things with pep.

Working for Peace Commission

Besides the little job of supplying the A.E.F. with all its printed matter the U.S. Navy in European waters, and the American Embassy in France. At the present moment the Aqueduct plant is wholly devoted to the innumerable demands made upon it by the American Peace Commission, for the expert and accurate printing of its innumerable pamphlets and confidential copies of the minutes of the meetings of its various committees. The truly splendid service rendered the Commission in this respect has been recognized by President Wilson in personal and individual letters of appreciation addressed by him to several enlisted men of the plant. On the Army roster the talented and devoted personnel of the Central Printing Plant is hidden under the noncommittal title of the 317th Supply Company, Q.M.C., A.P.O. 702, A.E.F.

like, just to see that he doesn't try to bolt and set foot in the neighboring neutral anyway, claim to be the farthest south member of the A.E.F. Up to the hour of going to cross their names were: Col. Scott Schneck and Pvt. Frank F. Wynan, Leonard Bowden, William Tressell and J. Perrotin, all of the 317th M.P. Company. But, being so lonely and all ways down there, with nobody but themselves to scenery-filled one, takes the juketing Yank buddy with, they're awfully kind to strangers in O.D. "Marselle!" they query, when their claim to farthest south is questioned. "Marselle nothing!" They don't border on anything but water, while we border on a real country. Or that Marselle stunts! And so it goes.

The Pyrenees also form the site of a French Aviation School, where many of the master aviators of France and her famous ones received their training. The field, which is near Pau, was chosen for aviation purposes by Wilbur Wright.

Pau, a pretty little town, rich in historical associations, and situated on a slightly rising site, with the magnificent chain of the Pyrenees running from west to east for 70 miles, forming a distant sky-

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statuary, antiques and library, and the Winter Palace, with its glass exterior. The Boulevard des Pyrenees, a broad avenue circling the southern section of the city, is a fascinating promenade more than a mile long, 50 feet wide, and commanding a superb view of the mountains, with many little towns in the depths.

Another point of interest in the majestic chain of mountains forming the boundary between France and Spain is Tarbes, birthplace of Marshal Foch. The house in which he was born is probably one of the most imposing buildings in France. It stands on a narrow street, not far from the center of the city, and bears a tablet indicating its connection with the distinguished Frenchman, and the street has been most appropriately renamed Rue de la Victoire.

What Yanks of Catholic faith on leave in the Pyrenees are mostly interested in is Lourdes, with its famous old castle of checked history, perched on the summit of a cliff. The story of Lourdes is that the Virgin Mary appeared to Bernadette Soubirous, a girl of the old town, in 1858, and the profits in which the vision is said to have appeared has become a Catholic shrine known throughout the world. About the entrance to the grotto are hung many weather-beaten crucifixes, left there by persons who had been cured of their ailments through the virtue of the shrine, and the spring beside it.

The Y.M.C.A. divisional secretary in the leave area publishes a Pyrenees Bulletin, which describes the points of interest in the border leave centers and relates their historical significances. Five thousand bulletins are distributed weekly.

The I. C. people, who have a well-earned reputation for their hard work and their little villa at Biarritz, also get out a sheet each week, giving the news of the leave region.

One Yank will always shake hands with himself because of his hard work in the ascent of a certain peak in southern France. A Y girl had announced an excursion to the summit for the following day. When the hour arrived she was waiting, and this Yank was the only man who showed up. True to her promise, the girl took him out for a hike.

One of the points of interest for American soldiers on leave in Luchon was the Church of St. Aventin, in a little town of the same name, about six kilometers from Luchon. St. Aventin was a zealous hermit who lived at the time the Saracens were invading France. He set forth, single-handed, to repel the invasion. The followers of the cross cut him down, then ended by cutting off his head. This spot is marked by a little shrine or kiosk. After his death it is said that he rots his head in his hands, walked up the path with it, and so terrified the Saracens that they rushed back to Spain in terror.

Before the American soldiers came, Eauze was a sleepy little town of about 600 inhabitants. Before they left it was a wide-awake, bustling little burg, with a big cotton running mill, and with the villages, the roads and the mountains about it alive with weavers of O.D. The place took on a bustling aspect which even the coming of the Emmanuelle, widow of Napoleon III, and the appearance of the King and Queen of Spain, who had a summer home there, did not rival.

There is one Yank, at least, in the A.E.F., who isn't crabbing because he had learned how to wig-wag. He was on leave at Eauze, France, while that area was still open, and he was wiggling in the mountains, he fell over a cliff. Luckily, he landed in some brush part way down, where he hung helpless. Presently they appeared above him, a party of soldiers, out on an excursion, and they sighted him. He wiggled his predicament, and was hauled up with ropes.

Our AEF Contemporaries

Why Men Re-enlist in the Army 1. To avoid putting stamps on letters. 2. To escape the income tax. 3. To get away from high collars and cuffs. 4. To make money. 5. The wife. Why Men Don't Re-enlist 1. To avoid hikes. 2. To escape the Army plum. 3. To get away from inspections. 4. To make money. 5. The wife.

What has become of the old-fashioned hand-lubber who said last summer that he wouldn't cross that ocean again until they had a bridge over it? They say he was an Engineer, at that.—La Croix de Givres (Engineer Sub-Post., G.I.S.D.).

"Was a little boy with grimy toes That dozed my footsteps as I went From Quebec to Quebec, Quebec, And nestled me with ill intent. 'Cigarette! Sing-sing gum!' Gwan! Beat it!"

Of courages full ten there has he: These Harry me from dawn to night With ravenous cries and devilish gloze. And outstretched hands and futile spite. 'Cigarette! Sing-sing gum!' Gwan! Beat it!"

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard To get all the boys a discharge, But when she got there the cupboard was bare. And she got a big hoholn barrago.—Rumbler (A.T.C., Sampliny).

THE RETURN HOME As He pictured it 10 a.m.—Train arrives, amid hurrahs of the village and music by the village fife and drum corps. 11 a.m.—Speech of welcome by the mayor. Patriotic song by school children. Presentation of nurse by president of the Chamber of Commerce. 12 m.—Banquet in the town hall. 1 p.m.—Automobile tour of city to see military hospitals. 2 p.m.—Box party at theater for discharged soldiers. 6 p.m.—Dinner at home. 8 p.m.—A quiet evening with his best girl.

As It Really Happened 2 a.m.—Local train finally pulls in after a ten-hour trip and deposits our hero, covered with soot and loaded with official papers and his pack. Station deserted, no cars running. 2:30 a.m.—Arrival at home after a mile-and-a-half hike on cement pavements.

3 a.m.—Welcome by sound-sleeping family, after much pounding on door and bell-ringing. 3:15 a.m.—Luncheon. Rice, pickles and cold meat from last box. 3:30 a.m.—Bed!—Deux Mots (University of Clermont-Ferrand).

Of all the toots that I've tooter toots, Be his bugle large or small, The only toot that'll make the scout Is the toot sweet home recall.—Federes Weekly (Pt. Federes, Brest).

Private Christiansen: Should you spoil 'Army' with a capital? Private Tweed: No. There is no capital in Army. Only labor.—Federes Weekly (Pt. Federes, Brest).

Favourite Fables A date with a peach. A date with a pair. 'Tis a sans leaves. Ma Cherie.—Qu'est-Ce Que C'est? (Daily of Toulouse).

Wouldn't it be bully fun to get back from the war before everybody forgets there's been a war?—Qu'est-Ce Que C'est? (University of Toulouse).

Lieut. R. P. Young, who is also on duty at General Headquarters, sent in a nice letter, too, but if he means the subscription as a prediction on the length of our stay over here, we're off him for life! He has paid for 20 weeks in advance.—Pop Valve (Transportation Corps, 19th Grand Division).

Gloomy says that the only thing that can make an American soldier down-hearted is lack of mail from the right girl or national prohibition in France.—Camp Dodger (8th Division).

The week's best laugh occurred when our medical sergeant marked our company clerk "light duty."—Wind Mill (Rotterdam Base).

The overseas cap has done one thing—made more business for the oculists.—Diamond (5th Division).

Sing a song of sontoems. Four and 20 clackers. 'Will buy a drink for I. If you've 40 pennies. Tell you want to do. Put them all together. And buy a drink for two.—Diamond (5th Division).

As the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, "It's a long time between divisions."—Wild Cat (1st Division).

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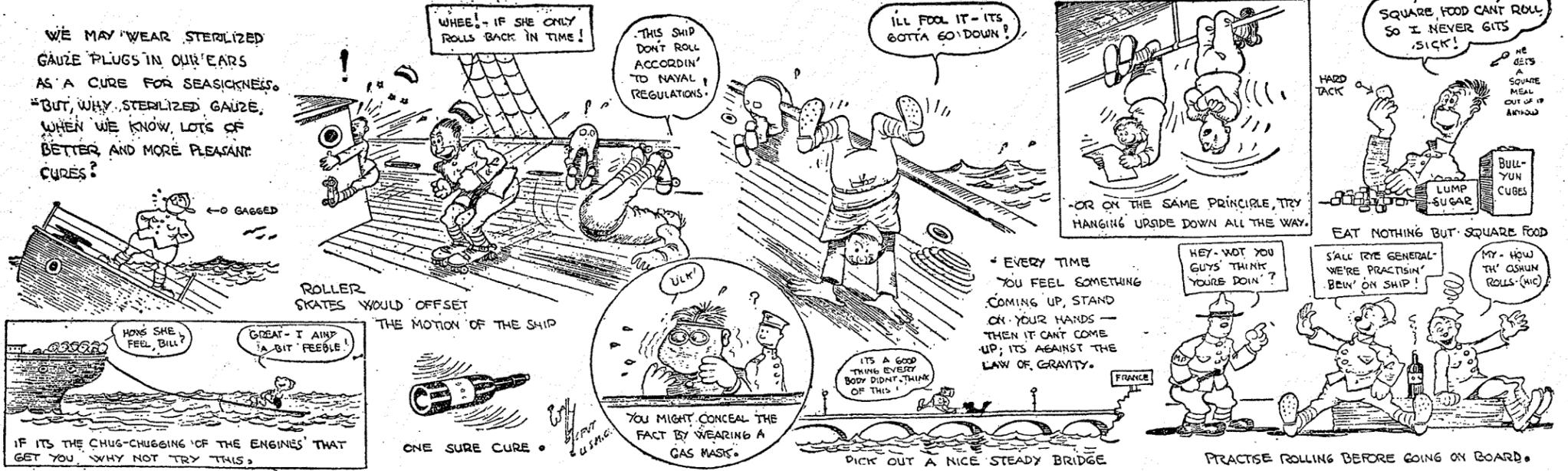
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—By WALLGREN

HOW TO KEEP THE SLUM DOWN



HORSE STILL GOOD IN MODERN WARFARE

'Stable Regulations' Therefore Handy L'il Book to Keep Around AMERICAN STOCK BETTER Even if Cavalry Didn't Get Half a Chance, Riding Steeds Are Going to Be Zealously Sought

Those members of the A.E.F. who enlisted in or were assigned to units to which horses were also attached for rations and quarters will be tickled to death to learn that the tractor, the Ford and small cars of similar make are not going to drive the horse out of war. Indeed, the steeds they cursed so sweetly, drove so gently, groomed so lovingly and fed so carefully, are going to play as big a part in the next war—if there is one—as they have in the late unlamented affair. Light artillerymen, wagoners, horsehoisters, saddlers—and cavalrymen—might just as well hang on to that little red book entitled "Stable Regulations."

No Death in States There has never been in the States a dearth of either buyers or sellers of the contrary notwithstanding. The reason the A.E.F. had to purchase so many horses from the French was because the call from this side of the water was for more horses and not chevrons; consequently 215,000 horses languished in remount depots back home eating their heads off and wondering why they were not sent to the front where they were so greatly needed.

Broncho Fietion Busted Bronches? Wonderful for writers of regular magazine stories, with their "inexhaustible speed and stamina," and their "steadiness," but hopeless for riding purposes. It's too bad to put such an awful mark on the prospective broncho fiction market, but modern warfare, for some mysterious reason or other, has a peculiarity, an insistent, all-penetrating and irresistible peculiarity for getting down to hardpan. The bronchos, experiments showed, just fell down. They couldn't help it, for they were born that way; but the fact remains.

195,000 Animals With A.E.F. In the A.E.F. at the time of the armistice there were about 195,000 animals—horses and mules. A few had come over with the first army, but the vast majority were bred in France. The number grew less and less as the need for men grew greater. In the summer of 1918 it was found necessary to continue the shipment of animals to the front. The markets, principally French and British, were becoming depleted. Since that time many of these animals have been sold in France, and some in Germany, until at present about 120,000 remain on hand. They are now being disposed of as rapidly as possible; and this includes the festive mule, despite the European's natural distrust of the long-eared brute.

Since the armistice every effort has been made to create an interest in horses. The Yank is a peculiar animal. Along last fall when he was chasing the wind out of the Germans, he didn't often take into consideration that his horse couldn't stand the gait as well as he could. This, and the fact that speed had to be the order of the day, due to the many kilometers over which the Boche retreated, broke down the animals' endurance. When the war stopped, ways and means were immediately taken to get the animals back in shape. Two men, instead of one, were detailed to take care of every four-line team. Orders were issued for the instruction of officers in the care of the

THIS CUSANUS WAS RANKLY PRO-ALLY

Tipped Off Columbus and Look What Happened!

Texas and Oklahoma men in the 90th Division are billeted in the home of the man who, natives of Berncastel say, is responsible for the Fatherland losing the war. If it hadn't been for Cardinal Nicholas Cusanus, Berncastel people claim with characteristic German logic, nobody would ever have dreamed there was a great continent across the Atlantic. Columbus never would have sailed, and there would have been no United States to prevent the realization of the innocent and praiseworthy ambition of "Deutschland über Alles." Cusanus, who was born in Cues, just across the river from Berncastel, discovered, his fellow townsman says, that the world was round and not flat. They claim that it was Cusanus' treatise that gave Columbus his idea that there might be land on the other side of the great water, and that the Berncastel man made the discovery a hundred years before Copernicus, to whom it is generally attributed.

For Cusanus was one of the greatest scholars of the middle ages. The hospital which he established at Berncastel is now used as a field hospital by the 90th Division. Formerly Berncastel people had considered Cusanus a good German, and relics of his life were a source of pride to them. But since the recent catastrophe they are not so sure. If he had only been on founding hospitals and universities and not meddled with such subjects as astronomy, which was none of his business, the profane libels of the Texas-Oklahoma cow-punchers would not be polluting their immaculate streets today.

But the benign countenance of the great Cardinal remains unchanged under all this criticism and the angry looks which the bystanders cast upon him. And it may be that from the lofty pedestal in front of the church which bears his name he sees in the American occupation the realization of dreams he dreamed a thousand years ago—Deutschland über Alles, but the world-wide dominion of truth and justice. And although he has lost his popularity with the home-town folks, it may be that among the good and great spirits which were with the Texas-Oklahoma cow-punchers in the days of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne was Cardinal Nicholas Cusanus, formerly of Berncastel.

MEMORY NEEDED TO GET WAR PICTURES

Signal Corps Can Mail Them Only if You Give Dates to Work On

G.O. 56, that is, the particular section dealing with the acquirement of photographs by members of the A.E.F., has become the greatest little memory-jogger in the world, having left even the piece of string around the finger tied to the post. "Let's see," muses the soldier, as he reads over the section which says Yanks can buy from the Signal Corps these pictures in which they figure—at 15 cents a head. "I was in one of those pictures in the Argonne the day after the big drive opened. Guess I'll write in and get the number."

And he does. And then two Yanks in the photographic laboratory of the Signal Corps, near Paris, whose duty consists solely of looking up the numbers, wrinkle their brows and over the letter, try to dig out its co-ordinates, and run around from one operator to another, trying to learn which of them took that particular picture. The number of requests is growing less daily as the troop ships depart. But memories jog merrily while it lasts. One soldier, it is feared, will never get his pictures, for he has not the time during the Argonne battle he was sitting on a stone wall near a ruined house not far from Montfaucon when the Signal Corps men stopped him and a bill of particulars, dates and places must come closer than that if the writer wants his likeness to appear on the piano, engraved by a frame, or in the family album.

horse. To crown all, horse shows were held, and in these tremendous interest depicted. They showed that the Americans are as great a set of horse lovers as folks of other nations, and could take care of them as well. While cavalry has not been used much in this war, several instances occurred which have demonstrated the value of and necessity for this branch, particularly when the number of troops is growing less daily as the troop ships depart. On one occasion, when a Cavalry command and an Infantry command were ordered to a certain point 100 kilometers distant, the horsemen reached there first—and naturally enough. For when the order came the Cavalry clambered aboard their steeds and beat it. The Infantry had to wait a bit until trucks came up, and then the trucks had to follow the main roads, all of which were choked with traffic. The horsemen went cross country and through woods. The Infantry would have reached their destination first—but ordinary conditions are knocked into the demand for animals for war purposes will gradually grow less and less, due to the use of motor-cars, tractors and other mechanical conveyances, but the time is far distant when these will supplant the horse and mule.

DECORATIONS AND INSIGNIA—AUTHORIZED OR SELF AWARDED

The procession of doubtful heroes that has been passing through the columns of the back-home newspapers—the fourragère-draped, silver-banded, rainbow-breasted type—has caused chronic uncertainty among people who never have worn O.D. and a skepticism that has extended to wearers of decorations of all kinds. This skepticism, moreover, seems to center about the wearing of the fourragère, information available in recent weeks indicates that only four American units are entitled to the honor of wearing the French shoulder cord. Two of them were officially given the right only recently. They are Sections 539 and 625, U.S.A. Ambulance Service, commonly known as S.S.U. 539 and 625 while they were serving with the French forces, S.S.E. 544 and the 103rd Aero Squadron, formerly the Lafayette Escadrille, were the first units to be given the right to wear the fourragère.

Men of S.S.U. 616 are entitled to wear the fourragère of the Médaille Militaire, which is yellow and green. This right was given as a result of four citations in the Order of the Army. The other units, which have each cited twice, were awarded the fourragère of the Croix de Guerre, which is red and green. The last citation of S.S.U. 625 came as a result of 51 days' work around and in Soissons last summer.

The order granting the fourragère was signed by General Mangin, Order 150, French Armies of the East, and was approved on March 11, 1919, by General Pershing.

Only those members of an organization who were on the unit's strength when it received two citations in the order of the French Army are entitled to wear the fourragère, providing the right to wear it is specifically authorized. In other words, two citations do not automatically permit an organization to wear the fourragère, for there are many outfits which were cited, but which do not wear the coveted insignia.

Allied Badges May Be Worn A very recent change in regulations permits American soldiers to wear the service chevrons and other decorations regularly awarded them while they were serving as officers or enlisted men in any of the Allied Armies. This rule means that a man who served several years in the British Army, and was discharged so that he could enlist in the American Army, is now entitled to wear the blue British service chevrons or gold wound bars, as well as the gold chevrons provided for A.E.F. service.

These foreign chevrons and other decorations must have been regularly awarded, however, and the wearer must possess proof that he is entitled to them. In wearing them he must conform to the regulations which prevail in the Army in which they were awarded. A single British blue service chevron may be worn with service overseas. Additional ones each denote six months' service.

Former members of the French Army now in the A.E.F., under the new rule, will be permitted to put on wound and service chevrons, according to their records. The French service chevron varies in color, according to rank and branch of service, in general harmonizing with the color of the uniform worn, and it is worn below the

left shoulder. The horizon-blue uniformed man of the ranks wears service chevrons of bluish black wool. An infantry lieutenant wears gold service stripes, a cavalry lieutenant, silver service stripes. These chevrons are smaller than the regulation American service stripes. The first denotes one year's service, and each additional six months' service entitles a man to another stripe.

The French wound stripe corresponds in color and size to the service stripe, but is worn below the right shoulder. As a general guide to the wearing of ribbons, the War Department regulations provide that ribbons may be worn on the service coat only by those entitled to wear the medal or badge for which the ribbon stands—the medal or badge being intended for wear with the full dress coat. No one is entitled to wear any medal or badge or ribbon unless he has received it through military channels from the proper Army source, usually the Depot Quartermaster in Washington, who issues medals and ribbons on lists approved and verified by the Adjutant General of the Army.

The American medals and badges authorized by the War Department are as follows:

- Medal of Honor Ribbon—Blue with white stars. Distinguished Service Cross Ribbon—Blue with a red band at each end and a white stripe between blue and red. Philippines Congressional Medal Ribbon—Blue with stripe of red, white and blue at either end. Civil War Campaign Badge Ribbon—Blue and gray. Indian Campaign Badge Ribbon—Red with two black stripes. Spanish Campaign Badge Ribbon—Blue and yellow. Philippines Campaign Badge Ribbon—Blue with two broad red stripes. China Campaign Badge Ribbon—Yellow with blue edges. Army of Cuban Occupation Badge Ribbon—Olive drab with blue, white and red stripes at either end. Mexican Service Badge Ribbon—Yellow and blue bands with green stripes at either end. Congressional National Guard Medal Ribbon—Green with narrow stripes of blue and yellow near each end. It is to be noted that to entitle any person to receive this medal, that person must have served not less than 90 days in the war with Spain as well as service on the Mexican border in 1916 and 1917. No one is entitled to wear this medal who is eligible to wear the Mexican Service Badge. Distinguished Service Medal Ribbon—White with a red band at each end and a blue stripe between white and red. In addition, officers and men are authorized to wear any medal or decoration bestowed by the Governments of any other nations concurrently engaged with the United States in the present war. A blue "V" shaped chevron on the left

deco denotes service of less than six months in the theater of operations in the present war.

A gold "V"-shaped chevron on the left sleeve denotes six months' service completed in the theater of operations in the present war, and each additional chevron denotes an additional six months so completed.

A silver chevron on the left sleeve denotes six months' service in the United States during the present war, and each additional silver chevron denotes an additional completed six months.

It is expressly forbidden to wear chevrons of different colors on the left arm, as, for instance, a person wearing a gold chevron may not wear a blue one, nor may a person wearing a blue chevron wear a silver one, etc.

Each gold "V"-shaped chevron worn on the right arm indicates a wound received in action in any of the wars in which the armed forces of the United States may have been engaged.

The wearing of any of the following unauthorized decorations may result in disciplinary action: Sam Browne Belts—It is expressly forbidden in orders to wear a Sam Browne belt in the United States, although they are required by the orders of the A.E.F. to be worn in England and in France. Red, white and blue ribbons—Erroneously supposed to indicate service on French soil. Red, yellow and black ribbons—Erroneously supposed to indicate service on Belgian soil. Multi-colored ribbons—Erroneously supposed to indicate service with the Allied Armies. Blue, red, white and olive drab ribbons—Erroneously supposed to indicate foreign service. The Victory Medal, duly authorized, is now being issued to the A.E.F.

Gold Star—Erroneously supposed to represent the fact that the wearer was among the first 50,000 to go overseas. Silver Star—Erroneously supposed to represent the fact that the wearer enlisted voluntarily and was not drafted.

In addition, officers and men are authorized to wear any medal or decoration bestowed by the Governments of any other nations concurrently engaged with the United States in the present war. A blue "V" shaped chevron on the left

TOP'S PROPAGANDA WINS FAMILY OVER

Sergeant Beats the Dutch on Home Leave in Holland

The top sergeant, whose name and outfit must be held back because not known, except that it happened "Somewhere in the Third Army," had parents in Holland, and not far from the German border; and letters to them failed to elicit replies. It was plainly a queer case of the shortest distance between two points—and so he obtained leave.

After ducking his own sentries, and German sentries, and Dutch sentries, he was finally enabled to dodge across the border and reach his home. And there he found to his great amazement that he was considered no prodigal at all, that in was, indeed, about as welcome as a polecat at a prohibitionists' lawn party. His folks had him to understand that he was fighting for a mercenary man which, to fill her coffers with gold, had jumped on poor Germany's back when she wasn't looking and had wrested victory from her grasp. And he was told lots of other things about America, things he had never heard before, but the Dutch had heard it; heard it, indeed, from the German newspapers. And German newspapers, being outspoken and unhampered in their views, always told the truth.

The top kicker took it all in, and did a bit of thinking. And then he opened up with a barrage of propaganda that had G. Creel and his bureau listed to the mizzen. When he had finished, the fatted calf was slain, a most enjoyable time was had by all, a few more friends for America won, and everything was lovely.

Yes, he got back safely.

MEDALS BY WIRE FOR YANKS UP IN RUSSIA

Snowbound Doughboys to Have a Reserve of Shiny Ones

Medals by wire is the latest spring fashion in the A.E.F. And the wires reach a long way, from Chaumont up to the snowbound circle of the A.E.F. family in northern Russia. The medals themselves are on the way, with a package containing five Medals of Honor, ten Distinguished Service Medals, and 50 Distinguished Service Crosses. They are to constitute, as it were, a medal reserve for the North Russian A.E.F. When the time comes for one or more of them to be awarded, it will only remain the little matter of the wires, and then the prompt decoration of the waiting brasses. The Russian A.E.F. has only rotten four D.S.C.'s so far and evidently a goodly portion of the bunch of medals on route will have been earned before they arrive.

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COAST ARTILLERY ROAMED FAR AWAY FROM HOME FORTS

"Heavies" Developed Surprising Mobility Once Plunked Onto Front

GYPSY OUTFITS TO THE LAST

155's Crews Didn't Belong Anywhere, but Delivered Plenty of Prepaid Freight to Boche

Of all the traditions that were blasted into the air by the great war, none was hurled further afield than that of the Coast Artillery. The immobile quality of heavy artillery is no more, and the crossed guns and shell that once spoke of the calm of green-lawned fortresses was not an uncommon sight among the 75's with the one stationary cannon trudging along, horse-drawn, motorized, or on a hastily-constructed railway track, a kilometer or so behind the Infantry.

In fact, the Americans who had once manned guns that looked across sodded parapets into the peaceful ocean were so mobile that when they reached France their units bore such names as "tramp artillery" and "Gypsy brigade."

The Railroad Artillery Reserve, hundred guns of 10cm, 21cm, 24cm, 32cm, 50cm of French make and of which 100 in operation when the armistice was signed. It was the good fortune of two independently acting battalions of the 44th Regiment, C.A.C., to have a share in the famous "elastic defense" of the French Fourth Army in the Champagne. These two battalions moved into old French positions below the Marne, near Chalons, in July. On the 15th the Germans, who expected to pound General Gouraud's army to pieces and who had every gun emplacement plotted, tore up the soil and pulverized the narrow-gauge railroad beside the big eight-inch Howitzers.

Hot Surprise for Germans

But at 12:30 on July 15 the American-manned heavies were pounding the German front lines. An hour later the German staffs were still in the dark as to the French first line with nothing in it but bursting shells. They met the same response in the French second and third lines. At 7 p.m. the range was lengthened again to reach the original enemy lines, and the Germans, who, by that time, had fully expected to reach Chalons, were dodging the H.E. back where they started from. That day the heavies had given them 200 tons of projectiles.

This same unit participated in the famous French thrust five kilometers east of Reims and then joined the First American Army, the 4th took a hand in the St. Mihiel drive and then went into positions near Thiaucourt. Here they finally became a part of the Second Army, and there their days of vagabondage ended.

The 155's were equipped with the split-rail 155-cm long G.P.E. rifles, has an equally interesting story that is a far cry from harbor-defense days. The 146th and 148th Regiments, the only units of the Division that were scattered, saw their first action at Chateau-Thierry on July 11. The outfit was motorized and, by a clever system which moved one piece forward at a time, the 155's pushed through Fort Marre, Chantilly, Malin-court, Montaucon, Cuisy, Bantheville, Alincerville, Montigny and Dun-sur-Meuse to Stenay, where they were ordered to hold them, and now—transferred again—they are helping the Third Army keep the watch on the Rhine. Like everyone else, they are hoping that the watch will soon run down and "concocters, post!" will be a forgotten legend.

In St. Mihiel and the Argonne

When the lumbering giants had pushed up the Argonne, the 155's were ordered to join the all-American push at St. Mihiel, where the long-nosed devils lent their thunder to the Yankee chorus of victory. But, despite the fact that this wandering unit of the First American Army, it still belonged to no division, and to the end, unsung in the records of any divisional history. It remained the Gypsy Brigade.

Advancing over roads that no longer existed, save on ante-1911 maps, and toward the end at the mercy of the German heavies that made every moment hell for the crews, the big 155's pushed through Fort Marre, Chantilly, Malin-court, Montaucon, Cuisy, Bantheville, Alincerville, Montigny and Dun-sur-Meuse to Stenay, where they were ordered to hold them, and now—transferred again—they are helping the Third Army keep the watch on the Rhine. Like everyone else, they are hoping that the watch will soon run down and "concocters, post!" will be a forgotten legend.

ADD CAT-EATERS TO M.P.'S TRIBULATIONS

What? Do Yanks Devour 'Em? Well, Sophie Says They Did, But—

Chinese, we are more or less reliably informed, eat rats; do American soldiers eat cats? Does the Yank doughboy smack his lips in anticipation of a pleasant titbit when he sees an appealing feline strutting unsuspectingly along? Does he crave the succulent Angora, snapping off with a desert of juicy Manx?

Whatever the facts may be, Sophie Guillaume thought so, and her convictions in this respect kept the detectives of the 29th M.P. Company sleuthing around on the trail of tabby for days, besides causing a deal of suspicion to be cast upon the notorious mess-heads of the entire 29th Division. Only—the cat came back.

But before she came back the following correspondence passed between Sophie and the C.O. of the 29th Division—through channels:

Statement of Sophie Guillaume—I had a beautiful cat which I loved very much. It was very beautiful. I needed it. It was filled with mice and rats. Besides that she was my companion. I loved him very much, because he was very beautiful.

American soldier said that house Thieveny that they had eaten a cat Christmas day. I had not seen him for 15 days. He never stayed out more than a week before. I therefore asked for an indemnity of \$20.00 for my cat. It was a beautiful beast.

(Signed) SOPHIE GUILLAUME, Place du Marché.
From: C.O., 29th Military Police Company.
Commanding General, 29th Division.
Subject: Alleged eating of cat.
I. On January 7, 1919, Mme. Guillaume reported that American soldiers had killed and eaten her cat for their Christmas dinner.
II. Upon investigation, the following facts were ascertained:
(a) Cat was missing on January 7.
(b) Statement of Mme. Guillaume attached.
(c) Statement of Mme. Lucy Theveny and her mother that Mme. Guillaume was "amer" and that they advised paying no attention to her.
(d) Gendarme officially reported this morning (January 14, 1919) that the cat came back.
In view of above, case has been closed.
(Signed) CAPTAIN, Military Police Company.

HOW YANKS AND POILUS HELPED ROUT HUN OUT OF FLANDERS

Continued from Page 1

he still had plenty of artillery and machine guns, and might be expected to resist strongly for the sake of protecting the approaches to the city of Brussels, which lay almost directly east at a distance of about 60 kilometers.

An artillery preparation of only five minutes preceded the attack on the morning of October 31, and the enemy responded immediately with a heavy counter-preparation in which he used many arsenic gas shells which were peculiarly effective because that morning the wind chanced to be from the east, and the gas was carried as far back as division headquarters at Denterghem, four kilometers northwest of Oisene. However, the Infantry started over at 5:30 with a rolling barrage ahead, and, in spite of the heavy shelling, especially on the roads, progressed rapidly, reaching its first objective, practically half-way to Cruyshautein, by 8:15 a.m. Prisoners, however, taken as early as 7:35, declared that the greatest opposition would be encountered at the crest of the ridge.

The 12th Division, on the left, was already held up by machine gun fire from the considerable woodline in its front, but, though it did not carry those woodlands until 2 p.m., the 37th Division, after a brief pause on its first objective, went ahead again at 8:30 toward the crest of the ridge.

The German artillery fire was very destructive on Oisene, where a number of Belgian civilians were killed or wounded, but, aside from the inconvenience caused by the frequent cutting of the forward telephone communications, it did not have much effect on the Infantry advance nor stop traffic on the well-paved roads, where the American ambulances were able to give prompt attention to the wounded. Having approached close to the top of the ridge, the Infantry halted between 10 and 11 o'clock while the Artillery shelled the remainder of the sloping ground from the front. Upon resuming the advance, the 14th Infantry reached the crest first, early in the afternoon, the 148th being held back on the left partly because of resistance, and partly because the 12th Division was unable to clear the way. A united attack was ordered to clear the level top of the ridge so that command could be secured over Cruyshautein village and the valley in which it lies. This resistance was not substantially completed until the center by about 5 p.m., when the troops were ordered to halt and entrench for the night on the line occupied, although the flanks were still to be defended in case of a counter-attack. Eleven German officers and 206 enlisted men had been captured during the day's operations.

Five Hun Divisions In

With the crest of Cruyshautein ridge, the highest point between the Lys and the Scheldt, practically secured, the attack, November 1, starting at 6:30 a.m., proceeded rapidly. The enemy was obviously retreating, and the 12th Division was ordered to cover his retreat, despite the fact that identifications of prisoners indicated that he had on this front all or parts of five divisions: the 41st and 42nd Infantry Divisions, the 12th Cavalry, the 11th Mounted Cavalry and the Guard Ersatz Divisions.

By 7 o'clock the 3rd Battalion of the 12th Infantry, pushing slowly up the steep slopes, had passed through the meandering streets of Cruyshautein, and 20 minutes later Wanneghem-Lode was occupied. The forward movement was so rapid that it was not until late in the afternoon that the 12th knew where their front lines were, especially as the reconnoitering airplanes could not discover the white cloth panels spread out by the Infantry to indicate their positions. The 12th Infantry, however, had no such means of indicating their positions, and the German inhabitants were waving handkerchiefs. By 11 o'clock, however, the line was reported by refugees to be within a few miles of the crest, and by 6 p.m. both advance regiments had established on the west bank, the 148th holding the village of Heurne and the 12th the village of Eyne, farther south, having advanced about eight kilometers since morning.

Orders were now received from General Penet, commanding the Thirtieth Corps, to push detachments across the river, and the artillery of the 12th French Division was directed to assist the advance by sending light batteries close behind the Infantry, with heavy batteries supporting the attack from positions farther back. The enemy was still holding the crest about a kilometer east of the river, while artillery was sweeping the marshy ground in the valley, the steep bluff at Eyne and the 12th Infantry were ordered to advance toward the Chent-Audenarde railway at base. The attempt to cross at Heurne resulted in a hard struggle. By 8:25 in the morning small detachments of the 148th Infantry, with both heavy explosive and gas shells, had practically destroyed Heurne, and movement was almost impossible on the exposed bluff west of the river. The artillery fire of the 12th French and the 91st U.S. Divisions was directed to covering the right flank of the troops beyond the river, but the intention of throwing a pontoon bridge at Heurne was abandoned, owing to the intense fire at that point, and the bridge material was shifted to Eyne, where a bridge was gotten across about 6 p.m., after darkness had fallen. Meantime, late in the afternoon, about 50 men of the 15th Infantry had made their way over on the temporary bridge of the 148th Infantry, and during the night the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the latter regiment also crossed, the second crossing having been completed, while about midnight one other battalion of the 148th got over on a foot bridge just finished by the Engineers.

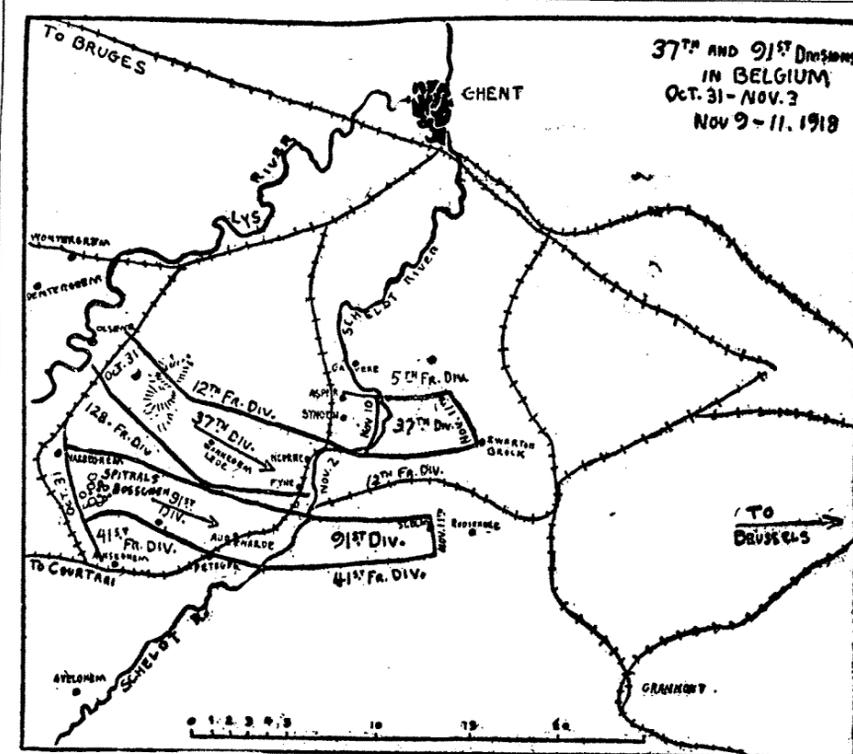
While the Push Went On

Though the enemy continued to concentrate the most strenuous opposition by means of artillery and machine guns, against the forces debouching across the Scheldt, and though he employed as many as ten airplanes at a time machine gunning the bridges, the passage continued steadily. A regiment of the 91st Division, which was now held up before the city of Audenarde, was authorized to cross on the pontoon bridge at Eyne for the purpose of making a flank attack on the enemy's position on the heights east of the river from Audenarde, but the regiment eventually failed to utilize the crossing. Two companies of Infantry and one of Machine Guns from the 12th French Division, however, went over early in the morning of November 2. During that day the French supporting Artillery waged a continuous battle with the Germans, at times greatly reducing the fire of the latter and enabling more Infantry to cross, so that by 5 p.m., nine and a half Infantry and four Machine Gun companies of the 37th Division and four Infantry and two Machine Gun companies of the 12th French Division were over and securely holding the line.

At the hour the passage of the Scheldt in the sector of the 37th Division was in fact, secured, but the two battles and the intervening rapid pursuit had been very exhausting. The mission of the division having been happily accomplished, it was ordered by the Thirtieth Corps, the relief to be effected during November 3 and 4.

The crossing had been forced on a reluctant bank of the river, and the adjoining divisions were not across, they were up to the western bank and in positions from which they could somewhat protect the relief, the 37th Division, however, the 37th Division, which had lost about 1,600 men in casualties, had captured 328 prisoners, and advanced a total distance, from the Lys to the crest of the ridge, approximately 34 kilometers, all within the space of three days.

Although at the beginning of its operations on October 31, the 91st Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. William H. Johnston, did not, like the 37th, have a long, open



slope like Cruyshautein ridge to climb, it had an obstacle quite as difficult in the sparsely wooded knoll known as Spitaals Boschen, which, about 1,500 meters in diameter, extended across the center of the sector with its western edge not over 500 meters beyond the American jumping-off line. East of Spitaals Boschen a series of gentle ridges, surfaced with well-tilled fields and dotted by numerous farms, hamlets and villages, descend gradually toward the Scheldt with the ancient roofs of Audenarde massed picturesquely on its nearer shore. The first objective of the 91st Division was along the heights of Stuyvenbergh, just beyond Spitaals Boschen, the second lay on the heights of Waellem and Kiehook, about two and a half kilometers farther east; and the third was the line of the Scheldt itself.

The division was disposed for attack by General Johnston with two battalions of the 362nd Infantry in the front line on the right, attacking along the southern edge of Spitaals Boschen; one battalion of the 12th Infantry in the center and one battalion of the 362nd Infantry on the left. The 362nd was supported in the second line by the 361st, while the two remaining battalions of the 362nd were in support behind the 361st. The attacking force of the 361st in the center was to make only a holding attack on Spitaals Boschen until one hour and 10 minutes after the jump-off, in order to give the 12th Infantry time to clear the wooded area with its supporting distance behind it, however, the division reserve, consisting of the other two battalions of its own regiment, the 316th Infantry and the 362nd Machine-Gun Battalion.

75's With Open Skies

Having regard to the special conditions presented by Spitaals Boschen, the batteries of the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, which were in the center, were ordered to fire smoke shells on the outskirts of the wood when the creeping barrage fell on the rest of the front, while the commander of each front line battalion had at his disposal a platoon of 75's for open-sight sniping.

Promptly at the jump-off the enemy opened destructively with artillery all along the front, supplemented by intense machine gun fire from hidden positions in Spitaals Boschen. Nevertheless, the 362nd Infantry advanced steadily, if slowly, on the left, and by noon it had encircled the northern part of the wood and brought its extreme flank down to the outskirts of the town. The first objective, in fact, was the 12th French Division on its left.

The right of the 362nd could not make much progress because the 1st French Division was held up near the axis of liaison between the divisions, at Steenbrugge, by machine gun fire from the east. The left of the 362nd, however, and the holding battalion of the 361st, eventually reinforced by another battalion of the latter regiment and by 37mm. guns, worked skilfully through the woods, overcoming many machine gun nests in concealed and unexpected places, and had cleared the entire tract and was within a few hundred yards of the first objective by nightfall.

Upon the resumption of the attack on the morning of November 1, the left advanced in the formation it had used on the previous day, but on the right the 91st Infantry, moved forward by the left flank of the 362nd, passing the latter along the edge of Spitaals Boschen and taking the front line with the 362nd following in support. As had been the case in front of the 37th Division, the enemy, his line of resistance east of the Lys having been penetrated, had taken to retreat.

Enemy in Speedy Retreat

Throughout the morning the swift pursuit was almost unopposed. Early in the afternoon the advance was resumed, sending the long slopes toward the Scheldt, while the windmills on the outskirts of Audenarde and the great tower of Saint Walburga's seemed hovering in the distance. The 91st Infantry, with the Americans forward to the de Bovenkon the ancient Flemish city where Margriet of Parma, regent of the Netherlands, was

born in 1522, and under the walls of which the army of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy gained a decisive victory over the French on July 11, 1708.

But these slopes were dominated by the German batteries emplaced on the abrupt and lofty heights east of the Scheldt, the shells from which were already splintering the roofs of the city, and only advance elements of the American forces came up to the river on the flanks during the afternoon. Strong rear guards of the enemy were still operating in the streets of the city, and though its outskirts were seized, the main line of resistance was withdrawn and established along the crest of Wortegem, about five kilometers west of Audenarde, with a line of observation well forward on the last crest overlooking the town.

During the following night, reconnoitering parties endeavored to locate practicable river crossings within the division sector, but all the permanent bridges had been destroyed, and no crossing could be found. The 41st and 12th French Divisions, the right and left, attempted to cross, but failed. As has already been seen, the 37th U.S. Division, further down stream, was getting a few men over by means of improvised bridges during this night, and the morning of November 2 a battalion of the 361st Infantry, with its Machine Gun company, entered Audenarde, moved up the town and placed the approaches to the demolished bridges under machine gun fire.

Owing to the difficulties of effecting a bridgehead at Audenarde, a plan was now conceived for passing a regiment of Infantry and a company of Engineers from the 91st Division across the bridges to the right of the 37th U.S. Division, with it, the 37th Division at Eyne, some three kilometers below Audenarde, on the night of November 2-3. This regiment was to make a flank attack on the heights east of the river on the following morning, aided by a strong demonstration from the troops in Audenarde and particularly by the fire of machine guns emplaced behind the railroad embankment north of the city. Unfortunately, the regiment designated arrived at the 37th Division's bridges too late in the night to make the crossing under cover of darkness. The movement was postponed until the following night, and then finally abandoned owing to the receipt of orders for the withdrawal of the division. This withdrawal occurred during the morning of the 3-4, the troops in Audenarde and its vicinity being relieved by side-slipping the left flank of the 41st French Division into the sector, the 91st Division retiring to the area east of Vive St. Etienne.

The casualties of the division during its advance of 12 kilometers, in which it completed the mission originally assigned of

reaching the west bank of the Scheldt, had amounted to a total of 969 officers and enlisted men. By taking Audenarde it had earned the distinction of capturing the largest city, excepting Chateau-Thierry, which was directly conquered by American troops during the war, and it had restored about 30 square kilometers of Belgian territory to its rightful owners.

The two American divisions remained out of line for only four or five days, when the 91st was reassigned, this time to the 30th Army Corps, commanded by General Penet, for operations on a front including its former sector at Audenarde and also that portion of the line extending north to the southern edge of Eyne. The 37th Division was at the same time assigned to the 34th Corps, under General Nudant, and placed in the Sengem sector, lying along the Scheldt from Heuvet, just north of Heurne, to Asper, thus being just to the left of its former sector. The 12th French Division was between the 31st and the 37th, the 41st French Division to the right of the 91st, south of Audenarde, and the 14th French Division to the left of the 37th, north of Asper.

The plans of the French Army in Belgium contemplated a general attack along its front to break the enemy's resistance beyond the Scheldt and carry the line forward across the intervening watershed to the Dendre river, approximately 25 kilometers east of the Scheldt. The country to be crossed was hilly and very densely populated, with a great many farms and small villages.

The original intention of making the attack only after a strong artillery preparation was abandoned, when it was learned on November 9 that the enemy was already in disorderly retreat. Late that afternoon elements of the 12th and 41st French Divisions, operating in the sector to which the 91st U.S. Division was moving forward, had already gained the further river bank and were advancing on the heights east of Audenarde. The 152nd Infantry Brigade, embracing the 363rd and 364th Infantry Regiments, together with one regiment of Field Artillery, was ordered to cross immediately at Audenarde and Eyne, overtake and relieve the French troops in front line and press the pursuit.

Virtually no opposition was encountered for about eight kilometers, but after covering that distance some machine gun fire

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developed from the Roosebeke ridge, due east of Audenarde. In front of this ridge the American troops had completed the relief of the French by 10 p.m. on November 10, having crossed the river early in the morning and having suffered thus far only one casualty during the advance.

Windup at War's End

A bridge practicable for artillery having, meantime, been laid at Audenarde by the 316th Engineers, another battalion of Artillery came up and the troops prepared to attack the ridge in front at 10 a.m., November 11. Notice was received from the corps at 8 a.m., however, that hostilities would cease at 11 a.m., and it was directed that the line be advanced only providing that opposition was not encountered. The termination of hostilities, therefore, found the 91st Division close up in front of Roosebeke ridge on a line from Boucle St. Blaise to Bonteveid.

The 37th Division had a considerably harder time in its final operations. When the order was received to push the advance, regardless of artillery preparation, the two front-line regiments, the 146th and the 147th Infantry, were moving forward into the U-shaped bend of the Scheldt, east of Syngem, to relieve the elements of the 11th and 12th French Divisions, which were scheduled to make the initial advance across the river, as the 12th and 41st Divisions had done at Audenarde. The 37th Division, however, found no bridges laid and no attack developing, and as the marshy bottomlands along the river were under water, it was held up. 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