possible that our adopted ones may return with us, it is our wish that they do so, there to be given an American education. We are ready to leave this entirely in the hands of the Red Cross."

Seven officers—a major, captain and five lieutenants—of a certain machine gun battalion, and three Y.M.C.A. workers attached to the same battalion, sent in 500 francs for the adoption of a girl between six and ten, the daughter of a French officer who has been killed in this war. The Y.M.C.A. workers who contributed, and whose names may be used without violating the censorship regulations, were B. V. Edworthy, Miss Gertrude D. Ely and Miss Mary N. Arrowsmith.

From Base Hospital No. 23 came this request:

"No Preference"

"Inclosed please find postal money order for $61.42 (Fcs. 350.15), first installment of contribution for support of an orphan (no preference, just a war orphan). I send this contribution on behalf of the personnel of Base Hospital No. 23, all of whom are very enthusiastic over this very excellent idea. The balance, 149.35 francs, making a total of 500 francs, will be sent shortly."

The noncoms also were represented this week.

"Am hereby requisitioning for an orphan. This child will be maintained exclusively by the sergeants of this company," read a letter from a noncom of the — Machine Gun Battalion.

The plan has also brought a response from Uncle Sam's sailors who, by the way, are more than welcome. From an American ship came this letter:

"We, members of a repair division on an American vessel, wish to donate 500 francs for the support of a French war orphan. Can you arrange so that we can get a boy about five years of age and have him live either at —— or —— so that we can see him occasionally?"

Another Brother and Sister

Company L, —— Infantry, asked for a brother and sister. It's getting to be the fashion now for the infantry companies to take a brother and sister.

"Company L," write the commanding officer, "wants to adopt two orphans, a boy and a girl, between the ages of five and eight years, to be brother and sister if possible. 500 francs, covering the first installment under your plan, will be forwarded as soon as the members of this organization receive their March pay. The remaining 500 francs will be remitted upon receipt of our April pay."

The children will be selected and reserved pending the arrival of payday and the remittance. We understand.

Morse Artists Heard From

A certain telegraph battalion sent in the following message, wiring it, of course:

"Company E, —— Telegraph Battalion, adopts ten year old orphan girl. Check mailed today."

So enthusiastic were the members of a supply train company that they raised the entire 500 francs to suport a mascot for a year in 15 minutes. Their representative wrote:

"The men of Company B, —— Supply Trains, after reading your story in the last issue of THE STARS AND STRIPES regarding the adoption of French war orphans, are glad to assist in this great work by adopting one.

"We are enclosing checks totalling 500 francs for the benefit of our new war orphan. To illustrate the enthusiasm of Company B over your plan, the total contribution was collected within 15 minutes after it had been suggested.

"There was much difference of opinion among us as to whether it should be a boy or a girl and just how old our little charge should be. We have finally decided, however, that it should be a girl about six years old, black eyes, black hair and pleasing personality.

"Don't forget the photographs, for the men are anxiously waiting, and do take very good care of our new baby."

Field Clerks Speak Up

The first group of Army field clerks to join the ranks of foster-fathers transmitted their request this week. They were so enthusiastic that they didn't wait for A.E.F. mails, but telephoned their request. The field clerks are assigned to the Intelligence Section, General Staff. This is the second orphan taken by the Intelligence Section, the staff of the department having taken a child three days after the first announcement.

The response this week has not been confined wholly to Americans, either. A lieutenant, on behalf of 900 Greek soldiers, wrote to ask if they could help.

"We are 900 Greek soldiers," he said, "and all that I have heard talking want to help American soldiers help the orphans of France."

Herewith are printed the pictures of some of the children selected to fill requests sent in this week. All of these refugees driven from their homes by the Huns, and already they have seen more of the sad, terrible side of life than is the lot of the average person in a lifetime.

Little André Ecuier, clear-eyed and smiling, is almost four. He smiles now, possibly, because he was too small to realize the catastrophe nearly four years ago when his father answered the call to arms, and the entire village in which he lived was destroyed. His father was killed on the Somme in 1916.

André is more fortunate than some of the children in that his mother is living. In addition to supporting her child, she has been maintaining her aged father and mother, both of whom are crippled. Six weeks ago they were again driven from the town in which they had sought refuge.

André has been adopted by the Intelligence Section, General Staff.

Marie Gronyer, aged eight, was driven from her home on the frontier by the Germans the day before war was declared. She was held a prisoner two months by the Germans and then sent through the French lines. Her father was killed in the battle of Carency, July, 1915. She has been selected for the ——Aero Squadron, which asked for a girl between six and ten.

Lucien and Yvette Grodidier are seven and six, respectively. They have a mother, and a sister 12 years old. Their father died in December, 1914, of wounds received in one of the first battles of the war. Twice the family has been driven from its home by the Germans. Jeanne Mangein, five years old, was held a prisoner 18 months by the Germans and then was sent into France. She is photographed wtih her elder brother, aged eight. René and Marguerite Donbinger, eight and six, respectively, lived at Pont-à-Mousson until German gas shells drove them out. They then were sent to another city, from which they were taken six weeks ago. They have two small sisters and a brother.

The Grodidier children have been selected for Company L, —— Infantry, and Jeanne Mangein for the —— Aero Squadron, which asked for a "girl no body else would choose." But this does not apply to Jeanne, because everybody likes her. René and Marguerite Donbinger have been reserved for the —— Aero squadron, ten members of which also seek a child on their own account.

ARMY STRAYS NOT TO BE WHOLLY LOST

Men Dropped from Rolls Have Good Chance to Return to Own Units

REPLACEMENT SYSTEM PLAN

Officers and Soldiers Sent from America to Combat Depots Are Not Available for S.O.S.

Whenever an officer or soldier of the A.E.F., through sickness, injury, successive transfer or other misadventure, finds himself dropped from the rolls of his organization and landed later in some replacement organization, he need not feel that he is a lost and unidentified stray in the Army with his way and his friends to make all over again, for every effort will be made to return him to his original unit.

A new general order rules that replacement organization commanders will issue detailed instructions to insure the return of officers and soldiers to their original units whenever the efficient operation of the replacement system is not affected by such assignments.

It is by the replacement system that personnel is maintained at full strength. Replacements may be requested not merely when the strength on the rolls of an organization is less than the authorized strength but whenever an officer or soldier is absent for any reason that is likely to continue for more than a fortnight whether his name be dropped or not.

Absence on leave or on detached duty (except by orders of the G.H.Q.) will not authorize a request for replacement. A temporarily absent non-commissioned officer may be replaced, but by a private, as the number of non-commissioned officers that may be carried on an organization's rolls is limited.

Vacancies Due to Casualties

By replacements will be filled the vacancies not caused by casualties and most of the vacancies caused by casualties. Only one-third of the vacancies caused by casualties may be filled by promotion, except in the lowest commissioned grades, concerning which the governing regulations have not yet been issued.

Whenever, in the case of Army troops, corps troops and troops of combat divisions, an officer or a soldier is admitted to an S.O.S. hospital, he will be dropped forthwith from the rolls of his organization. If luck is with him and he comes out of the hospital with a duty status as of Class A, he will not return immediately, as hitherto, to his own organization, but is to be shipped instead to the nearest replacement organization, not the nearest one to the hospital, necessarily, but the nearest one charged with supplying replacements to the unit from which he was evacuated to the hospital.

There will, of course, be a continuous supply of replacements from America. Those administering the replacement organizations will not have an absolutely free hand in the distribution of this personnel by which the Army is steadily renewed.

In order to conserve the value of their special training, replacements trained and designated for service in a particular arm or staff corps will not be diverted from such service without special authority from G.H.Q.

Officers and soldiers sent as replacements from the United States for combat organizations will be used as replacements for combat units and those alone. They will not be placed in a base depot or be used in the S.O.S. unless specifically so authorized in each case by the G.H.Q.

This point is emphasized. "There must," says the new order, "be no diversion of personnel intended for duty with combat units to duty in the S.O.S. without specific authorization from G.H.Q." On the other hand, officers and soldiers assigned to depot divisions and special depots are not at the disposition of the commanding general, S.O.S. for any duty whatsoever, except in the depot division or special depots to which assigned, or for assignment therefrom to the replacement division of the corps or other organization which the particular depot division or depot feeds.

OVER THE WAVES

The Song of a Soldier on the Way to France

(Written to the rhythm of the music of the waves on the Atlantic.)

Over the waves,
Acros the sea—
This is the lilt
Of the song to me:
Over the waves
And bound for France;
Over the waves
To the Great Romance.

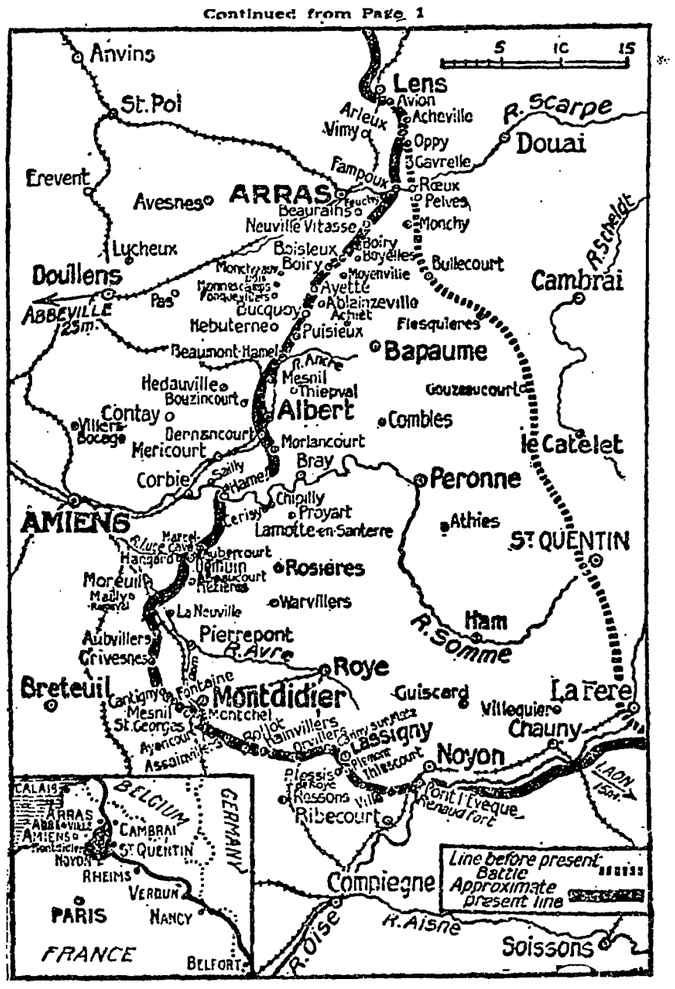
Over the waves,
Across the sea,
To fight the fight
Of Liberty:
Over the waves,
Across the sea,
To do my part
To make men free!

Over the waves,
Across the sea—
We thank thee, God,
For the chance to be
A part of the dream
A part of the stream
That sweeps the earth
To its new birth
Of Liberty—
With all men free
Through Right and Thee!

WM. L. STIDGER.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL TO SPLIT ARMIES

Continued from Page 1



Enemy's Unwieldy New Salient, Faced and Flanked by Unbroken Allied Line

these troops progressively occupied the territory which the English retreat toward Amiens had left uncovered.

It is thus that, after the fluctuations inseparable from a long battle, the French line on March 29, stretching from Mount Renaud to the gates of Noyon, passing by the southern outskirts of Lassigny and Montdidier, followed the western bank of the Avre and joined up with the British front between that river and the Somme, in the sector of the Luce.

With this alignment, on March 30 and March 31, a terrible battle was fought against the entire von Hutier army, which was trying to reach the railroad from Paris to Amiens. After a German check accompanied by the most ghastly losses, no considerable change followed in the situation.

However, the two English armies affected by the attack of March 21 had been obliged, from one position to another, to give way considerably. With Bapaume and Péronne lost, they had fought astride the Somme, contesting the ground step by step along the roads which converge toward Amiens. The Third Army, which had suffered less than the Fifth, held on firmly in the region of the Ancre before Albert and its union with the fortified sector of Arras was not broken for all the violent attacks which the Germans launched March 28 on both banks of the Scarpe.

The Present Situation

Thus, despite their tactical successes, the German armies have not been able to bring about the result which was the ambition of their leaders. Though it has been pushed back at the point of union, the Allied front has not been broken, the separation of the armies has not been realized, and everywhere a wall of breasts and cannons is reared before the manoeuvres of Hindenburg.

In order to break down a little part of this wall in the angle of the Somme and the Avre, he has renewed his powerful attacks—but in vain. He has been obliged to suffer a slight pause in the battle in order to regroup his forces afresh, to bring forward his reserves of infantry and artillery and thus to prepare for the supreme efforts.

Now one cannot help thinking that the Imperial General Staff has been caught and made prisoner in the trap of its own original idea. Having assembled half its total resources upon the narrow Picardy theater, it is bound by that very fact to carry on its operations in the same directions even to a fatal outcome, which shall be either victory or defeat. And the principal battle will continue against the British Armies, with the city of Amiens as the first geographical objective.

Moreover, the enemy is caught in a right-angled triangle and because of that, his position is dangerous, for while he is trying to smash the English, he is exposed on his left flank to the blows of all the English Armies. That is why von Hutier has fortified himself between the Avre and the Oise and why, to the east of the latter river, the Crown Prince tried on April 8 to reduce the threatening Coucy-le-Chateau-Chauny salient.

The possible German fears are all the more justified because, under the force of circumstances, the unity of Allied command, so often called for, has finally been proclaimed. The soldiers of the West, under the direction of a single brain, which is that of General Foch, victor of Fère-Champenoise and of Flanders, are marching toward the same goal. Our confidence is firm that they will share the same decisive victories.

NEW ROSENTHAL CASE SETS GOTHAM AGOG

Murder of Harry the Yot Bears Close Resemblance to Former Mystery

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

NEW YORK, April 11.—New York is in the throes of another Rosenthal case.

A flashy gambler named Harry Cohen had been telling tales to District Attorney Swann, and just after he had telephoned to make another appointment with the prosecutor, he was shot dead in the hallway of his apartment house.

Nearly five years ago, all America was ablize with excitement when the gambler Herman Rosenthal was murdered to shut his mouth after he had carried his story of police blackmail to District Attorney Whitman, a crime for which Police Lieutenant Becker and four gangsters eventually paid the death penalty.

For the murder of Cohen, the grand jury has already indicted Morris Rothenberg, and that well-known Tenderloin character is now in the Tombs. The Tenderloin, which has gradually joined the uptown march and may be now said to include the fast forties and the furious fifties, is yielding up a curious and unsavory horde of petty thieves, cocaine and heroin victims, gamblers, gunmen and cadets, till the corridors of Police Headquarters and the Criminal Courts Building look quite like old times.

Strange underworld lingo and nicknames fill the newspaper accounts as they did in the days when no breakfast was complete without its morning story of the doings of Gyp the Blood, Dago Frank and Lefty Louie. The murdered Cohen, for instance, was known as Harry the Yot.

Harry the Yot, who went in for burglary as well as gambling, seems to have prospered at one or another of these vocations, because he lived in state, drove a fine motor car and had a chauffeur all his own.

The resemblance of the Cohen murder to the Rosenthal case is stressed in all of Mr. Swann's utterances. It will be remembered that it was on the Rosenthal murder, and the well-trumpeted investigation which followed, that District Attorney Whitman rode into public favor and the governorship in the Empire State.

"FAIR" TEAM WANTS GAMES

There are ball players like Benny Kauff, who know they're good, and there are ball players like Charlie Herzog, who must be good, judging from the way they hold out for bonuses, and there are ball players like those who make up the team of the Supply Company of the — Infantry, which announces, in a letter received this week, that "we have a fair ball team and would like to extend a challenge to any other team that may be in this neck of the woods." The particular neck of the woods referred to is A.P.O. 721, and any roving nines who are likely to land up that way are asked to consult Wagoner Donald E. Cooke or Pvt. Earle H. Clifford.

HOW TO ADOPT A WAR ORPHAN

A company, detachment, or group of the A.E.F. agrees to adopt a child for a year, contributing 500 francs for its support.

The children will be either orphans, the children of French soldiers so seriously crippled that they cannot work, or homeless waifs from the invaded districts. The adopting unit may select its child from any of these classes and specify its age and sex.

The money will be sent to THE STARS AND STRIPES to be turned over to a special committee of the American Red Cross for disbursement.

At least 250 francs will be paid upon adoption and the remainder within four months thereafter.

All of the money contributed will go to the children. The expenses of administration will be borne by the Red Cross.

A photograph and a history of each child will be sent to its adopting unit, which will be advised of the child's whereabouts and hereafter notified monthly of its progress.

The Red Cross committee will determine the disposal of the child. It will either be sent to a practical agricultural or trade school or supported in a French family.

No restrictions are placed upon the methods by which the money may be raised. It may be gathered by an equal assessment upon the members of a unit, by passing the hat, by giving an entertainment—in any way the unit sees fit.

Address all communications regarding these children to War Orphans' Department, THE STARS AND STRIPES, G2, A.E.F., 1 Rue des Italiens, Paris, France.

NASAL CHOO-CHOOS MUST CLEAR TRACK

Sanitation Special Threatens to Bump Coughers and Spitters Too

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

NEW YORK, April 11.—"A-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-CHOW!"

"Ho-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-CK!"

"Ah-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-UMPF!"

These dulcet sounds will no longer greet that great and credulous organ, the American ear. Not if the nation-wide campaign against sneezing (Ker-CHOW!) spitting (Ker-PWOTT!)' and coughing (Ker-RAOUWWS!) meets with the success it (Ker-CHOW!) thinks it deserves. For the campaigners and propagandists are about to fare forth into the land, armed with literature and hankies, to convince the casual sneezer (CHAW-DOOOOFF!), spitter (Knee-HOARCK!) and cougher (Kerrrr rrrrrr-RUMPUM!) of the error of his (Ah—CHEE!) ways.

Brrrr-kow-CHEEZU! But that campaign is going to be hard on the (Szzzzzzrrrrr-Bah-SHAWIE!) Bethlehem hay-fever colony. Whether or not those long-suffering mortals will be put in an ex (Bah-KOOF!) empted class or not remains to be seen. And (Keeeeeeeeeoooooooo-ARCK!) the old Hock-and-Spit Club, composed of retired, by gravy, sea-cap'ns of Plymouth, by chowder, Mass—ah-Choo!—setts will certainly have to close its doors.

The refrain (Blooooo-eeee-yahPUM!), of course, is that of sanitation. Doubtless Billy Sunday's famous hymn, "Right in the Corner Where You Are," has been too liberally interpreted by some sinful sneezers and hockers and the rest. Henceforward they will be instructed (Kah-hah-KAHBLOOEY!) to practice sneeze control, and to elevate their shots for the spittoon so that they will reach their objectives.

Practical demonstrations, it is announced, will be given to the inexpert by duly qualified long-cut-chewing Southerners; and a bar and medal, inscribed with "Expert Spitsman" will be awarded the most proficient.

PLEASE PASS THE GNU

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

NEW YORK, April 11.—Just glimpse over this menu:

Hors d'Oeuvre.
Paté de Foie de Muskox.
Potage.
Essence de Muskrat.
Poissons.
Shark—Whale—Porpoise.
Entrées.
Ragout de Chipmunks garni.
Viandes.
Roti de Reindeer au Arctic Moss.
Legumes.

But what's the use? That menu, or something much like it, is what the ardent food conservators now abroad in the land are, it appears, determined on literally ramming down the throat of the great—in point of patience—American public. From all the four corners of the fair land a cry has gone up urging people to eat the flesh of the hitherto "undesirable animals."

Attention is called to the fact that down in Dutch Guiana no Christmas dinner is complete without having for its *pièce de résistance* a nice, broiled monkey. The food conservators point out that monkey meat, well cooked, is just as tender as chicken and lots cheaper.

Shark has long been advocated as a perfectly satisfactory fish course, though to eat any New York and New Jersey sharks would lay the ultimate consumers open to the grave charge of cannibalism. Rear Admiral Peary and Old Doc Cook have not as yet been heard from in regard to the comparative nutritive values of muskox and reindeer, but no doubt they soon will burst into print. The only article of food upon which the Doc has hitherto expressed himself has been the succulent and clingy gumdrop.

HIS CHANCE TO BE A HERO

It was on the trip across, and Private Smithers was on guard. He was stationed at a bulkhead separating two watertight compartments, and the sergeant of the guard was giving him his orders.

"You shut this door quick if a torpedo hits the ship and screw the bolts down tight," said the sergeant.

"Yes," said Private Smithers, "but where do I get out?"

"Oh," said the sergeant, "if a torpedo hits the ship, we expect to lose a few men."

MAPS FOR ALL FRONTS

Plans, Guides, Aeronautic Maps for American Officers and Soldiers.

CAMPBELL'S MAP STORE
(Librarie des Cartes Campbell)
7, Rue Saint-Lazare, Paris (près).
Subway Station, Nord-Sud, Notre-Dame-de-Lorette.

FURNISHED APARTMENT

To be Let At Once to American Officer or Family. Not far from Champs-Elysées (Invalides). Clean, Lighted, Bath-room, Drawing-room, Dining-room, One or Two Bedrooms, Lift, Telephone. Cheap during war.—125 Rue de l'Université.

French Conversation

Will you be able to make yourself understood by French people with whom you fight, to find your way in Paris, to make yourself more useful? —Apply by letter to Puttemans, 15 Rue Victor Cousin, Paris.

PAPER WAR-MONEY

COLLECTORS of CHAMBER of COMMERCE BILLS and BILLS from the INVADED DISTRICTS should apply for CATALOGUE.
Write for appointment and consult:
A. LIONEL ISAACS,
29 Rue de Moscou, PARIS.
Collections formed and desiderata sought for.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE
8 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS
(Royal Palace Hotel)

The Union is anxious to get in touch with all college and university men in Europe, who are therefore urged to register by MAIL, giving name, college, class, European address, and name and address of nearest relative at home.

GRANDE MAISON de BLANC
LONDON PARIS CANNES
No Branch in New York
GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT, HOSIERY, Ladies' Lingerie
LOUVET BROS., Props. O. BOYER, Manager

SLEATOR & CARTER
PARIS 39 Avenue de l'Opéra PARIS
English & American Civil & Military Tailors
Olive Drab Uniforms and American Insignia a Speciality
SAM BROWNE BELTS
TRENCH COATS
WRAP PUTTEES
AMERICAN OVERSEAS FATIGUE CAP (To Measure)

AMERICAN MILITARY and NAVAL FORCES
CREDIT LYONNAIS
Head Office: LYONS
Central Office: PARIS, 19 Boulevard des Italiens
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WITH ENGLISH-SPEAKING STAFF
EVERY FACILITY FOR FOREIGNERS
Branches in all principal French towns, amongst others the following:
Amiens, Angers, Angoulême, Bar-le-Duc, Bayonne, Belfort, Besançon, Bordeaux, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Brest, Caen, Calais, Cannes, Cette, Chaumont, Dieppe, Dijon, Dunkirk, Epernay, Epinal, Fécamp, Havre, La Rochelle, Limoges, Marseilles, Nancy, Nantes, Nice, Orleans, Rennes, Rochfort, Rouen, Saint-Dizier, Saint-Malo Toulon, Tours, Trouville, Troyes, Vannes, Versailles, Vitry-le-François, Bourges Clermont-Ferrand, Isodun, Nevers, Saint-Raphaël, Vierzon.

To Send Money Home
GO TO ANY BRANCH OF THE
Société Générale
A Bank with more than 1,000 branches throughout France.
There you will find *Wells Fargo blank forms* and instructions. You get a *Wells Fargo* receipt.
The identical form filled out by you is immediately sent by the SOCIETE GENERALE to us in PARIS and the payment order is dispatched by mail or cable to our New York office and thence to the address given by you. If by mail we send a duplicate by following steamer to ensure prompt payment should the original be lost in transit.
Money may be paid in to any SOCIETE GENERALE Branch for opening a deposit account with us in Paris—subject to check.
WELLS FARGO & CO.
Head Office NEW YORK 4 Rue Scribe, Paris LONDON: 28 Charles St., Haymarket

DRILLS, TAPS, DIES etc
HIGH SPEED & CARBON STEEL
MACHINE TOOLS

THE BUTTEROSI SYNDICATE
TELEPH: PASSY 57-29 PASSY 58-85
BUREAUX ET MAGASINS: 147-148 AVENUE MALAKOFF, PARIS
FRANCO AMERICAN ADVERTISING AGENCY

CAMP SHERMAN LIBRARY