

WHOLE COUNTRY HAS A MOVE ON; VIM IS KEYNOTE

Red Cross Drive's Success Proves Colossal Power of United Effort

GREAT FERVOR OF GIVING

Rich Toss Big Greenbacks, Poor Their Pennies, Into Outstretched Flags

"STARS AND STRIPES" HELPS

Sixteen Copies Bring Total of \$13,000—Dogs Hold Money Baskets on New York Streets

By J. W. MULLER American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES

\$812.50 A COPY

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] NEW YORK, May 30.—Sixteen autographed copies of THE STARS AND STRIPES, fresh from France, were auctioned off for the Red Cross, in New York City, at various theaters and moving picture houses during the last two days of the drive.

Municipal Justice Aaron J. Levy, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the allied theatrical and motion picture team of the Red Cross committee, reports that the sale of these sixteen copies realized approximately \$13,000.

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] NEW YORK, May 30.—You fellows know the sensation when, after seeing a mighty tough log, the sawtooth suddenly begins to tip through quick. That is my feeling about the past week's developments here.

Ship launchings, cargo dispatchings, freight movements, railroad organization, the magnificent Red Cross drive, crop reports, the big movements of the new draft forces to the cantonments, the decision to raise an Army without limitation, and general conditions—all make an excellent impression of successful accomplishment. A decided spirit of having a move on is in the air and our cities during this Red Cross drive have presented truly magnificent pictures of democracy in action.

The united effort has been colossal, and the work has been conducted with astounding and unflagging energy; yet it has been neither frantic nor desperate, but simply bubbling with that genius and ability for "getting there" which we have seen in the Americans who admit it is an American gift.

I don't mean to introduce the foolish, boastful note, but I would be telling less than the truth if I did not tell you that the nation's Red Cross work exhibited beautifully all that is best in our national character; and this best is being heartily copied and imitated.

The Red Cross aimed at a total of \$100,000,000 as a result of this week's drive. It got \$133,000,000. Of this amount New York City contributed \$33,500,000. The old city, goaded by the taunts aimed at it by lesser communities during the Liberty Loan drive, dug down as it never dug down before.

Added vim in the Air  
Courage and faith were required even to contemplate starting this huge effort immediately after the Liberty Loan had made such intense calls on the country's resources; but the vim in the air of the new drive; it was convincingly clear that instead of being weary from the \$4,000,000,000 job, our people had added vim.

There was never a moment when anybody could even suspect inertia. The American masses do not wait to be pushed, but made themselves a part of the push. Those who could give dollars gave them. Those who could not give silver, and the poorest gave pennies even more precious than rich men's dollars.

Along the Rich Man's Street—Fifth Avenue—were scores of Army stockholders guarded by Red Cross girls, soldiers and sailors. These were piled full again and again with silver offerings from the common people. Your correspondent saw individuals in our hotels and other resorts of wealth give great sums at one clip that would make most of us rich for good and all.

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AN ARMY WITHOUT LIMIT

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] NEW YORK, May 30.—A House Bill unanimously reported by the Committee on Military Affairs takes away the limit on the size of the Army, at the Secretary of War's request.

It authorizes the President to call as many men as can be used, and provides an appropriation of \$11,000,000,000.

Secretary Baker has sent Congress the draft of a bill authorizing the voluntary enlistment of men from 40 to 55 for use in non-combatant services.

The Browning guns are coming fast now, and will come still faster henceforth.

It is noteworthy that, so far, the Secretary's sweeping request for an Army without any limit has been received with absolute unanimity of approval.

HEALTH OF A. E. F. BETTER THAN THAT OF TROOPS IN U. S.

"Excellent" Is Medical Department's Report on Conditions Here

OLD ILLS MOST FREQUENT

Number of Cases of Controllable Diseases Is Showing Creditable Reduction

The A. E. F. is more than in infant getting ready to celebrate the first anniversary of its birth as an Allied fighting machine—it is a mighty husky infant. Its own family doctor and vet nurse, the Medical Department, says so. "Excellent" is the Medical Department's pronouncement on this same infant's general health.

More than that, the non-effective rate in the A. E. F.—and that means the number of men in each 1,000 who are unable to perform their duties because of sickness—has, since the second week in February, been smaller than it has among American troops in the United States. With the exception of one week, the venereal rate has also been smaller in the A. E. F. since January 1 than among troops still at home.

Diseases All Old Fashioned  
One important fact about what diseases we really have had is that we brought them all from home. They are the old familiar complaints, some trivial, some serious, but not one of them is a disease which we might not have contracted just as easily anywhere between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The number of cases of controllable diseases is showing creditable reduction, not only as compared to the rate in the United States, but also from month to month in the A. E. F. since January 1.

During the winter pneumonia and meningitis claimed 72 per cent of deaths in February, in action, and nearly 82 per cent of the Army's deaths, not including deaths in action, were from infectious diseases. This means that the A. E. F.'s diseases are largely within the control of the men themselves. Every unexpressed cough in a well-filled barracks may do its share in keeping those diseases going, say the Army's doctors. Scasies is no longer a negligible factor. Diphtheria and scarlet fever still present some difficulties, but are rapidly being controlled. Otherwise, every infectious disease, including such intestinal maladies as typhoid, paratyphoid and the various kinds of dysentery, is wholly sporadic.

TOBACCO ISSUE EVERY TEN DAYS

All But Five Per Cent of Army Smokes, Q.M. Learns

Tobacco—An article of universal use, inseparably connected with the idea of comfort and mental satisfaction.—Q.M. Dickson says that the Q.M. learns that the French soldier receives 100 grams of tobacco (about three and a half ounces) every ten days. The British soldier gets 40 cigarettes or from two to three ounces of tobacco a week.

SHIP SCHOOL ON HUDSON

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] NEW YORK, May 30.—Newburgh—brog pardon, Newburgh-on-Hudson—New York, has started a night school course for the purpose of passing out the obsolescent, all-kill streets the gentle art of steel shipbuilding. At last reports the pupils and the teachers were doing well, but the practical demonstrations in riveting were said to be a bit rough on the blackboards.

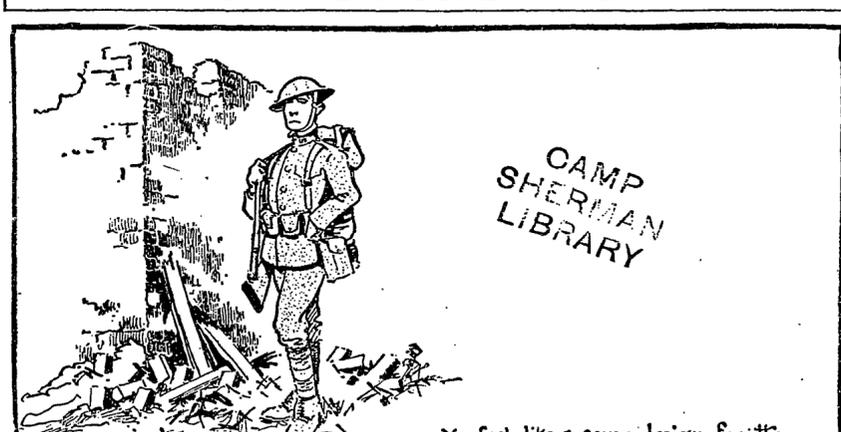
But Newburgh-on-Hudson keeps pegging away at the course and the rivets for Newburgh-on-Hudson is nothing if not patriotic. Newburgh-on-Hudson, he it known, was at one time the G.H.Q. of the American Non-Expeditionary Forces, and was presided over by a well-known chopper-down of cherry trees and crosser of the Delaware. I am sorry I cannot give the general's name, but the censorship forbids.

WOMEN VOTERS ENROLL

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] NEW YORK, May 30.—Some 278,000 women of New York City enrolled in their first primaries. There was no excitement. The anti-suffragists appeared at the polling places with an "I'll-do-it-though-it-kills-me" expression on their faces and the bearing generally ascribed to early Christian martyrs.

Long, learned articles are being written on the enrollment results. Some prove conclusively that they constitute a great success. Others show incontrovertibly that they constitute a dismal failure. You take your choice.

THE STATUE—AND THE BUST



You feel like a cover design for the Saturday Evening Post when you are standing behind that wall (five miles back.)



But lack of cover brings on most irritating apparent distortions of one's frame (two hundred yards away)

Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, famous British war cartoonist and creator of Bill and Alf, has kindly drawn two cartoons especially for THE STARS AND STRIPES. The second will be published in a later issue. Capt. Bairnsfather has made two trips to the American front.

BETSY CRASHES, ELSIE SMASHES

Artillery Battery Names Its Guns for Two Patriotic Women

Following a gallant custom of the French Artillery, the boys of Battery B in one of our own F.A. Regiments decided to name their guns after those whom they considered the outstanding figures among the patriotic women of American history.

These guns are of the railway artillery," the captain says, "and among the most powerful in France, and the names selected are now painted on the carriages, where they will be a constant inspiration in the future and, we hope, a credit to their namesakes."

One of these two namesakes, who probably never thought of herself as a figure in American history at all, is just back from a tour of the front where she had a good many thrills, including the thrill of finding her name in divisional general orders.

There she delighted one of the bands by turning drum major throughout a long march, cheered up some young German prisoners by talking to them in their own tongue, and came away much pleased by the news that Elsie Janis 2nd had just raised merry hell with a German machine gun emplacement.

MANY SEEK GOVERNORSHIP

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] NEW YORK, May 30.—So many candidates have been announced or suggested for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York State that anxious observers fear that every man and woman of age will be running by election time, and that no candidate can expect more than one vote.

The Democratic candidates are not so plentiful, but there are enough looming above the horizon to promise an eminently satisfactory shindy, with every issue from prohibition to the war.

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THE NEW GERMAN ATTACK

The third stroke of the German offensive—long expected as an inevitable move—was finally delivered on the morning of Monday, May 27, a little less than one month after the final check of the second stroke in the region of Ypres.

The attack was made in two wings. The northern wing renewed hostilities in the region of Ypres over a front of from ten to 15 kilometers. It cost the Germans dearly in men lost and it came to nothing in ground gained.

The other attack was made in the region of the Aisne along an initial front of 45 kilometers, and to this, the major attack, the Germans devoted no less than 40 divisions, which means an army of some 600,000 troops.

Opposed to them were French troops and some English divisions which had been transferred to that portion of the front after the submission of all the Allied armies in France to a single command, and whose presence in that part of the battleline was not disclosed until the first communiqués reporting the progress of the German advance.

That advance was rapid, though not so rapid as the advance made in March. First the Aisne and then the Vesle were crossed, but always on a steadily narrowing front. By Wednesday afternoon, the liaison between the French and British troops was intact, the Allied line had receded, but nowhere had it been pierced, and it was apparent that the advance was slowing down.

It was apparent, too, that either Sissons or Rheims or both must fall before that advance could be pressed much further. One on one side, one on the other, these two towns threatened the flanks of the new-formed, far-thrust German salient.

By the end of the first 60 hours, the advance, at its greatest depth, had made a territorial gain of 20 kilometers. It was such a territorial gain as can always be made by an attacking army willing to pay the price in human life.

Except for a new reliance on the tank as an engine of warfare, the new German attack resembled closely the great offensive of March 21 not only in the tactics employed but in the reckless hurling of troops into the fight. The tactics employed in this new battle of the Aisne resulted in the same staggering destruction of German life as marked the same tactics which cost the enemy more than 500,000 soldiers in the first six weeks of his offensive.

It was because of that dismaying total that the enemy was obliged to let four weeks run their course between the checking of his second stroke and the launching of his third, a respite as valuable to the Allies as it was necessary for the Germans. The attack was made at all because for the Germans it is now or never.

QUICK CHANGES FOR MEN IN LINE

Trucks Will Carry New Clothes Right Up to Trenches

If you tear the seat of your breeches going through the barbed wire on a dark night patrol, if some misplaced shrapnel makes your blouse look like a 100 to 1 shot at a rummage sale, or if a grenade blows a yard or two of O.D. out of your shirt, don't worry—not about your clothes, anyway.

For the Q.M. is right behind you, not figuratively, but literally. The Q.M. is arranging for an automatic issue of clothing to the trenches that will mean no waiting. Your own supply sergeant isn't in it.

The arrangement now being devised will be for men in the trenches only, however. Once a man returns to his billet, he will get his stuff in the regulation way.

Big trucks laden with supplies will set out from the railroads and go as near the line as a truck can hope to go with all its spunk spunk staying together. All the men in the line will have to do is wear out their clothes, bring them up to the truck, and get new ones.

YANKS TAKE VILLAGE IN SURPRISE ATTACK AND HANG ON TIGHT

LEAVES ARE ON AGAIN

Leaves are on again until further notice. On May 27 all holidays were suspended throughout the A. E. F. and even men who had got as far as the railroad station on their way to Aix-les-Bains and other pleasant billets were recalled and put to work again.

LONG TROUSERS LATEST DECREE OF ARMY TAILOR

Regulation Spiral Wraps Will Still Be Worn, However

NEW POCKETS FOR BLOUSE

Material Will Be Increased from 16 to 20 Ounce Goods

BOOTS REALLY WATERPROOF

Three Kinds of Gloves to Be Issued—Special Clothes for Chauffeurs

Your tailor announces his winter opening. Incidentally, he has a few new creations for summer and fall. Your tailor, otherwise the Q.M., has got a line—not of talk, but of wearables—that is the result of several months' experience showing just what happens to Army clothes in the trenches, behind the lines, and in the wear and tear of toil in the base.

Every alteration and new issue announced (and there are several) is the outcome of a defect in wearing qualities and bodily comfort or a worth-while economy that did not become apparent until the test of war had disclosed it. And thereby stands proved the slogan of the Army's tailor: "Your comfort and welfare is our first concern."

Now blouses, new trousers, new gloves, new shoes, new boots and all the rest. To begin at the bottom, the new shoe, of which you have already heard, was evolved after a winter's use of the old shoe in trench warfare proved that it lacked the qualities of wear and waterproofness that a good shoe should have. It had stood up beautifully in slush battles in the States, with dry ground underfoot, but over here it was different.

New Shoe's Service Record

Briefly, the new shoe's service record is this: Wider last, higher instep, more toe room (allowing for wearing of additional socks), toe plate projecting up over end of sole, heavier heel plate, sole attached in manner to prevent leaks, absolutely waterproof. It has been tested at an A. E. F. orthopedic hospital and a fine report has been given it. It is estimated that the new issue will mean shoe replacements not less than 50 per cent.

Then there is a new boot. The boot we had was thought to be excellent, but trench use showed it wasn't the perfect thing desired.

The new boot will be absolutely waterproof inside and out—no perspiration can easily get in, and the lining and material of the whole fabric under the lining itself is proofed. There is also an ankle strap which will secure the boot to the foot, so that no footwear can be lost through getting caught in the mud and sucking force of the unsuspecting wearer's leg.

In the hip boot the seam above the knee has been changed to the back, so as to do away with the discomforts of chafing.

The most radical change is in the breeches. The funny thing about the new breeches is that they aren't breeches. They're trousers—plain, ordinary, common long trousers—almost. The end where the foot comes out is narrower, for one thing. The hips and knees are full. The regulation spiral leggin will be worn over them just as it is worn over the old issue.

The new trousers will obviate all the defects of their predecessors—tight lacing, impaired circulation, easily chilled feet.

Heavier Cloth for Blouses

The new blouse will be of better appearance and shape and will bring the wearer more warmth and comfort. The cloth of both blouse and trousers will be 20 ounce instead of 16 ounce wool. The pockets of the blouse will be cut-in instead of patch.

The room gloves you wear next winter will have such long wrists that the wrists being knitted for you at home had better be handed over to father. For winter wear there is also provided a one-fingered leather mitten, to be worn over the woolen glove for warmth. In more temperate seasons it will be used for heavy cold-weather work.

GOT THE WRONG CHURCH

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] NEW YORK, May 30.—There's been a terrible do-up at Hastings-on-Hudson. It seems that one of the village painters was ordered to paint one church and then went and painted another.

The indignant painted congregation accuses him of criminal camouflage, while the equally indignant unpainted congregation demands the delivery of its goods. The parsons are not talking for publication, but the painter is reported as slowly going mad.

Neat Stroke at Cantigny Our First Assault in Force

REDUCE AWKWARD SALIENT

French Praise Work of Americans in Brilliant Minor Engagement

PRISONERS KEEP BIG SECRET

Pair Who Are Caught in Hun Raid Hold Tongues Concerning Plans for Advance

Our troops made their first attack in force since America's entry into the war when, on Tuesday of this week, they stormed and captured the village of Cantigny and reduced the disturbing salient in the Allied line northwest of Montdidier.

The battle was fought just a year to a day after General Pershing and his staff set sail from the harbor of New York as the vanguard of the biggest military expedition in American history. It was launched on the second day of the great German offensive of the Aisne.

In length of line involved, in numbers engaged and in magnitude of the objectives contemplated, this battle, when compared with the vast battle developing to the east, was but a minor engagement. But within its limits, it was a complete and striking success.

Brilliant, Say French

The attack won the description "brilliant" in the official French communiqué, and those who took part in it earned the hearty applause of the French officers, who were full of compliments of the work done by their pupils and Allies from overseas in what they call the "American Battle of Cantigny."

The village was taken, together with its defenses to the north and south, in an attack pressed to a depth of a kilometer and a half along a front of two kilometers and a half. The positions thus captured were held. The Germans counterattacked twice before the day was done and four times the next morning, but the counterattacks were fruitless. In the prisoners' pen when the day was done could be counted more than 200 captives, including three officers and several non-coms.

The importance of the little village of Cantigny can scarcely be measured by its size. Its fall straightened out an embarrassing salient and took from the enemy an ideal observation point from which, with its command of the valley, he could watch what was going on for miles beyond our lines, and could direct his fire accordingly.

Furthermore, it wrested from him a network of cellars, all linked together, particularly by a long tunnel under a chateau in the southern part of the village which might be described as the citadel of Cantigny.

Every Convenience of War

The American attack was made with all the new-fangled instruments of modern warfare. Tanks, gas bombs, flame-throwers, aeroplanes, smoke barrage, machine guns, automatic rifles and heavy trench mortar batteries played their part in the battle of Cantigny. What the Americans did not have of their own they borrowed from the French, for they were French tanks which led the way in the early dawn of Tuesday morning. French batteries shared with the American in preparing the attack.

The attack was planned for weeks ahead, each man was rehearsed in the part he was to play, and when the great day came each movement was made within five minutes of the time-schedule that had been drawn up long in advance. It was at 6:45 in the morning that the first men advanced with a rolling barrage ahead of them and "Go to it, Yanks," as their battle cry.

In the anxious minds of those who watched there was just one question. Did the Germans know? Had they been prepared? For on Monday morning two of our boys had known what was coming because they had been carefully rehearsed in their part of it. It had been taken prisoner in a trench raid. Had those boys been made to tell by the Hun's devilish methods of extracting information from unwilling persons in their power?

That was the question, and in the complete surprise with which the onrushing Yanks were received when their barrage lifted could be read a resounding negative. In all the new positions that night there were cheers for the two who, no matter what the pressure, had told nothing.

Village Won in 35 Minutes

That answer could have been guessed when, 35 minutes after the first advance, the Americans were in possession of the village and had caught them unaware and at a disadvantage because one regiment was relieving another at the time. They testified that they had been getting one hot meal a day in the first lines and that coffee and canned sausages were the chief diet. They were mostly from the Russian front, and there was one who was no German at all, but a Russian Pole, who said that three months ago he, together with