

many of the people, had been drafted against their will into the German army. He fairly wept for joy when he found two Polish Americans among his captors.

Enemy Dazed by Bombardment

Those Boche in good shelters such as that afforded by the long tunnel which would have accommodated hundreds of men, fought stubbornly with machine guns, but the streets of Cantigny were full of the enemy who were dazed by the bombardment and only too anxious to be captured and have done with the whole business.

That at least was the experience of one informal participant in the attack. This was James Hooper, the war correspondent, who had intended to be a cool and detached observer of the attack, but who, in the excitement of the moment, threw discretion to the winds and went over the top with the rest of them—went over the top with the best of them.

Fighting along behind the troops who had already entered the village, and watching fascinated while a tank was firing its cannon at a corner building there, this journalist-on-the-loose was suddenly confronted by 20 Germans who came rushing towards him with hands held high.

Nothing to Take Them With
"They evidently wanted to be taken prisoner at once," he said afterwards, "I would have been delighted to oblige them, but I didn't have anything on me to do it with."

So he signalled them to hold their hands still higher. They did, and were thus postured when a detachment of moppers-up rounded the corner, swooped down and herded them in.

The attack on Cantigny bore no immediate relation to the major operations in progress on the Aisne, but was none the less a tactical success. It became evident afterwards that the Germans had removed many of their heavier guns from the Montdidier region, presumably for use in the concerted effort further to the east. Indeed, every part of the line where American troops are entrenched has shared in some manifestation of the big German offensive, if only to receive some part of the display of force or some one of the feints made as an accompaniment to that offensive.

Activity Near Lunéville

The Lunéville sector, for example, has been the scene of minor but fairly lively little operations. Monday the German lines were drenched with gas after the German batteries had been giving us much the same sort of medicine, and despite enemy efforts to neutralize our batteries, our guns continued to give better than they took. An attempt was made on Monday to work up before it reached the American lines.

At 12:50 Wednesday morning the enemy launched another gas projector attack on our lines in this sector. At the same time there was an infantry attack by about 50 men. In the night which followed 14 Germans were left in our hands—ten dead and four wounded. Some of our men were missing. Our casualties were light.

There were also attacks at two other points in the same sector, in each of which about 50 of the enemy participated. Both attacks were driven off by our machine gun fire.

IS HE ELIGIBLE FOR GOLD CHEVRON?

Soldier Who Embarked for Europe Twice Guesses He Isn't

Here's a new one on the service chevron. Private Eugene C. Smith of the 101st Infantry wants to know where he gets off. This is his plight:

"I got on board a transport in perfectly good faith six months ago, and she steamed outside the three mile limit in good shape. Then something happened to her and we had to put back. For a good month and more I had around, going from one camp to another, always just missing a boat and always just unable to hook up with a Europe-bound unit."

"Finally, I got on to one. It made the distance beyond the three mile limit and then, just as I knew it could do it, it came over all the rest of the way. That was five months ago."

"Now, what I want to know is this: The ruling is that you can sport the service stripe six months after you leave the territorial waters of the United States. I claim that as I started more than six months ago for France, and left the territorial waters—and everything else—more than six months ago, that I'm more than due to bust out a chevron. It wasn't my fault that the old tub sprung a leak or something, and had to turn round."

"But the Skipper thinks different. He says that nowhere in the Army do you get credit for good intentions, so I just naturally can't expect any credit for the good intentions of the transport I was on. The way he does it, I'm just out of luck till next month." He probably is.

FLOATING ICE PLANT WORK OF ENGINEERS

Old French Liner Being Fitted for Use in Base Section

The floating ice factory is the latest ingenious product of A.E.F. engineers. A former French ocean liner, no longer seaworthy, has been taken over by the United States Army. It has been dismantled and is being fitted up with ice-making machinery.

It will make ice for a huge refrigerating plant and, in addition, will supply ice for the hospitals, rest camps and barracks throughout one of the base sections.

It was decided to convert the boat into an ice-making plant because it can be moved about a certain harbor and discharge its products at several points handy to rail transportation.

THIRD LOAN IN A.E.F.

Subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan in the A.E.F. were in excess of the amount expected, although since many paid for the bonds outright through members of the Consolidated Exchange has just gone to the workhouse to serve out a five day sentence, and will pay a fine of \$100 to boot. The conviction was on the charge of driving an automobile while intoxicated. And thus is the old adage made to ring true again, that the law is no respecter of persons.

HOMAGE IS PAID BY TWO NATIONS

France and America Unite in Memorial Day Observance

BELGIANDS AID AT LEHAVRE

Day Is Marked by Religious and Military Ceremonies in Many Places

Throughout France yesterday, in every city and village and camp where United States troops are stationed, American soldiers observed their first Memorial Day abroad. Homage was paid to the heroes who, more than five decades ago, laid down their lives that their country might live and to those who in this war have made the supreme sacrifice for liberty.

In most of the camps the day was marked with religious and military ceremonies which, in many instances, were followed by athletic meets and ball games. But in the several places where are buried the American soldiers who died in France during the last year, the observance was more solemn. The grave of every soldier was decorated with military emblems. French soldiers and civilians participating.

One of the most impressive ceremonies was held at Le Havre, where the soldiers of three nations joined with American soldiers, sailors and Marines in the decoration of the graves of 14 members of the A.E.F.

A company each of British, French and Belgian soldiers formed in line with groups of the three fighting forces of the United States and, led by a British military band, marched from American headquarters to the beautiful old cemetery of Ste. Marie, where wreaths were placed on the graves by both the Americans and Belgians. At the cemetery the procession was met by the commanding generals of the Le Havre base of England, France, Belgium and the United States.

Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, delivered the address and the British chief chaplain of the district, acting as chaplain, gave the prayer. Bugler Chalmer F. Stahl of the Marine Corps sounded taps over the graves.

TONY AND HAROLD BOTH PARLEZ-VOUS

Wherefore Your Uncle Sam Hands Them Same Kind of Job

Tony and Harold both are from New York. Superficially, this is the point they have in common. Tony used to operate a boot-black stand in Fifty-third street and Harold attended a university further up the island.

But after Uncle Sam got to organizing and co-ordinating his Army, it was discovered that they had a great deal in common. They both parlez-vous. Tony learned his before the mast on a Polish ship before he settled down to his polish in America, and Harold mastered his at Columbia.

But where they learned it was *en ne faut rien*. The both were taken from their regiments and assigned to a certain headquarters unit, and now they both are M.P.s at a railroad depot in a certain town in France.

The headquarters unit was organized largely from among men who speak French, and it has taken over the M.P. work in many French towns. As a result the M.P. has become a friend in need to many American soldiers trying to get somewhere in particular on the French railroad system. They are at the stations to act as interpreters and arrange walking information bureaus on trains and train connections.

"Ask the M.P.," is the motto now of officers and soldiers who have made recent railroad trips in France.

WOMEN OF AMERICA GREET MEN OF A.E.F.

Arkansas Convention Sends Assurance to General Pershing

The 14th Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in session at Hot Springs, Ark., has sent over the cables to General Pershing a message in which they say:—"Convention sends greetings to our soldiers and those of our brave Allies to effect that women of United States will stand beside them in every measure to the end that war may be won for peace and happiness of the world."

In his answer to Mrs. John Evans Cowles, president of the federation, the Commander-in-Chief cabled:

"To know that our women are also ready to make any sacrifice is our greatest incentive in this world's battle for liberty."

MULE NOT TO BLAME

The overseas cap, old model, did a lot of peculiar things to people's faces. In particular, it afflicted chauffeurs and dispatch-bearers tremendously.

One of the former variety straggled in to the shack of a friend the other day, with his hat politely off. His friend, sitting in a dark corner, looked up at though startled.

"What's the big white band over your forehead, Mike?" he asked. "Did you get beamed by a shell or an axe or a mule or something?"

"Mule—shell—hell!" came back the disgruntled Mike. "That's me natural color up there. That's as far down as this damned cap 'll come and it don't protect me eyes at all. The rest of me face is all tan!"

DRUNKEN AUTOIST JAILED

By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES: NEW YORK, May 30.—A well-known member of the Consolidated Exchange has just gone to the workhouse to serve out a five day sentence, and will pay a fine of \$100 to boot. The conviction was on the charge of driving an automobile while intoxicated. And thus is the old adage made to ring true again, that the law is no respecter of persons.

FIVE MORE D. S. C. WINNERS

Five more men have won the Distinguished Service Cross. Two of them go to Infantrymen, one to a marine and two to men in the Medical Department of the Navy on duty with the Marines.

Two of the crosses must go to the next of kin, for the men who won them died in the winning. Thirty-four crosses and 400 Croix de Guerre have now been awarded to members of the A.E.F.

PRIVATE CHARLES SCHMITZ, Infantry, on April 14 showed a daring and energy and skill with the automatic rifle which eliminated five Germans and won him the Cross. According to the citation, "During an attack on his company by superior forces of the enemy, he advanced single handed against five Germans who had taken cover in a shell hole and killed or wounded all of them with an automatic rifle."

The Cross of PRIVATE FRANK ALEKNO, Infantry, will be given his next of kin. The citation says:

"While a member of a patrol of three men on April 21, 1918, he attacked a hostile patrol of seven men and, although mortally wounded, continued in action until the hostile patrol was driven back and the officer commanding the hostile patrol, together with a non-commissioned officer, was killed. He carried a message for assistance while mortally wounded to a point 200 yards from the place he was wounded."

Three men attached to the Marine Corps have won the Cross by their gallantry. One of these three crosses will be delivered to his next of kin, as PHARMACIST'S MATE, 3d CLASS, FRED C. SCHAFFNER, U.S.N., serving with the Marines, died as a result of his heroism.

He is cited "for highly commendable action displayed in the immediate care and attention incident to the evacuation of more than 100 casualties following the bombing of the morning of April 13, after he himself had been subjected to the poisonous gas. This man worked incessantly for the comfort and welfare of the sick, disregarding his own premonitory symptoms, insisting he was all right and not affected when the contrary was evident. When visible symptoms were noticed he was relieved much against his will. As a result of the poisonous gas, he died."

HOSPITAL APPRENTICE, 1st CLASS, CARL O. KINGSBURY, U.S.N., was cited for work almost identical, but was fortunate enough not to lose his life.

CORPORAL WOOLCOTT WINCHENBAUGH, U.S.M.C., on April 22, with exceptional coolness and devotion to duty while under fire near the enemy's trenches, rescued his severely wounded leader, 2nd Lieut. A. L. Sundhal, U.S.R., from the hands of the enemy.

WHOLE COUNTRY HAS A MOVE ON; VIM IS KEYNOTE

Continued from Page 1

life, and this was inspiring and fine; but far more beautiful was the daily sight of shabby people on the streets going to work, quietly and everywhere along all our hundreds of miles of thoroughfares.

Same Throughout Land

From end to end of the city there was one great fervor of giving, and though the Red Cross collectors occupied almost every door, not a man or woman ventured along the streets to collect from the motorists and peddlers. There were Army stretcher-bearers in the middle streets, which everybody tossed bills and coins. Groups carried outspread flags for the same purpose, and many times these were so blinging with money that they were hard to carry.

People took off and auctioned watch chains, keys and buttons. One man took off his brass collar button and raised \$10. Everybody did stunts. Human flies from Coney Island to San Francisco climbed tall buildings. Artists painted pictures on the streets. Thousands of shops gave away, for the day, their day's proceeds. And every little while the whistles or bells shook the air proclaiming another million won.

Every Chinese shop in New York gave 10 per cent of its gross day's proceeds. Many places oversubscribed their quotas the first day, and were doing so swiftly that it was impossible to tell which was first. Hawaii cabled Monday night of the oversubscription of its whole \$250,000 quota. Peabody, Mass.; Kossuth county, Iowa; Pontotoc county, Okla.; Yolo county, Cal.—all oversubscribed the first day, practically simultaneously.

The United States Steel Corporation gave \$2,000,000 the first day. The first day also saw the largest individual subscription—\$1,000,000—by George F. Baker, the Wall Street man. The Moran firm kicked through with \$500,000. The City Trust of New York, N.Y., whose whole quota was \$5,000, gave \$15,000 the first day. South and West Orange, N.J., with a whole quota of \$300,000, gave \$233,000 the first day.

On the second day Cleveland H. Dodge gave \$500,000. Payne Whitney, in memory of Oliver H. Payne, gave \$250,000. Oden Mills and A. Blair Thaw gave \$100,000 each.

The New York banks, up to Saturday night, subscribed \$1,585,000. There are long lists of individual subscriptions of from \$1,000 to \$5,000. A thousand dollars and more were paid by many for seats at various entertainments. Wool from sheep pastured on the White House lawn was auctioned at high prices throughout the country.

A Western patriot auctioned off his whiskers for a high price, and then had to buy them in to keep them. St. Paul, Spokane, Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Kansas City, Elizabeth, N.J., the Oranges, N.J., Waterbury, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.—all have exceeded their quotas.

NEW SCRATCHVILLES FOR ARMY'S DELIGHT

Plan Is So Successful That Medicos Will Spread It Everywhere

You have heard of Scratchville-by-the-Sea, which is nowhere near the sea, and where scratching is neither needful nor good form. Well, it has proved so successful that the Medical Department is going to establish Scratchvilles everywhere, pretty nearly.

Each of them will be blest, not with milk and honey, but with soap and sulphur. And each of them will be the burial ground of as many coolies and coolie-caused ailments as the intending Scratchvillian brings.

Lice diseases cost the British Army a greater loss of time through men being unfit for duty last summer than did all other kinds of sickness put together. In order that the A.E.F. may avoid getting into the same difficulty as much as possible, the Medical Department has this to say:

"Every time you feel an inclination to scratch, run to the doctor like mad. Don't wait!"

Also, says the Medical Department, swim all you can. The bath will probably do you good—lots of baths do—and the air and sunlight on your back, chest and legs will scare off such of the coolies (if you had any to start with) as have escaped drowning or shipwreck.

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LUTHERAN SERVICE FOR DEAD PRISONER

His Fellow Captives Have Charge of Funeral of Julius Kramer

His name was Julius Kramer, late private of the Fifth Company, 61st German Infantry. He was captured by the French some time ago, and was found to be in ill health at the time of his capture. He was removed to an American hospital near the French prison camp, and there carefully tended until, on May 22, he died.

There was no minister of his church, the German Evangelical Lutheran, within many miles of the hospital. Consequently, the American Protestant chaplain was assigned to take charge of the funeral services. He was about to make his arrangements in the usual way when a novel thought struck him. Going among the prisoners at the camp from which Julius had been transferred, he found that one of them had a Bible printed in German. Taking that man and five others, he had them marched, under guard, to the hospital chapel.

There he turned the service over to them, and in a strange land, in the midst of his country's enemies, Julius Kramer's funeral rites were gone through by his own countrymen, in his own tongue—with the reading of the Scriptures, the prayers in German, and the singing of "Ehre Feister Burg" and other German hymns.

They carried the body of Julius Kramer, late private in the Kaiser's army, to his grave in an American ambulance, the same as is done for the American dead. His six comrades trudged along beside as a guard of honor, and acted as his pallbearers, lowering the coffin into the earth. At the graveside, with bowed heads, they recited the Lord's Prayer in their own language; then they faced about and, behind the ambulance, made their way to the hospital and then to the camp.

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