

NEW PAY SYSTEM FOR WHOLE ARMY IS BEING DEVISED

Britain's Plan of Separate Book for Every Soldier May Be Adopted

LONG DELAYS WOULD END

Advance of \$7.50 a Month Favored by Some Members of Q.M. Board

SERVICE RECORD NOT IN IT

Soldier Could Receive Cash on Time No Matter Where He or His Papers Were

The Chief Quartermaster of the A.E.F. is presenting the plans for a new and radically different system of pay for the American soldier in France.

A board of officers, representing every shade of experience in Army pay from the commander of troops who has approved many a payroll, to the man who has audited the accounts in the innermost sanctum of the Q.M.C., was appointed by the Chief Quartermaster to study the question from every angle and report back to him.

That board of officers has already completed the investigation, studied the innumerable complaints of delayed pay, worked out a new scheme of Army pay and submitted its report.

Even if it were possible to predict with certainty that it would be accepted and its substance set forth in general orders as a reconstruction of the pay system, the report itself has not yet been published and any statement here as to its contents would be mere guess work.

Only Part of Money Due The new system—if a new system is finally adopted—will probably give a soldier regularly every month only a part of the money due him.

Then, every one in so often, you and the Army would have no settlement. Some think that settlement is the turning over of all accumulated moneys due you—should be made once every four months, with a strong effort to have you fall heir to your fortune about the beginning of leave time.

Always Worth a Month's Pay Each partial payment would be recorded by the disbursing officer in the little paybook carried in the pocket of each soldier.

LAUNCHINGS DAILY EVENTS Rolling Mills at Maximum Output—Great Explosives Plant in Operation

By J. W. MULLER, American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES. NEW YORK, June 6.—Ships and steel and powder are coming on apace.

Steel Congestion Cleared Up Steel congestion around the great plants and centers has practically been cleared up.

COL. ROOSEVELT SIGNS UP (BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.) NEW YORK, June 6.—The Republican Club of New York has taken Colonel Roosevelt back into the fold, and he has accepted the invitation.

HELPLESS VICTIMS OF THE HUN



If you want to get rid of any spark of tolerance for German rulers and German ways that will be left in you; if you want to see what German-made war does to helpless, plodding, patient rustic folk; above all, if you want to see patience and fortitude in the face of homelessness and discomfort and despair, the place for you to be is at the Gare d'Est, in Paris.

There is the place where you will get an "eye full of war"—and also a double eyeful of admiration for the way the French, even the children of France, stand up under all that war has done to them in the way of separation, and loss, and anguish of body and soul.

You see helpless women, with children clutching at their skirts, luging in their arms the little remains of their household goods that they were able to snatch up in a hurry—kettles, pans,

even pictures, objects that would seem grotesque were it not for the tragedy that lies in the eyes of their possessors. You see little boys tugging manfully at bulky and unwieldy parcels containing you know not what—all that could be salvaged from the threatened home.

All along up and down the center are wooden tables and benches where, as fast as they come in, the refugees are fed, many of them for the first time in many hours.

in the canteen the representatives of the French and the American Red Cross work, day and night, aided by volunteer workers from the Y.M.C.A., the Society of Friends, and other philanthropic organizations. From sun-up to sunset on each of the early days of the great rush of refugee traffic they fed and clothed when there was need, an average of more than 3,000 people.

But those children! exclaimed one of the American women workers. "I never saw such brave little youngsters in my life! Never a cry, never a whimper

of them. Not until late today, after eight hours of continuous handling of people, did I hear a crying child. "It was one of a pair of little blond boy twins, just down from the front. They had been sitting, one on either side of their mother, and seeing their first meal of the day suddenly, the mother got up to greet one of her neighbors from their township, and to inquire about the fate of the others; and the right-hand twin, noticing she was gone, set up a pitiful howl.

The other twin looked at him in surprise and scorn, as if to shame him from his exhibition, and then, seeing the woeful face of his little brother, decided that it would be disloyal to the family if he didn't cry. So he helped out. But before they had been at it long, one of the French nurses of the Croix Rouge came to the rescue with two pieces of chocolate, and later with their woman. Then everything was serene again."

There is a healthy reaction everywhere here against blowhards, and a general recognition among the newspapers that THE STARS AND STRIPES, as the voice of the Army, ferociously jumps on sentimental gush. Your paper is receiving more and more praise and all think it is a real he paper.

MOTHERS' LETTERS ANSWERS ON WAY

Bulk of A.E.F. Messages Cleared From New York Eleven Days Ago

The answers to most of the Mothers' Letters must be already crossing the Atlantic. By May 27 the greater part of the messages of love and good cheer which the boys of the A.E.F. wrote on Mother's Day had either reached the homes in an about New York or were scattering to their myriad destinations throughout America.

WOMEN AS BANK WORKERS

NEW YORK, June 6.—Minneapolis bankers have found out something wonderful. They have discovered that women are efficient bank workers. Thereby goes by the board the old, old joke about women's checkbooks.

BIG FLEET ARMY MOVES

NEW YORK, June 6.—Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has moved the corporation's offices from Washington to Philadelphia.

Off again, on again, or more properly, on again, off again, that is the exact history of the A.E.F. leave situation as it has developed in the last week.

BAD DAY FOR BLOWHARD

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TOTAL DISABILITY LIBERALLY DEFINED

Will Be Regarded as Permanent When Likely to Continue

The term "total disability" as applied to soldiers of war risk insurance policies will be interpreted liberally, according to a Treasury Department circular just made public on this side.

NON-COMS' CHEVRONS ON RIGHT ARM ONLY

Left Sleeve Ornaments to Be Turned in for Use of Newcomers

Non-coms' chevrons will hereafter be worn on the right sleeve only. You have, therefore, only half the reason for wanting to be a non-com that you had before.

LEAVES OFF AGAIN

Off again, on again, or more properly, on again, off again, that is the exact history of the A.E.F. leave situation as it has developed in the last week.

The reason is that, if allowed to continue wearing chevrons on both sleeves, our corporals and sergeants would soon become the most hyper-decorated members of the Allied fighting family.

AMERICANS HELP TO STEM GERMAN DRIVE ON PARIS

Hold Up Advance at Three Points on Far-Flung Battlefront

INJUN FIGHTING OUR STYLE

"Magnificent Counter-Attack" Official French Tribute to A.E.F.'s Share

AMERICA CONFIDENT

By J. W. MULLER, American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES. [BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] NEW YORK, June 6.—The news from the front, naturally, has occupied the public attention almost to the exclusion of everything else.

It was on Tuesday of this week that the world learned, through the medium of the official French communiqué, that American troops were playing their part in the battle fought to oppose the German advance upon Paris.

On June 5, when heavy reinforcements had been hurried forward to cover the approaches to the city and when the resistance was growing more and more stubborn, it was possible to say that the drive had been checked and the enemy held. By that time, it had brought down, at the point of its greatest advance, to a distance of about 70 kilometers from the capital.

"American troops," said the official French report of the battle, "stopped the advance of German forces which were endeavoring to get into Vouilly Wood, the key to the magnificent counter-attack, and drove them back to the north of the wood, on the Marne front, an enemy battalion, which had succeeded in crossing over to the left bank near Jaulgonne, was counter-attacked by French and American troops and driven back to the opposite side of the river after sustaining heavy losses. The bridge was destroyed and 100 prisoners were left in our hands."

This was the first news the world had that Americans were fighting in a new battle of the Marne, fighting at the spearhead of the southward thrust.

Their Kind of Fighting The troops supplied by General Pershing were bundled into trains and motortrucks and brought hundreds of miles from east and west to the new theater of operations. Within a little over 24 hours after General Foeh's order rendered the individual units thus summoned into action, they were in numbers greater than had ever been assembled at any one part of the battle line in France were actively engaged against the enemy in various sectors of the line drawn up to halt the German advance.

"The name at full speed to jump into a battle marked by the kind of warfare in which Americans are expected to flourish—open warfare, where the fighting is not in trenches, but is waged at whatever point offers a good offensive position, whether it be a stone farmhouse, a ditch, or a hay mow, or a clump of trees. It is a battle where the machine gunner and, above all, the man with a rifle over his shoulder and two good eyes in his head, comes into his own.

"Injun fighting," the doughboys call it, and swear they hope they may never see trenches and barbed wire again. For an example of injun fighting, take the little battle that flared up for ten minutes around an old farm house which an American company had turned into a fort and from which, by automatic fire and finally by good old hand-to-hand fighting, they drove the more stubborn Germans when, despite a wicked barrage laid down by our 75's, one of three storming columns succeeded in getting that far with its advance guard.

Cross Bridge Under Fire American machine gunners were called upon to join with the French in holding the ground south and west of Château-Thierry. To gain time for the defense of the Marne, they were hurried forward at top speed and had scarcely piled out of the lorries, and been jubilantly greeted by the hot but weary units, when they were hidden to cross the river and engage the enemy, then entering Château-Thierry.

Though the bridge was under enemy fire, one section of the gunners managed to get across by a series of rapid dashes and, once there, to clear the way for the rest, and later for such a rush of French Colonials as drove the Germans clean out of the town.

"They held that town until the dawn on the second day showed that the Germans, who had been moving through the outskirts under curtains of dense and

SHIPS AND STEEL AND POWDER TOO COMING ON APACE

America's Material Contribution to War Grows Week by Week

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This statement is not based on optimistic promises, but on actual achievement. Indeed, now that the newspapers carry dispatches every day from all parts of both coasts with news of actual launchings, there is a total lack of large promises and prophecies such as filled the papers months ago when the ship program was only in the course of formation.

We are doing again what America truly has always done. Having buckled down to actual successful work, we don't want any jawing about it.

Steel Congestion Cleared Up Steel congestion around the great plants and centers has practically been cleared up.

Powder making began on Saturday at the great Government plant at Hadley's Bend on the Cumberland River in Tennessee. This is three months ahead of contract time.

The plant, when completed, will have cost \$90,000,000. It will cover an area three miles long and one and a half miles wide.

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NO PICTURE CARDS FROM S.O.S. TOWNS

Place May Be Mentioned, But Views Are Still Under Ban

The men who are stationed in the base and internment stations of the S.O.S. may boldly say where they are and may even give the name of the French town as their address. But this does not mean that they may send home picture post cards of that town.

If you are in Tours, you may write "Tours" at the head of your letters, but you may not send home picture post cards of the cathedral of St. Gatien and other glories of that city.

Many a soldier on duty in the depths of the S.O.S., when he heard recently that his whereabouts would be no longer camouflaged under an A.P.O. number, immediately leaped to the conclusion that he could get by the censor with all the cards he had bought since his arrival in France. The young man was in error.

Local censors and even the post office authorities in different sections have been in doubt on the matter, but at the office of the Base Censor in Paris, where subject to reversal by G.H.Q., all questions of censorship policy are settled, it has been decided that the original rule as to post cards is still in force.

It is felt by the censors that, whereas the picture of the local cathedral may seem an innocent enough misgiving, or not yet been made known whether or not Mr. James Montgomery Flagg will withdraw from circulation his famous poster of "The First National Bank," upon which American masculine eyes have been stocking up these many, many years.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has moved the corporation's offices from Washington to Philadelphia.

It was looked as though a young village were winding its way northward, with the 1,500 families of the corporation's employees all on route at the same time. It took 20 trains of 30 army trucks each to transport them all from the capital to the City of Seven Sundays.

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