

DATA NECESSARY BEFORE DELIVERY OF LIBERTY BONDS

Allotment for Second Issue Is Completed With July Pay

LAST INSTALLMENT SMALLER

Holders Will Begin to Reap Benefit on Interest Before They Get Their Securities

Payment on the allotment plan for bonds of the Second Liberty Loan by enlisted men of the A.E.F. will be completed August 1—or as soon thereafter as the paymaster gets around.

Those two questions are far easier to ask than to answer. It will require considerable time to get all the allotments in and the complete individual accounts checked.

But in order to effect as prompt a delivery as possible, statistical and personnel officers of all organizations and detachments are directed to forward to the Quartermaster General at Washington, on ordinary payroll form 366, War Department, an alphabetical list of all enlisted men of their command who, on July 31, will have completed their allotment payments on the bonds.

Must show Certain Data

This list is to be made out when the July payroll is prepared, and will be forwarded as soon as possible after the close of the month. It must show the following data:

- (a) The soldier's present rank. (b) The date of his enlistment. (c) The organization in which he was serving at the time the bond allotment was made—that is, in October, 1917. (d) The amount which has been deducted from his pay on account of the allotment, so far as that amount can be ascertained from the records of his present organization.

(e) The soldier's signature, if practicable. If the signature cannot be obtained, the reason for its omission must be stated.

Names of men who made allotments so banks other than the Federal Reserve Bank of New York must not be included in these lists.

"One Coupon Detached"

The allotment for bonds as made out in October called for the delivery of the bond or bonds "one coupon detached."

It is a detaching of this coupon—the drawing of the first interest installment—that makes the final installment smaller than any of the nine that have preceded it.

On a \$50 bond, the monthly allotment for which has been \$5, the final payment will be \$4.75; on a \$500 bond, the final payment will be \$47.50, or so on as many times \$4.75 as the soldier holds \$50 worth of bonds.

The bonds will either be held awaiting your order, if you did not specify to whom they were to be delivered, or be delivered to whomsoever you may have specified—a relative, your own bank, or whatever your choice was. If the bonds are being held awaiting your order, the War Department will care for them until the end of the war.

If You Want Them Yourself

If you want the bonds delivered to you personally, it is necessary to apply to the Depot Quartermaster at Washington. The same procedure is necessary in case you want the bonds delivered to some one whom you did not specify in your original allotment.

All this procedure will doubtless entail some confusion and delay. The bright part of the situation is this:

(a) Uncle Sam is still paying you, and your pay will be so much bigger hereafter, with the bond allotment automatically stopped.

(b) The bonds will continue drawing interest for you, no matter where you or they may be.

(c) The bonds will be worth considerably more after the war than they are now.

DON'T KISS THE SOLDIERS

AMERICA, July 25.—Charge battalions in the order of the day against the least authorities of State, Pa. They have prohibited sentimentally inclined women and girls from congregating at the railroad station when troop trains arrive.

Cynics say the order is aimed to prevent them from kissing soldiers instead of the resident population.

CANDY MAKER PUNISHED

AMERICA, July 25.—Sweets to the sweet. As a penalty for having a larger sugar supply on hand than is permitted by Food Board orders, one of the biggest candy makers in the United States has been compelled to shut down his factory and all his stores for a week.

Also—he has been forced to post a conspicuous sign before each store, telling why it is closed.

DESTROYER QUICKLY BUILT

AMERICA, July 25.—The Fore River shipyard at Quincy, Mass., has just launched a destroyer which was built in three months.

Before the war, two years was considered the ordinary time for building one, from the signing of the contract until the craft was put in commission.

COLLEGE MEN IN SERVICE

AMERICA, July 25.—Recent estimates show that about 250,000 graduates, students and officers of American colleges, have enrolled in the national service.

BIG SAVING IN GRAIN

AMERICA, July 25.—Conservation measures put into effect by the American people have enabled the country during the fiscal year just closed to ship 340,800,000 bushels of wheat and other essential grains to Europe.

This is 80,000,000 more than were shipped the previous year.

Owing to the failure of the 1917 wheat crop and the corn shortage, we had only about our normal consumption, therefore these big shipments represent actual savings from our own wheat bread.

Y.M.C.A. CANTEENS TO SELL TOBACCO AT Q.M.'S PRICES

New Schedule Quotes Well Known Brands at Low Figures

TO BE IN EFFECT AUGUST 1

Army Will Allot Organization What Can Be Spared and Deliver It in France

Y.M.C.A. canteens will in future sell cigarettes and tobacco at the same prices as are charged by the Army's quartermaster's stores.

The new schedule, which will be put into effect August 1, is the result of an agreement reached between the Army and the directors of the Y.M.C.A. in the United States. Later, other articles may be sold on a similar plan.

The revision will remove one of the A.E.F.'s principal sources of complaint against the Y.M.C.A. canteen methods. The change, it is figured, will result in an annual loss of \$3,000,000 for the Y.M.C.A.

The plan will work out as follows: The Q.M. will sell the Y.M. as much tobacco as can be spared and deliver it in France, the Y.M.C.A. War Work Council standing by for any additional cost that may result. In other words, the Y.M. will give to the soldier the difference between the Q.M.'s prices and the cost of the tobacco and of the freight and cartage in addition.

Hereafter the Y.M. has had to pay these last expenses out of its own pocket, and has added them to the selling price of the tobacco. This had to be done because the canteens were being run on borrowed money. The canteens came not because the Y.M. wanted to tackle the job, but because Army officials asked the Y.M. to undertake the work, and the Y.M. agreed to it.

In this work the Y.M. had no right to draw on the funds that had been donated, as this money was given for a specific purpose. So, in order to carry on the canteens the Y.M. looked around for a loan, and found one close at hand—its own gift fund. But it was a loan just the same, and one that had to be paid to the last penny.

The new price schedule, which represents a decided cut on prevailing prices back home just now, is as follows:

- Cigarettes ..... 50 centimes. Camels ..... 35 " Sweet Caporals ..... 30 " Lucky Strikes ..... 30 " Murals ..... 30 " Star Chewings ..... 35 " Prince Albert ..... 40 " Velvet ..... 35 " Bull Durham ..... 20 "

Transfer clerks have also been placed at every station in France where mail is to be distributed to units of the A.E.F. situated in that area. The duty of the transfer clerk is to receive the mail sacks dropped off at his center and see to its distribution to the various A.P.O.'s lying in his domain.

In case his station is at a railway junction, he sees to the transfer of sacks from the main line on which the railway mail train runs to the lines that will reach the A.P.O.'s that he serves. This is a new profession in the A.E.F.—that of postmaster and enlisted man combined.

Telling Them How Back Home To facilitate still further the hastening of mail from the States to the fighting forces, an officer of the M.P.E.S. has been sent back to the old country for the express purpose of instructing the troops that are coming over in the necessary postal arrangements which they must make in order to have their home folks their correct addresses in France. This officer is also collaborating with the Federal postal authorities in the interest of more accurate sorting of mail before it is put on the ships, and in speeding the getting-over process generally.

Every effort is being made to see that the casual officer or man detached from his unit gets his mail in fair time and gets it all. As soon as the Central Records Office gets personnel enough to keep a record of each man up to the second, this will be a mere matter of minutes in noting the new address on the envelope.

AMERICA'S RICH MEN MAY PAY MORE YET Surtax on Incomes of Over \$300,000 Already 63 Per Cent

AMERICA, July 25.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is working on a new tax bill. Suggestions are advanced that an 80 per cent surtax be laid on incomes over \$300,000. The present surtax is 63 per cent.

There are also proposals to raise the present 4 per cent normal individual income tax all the way from 5 to 20 per cent. Another proposal is for a straight doubling of taxes on all incomes from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

Nothing definite has yet been decided, but the committee expects to have its biggest revenue bill in history ready for Congress on time.

AMERICA, July 25.—There's no loser like a game loser. The men employed at a Baltimore shipbuilding plant offered to bet their president that they could get a ship into the water 21 days ahead of schedule.

He bet \$2,000 to their \$1,000 that they couldn't. They won. He paid.

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REAL MAIL TRAINS WORKING FOR A.E.F.; OTHERS TO FOLLOW

Delivery in Some Cases Cut from Two Days to Two Hours

SPEEDIER TRIP TO STATES

M.P.E.S. Officer Goes Home to Instruct Troops in Intricacies of Army Addresses

Real railway mail trains, with the sorting of the precious envelopes and packages going on while the mail is being rushed to its destination, are now actualities in the A.E.F.

Already there are in operation railway mail trains between Tours and G.H.Q., from one of the base ports through Tours to Paris, and from two of the base ports to Tours, where the Central Post Office, A.E.F., is located. And there will be more to follow, notably one direct between Paris and G.H.Q.

Each one of these mail speeding devices comprises a postal car, an express car, and two bulk cars, with three men to each crew. Strung along the sides of the cars are sacks, one for each station on the route, and the letters are sorted and thrown into those sacks in time for them to be thrown off at their proper destinations. The system is almost exactly like that employed on the railway mail trains in the United States.

From Two Days to Two Hours

The value of these trains is primarily for mail within the A.E.F. It is estimated that, in certain instances, the time needed to get a letter from one point in France to another will be cut down from two days to two hours. That will make for the speeding up of official correspondence—even including the kind that goes "through channels"—and will enable the average A.E.F. man to get a closer and quicker touch with his pals in other units, or with his old unit if he is detached from it, in hospital or otherwise.

The new system will also help in hustling mail to the States, and in that connection it is proposed soon to establish a mail train running from Nantes, in the S.O.S., through to one of the base ports in the near future, with more to follow. So at last it looks as if Dad wouldn't have all his hands to the wheels in six weeks. "Mother much worried," was he used to—that is, if Dad is the cabling kind.

Mail from the States will be generally accelerated by the speeding-up process applied to the other two kinds of mail.

Always a Rush Job

Unloading a mail boat at a base port is always an emergency or rush job, inasmuch as the postal authorities have nothing but a general hunch as to when the boat is to come in. When one does come, they have all their hands to the wheels, and shoot it along the line, even to the uttermost regulating stations up front. To protect that mail in transit, it is strayed that it doesn't go A.V.O.L. or get strayed from the unit for which it was intended, the man of the M.P.E.S. rides on every car of first-class mail that is loaded at a port and shot up to a regulating station. Soon there will be also a man for every car of second class mail.

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JOHN KUKOSKI—YANK



Private John Kukoski, U.S.M.C., not only won the Distinguished Service Cross, but received a congratulatory telegram from General Pershing announcing the fact and complimenting him on his feat. His citation reads: "At Chateau-Thierry, France, on June 8, 1918, alone charged a machine gun and with the utmost bravery captured it and its crew, together with an officer."

PHILIPPINE VETERAN KILLED IN BIG DRIVE

Sergt. Payne Served Under Capt. John J. Pershing in Mindanao

Sergeant James Payne, Co. L, Infantry, one of the most fearless and most experienced of the older non-coms in our Army, died on the battlefield on the first day of the Allied offensive.

Another year and a half and he could have been retired if he had wanted to be. He had seen service in many lands and in many campaigns. He was a soldier in the Philippine Islands under Capt. John J. Pershing.

When war was declared, Sergeant Payne was offered a captaincy, but he refused. He had it in the back of his mind that he wanted to win his commission in the field, and recently his recommendation for a lieutenantcy was sent in.

He served all last winter as first sergeant, but when spring came, he asked to be reduced to a sergeant because he wanted to go out and lead a platoon. They say he used to love to stand up himself and draw the machine gun fire so that his men could locate the gun and make away with it.

It was in that way he was killed.

NOT ALL OUR DATA TO GO ON REGISTERS

Men of A.E.F. Mustn't Tell Whence They Come or Whither They Go

Members of the A.E.F. who register at French hotels or lodging houses will not in future state the place from which they have come or the place to which they are going. Regiments or organizations also will not be mentioned. Rank and branch of service will be stated.

With the above exceptions, the French law requiring certain data on every transient will be wholly complied with. The information demanded and to be supplied by men of the A.E.F., as well as anyone else, is the surname, first name, date and place of birth, nationality, profession (which for the A.E.F. is soldier), date of arrival in commune, and record of identification papers, insofar as the latter does not interfere with the above exceptions.

WASHBOILERS HELPING OUT

AMERICA, July 25.—The New York State Food Commission is wiggling for washboilers, not for washbasins, but for canning what they can in the State food conservation campaign.

FROM SECY McADOO

Pershing, A.E.F.: In the brilliant achievements of your gallant Army and their French comrades, the country is thrilled with the valor and the deeds of our heroic soldiers. Congratulations. McAdoo.

YANKEES RECKON BOCHE CAPTIVES BY THE THOUSAND

Roads Thick With Prisoners Before Fight Is 12 Hours Old

FORMAL AFFAIR IN QUARRY

German Doctors Taken in Drive Are Put to Work at Our First Aid Stations

Where, in earlier engagements, they had taken prisoners by fifties and hundreds, the Yankees in the first days of the great Allied counter-offensive took prisoners by thousands.

Before their part of the drive had run its first 12 hours, while the Hipp-hip-hooray of the first rush was still in full exultant swing, thousands of bewildered Boches were trudging solemnly to the rear of the American lines.

When the story of this offensive comes to be written in full, it shall be told of one banner regiment of Infantry that it alone captured 2,250 Germans in 48 hours. They were taken in such numbers that sometimes they had to be dispatched to the rear unguarded.

The rush was so swift and so unexpected that high commanders within the ranks of the enemy were caught before they could make a discreet withdrawal. Majors abounded in the Yankee nets, and the captains and lieutenants captured were too many to mention. And there were better than majors—though, naturally enough, the higher you go the fewer.

You can never make a safe judgment as to the morale of an army from the morale of prisoners, for when any man falls into the hands of the enemy he feels as though the world were coming to an end. So it is quite humanly comprehensible that when the mighty Count von Wundel gave up the ghost, he was surrounded him, he radiated the impression that the war had either come to an end thereby or might as well stop gracefully instead of petering out.

Mighty Count Von Wendel

The Count, who was formerly aide-de-camp of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and whom we found as a lieutenant-colonel commanding the 3rd Bavarian Infantry, had taken refuge in a quarry along with 200 Germans of various ranks.

His cave was surrounded early in the day by the infantry of the 2nd Infantry passed by, leaving only enough to guard the entrances to the quarry and take occasional pot shots into it. All day the invested 200 held out, and then toward sundown they surrendered. "Not this! Not this!" they roared in the good old-fashioned way, following a fashion almost forgotten in this death-or-glory war.

For at sundown the Count sent out a white flag, and with it a formal note of surrender. This was gravely received and answered, and a little later the Count's regiment, followed by an imposing company.

He seemed a little offended at something. Possibly he was faintly surprised not to find General Pershing waiting outside on a milk-white charger. Certainly he was vocal with indignation because no motor-car awaited him.

Mopping Up the Caves

The American officers expressed their regret—why, their grief—that none was available, and the last seen in that neighborhood of the former side of the front was the 200—hiking 17 kilometers to the rear.

Many such caves and quarries are to be found in the contested countryside between the Aisne and the Omeq. They are perfect places for P.C.'s, and they are formidable refuges for beaten soldiers.

One mammoth cave did threaten to first crack out of the box. French cavalrymen drove their riderless horses into the opening, drew the machine gun fire on them, and then charged the cave themselves.

One such cave had many guns on many floors. It had ammunition and food to serve a regiment, and it had banks for 2,000 men.

Little Sergeant Hercules

It was in a deep, inaccessible dugout that one high German commander was found—the one the Yankee regiment concerned in his capture believes to have been first general. Certainly, 35 men surrounded him as if he were very precious to the German Army, and he was whirled away in an auto to a high French headquarters as if he might have information important enough to seek without a moment's waste of time.

But no prisoner capture was more impressive than the loss of 250 Boches, including eight officers, whose meek and painless surrender was negotiated on the first day by a single Yankee sergeant. The sergeant is only five feet high and his name is Hercules.

Sergeant Hercules Korgis is a Greek by birth. He was in the French war, preceded the present explosion of Europe, and he was gay with many medals when he went to America and settled down in West Lynn, Mass.—settled down, as you have already guessed, in the restaurant business. Of course, he enlisted the first crack out of the box. He showed himself one of those small but terrible fighters and his regiment treasured him.

In the first morning of the advance, Sergeant Korgis was shot through the

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YANKS HAVE SHARE IN GREAT VICTORY OF ALLIED ARMS

Germans' "Peace Offensive" Turned from Failure Into Disaster

ENEMY USES 60 DIVISIONS

Americans South of Soissons and Along Marne Push Foe On Into Deep Pocket

On July 15, the Germans, under the generalship of Ludendorff, launched on a front of 120 kilometers their fifth great offensive of 1918—the biggest and most ambitious move they had undertaken since the drive of March 21.

They called it, and they taught their troops to call it, their Friedensturm or Peace Offensive. By that very name they promised their patient people a final blow of such force that the Allies would be driven to accept a German peace.

Ten days later the fight was still on. In those ten days more than 60 German divisions had been engaged and badly mauled. More than 30,000 German soldiers had vanished as prisoners behind the advancing Allied lines. Between 400 and 500 German cannon had been taken and a great mass of German material had either been seized by our troops or destroyed hopelessly in the disordered German retreat.

Despite a most bitter resistance, victorious Allied armies were still advancing over reconquered territory. The great citadel of Rheims not only had not been taken; it stood safer than ever. And the threat of a march on Paris was indefinitely postponed.

Initiative Passes to Allies

Above all, the initiative had passed to the Allies. Only