ever it may be necessary to do, in honor, to accomplish the object for which they fought."

Brief and Simple Draft

The wording of the announcement of the work whose weight in worth must measure up to the mighty score of sacrifice, bloodshed and suffering that this war has piled up against humanity's credit was as brief as it was simple. Typewritten under the heading, "Draft of Resolutions for a League of Nations," it was followed by a short text:

"The Conference," it read, "having considered the proposals for the creation of a League of Nations, resolved that:

(a) It is essential to the maintenance of the world settlement, which the Associated Nations are now met to establish, that a League of Nations be created to promote international cooperation to ensure the fulfillment of accepted international obligations, and to provide safeguards against war.

(b) This League should be treated as an integral part of the general treaty of peace, and should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied on to promote its objects.

(c) The members of the League should periodically meet in international conference, and should have a permanent organization and secretariat to carry on the business of the League in the intervals between the Conferences.

"The Conference therefore appoints a committee representative of the Associated Governments to work out the details of the constitution and functions of the League."

Permanent Secretariat Established

Perhaps the most important fact, according to the diplomatists who have studied the announcement, is the establishment of the permanent secretariat, which will always be in session, like a foreign office. Here one disgruntled nation can present its claim or complaint against another and hear it read by all the world, while the accused will be forced to answer, either affirmatively, negatively or with some amendatory counter-statement.

If agreement cannot be reached alone, competent and unprejudiced opinion can be stated and enforced. There can be no secret or sudden encroachment of rights, no impossible demands, no affront to national pride—in other words, no excuse for war and no opportunity for it.

How far the League will go in adjusting those problems, such as, for instance, military service, labor, contagious disease and other questions that have hitherto been matters for domestic settlement, it cannot be stated, but it is believed that at least some will be threshed out with the purpose of a wider justice and a broader benefit, reflecting the wishes of people and not of government alone.

German Colonies Discussed

At present the question of the German colonies is being heard by the peace delegates. China has been called in with the delegates of the five great powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, as German possessions in the Far East, especially Kiau-Chau, which the Japanese took at the beginning of the war, are of special interest to the Chinese.

Recent reports state that the committees are speeding up and that the continued call from all countries for an early peace is to be answered. Such questions as cannot be settled immediately will not be allowed to delay the drafting of the treaty but will be turned over to special commissions to sit after the delegates have completed their work.

SICKNESS IN FAMILY DISCHARGE GROUND

A.E.F. Men May Ask Furloughs Also to Relieve Distress at Home

Any soldier of the A.E.F. who entered the service after April 2, 1917, may submit an application for his return to the United States and immediate discharge there, in case there is sickness or other distress in his immediate family that would be relieved by his return. This is the substance of a section of G.O. 13, G.H.Q., which also provides that furloughs to the States may be granted men who enlisted prior to April 1, 1917, under conditions similar to the ones stated above.

In making applications under this ruling, the order states that a soldier must give the following information: Proof of sickness or distress in his immediate family; the extent the sickness or distress would be relieved by the return of the applicant; the extent the applicant has contributed to the support of his family while in the service, by allotments and otherwise; whether he has been advised of actual payments of his allotments and allowances; the approximate amount of his monthly contributions to his family before he entered the service; whether or not he is assured of employment upon his return to the States.

In applying for a furlough to the States, the soldier must submit proof of the sickness or distress on which he bases his application and tell to what extent his return would relieve the conditions.

Applications under the above stipulations are to be forwarded to the Commanding General, S.O.S., by S.O.S. troops, and to G.H.Q. by those not under jurisdiction of the C.G., S.O.S.

The same general order provides that a soldier now may also apply to G.H.Q. for discharge in Europe, submitting in a statement this information: Whether or not he entered the service in Europe; present home; whether he intends to make his home in Europe, and, if so, where; any other facts that would warrant discharge in Europe; proof that the applicant, if discharged, would not in the future become a burden on the American or another government; a statement that the applicant, if the discharge is granted, waives any claim upon the United States for sea travel back to the States.

MANY EX-FARMERS ON TUBERCULOSIS ROLL

Were Men Who Had Had No Contact With Childhood Diseases

Twenty per cent of the soldiers of the A.E.F. who have been returned to the United States suffering from positive tuberculosis had been farmers.

Medical belief that a great majority of all persons, possibly 75 to 90 per cent, have tubercular lesions, indicating they had suffered from incipient tuberculosis which their bodily resistance had overcome, has been surprised by findings of autopsies on bodies of thousands of soldiers dying of various causes, wounds as well as disease. Only about 25 per cent of the bodies examined showed signs of tuberculosis.

Two thousand soldiers were returned to the United States as tubercular. Early last year it was reported that 50 per cent of the soldiers returned to the States as suffering from tuberculosis failed to show positive evidence of that disease later.

The above facts stand out in a bulletin issued by the Chief Surgeon's Office, which says early fears of extensive development of tuberculosis in the A.E.F. were not justified. Enlistment examinations had caused the rejection of 21,000 men per million, the report says.

Explaining the unusual proportion of farmers developing tuberculosis in France, the bulletin says that these were the men in the cantonments and camps who gave evidence that they had not come in contact with measles and other childhood diseases.

FASTER RETURN OF A.E.F. ASSURED BY TRANSPORT PLANS

Continued from Page 1

from England. The day's totals from French ports were: St. Nazaire, 4,712; Bordeaux, 1,842; Brest, 955, and Marseille, 1,776.

Infantrymen Lead in Week

Infantrymen the past week ousted casuals from their long held weekly numerical leadership in the race for home, according to the latest figures on A.E.F. sailings. Exactly 10,311 doughboys sailed in the week ending January 22, as against 10,134 casuals. Casual officers, however, continued to lead the commissioned field, with 1,010 against their nearest rivals, 194 Infantry officers. One hundred and twenty-nine Artillery officers formed the third largest group, and enlisted men in the Artillery, 3,174 strong, trailed doughboys and casuals.

The totals of officers and men who boarded ship for the States the week ending January 20 are:

	Officers.	Soldiers.
Air Service	18	752
Artillery	129	3,174
Casuals	1,010	10,134
Headquarters	35	220
Infantry	194	10,311
Machine Gun	12	484
Medical	5	43
Motor Transportation Corps	1	7
Ordnance	7	229
Total	1,471	25,394
Previously reported	12,731	180,163
Grand totals	14,202	206,163

The list of recent sailings includes:

S.S. Samarenda: Casuals. S.S. Mongolia: Convalescent sick and wounded and casuals. U.S.S. El Sol: Casuals. U.S.S. Bremerton: Casuals; 814th Pnr. Inf. Det. U.S.S. Gorgoltalo: Casuals. S.S. Dacosta: 331st F.A., complete; 355th F.A., Hq. Co., Med. Det. and Bty. E; 353rd F.A. Det. S.S. Bristol: Casuals. U.S.S. Martha Washington: 330th Inf., Supply Co., Med. Det. Hqrs., 2nd and 3rd Bns., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M; Det. 83rd Div. Hq. U.S.S. Connecticut: 1s2nd Aero Squadron; 490th Aero Squadron; 2nd A.S.M., 6th Co.; Hq., A.A.S.; casuals. S.S. Abscon: Casuals.

S.S. Susquehanna: Casuals and sick and wounded. S.S. Scranton: Casuals. S.S. Masterner: Casuals. S.S. La Lorraine: 339th F.A., Det. Hq. Co., Med. Det. and Bty. F.; casuals. U.S.S. Mallory: 327th F.A. Hq., Hq. Co., Sup. Co., Med. and Ord. Dets. and Btys A, B, C, D, E and F. S.S. Maartensdick: Casuals. S.S. Alloway: Casuals. U.S.S. Pasadena: Casuals. U.S.S. Trives: Casuals. U.S.S. Arakan: Casuals. U.S.S. Zacap: 37th Bde., C.A.C., Hq. Det. S.S. Celtic: Casuals. S.S. Zealandia: 811th Am. Tr., complete; Det. 86th Div.; 323th F.A., Hq. Co., Med. Det. Btys. B and C; casuals. Cruiser Frederick: 339th Inf., Hq. Co., F and S., Med. Det., 1st Bn. Hq., Cos. A, B, C and D; 466th Aero Sqd.; 492nd Aero Sqd.; casuals.

S.S. Caronia: 331st Inf., complete; casuals; general prisoners and guard; sick and wounded. Battleship New Jersey: 20th Eng., 11th Bn., Hq., Med. Det., 32nd, 33rd and 34th Cos.; 1st Rwy. Art.; 2nd Rwy. Art.; 480th Aero Sqd.; 431st Aero Sqd.; Det. 106th San. Tr.; casuals. Battleship Nebraska: 311th Field Sig. Bn.; 421st Field Sig. Bn., Med. Det., Hq., Sup. Det., Cos. D and E; 422nd Field Sig. Bn., Hq. Sup. Det., Cos. D and E; casuals. S.S. Haverford: 55th Reg., C.A.C., complete; casuals; sick and wounded. S.S. Maui: 814th Pnr. Inf., Cos. A, B, C and D, and Med. Det.; casuals; sick and wounded. S.S. Medina: Casuals.

U.S.S. Plattsburg: 323rd M.G. Bn., Hq., Med. Det., Cos. A, B, C and D; 330th Inf., M.G. Bn.; War Risk Det.; casuals. U.S.S. Minnekadia: 329th Inf., Field and Staff, Hq. and Sup. Cos., Med. Det., M.G. Co., Cos. A, B, C, I, K, L and M; Det. 83rd Div.; casual officers. S.S. Adriatic: 329th Inf., Field and Staff, Med. Det., Cos. E, F, G and H; 329nd M.G. Bn., Med. Det. and Cos. A and B; 324th M.G. Bn.; Hq., 165th Inf.; casual officers and men. U.S.S. Vermont: 133rd Aero Squad.; 439th Aero Squad.; casual officers and men. S.S. Celtic: 1st Gas Reg., six companies, Med. and Hq. Dets.; 308th San Tr.; casual officers and men. S.S. Agamemnon: 51st Art., C.A.C., Field and Staff, Hq. Sup. Co., Med. Det., Btys. A, B, C, D, E and F; Base Hospital No. 3; casuals; sick and wounded officers and men. S.S. Cedric: 4th Art., C.A.C., Field and Staff, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bn. Hq., Sup. and Med. Dets., Btys. A, B, C, D, E and F; 60th Art., C.A.C., Hq., Sup. and Med. Dets., Btys. A, B, C, D, E and F; casual officers and men; Army Nurses. S.S. Magnolia: Casuals; Tractor Art. School Det.; Det. 39th Mobile Hospital Unit; sick and wounded.

33 TRAINING CAMPS NOW DEMOBILIZATION CENTERS

Thirty-three former training camps and cantonments in the States have been designated as demobilization centers for returning A.E.F. troops, according to information received from Washington and announced this week at Hq., S.O.S. Returning divisions, and other units, will be assigned to one of these camps for the final "dismissed."

Camps have already been assigned 12 combat divisions. The members of the 26th and 76th Divisions will be mustered out at Camp Devens, Massachusetts; the 41st and 87th Divisions at Camp Dix, New Jersey; the 39th at Camp Beauregard, Ohio; the 85th at Camp Custer, Michigan; the 40th at Camp Kearney, California; the 92nd at Camp Meade, Maryland; the 30th at Camp Sevier, South Carolina; the 83rd at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and the 27th at Camp Upton, New York.

Following is a list of the 33 designated demobilization camps and the number of men each camp can accommodate during winter months:

Beauregard, O., 26,224; Bowie, Tex., 31,680; Columbus Barracks, O., 3,005; Custer, Mich., 35,659; Devens, Mass., 36,680; Dix, N. J., 42,023; Dodge, Iowa, 37,615; Funston, Kan., 49,592; Gordon, Ga., 36,670; Grant, Ill., 41,470; Greene, N. C., 27,794; Greenleaf, Ga., 32,674; Hancock, Ga., 13,063; Humphreys, Va., 27,159; Jackson, S. C., 38,466; Kearney, Cal., 23,473; Lee, Va., 53,287; Lewis, Wash., 44,660; Logan, Tex., 28,174; Fort Logan, Col., 1,415; MacArthur, Tex., 20,420; McLellan, Ala., 17,327; Meade, Md., 44,131; Pike, Ark., 49,437; Presidio, Cal., 9,713; Sevier, S. C., 31,600; Shelby, Miss., 30,118; Sheridan, Ala., 20,584; Sherman, O., 40,313; Taylor, Ky., 44,000; Travis, Tex., 41,366; Upton, N. Y., 36,158; Wadsworth, S. C., 35,076.

O.R.C. COMMISSIONS FOR A.E.F. ASPIRANTS

Candidates Will Continue in Service as Enlisted Men, However

While there is no assurance that the late Sam Browne, so mournfully laid away by the many candidates in A.E.F. training schools, will ever be brought to life in this war, G.H.Q. has issued, in the form of a circular, a hopeful promise to these aspirants to shoulder bars as well as to soldiers who have "demonstrated fitness or gallantry in action" that they are assured of a Reserve Corps commission.

Enlisted men, the letter states, will continue in the service as such and hold their Reserve commissions.

There is no minimum age limit, but a maximum of 32 years is named for second lieutenants, 36 for first lieutenants, 40 for captains, and 45 for majors in all branches except the Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Veterinary Corps, Engineers, Ordnance, Air Service and Signal Corps, where no limit is stated. None but citizens of the United States are eligible.

Rigid Physical Examination

A rigid physical examination will be held and a careful estimate of the candidate's moral and mental fitness will be made by the commanding officer and a recommendation forwarded to G.H.Q. If it is approved, a letter of appointment will be issued, which will serve as a commission until receipt of a regular commission from the War Department is received. This will not be sent to Europe, but to home address indicated.

Boards will be appointed by the commanding officer that "will certify that the candidate is mentally, physically, morally and professionally qualified for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps, that he is a successful graduate of a training school, or that he has been recommended on account of demonstrated fitness of gallantry in action."

No appointee in the Reserve Corps will be placed upon active duty under these commissions in the present emergency.

NO MORE FULL SETS

Numerous requests for complete sets of back numbers of THE STARS AND STRIPES have been received in this office. THE STARS AND STRIPES is unable to fill any more such orders, the supply of back issues having been practically exhausted. Only a few copies of scattered dates are available.

As previously announced, members of the A.E.F. are advised that no further subscriptions to THE STARS AND STRIPES will be solicited or accepted. The sale of this paper now is on a cash basis only and the sales are handled by duly authorized agents.

It has been brought to the attention of this paper that persons in the uniform of the A.E.F., who are not authorized to represent THE STARS AND STRIPES, recently have obtained money under various false pretenses, in some cases posing as agents empowered to solicit and collect for subscriptions.

THE STARS AND STRIPES has field agents who look after its circulation and attend to other business connected with its publication in the various areas occupied by the A.E.F. and who are possessed of proper credentials. It is requested that members of the A.E.F. assure themselves that men representing themselves as agents of this paper are authorized to do so.

SHARP SEA EYES NOT FOR U-BOATS

Transport Cootie Drill Is No Stag Affair, Either

Cooties who had been living in the lap of luxury during the A.E.F.'s fighting months, planning perhaps more lately to emigrate to the United States by slipping through the bathing and delousing shock troops which the Army has set upon them from the Rhine to the embarkation ports, aren't going to have any chance.

The cootie drill is going to be as much a part of the returning Army's shipboard routine as the lifeboat drill. Every soldier on transports bound for the States will have to spend 15 minutes a day searching his clothes for lice, according to latest instructions from Hq., S.O.S.

The cootie hunt will start almost at the moment the gang plank is hauled in. Medical officers will make a personal inspection of every man. Nits will be hunted up and down the body—the hair, being the favorite hiding place, will be searched particularly. Soldiers with headlice will have their hair cropped with a clipper and then bathed in anti-cootie soup.

Men civilian passengers on transports will have to observe the same rules as soldiers and will be liable to the hair-cutting and all. Women passengers will have to examine their own clothing, and they will be allowed an armistice period before having their hair cut off. But it will be cut off, the official bulletin intimates, if they don't take advantage of the truce and rid themselves of lice—such of them as have them—by soaking their hair in a carbolic solution.

Six days out from France there will be a general cootie inspection by medical officers on board all transports to check results on the daily 15-minute seam hunt.

"Going to wear your uniform after you're mustered out?"

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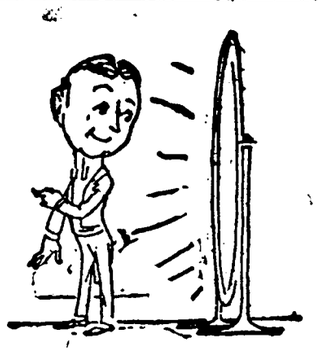

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MARINES, AFLOAT - ONCE MORE, MAN FLEET ON RHINE

Continued from Page 1

is kept up like a destroyer, and has been painted a battleship gray, though it took a deal of scurrying around to find the right mixture of oils, oils being a commodity of which the Germans are exceedingly out.

The Preussen carries a crew of six Germans and 29 American enlisted men and officers, and she packs six machine guns plus two 37m. guns in event of any excitement along the bank somewhere.

Next in size is the Mosel, the supply boat for the patrol stations along the river. She also packs a few machine guns, and, like the Preussen, can carry a sufficiently strong body of men to cope with any disturbances ashore. She can be utilized, too, to carry provisions to the troops stationed along the river, and was nearly pressed into this service recently when the rising waters almost cut Cochem off from railroad communications.

Controls River Traffic

Next comes the Mainz, called the regulating boat, carrying the official representatives of the Inland Interallied Waterways Commission, which controls the traffic on the river, and without whose say no boat, not even a rowboat, can be bought, begged or borrowed—and Odin help the bird that tries to steal one.

And lastly comes 11 snorting little patrol boats, two operated by steam and the rest by gasoline, whose duties are to stick their noses into everybody's business along the river and see that no one is trying to get away with anything at the expense of the Yanks; and a houseboat, so-called, which is really a floating guardhouse for such luckless individuals as run counter to the rules and regulations of the United States Marine Corps.

The limits of the American patrol are from Horchheim, a short distance up the river from Coblenz, where the French patrols are met, to a little place called Rolandseck, where the British are met, this meeting point including half the neutral zone between these two Armies of Occupation.

To facilitate the task of patrolling, the river has been divided into zones, each of which is under the supervision of a patrol boat, whose duties have been enumerated. There are two patrol boat stations, one at Bendorf and one at Andernach.

Before a single German boat of any description can pass through American wet territory she must have permission from the Waterways Commission, and it is the duty of the Mainz, as regulating boat, to hear alongside everything going downstream and to compare the captain's papers with the manifests.

Cargo Must Be O.K.

The cargo must be as stated, and if there is wine where crushed rock ought to be, or any other contraband, such as munitions of war, these are promptly confiscated, and the ship and crew placed under guard until proper disposition has been made of their cases. A regulating station downstream examines the papers of everything coming up, so that nothing is missed, especially with the nosy little patrol boats cruising about. Capt. Robert H. Shiel, U.S.M.C., is in charge of the Marines who control the vessels.

And that is all, except that all the Yank fighting men in the Third Army have to laugh when they think that since December 21, 1918, the A.E.F. took the Germans' favorite river from them and won't let them play with it except on their say-so, and that between the hour after sunset and the hour before sunrise no boat of any kind, shape or fancy can be out on the river aside from certain designated ferries.

DOZEN CIGARS PER MONTH

It takes 12 cigars and more than two pounds of candy a month to keep a man going in the A.E.F. in these post-bellum days when the Army is sitting back in its easy chair reflecting on a good job well done. At least the A.E.F. bought 44,000,000 cigars (many of them real Havanas) from the Q.M.C. during November and December—this figure including sales to organizations which resell Q.M.C. cigars to the A.E.F. at cost.

The Army also used a billion cigarettes in December, which is about the monthly average.

Three million pounds of candy were issued in January to soldiers as part of the ration, and in the same month the A.E.F. bought an additional 4,500,000 pounds of candy from commissary stores.

Estimates just prepared by the Q.M.C. for feeding the Army in France between January and July, 1919, call for 31,761,125 pounds of bacon, 15,186,000 pounds of corned beef, 4,745,625 pounds of cheese, 3,796,500 pounds of spaghetti, and 14,000,000 pounds of jam, in addition to some other things.

To increase variety, 3,500,000 pounds of raisins have just been bought in Spain, and the same country is to deliver 2,000,000 pounds each of dates and figs.

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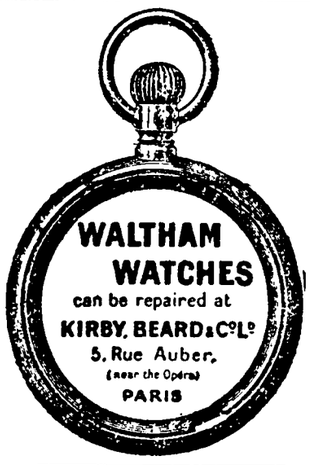

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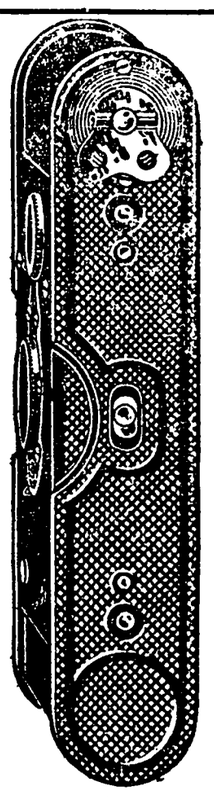

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MILAN—6 Via Vittor Pisani, 34 Corso Vittorio Emanuele
ROME—399 Corso Umberto 1
NAPLES—388 Via Roma
VENICE—52 Piazza S. Marco *And all Kodak Dealers.*