The Official Newspaper of the A. E. F.

The Stars and Stripes

By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F.

VOL. 2—NO. 5. FRANCE, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1919. PRICE: 50 CENTIMES. UNITED STATES, 10 CENTS. GREAT BRITAIN, SIXPENCE.

ST. MIHIEL ATTACK CLEAN CUT VICTORY OF AMERICAN ARMS

Battle Plans Carried Out According to or Ahead of Schedule

14,500 BAG OF PRISONERS

Troublesome Salient of Four Years' Standing Was Reduced at Cost of 7,000 Casualties

It has seemed worth while to describe in some detail the rather intricate battle plans of the American Army for the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient because, from the American side, the description of the plans amounts almost to a description of the battle. Seldom in history has a military operation been carried out more precisely according to program.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of September 12, the Artillery preparation began with one terrific burst of flame from many hundreds of guns, French as well as American, ranging in size from the 75's to the great seacoast guns, some as large as 400mm. in caliber, which, firing from railway mounts, carried harrassing fire to rail and road junctions as far behind the German lines as St. Benoit, Mars-la-Tour, Gorze, Conflans and even Metz.

The stupendous bombardment shook the earth for four hours, driving the enemy's troops into their dugouts, tearing up their trenches and demoralizing their communications of every description. Meantime, the hundreds of thousands of Infantrymen, the hundreds of machine guns, the scores of American and French tanks, and the greatest assemblage of American, British and French aviation ever employed for a single operation on the Western front all waited, tense and eager, for the word to sweep forward over the shell-torn fields and roads and trenches which a heavy rain that had begun in the evening was rapidly turning to quagmire.

Rolling Barrage Starts

At 5 o'clock, which was still 20 minutes before daybreak of that wet and foggy morning, the bombardment of the German front lines in the sectors of the First and Fourth corps suddenly changed to a rolling barrage, and behind it the Infantry jumped off, preceded by detachments with wire cutters and bangalore torpedoes to destroy the numerous successive belts of German entanglements.

Immediately occurred the first agreeable surprise. The enemy's wire was in very poor condition, rusty or broken. Little difficulty was experienced in passing it, some of the troops even being able to go over or through it without cutting. At most points only scattered Infantry fire greeted the Americans as they advanced, and upon arriving at the trenches the German soldiers began popping up out of the dugouts, boyaux and strong points and surrendering with the utmost docility.

The feats of many individual Americans were exemplified at St. Baussant, just north of Seicheprey, where Cpy. Frank Smith, Company K, 166th Infantry, 42nd Division, discovering a German machine gun about to open an enfilading fire on his platoon, shot the gunner, pursued the other three men of the gun crew, who fled, and after capturing them dashed on into the village and, single-handed, took 16 more prisoners in one group.

Somewhat later the same morning, at Bouillonville, in the sector of the 89th Division, Sgt. Harry A. Adams, Company K, 353rd Infantry, chased a fleeing German into one of the houses of the village, fired the last two shots from his pistol through the door, which the fugitive slammed behind him, and demanded the surrender of the occupants. His demand was complied with, but he was rather astonished to have something like 300 Germans, including seven officers, file out and give themselves up to him.

Hard to Keep Up With Rush

It is obvious why streams of prisoners, very soon after the attack began, were pouring back to the American rear on every road and path. The advance, however, proceeded with all the precautions arranged beforehand, the troops flanking the successive woodlands, farms, villages, machine gun emplacements and other probable centers of resistance and mopping them up afterward.

There was some artillery fire from the German batteries further back, but otherwise, especially at the beginning, the enemy seemed paralyzed and impotent. While the Allied aviation completely controlled the air, the majestic sweep of the hosts below rolled on over everything so rapidly that few of the tanks or field batteries detailed to accompany the front lines could keep up with them.

From the facts now known concerning the efforts of the Germans to stem the flood, it appears that when the bombardment began, only their LXXVIIth and Xth Divisions, which had long been in sector there, were on the southern front opposite the First and Fourth United States Corps. The XXXIst and CXIIIrd Divisions were assembled in reserve at convenient points behind the Mihiel position, and as soon after the bombardment began as General von Gallwitz would consent to their movement, they were marched toward Thiaucourt.

Long before they approached it, the Americans had smashed completely through the LXXVIIth and Xth Divisions, and at 11:50 a.m. the advance of the 2nd Division was in Thiaucourt, the most important German center and supply depot in this part of the salient.

General Fuchs thereupon ordered his ap-

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9,383 FOREIGN MEDALS

Just 9,383 officers and men are entitled to wear foreign badges and ribbons, according to G.H.Q. figures up to February 26.

The Croix de Guerre leads all other foreign decorations as an A.E.F. honor with 8,006 wearers. Belgian and Italian medals are classified, as well as English, the total number of each awarded American soldiers being:

French: Legion of Honor, 61; Medaille Militaire, 124; Croix de Guerre, 8,006; Medaille d'Honneur des Epidemies, 98.

British: Knight Commander of the Bath, 1; Military Cross, 154; Military Medal, 261; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 74; Distinguished Service Order, 11; Distinguished Flying Cross, 19; Meritorious Service Medal, 3; Bar to Military Cross, 5.

Belgian: Belgian War Cross, 375; Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold II, 20; Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold I, 15; Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne, 44; Decorations for Officers, 117.

Italian: Merito Di Guerre, 2; Cross of War, 1; Bronze Medal for Valor, 1; Service Bar (ribbon), 1.

PVT. W. WILSON, NO. 2,559,201, IS A.E.F. CELEBRITY

Yes, His First Name is Woodrow and He's a Buck

"Pvt. Woodrow Wilson, front 'n' center!

"Now, Pvt. Woodrow Wilson, woddya mean by havin' the top button of your overcoat unbuttoned? Don'tcha know by this time that——"

Easy, now, easy. Nobody's casting any aspersions on our Commander in Chief. It merely so happens that, while there is a President Woodrow Wilson in Washington, there is also a Pvt. Woodrow Wilson in the A.E.F. His serial number is 2,559,201, and the last accounts received of him at the Central Records Office at Bourges, where they keep track of all the comings and goings of the A.E.F., were that he was transferred to B.H. 27 December 24, 1918.

Had Wilhelm the Last only dispatched one of his much press-agented spies to the four buildings in Bourges set apart for the locator cards of all the men in the A.E.F., he might have capitulated earlier than he did. He would have learned, for instance, that there are nine enlisted Pershings, as well as a scattering of officer Pershings in the overseas Army to help out the C.-in-C. He would have learned that we have three Newton Bakers with us—Sgt. Newton, Cpl. Newton E. and Pvt. Newton J.

He would have learned that we have no fewer than 74 George Washingtons, three General Washingtons (although, unfortunately, they happen to be all privates at present), two Abraham Lincolns, two Ulysses S. Grants, plus five other Ulysses Grants; 79 Robert E. Lees, 12 Caesars (no Juliuses, however), and four Bismarcks. Being a rather finicky army in some particulars, we possess no Hohenzollerns, Hindenburgs or Ludendorffs.

Never Transferred or Busted

The Commander-in-Chief's card is a model of brevity. As far as these records at Bourges are concerned, he has never been promoted, transferred, sent to hospital or even busted. His card, listed in proper order among the "P's" of the officers' index, merely records:

"Pershing, John J., General, U.S.A. Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F."

And he is ranked, alphabetically speaking, by 2nd Lieut. Frank E. Pershing and 2nd Lieut. Frank J. Pershing.

Leaving the hall of fame for the common or garden variety of human being, it is noted that the Grand Old Family of Smith holds its own in the A.E.F., though it has been run out of first place in many of the city directories at home. There are 34 drawers devoted to the Smiths, and, as they average 1,500 to the drawer, it develops that the Smiths alone are furnishing quite a respectable Army of 51,000 men.

Next in line come 26 drawers of Johnsons, totaling 39,000, and followed by 15 drawers of Joneses, 15 of Greens and Greenes, seven of Sullivans, six of Browns and three of Cohens.

First in the roll call of the A.E.F. is Pvt. Edwin B. Aaae (yes, three of 'em), of the 83rd Division, followed by Pvt. Bartholet O. Aabel, of Base Hospital No. 8. From there it is quite a jump to Cpl. Alfred A. Zzeppenfeldt (correct, two z's), of Headquarters Company 23rd Infantry, who is preceded on the list by Pvt. Stanislaw Zyzniewski, of the 11th Casual Company, 3rd Provisional Training Regiment.

A couple of million men come between Private Aaae and Corporal Zzeppenfeldt, and it is estimated that if the time ever comes when the A.E.F. is lined up for roll call, the cards to be brought from Bourges in a motor truck convoy, the job will take (averaging 30 names a minute) 66,666 minutes, or 11,111 hours, or 461 days, or 15 1-3 months, working on a 24-hour-day shift.

P.S.—No nominations for the top sergeant to handle this small matter will be received.

WE'RE COWBOYS; ASK LA ROCHELLE

Lassoing of Drifting Ship Gives Away Secret of Origin

That part of the French population of La Rochelle which had lately begun to doubt that all American soldiers are militarily veneered cowboys is again back in the fold of common sentiment. All La Rochelle is now united in its faith that scratch an American soldiers and you'll find a steer-roping, lasso-swinging, two-gun-man from Arizona.

The burning of a boat loaded with 70 tons of oil in the La Rochelle harbor recently afforded the La Rochelle population its final confirmation on the composition of the Army which has been marching through its streets for months. The whole town turned out to watch the vessel burn. The fire quickly ate through the mooring ropes, and the vessel drifted away from the dock toward a cluster of ships down the harbor.

Then it happened. A half-dozen of the disguised cowboys scrambled for a coil of rope. The one that reached it first looped the rope over his head and threw it for the drifting boat. The bow of the lasso fell unerringly over one of the upstanding deck poles.

Then the squad of soldiers, reinforced by half a hundred more, hitched the rope to a new mooring, while the American Army fire department threw three streams of water on the fire. The harbor shipping was saved, and La Rochelle knew definitely that the French moving pictures of typical American life had not deceived them.

EYE ON COMPANY FUNDS

Commanders of ports of embarkation are authorized to hold in France officers of returning units who have custody of company and other funds until final action has been taken in the audit of these funds, G.O. 31 specifies.

This order calls for strict enforcement of the Army Regulation requiring monthly accounting of funds and inspection of accounts quarterly by higher commanders.

Officers of the Inspector General's Department are to inspect accounts of all company funds when units arrive at Le Mans or at an embarkation port. In any extended inquiry that may arise, not only the officers having charge of funds but also necessary witnesses may be detached from their organizations until the inquiry has been completed.

ENGINEERS FOR RUSSIA

Casey Jones, America's most immortal railroad luminary, will soon visit Russia.

Two special companies of railroad operating Engineers have been organized among A.E.F. volunteers to operate trains on the line of communication for American troops in Russia.

Some time ago President Wilson made mention of the fact that such a step was to be taken. The two companies have been formed under British sponsorship and will journey to Russia by way of England.

RECRUITS FOR NEW REGULAR ARMY TO BE SOUGHT IN A.E.F.

W.D. Instructions Call for One-and Three-Year Enlistment Periods

PARTIES TO BE SENT OUT

Purpose of New Plan Assumed to Be Providing Force to Occupy German Territory

Recruiting for the Regular Army is to be opened throughout the A.E.F., under cable instructions received from the War Department at Washington.

One-year and three-year enlistment periods will be offered instead of the old seven-year period, and there are special discharge provisions calculated to make the service attractive.

The recruiting among experienced soldiers of the temporary armies marks the opening of the Government's effort to place its Army on a definite footing of 500,000 men, the figure that Congress has decided necessary as consistent with the national safety. It begins the raising of the Army that is to carry the country over the delicate period of the return from war to peace.

The Regular Army enlistments have been authorized by Congress to succeed the temporary enlistments for the emergency.

Regular Army enlistments had been suspended by the Act of May 18, 1918, which authorized temporary enlistments for the emergency, and the new law authorizing the resumption of enlistments was recognized as imperative to preserve the nation's fighting strength with the disbanding of the great emergency forces.

Present War "Prior Service"

According to announcement from G.H.Q., the conditions under which Regular Army, enlistments will be received in the A.E.F. are these:

Men who have had prior service, which includes service in the present war, may re-enlist for one year or three years. Those who enlist for three years may be discharged at the end of one year under regulations to be formulated by the Secretary of War.

The age limits are from 18 to 40 for all branches except staff corps, where the maximum age will be 55.

No man with dependants will be entitled to re-enlist unless he was in the Army prior to April 2, 1917.

Civilians who desire to enlist in the A.E.F. must sign up for three years.

Men will be discharged from the service in France so they may be re-enlisted under the new plan.

Men who re-enlist under the new plan will not be furloughed to the rear line as was provided under the seven-year enlistment plan.

For Army of Occupation

The primary purpose of the new enlistment plan, while not stated, is accepted to be the providing of a volunteer army available for occupying the German territory as long as the necessity exists.

Several bills presented in Congress for temporarily increasing the strength of the Regular Army by short-time enlistments had this avowed purpose. The complete details of the legislation authorizing the increase of the Regular Army, as finally adopted, have not been received.

In December the War Department made special provision to retain in the Army men awaiting discharge in the States who did not wish to leave the service.

Although there was no authority to accept re-enlistments in the Regular Army, it was decided that no soldier need be discharged against his will, and that all suitable men eligible for discharge who wished to remain in the service permanently would be permitted to select the branch of service they desired and would be assigned or attached at their grades to the 8th to 20th or other Regular Army divisions until enlistments should be authorized by Congress.

Plans for obtaining Regular Army enlistments in the A.E.F. call for special recruiting officers for each division and for the sub-divisions of the S.O.S., and recruiting parties also will be sent out.

SEGREGATION, THEN WORK, FOR VENEREALS

Diseased Men Won't Leave With Outfits, Says General Order

Soldiers "suffering from venereal diseases will be segregated and assigned to provisional organizations retained for labor purposes in Europe," says G.O. 32, G.H.Q., just issued, which enlarges upon previous announcements of the official determination that no man suffering from venereal disease will be allowed to embark with his outfit. Amplifying the policy, the new order says:

"The pride which every soldier in the A.E.F. feels in its achievement, and which the whole American nation shares, must not be marred by the return of anyone to civil life who, by his misconduct, has rendered himself incompetent to maintain that high standard of citizenship which America rightfully expects of her returning soldiers. The future health and welfare of our people demand that the soldiers of the A.E.F. return to their homes as clean in person as they have been brave in battle."

The order also directs that all court martial regulations applying to the contraction of venereal disease shall be rigorously enforced, and that troops given leave privileges to visit large French cities shall be advised of the necessity of preserving the Army's standard of morality.

YANKS ARE BOOKWORMS

The A.E.F. is developing an extensive appetite for reading matter. Following the recent announcement that the American Library Association had 100,000 books available to lend A.E.F. members upon mail request, an average of 3,000 requests a day have been received.

The sudden heavy demand for books has overburdened the mailing facilities of the association, but it was announced this week that, although there will be some delay, all the orders will be filled, with preference given to the Third Army.

The A.L.A. requests that members of the Third Army desiring books in future make application to the A.L.A. branch office in Coblenz, which has opened with a stock of 50,000 selected volumes.

THE MOST INTERESTED MEMBERS—

—of The League of Nations

WET CANTEENS TO BE RUN BY Y.M.C.A.; TRANSFER APRIL 1

Army Will Take Over Association's Warehouses Middle of Month

While the Army is completing preparations to take over the operation of Y.M.C.A. exchanges, the Y.M.C.A. is making plans under which that portion of its personnel released from canteen service will be used to extend educational, athletic and entertainment work in the A.E.F.

It is announced that the Y.M.C.A. will continue to run wet canteens, selling coffee, chocolate and sandwiches and, with the advent of warm weather, ice cream and soft drinks. Most of its feminine personnel now engaged in exchanges will be retained on duty in the wet canteens. Men now in that branch will be assigned, according to their qualifications, to the educational, athletic and entertaining departments.

The Army contemplates taking over the Y.M.C.A. warehouses and the stock contained in them on March 15 and the canteen service on April 1. In view of the fact that the Y.M.C.A. will operate wet canteens and use its huts for that purpose, the Army is confronted with the necessity of establishing its own exchange buildings. Housing of the exchanges is one of several important matters connected with the transfer of responsibility for A.E.F. canteen service which the Q.M. is working out.

For Educational Work

Many Y.M.C.A. men now doing canteen work will be appointed school supervisors and devote their energies to assisting in the carrying out of the educational program in the post and divisional schools.

Others will be assigned to athletic work. With increased activity in all lines of outdoor sports in the A.E.F. and with the big field meets in May and June, an extensive schedule of work for scores of Y.M.C.A. men at present on canteen duty is being planned.

Still others will be given entertainment work, which, like the educational and athletic program, is to be increased in scope.

Within the last two weeks, some 1,200 Y.M.C.A. women have arrived from the States. They are replacing men workers who have gone or are now returning home, and many of them will go into the wet canteen service.

In order that the increased entertainment and athletic activities of all the auxiliary organizations of the A.E.F. may bring the greatest possible results, a plan is under consideration to segregate the organizations so that their work will not overlap.

Under the plan certain district would be allotted to the Y.M.C.A., certain other areas to the K. of C. and separate districts to the Jewish Welfare Board and Salvation Army.

The idea of G.H.Q. is that by assigning districts to each organization more men of the A.E.F. will be served and the organization will be enabled to give more satisfactory service.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN

Newspaper and magazine writers of all ranks in the A.E.F., men who, previous to their entry into military service, were professional writers or contributors to recognized publications, are requested to register with this paper at once.

The name in full of each writer is desired, the name of his organization, his address, his rank, his serial number and a brief summary of his experience as a writer before enlistment. It is desired to complete a list of all professional writers in the A.E.F. for an important purpose. Reply to this will involve no permanent change of duty nor prolongation of stay in France.

Registration should be made not later than March 11, communications being sent, preferably by telegraph, to the Assistant Officer in Charge, THE STARS AND STRIPES, 32 Rue Taitbout, Paris, American E. F.

VETERANS OF A.E.F. IN LIBERTY LEAGUE

Conference on Organization to Be Held in Paris Beginning 15th

Definite steps for the organization of a veterans' association for members of the A.E.F. are to be taken at a conference in Paris on March 15, 16 and 17, which will be attended by more than 1,500 officers and enlisted men, representatives of various combat divisions, sections of the S.O.S. and other parts of the A.E.F.

The proposed organization, conceived recently at a meeting of a score of National Guard and National Army officers, will include in its membership, according to the outline adopted, "men of all parties, all creeds and all ranks, and its broad purpose will be the perpetuation of the relationships formed while in the military service." It will be known as the Liberty League.

The first steps toward the forming of the organization were taken in Paris, where the officers chanced to be on official business. Several meetings were held. It was decided that, while the body was not sufficiently numerous or widely enough chosen to warrant the actual launching of the organization, it would be proper for it to act as a temporary committee looking to the promotion of such an organization.

It was decided to gather a body sufficient to represent adequately the entire A.E.F., and invitations were sent out to 1,500 officers and men, recognized as representative members of their units, to avail themselves of the three-day Paris leave and attend a caucus in Paris the 15th.

Open to All Interested

Invitations to attend were not intended to be arbitrary, the committee announced, and any officer or enlisted man not invited who is in Paris at the time of the meeting is invited to be present and to have a voice in the meeting.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of the 1st Division, was elected temporary chairman and Maj. Eric Wood, of the 88th Division, temporary secretary. A sub-committee composed of Lieut. Col. Bennett Clark, of the 35th Division; Maj. Ralph Cole, of the 37th Division, and Maj. Eric Wood was chosen to select the delegates to be invited and list the names of other officers and men who will be in attendance.

It is expected that at the caucus, which will be held at the American Club, 4 Avenue Gabriel, near the Place de la Concorde, a tentative constitution will be developed and arrangements made whereby all units and territories may elect representatives to a great convention which would meet next winter in the United States, with power to reject or ratify any steps taken by the caucus in France. Through the Training Camps Association, the temporary committee has communicated with troops in the United States with a view to having a preliminary caucus held at home in April.

DISCHARGE BADGE CHOSEN

The A.E.F. will soon have a chance to see the buttons which will be issued to all honorably discharged soldiers for wear with their civilian clothes. The design, selected from 15 drawings submitted by the Commission of Fine Arts back in the States, has been approved by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the War Department. The first steps to manufacture the button in quantities have been taken.

The British Army has a distinctive silver discharge badge that could be seen plentifully in any civilian assembly throughout the war.

5,000 IN TOURS INSPECTION

Five thousand soldiers and women on duty at Hq., S.O.S., in Tours, were inspected Monday by General Pershing. The ceremony was held in the quadrangle of the principal administration block, Barracks 66. The companies were formed in open ranks, and marched off the field in turn as the C.-in-C. passed down their lines. The formation included companies of American telephone operators, secretaries and English W.A.A.C.'s.

THOUSANDS FLOCK TO BEAUNE FOR UNIVERSITY WORK

Classes Will Start on 10th; Formal Opening Set for 15th

Beaune university, the Army's great educational institution, awaits the coming of thousands of ambitious men of the A.E.F. who have enrolled for the various courses offered.

The big college received its first students yesterday. They came from the S.O.S. Today and tomorrow the quotas from the First, Second, and Third Armies will arrive. Classes will be started on the 10th. Plans are being made for a formal dedication on the 15th, which, it is expected, General Pershing will attend.

Formerly a huge base hospital center, the buildings at Beaune taken over by the Army for educational purposes have been converted into class rooms, laboratories, dormitories and recreation and entertainment halls capable of accommodating 40,000 students. There are nearly 1,000 buildings and of this number 400 will be used as class rooms. When in full operation, Beaune university, with its agricultural college at Allery, will be the largest educational institution in the world.

Headquarters Is Established

The Army Educational Commission, which will supervise the program of education at Beaune and throughout the A.E.F., established headquarters at Beaune last Saturday. Col. Ira L. Reeves, a former professor of military science at Purdue university and later president of the faculty at Norwich university, is commanding. Dr. John Erskine, professor of English at Columbia university, will act as president of the Beaune faculty. He is chairman of the Army Educational Commission.

Fourteen colleges comprise the A.E.F.'s university, including agriculture, letters and science, fine and applied arts, vocations, correspondence, journalism, education, music, business, medicine and chemistry. The engineering college offers courses in civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineering. Courses will be given in surveying, mechanical drawing, steam engines, electricity, power plants, central stations, road making, sanitary and hydraulic engineering, gas engines, structural design, telephony and telegraphy, power transmission and all subjects given by American colleges in engineering. In addition there is the college of cadets, where candidates for West Point will receive instruction.

One of the principal buildings at Beaune has been set aside as a library, and the American Library Association, working in conjunction with the Y.M.C.A. and the Army, expects soon to fill its shelves with 500,000 books.

Hundreds at Sorbonne

With Beaune awaiting its students, arrangements for courses of instruction in French universities and schools which have been made available to the A.E.F., are being rushed. Courses at the Sorbonne in Paris began last Wednesday.

Within the next few days, 2,000 officers and enlisted men will be in Paris for university courses. Tremendous difficulties encountered in rearranging classes and courses in the available French institutions, some 30 in number, have been overcome. Gen. Robert I. Rees and Col. Charles Exton, representing the Army; Major J. L. Coolidge, educational commandant of Paris; Professor S. H. Bush, dean, and members of the educational commission have practically completed the enrollment of the students who have been arriving and registering in Paris by hundreds during the week.

Two sorts of courses are offered in the French universities opened to the A.E.F. One consists of public lectures for which no fee is charged or regularity of attendance demanded. The closed courses require matriculation and should be undertaken only by those capable of following them.

Students of letters at the Sorbonne must register for five special courses, but may substitute an equal amount of work chosen

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FIFTH OF A.E.F. OFF; FIGHTING DIVISION HITS GANG PLANK

Week's Sailings for Home Bring Total Up Beyond 400,000 Mark

LEVIATHAN CARRIES 10,000

Discharges in States Number 1,013,648, With 1,396,000 Still on Rolls Feb. 1

Five months almost to a day from the time it hurled itself into the battle in Picardy that resulted in the breaking of the Hindenburg line and helped complete the collapse of the German army's whole Western front defense system, the 27th Division of New York sailed from the shores of France on its way to a welcome in its home harbor under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

When the Leviathan—the former German liner Vaterland—swung out into the ocean from the harbor of Brest on February 27, she carried 10,000 New York men of three infantry regiments and other 27th Division units whose lives will never hold greater days than those they went through in the ending of September, 1918, between Cambrai and St. Quentin. The 27th Division was on its way home as the first to leave France of the historic fighting divisions which had maintained divisional unity.

The Leviathan carried the division headquarters and Headquarters Troop, the 53rd Brigade headquarters, the 105th and 106th Infantry regiments and headquarters and seven companies of the 107th, the larger part of the 105th Machine Gun Battalion and various other units of the division. Other 27th Division men sailed the same day from Brest on the U.S.S. Plattsburg.

50,000 Sail in Week

The sailing of the 27th Division was one feature of a week which saw more than 50,000 officers and men of the A.E.F. depart for home—a figure that brought the total of departures over 400,000. That total means that one-fifth of the A.E.F. already has gone home.

In connection with the total of all men returned from the A.E.F. since the war began, interest attaches to figures made public several weeks ago by the War Department showing that 1,013,648 officers and enlisted men had been discharged in the United States up to February 1, this figure including discharges of men returning from overseas. The same statistics show that there were on February 1 1,396,000 troops carried on active rolls in the United States.

Artillery Leads Homegoers

Departures from France listed by branches of service, in the last week of February, were:

	Officers	Men
Air service	52	3,067
Ammunition	48	1,754
Army service	2	55
Artillery	431	12,051
Casuals	907	10,012
Headquarters	20	12
Engineers	101	4,131
Machine Gun	97	2,057
Medical	85	1,615
Infantry	374	11,740
Ordnance	2	47
Quartermaster Corps	1	3
School	1	82
Signal Corps	6	115
Trains and Headquarters	22	231
Total for week	2,153	46,178
Previously reported	22,014	335,026
Total to date	24,167	383,204

Recent sailings include the following vessels and units:

S.S. Amphion: Casuals. S.S. Aeolus 75th Art., C.A.C.; 131st Field Art.; convalescents. U.S.S. Winding Gulf: Casuals. S.S. Louis K. Thurlow: Casuals. U.S.S. Mercy: Convalescents. S.S. Mauretania: Southampton Conv. Det. and Med. Det. S.S. Great Northern: 349th Field Art., Field and Staff, Hq. and Sup. Cos., Med. Det., Btys. A, B, C and D; casual officers and men. S.S. Arlanza: 351st M.G. Bn.; casuals.

U.S.S. Nebraska: Bty. F, 54th Art., C.A.C.; Evac. Amb. Co. 3; casuals. H.M.S. Corona: 317th Eng.; 317th Eng. Train; 350th M.G. Bn.; 367th Inf., Co. H; 92nd Div. Dets.; casuals. U.S.S. Plattsburg: 99th Aero Sqd.; 105th M.G. Bn.; convalescents and casuals. U.S.S. Leviathan: 27th Div., Hq. and Hq. Tp.; 105th Inf.; 106th Inf.; 107th Inf., Field and Staff; 1st and 2nd Bn. Hq., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H; 53rd Bde. Hq.; 105th M.G. Bn., Hq., Med. and Ord. Dets., Cos. A, B, C and D; casuals. U.S.S. New Jersey: 412th Tel. Bn., Hq. Det., Sup. and Med. Dets., Cos. D and E; casuals.

U.S.S. Comfort: Convalescents. U.S.S. Shoney: 348th Inf. Det.; Hq. Det., 40th Div.; 348th Inf. San. Det.; convalescents. U.S.S. Martha Washington: 49th Art., C.A.C.; 335th Field Art.; 336th Field Art. U.S.S. Wyandotte: Casuals. S.S. La Lorraine: Det. Base Hosp. 7; casuals. S.S. Europa: 306th Bde. Tank Cp.; Dets. from 305th Bdes. Tank Cp. U.S.S. President Wilson: 305th Bde. Tank Cp.; casuals.

H.M.S. Mauretania: Convalescents and Med. Det. S.S. New Amsterdam: 107th Inf. and casuals. S.S. Dacdra: 20th Center Tank Cp. S.S. De Kalb: 111th Tr. Mort. Bn.; casuals. S.S. Mongolia: 242 officers and 3,158 enlisted men. S.S. Nausemond: 53rd Art., C.A.C.; 56th Eng.; 58th Am. Tr.; casuals. S.S. Lusamo: Casuals. S.S. Zealandia: 48th Art., C.A.C.; casuals.

SIXTY DOLLAR BONUS FOR A.E.F. ON DISCHARGE

Every member of the A.E.F. honorably discharged from the Army will receive a bonus of $60.

This is provided for by the Revenue Act passed by Congress and signed by the President. The act extends to all the military and naval forces of the United States during this war.

The $60 bonus will be paid, in the wording of the Revenue Act, to "all persons serving in the military or naval services of the United States during the present war who have, since April 6, 1917, resigned or been discharged under honorable conditions, or who at any time hereafter may resign or be discharged under honorable conditions."

In the case of reservists, the bonus shall be paid when they are placed on inactive duty, according to the new law. It is also specified that the bonus will not be paid later than the termination of the period of enlistment, in the case of enlisted men, or not later than one year after the termination of the war, in the case of officers. The bonus payment is to be in addition to all other amounts due from the Government.

Payments of the bonus are already being made in discharge camps in the United States.

SICK AND WOUNDED HAVE VALETS ON TRIP HOME

Twenty-five kilometers from St. Nazaire, at the top of a hill overlooking the broad, lazy river which makes that town possible as a base port, are 9,000 members of the A.E.F. ticketed "to the States without delay."

But G.H.Q. wouldn't think of sending them without valets, for these men can't be bothered with baggage, or packs and rifles, or any of the trying incidents in connection with the trip homeward. For them the winter weather, even the chow lines of the embarkation camps, hold no terrors. They will be shown places in a train at their present station, and with perhaps an overnight stop at Kerhuon, if they leave France by way of Brest, will go directly aboard a transport.

They are the wounded doughboys and casuals, honored men of the A.E.F., and they are now at Savenay, which is unknown