except for the fact that it is the largest and final clearing house for all those who have been unfortunate enough to stop a piece of metal flung over by the enemy, or unlucky enough to get so sick that they are slated for the States. The trip across the Atlantic will develop into a palatial ocean voyage. There will be privates and lieutenants, even captains, to spring to their commands for a steamer rug when they loll in the sun. Three meals will be brought them each day if they only say: "Boy, I'm ready to eat."

30,000 Sail Since November 11

Eight thousand six hundred others were sent home under similar conditions prior to the signing of the armistice, and since that date 30,000 more have gone. Almost every day one Red Cross train or more leaves Savenay bearing its quota of select soldiers.

Eight hospitals go to make Savenay the greatest medical center in France today. Hundreds of motor ambulances, trucks and touring cars ply in and around the buildings 24 hours every day, all with one purpose—to facilitate and speed up the transporting of wounded to the States.

Thirty-four hundred enlisted men, 500 nurses, together with many officers, are required to keep the center moving. Besides this number, there are 800 casuals who are eagerly waiting to be assigned as valets for the returning men. Also, there are approximately 140 officers, designated "chiefs of convoys," who will perform this same function.

Yet, with all this energy, Savenay will probably be the last hospital center to bid farewell to the mud and rain of France. All other units now are sending such cases as cannot be sent directly to the States to Savenay.

Of these cases now at Savenay hospital center, 2,000 are regarded as stretcher cases, 2,000 as crutch cases, and from 800 to 1,000 are minus a certain part of the body, due to amputation.

One of the most interesting features of the center is the farm, located about a mile from the hospitals and conducted under the auspices of the Red Cross. Soldiers, principally convalescents, operate the farm, which last summer and fall was a model for production. Now live stock is being cared for, and a resumption of farming activities is expected this summer.

TROOP MOVEMENT CROWD HAS PLENTY OF DOINGS

From the time organizations leave the replacement camps, supposedly fully equipped, with the records of every individual soldier complete, and the entire personnel from the commanding officer to the last buck private clean and pure as a result of medical inspections and delousing processes, until they march up the gang plank and answer "Here" when their names are called, they are indirectly under the supervision of the Troop Movement Bureau.

In this bureau at Brest, everything in regard to shipping, capacity of various ships, their approximate date of arrival or of departure is recorded. In regard to the troops, it is this bureau which acts as the medium of supply and demand and informs the replacement camps when such and such a number of men can be accommodated.

Nor do the functions of this bureau end when the soldiers are lolling around in steamer chairs on the decks of their transports in the outer harbor at Brest. A 3x5 card is made out after each detachment is loaded, showing the soldier's name, serial number, organization, nearest relative, the ship on which he sailed and the date.

Red, Green and Gray

Movements into the embarkation camps in and around Brest and from there to the ships are now being put through with a minimum of delay. On the walls of the Troop Movement Bureau there is a huge chart, showing the centers of the A.E.F. throughout France. When an organization is ordered to the State, a report comes into the bureau at Brest. A Medical sergeant write a card, giving the name of this organization, the number of men and the date on which it will leave for the port. This is pinned in a certain colored space. Red is for troops ordered to fall in for Brest; green for those under orders to come to a port, and gray for those organizations due to arrive at Brest.

From the time an organization is reported as having left its station, until it is last reported, which is at a station 50 kilometers from Brest, a careful check is kept. Then at the last station a telegram is sent telling the commanding officer of the Troop Movement Bureau that the organization will arrive at such and such a time. When this hour arrives trucks are at the station.

The first lieutenant who is the bureau's assistant personnel adjutant, can tell you the tonnage, carrying capacity for troops and the approximate number of days consumed for the trip to the States of practically every transport touching Brest. On his desk is a cross file of every transport having sailed since the armistice, and added to this is a file of every organization which has left, including the number of officers, number of enlisted men, and the steamer on which it was loaded.

Every available ship is being utilized to its fullest capacity. In some instances as small a number as 20 soldiers have been sent home aboard a steamer. The average capacity of the warships being used to carry troops is 1,000 men.

RAINBOW CLERKS CLEAR DECKS FOR RETURNING

Rainbow Division typewriters along the Rhine these days are figuring during their eating hours just how many service records end to end it would take to reach from Rotterdam to Hoboken. In all their other waking hours they are grinding out the service records, and the requisitions, and the baggage lists, and the property lists, and a lot of other lists, while the mail coaches from the Army of Occupation creak with the bags of reports that the 42nd is sending to various headquarters.

The 42nd, the first division which will leave the Army of Occupation, is getting ready to go. And, along with the paper work, the division has started to fight cooties.

The Rhine cities have become noted for the sizes and numbers of their cooties, as the German and Austrian armies that passed through them on their way to the Western front from the Russian and Austrian fronts each left its own breed of Galician or Caucasian or other cooties to mingle with the local cootie production. To prevent New York and the United States from being in the same situation, cootie-smuggling on Army shirts and breeches will not be tolerated, so the 42nd, as well as the 32nd, the 89th and 90th, the other A. of O. divisions slated to go home in the order mentioned, have had the word that cootielessness is the first stage of the journey home.

Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, speaking in Festival Hall, Coblenz, recently said that the order which would tell the route the divisions would take home is expected to be given out in two weeks.

BUCKS CAN BUY CUSHIONS

"Je ne comprends pas" won't be an alibi for the mere private for the on-the-cushions tour any more after the French railroad conductors get on to the latest A.E.F. dictum on the subject.

All members of the A.E.F. must have regular tickets or Army Ordres de Transport before boarding trains, it is directed in G.O. 9, Hq., S.O.S.

The order also lists the classes of accommodations which different Army grades may obtain. First class passage is restricted to commissioned officers, Army nurses, women workers and members of the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., K. of C. and other auxiliary organizations. Non-commissioned officers and field clerks are entitled to second class transportation, and all others to third class. Men below non-com grade may, however, purchase second class seats and occupy them so long as the seats are not required for regular passenger traffic, the order states.

ALFRED EDMOND PICAUD

Six-Year-Old Protege of Company A, 5th Machine Gun Battalion

POILUS MISTAKE ORPHAN CAMPAIGN FOR CUPID'S OWN

Mysterious Advertisement Responsible for Flood of Letters

FUND REACHES FR. 268,906

Hefty Contributions from A.E.F. Units on Week's List—One from Philippines

When THE STARS AND STRIPES War Orphan campaign was organized it was for the purpose of adopting French war orphans, administering the funds collected from the A.E.F. for the little proteges and otherwise alleviating suffering among the children. It was presumed that the Army newspaper would never be mistaken for a matrimonial agency.

Recently, however, the matrimonial orphans have been endeavoring to arrange adoptions with mademoiselles a few years older than those in whom THE STARS AND STRIPES and the orphan adoptors of the A.E.F. are interested. When a flood of several hundred letters daily began pouring in, it was deemed a good time to start an investigation.

In a French newspaper was found a badly worded advertisement advising lonely poilus desirous of being placed in touch with French or American godmothers to write THE STARS AND STRIPES Section of the American Red Cross. The source of the advertisement could not be traced. Before the matter could be headed off, the French Army seemed to take it for granted that the section existed for the sole purpose of getting the poilus in touch with dainty godmothers. The result was a flood of mail which nearly swamped the orphan department and kept it busy for several days sending out a return flood of explanations.

Children Coming Back Now

But the orphans are again coming into their own. Last week saw an increase in the funds received for them. Six of the subscriptions were for 1,000 francs or more. The Depot Quartermaster units of the District of Paris sent in their check for 3,500 francs, final payment on their adoptions. The 9th Aero Squadron and the 10th Photographic Sections made a combined payment of 3,289 francs. Base Hospital No. 6 came to the front with a donation of 2,778.50 francs and Company F of the 165th Infantry turned in 1,250 francs.

Copies of the booklet, "From French Mascots to Their American Godfathers," published by the American Red Cross, can be obtained free by applying to THE STARS AND STRIPES. The history of the campaign in behalf of French war orphans is explained and the remainder of the booklet is devoted to 50 letters from the orphans and a list of adoptors up to the date of publication.

The Week's Contributions

The total subscriptions for the week follow:

Subscription coupon returns	229.00
Maj. Edgar M. Innes, C.W.S.	41.69
Depot Q.M. Units, A.P.O. 762	3,500.00
Chaplain Thos. S. Clare, Phila, Pa.	500.00
Girls Fellowship Club, Grinnell, Ia.	501.31
Lieut. Sydney Brooks, 4th Sec. G.S., G.H.Q.	50.00
Maj. Regi. T. Tilton, Base Hosp. 116	500.00
Capt. F. W. McRae, Base Hosp. 183	1,000.00
Regulating Station A, A.P.O. 712	999.97
5th Co., 4th Mechs Regt.	500.00
Motor Amb. Assembly Base, A.P.O. 701	149.93
Capt. Louis Ramsley, M.C.	500.00
9th Aero Sqd. and 10th Photo Section	3,289.00
W. G. Turner, Mechanicsville, N. Y.	53.00
Base Hosp. 6	*2,778.50
Co. F, 165th Inf.	1,250.00
Others 3rd Bn., 311th Inf.	35.92
Lieut. Leonard Kinsell	165.95
John Carrigan, Davao, Mindanao, P.I.	500.00
Previously acknowledged	252,365.16
Total	268,906.33

HOW TO HELP THE 3,444

The War Orphan Campaign of THE STARS AND STRIPES closed on December 16, 1918, with 3,444 French orphans adopted by the A.E.F. and assured of a home and comfort for one year.

Nearly all the members of the family lost their fathers in the war. A few are children of French soldiers so seriously wounded that they will be permanently disabled. In addition many are refugees from the districts of France invaded by the Germans.

A Continuation Fund has been established to provide these orphans with assistance beyond the single year; to help educate them and give them some of the material advantages they would have had if their father had not died fighting for the freedom of the world. The extent of these benefits to them will be determined by the size of the fund.

It is hoped to make the Orphan Family of the A.E.F. an enduring monument to the sisterhood of France and America.

French laws prohibit adoptors from taking their proteges to the United States under any circumstances.

PRESIDENT ON WAY TO COMPLETE WORK IN PEACE SESSIONS

Frontiers of New Nations Occupy Attention of Conference

After a busy interim in America, President Wilson is on his way back to Paris to take part in the final sessions of the Peace Conference, whose subsidiary commissions have hurried their work in his absence and are daily approaching the goal of peace.

Marshal Foch's report on the military terms which are to be imposed upon Germany—demobilization and occupation—before her delegates will be allowed to sign the peace treaty were studied and discussed during the week by the Supreme Allied War Council. Military, naval and air experts have brought their testimony before the meetings.

Meanwhile the new boundaries between Germany and Poland and Denmark have been practically settled and the work of the other committees which must be completed before peace is signed has been brought to the point where only details are to be settled by the time President Wilson is ready to take his seat at the peace table in the French Foreign Ministry.

The vital economic and financial problems concerned in the reparation for the countries which have suffered devastation are still taking a prominent place in the work of the delegates. The new frontiers that will separate the freed peoples once a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire also wait settlement.

LYON CAFES CLOSED TO JUNKETING YANKS

Unofficial Leave Area Has Big Fair On, Also Big Prices

Small, inconspicuous sheets of paper bearing the typwritten words, "Out of bounds for all troops of U.S. Army," pasted on the doors of seven principal cafes in Lyon last Sunday morning by the Assistant Provost Marshal there, put the town on the bum. Up to that time Lyon had been one of the most popular of the unofficial leave areas, but now Americans are S.O.L. there.

The order came the day following the opening of "la Foire de Lyon," which is a fair containing a great display of everything from farming implements and automobiles to ladies' gowns and baby carriages. But the fair holds no interest for the Americans there now. And the ban on Lyon's cafes lasts until the 16th, the day following the closing of the fair.

For the past month or six weeks—in fact ever since the Provost Marshal at Lyon digested the contents of General Orders No. 14 and its provisions became known to doughboys and casuals who haven't had a leave for 18 or 20 months—Lyon was found to be an ideal leave city. There has been a marked friendliness between civilians and soldiers, and one cafe was even dedicated to the exclusive use of American soldiers while on leave.

Cafes Stay Open Late

Then last Sunday morning the fateful notice. Coincident with its appearance came the announcement that during the fair the cafes would remain open until 11:30 p.m. Because of the great number of Americans at Lyon and the influx of French strangers to the town, the proprietors of the cafes decided to boost the price of "cafe noir, biere, frontignan," and even cognac. And when the prices were boosted the Provost Marshal ordered the American soldiers to keep away.

Now the soldiers parade up and down the principal streets, basking in the everpresent sunshine, at the same time seeking out some little cafe removed from the glamor and hurry of the city wherein to pass a few moments and rest those tired legs.

One of the most interesting features of the fair itself is the display of automobiles, which ranges from the high-powered 12-cylinder cars to a tiny French car rated at ten horsepower. The American booths and rooms, housing representatives from every part of the States and carrying as varied a line of goods and samples as any other country, have been visited frequently by American soldiers on leave. At least one American business house has opened a reception room for American soldiers.

WHERE PVT. JONES BECOMES MR. DITTO

540 Yanks Have Already Been Discharged Here at St. Aignan Center

In a small room, inconspicuous because of its secluded position, situated half way between Saint Aignan and Noyers, where casuals splash in the mud and wonder how many days will pass before they will be ticketed to the States, is a captain who performs the last rites for soldiers coming before him.

For in this room over 400 soldiers and 140 officers have stopped being buck privates, non-coms, captains or majors, and become plain "Mister." These are the soldiers who have been discharged in this country. For them, after they get that little old white slip of paper, reveille holds no terrors.

They are Mister Jones or Mister Smith, or whatever their names happen to be, and at first they were unconditionally divorced from the Army. But the story is going the rounds in that section of the country that a discharged captain, given courage by the fact that he was no longer an officer (although he wore a uniform), told an M.P. to go to some undignified place, and a discharged private said, "Where do you get that stuff?" when an officer admonished him for not offering a salute as he passed. So, now, as long as they are wearing a uniform of the A.E.F., they are subject to all the rules, regulations and courtesies of the Army.

Last Service Record Tussles

The length of time which a candidate for discharge spends at this half-way point varies. If his records are complete—and such cases are very exceptional—he remains perhaps a day or so, but in a case where there is no service record, no pay book, nothing except the identification tags and a pack, the soldier is delayed until the necessary data for his discharge is received. Now, however, this obstacle is being removed.

Under a recent ruling from G.H.Q., men are being discharged on the strength of their own affidavits. From statements made by men sent to this camp for discharge, supplementary service records, in fact, all new records, are created. Then as soon as these are assembled and the soldier is paid, he is finished with the Army.

Most of those securing discharges in France are to enter auxiliary work, either for the Red Cross or the Y.M.C.A. Others had enlisted either here or in England, while still others have married French girls and will remain here as dutiful civilian husbands.

O.D. HELPERS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The battle of Paris has been a much-sung conflict in the A.E.F. and, like many other O.D. jobs before the armistice was signed, those who were in wanted to get out and those who were out wanted to get in.

But when the front became the quiet sector and the peace delegates had packed their trunks and started for France, the Place de la Concorde in the capital came to be the center of activity, military as well as civil. When the civilian delegates were ready to leave Washington a lot of brave men rushed right up and volunteered for overseas service on the Seine, but they got the answer, "Positions filled."

"We have 2,000,000 men in France now," said a high official. "Why take over any more?"

So the A.E.F. was combed for peace sharks.

The peace outfit, originally planned to be composed of 140 men, soon had to call for reinforcements, and its personnel is now made up of representatives of every branch of the service and nearly every organization, including the Navy and Marine Corps. The men were chosen by name according to their qualification cards. Among them are private secretaries, typewriter repairmen, expert stenographers, bookkeepers and auditors, linotype operators, decoding and dictograph experts, electricians, plumbers, hotel clerks, librarians, guards, butchers and intelligence experts.

The outfit serves two masters, according to the officer in charge—the Commanding General of the A.E.F. and the Peace Conference. The new table of organization calls for four companies: a headquarters company, a supply company, a service company and a Peace Conference Guard company.

There are, of course, many casuals among them. The diplomatic whisper in which some of the information is given out to the visitor can be traced, not to a training in hush-stuff, but to the results of a gas-attack on the front.

One unit that is doing heavy duty is the Motor Transportation Corps, for it takes a flock of gray automobiles to get the dignitaries from hotel lobby to foreign office or from embassy to conference hall. The telephones on the desk in the lobby are as busy as they are at the transfer stand in the Pennsylvania station in New York.

The man who, if he wanted to, could tell you the real inside of the whole show—just what M. Clemenceau said to President Wilson and what Premier Lloyd George remarked after the Italian representative had sat down, was called into action with less warning that a gas-attack. He was down in the mud of Krutchen in Luxembourg in a base hospital, wondering if he would ever have to work again, when suddenly he was ordered to report to Paris and report the conference. He is the official stenographer.

Perhaps the most exciting events in peace making on the Seine take place in and around the Hotel Crillon, on the Place de la Concorde, where the American delegates and other dignitaries are billeted. The corridors of this hotel, which has been turned over to the Americans, look very much like the State Department corridors in Washington. In fact, it is a sort of American State Department, and from it radiates the news that the whole world is following. It is crowded with newspaper men, officers, soldiers and officials.

You can't walk right in, either. As soon as you've swung around the revolving door which is motorized by a khaki arm, you are immediately held up by a polite secret service man who pushes you out again if you haven't proper credentials or official business.

An enlisted man who didn't have a pass tried to get through to carry a message. When he tried to argue the matter, the plain-clothes ticket taker said: "If you were a lieutenant colonel you couldn't get by me without your papers." This seemed to be a fact, for the next day Premier Clemenceau tried to see Secretary Lansing. He met the same reply, and it was not until he had been identified that he was allowed to pass.

The flock of orderlies ready to assume personal responsibility for visitors who secure temporary passes to enter the hotel are a very snappy crowd, but, despite their neatly pressed O.D.'s, they all faded into oblivion when one of the Greek soldiers who is attached to M. Venizelos, the Hellenic delegate, appeared. He was quietly dressed in a red fez with a tassel that hung down to his shoulder, a tight-fitting jacket with more buttons than a bellhop, a cute little skirt that didn't quite reach the knees, and white tights. His shoes looked like dancing pumps, and each had a bunch of fuzz over the toes as big as a cocoanut. About half a meter up each leg was a black cord and tassel reminiscent of a fancy curtain string.

One of the American orderlies who had a few years in the Greek Army to his credit before he went to the States discovered that the man was from his old outfit. There followed plenty of conversation in the Homeric tongue, which probably touched on the relative pleasure of wearing skirts or breeches, O.D., wool.

The picked guard of non-coms from the 41st Division that were on duty with the President went home with him on the George Washington, and a new guard company, drawn from a casual camp, has taken their place. The new company will go on duty at the gates of the transported White House when the Chief Executive returns to France.

A man has to be a king or a foreign minister or ambassador or something if he expects letters from the President of the United States—and then they are usually written by somebody else. If you want a personal letter you have to be a soldier.

Sgt. Jerome V. O'Hara, who sat up nights printing documents for the Peace Conference, has received this note:—

"My Dear Mr. O'Hara:

"I have learned of the very late hours you have been keeping in order to print important documents, which it is necessary for me to have with the least possible delay in connection with my work in the Peace Conference.

"You enthusiasm and spirit in this work has contributed in a real way in assisting me, and I am personally grateful to you for your help.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

A.E.F. HAS SMOKED 3,174,871,794 CIGS

What's More, It Has Eaten 20,000,000 Pounds of Candy

Tell it to the new-born Anti-Cigarette League! The A.E.F. has smoked all of 3,174,871,794 cigarettes.

And that is not all. They are still coming. One good ship has just arrived with 152,910,000 pounds.

Nor is there anything the matter with the sweet tooth of the Yank. The Q.M.C. has brought over from the States 15,542,794 pounds of candy and supplemented this with 4,115,822 pounds bought from the French. Of this sum total of nearly 20,000,000 pounds, Q.M.C. has sold and issued 9,738,029 pounds, the remainder having been sold or distributed by the various auxiliary organizations.

From now on constant improvement is promised in the matter of delicacies for issue in the A.E.F. During February the candy curve jumped from a 10 days' to a 21 days' supply on hand, and those who keep the A.E.F. candy bin promise that by the middle of this month there will be an abundance for both sale and issue.

The last candy shipment that came in at St. Nazaire a few days ago was 500,000 pounds and of this 400,000 were sent up for the Army of Occupation. In order to expedite matters, 100,000 pounds of this was sent direct to Coblenz and 300,000 pounds sent to Is-sur-Tille.

The Q.M.C. has also taken advantage of a situation in the States provoked by the approaching drouth and bought up a large supply of fruit tablets and kindred breath camouflage. Coming along with them will be a goodly supply of salted almonds, salted peanuts and different kinds of cakes and wafers.

Officers and enlisted men will not be permitted to carry back to the States as personal property public documents properly belonging in files of various offices. The archives of the Historical Section, General Staff, are to receive all historical documents including journals, diaries, maps and captured papers, according to G.O. 31, G.H.Q.

RED TAPE NO BAR TO WOUND STRIPES

Men May Claim Right to Them by Affidavit in Urgent Cases

Red tape will not be permitted to prevent any member of the A.E.F. from wearing a wound chevron, to which he is justly entitled, when he returns to the States.

Section commanders and commanding officers of hospitals may now be empowered by the C.G., S.O.S., to determine the validity of claims for wound chevrons made by men within the limits of their commands, whenever for any reason such claims have not previously been passed upon in the regular way. This is provided for by G.O. 34, G.H.Q.

When commanding officers are called upon to determine the right of any man to wear wound chevrons, they will communicate with the Central Records Office or the C.O. of the unit in which the soldier was serving when he claimed to have been wounded. But in urgent cases, and when no other evidence is available, the case may be covered by an affidavit of the man claiming the right to wear the chevron.

Awards of the right to wear the wound chevron in the above cases will be considered provisional and will be published in local orders subject to confirmation at G.H.Q.

CLAIMS AGAINST A.E.F.

Work of centralizing all money claims against the A.E.F. held by any Allied Government or its citizens is being undertaken by the United States Liquidation Commission, under authority of G.O. 10, G.H.Q. The order provides that reports showing the status of all undetermined claims against the A.E.F. shall be furnished the commission by all the bureaus and departments of the Army in France, and no settlements will be made until the commission has given its approval.

Approval of the commission is also required before surplus property of the A.E.F. may be sold or otherwise disposed of.

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Two Entirely Different Entertainments
"A Night of Beauty, such as even Paris has never seen." Two shows so far superior to anything ever seen in New York that no one can afford to miss them.

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Tarvia is also in use on the military roads of France, doing its bit to help bring up supplies for the A.E.F. quickly and efficiently.

Tarvia reinforces the road surface and makes it waterproof, dustless and mudless.

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How Germany Must Pay

For submarine outrages—for Zeppelin raids—for ruined Belgium and devastated France? How shall she make restitution and restoration? What guarantees must she give for future good behavior? What retribution must she suffer? What shall be done with the workers of abomination, from the Kaiser down, who violated the laws of God and man?

While Justice imposes stern requirements, it is necessary to study the questions of Germany's manpower, material resources, financial ability and political divisions.

These and other vital after-the-war problems are discussed in striking articles each week in

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