

# C.-IN-C. REVIEWS YANKS ON RHINE; BIDS GODSPEED Homegoing Divisions Get Last Inspections by Gen. Pershing

## HONOR MEDALS AWARDED Doughboy Corporal and Marine Private Among Recipients of Congressional Badge

Bidding them godspeed, and adjuring each officer and enlisted man to carry out his future life at home with the same integrity of purpose so gallantly demonstrated on European battlefields, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces recently reviewed for the last time—for several divisions—the American combat units in Germany.

Owing to the visit of the King and Queen of the Belgians at Chaumont, General Pershing was compelled to exclude the 89th and 90th Divisions from his itinerary. They will in all probability be reviewed some time before they sail from a base port.

It was the first time in America's history that a great Yank army has been reviewed on the soil of a hostile European nation. The Commander-in-Chief began his work at Trier, where the 354th Infantry of the 89th Division passed in review. Later he inspected the great Goeben caserne, the hospitals, the flying field, the enlisted men's club at the Fest Hall. And at dinner later he complimented Col. S. Babcock, post commander of Trier, on the fine appearance of his troops.

From Trier the General swung straight into the bridgehead, inspecting first the 2nd Division, massed for review on the steep heights above Vallendar, a sleepy little ancient town near Coblenz. Following the inspection came the award of decorations, after which the General proceeded to Montauban, headquarters of the 1st Division, where he had lunch with Maj. Gen. E. F. McLaughlin, Jr., commander.

In the evening he dined with Major General Dickman, commander of the Third Army, in Coblenz, and passed the night there.

The next day there were inspected on the historic Clemens Platz at Coblenz two battalions of the 4th Division, and the personnel of Army Headquarters and Army troops. The award of decorations was made in front of the old Kaiser's Palace, so-called, built at the time of the American Revolution for Clemens Wenceslaus, the last of the celebrated Electors of Treves, and occupied later by the Prince of Prussia (afterward Emperor William I) and by the Emperor Augustus.

**Medal of Honor Awards**  
And here it was that a humble private in the Marines and a modest second lieutenant of Marines who had risen from the ranks only a short time ago, stood shoulder to shoulder with major generals and brigadier generals and colonels and received from the Commander-in-Chief the highest awards that it is in the power of the American nation to bestow.

The recipients were 2nd Lieut. Louis Cukela of the Fifth Marines, in charge of the rifle patrol at Anderach, and Private John J. Kelly of the Sixth Marines, now on his way home with his medal in his pocket, perhaps, as it seemed to awe him so much when he pulled it out of its case later to show it to his comrades. It is doubtful if he will ever put it on. Lieutenant Cukela also wears the Croix de Guerre.

In the afternoon he proceeded across the Bridge of Boats again, into the bridgehead, where he reviewed the 32nd Division at Rengsdorf, spending the night at Neuwied, a town on the Rhine below Coblenz, which serves as headquarters for the Third Corps.

The following day, which was Sunday, the troops of the Third Corps were inspected, after which the General proceeded to Alphen, headquarters of the 42nd Division. And there the Commander-in-Chief had farewell to the troops of the famous Rainbow Division, comprising National Guardsmen of New York, Ohio, Alabama, Illinois, Minnesota and now of replacements from many other States in the Union as well.

The setting for this review was magnificent—impressive. The men were lined up in regimental formation on a great field of budding wheat into which their uniforms blended perfectly. Behind them flowed the Rhine, dominated by masses of heaped-up heights, their steep sides interlaced thickly with terraced vineyards.

**165th Flag in Review**  
During the personal inspection of the 165th Infantry the General stopped before each man wearing a wound chevron, asking each man when and how he had sustained his wound, and whether he was fully recovered. Then, when he passed the famous regimental flag, and asked why the stifen fabric was so tattered and faded, the color sergeant pointed proudly to the 52 silver rings attached to the staff and explained that they stood for the battles in which the 165th, earlier the 69th New York, had participated, beginning with Bull Run, and on through the Spanish-American war. He added that rings for the seven battles of the European war had not yet been attached, there being no more space on the staff. Color Sgt. William Sheehan was killed while bearing the flag on the Marne last summer.

Here, again, a humble doughboy, Cpl. Sidney Manning of Alabama, standing beside Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was the recipient of a Congressional Medal, and a warm handshake from not only the chief of the A.E.F., but General Dickman, Gen. Dennis E. Nolan of the Intelligence Section and Maj. Gen. C. A. F. Flieger, commander of the 42nd. The corporal, he it added, has been wounded three times, and received his award for rallying the decimated ranks of his company and taking and holding an important position on the Ourcq last August. His father, he said, had won medals fighting under the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy.

The next day General Pershing was back in Coblenz inspecting the evacuation hospitals, and in the afternoon he went to the huge aviation field near Weissenborn to review the 1st Division. Here, for the first time since he had entered the Army of Occupation, the general was able to stand in one spot and see every man on the level. Elsewhere he had been forced to climb hills or dip into depressions.

**Marne Division in Line**  
There was a cold rain falling when the inspection started but the General did not let it interfere with his work. Up and down the line he went, examining closely, commending here, criticizing there, questioning those men bearing wound stripes. He took a good look at the machine gunners, the battalion which along with the 1st and 2nd Divisions declared that it fought the Germans in the streets of Chateau-Thierry; and then he mounted his horse and galloped away across the field to the spot where the men were lined up who were to be decorated—94 in all. He awarded a total of 260-odd who have been honored with decorations in the Marne Division.

# 755 BOCHE PLANES BAG OF AMERICAN AVIATORS

**Continued from Page 1**  
A clear mosaic of the territory required. For this gallant deed, in leading their formation across the line in the face of a far superior number of the enemy waiting to attack them, and fulfilling their mission to the minutest detail in the midst of an unequal air battle, the pilot and observer of the photographic machine were awarded the D.S.C.

On a mission over the lines just south of Busancy, October 22, 1918, an observer and pilot reaching our Infantry signaled for it to show panels. In the meantime, while holding his very pistol, loaded with the six-star cartridge, over the side of his plane waiting for it to go off, having pulled the trigger without result, the observer spied a German machine gun nest in front of the advancing doughboys. He put his pistol in the rack of the cockpit and reached for his wireless key, but before he could use it, the cartridge exploded, throwing great balls of fire into the sides of the fuselage and setting the plane afire.

He snatched up the speaking tube and told the pilot to dive. With smoke pouring from the cockpit, the pilot pointed the ship to the ground with the motor going full. Fortunately the highly inflammable material of the airplane did not fully ignite; one ball of fire burned a hole through the bottom and fell out, another lodged in the wire and wood frame and burned itself out.

The Infantry was by this time nearing the place where the ambush of machine guns behind the bushes on the crest of the hill waited to mow them down. The observer turned to his wireless key, called the artillery, gave them the code location of the machine gun nest, and sent the command "Fire."

**Under Tripie Fire**  
Then he shouted into the speaking tube and told the pilot to dive and join in the fight. The bullets from the pilot's guns, the shells from the artillery and the bullets from the observer's two Lewis guns arrived among the Germans simultaneously. The Boches were annihilated.

Our air squadrons took part in 150 bombing raids and dropped over 275,000 pounds of explosives on the enemy. They flew 35,000 hours over the lines and took 18,000 pictures of enemy positions. On innumerable occasions they regulated the fire of our artillery, flew in contact with our advancing forces, and from a height of only a few yards from the ground machine-gunned and bombed enemy batteries, convoys and troops on the march.

The First American Observation Group, after a short period of service in the Toul sector, reported for duty with the First American Army Corps holding the front from a short distance west of Chateau-Thierry to Courchamp. This group occupied the air-drome of Saints, some 55 kilometers behind the lines. It rendered splendid service, both during the checking of the German drive and in preparations for the counter-offensive of July 18. The staff was kept advised of every move behind the German lines, valuable pictures were secured and many artillery adjustments made.

When the Third Army Corps came into line on the Vesle in August, where the enemy had stopped and clung tenaciously to the heights north of the river, a group composed of one American and two French squadrons was furnished for its use. Our First Pursuit Group, after a preliminary service in the Toul sector, took the field in July as part of the Fifth French Army.

Great preparations were made for a campaign by air during the St. Mihiel drive. The French command, realizing the importance of the first projected American offensive, placed at the disposal of the American Army heavy aerial reinforcements. An observation group made up of French and American squadrons was assigned to each corps. Long day reconnaissance missions were to be taken care of by the 91st Aero Squadron.

**French Regulated Artillery**  
The regulation of our artillery, which included several batteries of long range guns capable of pounding the Metz forts, was cared for by four French squadrons organized into a group for this purpose. The French Aerial Division, comprised of about 300 pursuit and 200 day bombardment planes, was placed under American command. Aside from our two squadrons with the British, all of the American pursuit planes were available.

During the days of intensive preparation, the massing of troops and material and placing of guns, our air forces with great cunning succeeded in shielding our own movements, at the same time keeping our command fully informed as to the enemy's, and all without drawing his suspicions by increased aerial activity.

Of the four days it took to wipe out the sector, September 12, 13, 14 and 15, there was only one good day for flying, the 14th. And yet our observation planes penetrated 60 kilometers within the enemy's lines in down-pours of rain that prevented them from rising to a height of over 1,000 meters; our bombing pilots swooped low and made of the forced passages of enemy retreat avenues of fire; our machines charged with liaison between Infantry and Artillery did their work in a gale of wind and water.

At night, the British Independent Force and a French night bombardment group, including one Italian squadron, all receiving their orders from the American Army, made expeditions over Longuyon, Confans Metz-Sablons and other points along the railroad line which the Germans were using to bring up their reserves.

**Screening Movements in Argonne**  
The principal work of our air forces at the front during the Argonne drive was the screening of movements during the period from September 14 to 26. The weather was also bad for the flyers during this offensive and it was necessary to confine photographs to most important points.

Some of the most brilliant work done by our airman however was during this time. On October 4 our day bombardment planes were sent to bomb Dun-sur-Meuse and Landres-St. Georges and succeeded in dropping a ton and a half of bombs on each object.

The low-hanging clouds were filled with enemy pursuit planes and a group of 30 Fokkers and Pfalz planes swerved down on our formation. Our 96th Squadron being in the lead got the brunt of the attack. The formation closed in and held the enemy at a distance. Two other bombardment squadrons the 20th and the 11th attacked the enemy from the rear shooting down two of them. A general fight ensued. At the hottest part of the battle 80 Spads of the American Second Pursuit Group arrived on schedule time. The enemy trapped vainly struggled to escape. When the smoke of battle cleared away 19 German planes lay shattered within a space of 1,000 feet on the ground. We lost one plane.

The work of American balloons at the front forms a chapter in our aerial history. Of the 35 balloon companies in France at the time of the armistice with 446 officers and 6385 enlisted men 23 companies had been assigned to the Armies which were actively engaged on the front.

**1,642 Balloon Ascensions**  
Our balloon personnel trained in the A.E.F. acquired itself in a highly creditable manner. They made 1,642 ascensions and were

# YANKS IN RUSSIA STILL FIGHTING IN BITTER COLD

**Continued from Page 1**  
and Russians supported by Canadian artillery—began an attack on our forces beyond Shenkursk. A thousand shells a day were poured into the defense, and finally the town to which the Allies had returned had to be evacuated, as it was all but surrounded. The Americans retreated to a point which they have since held. Meanwhile the Bolshevik army has increased to some 45,000 men in the northern theater.

Other attacks on the Murman front have been beaten back and the railroad is strongly held. To the east, at Pineza, aggression has been stopped, but at this writing fighting is probably going on near the junction of the Vaga and the Dvina rivers.

Because of the deep drifts, the impassable marshes, the cold and the lack of communication, the fighting in Russia is unique in its character. The attacks are made along the railroads in a manner reminiscent of the Mexican fighting, or along the river. The fronts along the railroads are hardly greater than 50 yards the average width of a right of way. The attacking party sends out a patrol which engages the enemy patrol and then the main forces follow by train or boat. The Artillery moves forward on armored cars mounted with six-inch guns.

**Ten Per Cent Casualties**  
So far the Yanks have suffered ten per cent casualties, 432 men and 19 officers, but their sick rate is low, and despite the dark, the distance and the homesickness, the hospital report shows only 400 men.

At every outpost and at every point of encounter there are American soldiers. A certain number of Polish and Russian-Americans make up a part of our forces. Their spirit under heart-breaking conditions has been the most subtle and intriguing propaganda written in the most appealing New Yorkese has only awakened Yankee scorn.

On Christmas Day, a dreary Christmas for the men who knew their comrades were being starved in France and along the Rhine, a strange incident took place that tested the fiber of the men. Sometime after daylight a Bolshevik, unarmed, came down to the bridge over the Esta river and along the American Christmas carol that awakened memories of the holly and the mistletoe and home.

**Subtle, Insidious Appeal**  
It was a subtle, insidious appeal, and over a while it seemed to take root in the hearts of the sense of duty that forbids fraternization with the enemy. But, however homesick the Yanks may have been, they did not lose their nerve. They ordered him away, and with rifle shots, but contemptuously with stones.

The men have lost all semblance of being Americans so far as clothes go, and if they had heads they could pass anywhere for Poles. White flannel caps with enormous fur earlaps, long fur-lined coats which come to the ankles can be seen on the men in Archangel, and leather vests that reach nearly to the knees. The Stetson hat ends the outfit, which is anything but the one you see on the magazine covers.

The port of Murman, though farther north than icebound Archangel, the American base of the Gulf Stream, but the little is warmed by the Gulf Stream, and with the spring thaws, that mean mud such as would make St. Aignan a desert in comparison, the railroad is strongly held, but does not Archangel, which must be reached by sledge across the frozen bay and over the snows which they hold.

**Stuffed Sox for Christmas**  
It is not a cheerful outlook that the Russian A.E.F. has to face, and his little paper, the Northern Sentinel, printed at the American Consulate in Archangel, bravely, but a little pathetically, reflects its spirit. On Christmas the schoolgirls of Archangel stuffed wooden socks with good things for the soldiers, and those fortunate enough to be near at hand joined in dances held for their distraction.

But America and peace and the home-bound transports are a long way from the Arctic. "There is still fighting on the Northern Front."

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# A. E. F. MUSEMENTS

Statistically speaking, there are at present 134 soldierly troupes in the Third Army, comprising 3,618 players and appearing in 281 towns. The average size of a company is 27 men, with five as the smallest. The aggregate number of performances given in February was 2,656.

Soldiers in the neighborhood of the St. Dizier forwarding station near Bar-le-Duc are studying art as interpreted by the half dozen German prisoner artists interned at that station. In the big Y.M.C.A. theater and canteen there the Heine prisoners recently completed the interior decoration of the place. They painted the scenery and drew curtains for the stage and boomed things up generally around the place.

The theater is just now booking some of the best shows in the A.E.F. circuit for several thousand soldiers quartered around St. Dizier. Lee Abbott, division entertainment secretary, is making arrangements now to pick off all the big shows on their way east from Paris.

One of the most jazzy jazz bands that ever started a tickling in the feet of the A.E.F. is the one that has come to France from the ranks of our ambulance men with circus in the Army. After a two months' tour of the French leave centers this band has made such a hit that it has been sternly ordered to continue playing in these parts for two months more.

From Bar-sur-Aube comes a copy of the First Army Headquarters Entertainment News, replete with six pages of amusement chronicle. The most interesting and drooping story is "Black and White Follies," which followed the 29th Division's presentation of "Snip It Up." The Entertainment News also comments on the fact that G.O. 241 has led to theater construction on a large scale, with the result that the big time circuit of the First Army boasts of a number of mighty playhouses. Donny Joe Goodwin is assisting Capt. J. O. Ponto in touching up the performances in this area.

"Laughter Barrage" is the name of the musical comedy staged by the 36th Infantry and now playing the St. Nazaire circuit. It is the work of Richard Proctor from the Fox Film Company; Sgt. Claude Bowers, late of Pantages, and Renolds and Evans, of the "Oh, Boy" musical comedy. A 16-piece jazz band led by Sgt. Maj. Jack Nash, helps put the barrage over.

The 6th Division claims that every company in its area is the organizer and producer of some kind of theatrical venture. Their star production is the Red Boo Minstrel, which is to tour the A.E.F. after its swing around the division circuit.

The Liberty Bells of the 33rd Division celebrated their one hundredth performance at Nice last Friday night. Their tour has included all of the southern leave towns.

In order to care for the big soldierly talent troupes in Coblenz, a stage to accommodate a cast of more than 100 players is being constructed in Festival Hall. The Little Italy, lately opened, has Dorothy Dumolly there.

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# BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN A.E.F. GUESTS

See Football Game, Guard Mount and Show in G.H.Q. Area

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium were the guests of the A.E.F. at G.H.Q. for four days last week, everybody from the Commander-in-Chief to the buck private taking part in the entertainment accorded.

In fact, the official receptions took second place in general interest to those events in which the enlisted men had the most prominent parts. The 81st Division held a review for the royal party; the 36th and 7th Divisions played their championship game; there was a special guard mount at General Headquarters, and the G.H.Q. Review wound up the celebration with a performance at the Chaumont Y.M.C.A. auditorium.

Incidentally, this is the second time that the Review appeared before royalty, having produced its show for the Prince of Wales when he visited G.H.Q. Last week it was called in from its tour of the A.E.F. to act before the Belgian King and Queen.

Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Rockenbach has been appointed to command Base Section No. 1, S.O.S.

**"The Story of Chateau-Thierry"**  
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Beginning the last week in April the Third Army divisions will entertain their own and other units with nightly programs and with an entertainment center in each division. All will be put on outdoors, with a stage in the center and the audience seated all around. In addition to the regular divisional shows, one night a week will be devoted to movies, one to a Y.M.C.A. lecture or to some other educational feature and one to a concert. On Sundays there will be devotional exercises.

The 9th Division is one of the bands in unities for out of its own ranks the Texas Oklahoma units has taken a lunch of 23 in itself an entertainment of pure Indian humor put on a series of tableaux contrasting the Red Man of today with the Red Man of yesterday. The musical comedy depicted the wooing of the Indian maiden in the forest, the arrival of the white man, and the final scene of the 9th program is a group of top swimmers.

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