

NEW AND VETERAN DIVISIONS SHARED IN ARGONNE FURY

Fall of Important Heights Drove Foe from Lower Part of Forest

PROGRESS IN AIRE VALLEY

Systematic Mopping Up Followed Bitterly Achieved Conquest of Vital Ground

Although the 1st Division, considering the opposition which it met in the fiercely contested sector east of the Aire, had made a remarkable advance there, the 42nd Division, succeeding it, had still ahead of it the heavily wooded and intricately planned line of the Kriemhilde Stellung running northwest through the Côte de Châtillon woods and thence westward to the south of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges.

The latter village was, indeed, one of the bottlenecks of the system, like Briailles, the Ferme de Madeline and Champigneulle at other points, and it was so surrounded by continuous trenches and belts of wire as strongly to resemble the fortified towns of other days.

The front taken over by the 42nd Division was about four kilometers in width, extending from the Bois de Gènes, just south of the Bois de Romagne, to Sommerance, and it was occupied by all four of the Infantry regiments, the 84th Infantry Brigade being on the right with the 168th and 167th Infantry in line and the 83rd Brigade on the left with the 165th and 166th Infantry in line. The 67th Field Artillery Brigade was in support.

In the order mentioned, the division attacked the enemy positions in front of it on October 24, the night immediately ensuing the stubborn resistance which had slowed down its advance on the Côte de Châtillon woods. The machine gun fire against the left was not so severe at first, and it progressed across the open country until within 500 meters of the wire south of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges, when it was brought to a stop, and although patrols went on through the wire they were driven back.

Patrols Reach La Tulerie Farm The right, moving more slowly, was able to go on during the day, nevertheless south of the Côte de Châtillon, and next day, exploiting its success, partly surrounded the latter point by making a salient westward to La Tulerie farm, and getting patrols to La Tulerie farm.

The left, in general, was still about 100 meters south of the wire of the Kriemhilde Stellung, although on the 16th the troops of the right completed the conquest of the Côte de Châtillon and established their line along its right edge. Here the front moved and until October 30, patrols pushing out and keeping informed of the enemy's dispositions and strength.

It has already been stated that for several days before the general attack of October 4, the 28th Division lay diagonally across its sector, with its right reaching down the Aire valley and its left held firm on the edge of the Argonne plateau, on the edge of the Argonne plateau. The situation was an extremely difficult one, since north of Le Cléme Tondu no foothold has as yet been obtained on the eastern side of the plateau, although such foothold was essential to continued progress down the Aire valley on the part of the 28th Division itself, as well as to continued progress of the 77th Division, further west in the forest.

Since all attempts to conquer completely Le Cléme Tondu had thus far failed, it was determined that the efforts of the 28th Division should be devoted to enlarging the maneuvering space down the Aire valley for the purpose of disposing a front facing westward with the heights of Châtillon-Chéchy might be stormed.

Down the Aire Valley Accordingly, on going forward at 5:30 on the morning of October 4, the 169th and 11th Infantry regiments, with the 109th Machine Gun Battalion, moved down the river valley for about two kilometers until, having forced a salient into the enemy's lines, they were stopped by the cross fire of machine guns, mortars, and snipers from the Abbatino and Pleinchamp Farms, east of the river, and Châtillon-Chéchy, west of it.

La Forge, a hamlet on the river bank due east of Châtillon-Chéchy, had been captured, and during the afternoon troops worked forward from here and by 7 p.m. took Abbatino and Pleinchamp Farms and placed extreme right on the east bank of the river just opposite the heights of Châtillon-Chéchy, which lies about one and one-half kilometers northeast of Châtillon-Chéchy.

The river was not to be forded at any point on account of the intense machine gun fire from the west bank, and the troops dropped back and held a line at some distance from the shore. But the chief object was to get the line established, and a jumping-off line against Châtillon-Chéchy, while, at the same time, the troops on the left had been able, in a hard, all-day fight, to improve their position somewhat by mopping up the top of Le Cléme Tondu.

During the 5th, systematic mopping up was also performed on the right, around the hamlets of Abbatino and Pleinchamp, and the German positions on the other bank were placed, in their turn, under effective machine gun fire.

82nd Takes Over Right That night the 82nd Division took over the extreme right of the sector, fronting Hills 223, north of Châtillon-Chéchy, and 180, and the village of Cornay, northwest of the river. Concentrating their strength in the vicinity of La Forge, the 109th and 110th Infantry, reinforced by the 112th Infantry and the 109th Machine Gun Battalion, attacked Châtillon-Chéchy at 5 o'clock on the 5th.

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DISCHARGE BUTTON PLANS

Late dispatches from the United States indicate that the new "honorable discharge" emblem to be issued by the War Department will be a paper button of the same shape as that of the G.A.R. It is planned to distribute the button free of charge to all entitled to wear it.

Men wounded in service will be given a button of silver. For all others the button will be of bronze. Precautions will be taken to have all these buttons uniform. The Government will supply the manufacture to certain concerns, from which it will purchase the emblems, thus obviating any variance in design, color or material.

193,000 MEMBERS OF A.E.F. TO STAY

Kicks Registered, Especially by 60,000 Long Eared Parties

One hundred and ninety-three thousand members of the A.E.F. will not be returned to the United States. They will remain in France to work in the process of reconstruction. They will be used in the reconstruction of the country, and many of them will find their way to the larger cities—Paris, Lyon, Bordeaux. They will have just as much share in aiding France as the war has done to it. The battle was raging. Many of them have been wounded.

These hopeless members of the A.E.F. were among the first to come to France, and they had their bit at the front as well as in the S.O.S. But they have no choice in the matter. They must remain in France. The Government has decided that they cannot be taken back to the United States. Not one of the 193,000 has made a protest against the War Department's order. There have been a few kicks, most of them from the 60,000 mules. The rest of the 193,000 are horses.

The Remount Service is now busy in all parts of France disposing of the Army's surplus mules. About 150,000 mules have been sold to the French Government for cavalry uses, some to the population at auction, and others to butchers. A few of the horses have been sold in Germany for horse meat and have brought a good price, some as high as 2,200 marks. Last week a team was sold in Germany for butchery purposes that brought 5,000 marks. This is the highest price, according to information received at G.H.Q. In France the horses sold to the butchers bring from 450 francs to 800 francs each.

Nearly Third of Them Mules

The Government is having a hard time selling the mules. Although they are far superior in many respects to the horses, the French people do not like mules and hesitate to buy them. The mules bring about \$125 apiece in France. They are worth twice as much in the United States.

The A.E.F. received for 242,000 horses and mules, but many of the number were killed in battle or died of disease. The average price paid for the animals was \$300, making the approximate cost to the Government \$72,600,000. In selling the animals in France, it is estimated that they will bring about \$125 each. This will mean a loss of approximately \$62,350,000.

One of the principal reasons why the animals cannot be taken back to the United States is the quarantine, which makes it necessary for horses to be quarantined three months on this side before shipment and three months in the United States. These regulations make it quite impossible for the Army to take home any public animals. An exception has been made so that private mounts of officers, not to exceed 200 for the entire force, may be shipped home, provided all regulations are complied with.

The mounts must be moved to the port of embarkation in the island of Réunion, and other animals, and many other regulations must be complied with before the horses can be returned. It is estimated that probably only 200 mules will be shipped back to the United States because of the difficulty.

REAL RED EYE TO PUT ZIP IN CARS

Third Army Chauffeurs Now Lament Winter's Departure

That land which has a red-whiskered old king sleeping off a perpetual hangover under a mountain and sighs seriously about a herring and a cury who takes home to her mermaid child, and who has to give the first one to give rise to that tale had too much schnapps and drowned naturally did not have to change to produce magic effects when coming more here.

In Coblenz the motor cars of the American Army for some weeks past have been using like the trick cars in the phony movie pictures. They have developed well-known traits that have got on drivers' nerves, and more than one has staggered into a ditch unaccountably and lain down to rest. They acted as if they were under the spell of the evil eye—and that eye a German eye at that.

But the evil theory was spoiled when the boys, coming on the other day, and chauffeurs of trucks and Ford cars discovered that for the last two months they have been driving camouflaged buvettes, automobiles, whose veins were filled with pure cocaine. At least that is what they believe, although many a chauffeur lamented that he hadn't known it at the time.

It became known this week that 80,000 bottles of cocaine were being used in the Third Army, from German and O.D. sources alike, had been poured into radiators of Army cars to take the place of anti-freeze. Now they're talking about putting seals on the petcocks that drain the radiators.

BELGIUM LIKES GOLDFISH

American salmon is getting to be so popular in Europe that the Q.M.C. cannot keep the different Governments hereabouts. Belgium is the latest addict to the goldfish habit. She has just received the A.E.F. 100,000 pounds and has requested us to let her know when we can send her more.

So universal has become the thirst for salmon and such huge quantities of it are being produced in America that it is being largely employed in the local and the devastated areas of France, Belgium, Poland, Russia and the enemy countries, and has come to be called "Bolshevik medicine."

NON-COMS TO KEEP RANK

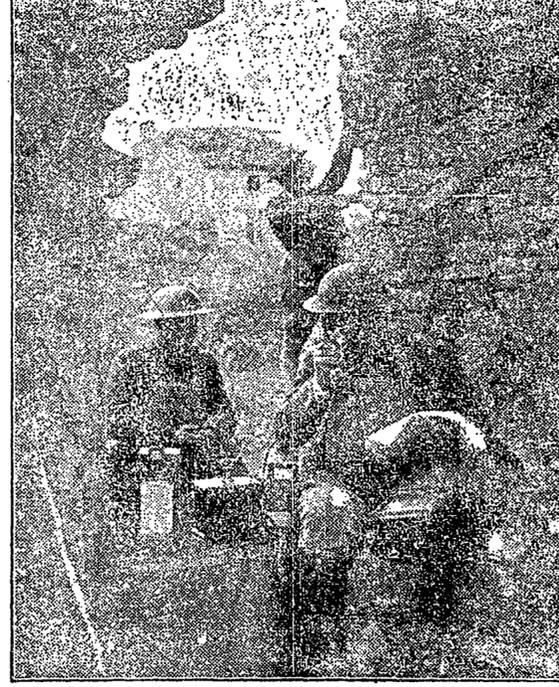
Non-commissioned officers of the A.E.F. need not worry about being busted through technicality when they are returned to the United States for discharge, even though they travel as casuals or with an organization which has an excess number of N.C.O.'s.

Such N.C.O.'s will retain their rank and right to pay until discharge, unless reduced for disciplinary reasons by proper authority according to War Department regulations. In case of an excess of N.C.O.'s in any grade in an organization, the surplus N.C.O.'s will be carried as extra members.

MASK-HELMET REISSUE

Those men of the A.E.F. who have turned in their gas masks or steel helmets may replace them for retention as souvenirs under a policy adopted at the direction of the Secretary of War. The masks and helmets may be had upon application to the nearest zone supply officer, with accompanying evidence that the masks or helmets had been previously issued them and were not retained by the soldier making the application.

THE TELEPHONE IN ACTION



A Field Station on the American Front When the Wires Were Really Hot

The Signal Corps has been busy in all parts of France disposing of the Army's surplus mules. About 150,000 mules have been sold to the French Government for cavalry uses, some to the population at auction, and others to butchers. A few of the horses have been sold in Germany for horse meat and have brought a good price, some as high as 2,200 marks. Last week a team was sold in Germany for butchery purposes that brought 5,000 marks. This is the highest price, according to information received at G.H.Q. In France the horses sold to the butchers bring from 450 francs to 800 francs each.

A.E.F. DEAD TO BE TAKEN TO AMERICA IF KIN SO WISHES

Largest Cemetery Now Being Made in Shadow of Montfaucon

America's dead will be carried back to America or left to sleep close to the French fields where they gave their lives for her, according to whichever is the expressed wish of the next of kin. This is the substance of a War Department ruling just made public.

Meanwhile, the bodies are being lifted from the widely scattered, hastily made graves, dug in the heat and rush of battle, and are being assembled in great cemeteries.

The largest of these is on the edge of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon. It is there because that spot is the focal center of an area which saw the most violent American effort and the heaviest American losses.

Approximately 25,000 American graves will be enclosed within this one cemetery when it is completed. The work is being rushed, and a visitor to Romagne these days would think a big American contractor had embarked on some mammoth construction project there.

Now an Expanse of Mud Acres of mud, unrelied by so much as a single spear of grass, plank roads laid to give the trucks some sort of pathway in the mud, and the toiling figures of 5,000 negro soldiers. Each truck set forth in the morning with its grave crew, headed by a sergeant with a map and a handful of picks, each slip giving the co-ordinates that will lead to where some Yankee soldier lies buried.

In the big cemetery the officers will be grouped at the center. Another part is set aside for the chaplains, nurses and men of the auxiliary services who were killed in action. The unidentified dead will be in lines, each a portion of the cemetery, but it will not be a big portion, for each day's work in the field reduces, with unexpected success, the number of nameless graves which that cemetery will have to hold.

In the center of the camp a long barracks shelters the papers and records of the Graves' Registration Service. One look at the chart shows why the cemetery will be a big portion, for each day's work in the field reduces, with unexpected success, the number of nameless graves which that cemetery will have to hold.

Shait May Be Erected It is a dreary enough panorama now, the view from the edge of the cemetery, but in the course of time the growing grass will be smoothed and there will be turf and hedges and flowers. Probably a great shaft will rise to honor the dead and beckon the pilgrims who will come by thousands from across the sea.

For it may be guessed that the greater number of these dead will lie there always. No one knows, for no one can say what will be in the mind of the families at home. Each request is acknowledged and filed away, and no body will be shipped back if all that are ever going can be sent home as part of one enterprise.

Not only the scattered graves are being shifted to the main cemeteries, but also the impractically placed groups of graves, many of them hereabouts, are being moved. Visitors to the battlefields are likely to run across certain graves to which special attention has been paid, graves marked off by a cross, or perhaps fenced in. In all such cases it means either that the French authorities have sought to express good-will or that some friend or kin of the dead who fell in battle in Belgium and in the region between the Somme and the Aisne.

SIGNAL CORPS JOB TO PROVIDE NERVE SYSTEM FOR A.E.F.

Fighting Forces Linked, Communication With Rear Maintained

202,500 KILOMETERS OF LINE

Proved Worth in Many Emergencies at Front and Frustrated Enemy's Plans

This is the fourth of a series of articles dealing with the activities of the major branches of service in the A.E.F. The work of the Ordnance Corps will be summarized in next week's issue.

From the days of the Greek torch bearer to wireless, the art of signaling has been perfecting itself until in this war its possibilities imposed upon the Signal Corps of the American Army "the duty not only of keeping every part of the vast organization in liaison but of discovering and reporting enemy movements as well."

An army without a Signal Corps would be like a man without a nervous system. It could not make a single coordinated movement. The great network of wires from company to battalion and from battalion to regimental headquarters, thence on to divisional, army and general headquarters, later, interconnected with another great system of lines in the Services of Supply, and finally extending back more than three thousand miles to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army himself, is patterned curiously both in function and action after the nervous system of the human body.

Through this system of nerves the guiding brains of the Army received information and the resulting commands were sent out to the centers of action.

Two Special Fields

The Signal Corps of the A.E.F. was charged with two special fields of action—the construction, operation and maintenance of a general system of communication by telephone, telegraph and radio in the S.O.S., and communication by every practical means within and between fighting units.

The way in which the Signal Corps met these responsibilities can never be measured in dollars and cents, and it is interesting to know that a very conservative estimate places the money earning power of that organization as a telephone and telegraph company alone during the war at \$6,000,000, \$4,500,000; telephone calls, local, 25,154,500; \$1,130,000; telephone calls, long distance, 870,148; \$920,000.

Some 12 miles of wire were operated 202,500 kilometers of lines, of which 62,500 kilometers were combat lines maintained under the most dangerous and trying conditions at the front. The Signal Corps of the A.E.F. has 198 telegraph offices, 64 of which were with the advance armies.

There are times when figures, however large, do not give the true picture. For example, the work of the Signal Corps saved thousands of lives in the St. Mihiel drive. The location of enemy radio stations the night before the attack of October 12 was the determining factor in the decision of the Intelligence Section that the Germans had not withdrawn from the region despite almost overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

Thanks to the alertness of our Signal Corps, even the enemy's plans for a counter-attack were frustrated by our intercept stations three hours before it was to have developed.

Despite Serious Losses

In a letter to the Chief Signal Officer of the A.E.F. dated February 19, 1919, General Pershing said: "Each army, corps and division has had its full quota of field signal battalions, with, in spite of serious losses in battle, well-maintained and well-trained units."

The Signal Corps was essentially a combat organization, with three-fourths of its units in the front. At the time of the armistice there were 509 officers and 24,403 members of its personnel on duty with the armies at the front, and only 157 officers and 7,925 men in the S.O.S.

There should be mentioned particularly as augmenting this personnel 233 American women who came over from the States in six operating units. An Army report says: "Qualified applicants now serving as non-commissioned officers in organizations of the Regular Army Non-Coms to Keep Rank."

Non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army will be able to retain their present grades, but those of National Guard and the National Army organizations must enlist as privates, as there is at present no legal authorization permitting them to retain their rank. In the case of Regular Army N.C.O.'s the order reads: "Qualified applicants now serving as non-commissioned officers in organizations of the Regular Army may be re-enlisted and their warrants continued in force upon the request of their organization commander, providing there is a vacancy in their organization."

The use limits provided are 18 to 40. New physical examinations will be required. Insurance and allotments will be allowed to continue as under conditions existing. The new enlistments will be received by officers detailed for this duty in each regiment, separate battalion or detachment. The C.O. of each unit as given above will detail the recruiting officer, whose duties, in the wording of the official order, will be to conduct an energetic campaign among the soldiers of their respective organizations with a view of obtaining applications for re-enlistment of properly qualified soldiers."

Recruiting depots to handle the newly enlisted men will also be established.

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GOING HOME SITUATION

The Past A.E.F. troops Nov. 11, 1,950,000 Sailed since armistice, 632,609 Sailed in March, 214,348 Sailed week ending March 26, 54,836 Divisions returned in March—27th, 30th, 37th, 85th and 91st.

Other divisions returned since fighting ended—31st, 34th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 76th, 83rd, 84th, 86th, 87th, 92nd and 93rd.

The Present

Troops now in A.E.F. (approximate), 1,317,000. Divisions en route home—26th, 35th, 42nd, 77th and 82nd. Divisions in Army of Occupation—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 32nd, 89th and 90th. Other divisions in A.E.F.—6th, 7th, 28th, 29th, 33rd, 36th, 72th, 79th, 80th, 81st and 88th.

The Future

Army of Occupation planned—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 36th, 81st and 88th Divisions. For return to U.S. in May—28th, 32nd, 33rd, 78th and 80th Divisions. For return to U.S. in June—29th, 79th, 89th and 90th Divisions.

OVER HALF OF A.E.F. CAME TO FRANCE IN BRITISH SHIPS

Total of 370,695 American Soldiers Sailed on German Vessels

40 PER CENT SAW ENGLAND

Submarine Activity Greatest When Departure Figures from Home Were Hitting Record

Following are the number of trips made and the troops brought to France by the principal transports sailing under the American flag:

Table with columns: Ship Name, No. of Trips, Troops. Includes vessels like Levlathan, George Washington, America, etc.

American Built

Table with columns: Ship Name, No. of Trips, Troops. Includes vessels like Great Northern, North Pacific, Finland, etc.

Over half a million Yanks were brought to France in ships kindly provided by the erstwhile Imperial German Government. Some day, after these same German ships, augmented by others now being added to the A.E.F. transport service, let us all hope, the humor of these statistics will permeate certain places and there will be a great laugh made.

There were 12 German ships alone that brought over 370,695 men, and of these the now famous Levlathan and once proud Vaterland easily took the lead with a grand total of 71,327 landed in France in eight trips. The George Washington, which at present occupies a considerable share of the spotlight because of its presidential voyages, easily took the least number of troops, but having succeeded in making nine trans-Atlantic troop-laden voyages with 45,000 khaki-clad passengers, the America, the President Garfield and the Admiral Sigsbee, which christened for the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II himself, followed closely after the George Washington as the heaviest German contributors to the success of the American troop movement Franceward.

The final and complete figures on the number of American troops brought to France and the ships under which they sailed are now available. Great Britain brought over 1,047,374 men; the United States, 898,419; Italy, 61,068; France, 48,621. Total, 2,065,122. Of the entire A.E.F., 40 per cent saw England.

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UNIT NOT TO SUFFER FOR ONE MAN'S SINS

New G.O. Also Pans Officers Who Impose Needless Restrictions

Unnecessary restrictions upon the conduct of officers and soldiers not on duty and the placing of restrictions on entire organizations because of the dereliction of individual members are to be repressed, according to G.O. 53, G.H.Q., issued this week. The order reads: "It has been noted that certain commanding officers have developed a tendency to restrict or regulate unnecessarily the conduct and freedom of action of the officers and soldiers of their commands when they are not on duty. Other instances have been noted where restrictions or deprivation of privileges have been imposed upon the entire command because of offenses or derelictions of individual members of the command."

"The following policy will govern hereafter: "Regulations which restrict the conduct and freedom of action of officers and soldiers when not on duty will not be imposed except for purposes of morale and discipline that are clearly obvious. "The offenses or derelictions of individuals will not justify the imposing of restrictions on the entire command except in cases where, in the judgment of the division or S.O.S. section commander, or of higher authority, participation in the particular misconduct has been so general throughout the unit concerned as to warrant such action. "Higher commanders will assure the observance of the spirit of the foregoing policy by personal and staff inspections."

A.E.F. Vets Coming Back

Reports on the starting of enlistments of the 50,000 volunteers say that many of the men applying are returned veterans of the A.E.F. The volunteers are to be assembled at Camp Meade and brought to France in units of 1,000 men. The enlistments of volunteers in the United States is to be carried on simultaneously with volunteer enlistments in the A.E.F. as G.H.Q. is getting the checkers ready for the year periods and the methods of recruiting. While the 42nd Division this week is on its way from the occupied territory in Germany to the United States, reports from the United States tell of the 77th Division welcome the Rainbow Division men when they land. New York is to have the first chance to give the glad hand to the three-strapped men from 26 States and the District of Columbia.

At the same time, New York is getting ready with another celebration that will recall the cheering enthusiasm of the earlier homecomings, for the 77th Division, the New York National Army Division, will have its own chance to put on a party. The 77th Division, which left the United States in New York, and opened a headquarters in the Baltimore to arrange for the celebration New York will give in honor of the 77th. The 77th probably will be leaving Great about the same time as the 42nd. Cable dispatches will soon be telling of

ALL COMBAT TROOPS EXCEPT THIRD ARMY WILL SAIL BY JULY

Many New Divisions Are Booked to Keep Watch on Rhine

VOLUNTEERS FOR GERMANY

Departure Total Now 632,609 as March Figures Surpass Official Estimate

When the 26th, 35th, 42nd, 77th, and 82nd Divisions, now in various stages of their homeward journeys, have finally left the shores of France behind them, there will remain in the A.E.F. but nine divisions scheduled for return before the United States starts to withdraw its Army of Occupation from Germany.

By July 1, all A.E.F. combat divisions except those in the Army of Occupation are expected back in the United States. The Army of Occupation will consist of ten divisions.

These facts stand out because of the cable announcement from the States this week that the War Department has called for 50,000 volunteers, to be sent to Germany to replace long-service men in the Army of Occupation.

At the same time, reliable although unofficial information from Washington gives the divisions that have been decided upon for the Army of Occupation after the greater part of the A.E.F. has left France. These divisions, it is stated, include the Regular Army Divisions, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 7th.

The other three divisions will be the 36th, National Guard Division from Texas and Oklahoma; the 81st, National Army Division from North and South Carolina, Florida and Porto Rico; and the 88th, National Army Division from North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois.

Rainbow to Sail This Month

If this schedule is followed out it will mean the withdrawal from Germany of the 22nd, 80th and 90th Divisions, now in the Army of Occupation. The 42nd Division—the Rainbow Division—is already taking trains out of the occupied territory for France, to embark for the States before the middle of April. Orders have already been forwarded for the 32nd to prepare to return to the United States, and the 29th and 31st scheduled to depart a month ago the 89th and 90th Divisions are to return to the States in June.

The other divisions remaining to be returned are the 28th, 29th, 33rd, 78th, 79th and 80th. Of these the 28th, 33rd, 78th and 80th are scheduled to return in May, the 29th in June, and the 78th and 79th in June. The 33rd and the 80th and 90th.

Embarkations of A.E.F. troops in March exceeded the official estimate of 212,000, announced two months ago. In the 31 days of the month 243,438 troops departed from France for the United States, bringing the grand total of those who have sailed since the armistice to midnight of March 31 to 632,609.

The surpassing of the official estimate was accomplished in a month that saw five full fighting divisions, man and baggage, leave for the United States, and the 77th, 27th, the 36th, the 47th, the 85th and 91st.

German Ships Available Soon

With the March sailing estimate passed, April indications are that the further predicted increase in the number of monthly convoys is being rapidly achieved. This month 221,000 soldiers are scheduled to leave France. It should see the conversion into troop-carrying service of the former German vessels, which under the United States under the armistice agreement. It should also see added carrying capacity put into service in the shape of converted cargo vessels, which are being used to haul troops as rapidly as possible. Alterations are completed. The full carrying capacity of the German ships, estimated at 43,000 a month, will not be available until the middle of May.

The week ending March 26 saw the departure of 1,529 enlisted men, 3,310 listed men for the States. Of these 723 officers and 31,463 enlisted men were in the infantry.

A feature of the March sailings was the departure from Genoa, Italy, of 3,164 officers and enlisted men of the 332nd Infantry and other A.E.F. units that served on the Italian front. All A.E.F. troops in Italy will sail from Genoa.

Following is a table showing the number of troops which have cleared from the different ports since the armistice:

Table with columns: Port, Total. Includes ports like Saint-Nazaire, Bordeaux, Marseille, etc.

Total 632,609. Eighteen divisions have returned to the United States since the armistice was signed, including many that served as replacements in divisions. They are: 27th, 30th, 31st, 34th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 76th, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 91st, 92nd and 93rd.

Reports on the starting of enlistments of the 50,000 volunteers say that many of the men applying are returned veterans of the A.E.F. The volunteers are to be assembled at Camp Meade and brought to France in units of 1,000 men. The enlistments of volunteers in the United States is to be carried on simultaneously with volunteer enlistments in the A.E.F. as G.H.Q. is getting the checkers ready for the year periods and the methods of recruiting. While the 42nd Division this week is on its way from the occupied territory in Germany to the United States, reports from the United States tell of the 77th Division welcome the Rainbow Division men when they land. New York is to have the first chance to give the glad hand to the three-strapped men from 26 States and the District of Columbia.

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