42ND PREPARES TO MOVE ON BREST IN 23 60-HOUR TRAINS

Long Journey from Rhine to Coast Will Begin Tomorrow

ON FOREIGN SOIL 522 DAYS

Men of Rainbow Division Spent Half Their Time Overseas in Actual Fighting

As unostentatiously as on the dreary November days in 1917 when it landed in France, the 42nd Division, famous for its wide rainbow, and comprising in its make-up National Guard units of 26 States and the District of Columbia, tomorrow morning shakes the mud of the Rhine from its feet and starts for Brest. The 42nd is the first of the combat divisions of the Army of Occupation to leave for home. The 32nd will be the next to go.

The trip to the coast is to be made on 23 trains—four each day. It is hoped that each train journey may be packed into 60 hours, but few of the Rainbow men expect to reach Brest in less than four days. They do not care—the division is going home. The trains consist of American side-door Pullmans instead of French ones. They are marked to hold 60 hommes, but there will be only 45 Rainbow Divisioners in each one of them on the long days and nights from the Rhine to Brest.

Entrainment will be at two points in the divisional area, both of them on the Rhine. These two points are Sinzig and Oberwinter. At Sinzig is the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Douglas McArthur's 84th Infantry Brigade, and at Oberwinter, a pretty village nestling closely against bluffs overlooking the river, is the 166th Infantry of Ohio, so neither of these outfits will have to travel far on its way to the Brest-bound train.

Whether starting from Sinzig or Oberwinter, all trains will follow the same route to the French coast, touching Trier, Conflans, Etain, Bar-le-Duc, Vitry-le-Francois, Marles, Laval, St. Brieuc and, finally, Brest. There will be many half-hour rests at stations to give time to stretch and take aboard refreshments.

To Embark Between 11th and 17th

At Brest the division is scheduled to embark between April 11 and 17. It will land at New York, its arrival synchronizing with the flood-tide of the Fifth Liberty Loan campaign. New York will welcome particularly the 165th Infantry, a regiment that had made history in other times as New York's Fighting 69th.

Maj. Gen. C. A. F. Flagler, division commander, is already on the way to the States to aid in the preparations for the welcoming. It is hoped that the War Department will permit the division to have a mammoth parade in Washington before it breaks up and goes to the State camps from which the units were drawn. A parade of the Rainbow Division down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, where the veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War have marched on historic days, would center the country's feelings of welcome, the Rainbow Division men have been told.

On the first train tomorrow will be these units: Headquarters Detachment; Company A, 107th Field Signal Battalion; 151st Machine Gun Battalion; 117th Train; half the division Military Police Company. On the second train will be the 165th Infantry. The 167th Infantry, the "fighting Alabamans," go on the third train. In the Civil War the "Fighting 69th" of New York and the old 6th of Alabama fought each other across battle lines.

4th Already Coming In

The men are leaving with their full equipment, including rifles. Everything else will be left in the division territory for the division that will replace the 42nd in the Army of Occupation. Already two companies of the 4th Division have arrived in rambling squads with full equipment to take over part of the area held since last December by the Rainbows. All equipment of the 42nd has been cleaned, collected, checked and gathered into supply, engineer and ordnance dumps. The guns, big and little; machine guns, carts, limbers, caissons, animals, harness and wagons, all are awaiting new owners in scores of places. The 42nd is done with them.

Great as is the elation of the men returning, their joy is slightly tempered by the fact that they are leaving the finest billets in the Army of Occupation. The division drew the pick of the Third Army area—the rich, historic valley of the Rhine, the rich, historic valley of the Ahr.

The 42nd men have suffered few discomforts, as compared with the other A. of O. divisions. The district is rich historically, in scenery and in industries. Its homes are prosperous and comfortable.

Half of Time in Battle

The date of departure marks the 522nd day of the division's stay in France—seventeen months, more than half spent in actual fighting. The division suffered 2,950 casualties, putting it seventh in losses among the combat divisions.

Division headquarters arrived in France November 1, 1917. After a period of training it was sent into the Lunéville sector late in February, 1918. From March 18 to June 21 it occupied the Baccarat sector. On July 15 it helped check the German thrust for Châlons, and afterward engaged in bitter fighting in the punctured Marne salient. The division suffered 7,500 casualties in the period of bitter fighting from July 26 to August 3.

The 42nd was the central division in the St. Mihiel drive, being on the southern flank of the salient. The division was twice in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the first time, October 13 to 31, when it captured Côte de Chatillon; the second time, November 5 to 10, when it reached the outskirts of Sedan just before the armistice. The division started for the Rhine November 19, reaching its area on the left bank north of Coblenz on December 15.

The Rainbow Division is to go home as a unit, only a few luckless officers being left behind to pick up the loose ends of administrative details. The division will pick up the 117th Trench Mortar Battery at Le Mans, where it had been marooned since January.

HOME DIVISIONS' INSIGNIA

For the benefit of those members of the A.E.F. contemplating a trip to the United States, warning is hereby given that many things are as they seem, and that a lot of strange divisional insignia seen on the boulevards and rues of New York and Boston these days are as authentic as they are artistic—even though they are of extremely limited European circulation.

Here are some of the later insignia which one is likely to run across anywhere from the wilds of Philadelphia to No Man's Land in San Francisco:

11th Division—Head of Lafayette in circle.

12th Division—Figure "12" in red on blue ground, pierced by bayonet; gold border.

14th Division—Shield-shaped panel of green upon which is superimposed a disc of yellow with black rim containing a black head of a wolverine.

18th Division—Figure "18" in white superimposed on green cactus plant, under which is written, "Noli me tangere."

84th Division—White disc surrounded by red circle, on which is superimposed "Lincoln 84" in blue and axe head of red with handle of blue.

THIS IS FLEURETTE

She's the leading lady of "Snap It Up," the musical burlesque staged by the 29th Division troupe and now playing on the mess-kit circuit of the A.E.F. Off stage Fleurette is known at Pvt. Bill Heller, late of the 112th Heavy Field Artillery.

PEACE PROGRESS IN "HISTORIC WEEK"

No U.S. Troops for Eastern Europe, President Tells Congressmen

The "historic week," as it has been called by those following the work of the Peace Conference, has seen the machinery of peace-making put under the personal charge of President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando and a renewed prediction of completion in ten days.

In the present deliberations two things of interest to America stand out in concrete form; first, America's vote in the Council of the proposed League of Nations will assure to the United States that she will not have to accept any proposition that she does not favor; and second, America will sign only such a peace treaty that she believes contains no clauses that would make for another war.

Furthermore President Wilson made it clear to a party of twelve visiting American Congressmen to whom he gave an interview this week, that American troops would not be used to quell possible troubles in eastern or south-eastern Europe and that American soldiers now in Russia will come out of Russia as soon as the weather conditions and transportation permit.

The statement that America will not be forced to accept any proposition she does not favor has been interpreted by many to mean that the policy of the Monroe Doctrine is not to be affected in any way by the League of Nations plan, which has brought a strong expression of public opinion in favor of the League.

Meanwhile Marshal Foch has been given full authority to cope with the situation caused by the German refusal to allow Polish troops to land at Danzig and the German delegates, meeting with the Allied generalissimo at Spa, have 48 hours to give a satisfactory answer to his demands.

The hotly contested claims for the ports along the Adriatic are still before the Commission. Italy and the new Jugo-Slav State are each urging the importance of their own demands that these cities be placed under their respective control. But these discussions, as well as the further meetings of the Commission of the League of Nations, officials say, will not delay the signing of peace.

FIRST ARMY CHIEFS SEE S.O.S. AT WORK

Generals Get Chance to Envy Bucks at St. Nazaire Gangplank

A group of line and staff officers of the First Army who were too busy at the front to get acquainted with the men behind their men behind the guns visited the S.O.S. on General Harbord's special train last week. This trip, whose ranking member was Lieutenant General Liggett, commanding general of the First Army, is the first of three planned to include the Second and Third Armies.

The party left Bar-sur-Aube, First Army headquarters, on March 22 and made their first stop at Verneuil, where they went through the immense M.T.C. Reconstruction Park. At Mehun they saw the Ordnance Repair Shops and Depot, where more than 4,000 employes are stationed, including Chinese men and French women. Pontanezen Barracks, now a model embarkation camp, and the docks and hospitals at Brest were inspected, and at St. Nazaire the vast machinery of embarkation was seen in operation. When the officers watched the men file over the gangplank on their way to Hoboken, for once, at least, a general could look at a buck and register honest envy.

The docks, storage depot and camps at Bordeaux, S.O.S. headquarters at Tours, the Central Salvage Plant and the War Prisoner enclosure at St. Pierre-des-Corps, and the Intermediate Storage Depot and Milititary Prison at Gièvres were also in the itinerary.

The following officers made the trip: Lieut. Gen H. Liggett, C.G. First Army; Maj. Gen. H. T. Allen, C.G. Eighth Army Corps; Maj. Gen. W. S. McNair, C.G. First Army Artillery; Maj. Gen. C. J. Bailey, C.G. 81st Division; Col. G. M. Hoffman, Chief Engr. First Army; Maj. Gen. W. R. Smith, C.G. 36th Division; Brig. Gen. E. A. Miller, C.G. 6th Field Artillery; Col. E. V. Smith, 36th Division; Brig. Gen. John A. Hulen, C.G. 72nd Infantry Brigade; Col. J. P. McAdams, Assistant Chief of Staff, Hq. S.O.S.; Col. T. L. Rhoads, Chief Surgeon First Army; Col. L. B. Kromer, G-1, First Army; Lieut. Col. V. L. Wills, Assistant Chief of Staff, First Army; Lieut. Col. P. L. Stackpole, A.E.C. to General Liggett; Lieut. Col. R. E. Beebe, G.-3, First Army; Maj. E. C. McGuire, Secretary General Staff, First Army; Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, Chief of Staff, S.O.S.

Lieut. Col. G. L. Empee, Signal Corps, 7th Division, A.P.O. 795, while attending a football game at Bar-sur-Aube, picked up a wrist watch dropped by a spectator. He will return the watch if the owner can be found.

Enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps who do not intend to re-enlist will be returned to the United States before the expiration of their present enlistment, according to G.O. 11, Hq., S.O.S. "Applications from men of the U.S. Marine Corps for discharge under the provisions of this order," says the G.O., "will be submitted through military channels so as to reach these headquarters at least two months before expiration of enlistment period."

EXPERTS HERE TO CHECK ACCOUNTS OF ENTIRE A.E.F.

Winding Up Army's Money Affairs Will Involve Many Billions

STILL NOBODY STUCK US

General Dawes Brands as Lies Rumors of Excessive Charges by French Government

Financial affairs of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe are beginning to be wound up by the United States Liquidation Commission, which is on the job seven days a week in Paris going over the expense account of the Army since the arrival of General Pershing and staff in June, 1917, and also conferring with financial representatives of the Allies.

All the business coming before the commission involves billions of dollars and will probably not be finished until long after the last doughboy has gone aboard the final transport.

The powers conferred upon the commission by an Act of Congress approved March 2, 1919, practically give it the authority to make laws for itself as its work progresses and knotty problems arise which cannot fairly be solved by existing laws. If it finds, for example, that agreements were entered into by the United States Government with any foreign Government, firm or person, which were necessary to the successful conduct of the war, but for which we have no statutory provision, it may go ahead and make a satisfactory settlement on its own authority.

There are four members on the Liquidation Commission, three civilians and one a soldier. They are Judge Parker, of Texas, a member of the law firm of Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood, who, during the war, served as a volunteer member of the War Industries Board and as such was priorties commissioner and chairman of the Priorities Board; H. H. Johnson, of Cleveland, former State Fuel Administrator of Ohio; Henry F. Hollis, former United States Senator from New Hampshire, and Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, a Chicago banker, formerly general purchasing agent of the A.E.F.

No Outrageous Bills

General Dawes this week, in discussing some of the problems faced by the commission, denied several rumors recently current that the United States is being presented with unreasonable bills for its use of European railroads and other utilities in connection with its activity in the war.

"The record of the magnificent co-operation of the French Government and people with the purposes of the American Expeditionary Force is beginning to be realized," he said. "When the American Expeditionary Force arrived in France the amount of shipping available in the United States was insignificant when its needs were considered. The American Expeditionary Force, in the matter of its necessary material, was for the first seven months dependent upon France.

"Of probably about 5,000,000 tons of material which it was necessary for it to use during those first seven months, it was possible to ship from the United States less than 500,000 tons, or only one-tenth of what it needed. Indeed, it now transpires that the tonnage used by the American Expeditionary Force from its entrance into the war until the date of the armistice was about 15,000,000, of which 10,000,000 tons was secured on this side of the ocean and about 7,500,000 tons, or half of all that was used, secured in France.

A Few Fakes

"In view of the many false rumors respecting the treatment of the Americans by the French and their Government, it is well to remember that between the American Army and extortion, France raised a most effective barrier. All purchases made by the American Expeditionary Force were approved by a commission, and where exorbitant charges were attempted, the French Government stepped in and requisitioned the articles at a reasonable price. In addition, it furnished from its own stock a tremendous amount of material for which it asked only to be reimbursed at cost.

"Absurd stories have received wide circulation—that the Americans were charged for use of graveyards, trenches and for villages destroyed by our own fire. They are, of course, false.

"False rumors have been circulated relative to the transportation bill of the French Government against the American Expeditionary Force. As a matter of fact, the French Government has not presented any bill against the American Expeditionary Force for transportation, largely because it has not yet been able to settle the rate at which it itself must compensate the French railroads.

Embarrasses America as Well

"It must be remembered that we ourselves have large bills to present against the French Government, and that the custom of exaggerating by rumor the differences, always incident to the progress of negotiations, is just as embarrassing to us as to the French.

"It must be remembered that as many falsehoods about the Americans are circulated among the French as falsehoods about the French are circulated among Americans, and the attitude of the French toward these false stories about the Americans and their prompt disavowal of belief in them may well be taken as a model by all those disposed at this time to make trouble by spreading rumors. At a time like this, when most of us are homesick, when all of us have much more time on our hands to discuss the way we individually would have carried on the war, it is well to remember that by idle talk we may be doing harm to one of the causes for which our Army fought—a closer union of the liberty-loving peoples of the world."

BUCK'S MARCH PAY 11.55 FRANCS MORE

New 5.80 Rate Good as Wage Boost—Mark Just Over Eight Cents

Everybody in the A.E.F., from the buck private to the general, is grabbing a little chunk of unexpected hard and soft French money as ghosts walk this month, because the rate of exchange between the dollar and franc has gone up again. April payrolls have been made out on a rate of 5.80. For some months past the rate had been 5.45.

Just what this means may be seen by hooking up some arithmetic on to the private's base but not common pay of $33. Translated into francs at 5.45, this sum produced 179.85 francs. But in April, at the 5.80 rate, the $33 expands into 191.40 francs—a gain of 11.55 francs over the pay he got early in March.

The Finance Commission has also set new rates for English, Italian and German money. Dollars may be exchanged into lire at the rate of 7.45. The dollar and pound rate is set at 4.63½.

Third Army money changers who are on the inside may get busy on the new rate for the mark—.84. That is, each mark is worth a little more than eight cents.

AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION PLANS

Veteran Organization Executive Committee to Meet Monday

Important questions which will affect the national convention and the permanent organization of the American Legion—the association of war veterans—will be decided at the first meeting of the executive committee which will be held Monday in Paris. The committee is now complete, every division and corresponding section of the S.O.S. still in France being represented by one officer and one enlisted man.

There will be no difficulties for the enlisted men in getting to Paris, something which prevented complete representation at the caucus last month. G.H.Q. has given authority to grant leaves to Paris for all members of the committee in order that every unit of the A.E.F. may have its full quota. Several divisions which have gone home since the caucus will also be represented, their delegates having elected to stay over to attend the meeting.

Among the matters which will be taken up will be a decision as to the basis of representation on which delegates will be elected to the national convention in the States, probably to be held in the fall. County and State delegations will also be held in America and a committee will decide upon the time for these. It will also adopt means to get into immediate and close co-operation with the similar organization now being formed in the United States so that the final arrangements for the convention may be made in harmony.

In addition to these points, there will probably be enough miscellaneous matters of policy to insure sessions of the committee in the morning, afternoon and evening. It is expected, however, that all work will be completed on Monday.

Word has been received by Major R. C. Patterson, assistant secretary, that numerous divisions have completed temporary company organizations, many of which will become permanent. Under the constitution, regimental and similar associations may be formed and included in the legion when territorial considerations make this possible.

DIVISIONAL NAMES TO BE KEPT IN NEW ARMY

War Department Will Also Aim to Retain Local Identities

Names of National Guard and National Army divisions of the A.E.F. which were immortalized in American history by their battle records in France will be kept alive in the new Regular Army, General March, Chief of Staff of the War Department, announced this week.

The divisions of the Regular Army which will bear the designations of the famous A.E.F. fighting divisions will be selected particularly to keep alive the traditions which those divisions have established. Special insignia units will be continued so far as possible.

The 42nd Division, for instance, will still be a "Rainbow Division" in the new organization. It will be a Cavalry division, but will be composed of men drawn from all States. The reorganization of the division will take place in the Southern Department.

In the formation of the new Army, the 1st to the 7th Divisions, inclusive, will retain the designations of the seven Regular divisions which are now a part of the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Geographical identities will be preserved in the formation of the new divisions by having each division obtain its new enlistments in the territory centered by its camp.

So far as possible, the reorganizations of the divisions will take place at the camps where the divisions were born, and these camps will be the headquarters of the divisions. Headquarters as contemplated now are: 1st Division, Camp Pike; 2nd, Camp Dodge; 3rd, Camp Lee; 4th, Camp Kearney; 5th, Panama Canal Zone; 6th, Honolulu; 7th, divided between Philippines, Alaska and Mexican border; 26th, Camp Devens; 27th, Camp Upton; 28th, Camp Dix; 29th, Camp Meade; 30th, Camp Jackson; 32nd, Camp Custer; 33rd, Camp Grant; 36th, Camp Travis; 37th, Camp Sherman; 81st, Camp Taylor; 82nd, Camp Gordon; 89th, Camp Funston; 91st, Camp Lewis.

A.E.F. GENEROSITY ONLY TINY DENT IN GEN. MISERY'S LINE

War Made 800,000 French Children Orphans; Americans Aid 3,444

MANY OF OURS IN SCHOOL

Some Already Learning Trades, Becoming Farmers, or Pushing Way Toward Payroll

When France mustered her millions in 1914 there were many more millions left at home. These were principally the children whom the poilus had dreamed of educating in all the arts and crafts in which the French are proficient.

Today 800,000 little French children are reflecting on the cruelty of the war which robbed them of their fathers—those same fathers who had visions of seeing their sons and daughters realizing the benefits of the great schools and colleges of the republic. These 800,000 war orphans face a serious problem in eking out an existence, let alone developing their minds. The A.E.F. has adopted 3,444 orphans.

There are some, however, who will receive the same advantage, so far as an education goes, as if their fathers had not fallen in battle. Many of these will be educated at the expense of generous Americans who have selected the youngsters as godchildren, and who, upon becoming acquainted with their wishes in the matter of schooling, are arranging to continue to maintain boys and girls in educational institutions.

Working Toward Payroll

A number of orphans adopted through THE STARS AND STRIPES have already been placed in schools where they can learn trades or become efficient farmers. Sometimes the children are placed as apprentices in various lines and are being supported by the soldier godfathers until they become proficient and get on the payroll. Sometimes a lad is continued in school that he may become an engineer as desired by his father. Another will take up watchmaking.

Sgt. Richard S. Claiborne, of THE STARS AND STRIPES mechanical staff, has just had his godchild, five-year-old Madeleine Drancourt, placed in a private school near Paris. The child's father was killed September 8, 1914, in the battle of the Marne. Madeleine and her mother were living in occupied territory and were not repatriated until December 13, 1917. It was then that they learned of the death of Monsieur Drancourt. Sergeant Claiborne became Madeleine's godfather, and as result of the attachment for the youngster he is now arranging to give her a complete education.

Continuation Fund Progress

THE STARS AND STRIPES Continuation Fund is gradually growing and has now reached the grand total of 278,416.24 francs—slightly over $48,000.

Following are the donations during the week:

Charles A. Britt, Penfield, Ill.	515.02
Lieut. Lyman Nichols	270.00
166th Inf.	65.00
Sgt. Horace Mitchell	27.25
Previously acknowledged	277,538.97
Total	278,416.24

JOBS FOR PHARMACISTS

Soldiers in the A.E.F. who have been on regular pill-mixing fatigue in the different hospital branches and those fighting pharmacists and drug clerks of the Infantry need not worry about jobs back home.

The American Pharmaceutical Association has a committee at work lining up jobs for soldier and sailor pharmacists, and the committee is trying to get in touch with all such men in the A.E.F.

What is more, anticipating that there may not be quite enough jobs to take care of all the men who are seeking them, the association is arranging to assist a number to take courses in colleges of pharmacy. The address of the chairman of the committee to receive applications is 1,005 Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati.

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Grape-Nuts
Rich with Nourishment, Sweet, Easy to Digest, Compact. No Waste. Delicious.
Peerless
Among Ready-to-Eat Cereal Foods.

WHOLE COOTIE CLAN RAPIDLY DYING OFF

Only Tenth as Many Lousy Divisions Now as on November 11

Starvation, persecution and race suicide are threatening with extinction the cooties of the A.E.F., which not longer than four months ago were well fed, contented and increasing at a birth rate that doubled every week.

While 90 per cent of all divisional troops were lousy—that's the term used in the official reports—at the time the armistice was signed, it is estimated, not more than 10 per cent of these troops were found infested when the delousing and bathing experts of the Army took a census recently.

Of 454,705 troops examined, only 8,820 were found to be harboring cooties. Three-fifths of this number were in three divisions, which at the time the examinations were made happened to be in less suitable areas than the others examined.

Many Factors Help

Better living conditions, increased facilities for bathing and individual determination not to be infested with cooties, together with the activities of the delousing and bathing outfits, is said to have knocked off the 80 per cent in cootie casualties.

Arrival of troops at New York and other American ports accompanied by cooties has led to drastic cleaning methods on many boats being used as transports. These measures followed an examination made of members of the crew of the steamer New Amsterdam, which reported at Brest about March 1. The examination was made to determine if any of the crew were suffering from typhus fever, as the boat had just come from Rotterdam, where the disease prevailed.

Instead of typhus germs, the medical officers at Brest found cooties. All the bedding on the boat was put through the delousing plant on shore, along with the sailors, and the whole boat was cleaned.

ACTION TO ADJUST ALLOTMENT TANGLE

Soldiers May Take Matter Up With Government When Discharged

The government is going to straighten out the allotment tangles of all soldiers who report that the beneficiaries never received any payments. On their discharge reports will be made covering all details of the allotments, according to War Department Circular 63.

When enlisted men are discharged in the United States they will be informed that they should write regarding their allotments to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. In case of non-payment of Class B allotments, reports are to be made to Zone Finance Officer, Allotment Branch, Washington, D. C.

In general the following information is required when allotment communications are forwarded: First, middle and last name; rank and organization at time allotment was made; army serial number; name of allottee; address of allottee; kind of allotment (if Class B relationship must be stated); amount of allotment; total amount deducted from pay on account of allotment, prorated to include date of discharge; effective date of allotment; date of discharge; whether enlisted man claimed exemption from compulsory allotment; whether allottee received any payment at all.

ARMY TO TAKE OVER EDUCATIONAL WORK

Details of Transfer from Y.M.C.A. Are Now Being Worked Out

Transfer of the educational work of the A.E.F. from the Y.M.C.A. to the Army is to be consummated soon. Final details of the change are now being worked out.

The Army Educational Commission, which is now composed largely of distinguished educators from the United States, who have the status of Y.M.C.A. workers, will, it is believed, not be altered in make-up. Its civilian members will be militarized and will wear a uniform with special insignia.

The commission was brought to France at the expense of the Y.M.C.A. and its members and personnel are being paid by that organization.

In a letter to all members of the educational staff of the Y.M.C.A. this week, E. C. Carter, chief secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of the A.E.F., says regarding the transfer:

"The Y.M.C.A. undertook the responsibility of establishing an educational system for the A.E.F. at a period when the Army itself had to dedicate its entire personnel and resources to crushing Prussianism. The Y.M.C.A. was able to draw upon the American public for men and women who were not available for direct military service, who could assist the Army materially in building up a simple educational system, which would be practicable during hostilities and which could be expanded when fighting ceased. A demobilization educational program could only be made possible if a substantial educational machine were built up during the period of active operations.

"The A.E.F. is now prepared to take over the control and responsibility from the Y.M.C.A. for the work of the Army Educational Commission. Although we realize that each member of the educational staff originally enlisted in the Y.M.C.A., we are so eager that the aim of this great educational program be attained that we urge upon all the members of the staff to continue the work under the direct auspices of the Army and to render a great service to the American soldiers by supporting this work with the same loyalty and enthusiasm that they have given it while under the control of the Y.M.C.A.

"There is going forward to most of the educational staff at this time a letter from G.H.Q., A.E.F., extending an invitation to work in the Army Educational Department."

Officers of the A.E.F. who have received confirmed court martial sentences of dismissal from the service without confinement will be returned to the United States by way of Brest, where such matters as final pay and notations on records will be adjusted, according to G.O. 37, G.H.Q.

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GRAND NOUVEL HOTEL
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A substantial discount and every possible preference and attention to men in the Uniformed Service.

250,000 A.E.F. MEN WANTED

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OBJECT

America needs every man who has worn her uniform during the Great War to continue to uphold as a citizen those principles for which you offered your lives. Your training and experience must be conserved for her future service. It should be even more valuable during the succeeding years of peace than it has been during the time of war.

You are going to form a great national veterans' fraternity. It should be more than a mere association of men who have gone through danger and hardships together in the past. It should be one of the vital factors in American life for the present generation.

The constitution recently proposed for the American Legion, with which this movement is co-operating, recites as its objects:

"To perpetuate the principles of justice, freedom and democracy, for which we have fought, to inculcate the duty and obligation of the citizen to the State, to preserve the history and incidents of our participation in the war and to cement the ties of *comradeship formed in service.*"

This can be made not merely a formal statement but a great living force by men who prepare themselves to face the problems of the future

COMRADES IN SERVICE offers such a program. More than 50,000 men have already allied themselves in this movement and hundreds are sending in their names daily. Comrades in Service clubs are being organized as rapidly as possible all over the A.E.F.

President Wilson and many eminent civilians have approved our program. Army officers and men of every rank are helping direct our activities and policies. G.H.Q. has officially approved the plans, printed the hand-book, and is supplying offices and a large portion of the personnel. The welfare societies working with the Army are also helping supply the personnel and funds necessary to carry on this campaign.

The objects of COMRADES IN SERVICE are purely patriotic and in the interests of the very best citizenship. It is absolutely non-partisan and non-sectarian. Upon its principles every man in any branch of the naval or military service of America can meet in perfect harmony. All such men are entitled to its privileges and invited to ally themselves with this movement.

If you wish to learn more of COMRADES IN SERVICE and to become a part of this great future force in American life, fill out the following coupon and mail it to the address indicated.

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I am interested in COMRADES IN SERVICE and wish to receive further literature concerning it, and an enrollment card so that I can become a member. (Please print name.)

Name .....

Army Address .....

A.P.O. .....

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Date .....