

COFFEE, BREAD, JAM IN DENTAL PARLORS

Daddy Ford, American, of Toulouse, Turns Shop Over to Yanks

FIVE GRAVES IN HIS CARE

O.D. Shirt and Overseas Cap Transforms Goateed Doctor Into Regular Doughboy

Down in the only part of France that is sunny, on the muddy, slow-flowing Garonne river, lies Toulouse, city of Romanesque architecture, dungeons, greese, violets and prehistoric monuments. To Toulouse, just 47 years ago—in 1872—came a young American, a dentist, just out of college in the States.

When the first home-sick, silent Americans wearing olive drab reached Toulouse, they discovered living there amid the crowded thousands of French people a strange to them as if he had been discovered living on a Robinson Crusoe's isle. It was Daddy Ford, the American dentist of 1872, but now transfigured into a doughboy in English, but he wore a goatee and moustache. He was obviously old, but he was still vigorous.

He still spoke English, but more properly, American—although he did not talk it in bunches for nearly half a century. And he spoke, of course, French—spoke it like a charter member of the Franco-American League. He could fill, excavate and extract teeth without the slightest trace of an accent. But he had not forgotten that Washington, D. C. was the capital of the United States of America, and he knew that Ulysses S. Grant was no longer president.

And then there happened one of those strange transformations that often come to old men, when the recollections of youth blaze up again out of charming memories, and Daddy Ford stepped out into the daylight as an American. His French neighbors hardly recognized him the day he put on the overseas cap, the khaki shirt and red, white and blue ribbon and walked down the street with the French people who happened to be passing through the good city of Toulouse.

Known to All Soldiers

That first manifestation was long ago, but today in Toulouse there are many whose fame among Americans is greater than that of Daddy Ford—Dr. George Ford, to be polite, as he has maintained his dental practice in the city for many years upon him. And through that section just above the Spanish border, the soldiers all know the old man who hangs around the arcade-like station, giving cigars and shaking and talks about the days back in 1872, when France was just getting over another war under less happy circumstances.

In time the Americans in Toulouse came to number many thousands. There were hospitals and supply depots and labor companies, and Daddy Ford went on with his transformation. There was one day when one of the first boys to come to Toulouse died in the hospital.

That same day Daddy Ford arranged for a cemetery about five miles outside of Toulouse. Today there are five little graves on the level plain, five white crosses upstanding in a row, above every cross an American flag. Daddy Ford has planted an almost always straightening in the winds that sweep the plain, but they never disappear. Every morning the old man goes to the graves and the flowers and the little hillocks are kept in condition.

Buffalo Bill Posters on Walls

And today the three little rooms in which Dr. Ford started his dental practice are crowded with posters, all with American soldiers. In his clientless dental parlors they are served coffee and bread and jam. They marvel at the faded posters of Buffalo Bill's adventures on the walls, but there is nothing of 1872 about the slang which the dentist of today uses. The Red Cross has been financing Daddy Ford in his efforts to induce the United States State Department to grant him a pension for his services. The old man abroad technically having forfeited his claim by birth.

PICK AND SHOVEL LAY ARMISTICE BARRAGE AS YANKS FORGE GRIMLY AHEAD IN NEW BATTLE OF THE ARGONNE

Plump P.W.'s Help to Mend Roads Over Which Refugees Return

The armistice went into effect on the morning of November 11, 1918, but American troops are still fighting the battle of the Argonne.

From Ste. Menchould to Sedan, from Grand-Pré to Dun-sur-Meuse, nearly every town and village that was captured and overrun in the greatest of all American battles now has its lorn detachment of lingering American soldiers, quartered there amid the grimy, disconsolate, rain-soaked ruins which that battle left in its wake. Les Islettes, Exermont, Cheppy, Culsy, Romagne, Chemery, all have their American outfits today. They dwell amid the mud and rubbish and they wonder when they are going home.

The tumult, and the shooting died some months ago. All the kings and most of the captains departed since. But there remain graves to be shifted, dead to be buried, roads to be mended, refuse to be carried away, property to be watched, bridges to be built, prisoners to be guarded. American troops—thousands upon thousands of them—are on the job.

Consider Grand-Pré. When members of the 77th and 78th Divisions encountered each other these days, at 2 P. M. they try to prevent disputes as to who took that much-battered town on the Aisne. But members of Troop G, 2nd Cavalry, can German soldiers' tales of Grand-Pré who took Grand-Pré. The only question they consider important is who holds Grand-Pré now. And they know the answer. Now it is the 2nd Division of Grand-Pré. Albeit, they are perfectly willing to let go.

Thirteen members of Troop G are working along the Argonne. Heavy-packed and dressed in motley, they move from job to job in groups of hundreds, sometimes guarded by police and sometimes guarded by the enemy. The American guards derive a certain satisfaction from the fact that their prisoners are, all of them, plump and rosy, not to say natty in their American slippers and high, anxious in their eyes. They have nothing left but their rations, their side arms, their Victrola and their morale.

Their only work is to guard some rubbish that no one wants to steal. Their only duty is to shoot up the cats, on whom war was declared after a lot of beef was railed. Their only real pleasure is to lie in wait for a passing column of German soldiers under French guard and start it off by showing a few packages of Bull Durham.

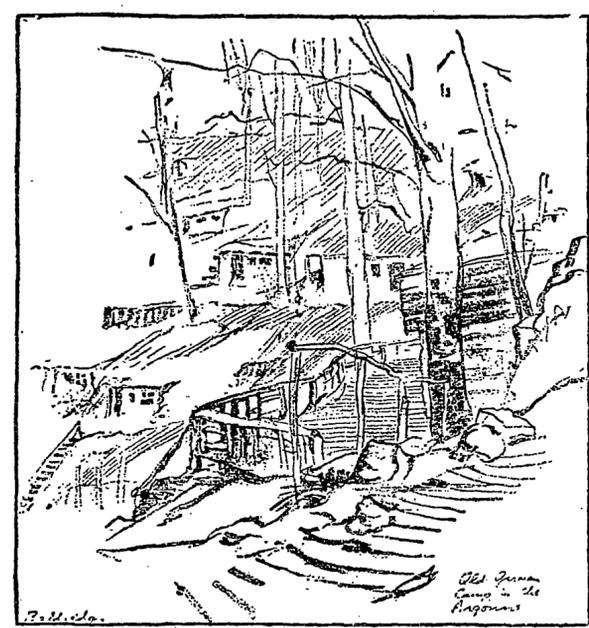
Germans on the Job

For German soldiers are also fighting the battle of the Argonne. Heavy-packed and dressed in motley, they move from job to job in groups of hundreds, sometimes guarded by police and sometimes guarded by the enemy. The American guards derive a certain satisfaction from the fact that their prisoners are, all of them, plump and rosy, not to say natty in their American slippers and high, anxious in their eyes. They have nothing left but their rations, their side arms, their Victrola and their morale.

And Jerry's wiggle is a wonder. "Well," says the sergeant in charge, "it seems we won the war and they lost it, but here we are together, both working on French roads. I don't know but what they're glad to get it slightly. They don't have so far to go to get home. And say, the ones that are with the French are always sneaking over and trying to get mixed up with our prisoners. They know which Army's got all the luck when it comes to rations."

But if Grand-Pré is a depressing spot, the shells which grow in the Pucelle and weaker. The April rains of Culsy and Septorges and Nantillois are inexpressibly dismal places, he would be an insensible person who could visit Varennes these days without feeling the despair of the work that is going on at that wreck of a famous village.

Varennes, the little highway town where the Red Cross has its headquarters, was in their flight from Paris, was a target for the shells all through the war. There was not a single house left standing when the new code was put into effect. There were only a few remnants of houses and cellars to provide a headquarters for the 1st Division of the new code. Yet, Varennes now is alive with new activity—a little colony of road work and hope. There is a large camp of prisoners neatly billeted in barracks on the edge of the road that leads up Cheppy way. There is a negro battalion parked in the field alongside the forest road where the ammunition train of the 82nd Division was quartered for so many weeks.



Old German Camp in the Argonne

And in the heart of the town, in a space cleared amid the wreckage of old homes, there has risen a trim and comfortable camp as can be found anywhere in the A.E.F. It is the home of Truck 7, 23rd Engineers, and because it takes more than mud and uncertainty to shake their morale, it is a good home.

It invites the wayfarer at every point, from the smooth, well-rolled ground in front, the trim box hedges, the glistening flagpole (raised in time to fly a flag on the anniversary of the regiment's arrival in France), and the "Truck Seven" worked out in red and white brick on the leveling ground, for all the world like the home of a suburb at a railway station back home. Inside, things get better and better. It is true that the art collections, consisting as they do of paintings from roadside churches and covers cut out from "La Vie Parisienne," are catholic in a sense the church wouldn't understand. But there's nothing of some houses, look down from above all, there's nothing the matter with the electric lights, thanks to an engine the Germans left behind them in their hasty flight from the Argonne.

And there's nothing the matter with the hot and cold water showers nor with the best porcelain bathtub found amid the wreckage of some houses, look down from above all, there's nothing the matter with the electric lights, thanks to an engine the Germans left behind them in their hasty flight from the Argonne.

Those two gray-clad hospitable women are members of the Friends War Victims' organization, who are in the waste land north and south of Varennes, holding out helping hands to the men from the region to venture back in the hope of starting life again after four years of exile.

More than 100,000 tons of supplies were handled, 62,000 coming from the States, 37,000 from France and 1,000 from Great Britain.

The work of the Signal Corps, with the troops and in the S.O.S., like the work of many other branches of the Army, has not ended with the armistice. Indeed, the accomplishments of this department in extending and maintaining communications hundreds of miles into Germany and to Rotterdam and beyond, and of keeping the great scattering family of the A.E.F. on speaking terms would make a good story all by itself.

pots can be fashioned from German helmets. The bread-box used to hold ammunition and the cushion cover on the divan was once a battalion panel.

In such a pleasant setting, the returning refugees learn that seed is waiting them and that when they are ready to plow, horses and implements will be provided. Already, the soil of the battlefield around Exermont is being turned, sometimes by the men of this reconstruction committee, sometimes by the French villagers themselves.

Old People Back First

For every village, no matter how battered, has some of its folk back, standing like ghosts amid the ruins. There are fewer back than in the area between the Marne and the Vesle, for the devastation in the Argonne was more complete and the imprisonment of that countryside of so much longer duration that more of its people have taken root elsewhere.

It is the old people who come back first, partly because they found it hardest to

start life again in alien villages, partly because, all through the war, it had been their prayer to get back home before death overtook them.

The size of the colony in any village is not determined by the extent of the destruction. No town could be much more obliterated than Varennes, yet new life is astir there, and even Montfaucon has farmers asleep in its cellars at night, while St. Juvin and Marcy and Landres-et-St. Georges, though far less completely destroyed, would be almost deserted villages were it not for the German prisoners and their guards. But these places are further from the railroad. It is that which makes the difference.

That is the reason, too, why there has been less change in the look of the countryside along the hill crests of the once formidable Kriemhilde Stellung. Though the salvage squads have worked

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ARE YOU WEALTHY? THEN TAKE WARNING

But Income Tax Bill Provides Fair-Sized Exemption for Militaires

As a great many people have suspected, we are all going to have a fair chance to help pay for the new law. Company mathematicians and platoon debating societies may easily make the winter seem too short by trying to figure out where everybody stands, monetarily speaking, under the Income Tax Bill, approved February 24, 1919, whose provisions have just been cabled to the A.E.F. by the War Department.

Stripped of all wherefores and thereouts and other legal verbiage, the new act seems to say plainly that the tax will be 6 per cent on the first \$1,000 net income and 12 per cent upon excess of that amount. The civil exemptions are \$1,000 for single persons and \$2,000 for married persons.

A military exemption of \$3,500 is allowed for the soldier, as commonly supposed, to just let out Master Signal Engineers and Q.M. sergeants, senior grade, but this exemption will only apply to income actually received as salary or compensation for services in the Army or Navy and will not cover incomes from private sources.

Company clerks need not have any great fear of the new law, because most book privates won't qualify in the solemnly sworn to paper entries. The law will not require statements from those soldiers who receive less than \$3,500 as pay and who do not have other income exceeding that \$3,000. If single, and \$2,000, if married. If either Army or civil income exceeds the amounts stated, however, the other tax return must be filed, although it has been provided that members of the military and naval forces abroad need not file the return until 30 days after the president has proclaimed the legal ending of the war.

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TO PROVIDE NERVE SYSTEM FOR A.E.F., TASK OF SIGNAL CORPS

Continued from Page 1

phones, switchboards, telegraph instruments, radio equipment, and quantities of special and technical supplies, in addition to the regular reserve to be carried.

In trench warfare, also, telephone and telegraph lines were used in a manner that had no background for the most part. What was known as the "buzzophone" permitted the extensive use of the telephone lines by our combat forces, so extensive in fact, that all other means of communication might be classed as auxiliary and emergency. Between company headquarters in the trench and battalion headquarters, underground, telegraph, or T.P.S., as the French called it, was used to supplement telephone communication.

Then for the same purpose between battalion and regimental headquarters, trench radio was employed.

Sometimes Ahead of Infantry

The most interesting and spectacular modes of signaling in combat were employed in emergencies. Generally, when the lines were cut, the Very pistol with its star shell cartridges or the 15-centimeter trench projector could be used. Many times these were the only means of communication, as in the case of the Lost Battalion in the Argonne. Runners, of course, played a large part in the relaying of messages after the fighting became continuous open last summer.

The Signal Corps men at the front, both in stationary trench warfare and in the open advances, did their work in the face of the same dangers and hardships that faced the doughboy, suffered heavily in losses, and gained richly in thrilling experiences worth remembering. They went over the top with their comrades, and oftentimes had to go ahead of the Infantry.

When the town of Vaux was captured, June 30, 1918, because of a turning movement, a Signal Corps detachment reached the objective before the Infantry. A man was sent out to install a telephone. He found a likely looking dugout and went in, telephone in hand. He found nine Germans hurriedly packing up to move. He told them he wanted to put in a telephone. They objected and he insisted. A fight ensued, and the lone American was decidedly underneath, when one of the German soldiers spoke in Polish. Once again the cosmopolitan character of the American Army saved the day. The telephone man was a native-born Pole himself, and in a few minutes he had reinforcements, with the result that shortly after he emerged from the dugout with a broken telephone and nine prisoners, five of whom were Poles.

located enemy observation planes; control stations which supervised and policed the work of the American radio stations; gonometric stations which got bearings on enemy radio stations; and last but not least, the listening stations which copied telephone and T.P.S. messages of the enemy.

The story of how the Germans devised a new code for use at the front and of how the Allies got on to it before the Germans themselves, illustrates the fitness of our Signal Corps in this kind of work. The new code was supposed to have gone into effect March 11, 1918. On March 13 an American Intelligence intercept station caught a message from a German station which had just received a message in the new code, a message that the message be repeated in the old.

From the call letters given in the message it was possible to find both the original message in the new code and the repetition in the old. This assured the solution of the new code before the Germans themselves were familiar with it.

Changing Codes at Instant's Notice

As a contrast, and as a curious commentary on the much talked of German efficiency and American unpreparedness, when a code book was stolen from us by the Germans, not only was another code ready to use, but our operators were actually prepared to use it when the order went out to put it in immediate effect.

There is no more thrilling page in the romance of the war than the little history of the American listening stations of the Signal Corps. They were always to the front and sometimes in No Man's Land itself, but they were never close to be located, they were, as one of the men described them, "very near Heaven." Their business was eavesdropping, and if they were detected they were to be shot. They managed to do the doughboy lots of good.

Loops of wire were constructed out in No Man's Land parallel to the enemy's lines, and the my electric currents induced in them were magnified by means of an amplifier. Copper mesh mats or metallic rods were buried as near the enemy wires as possible, and from these a signal was picked up. This means ground currents and leaks from the enemy wires were magnified to audibility.

The plantings of these "ground" near the enemy lines called out some of the most heroic instances of personal bravery and resourcefulness at the front. Time after time these men were caught by the spotlights of their own searchlights, they were caught between a double barrage probably started by their own searchlights, but they were caught by the spotlights of their own searchlights, they were caught between a double barrage probably started by their own searchlights, but they were caught by the spotlights of their own searchlights.

picture film, and at the same time exposed 24,272 still negatives from which 162,213 prints were made.

The Meteorological Section furnished data to the Artillery, Air Service, Chemical Warfare Service and Sound Ranging units as to the direction and speed of the winds and probabilities regarding rain, fog, clouds, etc.

The Army Pigeon Company rendered valuable aid in providing communication, especially with tanks and isolated units, when all other means had failed.

The Research and Inspection Division maintained at Paris a laboratory for the development of apparatus to meet signaling requirements, tested out all apparatus and inspected all signal supplies. Among the new devices credited to this division might be named a tank radio set, the two-way radio loop set for communication between advanced units, the American listening station equipment, the two-way T.P.S. set, mobile telephone and telegraph offices, a gun-sight, and the Chillovsky shell to increase gun range by 25 per cent through means of a source of great heat provided in front of the shell so that the air through which it passes was reduced in density, and radio tractors and trawlers and gonio tractors.

An Engineering Section planned all Signal Corps installations. Finally, there was a section charged with the preparation of our codes.

Largest Military Tel. & Tel.

The Signal Corps in the S.O.S. stood staunchly behind its front line work. It not only made the telephone and telegraph lines in the S.O.S. to get in touch with any other, but supplied all the missing links between the S.O.S. and the actual advance areas. It operated at Tours the largest military telephone and telegraph office in the world and two others nearly as large at Paris and Chaumont. The Tours office did more than any other commercial office in France except one in Paris alone.

In the fall of 1917 the increasing importance of A.E.F. communications made it necessary to arrange for an own cable across the English Channel. Accordingly, in January, 1918, a four-conductor cable was strung from the Signal Corps between Le Havre and the southern coast of England, which connected directly with London. The Signal Corps established large offices in London and lines were leased to the various camps and ports in England occupied by the A.E.F., such as Winchester, Southampton and Liverpool.

More than 100,000 tons of supplies were handled, 62,000 coming from the States, 37,000 from France and 1,000 from Great Britain.

The work of the Signal Corps, with the troops and in the S.O.S., like the work of many other branches of the Army, has not ended with the armistice. Indeed, the accomplishments of this department in extending and maintaining communications hundreds of miles into Germany and to Rotterdam and beyond, and of keeping the great scattering family of the A.E.F. on speaking terms would make a good story all by itself.

The Research and Inspection Division maintained at Paris a laboratory for the development of apparatus to meet signaling requirements, tested out all apparatus and inspected all signal supplies. Among the new devices credited to this division might be named a tank radio set, the two-way radio loop set for communication between advanced units, the American listening station equipment, the two-way T.P.S. set, mobile telephone and telegraph offices, a gun-sight, and the Chillovsky shell to increase gun range by 25 per cent through means of a source of great heat provided in front of the shell so that the air through which it passes was reduced in density, and radio tractors and trawlers and gonio tractors.

An Engineering Section planned all Signal Corps installations. Finally, there was a section charged with the preparation of our codes.

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The Signal Corps in the S.O.S. stood staunchly behind its front line work. It not only made the telephone and telegraph lines in the S.O.S. to get in touch with any other, but supplied all the missing links between the S.O.S. and the actual advance areas. It operated at Tours the largest military telephone and telegraph office in the world and two others nearly as large at Paris and Chaumont. The Tours office did more than any other commercial office in France except one in Paris alone.

In the fall of 1917 the increasing importance of A.E.F. communications made it necessary to arrange for an own cable across the English Channel. Accordingly, in January, 1918, a four-conductor cable was strung from the Signal Corps between Le Havre and the southern coast of England, which connected directly with London. The Signal Corps established large offices in London and lines were leased to the various camps and ports in England occupied by the A.E.F., such as Winchester, Southampton and Liverpool.

To the credit of the Signal Corps must be given one of the