

MUST NOT ENLARGE PLACE OF AMERICA IN WAR'S HISTORY

Educators at Beaune Ask Fairness in Giving Credit to All

MINOR CHANGES IN SYSTEM

Educational Work Will Operate Under Supervision of Army Much as Under Y.M.C.A.

National flag-waving of the junker, "Ober Alles" type, as the underlying basis for teaching history is to be distinctly out of order in Yank schools...

Many of the educators deplore the provincial attitude of history writers who glorify the achievements of their own country at the expense of others...

Germany, which not only fostered this spirit but calmly adopted an Almightiness as first witness and as profitable boot...

One result of this view among conference members has been the preparation of a memorandum, urging the establishment of a permanent bureau of education in the League of Nations...

Pass Up 'Who Won the War?'

In brief, what the educators want is this: They want the Yanks in the A.E.F. schools, as well as all other Yanks at home and abroad...

The conference was a get-together meeting in which obstacles which had been met since the Army Schools were first organized and which the results of the work were revealed...

The future of American education after the war was discussed by Prof. John Erskine, member of the commission...

Col. Ira L. Reeves, commanding officer, and president of the A.E.F. University...

Another discussion of the practical or academic lines of the regular Army divisions in peace time...

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"What's your name, son?" inquired the pleasant looking gentleman.

"I'm living in the hotel here," replied the reporter, carelessly brushing his three service chevrons with his right hand.

"Saw you at the conference?" "You gotta come with me."

Came 3 p.m. on Easter day at Bordeaux. Came simultaneously the pleasant gentleman and the reporter before Captain Summer of the Department of Criminal Investigation. Came shortly after the verdict: "You'll have to stay here until 7 o'clock."

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GUERRILLA FLYER SCORED VICTORY IN LAST MOMENTS

Lieut. Luke, Missing Since Argonne Drive, Sleeps in Lonely Grave

18 VICTIMS IN 17 DAYS

Intrepid but Unruly Arizona Aviator Had Meteoric Career in War

The final chapter can now be written in the story of Lieut. Frank Luke, Jr., the young Arizona flyer who, after a meteoric appearance among the foremost American aviators, vanished from sight over the German lines in the first days of the Argonne drive. His grave has been found in the cemetery of the little village of Murvaux east of Dun-sur-Meuse, and from the stories of the wondering villagers can be pieced together a narrative which shows that he fought to the last moment and, as always, fought hard and fought alone.

Lieutenant Luke scored his first official victory on September 12—the first day of the St. Mihiel drive. He was killed 17 days later. On that day he brought down his eighteenth Boche. The observer said of him that he seemed to be possessed by some lunatic notion that he must die.

Fonk's record in his check. He picked fights against heavy odds, flew alone when he was under orders not to, flew at times and under weather conditions when he was supposed to be safe in camp.

That was September 12, the day that after a long and hard fight he was reported to have dropped a message reading: "Look for burning balloons." It was signed "Luke."

On October 13 a telegram from the International Red Cross reported him as "killed in action," and late in December an American officer, returning from a prison camp in Germany, reported that in the village of Murvaux and the countryside round about there had already grown up a legend of a young American flyer who, just before sundown on the fourth day of the great battle, wrought great destruction among the German balloons, and who then, mortally wounded, came to earth and, gun in hand, stood off the enemy until he fell dead on that last day.

From that legend, as enlarged and corrected by the affidavits of 15 French pilots, the story of the Luke identification has been made. They saw his plane streak across the sky, headed straight for a captive balloon and crashed him up when he crossed the lines.

Dipping, wheeling, dodging, he eluded his pursuers. He destroyed a hot air balloon and the fire from scores of machine guns and anti-aircraft guns was by that time throwing up an almost solid wall of bullets that he was wounded.

Dark was coming on and he was ten kilometers inside the German lines. He was told that he knew he was done for and that his one idea was to do as much damage as he could in his last few moments of life.

Flying low over Murvaux, he poured all the ammunition his machine gun had into the enemy troops and material assembled there. In that last desperate effort he managed to kill six Germans and wounded as many more. Then he landed in a field. The villagers saw the Germans running away in an emergency. Arrangements had been made to defend himself and then topple over on the ground.

No Straw, No Winding Sheet The villagers say that the German commandant of Murvaux would not allow straw to be placed in the cart that dragged Luke to the cemetery and that he drove off some women who brought a sheet to wrap the body. The official officer, they say, gave the body a contemptuous kick and said: "Get that out of my way as quick as possible."

Luke was a second lieutenant. He was born May 19, 1897, the son of Frank Luke, of 2200 West Monroe street, Phoenix, Ariz. His most sensational exploit was on September 18, when he brought down three enemy planes in a combat that lasted only ten minutes.

While he did not win his first official victory until September 12, his own combat record shows that on August 16 he brought down two enemy planes and on August 17 brought down one. Official confirmation was lacking and it is believed that it was the expression of some skepticism at that time which started Luke into the trouble-seeking, guerrilla warfare he waged from then on. Those who saw his later work believe that that battle of August 16 should be put on his official score.

A. E. F. SHOP TALK Requests of individuals and persons regarding their names on standing, M.C.A. award material suitable for souvenir or trophy purposes will be turned down by the A.E.F. The material will be saved and distributed according to Congressional authorization.

Telephone operators of the A.E.F. have been given the right to wear service and unit uniform of the organizations. They will wear them under the same regulations as those governing the members of the Army Nurse Corps.

Twenty-two new huts have been opened in the Le Mans area by the M.C.A. Following a new plan, several were named after States. Dedication of the additional huts also saw the opening of the largest M.C.A. auditorium in France at the forwarding camp in the Le Mans area.

A total of 12,076 foreign decorations have been given to members of the A.E.F. according to records at General Headquarters. Of these, 1,633 are French, 9,823 are Croix de Guerre. The other decorations are as follows: British, 473; Belgian, 594; Italian, 374; Greek, one; Montenegrin, one.

The Community Motion Picture Bureau, 33 Rue de Surenne, Paris, operating the cinema departments of the Y.M.C.A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board and the Salvation Army, is seeking men of executive ability and business experience to work for it. Men of mechanical and electrical experience are preferred.

The War Department is expected to issue an order that the spiral puttees now worn by the American troops in France, adopted by the Army in 1918, shall be worn under regulation in the States by all dismounted enlisted men landed by all officers while on duty in the field.

Q-M. BESTS 3,000 MILE HANDICAP

Continued from Page 1

More than \$200,000,000 of supplies passed through the quartermaster depot at Givres alone up until the time of the armistice. Business was done here on a big scale. One morning a single order was received for 1,250,000 cans of tomatoes; 1,000,000 pounds of sugar; 600,000 cans of canned beef; and 150,000 pounds of beans. Ten hours later the order was filled, loaded in 457 freight cars and on its way.

The total amount of money spent by the Quartermaster Corps in the A.E.F. from the time of the arrival of the first troops to March 1, 1919, was \$668,444,000.

A Regular Mess Kit Load If anybody has any doubts as to where the money went, they will be reassured a bit to know that the rations issued the A.E.F. during the month of November, 1918, cost \$52,500,000, or more than half the cost of the entire American Army in the year 1918.

The Quartermaster Department did a gasoline and oil business in France, which in size and character might give a certain idea of the scale of the work. It handled 48,241,177 gallons of motor gasoline, 1,926,436 gallons of aviation gasoline, and 1,426,567,241 gallons of kerosene. It maintained a total of 27 large storage and distributing stations and was preparing to install 66 more when the war ended.

Where the Salvage Was Salvaged One of the most interesting parts of the work of the Quartermaster Department or any other department in France was the Salvage Service, known as the American Army Salvage Service.

It included the operation of salvage shops and depots, of rendering plants for the recovery of waste fats and oils, of laundries and disinfectors, and the police of battlefields. According to its last report it has saved the government and the A.E.F. more than 200,000,000 pounds of things from tanks to shoe laces thrown in the A.E.F. scrap pile.

Its work of reclamation and repair was done in 208 large buildings with a total space of 989,850 square feet. The plant at St. Pierre-des-Corps is considered one of the show places of the entire A.E.F.

Without casting any reflections on anybody's baggage, the salvagers are also charged with the handling of all baggage in the A.E.F., and a special baggage service is maintained for the baggage of the Quartermaster Department for comfort.

"Give Us This Day" To this division of the Q.M.C. the A.E.F. looked for its daily bread and not without getting it. The production of bread in the A.E.F. increased from 1,378 tons in August, 1917, to 1,830,000 pounds on November 30, 1918, when there were 69 bakery establishments operating through the A.E.F. A mechanical bakery was placed in operation at Is-sur-Tille, December 1, 1918, with a normal capacity of 650,000 pounds of bread daily and 750,000 pounds of biscuits daily. Arrangements had been made to establish two more like it to keep pace with the 4,600,000 Army program cut short by the armistice.

The A.E.F. had a woodpile and a coal pile of sufficient proportions to keep any ordinary Army service bus replenishing its stocks. There were eight coal stations, with woodpiles, 250,000 of them coming from the French and 75,000 cut by us.

However, winter was coming on, and A.E.F. was getting larger every day, and the signs of peace were seen, so what was called the Fuel Wood Project Advance Section was formed with 9,500 enlisted men under the command of a competent foreman. These men followed closely in the wake of our advancing armies, sometimes working in woods filled with gas and in their gas masks, and produced in three months' time 133,000 cords of wood, or one-third of the total amount that would have been required for the entire winter.

Forage has been a great problem in the A.E.F. Tens and tens of thousands of animals that must be fed, hay, oats and bran as hard to find in France as a needle in a haystack, and nothing harder to transport. During the war, irrespective of large purchases in Europe, the forage section of the Supplies Department landed 239,299,744 pounds of hay, 423,366,980 pounds of oats, and 33,612,910 pounds of straw in the A.E.F. ports, at a cost of \$84,410,391.

Cold storage and refrigeration was necessary for the millions of pounds of meat destined for A.E.F. consumption. It is believed that the A. E. F. had the largest ice box in the world. It was at Givres, was 896 feet by 110 feet, and when it was full had 6,500 tons of fresh meat.

Chicago and Paris for a day. There were 16 others in the A.E.F., none of which was so large, and all of which together had a capacity of 10,374 tons of meat. Plans had been made for the installation of 15 new cold storage plants with a capacity of 15,065 tons when November 11 came with its many changes in all calculations.

There were 1,500 vegetable gardens in the A.E.F. last season all run by the Supplies Division of the Quartermaster Department. They were well scattered in 58 different parts of France and raised 75,000,000 pounds of vegetables at a cost of only 572,411 francs, or 9 1/2 cents per pound. The Quartermaster Department did a gasoline and oil business in France, which in size and character might give a certain idea of the scale of the work.

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SAME CALL WHICH LURED COLUMBUS TAKES YANKS HOME

Epoch Making Westbound Sailings From Genoa in 1492 and 1919

There is one A.E.F. outfit that is taking back to the States as its patron saint Christopher Columbus. Of all the Yanks who are anxiously watching bulletin boards for news of the magic date of sailing perhaps none have been able to grasp the historic atmosphere of the westward voyage as well as the shipload of U.S.A.A.C.'s (United States Army Ambulance Corps) which recently sailed from the port of Genoa.