

GREEN DIVISIONS PROVED METTLE IN 2ND ARMY DRIVE

81st, 7th and 92nd Going Strong When Armistice Intervened

PUSH IN DIRECTION OF BRIEY

Operation in Conjunction With French Troops, Would Have Overwhelmed Enemy

In dealing with the offensive operations inaugurated by the Second American Army, under Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, more is to be said regarding what they were planned and expected to accomplish than regarding what they actually did accomplish, for the reason that they were begun so late, practically not before November 10, that there was no time for the development of the great and decisive success which would undoubtedly have crowned them had hostilities continued a short time longer.

Once more to focus a limited operation in its proper relation to the whole situation on the Western front, it may be well again to revert to the simile of the swinging door, which was used in an earlier article. Since September 26 the Allied Armies had been hammering this door back with increasing momentum, particularly after the fall of Lille, until, in the early days of November, the swinging edge, torn loose from the coast of the North Sea, had reached the Dutch frontier north of Ghent, nearly 70 kilometers from its former position at Neuport. All along the British and French fronts the Allies had penetrated far beyond the enemy's first and second defense systems and were in process of breaking down the third, while what remained of the German armies was proving utterly impotent to stem their further and increasingly rapid advance.

At the Gates of Sedan

The Fourth French Army and the left of the First American Army were at the gates of Sedan, and the rest of the First American Army was pouring across the Meuse between there and Verdun with very little delay to its further progress to the northeast. On every portion of the front from Holland to Metz the Allied Armies were advancing, except on the sector fronting Metz itself; that is, the sector lying between Ornes and the very hinge of the door, it was now necessary, in the progressive development of the offensive, to advance there also.

It will now be necessary to abandon the simile of the swinging door, because the operations involving Metz were designed not merely to embrace a northward sweep by the Second American Army between Frenes and Port-sur-Selle, pivoting its right upon the front of the fortress and advancing its left to the very hinge of the door, but to still more sweeping movements of the First American Army near the Meuse. As soon as the offensive was under way it was planned by Marshal Foch to launch the Tenth French Army, under General Mangin, in the direction of the Château-Salins, southeast of Metz.

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STATE TROOPS MADE PART OF NEW ARMY

New York, Ohio, New Jersey and Oregon Units Authorized

Reconstruction of the National Guard forces of various States which lost their former identity when they were drafted into the Federal service was begun last week by the War Department, which authorized the organization of four regiments of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry, and 12 companies of Coast Artillery in Ohio and one battalion of Infantry and two companies of Coast Artillery in Oregon.

Under the National Defense Act, the former National Guard troops cannot legally be maintained by the various States. The new units authorized are intended to replace the state troops. Authorization for units in other States is expected soon.

Further details of the organization of the United States' peace-time Army on a basis that will retain the names and traditions of divisions that won fame in the A.E.F. are contained in a statement made in Washington last month by General March, Chief of Staff of the War Department.

Rainbow to Be Cavalry

Of the 21 divisions which will form the new mobile Army, 14 will bear the numbers of A.E.F. combat divisions and will have their headquarters in the States from which these A.E.F. divisions were drawn. The 42nd division, to be drawn from all the States, it will be organized in the Southern Department.

The camps which will be the headquarters of the 21 divisions, including the seven old Regular Army divisions, will be:

1st—Camp Pike, Ark. 22nd—Camp Meade, Md. 2nd—Camp Dix, Iowa. 23rd—Camp Custer, Mich. 3rd—Camp Lee, Va. 24th—Camp Jackson, Miss. 4th—Camp Kearny, Calif. 25th—Camp Grant, Ill. 5th—Panama. 26th—Camp Travis, Texas. 6th—Honolulu. 27th—Camp Gordon, Ga. 7th—Honolulu. 28th—Undetermined. 8th—Mexican border. 29th—Camp Taylor, Ky. 9th—Camp Dix, N. Y. 30th—Camp Funston, Kan. 10th—Camp Dix, N. J. 31st—Camp Lewis, Wash.

ROTTERDAM YANKS GET HUT WITH REAL AMERICAN GIRLS

The 250 Yanks, members of the American Supply Depot at Rotterdam, Holland, through which go the supplies for the Third Army division on the Rhine, were lonesome. The wooden-shoed Dutch girls were all right, but the boys wanted some of their own brand. And they wanted a Y. There wasn't one in all Holland.

ENGINEERS' WORK SPED DOUGHBOYS TOWARD VICTORY

Largest of A.E.F.'s Technical Services Had Finger in Every Pie

ROSE FROM 6 MEN TO 174,000

Baracks They Built Would, Placed End to End, Stretch 225 Miles, and Railroad Trackage, 947

This is the eighth and last of a series of articles dealing with the activities of the major branches of service in the A.E.F.

It has been said that the Engineers built the stage for the theater of operations wherein the American Expeditionary Forces played a multiple role in the greatest drama of history. They did more than that. They painted the scenery. They prepared the lighting effects. They met at all entrances audiences and actors alike, conducting them to pit and platform, and they supplied a sufficient number of under-studies to insure an all-star cast through all acts and scenes.

When the curtain was rung down on the performance there were under the direct command or the technical supervision of the Chief Engineer 174,000 officers and men, making the Corps of Engineers the largest of the A.E.F. technical services. With the armies, as either army, corps or divisional troops, there was a total of 86,400 officers and men. Half that number, besides, was employed in general construction in almost every corner of France and England.

In the getting out of forestry products 2,500 more were busied, the same number being engaged in miscellaneous duties, in training, at schools, shops, etc. The remainder of the 174,000 Engineers were detailed on various duties connected with Engineer supply.

When the endless stream of O.D. began pouring into France in the early summer of 1918 the doughboys lined with his company buddies on docks either constructed by Engineers or quickened in capacity through American installations. His hike from the dock to the rest area was over roads maintained by Engineers. His first night in France was spent in barracks erected by Engineers. Warehouses that held food for himself and rifle were Engineer built. The water he drank was often provided by the Engineers and, if not provided, the making of it safe for drinking purposes was the Engineers' concern.

When he finally finished his period of training and started for the front he traveled over railroads sometimes built and sometimes maintained by Engineers. On the way from the railroad to the front lines he saw, as he heard the thunder of guns, that the roads had been kept open by Engineers protecting him from watchful Germans. Searchlights that at night threw their protecting shafts high into the air, greatly decreasing the visibility of the front lines, were manned by Engineers. When he went over the top he found Engineers cutting wire ahead of him, building bridges over the gaps, by Engineer hands, and operating and maintaining light railways over which his rations were to be brought to his advanced position. Then, when the objective had been reached and he looked for a dugout wherein to rest, it was a detachment of Engineers that inspected his newly-found quarters to see that Jerry had not been there, and that if he was badly wounded this doughboy found himself in one of the huge hospitals that the Engineers had erected for the Medical Corps.

Starred With a Squad of Six

Six men formed the first organization of the Engineer Department of the A.E.F. That six-man organization arrived in France with General Pershing and was organized in June, 1917. From then on until the time of the signing of the armistice the Engineer Department went through various stages of development. Its form consisted essentially of the following four main branches or divisions of the office of the Chief Engineer, A.E.F., whose headquarters were at Versailles:

- (1) Assistant to the Chief Engineer, A.E.F., at G.H.Q.; (2) Division of Construction and Forestry; (3) Division of Military Engineering and Engineer Supplies; (4) Division of Light Railways and Roads.

Early in the history of construction in France the Transportation Department had control over the construction of highways and roads, since early in March, 1918, all construction work has been superintended by the Division of Construction and Forestry, first under the Chief Engineer, A.E.F., and later under the Chief Engineer, A.E.F.

Construction work in all but the zone of the armies was carried on by the Chief Engineer, A.E.F., through the Chief Engineers of each of the seven Base Sections, the two Intermediate Sections and the Advance Section. Through this decentralized management Section Engineers had complete charge of all work in their respective sections, though their actions were controlled by the Director of Construction and Forestry. The same system for the Forestry Section was followed out when the Forestry Section adopted the district commander system of production.

Men Who Directed Work

Although there was a shifting personnel in the Engineer Department organization during its evolution, during the major portion of its operations there are two men whose work is outstanding: Major Gen. William Langfitt, Chief Engineer, A.E.F., and formerly the Chief of Utilities before the organization of the Engineer Department in its present form, and Brig. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, Director of Construction and Forestry, who has, against many difficulties in the procurement of materials and equipment, kept construction in the A.E.F. half an inch ahead of pressing needs.

For help of all Engineer troops, their sojourn in France has been anything but romantic. That lack of romance is epitomized in the expression of a captain who was one of the first over, anxious to get into the fight, yet whose experiences "were not of battle, heroism, deprivation and death at the front; rather, they took place in the peaceful lowlands of Bretagne, where he lived a life as dull and drab as a December day, as lacking in interest and excitement as the life of a schoolboy." Continued on Page 3

"MOTHER'S LETTER"



May 11 is Mother's Day; a week from this Sunday.

On that day last year every man in the A.E.F. went off into a corner and wrote home. Wanderers on the face of the earth who had not written home in years wrote to their mothers on that day, and before the week was over a boat set sail for America with such a cargo of faith and love as the world had never shipped before.

You can celebrate the anniversary with another letter. For, of course, your mother is worrying about you. No one in all the world has quite her faith and pride in you. But she worries. The war is over, to be sure, and the day is not far distant when she will sit on the edge of her chair and, utterly content at last, watch you eat your first dinner under her roof. But she worries just the same.

You can write in honor of that Yankee youngster who sent his Mother's Letter from an evacuation hospital during the Second Battle of the Marne. He was always smiling. He was smiling when they wheeled him in and still smiling when, very tenderly, they transferred him to a cot after the doctors had counted seven machine gun bullet wounds, one in his ankle, three in his side, three in his chest. When writing paper was distributed through the ward he took a piece and asked for a pencil. Half an hour later an attendant found him dead, with this beginning of a letter in his hand:

"Dear Mother—We made an attack on the Germans today and drove them five miles. I am in a hospital tonight. I was slightly wounded in the leg—"

Above all, set aside an hour of Mother's Day to write, if you can, to the mother of some young American who lies buried in France.

WAY CLEAR TO GIVE TERMS TO GERMANS BEFORE WEEK ENDS

Italy Cooling Down, While Japan Will Not Press Her Views Now

Despite the series of obstacles that have appeared along the home stretch of the Peace Conference, three facts stand out to encourage hope for actual commencement of parleys with the Germans by the end of this week: first, the optimistic press in high quarters that Italy will renege on the revised draft of the League of Nations without Japanese disaffection; and last, the presence of a large part, if not all, of the German delegates at Versailles.

Industrial Measures Discussed

The fifth session also passed upon the labor articles of the treaty which lay down principles that all industrial communities are urged to apply. The right of labor to organize, the living wage, the eight-hour day, abolition of child labor, and equality of pay for equal work of both sexes were among the points emphasized.

Italian Press Raging

Meanwhile, the Italian press continues its storm of criticism against President Wilson and his statement explaining that the speed of the peace conference is being held back by the German demand for a general armistice.

HEATHEN CHINEE IS TRUE TO FORM

Cleans Up 500 Francs in "Exhibition" Gambling Game

Neither C.C. pills nor a certain other well known brand of laxative pellets has anything on the Chinese members of the A.E.F. when it comes to working at odd hours. Here's a yarn that proves it.

BOLSHEVIK HENS STRIKE IN COBLENZ

Why? Their Table of Organization Wasn't Complete

The Yank personnel of the postoffice at Coblenz couldn't understand it. There they were, eight of them—eight as fine black and white hens as money could rent.



That is how they tried a new way of skinning the cat by renting the hens from a German. Since the document has appeared it has been made known that Clemenceau and Lloyd George stand squarely behind the President in this point of view.

FIRST VOLUNTEER RELIEF FOR THIRD ARMY DUE AT BREST

1,000 Men to Replace Many Now Serving in Occupied Territory

The first unit of 1,000 volunteers from the United States to replace temporary service men in the Army of Occupation was scheduled to land at Brest yesterday. Their coming marks the resumption of troop movements to France which ended abruptly with the signing of the armistice.

Will Relieve "Emergency" Men

Men on duty with Regular Army divisions who have completed the period of the emergency" will be allowed to return to the States on the arrival of the volunteer replacements under conditions specified in G.O. 60, G.H.Q. In general those selected to return first will be those considered most meritorious.

Many Workers in Areas

Army personnel assigned to duty in the 17 leave areas April 1 consisted of 236 commissioned officers and 1,697 enlisted men, a total of 1,933 representing 100 per cent of the personnel in the leave areas on April 1 consisted of 233 men and 408 women, a total of 641, in addition to a number of K. of C. and A. S. B. members.

Recruiting Offices in A.E.F.

The order specifies that soldiers who enlisted before April 1, 1917, shall not be returned under its authority. Plans for extending the recruiting of volunteers are rapidly being carried out at G.H.Q. and by recruiting officers assigned to divisions.

S.O.S. ENDS SOON; THIRD ARMY GIVEN OWN SUPPLY BASE

May and June to See About 300,000 Leave Back Areas for Home

ANTWERP IS KEY TO A. OF O.

Base Sections Will Close, Tours to Grow Smaller as Army Centers More on Rhine

Straight from the headquarters of the S.O.S. comes the announcement of the impending dissolution of the organization built up in Europe to feed, clothe, arm and equip the American Army of 2,000,000 men. The men who manned it are going home. Today 100,000 of them are being released from duty all through the S.O.S. to prepare for embarkation in May. And before the month's end, another 200,000 will be preparing to board ship in June.

At the same time that plans for the general closing of the main S.O.S. of the A.E.F. are announced, there are made known the main details of the establishment of a new S.O.S. for the Third Army, the Army of Occupation.

The Third Army S.O.S. is to have its headquarters at Antwerp. It will be commanded by Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, who is now Chief of Staff of the main S.O.S., with headquarters at Tours. General Connor has just completed an inspection tour of Antwerp and Third Army territory preparatory to taking over operation of the machine that will give the divisions in the A. of O. food, clothing and other supplies. Antwerp will be to the Third Army what Tours has been to the A.E.F.

The establishment of an independent S.O.S. for the Third Army is coincident with a change in the Army's command. Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, formerly commander of the Third Army, is being relieved by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who will have his headquarters at Antwerp.

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APRIL DEPARTURES NEARER 300,000 THAN 250,000 SET

107,083 Sailings in Single Week May Send Month's Total Beyond Schedule

S.O.S. GETTING UNDER WAY

Smashing of Records Brings Hope That Half of A.E.F. May Be on Way Home by May 10

One hundred and seven thousand and eighty-three members of the A.E.F. went home last week. The goal of 250,000 set for April was reached five days ahead of time, with indications that the final figures for the month may touch the 300,000 mark.

The sailings for the first 25 days in April were 253,080, bringing the total number of Yanks returned to the States since the armistice up to 885,925.

With five more days in April to add their contribution, and with a good getaway forecasted for the first part of May, the A.E.F. ought to be half way home by May 10.

Lately the A.E.F. troop movement toward the States has been just one record smashed after another. The week before last saw a record of 69,654 set, which seemed a tremendous accomplishment until last week followed it with its 107,083. April 13 was a banner day in sailings, when 19,507 got away, but it was promptly followed by April 16 with 21,867 and April 19 with 23,339 departures.

300,000 Booked in May

The future, too, looks promising. All combat divisions except those retained in the Army of Occupation are expected to complete movements to base ports or embarkation centers by the end of May, and all are confidently expected to have sailed before June 12. The S.O.S. home-going calls for 100,000 this month, 200,000 in June, and the remainder in July. This program, involving the return of about 300,000 troops in May, will be met, despite the fact that the German ships taken over and the converted cargo boats, which played such a large part in the April sailings, may not be available for a second trip until the end of the month. Arrangements are being made to take care of this situation fully through additional converted cargo boats and increased troop carrying capacity available from the English and French.

The 33rd Division, from its position in Luxembourg, last week followed the 32nd Division to Brest. It will in turn be followed by the 89th and 90th Divisions. The 80th Division at Le Mans has been joined by the 36th Division during the past week. The 77th and 78th Divisions in the "safety" area by the 81st and 88th Divisions.

Last week's divisional movements place the following divisions at base ports and on the point of sailing: The 32nd at Brest; the 79th, 89th, and 90th at Nazaire; and the 82nd and 78th at Bordeaux. The week's embarkations also put the 77th and 78th Divisions in the "safety" area, their last units having now started the voyage.

Delays Grow Shorter

One of the compensations for those who are serving a little longer in the home-going procession, in addition to the absence of mud, has been the constant shortening of the length of time detentions in the home-going areas. The troops at St. Nazaire last week, only 359 were held there over two weeks, as compared with 2,253 for the previous week. At Brest, 1,625 out of 10,000 were held more than two weeks, and the greater number of them went straight from trains to transports. Even Bordeaux has shown some improvement. The rate at which troops held over the two-week period as against 38,126 at the same time the previous week.

The sailings by ports last week were:

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BUCK GAINS AGAIN - AS FRANC TUMBLES

Exchange Rate Going From 5.80 to 6.05 Means Beautiful Coup on Pay Day

Every dollar on A.E.F. payrolls this week will represent six francs and five centimes. The rate of exchange, which was 5.80 when last month's payrolls were made out, was boosted to 5.05 toward the end of April, the highest mark yet reached.

THAT LAST SHOT CHANGED

The last shot of the war—the one in the arm—was held up because of an armistice declared between the Medical Corps and the rest of the Army. After G.O. 31, G.H.Q., two armies were assaulted with the vaccine against typhoid and paratyphoid fever, it has been decided to fall back on the old standby, saline vaccine.

SALVATION ARMY DRIVE

In two weeks the Salvation Army is to start in the United States a drive to raise \$10,000,000, the money to be used in the continuance and extension of relief work among the poor. Heretofore, the Salvation Army workers have been obliged to spend 10 per cent of their time collecting funds. They hope the drive will enable the workers returning from the A.E.F. to devote most of their time to giving help.