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The Stars and Stripes

By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F.

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GERMANY FACED WITH PEACE PACT DICTATED BY VICTOR NATIONS

Once Greatest Military Empire of World Brought to Account on Spot of Birth and First Crime of Half Century Ago

EX-KAISER'S TRIAL PROMINENT IN DEMANDS

Anniversary of Lusitania's Sinking Sees Haughty Power at Mercy of Free Peoples Leagued to End All War

At 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, four years to a day from the tragic climax of Prussianism that sent the Lusitania to the bottom with her human cargo of non-combatants, a little khaki-bound booklet was handed to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, chief of the German plenipotentiaries, at Versailles where Wilhelm I and Bismarck almost half a century ago forced France to sign away Alsace-Lorraine while Prussian cannon threatened Paris.

In this document that the humiliated enemy is now studying in the confines of a Versailles hotel are contained the promise of release of 1,000,000 Americans in khaki and the solemn hope, framed in the terms of the League of Nations, that neither these men nor their children will be forced to another recourse to arms such as they, with their Allies, have borne courageously and successfully since America declared war on April 6, two years ago.

ALLIES UNITED IN PEACE

They have been the busiest of the Conference, these last days preceding the historic event, and the last shadow of disagreement between the Allies, Italy's disaffection, Belgium's hesitancy, Japan's claims, have passed away, to leave a solid front, the same unity that met the Kaiser's armies from the Piave to Flanders.

The League of Nations is a reality, and whatever battles remain to be fought for democracy, there stands for humanity the most powerful bulwark of justice that the world has ever known.

In the great dining hall of the Trianon Palace Hotel the tables were set in a parallelogram. At the head was Premier Clemenceau, on his right President Wilson and the American envoys, on his left Lloyd George and the British delegation. About the table were seated representatives of all the powers that had made war or broken relations with the late Central Empires.

GERMANS AT FOOT OF TABLE

When the guards of honor at the door had withdrawn, the German delegation filed into the room and took places at the foot of the table.

When they were seated, President Clemenceau rose and inaugurated the Conference of Versailles. He handed the khaki-covered volume to M. Dustasta, the Secretary General of the Conference, who in turn placed it in the hands of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, who rose and addressed the Conference. When he had concluded the Germans withdrew, and the historic ceremony was over.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into fifteen main sections, and represents the combined product of over 1,000 experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

The members of the Peace Conference were already familiar with the terms of the treaty, which had been summarized for them in a secret plenary session the day before, but they are now at liberty to study it in detail. Below, however, are the salient points of the official summary.

Terms of Treaty Follow Out Early Outlines Given Public

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the League of Nations, which is the first section of the treaty. It is in the same form as made public several weeks ago. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political clauses given in the third; and extra-European political clauses in the fourth. Next are the military, naval and air terms as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the aeronautic section, ports, waterways and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final clauses.

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Dantzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes towards Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia, cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her Allies' territories, and especially as to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland. Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts 50 kilometers east of the Rhine razed, and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of each three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

U-Boats Denied German Fleet

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo-boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations, and surrender her 14 submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may manufacture no aviation material for six months.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to Allied and Associated Governments and nationals, and agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets, and by new construction; and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

Ex-Kaiser to Be Tried

She agrees to return to the 1914 most-favored-nation tariffs, without discrimination of any sort; to allow Allied and Associated nationals freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of railroads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses. She also agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality, and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

Plebiscites in Freed Regions

The League of Nations is accepted by the Allied and Associated Powers as operative upon ratification of the Treaty and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention.

A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the League of Nations, some to execute the peace treaty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar basin until a plebiscite is held 15 yeasr hence; the internationalized free city of Dantzig, guaranteed by the League and under a high commissioner appointed by it, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmédy, Schleswig and East Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions, the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the Allied and Associated Powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air, and the opium, arms and liquor traffic, are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

Military Restrictions Many

Under the heading of "Military Forces," the treaty specifies that, in addition to the abolition of the Great German General Staff, the army administrative service, consisting of civilian personnel not included in the body of effectives, is reduced to one-tenth the total of the 1913 budget allowance. Employes of the German States, such as customs officers, forest guards and coast guards, shall not exceed the number allowed in the 1913 budget. Gendarmes and local police may be increased only in accordance with the growth of population.

It is also provided that all war establishments except those specifically excluded be closed three months after peace has been concluded and their personnel dismissed. The manufacture or importation of poison or other gases used in warfare is prohibited; Germany will not be permitted to manufacture such material for other governments.

The treaty also rings the death knell of Germany's system of military service by conscription by specifying the enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistments for terms of 12 consecutive years, and the number of discharges in any one year is not to exceed five per cent of the total number of effectives. Officers remaining in the service must agree to serve to the age of 45. Newly-appointed officers must agree to serve actively for 25 years. No military schools will be allowed except those absolutely indispensable for the units authorized by the treaty. No associations, such as societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, educational establishments or universities, may occupy themselves with military matters. All measures of mobilization are forbidden.

VICTORY LOAN IN GERMANY

It is rather rubbing it in—displaying Victory Loan posters on the billboards in Coblenz. Anyhow, there they are, for all the Third Army and the Germans to see. Here is a specimen of the ways and places in which they are posted. On the promenade along the Rhine, close to the pontoon bridge, there is one poster showing a doughboy, his face bandied in bandages plus smiles, carrying three Boche helmets in his hands, and saying triumphantly, "And they thought we couldn't fight!" Across the street is another depicting a U-boat in dire distress, while a transport and cruiser steam majestically by. The Germans gaze on these billboards in loud silence.

OVER TWO MILLION FRANCS RAISED BY A.E.F. FOR ORPHANS

Fund For War Waifs of France Grew Hugely in 14 Months

RED CROSS KEEPS UP WORK

Provision for Future of Most Deserving Wards Among 3,567 Adopted Already Made

HOW ORPHANS' FUND STOOD APRIL 30

Cash on hand.....Francs	1,500.00
Checks on deposit for collection	7,028.29
Guarantee Trust Co. deposit	504,944.40
Equitable Trust Co. deposit.	554,450.55
Cash items	24,080.35
Balance with Red Cross, March 31	476,422.53
Total Balance	1,568,426.12
Paid to Orphans	608,936.70
Total Amount Raised	2,177,362.82

Two checks, one for 504,944.40 francs and the other for 554,450.55 francs—a total of 1,059,394.95 francs—were turned over to the American Red Cross this week by THE STARS AND STRIPES for the benefit of the 3,567 French war orphans comprising THE STARS AND STRIPES family. In addition to the 1,059,394.95 francs represented by the two checks, there is a balance in the Red Cross treasury as of March 31 of 476,422.53 francs, and several smaller accounts which bring the total to 1,568,426.12 francs on hand for orphans of the French poilus now being fathered by the A.E.F. and its friends in the United States.

When the active campaign for adoptions closed last Christmas there had been paid into THE STARS AND STRIPES sufficient money for the adoption of 3,444 orphans. Subsequently the Advance Section, S.O.S., turned in funds for an additional 123, bringing the total number of adoptions to 3,567 children.

Beaucoup Francs Raised

The financial statement of THE STARS AND STRIPES as of April 30, 1919, shows the assets of the orphan fund to be 1,092,003.59 francs. There had previously been turned into the treasury of the American Red Cross the sum of 1,085,359.23 francs, bringing the total raised in behalf of the orphans through the generosity of members of the A.E.F. and their friends back home to 2,177,362.82 francs, or $362,893.80, figuring the exchange at the present high rate of six francs for one dollar.

In addition to the two checks, there were turned over to the Red Cross the sum of 1,500 francs in cash; checks on deposit for collection totaling 7,028.29 francs, and checks calling for 24,080.35 francs, under the heading of cash items. This latter sum represents money made payable to the orphan fund but withdrawn from banks before the checks were presented. It is believed most of this will eventually be paid into THE STARS AND STRIPES Bureau.

Every Centime for Orphans

When THE STARS AND STRIPES launched its campaign 14 months ago, the Red Cross agreed to bear the expense of a bureau empowered to select the children and admin-

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MASCOT (HUMAN) MUST GO

All mascots—human—attached to units in the A.E.F. will be given immediate discharge, and commanding officers of organizations will take the necessary steps to see that such children are at once separated from their organizations, according to G.O. 69, G.H.Q. Mascots will not accompany organizations on any troop movements, and the C.O.'s will be held responsible if they do, the order says.

The new G.O. extends to all mascots, regardless of nationality—American, English, French or German.

HOME JOBS FOR ALL WHO FOLLOW RULES

Application Cards to Be Distributed in Every Unit Before Sailing

If the men of the A.E.F. who desire jobs when they arrive home will do their share in the job-finding system of the Government and will follow out the instructions every one will receive before he sails from France, the Government will be able to provide work for all who earnestly seek it.

This is the message the United States Employment Service, with the assistance of the various welfare organizations, is spreading throughout the A.E.F. Agents of the service in France have just completed a trip from Chaumont to Coblenz and through the S.O.S., acquainting all units with the Government's plans, which, as far as their being carried out on this side of the ocean, are simple.

All divisions and separate units sailing for home are provided with what are designated "application for job" cards. It is compulsory that every man shall fill out one of these cards, stating whether he wishes a job or not, and, if he does, the kind of work desired and where he wants employment.

The men of the 36th, 28th, 77th and 80th Divisions have turned in complete files of applications, and when the applicants reach their homes the Government already will have set in motion the machinery to obtain them employment. The Employment Service has completed arrangements to handle three more divisions in the embarkation centers immediately. The cards are being distributed by the personnel adjutant of each unit.

What the Employment Service is endeavoring to impress upon the men of the A.E.F. is that they must not take it for granted that, once they have signed application cards, all they will have to do when they reach their homes is to sit tight and wait for the Government to send for them. They are advised that as soon as they are mustered out they should report to the nearest Federal Employment Bureau, where they will find their cases matters of record, and in this way help the Employment Service to care for them as soon as possible.

In addition to the work of the United States Employment Service, many States at home have enacted legislation designed to provide jobs for all returning soldiers, sailors and Marines.

Several States have passed laws providing for extensive public work on which demobilized fighters will be employed. Others have arranged to lend money to men for land settlement and other purposes without interest or security. Still others have voted generous bonuses for returning soldiers and sailors, and practically every State has established its own Employment Bureau to work in conjunction with the Federal Government.

"HENRY'S PAL TO HENRY"

is in the hands of Field Agents of THE STARS AND STRIPES in book form, ready for sale to the A.E.F. It contains in neat form, 72 pages and cover, the letters written by Henry's Pal and published in THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The author is Sgt. Seth T. Bailey, of THE STARS AND STRIPES staff. The book is

ILLUSTRATED BY WALLY,

THE STARS AND STRIPES' artist whose cartoon book registered a decided hit with the A.E.F.

The books will be sold in envelopes ready for mailing. Postage is 3 cents.

THE STARS AND STRIPES will not accept mail orders for "Henry's Pal to Henry." They are being placed on sale as fast as possible by the agents throughout the A.E.F. Probably there is an agent attached to your Army Post Office.

The price is three francs a copy.

LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS OVER

Tomorrow is the last day on which subscriptions to the Victory Liberty Loan will be accepted from members of the A.E.F.

Final reports on all subscriptions will be received tomorrow by the Adjutant General, G.H.Q. There has been no attempt at an organized campaign over here.

SUNDAY, MOTHER'S DAY, WRITING DATE FOR WHOLE A.E.F.

No Exceptions Granted to Generals or Cooks—Everybody's In

TO RUSH LETTERS HOME

Speedy Delivery Promised for Precious Mail in States—C.-in-C. Urges All to Take Pen in Hand

Sunday, May 11, is Mother's Day—the second and undoubtedly the last Mother's Day in the A.E.F.

Do you remember last Mother's Day? It rained some, and then the sun came out, and such a glorious evening it was! Men died of wounds on that day and some were killed on the battlefield. Yet some of those men, despite the fact that they were seriously wounded, found time to scribble a letter to Mother before they died.

Do you remember how you, sitting in your billet or cramped up in a stuffy dugout, assembled all your literary talent for the greatest letter of your life? In that letter, which she later wrote was the greatest letter she had ever received from any one (even better than the ones Dad used to write), you confessed to her that, after all, you were really a mischievous youth in those days gone by, and that could you have looked ahead into the future you would have been a better boy. You also came right out openly and confessed that you loved her; you went back into your past and dug up little unforgotten things and told her how sorry you were about them—how you loved her for passing over them so lightly in later years, and your eyes got a little damp when you read the letter after you had finished it.

But, Gee! it was some letter. You thought of that letter many a time later on while you were waiting for the signal that would send you bouncing over the top into the very teeth of those chattering machine guns. That letter, and the one Mother wrote in reply, gave you more courage than you thought you could ever have. And such courage sent you through battles, through barrages and into enemy-infested dugouts, and you came back alive, though probably battle-marked. And that courage not only helped you win your battles, but it helped win another battle 3,000 miles away.

To Repay Love and Prayers

So as Mother's Day comes again, just at the dawn of peace, let the A.E.F. celebrate it by having every soldier write home to his Mother on that day. The C.-in-C. has requested it. "These letters," he says, "will repay in part the brave women whose love and prayers have cheered us on to victory."

If you have suffered the greatest loss that can come to a man, if you have no mother to write to, then send your greetings to the one who is nearest and dearest to you in all the world and who has done the most to take her place. Write, if you will, to your bunkie's mother, telling her what a great scout he is; how he cleaned up a whole platoon of Germans—tell her of everything he himself is too shy to write

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SURPLUS OFFICERS ONLY

Surplus officers who formerly found their way to Gondrecourt will now be gathered with the rest of the homeless at St. Aignan, according to G.O. 72, G.H.Q.

This order closed the Gondrecourt Officers' Replacement Depot on the last of April and turned the disposition of such personnel as remained there on that date over to Hq., S.O.S.

"Hereafter," the order reads, "all surplus officers relieved from duty with organizations in the A.E.F. first will be sent to the First Replacement Depot at St. Aignan. Such of these surplus officers as are relieved from duty with combat organizations or who are sent to St. Aignan by orders from these headquarters will be disposed of by orders from G.H.Q., unless released thereby to the Commanding General, S.O.S., for disposition."

HOW 27TH AND 30TH HELPED TO PIERCE HINDENBURG LINE

Second U.S. Corps Had Hard Nut to Crack in Sector of St. Quentin Canal

AUSSIES' PART IN DRIVE

Former National Guard Outfits Proved Worth in Somme Country Under British Command

It is an interesting fact, and one not without international significance, that although the American Expeditionary Forces were aggressively engaged in the war only from about June 1 until November 11, 1918, a period of less than five and one-half months, there was hardly a portion of the whole western front on which some part of these forces did not see active and very important service. Thus, though the greater part of the work of the American armies was done in the region between the Moselle and the Argonne, which had from the beginning been destined as the principal zone for American operations, the extremely perilous conditions confronting the Allied armies from March 21 onward to the middle of July made it necessary to employ American divisions wherever they were most needed at any given moment.

Even after the initiative passed to the Allies it seemed wise to use a certain number of American divisions directly with the armies of the other Allies rather than in the zone of exclusively American operations. The result was that, from first to last, American troops had experience all along the front line; in the mountainous districts of the Vosges, the plateaus of the Champagne, the rolling hills between the Marne and the Vesle and those between St. Quentin and Cambrai, and on the flat plains of the low countries in French and Belgian Flanders, fighting in these several districts side by side with the troops of France, England and Belgium.

It was the fortune of the 27th and 30th United States Divisions, permanently linked together under the Second United States Army Corps, to spend their entire period of active service on the British front and under British army command. During this service, in number of great battles fought and vital successes thereby gained, in casualties suffered and losses inflicted upon the enemy, the 27th and 30th Divisions made a record for themselves worthy to stand beside that of the best American fighting units wherever engaged. It was their privilege with British comrades to experience common struggles and triumphs of the same sort that other American divisions experienced with French comrades, and to establish in their zone of activity that mutual respect and confidence which was, during the war as it must continue to be in the future, the best safeguard of civilization.

Of National Guard Origin

The 27th Division arrived in France on May 10, 1918, and went at once to a training area behind the British lines. Composed of National Guard troops of New York, the division then was and continued to be commanded by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan. It consisted of the 53rd and 54th Infantry Brigades, the former containing the 105th and 106th Infantry Regiments and the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, and the latter the 107th and 108th Infantry Regiments and the 106th Machine Gun Battalion. The division also had the 102nd Engineer Regiment, the 104th Machine Gun Battalion and other special troops. The 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, which was the artillery brigade of the division, was never with the latter, being in service elsewhere, and the division was always supported in action by British artillery.

The 30th Division, composed of National Guard troops from North and South Carolina and Tennessee, arrived in France May 24. It was commanded through its active operations by Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis. It consisted of the 59th and 60th Infantry Brigades, the former containing the 117th and 118th Infantry Regiments and the 114th Machine Gun Battalion, and the latter the 119th and 120th Infantry Regiments and the 115th Machine Gun Battalion. The division also had the 105th Engineer Regiment, the 113th Machine Gun Battalion and other special troops, but, like the 27th Division, it had no artillery brigade of its own. Both divisions received during their service many thousands of replacements of selective draft troops from their own and other states.

The Second United States Army Corps, under which the 27th and 30th Divisions operated after the early part of September, was organized on February 22, 1918, and was commanded throughout by Maj. Gen. George W. Reed.

In Support of British Line

Before the completion of even the brief training period which they had expected to enjoy in France, the two American divisions were transferred to the Second British Army, under General Plumer, the 27th being attached to the Nineteenth Corps and the 30th to the Second Corps, and both assigned to the support positions known as the East and West Poperinghe Defense Systems, immediately in rear of the Ypres and Dickebush sectors in Belgium. The situation on this part of the front at the time, early in July, was still extremely critical, as the powerful forces of the Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, which had already in April driven deeply through the British lines about Armentières and captured the commanding eminence of Mount Kemmel, were daily expected to begin another desperate drive for the capture of the channel ports to the northwest and the vitally important Bethune coal fields to the southwest. Should the Germans make a successful beginning of such a drive and get through the British front lines, the brunt of the attack would fall upon the partly trained American divisions. Fortunately the attack never came, the enemy electing instead to open an offensive east and west of Reims and then, on July 18, at last definitely losing the initiative in the great counter-attack of Marshal Foch along the Marne.

But while lying under the observation of Mount Kemmel and the enemy's accurate artillery fire in July and early August, the American divisions rapidly became veteranized and ready for any work. After the middle of August they took over front line sectors from British divisions, the 30th Division taking the Canal Sector, from the southern outskirts of Ypres to Voormezeele, and the 27th taking the Dickebush sector, from Voormezeele to a point northwest of Mount Kemmel.

Owing to the gradual withdrawal of German divisions to meet the great Allied attacks further south, it became possible on August 31 for the Second British Army to begin a local offensive operation which, in so far as the American divisions were concerned, resulted on that and the following day in the 30th Division advancing about

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A.E.F. HALF WAY HOME; ALL MAY BE BY END OF AUGUST

937,070 Yanks Had Returned by May 4, With More All Ready

NEW TRANSPORTS IN ACTION

Plans for Third Army's Going by September 1; Sailings From Belgian and Dutch Ports

The A.E.F. is half way home.

It is certain that with 937,070 of its members returned to the States and 1,048,574 remaining in Europe May 4, the half way milestone will be passed today or tomorrow.

This fact, marking as it does an epoch in A.E.F. history, is made more impressive by reliable but unofficial cable dispatches from Washington to the effect that President Wilson and the War Department are planning the return of the American Army of Occupation between the signing of the peace and September 1. This Army of seven regular divisions, about to have its own Service of Supply established with headquarters at Antwerp, will undoubtedly sail for America from its own base ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam.

In the meantime, the schedule to complete the movement of all other divisions to ports and embarkation centers before the end of this month, to get them all aboard ships before June 10 and to break up and take home the S.O.S. in May, June and July, is going forward with every prospect of completion.

Final figures for April show 289,117 Yanks embarked from French ports and portend the success by an overwhelming margin of the original troop movement program.

At Least 315,000 Go This Month

Present estimates call for the return of 315,000 from the A.E.F. this month, or 67,000 more than the official program promised. If the same measure of success crowns the embarkation work of May as that of the past 30 days, the final figures for the month should reach 364,000.

Despite the fact that sailings for the first four days in May started the month's program off with a handicap, the indications are that the month's goal will be distanced by a comfortable margin. The embarkation of only 15,473 men in these first four days represents the low-water mark, merely a breathing spell between the splendid speed-up of last month and the even greater task about to be tackled.

The last two weeks of April, with their huge sailings, in fact practically cleared the A.E.F. ports of transports. The boats are coming, however, and coming with greatly increased carrying capacity. Cables from the States announce the departure the first part of this week of five of the German vessels taken over since the armistice, all of which participated in the April troop movement gala, and all of which are returning, made over with their capacities increased from 30 to 50 per cent, to do their bit in May.

Furthermore, 18 newly converted cargo boats are also scheduled to arrive in A.E.F. ports during the month.

Nicely timed, too, to buoy up the May schedule, the great German steamer Imperator during the past week succeeded in getting under way from the Elbe and Monday morning put in at Brest. She is expected to sail any day now with 2,500 officers and 10,000 men. There will undoubtedly now be a race on between the Imperator and the Leviathan to see which can carry the most Yanks home at a trip.

One of the main factors in the success of the April embarkations was the speeding up at all the ports both here and in the States of loading and unloading.

Record Turnaround of Huron

Some especially good work of this kind was done at Bordeaux last month, when 59,000 men were sent up the gangplank. One ship, the Huron, arrived in the port at 4 p.m., April 26, after having waited off the point of Verdone for two hours for the tide. After remaining in port but 7 hours and 20 minutes the Huron was headed toward the sea. The ship was loaded with 3,263 officers and men in 1 hour and 54 minutes. Up to this time the record has been held by the Mount Vernon, which made the complete turnaround at Brest in ten hours.

The curtain rising on the stage set for the May home-going procession finds all the American combat divisions except the 81st, 88th and 90th and those in the Army of Occupation, either embarking, on the way to base ports or in concentration centers consigned to early convoy. The next ten days will see these last three divisions take the first step toward home. The 90th Division is scheduled to move on Brest May 17, and the 88th and 81st will put out at about the same time to replace the 80th and 36th Divisions in the Le Mans area.

Rapid Moving of 89th

Members of the 89th Division were the fortunate homegoers in the Third Army this week. The first trainload of them started for Brest Tuesday from their area just north of Trier, where Kilburg has been divisional headquarters. Twenty-one trains are moving the division, 12 starting from West Trier, 7 from Eudorf and 4 from Prum. Three trains are leaving daily, so that the division will be entirely out of its area one week after the beginning of the entrainment.

The last trainload of 33rd Division troops moved out of the Third Army area at 10:57 a.m. yesterday. The movement of the division was effected by 25 trains that made an average time of 67½ hours to Brest. Today a large part of the division is sailing. Maj. Gen. George Bell, his staff and the divisional headquarters are boarding the Mount Vernon, which by a happy coincidence is the same ship that brought them to France. The troop movers at Brest promise a speedy disposal of this division and the indications are that the 89th Division, now moving in, will only have time to say bon jour and au revoir after its last units arrive.

S.O.S. on the Move Also

In the meantime, plans are well under way for the handling of the S.O.S. troops as the S.O.S. disintegrates. It is planned to evacuate all S.O.S. organizations stationed east of a line drawn north and south through Le Mans. These troops are to be organized into provisional companies and battalions, and are being released from service as they can be spared in conformity to the program outlined of taking 100,000 S.O.S. men home this month, 200,000 in June and the rest in July.

LIGHTER OUSTS GANGPLANK AS LAST LINK WITH FRANCE

Everybody in the A.E.F. who is some hundreds of miles away from the seacoast has always before him the vision of a gangplank. He has it all figured out. A gangplank is the outstanding part of the picture that his hopes draw for him. Imagination builds a roomy wharf, firmly attached to an immovable ocean liner, with