The Official Newspaper of the A. E. F.

The Stars and Stripes

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

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HOW 37TH AND 91ST AIDED FRENCH IN FREEING BELGIUM

End of War Saw Yankee Divisions Pointed Straight on Brussels Road

SCHELDT CROSSING TOUGH

Capture of Audenarde, Scene of Former Great Battle, Achieved by Doughboys from Pacific Coast

Between the forested mountains of Alsace, where some of the American divisions served long tours of duty in quiet sectors, to the flat and generally open sea-board plains of Belgian Flanders, there are great differences, not only in the topography of the country, but in the construction of the villages and the mode of life of the people. By far the greater part of the combat divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces fought their battles in the region between Metz and Soissons, roughly midway between these two extremes, both in location and character.

But, as though it were preordained that at least some American troops should experience battle under all the conditions presented by the Western front, the 37th and 91st Divisions concluded their active service in that region close to the sea which for centuries had been known as "the cockpit of Europe." The very name of Flanders recalls these old wars in the Low Countries from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries, when French, English, Spanish, Austrians and Dutch by turns fought with one another over its fertile fields and around its quaintly picturesque towns, and brings to mind the figures of such soldiers of old as William the Silent, the Duke of Alva, Alexander Farnese, Turonne, Conde, Marlborough, Prince Eugene of Savoy, Vendome, Villeroi and many others around whose deeds, tradition, at least, has woven volumes of romance.

Land With Bloody Past

But it is a land whose quiet beauty contrasts sharply with its bloody past. The villages, and particularly the farmhouses, are much more numerous than in the regions of the Argonne and the Ourcq, and the long, low-roofed buildings are generally constructed of red brick instead of stone. Long, straight roads, bordered by rows of overhanging trees, stretch away for miles toward the slender spires of some village church, and here and there broad-winged windmills crown the summits of the gentle hills, while the courses of the frequent canals and creeks are defined across the lowlands by fringes of bushy basket poplars.

East of the devastated battle zone, extending from Nieuport southward to Armentières and Lille, few rugged spots mar the landscape. All the country is neatly tilled or deeply grassed, the farms and villages lie nestled among fruit trees and gardens and there is an air of homely comfort about even the humblest dwelling. It was into this land, more symbolic, perhaps, than any other in Europe of the age-old struggle between liberty and despotism in one form or another, that the 37th and 91st Divisions were sent, shortly after the middle of October, fresh from their hard battles between the Meuse and the Argonne.

The tide of battle in Flanders, as everywhere else, had been steadily setting in favor of the Allies since the initial attack, which, in this region, occurred on September 28. That attack had broken the German front between Ypres and Dixmude, and later successes had carried forward the line of the Belgian, British and French Armies operating in the Army Group of the King of the Belgians until, by October 22, the whole coast was cleared, the west bank of the Scheldt River was occupied from Valenciennes to Avelghem by General Plumer's Second British Army, while north of Avelghem, French and Belgian forces held a line crossing the Lys to the frontier of Holland. In order to bring the northern part of this front up to the Scheldt and to effect the capture of Ghent, the armies on that flank were reinforced, and the 37th and 91st United States Divisions were placed at the disposal of the King of the Belgians, and by him assigned to the jurisdiction of the commanding general of the French Army in Belgium.

This army consisted of three corps, which lay in line with the Thirty-fourth Corps on the left, the Thirtieth in the center, and the Seventh, on the right. To the left of the French Army lay that of the Belgians, to its right the Second British Army. The commanding general of the French Army placed the 37th Division in the Thirtieth, or center, Corps, and the 91st in the Seventh, or left, Corps. The mission of the whole Army was the same; to drive the enemy across the Scheldt, which, on the front of the American divisions, was about 14 kilometers distant.

Yanks Relieve Poilus

On the night of October 29 and 30, the 37th Division relieved the 132nd French Division in the so-called Cruyshautem sector, immediately east of the Lys River, and the 91st Division relieved the 161th French Division on the front between the villages of Waerghem, and Steenbrugge, farther south and a little farther east of the Lys. The divisions of the Thirtieth and Seventh Corps now stood from left to right: 12th French, 37th U.S., 128th French and 91st U.S. Divisions. All attacked toward their respective objectives on the Scheldt at the same zero hour, 5.30 a.m., October 31. But as the two United States divisions did not attack side by side it will be as well to trace the course of their operations separately.

The 37th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. C. S. Summerall, occupied its sector with the 145th Infantry in the front line on the right and two battalions of the 148th Infantry on the left, the 146th Infantry being in division reserve on the right and the 147th in corps reserve on the left, while the greater part of the 112th Engineers held a support position in the center. Artillery support was being furnished by the artillery of the 112th French Division, while the 287th Aero Squadron, Balloon Company No. 87, and a cavalry squadron, all of the French Army, were also attached. The front, approximately 3,500 meters in length, lay along the embankment of the railway between Ghent and Courtrai, the German positions to be attacked occupying the gradual slopes of the ridge in front, just beyond which, at a distance from the Lys of about four and a half kilometers, lay the village of Cruyshautem. This ridge was practically all open, with a surface of cultivated fields separated from one another by hedges and fences, and there were several farms and small patches of woodland scattered over it where machine guns might be emplaced. The high road between Cruyshautem and the village of Olsene, on the bank of the Lys immediately in the rear of the center of the division was the axis of liaison between the right and left brigades. The enemy's positions were not entrenched, but

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SERVICE STRIPES DATE FROM DAY OF SAILING FROM U.S.

Ruling Revoked Which Specified Time of Landing Here as Basis

LATITUDE ON OTHER END

Effect Will Be to Give Almost Every Man of A.E.F. Month's Extra Credit for Foreign Service

All A.E.F. service chevrons date from the day that any member of the A.E.F. wearing them left an American seaport for duty overseas, according to a General Order issued at G.H.Q. this week.

This new rule supersedes the old method of computing time for service chevrons from the day of landing in Europe.

The new rule also extends the period for which time will be figured on service chevrons to the day of arriving back at a port of debarkation in the United States—instead of taking the day of sailing from France as the date of expiration for foreign service.

Extra Gold 'Uns for Many

The amendment to the methods of figuring foreign service periods is made retroactive, so that thousands of soldiers of the A.E.F. who have already returned to the United States and many others now on the ocean will gain an extra stripe.

In effect the new rule will give almost one month's extra credit for foreign service to every man ever a member of the A.E.F., as the average voyage over approached 15 days and the time taken for the trip back was approximately the same.

The adoption of the change comes at a time when the A.E.F. is composed almost entirely of service stripe veterans. It is estimated that 99 per cent of the American soldiers in France rate one or more gold service chevrons. Troop movements to France practically ceased with the signing of the armistice six months ago, and all the November arrivals are already one-stripe men.

Plenty of Four-Stripers Here

Although most of the men who arrived in May, June and July of 1917, have already returned to the States, there are still remaining in France enough men from the first outfits over to keep four service stripes from being a novelty. The following table, showing the strength of the A.E.F. during its fighting history, is reprinted as a basis for deductions on the number of men who will benefit by the addition of the time taken in coming over and going back to their service credits:

1917			
June	15,000	October	101,000
July	18,000	November	137,000
August	39,000	December	183,000
September	64,000		

1918			
January	225,000	July	1,155,000
February	253,000	August	1,409,000
March	327,000	September	1,702,000
April	432,000	October	1,990,000
May	665,000	November	1,079,000
June	866,000		

As an example of returned divisions which rate an extra stripe by the new rule, the 26th Division, from New England, stands out, because at the time the division sailed many of its men just missed their third stripe by the old computation. Many units of the division arrived in October and November of 1917, but the division headquarters did not reach France until December 5, 1917. The 26th was back in the States a little more than a month ago.

Divisions That Will Profit

The new rule practically insures that original men of the 1st Division will rate four service stripes, as this division, still in the Army of Occupation, probably will not return to the States before completing two full years, under the extended computation. The 1st Division headquarters arrived in France June 27, 1917. The following table showing the dates of the arrival of headquarters of other divisions which still are in the A.E.F. indicates many which will rate an extra stripe before they see land in the United States:

2nd—October 26, 1917.	78th—June 8, 1918.
3rd—April 4, 1918.	79th—July 15, 1918.
4th—May 17, 1918.	81st—August 16, 1918.
5th—May 1, 1918.	88th—August 16, 1918.
6th—July 23, 1918.	89th—June 21, 1918.
7th—August 11, 1918.	90th—June 23, 1918.
36th—July 31, 1918.	

LITTLE CHANCE OF GERMAN REFUSAL TO ACCEPT TREATY

However, General Pershing Cancels London Trip for A.E.F. Parade

What might be called a diplomatic armistice between the Allied end of the Peace Conference and the German delegates, scheduled to begin yesterday, will now exist at the expiration of the added days of grace accorded the Germans. The day this grace expires will mark the end of the barrage of protest and comment directed by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau at Versailles. A part of the German delegates' communications have been answered, and the Council of Four is now at work on the final replies, whose tacit acceptance will mean the end of a state of war between the "Imperial" German Republic and the Allied and Associated Powers.

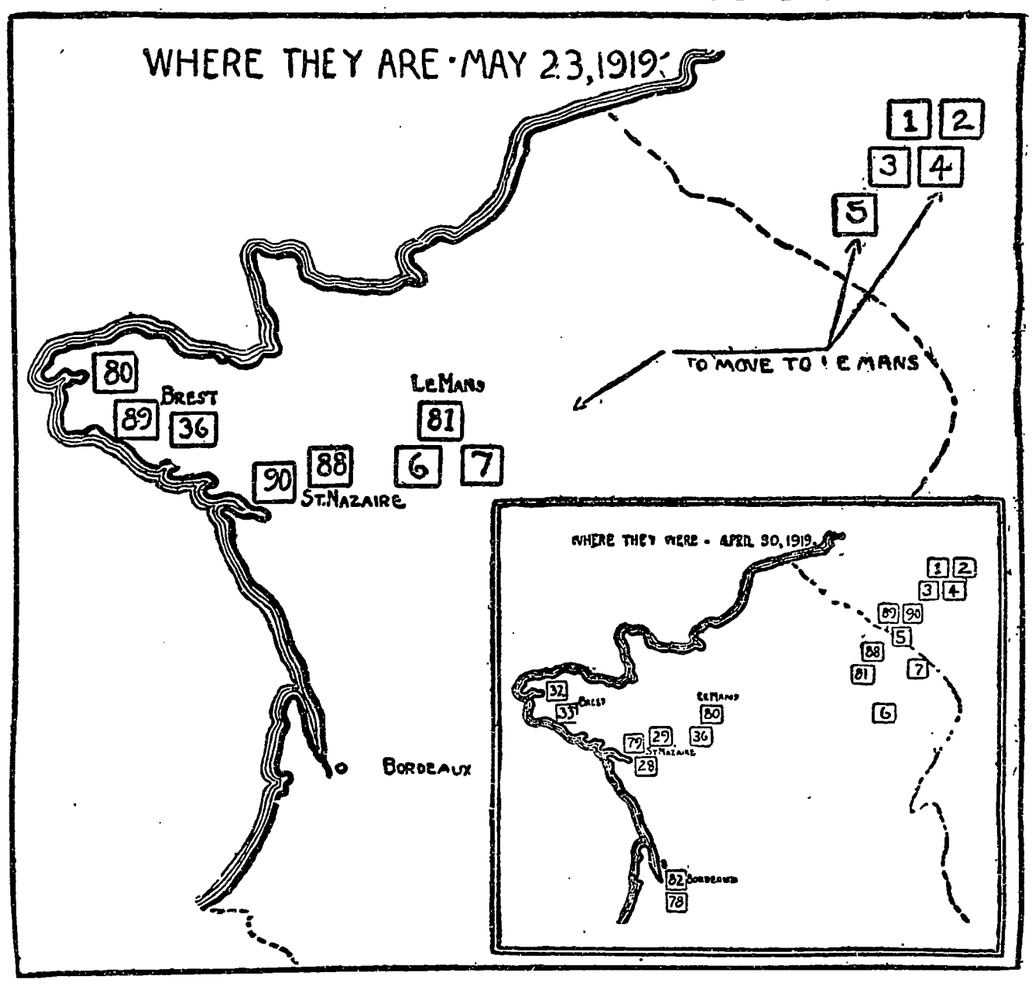
Diplomatic action on the part of the Germans has ended, and if her delegates refuse to sign the treaty the armistice will end as well, and hostilities will be resumed. Those in touch with the Allied officials, however, find little indication of doubt that the treaty will be signed, despite the protest and vilification from German press and rostrum that has been emanating from beyond the Rhine ever since the terms were made known.

Blockade as Trump Card

The first weapon that a recalcitrant Germany will meet will be the blockade, and this means of bringing her to submission will undoubtedly be the most effective one. General Pershing, however, has cancelled his engagement in London for today and tomorrow, and the American troops that were scheduled to take part in the Empire Day celebration have indefinitely postponed their visit.

Count von Brockdorff's note, made public with the Allied response on Tuesday, sought to evade all responsibility for the war and disclaim obligation of indemnity. On his return to Versailles from Spa on Monday, where he had conferred with officials from Berlin, announcement was made in Germany that Von Brockdorff's delegation was in accord with the home Government of President Ebert.

AS THE A.E.F. DIVISIONS GO HOME



These maps show in graphic fashion the sizable progress made in getting A.E.F. combat divisions routed homeward during the past three weeks. While on April 30 the map of France was literally cluttered with them, today sees seven divisions less; and the rest, with the exception of the first three Regular units, already on the way or all set to be so.

FINAL MEMORIAL DAY FOR A.E.F. IN FRANCE NEXT WEEK

Seventy Thousand Graves to Be Tended by 750,000 Living Comrades

CEREMONIES EVERYWHERE

C.-in-C. Will Speak at Dun-sur-Meuse and Romagne in Heart of Argonne Battle Region

The first and last great Memorial Day for the American Army in France will be next Friday. For on that day there will be on French soil the graves of more than 70,000 American soldiers, and on that day there will be three-quarters of a million American soldiers in France to do homage to the memory of their dead.

Last year on Memorial Day the American Army was just beginning the great tidal flow that placed it within touching distance of its 2,000,000 strength. And last year on that day there were few American graves in France.

The acres of American crosses that stand in the cemeteries on French soil on Memorial Day this year are reminders of the most bitter months of fighting in which American soldiers ever took part, and that fighting started when the wreaths placed on graves of American soldiers in France last Memorial Day were just beginning to lose their freshness.

On next year's Memorial Day the living Army of the United States will be but a memory in France. The three-quarters of a million soldiers here today will be gathering in cemeteries between two oceans on another continent when May 30 comes in 1920. A year from now other hands must place the bright flowers and plant the little flags that will fly beside the crosses and the stars of David that mark America's sacrifice.

Graves from Russia to Italy

With the true significance of the meaning of this year's Memorial Day in mind, the A.E.F., from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean, will bow next Friday in silent respect to its dead. Services will be held in lonely cemeteries in Russia, as well as in the vast cemeteries of France. Graves will be decorated in Italy, Belgium and the British Isles. In more than 1,000 cemeteries mounds will bloom with flowers laid upon them by kindly hands, and on to each scattered resting place, far from the road and even into those enclosures within the enemy's territory, bright blossoms will find their way.

The most impressive ceremonies in the

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GERM-LADEN PIG HAS BEAUNE GOAT

Chemical Guinea-Cochon Ruins Classic Slumber

"Pigs is pigs" is no longer a joke at Beaune University.

A guinea-cochon, with all the fabled power of prolific reproduction that belongs to his race, plus a few million diphtheria germs, is running wild and an official bulletin has been issued for its immediate recapture and return.

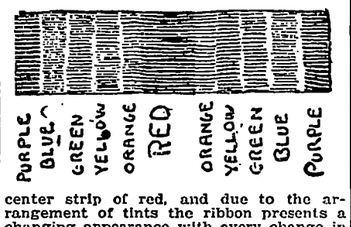
As several days have elapsed since the disappearance of the animal charged with enough deathbugs to destroy an Army corps, there is considerable consternation lest by this time myriad little guineas are rushing about with inherited sore throats.

A cross-examination of all mess sergeants has resulted in a universal plea of "not guilty." Corn Bill and goldfish, they say, are Corn Bill and goldfish, and you can't make a guinea pig taste like either.

THE VICTORY RIBBON

The cut below gives the color scheme of the new Inter-Allied Victory Ribbon, which is now being distributed through the A.E.F., in advance of the issue of the Inter-Allied Medal, for which the ribbon stands.

The colors of the ribbon form a double rainbow, shading from each end toward the



center strip of red, and due to the arrangement of tints the ribbon presents a changing appearance with every change in light.

The ribbons are now in the hands of many Q.M.C. depots, and are being sold by private dealers in the larger cities of France.

33,500 ENLIST FOR A. OF O.

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES]

America, May 22.—The total of enlistments of volunteers for service with the Army of Occupation in Germany this week had mounted to 33,500. In the week ending May 14 the number of men enlisting was 5,492, the record week since the call for volunteers went out.

The three-year enlistment period offered to men who have not had previous service has proved more popular than the one-year period offered men with previous military service, although there are many A.E.F. service stripe men among those enlisting.

No information is available as to the possible change in plans for sending volunteers abroad caused by the speeding up of the return of the A.E.F. combat divisions.

INTER-ALLIED GAMES WILL MARK VICTORY JUBILEE

Athletic Meet Near Paris to Come Soon After Signing of Peace

DATES ARE JUNE 22-JULY 6

Berlin Missed 1916 Olympic Games by Starting War—And Now Huns Are Disqualified

Coming at a time that is expected to be soon after the signing of the peace treaty, the Inter-Allied games to be held from June 22 to July 6, near Paris, will be in the nature of a victory jubilee, as well as constituting the most unique athletic events in history.

The athletic meet and the ceremonies and pageantry connected with it will furnish a common meeting ground for all the Allied nations, and will be the cynosure of the eyes of the entire world. Owing to the fact that the competitors will be drawn from the personnel of the various armies, all ranks feel a personal interest in the success of the men who will represent their country.

An athletic festival will come as a particularly fitting way of celebrating the conclusion of hostilities, as the Allied nations have always been the leading promoters of organized sports, and have taken the principal role in the revival of the Olympic games, with which the Inter-Allied meet will rank in importance. The first Olympiad of modern times, held at Athens, in 1896, was arranged as the result of the suggestion of a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who took the initiative in calling together representatives of all countries. The English-speaking races insured the success of the adventure by their widespread interest in athletic life, and the quality of teams representing them at the competitions.

While the Inter-Allied contest will be the logical successor of the Olympiads from the standpoint of its finality and importance in matters athletic, the Paris meet will in some respect overshadow the Olympic games themselves. The absence from the field of the representatives of the Central Powers will not be an important loss, for the reason that Germany, Austria and Turkey have never been real devotees of sport. At the Stockholm meeting in 1912 Germany came out a poor fifth. The only Olympic records the Huns have been able to capture are the 400-meter relay race and the 200 and 400-meter breast stroke swimming contests.

Games Will Be Unique

Berlin was chosen as the place for the 1916 Olympic games, but in accordance

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FINAL ISSUE OF PAPER JUNE 13

THE STARS AND STRIPES, official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, will be discontinued on JUNE 13. This date has been selected for the final issue by the Commander-in-Chief.

Special features of interesting A. E. F. activities, beginning with the creation of the American Army in France and reviewing its operations to the war's very end, will be a part of the final issue. One of these will be an eight-page photogravure supplement comprising 44 official views so arranged as to present a picture story of the A. E. F. from the first to the last. One of Baldridge's best works will appear as the cover design of this supplement.

For those who desire extra numbers of this final issue, it is requested that they place their orders as far in advance as possible with THE STARS AND STRIPES field agents or other distributors. Delayed requests will be impossible to fill due to the demobilization of the paper's personnel, which will be automatic with the final publication on June 13.

IT'S GETTING LONESOME

Seven divisions have completed movement from A.E.F. ports since May 1: The 28th, 29th, 32nd, 33rd, 78th, 79th and 82nd Divisions.

Eight divisions are released, ready to sail or sailing: The 36th, 80th, 81st, 88th, 89th, 90th, 6th and 7th Divisions.

Five divisions remain for present in Army of Occupation: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisions.

The 4th and 5th Divisions, which during the past week were released to S.O.S. for embarkation, have been temporarily, at least, returned to their status as a part of the Army of Occupation by new orders.

There are now 700,000 Yanks in the A.E.F., half of whom are in the divisions and half in the S.O.S.

Sailings for the week ending today are sure to run over 125,000, making a total of at least 235,167 troops returned thus far in May, and bringing within striking distance the goal of 315,000 for the month.

CENSORSHIP OF YANKS' LETTERS WILL END JUNE 1

Scissors and Rubber Stamp Bequeathed to Museum of Antiquities

BLUE ENVELOPES GO ALSO

Supervision of Press Dispatches Dealing With Army Affairs to Continue for While, However

Censorship of mail in the A.E.F. ends June 1.

On that day the blue impression of the censor's rubber stamp will vanish from envelopes, and the censor's scissors, indelible pencil and chemical tests for invisible writing finish their service as defensive weapons of the American Army in France.

After the first of next month you simply write everything you have to say and then seal the envelope yourself and drop it in the mail box. That's the real difference between peace-time and war-time letter writing—the matter of who seals the envelope.

The abolishing of all censorship restrictions June 1 also marks the end of the blue envelope, issued to those men who did not wish their immediate company officers to know the details of their family and private correspondence. The blue envelope will have no further meaning, for the Base Censor, like all other censors, will not be on the job after June 1, and the Base Censor was the only censor who had anything to do with blue envelopes.

The formal announcement of the ending of the mail censorship will be published in a General Order from G.H.Q. this week.

While mail censorship is to be abolished, press censorship of purely military matters will continue until the signing of the peace. Field Press Headquarters, however, which has been directly under G.H.Q. since its establishment, will be placed under the jurisdiction of Hq., Third Army, on June 15. It is emphasized that the censorship of news dispatches applies only to military matters.

35,000,000 Pieces of Mail

In closing shop, the Base Censor will file a record of having handled nearly 35,000,000 pieces of mail during the existence of the office since August, 1917, when it came into being at St. Nazaire with a personnel of only one officer and four men. So great was the work of handling just small portions of that which went into the hands of the Postal Express Mail Service, that at one time the personnel was increased at the Paris office alone to 33 officers, 183 men and 27 civilian employes.

The office at St. Nazaire was abandoned at the influx of American troops, and the bureau was centralized at Paris. For troops in England a censor's office was opened at Liverpool, and when the Yank began to train with the British, it was found necessary to detail officers and men to the British censor's office at Boulogne, where an A.E.F. office was finally established and continued until all Americans were withdrawn from the British sectors.

The secret is now out that the Base Censor was not one man armed with a pair of shears and a rubber stamp; he was more than that, but the title has been held by several who headed the band of workers. The present Base Censor has held the position since June, 1918. Under him his corps of workers were divided into the following six administrative departments:

Foreign mail, Allied and neutral department; interior A.E.F. mail; recensoring department; blue envelope department, and

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COGNAC SMUGGLER FINED AND BRIGGED

But Scheid of Coblenz Gives Unloading Detail One Swell Party

Herr Josef Scheid, one of the leading citizens of Coblenz, will not be obliged to refer to the vacation guide this summer, nor will he be concerned with the high cost of ice, beer or other necessities. The afore-mentioned gentleman has been invited to spend six months in the Third Army Military Prison at Coblenz, and all that will be required of him in return will be to sweep the streets daily and keep his bunk in good shape. With the persuasion of a few M.P.'s he accepted the invitation.

Herr Scheid is one of the wealthiest men in Coblenz, his worldly assets amounting to something over $2,000,000 in real money. Until he took up his residence in the Third Army brig he was a contractor, engaged in wholesale traffic along the Rhine river.

"200,000 Marks, Six Months—Next!"

A short time ago, he loaded up one of his boats at Mainz, and headed it for Coblenz. According to the bill of lading, the cargo contained "rock, crushed rock and wine," but before it was even unloaded, the American Intelligence Department discovered 35,000 bottles of cognac, worth about $200,000, camouflaged under the crushed rock.

As traffic in cognac is distinctly off limits, Herr Scheid was consequently out of luck. He was tried, found guilty, fined 200,000 marks and sentenced to six months at hard labor.

The A.P.M. at Coblenz is not anxious to have any more cognac unearthed, as his unloading detail was saluting Y.M.C.A secretaries for three days after the capture of the joy water.

100,000 YANKS SPED HOMEWARD IN JUST 5 DAYS

37,795 Soldiers Take to Ships in 24 Hours as Ports Hustle

4 A. OF O. DIVISIONS READY

S.O.S. to Be Got Out of France Before August 1 With 100,000 Men Leaving This Month

The A.E.F. is busy packing up these days and smiling. Smiling because—

Word has just come up from the ports that 100,000 Yanks were loaded on homeward bound boats in the five days between May 15 and May 20.

The first 20 days in May saw 210,176 members of the A.E.F. put out across the Atlantic.

All embarkation records were broken during the week ending today, with the final figures for the week sure to run over 125,000.

In one single day last week 37,795 soldiers took ship.

During the past week in 35 minutes they put 3,651 troops on board one boat at Brest.

And the A.E.F. is smiling for a good many other reasons, all based on a sneaky notion that the days of the last half of the A.E.F. in France are numbered.

There is nothing provincial or niggardly about the A.E.F. smile this week. It stretches from one end of its face to the other. Even the Army of Occupation and the S.O.S. are beginning to grin naturally—the former because it is set for going home and the latter for something like the same reason.

The Third Army, instead of staying on the Rhine anywhere from one to 15 years, is to go home before the last of August, except a comparatively small force for overseas training, and four of its divisions are already ready to move. The S.O.S., in spite of the derangement of the homegoing schedule by the sudden change in plans for the Army of Occupation, is, except for an emergency not now seen, to be out of France before August 1—100,000 men are to go this month, 200,000 in June, and the remainder in July, as promised.

Living Up to Schedule

In the meantime, the Troop Movement Bureau is struggling to clear up that dotted map of A.E.F. organization hanging on its wall. And, it must be said, not without a certain degree of success. For instance, in the matter of divisions, it seems reasonably assured that its promise to get all combat troops except the Army of Occupation on board ship before June 12 will be realized.

But, what is more, the 4th and 5th, 6th and 7th Divisions of the Third Army may also be out of France much earlier than was anticipated.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions will be the last to leave France, although there is as yet no official announcement of plans for these divisions, but in the old days in the little red schoolhouse, 1, 2 and 3 always used to come close to 4, 5, 6 and 7.

The situation at this time, in a nutshell, finds about 700,000 members of the A.E.F. still in France; the 80th and 89th Divisions rapidly clearing out from Brest; the 88th and 90th Divisions leaving St. Nazaire; the 81st, 6th and 7th Divisions at Le Mans, with the 4th and 5th Divisions from the Third Army prepared to move to Le Mans if the final order comes, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions guarding the Rhine.

The following is a list of the combat divisions in France released for sailings and the dates they are scheduled to be out of France:

80th Division	May 25
81st Division	June 13
88th Division	May 25
89th Division	May 25
90th Division	June 3
6th Division	June 16
7th Division	June 27

The 81st Division, now at Le Mans, will be the last of the National Army divisions to leave France. Its Artillery will sail from Brest and the remainder of the division will go from St. Nazaire.

75,000 in Wait at Brest

During the past week the largest concentration of troops at any one point in the A.E.F. occurred at Camp Pontanezen, Brest, when more than 75,000 expectant Yanks were counted in the camp's population.

Nowhere is the accelerated flow of American khaki homeward better reflected than in the thinning out process going on at Chaumont, the official bunking place of the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F.

Many of the departments of G.H.Q. are being immediately closed, and by June 15 the personnel still on duty will be reduced to 48 officers and 72 enlisted men.

According to an official memorandum just issued, the following activities are to cease at once: Office of the Chief of Artillery; Office of the Chief of Tank Corps; Office at General Headquarters of Chief of Air Service; Office of the Deputy Chief Engineer; Office of the Deputy Chief Surgeon and Headquarters Chaplain's Office, except Chaplain Moody. All staff personnel connected with each of the supply departments are to be released at once, except one liaison officer from each department, including the Corps of Engineers and the Medical Corps, who will become members of G-4.

G.H.Q. to Be Halved by June 1

The reduction of personnel at G.H.Q. "is to commence at once and to be at least half concluded by June 1." The enlisted force left on duty to wind up everything will be transferred to one company of the Headquarters Battalion and later returned to the United States as a unit.

Bordeaux Has Sent 44,716

While Brest and St. Nazaire have performed wonders in the speeding homeward of the A.E.F., Bordeaux lays claim to being the hardest working of any of the ports of embarkation. And in justice, considering Bordeaux's handicaps, extra credit might well be given. Situated as it is on the Gironde river, isolated from the ocean by a matter of 60 miles, and lacking deep water facilities for handling big ships such as the northern ports possess, only small converted freighters can come to this port, and the Embarkation Bureau has had some hard nuts to crack.

In spite of those drawbacks, 44,716 members of the A.E.F. have sailed out of Bordeaux up to May 20, and the total for the month of May is expected to jump way over the April record by something like 25,000.

24 Men a Minute Mark

While some very quick turn-arounds of transports have been accomplished in St. Nazaire and Brest, Bordeaux boasts of work which so far has not been equaled elsewhere. The record turn-around was made when the Cape May, which sailed into the port of Pauillac, near Bordeaux