at 4:45 p.m. on May 16, sailed out again at 6:04 p.m. the same day with 30 officers and 1,900 men on board. With one hour and 19 minutes in port, it took just one hour and eight minutes to load up with troops, which makes a rate of 24 men per minute.

The 78th Division is the last combat division to pass through Bordeaux, and over half of that unit is on its way homeward. The balance are being loaded on transports now and will be practically all sent out this week.

Beginning with May 25, the personnel in this port will start for home. All of the billeting areas in and around Bordeaux are being closed and the men centered in the classification camps for departure in the near future.

The following table shows the number of officers and enlisted men, classified by branches of service, who sailed for the States in the week ended May 14:

	Officers.	Men.
Air Service	42	1,940
Artillery	252	9,726
Casuals	489	10,727
Engineers	101	5,471
Headquarters	96	766
Infantry	773	27,379
Machine Gun	158	5,591
Medical	53	1,624
Miscellaneous	8	367
Motor Transport Corps	4	198
Ordnance	47	1,523
Quartermaster	3	170
Signal Corps	26	1,455
Train, Ammunition	24	2,299
Train, Supply	10	412
Train, Headquarters	7	53
Total for week	2,103	69,678
Previously reported	45,885	926,258
Total to date	47,988	995,933

Following is a list of vessels and units in recent sailings:

S.S. Orbelia: Hq. 53d F.A.; Hq. 112th F.A., field and staff, Med. Det., Sup. Co., Ord. Det., Hq. 53d, A, B, C, D, E and F; Hq. 103d Am. Tr., Hq. Det., Motor Bn. Hq., Bn Med Det., Ord. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and G; 112th F.A., field and staff, San. Det., Vet. Det., Ord. Det., Hq. Co., Btns. A, B, C, D, E and F; Salvage Co., No. 27, Q.M.C. and casuals.

S.S. Artemis: 135th Inf., field and staff; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bn. Hqs.; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and Hq. San. Det., Sup. Co., Vet. Det., M.G. Co., Hq. Co., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and Ord. Det., 112th M.G. Bn., field and staff, San. Det., Hq. Co., Cos. A, B, C, D and casuals.

S.S. Mercedonia: 36th Inf. Brigade Hq.; 104th Sup. Tr. Hq., Med. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F; 104th Engrs., field and staff, Hq. Det., Med. Det., Ord. Det., band, Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F; 104th Sup. Tr. Hq.; Hq. Amb. Sec., Amb. Cos. 113, 114, 115 and 116; Hq. Field Hosp. Sec., Field Hosps. 113, 114, 115 and 116; 104th M.O.R.S., 104th Tr. Hq. and casuals.

S.S. Tiger: 26th, 27th, 159th, 368th, 611st, 612nd, 614th and 92nd Aero Squds.; 24th F.A., field and staff, San. Det., Vet. Field Cuts 3 and 4; Ord. Det., San. Co., Hq. Co., Btns. A, B, C, D, E, F and casuals.

S.S. Virginian: 111th F.A., field and staff, San. Det., Vet. Det., Hq. Co., Sup. Co., Btns. A, B, C, D, E and F; 112th F.A., field and staff, San. Det., Ord. Det., Sup. Co., Hq. Co., Btns. A, B, C, D, E and F; 311th M.G. Bn., Hq. Co., San. Det., Ord. Det., Cos. A, B, C and D; Co. E, 311th Am. Tr.; 56th Balloon Co.; 82nd Co. Trans. Corps and casuals.

S.S. Santa Teresa: 16th San. Tr., Hq. Det., Field Hosps. Nos. 121, 122 and 123, and Amb. Cos. Nos. 121, 122 and 123; Base Hosps. Nos. 8, 89 and 116, and casuals.

S.S. El Lackeback: 311th F.A., field and staff, Med. Det., Vet. Cuts 5 and 6, Sup. Co., Ord. Det., Hq. Co., Btns. A, B, C, D, E and F; 312th M.G. Bn., Hq. Det., San. Det., Ord. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F; Vet. Unit No. 2 and casuals.

S.S. Mercy: Sick and wounded. S.S. Yosemite: Casuals. S.S. Minnesotan: 303th Am. Tr., Tr. Hq. Det., Hq. Det., Med. Det., San. Det., Ord. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D and G; 20th Engrs. Hq. Det., 1st and 2nd Bn. Hq., San. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and casuals.

S.S. Princess Matoika: 154th F.A. Brig. Hq.; 311th Inf. field and staff, Hq., 1st, 2nd, 3rd Bn. San. Det., 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bn. and Hq. Sup. Co., M.G. Co., Hq. Co., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M; 310th M.G. Bn. San. Det., Hq. Det., Cos. A and B; 304th Field Sig. Bn., Med. Det., Sig. Det., Hq. Det., Cos. A, B and C; Bakery Co. No. 315, Q.M.C. and casuals.

S.S. Pannonia: 23d Inf. Hq., 1st and 2nd Bns. Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, M.G. Co. and casuals. S.S. Dilwara: 304th Sup. Tr., Hq. Det., San. Det., Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F; 304th M.O.R.S., Clothing Unit No. 297, 5th Co. 2nd Regt., A.S.M., Base Hosps. 54 and 89, 79th M.P. Co., and Med. Det., Det. 304th F.A., 303d Inf., 3d Bn. Hq., San. Det., Cos. I, and M and casuals.

S.S. Shoshone: 346th Am. Tr., Hq. Det., Horse Bn., Cos. E and F and Det. 346th Am. Tr.; 346th San. Tr. Hq., Amb. Cos. 319, 321, 325 and 326; Field Hosps. Nos. 321, 325 and 326; Sales Commissary Unit No. 21; Clothing and Bath Unit No. 537, and casuals. S.S. Texan: 316th Inf., field and staff, 1st Bn. Hq., San. Det., Ord. Det., Sup. Co., M.G. Co., Hq. Co., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and K. S.S. Lake Pedro: Casuals.

S.S. Santa Rosa: 37th Inf., field and staff, 1st and 2nd Bn. San. Det., Ord. Det., Hq. Sup. Co., M.G. Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K; 11th Photo Section.

S.S. Harrisburg: 168th Engrs., sick, wounded and casuals. S.S. Charleston: 166th Am. Tr., 33rd Div. M.P. Co. S.S. American: 125th and 126th F.A., 126th F.A., 98th San. Tr., sick, wounded and casuals. S.S. North Carolinian: 91st Field Sig. Bn.; 337th and 314th F.A. and casuals. S.S. Montana: 316th Engrs. S.S. Huntsman: 356th Inf., field and staff Hq. S.S. Imperator: 354th Inf. and casuals.

S.S. Leviathan: 353d and 355th Inf.; 129th Inf.; 108th Sup. Tr.; 311st M.G. Bn.; 16th San. Tr.; sick, wounded 23d casuals.

S.S. Agamemnon: 79th and 318 F.A., 311th Am. Tr.; 311th San. Tr., sick, wounded and casuals. S.S. K. A. Victoria: 128th Field Sig. Bn., 25th Engrs. field and staff, Hq. 17th Inf.; casuals. S.S. Zeppelin: 80th Div. Hq.; 313th, 314th and 315th F.A. and casuals. S.S. Mun.: 79th Inf. Brig. Hq., 313th Inf., sick, wounded and casuals.

INTER-ALLIED GAMES WILL MARK VICTORY JUBILEE

Continued from Page 1

with the irony of events, the first big athletic meet since the beginning of the war will be staged at the French capital instead, in 1919.

The Inter-Allied games will be absolutely unique, in that all participants will be members of the military forces of the various countries. The rules prescribe that "each nation participating may enter any officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier, who has any time between August 4, 1914 and November 11, 1918, been a member of the military forces of that nation."

One result of this will be that the competitors will be chosen from a much larger field and as a result of harder competition than ever before. The men chosen in the A.E.F., finals, for example, will represent the best in all the 2,000,000 members of the Expeditionary Forces. The universality of the athletic program has given men a chance to demonstrate their capabilities who had never before participated in championship events, and would not have been discovered under the usual methods of choosing Olympic candidates. In addition to the A.E.F., the officers and men in the States who did not have a chance to get overseas will be combed for athletes to make even stronger the teams representing the United States in the Inter-Allied games.

France Greatly Interested

The same will be true of France and other competing nations. France, in particular, has greatly developed the competitive spirit; the high standard of her sports has risen during the war; her athletes are intensely interested in winning the Inter-Allied games, and will undoubtedly be strong contenders for honors.

Owing to the interest being taken in the meet by the other competing nations, it seems apparent that the Americans will have to produce their best representatives and train consistently in order to equal their record in former Olympic games. In 1912, at Stockholm, the last Olympiad, the United States easily led the field if only leading sports are considered. In 1908, at London, America came second to Great Britain. The special Olympic games at Athens in 1906 were easily won by the United States athletes, and in 1904 at St. Louis and in 1900 at Paris the Americans won out in almost every competition.

LE MANS WINS AT SOCCER

After three extra periods of 30 minutes each, the Le Mans soccer team defeated the eleven representing the Third Army at Colombes Field, Paris, 3 goals to 1, and won the championship of the A.E.F.

The contest was hard fought and the play was brilliant at times, although both teams slowed up toward the latter part of the battle.

The winners previously had disposed of the Intermediate Section and G.H.Q. elevens by scores of 5 to 2 and 10 to 1, while the Third Army team had eliminated the Advance Section, 12 to 0.

The line-up and summary:

Le Mans—Demmer, goal; Cunard, r.f.b.; Yost, l.f.b.; Rebold, r.h.b.; Daniels, c.h.b.; Murhamer, l.h.b.; Sneddon, o.r.; Gordner, i.r.; Callahan, c.; Osborne, i.l.; McGraw, o.l.

Third Army—Souhrada, goal; Tiblan, r.f.b.; McElearney, l.f.b.; Dunn, r.h.b.; Northey, c.h.b.; MacCrory, l.h.b.; Scott, o.r.; Collins, i.r.; Oliver, c.; Walsh, i.l.; Moore, o.l.

Goals—Daniels, Sneddon, Callahan. Walsh. Referee—Jack MacKenzie, Y.M.C.A. Linesmen—Lieutenant Rabiler, U.S.M.C., and Mr. Lemos, Y.M.C.A. Time of halves—45 minutes (and three extra periods of 30 minutes each).

A direct courier service and direct train service was established this week between Coblenz, Army of Occupation headquarters, and Antwerp, in Belgium, headquarters of the S.O.S. of the Rhine Army. Heretofore the courier service has been via Liège.

A.E.F. CASUALTIES IN VARIOUS SERVICES

The number of officers and enlisted men of the different services who were killed in action or died of wounds is shown in a table prepared by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff, War Department. The table also shows the comparative death rate per 1,000 men for each of the services.

Based on cable reports, from the A.E.F. and issued April 12, the table does not include Marine Corps casualties. It is subject to correction, according to an accompanying announcement.

Following are the figures:

	Killed in action and died of wounds. Officers.	Total.	Battle deaths per 1,000 average strength, A.E.F. Officers.	Total.
Infantry	1,659	41,146	173.0	139.7
Tank Corps	10	72	58.1	35.0
Signal Corps	9	207	12.6	20.1
Artillery	98	1,915	18.9	14.7
Medical	68	698	10.5	12.9
Engineers	69	1,269	18.9	11.8
Cavalry	2	52	8.2	11.2
Ordnance	2	67	6.4	9.0
Air Service	180	237	54.3	5.6
Quartermaster	6	220	3.1	4.1
Other Branches	29	679	10.4	12.1
Total	2,161	46,816	61.2	61.6

CENSORSHIP OF YANKS' LETTERS WILL END JUNE 1

Continued from Page 1

a recording department, which included the administration of the bureau, and the receiving, assorting and dispatching of mails.

The foreign mail department cared for the censorship of those letters sent to the Base Censor in foreign languages. The department holds the record of having censored letters in 51 foreign languages. There was no Japanese nor Chinese interpreter, and all mail coming to the department in those languages was referred to the British authorities for censorship.

The mail going to countries in Europe was watched closely by the allied and neutral department, as such letters gave the best opportunity for dangerous mail that might get into the hands of the enemy.

The mail written by the members of the A.E.F. to fellow Yanks in France was also given close attention by a special department, for the reason that such mail often contained information that would be dangerous were it found by the enemy upon a prisoner or the dead at the front.

The regimental recensoring department handled the second reading on that mass of mail that was originally approved by company officers. Without warning this mail was intercepted at will, and the censor was able to watch the censoring and to judge with what conscientiousness officers were censoring their own letters.

All letters that were enclosed in blue envelopes were delivered to still another department of the censor's bureau, and there these were read, so that the soldier who had written freely concerning his comrades or officers, conditions, or matters that he had not wished his immediate officers to know, might be benefitted by investigation of the charges. All such matters were referred to the Intelligence Section for action.

There have been many attempts to take advantage of the Base Censor with improvised blue envelopes, when unable to secure the authorized issue or when the distributions of them seemed a bit too far apart to the soldier. In one instance, an Engineer outfit which had access to a printing plant prepared a large supply of counterfeit envelopes for its own use. The sergeant in charge of the printing made the serious mistake, however, of printing a few envelopes for his own private use with his own counter signature and the name of the correspondent thereon. This, of course, gave the whole story away the first time the envelope came into the office.

French Post No Refuge

Numbers of men thought that they could easily notify their families of their whereabouts by use of the French post, but the Base Censor kept closely in touch with these Allied authorities, and every letter that bore the slightest trace of Yankee origin was turned over by the French to the Base Censor. If the writer was known, the letter was immediately sent to the man's commander calling attention to the order prohibiting the use of the French mails and requesting disciplinary action.

The issue of rubber censor stamps was also a part of the duties of the Censor's Recording Department, and a record was kept of these so that dubious letters might be traced back to the censor that had passed upon them. Each censor's stamp bore a serial number that identified it.

The functions of the bureau were more than intercepting mail that might carry information that would be of value to the enemy. They conducted their own original censorship of the blue envelopes, of letters written in foreign languages, of officers' mail and mail gleaned from the French post. Their re-censoring of mail in the other departments kept them posted on the manner in which officers were watching the mail the men were sending; they studied the morale of the troops; they held an eye on the soldier views on public questions; they detected irregularities in many cases that led to a betterment of conditions; if a soldier was abused and a remedy could be found, the matter was referred to some other Army department for handling; if there were those in the ranks of the A.E.F. that the Intelligence Section was watching, the Base Censor co-operated, and men of uncertain character were subjected to severe scrutiny until they were condemned or exonerated.

Few Attempts to Help Boche

But in all of its functions the Base Censor's Bureau detected relatively few attempts to convey military information to the enemy. They have, however, discovered many attempts to get forbidden information into the hands of inquisitive friends and relatives at home. This information was usually the location of the writer, the troops near him, or where he was to go, and this occurred mostly in an easily detected code.

In a few instances, this kind of information was conveyed by the use of invisible inks, but the Base Censor's laboratory was far more advanced than the average soldier might think, and the records of that section show page after page of various formulas for such inks with secret chemical and scientific methods for their detection. In these cases, and in all others involving violation of censorship regulations, disciplinary action was instituted by the Base Censor.

The work of the Base Censor was confined to mail sent by members of the American Expeditionary Forces, and at no time were letters examined that came from the States. There were some complaints of delayed mail, and many were under the impression that such delay was due to the time consumed in base censoring, but all letters in English were read and forwarded within 24 hours after their arrival while those in foreign languages sometimes required as much as two days. The mail was intercepted at random, at the direction of the Base Censor, and only that mail that he wished read was delivered at his office by the Recording Department of his bureau.

GOT YOUR XMAS PACKAGE?

Christmas packages are still coming in. No, not from the States, but orderly rooms of organizations, some of whose members were not on hand to claim them.

There were up to recently about 30,00 Christmas packages still undelivered. The whereabouts of their owners was unknown. All these, together with other that come in, will be collected at the headquarters of the Postal Express Service in Paris, and if it is entirely impossible to link them up with owners, will be turned over to charity.

The packages are being disposed of at the rate of about 500 a day.

WILSON CHAMPIONS LABOR REFORM AND JOBS FOR SOLDIERS

President in Message to New Congress Also Backs Land Bill

ASKS RIGHTS FOR WORKER

Recommends War Emergency Restrictions on Beers and Wines Be Repealed

President Wilson cabled to the Sixty-sixth Congress this week from Paris the first message which he has not read in person since he has been Chief Executive of the United States. The message dealt largely with labor legislation and such other reforms brought to the front or made necessary by the war.

Prominent in his discussion of the labor question the President declared that returning soldiers must be assisted in getting back their old jobs or others for which they are fitted. He further urged immediate legislation along the lines proposed by Secretary of the Interior Lane, which would put land at the disposal of demobilized men.

The League of Nations, the work of the Peace Conference, international politics, the President declared he would not discuss at this time.

The message says in part:

"By the question of labor I mean the vital question: How are the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings?

Calls for Reconciliation

"We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonists.

"The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable. The Congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be world-wide by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard day in every part of labor over which it can exercise control.

"I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practicable question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practical way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the Department of Labor for placing men seeking work, and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise.

Urges Support of Land Bill

"The Secretary of the Interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the Federal Government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation, and also on many of the cut-over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older States; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress.

In the latter part of his address President Wilson made plain that telephone and telegraph lines are to go back to their owners as soon as the transfer can be effected, and that railroads also will be returned to their owners at the end of their calendar year.

The President also recommended that the restrictions imposed by the Act of November 21, 1918, on the manufacture and sale of wines and beers be removed by an amendment to the Act.

ENOUGH AT GIEVRES TO CURE ANYBODY

Medical Supplies Stored to Last 2,000,000 Men for a Year

It may have been a safety pin or a typewriter, a C.C. pill or bouillon cube, a shot of anti-toxin or a tooth puller, an X-ray machine or a field range, that you needed when you were in the hospital, but whatever it was more than likely it came through the Intermediate Medical Supply Depot at Gièvres.

At the time of the armistice there was in storage at Gièvres essential medical supplies enough to last 2,000,000 men a year. This included millions of yards of gauze, a supply of 800 different kinds of surgical instruments, 30 different types of bandages and in all 3,000 items; everything necessary for the establishment, operation and administration of base, camp and field hospitals.

The medical depot at Gièvres supplied practically all the great hospital centers, such as Mars, Meaux, Beaune, Bordeaux, Allerey, Clermont-Ferrand and Limoges, and utilized for storage purposes 19 warehouses. The supplies now in storage represent a value of more than $35,000,000.

Hospitals of 1,000 beds can be assembled and put into cars for shipment within three hours, the equipment of these hospitals being complete in every detail from the operating room to the kitchen.

A recent record for filling a requisition was made when 10,000 mattresses and 7,000 beds were shipped to Brest three hours after the order was received.

SCARECROW OUTFIT DOES LAST FALL IN AS UNIT OF A.E.F.

St. Aignan Treated to Costume Show and 23 Yanks to Discharges

PANTS MOST PRECARIOUS

You See Belts Are "Outer Clothing Issue" and Can't Be Saved, And—Er, Well

Smashing every tradition of the A.E.F. that has been famous for its buttoned flaps and its shiny shoes, the Scarecrow Platoon, dressed in everything from corduroys held up by gravity to Palm Beach pants secured by a patent leather belt, shod in anything from sabots to dancing pumps, and hatted with everything from bandanas to Charlie Chaplin derbies, lined up for last dismissal at St. Aignan.

"Fall in in your civvies," yelled First Sergeant Bough of the discharge camp, and 23 living models for a rummage sale snapped to it, giving the top cutter the record distinction of being the only noncom in the A.E.F. to fall in an outfit of civilian veterans.

This is what part of the scarecrow outfit looked like at its last roll call in the A.E.F.

The men who stood at attention (those of them that could spare both hands from suspender rehef) looked like a peasant minstrel show. Strange trousers flapped and bulged around legs caressed by wraps for many long moons. Here and there a white collar blossomed out or a gay cravat waved in the breeze. But the O.D. wool shirt was the most popular thorax protector.

Some Hat Show, That

All sorts of headgear was represented—natty straw sailors, Panamas, soft felts, sport caps, and one good old-fashioned "bowler." Fashion seemed to dictate that a handful of the trouser waists be clutched in the hands of the wearers, because waist belts, being construed as outer clothing, had reverted to old Papa Q.M. The favored type of shoes seemed to be a stout, dull-finished boot, with hobnails in the soles.

The cause of all this was the order from G.H.Q., which took effect at 4 p.m. on May 12, which required all men discharged in France to turn in all Government outer clothing and to put on civilian attire before receiving their discharge papers.

When the order was promulgated there were in the discharge camp 23 men who had signed their last pay roll, passed their last inspection, and who only waited receipt of their pay and the precious paper which was to turn them loose in the great wide world. So ensued a rush to the department stores of St. Aignan.

Never were sales made easier. "Gimme anything—just so it's civvies," was the spirit of the shoppers. Mere details, such as style, fit and materials, weren't worth considering.

But when the shoppers returned to camp it was discovered that seven of the 23 near civilians had neither the wearables nor the wherewithal. The more anxious and affluent of the other 16 came to the rescue, however, and by noon the next day the whole outfit had been outfitted and was ready to move out.

Recruiting Sarge Rebuffed

It was a strange procession which danced its way down the main street of the camp which leads to the gare. Mr. Tony Catteloni, formerly Private Catteloni, of the A.E.F., hurrying to catch a train for somewhere in Italy, waved his discharge certificate by way of greeting to a hundred or more officers seated in front of the Y.M.C.A. officers' hut. "Good-a-bye," he called, in a tone both informal and friendly.

At the station a recruiting sergeant spotted the crowd. "How about re-enlisting?" he suggested. "Choose your branch of the service, get a month's leave and——"

But the arrival of the train cut short his peroration, and the 23 newly-made civilians climbed pompously into first-class compartments.

As the train pulled out, a new version of an old song was heard:

"We're out of the Army now,
"We're back behind the plow,
"We're going to get rich——"

But the rest was lost in the puffing of the engine and the merry click of the wheels.

NEW VOLUNTEERS FOR RHINE WATCH NOW AT ST. AIGNAN

First Batch of 1,004 Replacements Will Be Assigned in Short Order

MORE DUE IN TWO WEEKS

Many Former A.E.F. Men and Three Veteran Sergeants Included in Outfit

Cheering wildly at their first glimpse of France, and in anticipation of the beginning of their overseas duty, the first volunteer replacement group, consisting of 982 men and 22 officers, sailed into the harbor at Brest on the Agamemnon a week ago Wednesday, at 11 o'clock in the morning. This is the first overseas replacement battalion to arrive in France since the signing of the armistice. Although the Agamemnon was scheduled to arrive in port on Thursday, May 15, the sailing time, owing to good weather, was shortened 24 hours.

After two or three days' rest in camp at Brest the new men repaired to the classification camp at St. Aignan. Here they are being classified according to the branch of the service which they have chosen. After that they will be sent on to fill vacancies in the Army of Occupaton, created by the selective service men who are being sent home.

All of the men are enlisted for a period of three years. If the Army of Occupation is not held in Europe for the period of that time, the men will, of course, serve out the balance of their enlistment in the States.

Many Old-Timers

Although the majority of these new men are fresh from civilian life, there are many ex-service men among them, and not a few who have seen service in former campaigns. In the ranks of the sergeants are three Spanish war veterans, as well as men who have served in the putting down of the Chinese Boxer rebellion and in the Philippine Islands. These men, who were not fortunate enough to be chosen when the legions were being formed to crush the German marauder, jumped at the chance to replace the veterans on the Rhine, to prove that they are just as able and anxious to serve Uncle Sam as they were in 1898 and 1900.

Likewise, there are several of the noncommissioned officers who are wearing one and two wound stripes, men who have been but recently discharged from the service. Disappointed at not being sent to the Rhine after the signing of the armistice, these men upon being released from the service immediately re-enlisted for overseas duty.

In about two weeks, the second boat load of replacement troops is due to arrive in France. These men are being enlisted from every section of the United States, and sent to Camp Meade, Md., the only overseas replacement depot in the States at present. In a month's time a steady stream of men in olive drab will again be pouring across the Atlantic.

Young and enthusiastic, these new men, coming over for what amounts to guard duty, face their future somewhat differently from the men who crossed a submarine infested ocean over a year ago, and who had to face the prospect of several hard months in the trenches, or of being crippled or killed. Only a few weeks' training in camp will be given the new men, after which they will be assigned to Regular divisions on duty up at the American bridgehead about Coblenz.

Upon arriving in New York City from Camp Meade the new Overseas Replacement Battalion participated in the big Victory Loan parade. Over the same streets marched this new part of a volunteer Army, where but two or three weeks ago, the people had greeted the return of New York's 27th and 77th Divisions, when they arrived home from France, and no less enthusiastically were the cheers and well wishes given from the throngs which reviewed them, than those which met the old heroes upon their return.

It is not for the Third Army in Germany alone that these replacement troops are coming over. In the various S.O.S. bases and stations at the ports where troops must necessarily be retained until the A.E.F. has thoroughly cleaned house before going home, new men will replace those who have been longest on duty and whose turn has come to return to God's country.

NEW OFFICERS TO RELIEVE REGULARS

Silver Stripers' Advent Will Now Allow A. E. F. Sam Brownes to Go Home

With the four-stripers beginning to appear in the A.E.F.; with the three-stripers becoming numerous; two-stripers very common and with everybody wearing at least one service stripe, comes the news from the War Department, Washington, that some of the Sam Browne's will soon be relieved by brand new officers from the States.

According to information received at Hq., S.O.S., a plan has been adopted whereby all officers holding commissions in the permanent military establishment, who have not had service with the A.E.F., and who now desire such service and can be spared, will be ordered overseas. The first contingent were to leave the States May 20.

Regular officers now in the A.E.F., preferably those with longest service, will be returned to the States in anticipation of the arrival of these new officers. It is planned that about 35 senior officers of Field Artillery coming from the States, will be organized into a class for a course of instruction at Trier, Germany.

There are 277 unassigned second lieutenants now following post graduate courses at West Point and they, too, are scheduled to be sent overseas about July 10 on a tour of observation and study. They will be returned to the States by October 1.

Recent changes in the evacuation program of troops to the States may change these plans, but it is thought quite probable that they will be carried out.

SAUMUR GRADS UNITE

The Saumur Association was organized aboard the S.S. Zeppelin, which sailed from Brest April 9, carrying casuals who were graduates of the Saumur Artillery School.

Saumur graduates, approximately 3,000, whether still in the A. E. F. or now in civil life, are being listed by the secretary, Clark F. Hinman, 78 Bromfield Road, West Somerville, Mass.

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

Continued from Page 1

A.E.F. will take place at the cemeteries of Dun-sur-Meuse, Beaumont, Romagne and Thiaucourt. General Pershing is to lead the ceremonies at Dun-sur-Meuse in the morning and at Romagne in the afternoon. The Commander-in-Chief has also issued a bulletin requesting that troops in all parts of France take part in Memorial Day exercises.

At Romagne in the Argonne, where America paid its heaviest toll, a whole battalion of Infantry and a battery of Artillery will do honor to their 2,500 fallen comrades and a regimental band will play. Large detachments of troops will take part in the exercises at the other cemeteries.

At Thiaucourt, where there are many who died at St. Mihiel, Major General Ely, commander of the 5th Division, will lead the exercises beside the graves of 2,500 American soldiers.

In the larger centers the ceremonies will be most impressive, but the out-of-the-way places will be reached by automobile or other means, and the Graves Registration Service, the Red Cross and other agencies are co-operating to see that no graves are overlooked.

In order that flowers may be provided for all graves, a fund is being raised by subscription under the auspices of the Paris Memorial Day Committee, of which Henry Dodge, 22 Place Vendome, is treasurer.

The following bulletin has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief on the observance of Memorial Day next Friday:

The Commander-in-Chief desires that appropriate observance of Memorial Day be had, so far as possible, at all cemeteries in which American soldiers are buried in Europe. In view of the large number and scattered location of these cemeteries, it is necessary that the responsibility for such observance be assumed by commanding officers of American units, whatever their size or character, who may be stationed in the vicinity of such cemeteries on May 30.

All commanding officers are, therefore, directed to ascertain the location and number of American graves in their neighborhood and to make arrangements in advance for Memorial Day ceremonies. In case their units are ordered away from their present stations before May 30, they will turn over all information on the subject to the senior American officer remaining on duty in the neighborhood. Inasmuch as most of the areas in which graves are located will be occupied only by S.O.S. troops on that date, commanding officers of such troops are particularly enjoined to assume responsibility in this matter.

The Graves' Registration Service has complete records of American cemeteries. It also has available an ample supply of small American flags for the decoration of graves, which may be obtained for that purpose on application to the G.R.S. officers of advanced areas, base and intermediate sections. Commanding officers should confer, wherever possible, with local G.R.S. officers and the representatives of such authorized organizations as may desire to participate in the observance of the day.

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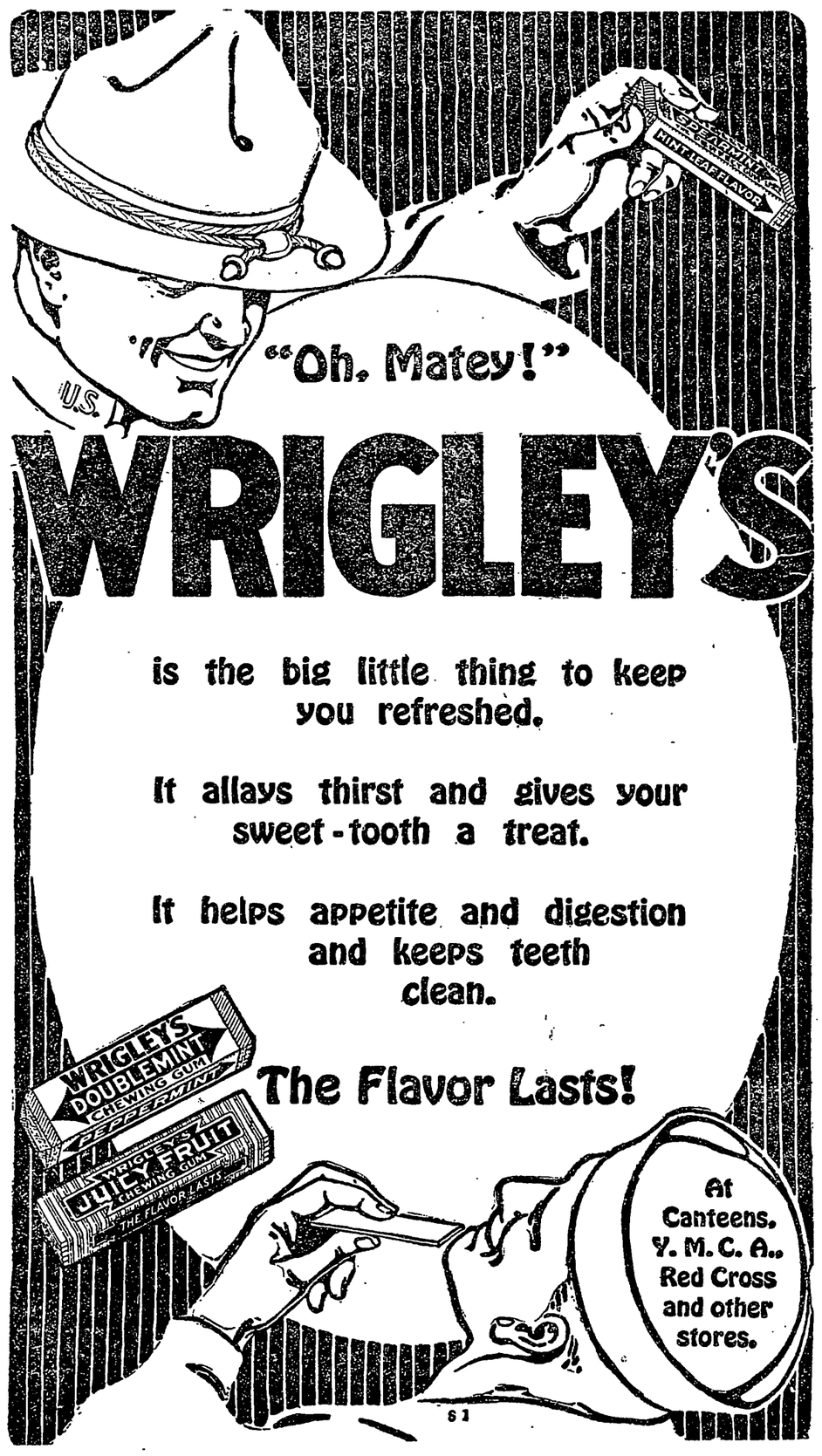
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