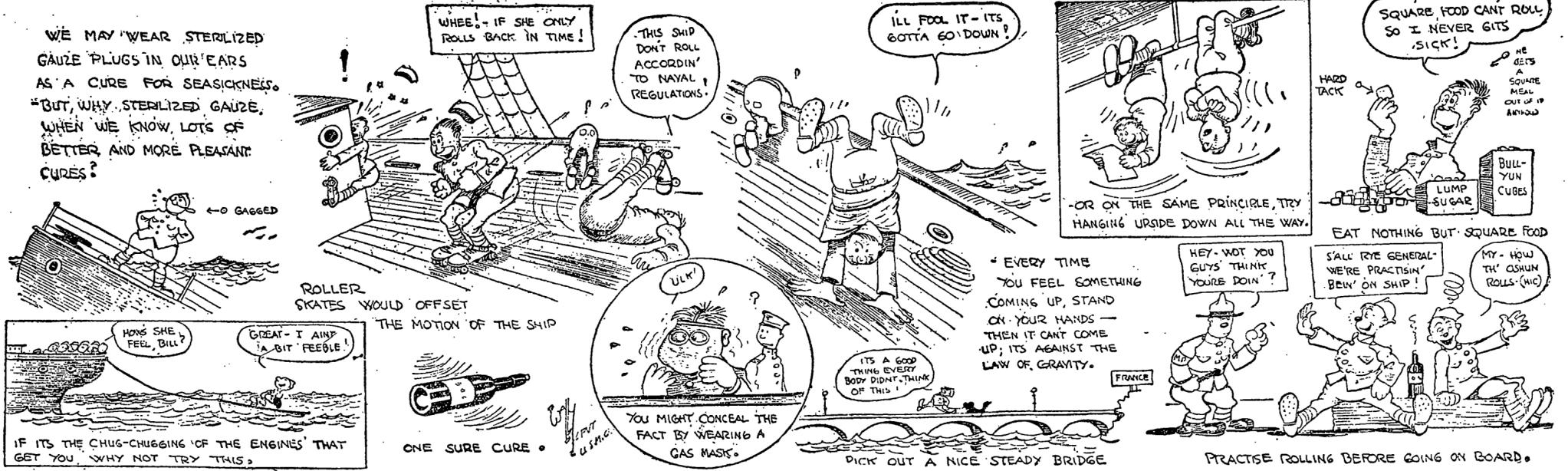


—By WALLGREN

HOW TO KEEP THE SLUM DOWN



HORSE STILL GOOD IN MODERN WARFARE

'Stable Regulations' Therefore Handy Lil' Book to Keep Around AMERICAN STOCK BETTER Even if Cavalry Didn't Get Half a Chance, Riding Steeds Are Going to Be Zealously Sought

Those members of the A.E.F. who enlisted in or were assigned to units to which horses were also attached for rations and quarters will be tickled to death to learn that the tractor, the Ford and small cars of similar make are not going to drive the horse out of war. Indeed, the steeds they cursed so sweetly, drove so gently, groomed so lovingly and fed so carefully, are going to play as big a part in the next war—if there is one—as they have in the late unlamented affair. Light artillerymen, wagoners, horsehoisters, saddlers and cavalrymen, might just as well hang on to that little red book entitled "Stable Regulations."

No Death in States

There has never been in the States a dearth of animal buyers, but the contrary notwithstanding. The reason the A.E.F. had to purchase so many horses from the French was because the call from this side of the water was for horses and not chevrons; consequently 215,000 horses languished in remount depots back home eating their heads off and wondering why they were not sent to the front. Just when the time was coming when they could get into the darned war anyway, so as to get it over with and get back to the plow or the city streets as soon as possible.

Broncho Fiction Busted

Bronchos? Wonderful for writers of regular magazine stories, with their "inexhaustible speed and stamina," and their "steadiness," but hopeless for riding purposes. It's too bad to put such an awful mark on the prospective broncho fiction market, but modern warfare, for some mysterious reason or other, has a peculiarity, an insistent, all-penetrating and irresistible peculiarity for getting down to hardpan. The bronchos, experiments showed, just fell down. They couldn't help it, for they were born that way; but the fact remains.

195,000 Animals With A.E.F.

In the A.E.F. at the time of the armistice there were about 195,000 animals—horses and mules. A few had come over with the first organization, but their number grew less and less as the need for men grew greater. In the summer of 1919 it was found necessary to continue the shipment of animals to the Allied markets, principally French and British, because they were being depleted. Since that time many of these animals have been sold in France, and some in Germany, until at present about 120,000 remain on hand. They are now being disposed of as rapidly as possible; and this includes the festive mule, despite the European's natural distaste of the long-eared brute.

THIS CUSANUS WAS RANKLY PRO-ALLY

Tipped Off Columbus and Look What Happened! Texas and Oklahoma men in the 90th Division are billeted in the home of the man who, natives of Berncastel say, is responsible for the Fatherland losing the war. If it hadn't been for Cardinal Nicholas Cusanus, Berncastel people claim with characteristic German logic, nobody would ever have dreamed there was a great continent across the Atlantic, Columbus never would have sailed, and there would have been no United States to prevent the realization of the innocent and praiseworthy ambition of "Deutschland über Alles."

Cusanus, who was born in Cues, just across the river from Berncastel, discovered, his fellow townsmen say, that the world was round and not flat. They claim that it was Cusanus' treatise that gave Columbus his idea that there might be land on the other side of the great water, and that the Berncastel man made the discovery a hundred years before Copernicus, to whom it is generally attributed.

For Cusanus was one of the greatest scholars of the middle ages. The hospital which he established at Berncastel is now used as a field hospital by the 90th Division. Formerly Berncastel people had considered Cusanus a good German, and relics of his life were a source of pride to them. But since the recent catastrophe they are not so sure. If he had only gone on founding hospitals and universities and not meddled with such subjects as astronomy, which was none of his business, the profane hehahs of the Texas-Oklahoma crotch-punchers would not be polluting their immaculate streets today.

MEMORY NEEDED TO GET WAR PICTURES

Signal Corps Can Mail Them Only if You Give Dates to Work On

G.O. 56, that is, the particular section dealing with the acquirement of photographs by members of the A.E.F., has become the greatest little memory-jogger in the world, having left even the piece of string around the finger tied to the post. "Let's see," muses the soldier, as he reads over the section which says Yanks can buy from the Signal Corps these pictures in which they figure—at 15 cents a head. "I was in one of those pictures in the Argonne the day after the big drive opened. Guess I'll write in and get the number."

And he does. And then two Yanks in the photographic laboratory of the Signal Corps, near Paris, whose duty consists solely of looking up the numbers, wrinkle their brows and frown. They try to dig out its co-ordinates, and run around from one operator to another, trying to learn which of them took that particular picture. The number of requests is growing less daily as the troop ships depart. But memories jog merrily while it lasts.

One soldier, it is feared, will never get his picture, for he has written that during the Argonne battle he was sitting on a stone wall near a ruined house not far from Montfaun, when the Signal Corps men stopped him and a bunch of his comrades, dates and places must come closer than that if the writer wants his likeness to appear on the piano, engraved by a frame, or in the family album. To crown all, horse shows were held, and in these tremendous interest developments they showed that the Americans are as great a set of horse lovers as folks of other nations, and could take care of them as well.

DECORATIONS AND INSIGNIA—AUTHORIZED OR SELF AWARDED

The procession of doubtful heroes that has been passing through the corridors of the back-home newspapers—the fourragère-draped, silver-banded, rainbow-breasted type—has caused chronic uncertainty among people who never have worn O.D. and a skepticism that has extended to wearers of decorations of all kinds. This skepticism, moreover, seems to center about the wearing of the fourragère, which is available in recent weeks indicates that only four American units are entitled to the honor of wearing the French shoulder cord. Two of them were officially given the right only recently. They are Sections 539 and 625, U.S.A. Ambulance Service, commonly known as S.S.U. 539 and 625 while they were serving with the French forces, S.S.E. 64 and the 103rd Aero Squadron, formerly the Lafayette Escadrille, were the first units to be given the right to wear the fourragère.

Men of S.S.U. 616 are entitled to wear the fourragère of the Médaille Militaire, which is yellow and green. This right was given as a result of four citations in the Order of the Army. The other units, which have each cited twice, were awarded the fourragère of the Croix de Guerre, which is red and green. The last citation of S.S.U. 625 came as a result of 31 days' work around and in Soissons last summer.

The order granting the fourragère was signed by General Mangin, Order 150, French Armies of the East, and was approved on March 11, 1919, by General Pershing.

Only those members of an organization who were on the unit's strength when it received two citations in the order of the French Army are entitled to wear the fourragère, providing the right to wear it is specifically authorized. In other words, two citations do not automatically permit an organization to wear the fourragère, but many outfits which were cited, but which do not wear the coveted insignia.

Allied Badges May Be Worn

A very recent change in regulations permits American soldiers to wear the service chevrons and other decorations regularly awarded them while they were serving as officers or enlisted men in any of the Allied Armies. This rule means that a man who served several years in the British Army, and was discharged so that he could enlist in the American Army, is now entitled to wear the blue British service chevrons or gold wound bars, as well as the gold chevrons provided for A.E.F. service.

These foreign chevrons and other decorations must have been regularly awarded, however, and the wearer must possess proof that he is entitled to the award. In other words, he must conform to the regulations which prevail in the Army in which they were awarded. A single British blue service chevron may be worn with service overseas. Additional ones each denote six months' service.

Former members of the French Army now in the A.E.F., under the new rule, will be permitted to wear the French service chevrons, according to their records. The French service chevron varies in color, according to rank and branch of service, in general harmonizing with the color of the uniform worn, and it is worn below the

left shoulder. The horizon-blue uniformed man of the ranks wears service chevrons of bluish black wool. An infantry lieutenant wears gold service stripes, a cavalry lieutenant, silver service stripes. These chevrons are smaller than the regulation American service stripe. The first denotes one year's service, and each additional six months' service entitles a man to another stripe.

The French wound stripe corresponds in color and size to the service stripe, but is worn below the right shoulder. As a general guide to the wearing of ribbons, the War Department regulations provide that ribbons may be worn on the service coat only by those entitled to wear the medal or badge for which the ribbon stands—the medal or badge being intended for wear with the full dress coat. No one is entitled to wear any medal or badge or ribbon unless he has received it through military channels from the proper Army source, usually the Depot Quartermaster in Washington, who issues medals and ribbons on lists approved and verified by the Adjutant General of the Army.

The American medals and badges authorized by the War Department are as follows: Medal of Honor. Ribbon—Blue with white stars. Distinguished Service Cross. Ribbon—Blue with a red band at each end and a white stripe between blue and red.

Philippines Congressional Medal. Ribbon—Blue with stripe of red, white and blue at either end. Civil War Campaign Badge. Ribbon—Blue and gray.

Indian Campaign Badge. Ribbon—Red with two black stripes. Spanish Campaign Badge. Ribbon—Blue and yellow. Philippines Campaign Badge. Ribbon—Blue with two broad red stripes.

China Campaign Badge. Ribbon—Yellow with blue edges. Army of Cuban Occupation Badge. Ribbon—Olive drab with blue, white and red stripes at either end.

Mexican Service Badge. Ribbon—Yellow and blue bands with a green stripe at either end. Congressional National Guard Medal. Ribbon—Green with narrow stripes of blue and yellow near each end. It is to be noted that to entitle any person to receive this medal, that person must have served not less than 90 days in the war with Spain as well as service on the Mexican border in 1916 and 1917. No one is entitled to wear this medal who is eligible to wear the Mexican Service Badge.)

Distinguished Service Medal. Ribbon—White with a red band at each end and a blue stripe between white and red. In addition, officers and men are authorized to wear any medal or decoration bestowed by the Governments of any other nations concurrently engaged with the United States in the present war.

A blue "V" shaped chevron on the left

above denotes service of less than six months in the theater of operations in the present war. A gold "V"-shaped chevron on the left sleeve denotes six months' service completed in the theater of operations in the present war, and each additional chevron denotes an additional six months so completed.

A silver chevron on the left sleeve denotes six months' service in the United States during the present war, and each additional silver chevron denotes an additional completed six months. It is expressly forbidden to wear chevrons of different colors on the left arm, as, for instance, a person wearing a gold chevron may not wear a blue one, nor may a person wearing a blue chevron wear a silver one, etc.

Each gold "V"-shaped chevron worn on the right arm indicates a wound received in action in any of the wars in which the armed forces of the United States may have been engaged.

The wearing of any of the following unauthorized decorations may result in disciplinary action: Sam Browne Belts—It is expressly forbidden in orders to wear a Sam Browne belt in the United States, although they are required by the orders of the A.E.F. to be worn in England and in France.

Red, white and blue ribbons—Erroneously supposed to indicate service on French soil. Red, yellow and black ribbons—Erroneously supposed to indicate service on Belgian soil.

Blue, red, white and olive drab ribbons—Erroneously supposed to indicate foreign service. The Victory Medal, duly authorized, is now being issued to the A.E.F.

Gold Star—Erroneously supposed to represent the fact that the wearer was among the first 50,000 to go overseas. Silver Star—Erroneously supposed to represent the fact that the wearer enlisted voluntarily and was not drafted.

Multi-colored ribbons—Erroneously supposed to indicate service with the Allied Armies.

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TOP'S PROPAGANDA WINS FAMILY OVER

Sergeant Beats the Dutch on Home Leave in Holland The top sergeant, whose name and outfit must be held back because not known, except that it happened "Somewhere in the Third Army," had parents in Holland, and not far from the German border; and letters to them failed to elicit replies. It was plainly another case of the shortest distance between two points—and so he obtained leave.

After ducking his own sentries, and German sentries, and Dutch sentries, he was finally enabled to dodge across the border and reach his home. And there he found to his great amazement that he was considered no prodigal at all, that in was, indeed, about as welcome as a polecat at a prohibitionists' lawn party. His folks had him to understand that he was fighting for a necessary man who, to fill her coffers with gold, had jumped on poor Germany's back when she wasn't looking and had wrested victory from her grasp. And he was told lots of other things about American things he had never heard before, but the Dutch had heard it; heard it, indeed, from the German newspapers. And German newspapers, being outspoken and unhampered in their views, always told the truth.

The top kicker took it all in, and did a bit of thinking. And then he opened up with a barrage of propoganda that had G. Creel and his bureau listed to the mizzen. When he had finished, the fatted calf was slain, a most enjoyable time was had by all, a few more friends for America won, and everything was lovely. Yes, he got back safely.

MEDALS BY WIRE FOR YANKS UP IN RUSSIA

Snowbound Doughboys to Have a Reserve of Shiny Ones Medals by wire is the latest spring fashion in the A.E.F. And the wires reach a long way, from Chlumont up to the snowbound circle of the A.E.F. family in northern Russia. The medals themselves are on the way, with a package containing five Medals of Honor, ten Distinguished Service Medals and 50 Distinguished Service Crosses. They are to constitute, as it were, a medal reserve for the North Russian A.E.F. When the time comes for one or more of them to be awarded, it will only remain the little matter of the wires, and then the prompt decoration of the waiting breasts. The Russian A.E.F. has only gotten four D.S.C.'s so far and evidently a goodly portion of the bunch of medals on route will have been earned before they arrive.

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