

2,430,400 BRONZE STARS SHOW PART OF YANKS IN WAR

Participation in One of 12 Major Operations Needed to Wear Emblem

1,200,000 IN ARGONNE DRIVE

Numbers Engaged Range from 24 Divisions in Last Big Battle to 1,200 at Vittorio-Veneto

The recognition by the Chief of Staff of the Army of 12 major operations, for participation in any one of which the wearer of a War Service Ribbon is entitled to a bronze star, has made it possible to bring out some rather interesting facts and figures in regard to several operations thus recognized.

Altogether, according to existing statistics, about 2,430,400 bronze stars will be necessary to represent on the breasts of the members and ex-members of the American Expeditionary Forces, the major operations in which they took part during the war. That this number is very considerably in excess of the total number of American soldiers who came to Europe shows that a great many participated in more than one major operation and indicates, as plainly as anything could, how very busy the A.E.F. was during its comparatively brief period of fighting during the summer and autumn months of 1918. According to the statistics prepared by the Operations Section of the General Staff at Chaumont, the names, dates and numbers of American troops taking part in these major operations were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Operation, Date, Troops Engaged. Includes Somme Defensive, Lys Defensive, Aisne Defensive, etc.

It should be said at once that the numbers of troops given above as participating in each operation are stated by the Operations Section to be merely approximations, designed to give the totals in round numbers, whether by whole divisions where a division or more was engaged, or by smaller units where less than a division was engaged. The main operations enumerated are noticeably divided between the first five, which were all defensive, and the last seven, which were all offensive, showing at about the middle of July the change from a defensive to an offensive campaign, when the initiative was seized by Marshal Foch on July 18, and its continuous employment thereafter. The figures also show at a glance the comparative number of American troops available and indicate clearly where the main power was coming from which was the indispensable prerequisite of Allied success.

Work of 'Carey's Chickens'

So far as reports indicate, the bulk of the American troops engaged in the Somme Department consisted of the Headquarters Detachment and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of the 4th Regiment of Engineers. In theory a part of the 3rd Division, these Engineer troops had been sent to France a long time before the rest of the division, arriving in December, 1917. They were put to work behind the British front and when the Germans broke through toward Amiens, late in March, they were rushed to the front to fill a part of the gap which had been left behind for some days just east of Villers-Bretonneux. Here they fulfilled their task gallantly and successfully for about a week, until relieved by British troops, and so materially in holding the vital line that an effort will be made in a later article to do justice more fully to their work.

The only representative of the American Army in the Lys Defensive appear to have been some hospital units whose reports have not been made available, though it would be interesting to know what was done by the handful of Americans in the area where the records show the smallest number participating in any of the operations recognized by our Army.

The Aisne Defensive, during the time it continued to be an active operation; that is, while the Germans were still trying to force their way nearer to Paris, involved the work of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions, the 2nd and 3rd. The 2nd Division moved into the Château-Thierry sector on May 21, passing from the command of the 8th Army to that of the 3rd Army. The 21st French Army Corps also moved into the vicinity of Montreuil-aux-Lions. The first troops of the division in line were the 1st Infantry and the 8th Marines. On June 2 they were followed by the 23rd Infantry, the 1st Battalion of the 5th Marines, the 5th Machine Gun Battalion and a company of Engineers. For several days the troops continued to undergo heavy shelling by the enemy, but on the morning of June 6, the 1st Battalion of the 5th Marines altered the nature of the operation and brought the enemy's attack to a definite stop in this quarter by going over the top and beginning the series of attacks which, lasting for almost a month, resulted in the eventual capture of the Bois de Belleau and Vaux.

7th M.G. Bn. at Château-Thierry

The 3rd Division was placed at the disposal of the commanding general of the group of Armies of the North on May 30 and started for the city of Château-Thierry. The motorized 7th Machine Gun Battalion preceded the rest of the division, and after it traveled for 150 kilometers and came without any rest for 36 hours, it reached Château-Thierry, the most dangerous point in the salient which had been created by the German offensive. Late in the afternoon of May 31, the two companies of the battalion went into position and into action in the streets of the town, in spite of the severe enemy bombardment. At dawn of June 1 the Germans made a fierce attack to push across the Marne and the ensuing battle lasted continuously for 84 hours.

The companies of the 7th Machine Gun Battalion, reinforced by one company of the 9th Machine Gun Battalion, which arrived on the morning of the 1st, operating with the French Colonial troops of the 10th Division, finally stopped the drive. The splendid work of the 7th Battalion, when the fighting for the possession of the town was

GERM-LADEN PIG BACK IN PLURAL

Y.M.C.A. People Seize Chemical Guinea Cochons

The wandering germ-laden guinea pig of Beaune, whose tragic disappearance was announced last week, has returned, and furthermore, as was also foreshadowed by the cochon expert, she came back in the plural. The heroic capture and delivery of the first pig announced to be laden with diphtheria germs has been credited to a Y.M.C.A. man, who modestly withheld his name from publication. The second animal was brought back to the conjugal pot by Y.M.C.A. girls who, without knowing its true nature had adopted it as a mascot. Further guinea cochons are now being turned away by the Medical Department, which refuses to be responsible for any pigs incurred in its name since the original lid bed and board. After a careful checking of the roster and strict examination, those animals which have been AWOL will not be allowed to return with their outfit when the university closes in June.

ITALIANS LEARN OF HORRORS OF PEACE

Goldfish Caravans Diverted So Everybody's Happy

Members of the 322nd Regiment who devoured more miles of spaghetti than they did kilometers chasing the Austrians over the Italian front will be pleased to learn that the Italians are now larking under a gold-fish shower. And the strange thing is that they seem to like it.

Daily the caravans pass up from Genoa to the devastated regions bearing great loads of the imprisoned salmon. Those who watch it naturally speculate upon the benefits of peace, for if the war were still going on there is little doubt that those same cans would be wending their way to a Yank kitchen. And after all, a gold fish is only a gold fish, but good spaghetti is a mystery.

RAGTIMING BUCKS PUT CLOCK ASTRAY

Consequently, Verdun Belfry is Now Out of Bounds

The worst example of imported syncope in the form of American ragtime became evident after a visit of A.E.F. tourists to the clock tower of the cathedral of Verdun. When the Yanks left, the old clock that has kept time with staid and solemn dignity for several centuries began to foxtrot like a doughboy on leave. An investigation followed which resulted in an edict promulgated by the local authorities making the clock tower out of bounds for American soldiers. The clock was carefully examined, its chronometric syncope traced and the source of disturbance promptly diagnosed as a missing wheel.

QUICK RELEASE FOR NEWLYWED YANKS

No Slow Demobilization for Fast Workers in France

The hardships of honeymooning in khaki that the Yanko-French couples have had to bear has at last been recognized by the War Department with an order that when the doughboy bridesrooms step off the gangplanks they can take their discharges and their new wives and rush right home without waiting to be demobilized.

HATTON-CHATEL IS PRIZE BOOM TOWN

Sh! Increase is Due to 450 Restoring P.W.'s

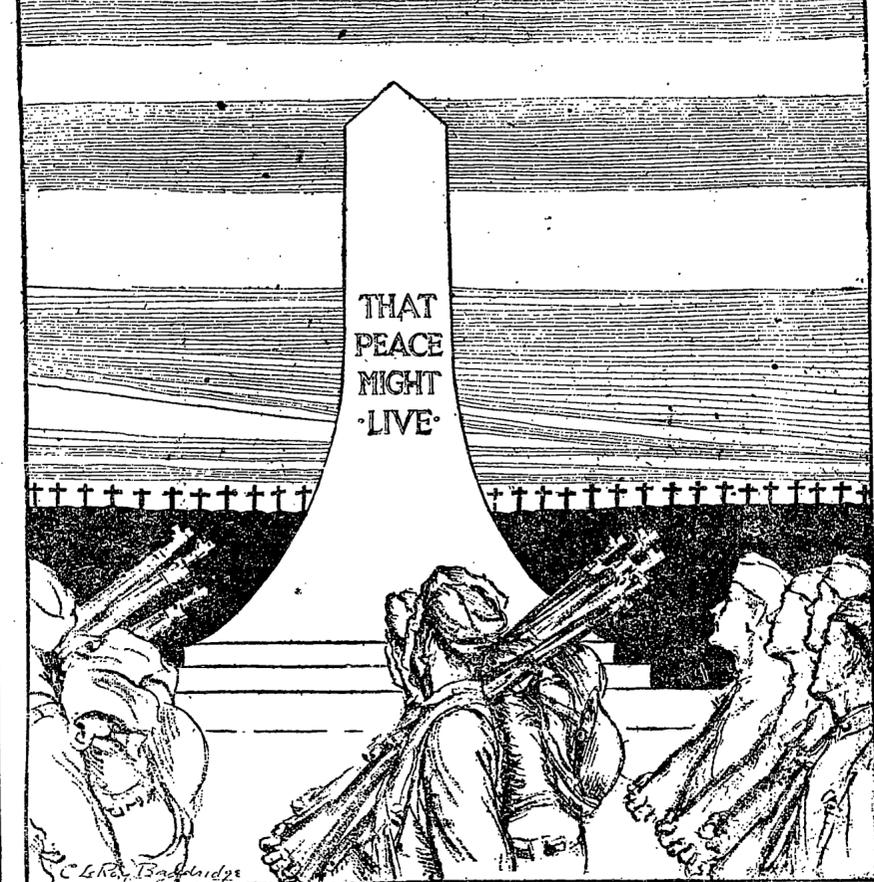
Boom towns? Why, man, France is full of them! Wait until some real estate promoter back home sees this: Hatton-Châtel, France, situated on heights of Meuse just at the point where those heights drop down into the plain of the Meuse; fine view; (meaning about once every other leap year); town of Vigneulle, where American patrols met after reduction of St. Mihiel salient, and there got them by alpine chert before they sailed from France last week. Population: July, 1911, 310; April, 1918, 540; July 27, 1918, 450. Only this is the way the present population of Hatton-Châtel is divided: German P.W.'s, 450; American escort, 84; French civilians, 15; total 549.

89th GETS ALLIED RIBBONS BY PLANE

Homegoing Division Reached as It Leaves Brest

Members of the 89th Division are the first men to wear the new Allied Victory Medal ribbons back to the United States, and they got them by airplane chert before they sailed from France last week. The first batch of rainbow ribbons reached Paris just as the first boat of the 89th was ready to leave Brest, and the Q.M.C. loaded a consignment on an airplane that left Paris at 10 in the morning. Before the ship pulled out the airman had landed with his cargo and each left breast sported its bit of color as the ship swung out. All officers and enlisted men on active service at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, are entitled to wear the ribbon and will receive a Victory Medal, but only those who participated in engagements under orders or were cited, are entitled to wear stars with the ribbon—a star for each recognized major operation and for each citation not carrying with it another decoration.

HOMEWARD BOUND YANKS, EYES RIGHT!



YANK INDIAN WAS HEAP BIG HELP IN WINNING THE WAR

American Redskin Knew No Equal in Patrol Work and Scouting

PUT FEAR OF GOD IN BOCHE

Never Got Lost, Even in Unfamiliar Country, and Many of His Kind Won Decorations

There are other places than Fifth Avenue and the great streets of American cities where the people are feeling the return of the A.E.F. Out on the wide, sweeping plains, 60 American Indian tribes, whose stalwart sons contributed to the success of 20 Yankee fighting divisions, are waiting to welcome, with all their art of dance and song, the red-skinned warriors of the American Army.

Greatest Mystery of War

The American Indian, to the American people, as he has been to the American people, is the greatest mystery of the war. Only a select few who have come into contact with him, who have seen him in training camp and in battle, are aware of his feelings and characteristics; and by these are his services properly appraised and valued.

Choctaw Code Fooled Boche

The code was nothing more than Choctaw—plain, simple, old-fashioned, ordinary, catch-us-if-you-can, everyday Choctaw. The Choctaw Indian at the P.C. who listened to the order given him by an American officer, and then repeated it, in Choctaw, to a fellow-tribesman at the other end of the wire, at the front; and this Indian translated it for the American officer who stood beside him. Shades of Prince Bismarck! Everything else had the Kaiser taken into consideration when he sprang into the late unpleasantness, but he had failed to teach his soldiers or officers Choctaw.

HE HAS 'ENLISTITIS'

Eighteen months' service in the A.E.F., in addition to another 18 months with the British Army, is not enough to suit Jack Tyler, of Tralce, County Kerry, Ireland, and now he is en route to the Army of Occupation with the first volunteer replacement contingent. Tyler originally enlisted in the British Army, and after being wounded at the battle of Loos went to the United States to live. When the United States entered the war he enlisted in the 11th Engineers, took part in the second battle of Cambrai and other battles, in the course of which he was wounded three different times, and finally sent back to the United States as a casual.

FINAL ISSUE OF PAPER JUNE 13

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

Special features of interesting experiences in the history 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 photograph supplement comprising 14 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.

MAJ. GEN. HARBORD IS CHIEF OF STAFF

S.O.S. Commander Resumes Duties of A.E.F. He Had at Start

The first Chief of Staff of the A.E.F. probably will be its last. Announcement was made at G.H.Q. this week that Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, since July 29, 1918, will succeed Maj. Gen. James W. McAndrew as Chief of Staff, A.E.F. Major General McAndrew will remain at Washington to be Chief of the War College.

Major General Harbord was Chief of Staff at G.H.Q. from the time the first contingent landed in France until May 5, 1918, when he took command of the Marine Brigade of the 2nd Division in accordance with a policy of rotation by which General Staff officers were to be given assignments in the field that should familiarize them with the problems that the American Army was then called upon to work out as the A.E.F. developed.

Major General Harbord commanded the Marine Brigade of the 2nd Division in the battle of Belleau Wood, and later commanded the 2nd Division in the drive southwest of Soissons that began the great operation that squeezed the Germans out of the Château-Thierry salient and relieved the menace to Paris.

Brig. Gen. D. Connor, who has been Chief of Staff, S.O.S., succeeds Major General Harbord as Commanding General, S.O.S. Brigadier General Connor had been in command of the 2nd Division of the Third Army before the revision of plans for the return of the Third Army caused the projected separate supply service to be transferred to the 3rd Infantry Brigade of the 32nd Division in its advance between the Marne and the Vesle last summer, and was later chief of base at St. Nazaire, S.O.S., with headquarters at Bordeaux.

YANKEE AVIATORS FIRST FLYERS TO CROSS ATLANTIC

Week Sees Three Greatest Achievements of Airplanes

ROGET'S NON-STOP RECORD

American, Australian and Frenchman Share Honors of World's Biggest Exploits

After 16 years of romantic and tragic history the airplane this week has given the world its three greatest achievements. American naval planes have bridged the Atlantic through the air. The Australian flyer, H. G. Hawker, made his daring attempt, striking from Newfoundland for Queenstown, Ireland, and flying 1,000 miles of the 1,700 before he fell and was rescued by a tramp steamer. The same day that the American success was announced came the news that the French aviator, Lieutenant Rogé, had made a record non-stop flight of 1,375 miles from Paris to Morocco.

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CENSORSHIP STAYS, FOR HEINIE BALKS

Lid Still on Because Boche Hasn't Yet Signed on Dotted Line

G.H.Q. is undoubtedly a far-sighted institution. But it isn't quite far-sighted enough to compare the colossal pig-headedness of Heinie W. Boche. Therefore, when the doughboy takes his pencil stub in hand on June 1, or immediately thereafter, confident that at last he can write home to the folks without having his intimate thoughts perused and edited by some stony-hearted censor, and after discovering the all too familiar neck of shears and shoe blocking, let him not prematurely blame the s.h.c.

75,000 OF OUR DEAD TO BE HONORED BY ALL A.E.F. TODAY

Memorial Services Will Be Held Wherever Americans Lie in Europe

NO GRAVES UNDECORATED

President Wilson Speaks at Suresnes Cemetery, and in Heart of Argonne, General Pershing

The A.E.F. celebrates today its second and last Memorial Day. One year ago it was a day of fasting and prayer in America. The Germans were making their last desperate lunge at Paris. The 1st United States Division, scheduled for a Memorial Day parade in the French capital, but hurriedly thrown into the menaced lines, took and occupied the town of Cantigny.

Today the victory for which the nation prayed has been achieved. The hearts of all Americans, in and out of khaki, turn reverently and gratefully toward the 75,000 dead who gave their lives for it. Wherever they shall be, whether, as most of them are, sleeping in ordered ranks in the great A.E.F. cemeteries, or still in lonely graves hard by their rendezvous with death, they are not forgotten.

Whether in France, under the eyes of 700,000 of their comrades, or just across the Channel along the English downs; whether overlooking the sea from Scotland's cliffs or among the Irish hills; whether under the suns of Italy or along the shores of the Arctic; whether in the little Duchy of Luxembourg or at Coblenz on the Rhine—wherever they are, they shall all have their tribute of flowers and over each shall wave his country's flag.

President and General Speak

The keynote of the day will be struck by the President of the United States himself, when at 2 o'clock this afternoon he delivers a Memorial Day address to the American Army cemetery at Suresnes, where 1,500 members of the A.E.F. are buried. General Pershing will speak at ceremonies in the cemeteries at Romagne and Beaumont.

Every grave in the A.E.F. is to be decorated. The Paris Memorial Day Committee, the American Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A., the K. of C. and the Salvation Army, together with the 16,000 soldiers of the Graves Registration Service, will see to it that some time between sunrise and sunset today a floral tribute shall be laid upon every grave in the A.E.F.

The Graves Registration Service announces that the day finds the American flag floating from every grave in the A.E.F. Memorial Day exercises and services will be held some time during the course of the day in all of the A.E.F. cemeteries, according to information from the senior chaplain's office.

Among many military cemeteries in France, Romagne, Ploisy on the Aisne, Nantillois, Vaubecourt, Fismes and Froidos are the largest. Of the others, the most important are Miergnies at Bordeaux, Lambollec at Brest, Suresnes at Paris, and those at St. Nazaire, Issoudun, Beaune, Allery, Alesvies, Commercy, Contrexeville, Bazailles and Le Mans.

All to Do Honor to Dead

Wherever possible, the ceremonies in the God's Acres of America in France will be attended by members of the A.E.F. For example, at Suresnes, the entire post of the Central Records Office will go as a body, led by a band, to decorate American graves in the cemetery of St. Lazare. Le Mans, the largest of the A.E.F. cemeteries, will have all the military personnel within its borders at the cemetery there this morning and to begin on June 23.

NATION TO ERECT VICTORY MEMORIAL

People Will Subscribe to \$10,000,000 Monument at Washington

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, May 29.—A \$10,000,000 National Victory memorial building is to be erected in Washington, the nation's capital. The fund will be secured in a one-week drive to begin on June 23.

The project has been approved by President Wilson and high Government officials and has been enthusiastically endorsed by leading business men throughout the United States. Promoters are already at work planning the drive and arranging details for leading business men throughout the United States. The \$10,000,000 fund will be divided between the actual cost of construction, estimated at \$9,000,000, and the creation of an endowment which is to be administered by the Board of the Smithsonian Institution. The site already has been granted by Congress.

It is planned to use the building for national and international conventions. The auditorium will be of sufficient size to seat several thousand and a number of smaller halls will be added to be used as permanent headquarters for military and patriotic organizations. In addition, a library and museum for historic documents is to be provided.

BUCK GETS FCS. 14.18 MORE NEXT MONTH

Old American Cartwheel's Value Jumps Just in Time for Eagle's Act

Well, there's one consolation in being however that baggage shipped without convey in France, is liable to be looted on route, and it is suggested that baggage be called for in person with the necessary credentials to collect on it, before it is given the location and desired disposition of their property.

The Chief of Baggage Service announces, however, that baggage shipped without convey in France, is liable to be looted on route, and it is suggested that baggage be called for in person with the necessary credentials to collect on it, before it is given the location and desired disposition of their property. Under G.O. 26, Bq., S.O.S., the Baggage Service will ship to the United States or to the home address in the United States, through the Lost Baggage Depot at Hoboken, N. J., all baggage held in the various depots of France. After August 1 all communications in regard to baggage should be sent to the Lost Baggage Depot, Hoboken, N. J.

SAILING RECORDS BROKEN WITH MAY TOTAL OF 335,000

Homeward Going Movement for Month Is Far Ahead of Schedule

258,000 OF S.O.S. IN JUNE

Acquisition of New Troop Ship Enables Transportation of 50,000 More Men Monthly

The A.E.F. has set a new world's record in overseas transportation. Homeward sailings in May have passed the 315,000 goal set and will, with today and tomorrow's additions, run up to 335,000. The highest previous overseas transportation record was in September, 1918, when 309,000 Yankees set out for France.

Considering the slow get away the troop movement schedule for the month got in the first 11 days of May, this accomplishment is little short of marvellous. The Troop Movement Bureau announces that it plans to go far ahead of the schedule for June and take home 430,000 Yankees. This program, if carried through, means that all but 200,000 of the original 2,000,000 members of the A.E.F. will spend the Fourth of July in the United States.

S.O.S. to Leave Rapidly

The S.O.S., however, is to have its day, and very soon. Instead of taking home the 200,000 S.O.S. troops scheduled to go in June, the troop movers have every plan laid to take 258,000 S.O.S. troops to begin Sunday, June 23, sailing out on the 81st and 6th Divisions; with St. Nazaire hurrying off the 90th, and with the 7th to Le Mans ready to go at a moment's notice, the A.E.F. will be cleared of all S.O.S. troops except the port of the Third Army, the first week in June. Then, the S.O.S. will come into its own.

To effect the tremendous home-going movement to begin Sunday, heroic measures have been taken to bring into the A.E.F. ports the largest troop-carrying fleet ever at one time in French waters. At least 50,000 tons of troops will be sent to Brest, including the Leviathan, the Imperator and the Troy, which three alone can carry 20,000 troops, are due in the first week of May 28. They will lose no time in getting out again.

New Transports Coming

In addition to a large part of the converted cargo fleet which carried troops in April and May, the A.E.F. is to participate in the June gale six new converted cargo vessels—the Callio, Swanee, Amphion, Santa Maria, Eten and Elmer. The General Miché, which sailed from the ports as follows: Brest, 47; St. Nazaire, 37; Bordeaux, 20; Marseille, 9; England, 7; Le Havre, 4; Antwerp, 2.

The total tonnage of each port of the A.E.F. since the armistice and up until midnight of May 21 were: Brest, 556,215; St. Nazaire, 291,455; Bordeaux, 219,390; Marseille, 102,240; Le Havre, 72,442; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7. There are no figures available as yet as to what it is costing to take the A.E.F. home. No police force to be left behind, announced the other day that it cost \$70,000,000, or \$35 a soldier, to bring it over here. He also said that it cost \$65 a ton to get its supplies across the water.

A. of O. Volunteers Arrive

And the A.E.F. still comes. Twenty-five officers and 236 enlisted men left New York on the S.S. Northern on May 15 and arrived in Brest May 27. They are the second contingent of volunteers for the Army of Occupation.

The question of the five divisions in the Third Army on the Rhine is still in abeyance. No orders releasing the 2nd, 3rd and 5th Divisions for the second time have been issued, and none are looked for until the Germans sign or refuse to sign the peace treaty.

In the meantime, word comes from the States that the volunteers for guard duty on the Rhine have passed the 40,000 mark. The total number of volunteers is now 50,000; as a goal for that project is within sight.

Asked if the size of the United States Army of Occupation was determined, with the idea of the maximum required in Germany, the answer was that it is not yet known. The site already has been granted by Congress.

There is no reason to believe, however, that the A.E.F. will be short of men. The fundamental policy, approved by President Wilson, of getting the whole A.E.F. home before the end of August, except for the necessary force to be left along the Rhine. That is, if the Germans sign.

Recent Sailings

Following is a table showing the number of officers and enlisted men, classified

LOST YOUR BARRACKS BAG?

There are still 130,000 enlisted men's barracks bags, 11,000 pieces of officers' baggage and 11,000 unidentified barracks bags at the Central Baggage Depot at Givres. After July 12 all baggage at the Givres depot will be shipped to the Lost Baggage Depot, Hoboken, N. J.

All baggage in the A.E.F. who have baggage in storage at the Central Baggage Depot, or any other baggage depots, and who wish to have their baggage forwarded to them in France, should write to the Central Baggage Office, P.O. 112, at once, giving the location and desired disposition of their property. The Chief of Baggage Service announces, however, that baggage shipped without convey in France, is liable to be looted on route, and it is suggested that baggage be called for in person with the necessary credentials to collect on it, before it is given the location and desired disposition of their property. Under G.O. 26, Bq., S.O.S., the Baggage Service will ship to the United States or to the home address in the United States, through the Lost Baggage Depot at Hoboken, N. J., all baggage held in the various depots of France. After August 1 all communications in regard to baggage should be sent to the Lost Baggage Depot, Hoboken, N. J.