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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ENGINEERS MADE GOOD IN HOT WORK UP AT THE FRONT

6th, for Example, Did Valiant Combat Service With British Forces

108TH IN ARGONNE DRIVE

Bridge-Building Under Fire Main Issue, but Capturing Boche Was Enjoyed as a Sideline

In writing the series of articles recently completed in THE STARS AND STRIPES upon the subject of the work of the combat divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces, the writer was always keenly conscious of the fact that little or no justice could be done in a history of that scale to the magnificent performances of a great number of subordinate organizations, not only of divisional, but of corps and Army troops, whose work was as gallant and as vitally necessary to success as that of any other units. But, in describing within such a small compass the battles of forces so enormous, it was obviously impossible to do more than outline the results achieved by that decisive factor in all armies, the Infantry, supplemented occasionally by some reference to its powerful auxiliary, the Artillery.

Consequently, the labors, the sufferings, the heroisms and the successes of such troops as Engineer regiments, Machine Gun battalions, Signal Corps and hospital units, Tank Corps troops, aviation units, Ammunition and Supply trains and many others, could hardly be even referred to. But there is no soldier of the American Expeditionary Forces who does not know that the work of such units was absolutely essential, and that all the glory earned by American arms in Europe is theirs to share in just proportion with their comrades of the major branches of the service.

In order that at least a few examples of the sort of work which was performed by some of these multitudinous auxiliary units in the Great War may be recorded in these columns, it is intended to tell here something of the records of two such units, selected almost at random—the 6th Regiment of Engineers and the 108th Regiment of Engineers, the latter being the Engineer regiment of the 33rd Division. These are by no means to be regarded as extraordinary examples; rather, although the history of any organization is apt to present features peculiar to itself, the records of the 6th and the 108th Regiments of Engineers are merely typical, in a general sense, of those of many other Engineer regiments.

Back of British in March, 1918

The 6th Engineers arrived in France in December, 1917, long in advance of the rest of its division, and soon thereafter was sent to the areas in the rear of the British Armies and set at such work as Engineers are usually called upon to perform, building and repairing roads, bridges, etc. They were at that work in the latter part of March, 1918, when the first mighty German offensive crashed its way through the 5th British Army on the 21st of that month, rolling back the 11 divisions composing the Seventh, Nineteenth, Eighteenth and Third British Corps between, approximately, Cambrai and St. Quentin, and driving westward toward Amiens and the coast. Without halt or noticeable check, the attack moved on until, on March 29, the portion of its front which was approaching Amiens, on the south side of the Somme valley, was a short distance east of Villers-Bretonneux, hardly a dozen miles from Amiens, the vital center of rail communication of the British Armies on the north, both with the French Armies farther south and with the highly important ports of Dieppe and Le Havre.

It was now that a part of the 6th United States Engineers appeared upon the scene. The story of what happened to them cannot be better told than in the words of an American soldier who was not of their organization, but who happened to be so placed as to have an intimate knowledge of their situation, Pvt. E. P. Broadstreet, Jr., formerly of the 12th U. S. Engineers, serving with the British Expeditionary Forces. Private Bradstreet says:

"When Lloyd George cabled President Wilson for men on the morning of the opening of the great German offensive, he probably had little knowledge of the handful of American Engineers that was scattered over the Somme sector. America was at that time an unknown factor to our Allies, as she was, indeed, to those same pioneers of our great Army. We had heard through the English papers of what our country was planning to do, but we were so far removed from the center of American activities that we felt like lost sheep in the fold of the British Expeditionary Forces. Among these Engineers were my own regiment and Companies B and D and the Headquarters Company of the 6th Engineers. The three last-mentioned companies had been working with the British on the Somme, building concrete bridges.

"No one who was not with the British Expeditionary Forces during those dark days of March, 1918, can realize how desperate was the condition of our great Ally. I was stationed in Amiens, the capital of the Somme, on the day that the German offensive was launched. Like a great gray tidal wave that gathered volume as it neared its known objective, Amiens, the mighty German Army gradually closed in upon the apparently doomed city.

British Outnumbered

"More heavily outnumbered by the Huns than the latter were by the Yanks in the Meuse-Argonne, the British fought desperately, but vainly, to stem the advance. Division after division disappeared in the frightful carnage out on the flat Somme plain, ill-adapted to offensive purposes.

"The British were about at the end of their resources for reserves. Already the French had started an Army to their relief. It was problematical whether it would arrive in time to save Amiens and avert the disaster which would be caused by the disruption of liaison between the French and British Armies.

"Every available man was thrown into the breach. The 19 hospitals of Amiens were combed for convalescents who could carry a gun. Men with their trigger fingers shot off were rushed out of the city. With all the measures taken there was still a small breach that had not been filled. Brig. Gen. Sandeman Carey, of the B.E.F., had rounded up cooks, classified men, all the non-combatants of the Amiens area. As a last resort, he asked that the above-mentioned companies of the 6th American Engineers be loaned to fill the gap. Their commander consented.

Non-Combatants Go In

"These men were not combatants. They had not been trained as such. Yet they cheerfully took up the burden. I do not recall the exact date, but it was the Sunday night before Easter. They were given a chicken dinner by the British and supplied with Enfield rifles and ammunition. They

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HAND GRENADE AS BANKING FACTOR

Also, Home Guard Lotharios May Get 'Em April 1

Next to a demobilized soldier, the hardest thing to find employment for seems to be the hand grenade, although two uses have been discovered, according to reports this week from America and the Army of Occupation.

In the States 15,000,000 grenades have been sold to a firm that intends to convert them into dime banks.

In Germany they have been used with great success—until an order was issued forbidding the practice—for fishing. The mess sergeant whose love for variety was so great that he yearned for German carp to replace the Columbia variety of goldfish used to drop a couple of potato mashers into the river and then go out and drag in a few hundred fish. He has stopped.

Another use for the hand grenade has been discovered, which, it is reported, will be popular among the A.E.F. These little souvenirs will be sent as April Fool presents to the men who were exempted from the draft because of their economic importance to the Government and who managed to marry A.E.F. sweethearts while their lovers were far, far away.

WHAT'S HER NAME? ER, NOT TODAY, SIR

Buck's Memory Spoils Another International Marriage

Filled with the laudable ambition to become a married man because his best friend and his best lay friend's best friend were to wed, Pvt. Eric Olsen (which isn't his real name at all) made his way to the Judge Advocate's office to procure the needful preliminary documents.

"What's her name?" inquired the official in charge.

"Marie."

"Marie what?"

"Oh, excuse me, Marie, SIR."

"No, no. What's her last name?"

"Er, I don't know, sir."

"What's her street address?"

"Er, I don't know, sir."

"Are you sure you know whether you want to get married or not?" A bit sarcastically.

"Er-no, sir, I don't guess I do. Not today, anyway." And Pvt. Eric Olsen (which isn't his right name) did an about face for the door.

At last accounts Pvt. Eric Olsen (which isn't his moniker by a long shot) was still a gay dog of a bachelor.

TO DRAW PILLOWS? AND FOR CASUALS?

Sure, The Looey Meant It, Prooving His Bravery

The war's all wrong!

Not long ago a doughboy was seen standing on a street corner in Coblenz polishing his finger nails with an ivory buffer, and a few days later another Yank made a kick to the Q.M. because he couldn't live like a human being with only three suits of undies, and he thought the Army ought to issue pajamas.

Now, through the rain and mist, comes a tale from Brest that undoubtedly gets the fur-lined messkit, at least, or the knitted spurs. From a perfectly reliable source we hear that a looey dropped into Billeting Station No. 13 with a detail of casuals and in all seriousness asked, "Where do we draw our pillows?"

Pillows! And for casuals! The next thing we know, they'll be giving casuals their back pay.

1ST AND 2ND LAY OFF TO CELEBRATE

Cantigny and Chateau-Thierry Dates Remembered by Rhine Yanks

Monday, June 2, was a holiday in the 2nd Division in the bridgehead on the Rhine. The anniversary of the battle of Château-Thierry was observed. It is just a year ago that Infantry and Marines of the 2nd Division were thrown against the Boche on the Paris-Metz road near Château-Thierry, and from that moment on the Americans were in continual fighting until November 11.

The program for the 2nd Division holiday opened with the announcement that there would be no reveille. There were concerts and entertainments, baseball, doughnuts, ice cream and cake, with corned willie absolutely taboo for the day.

The 1st Division, also occupying the bridgehead, celebrated the anniversary of its capture of Cantigny a year ago, May 28. The capture of the little village on the Western front proved to the Allied world that the Americans could fight, and the 1st Division places this victory high in its long list of military accomplishments.

Visit Scene of Fighting

It was an entirely different Memorial Day to the 14 members of the 1st Division who returned to the Picardy front this year to pay honor to the men of the division who died while in the Cantigny salient.

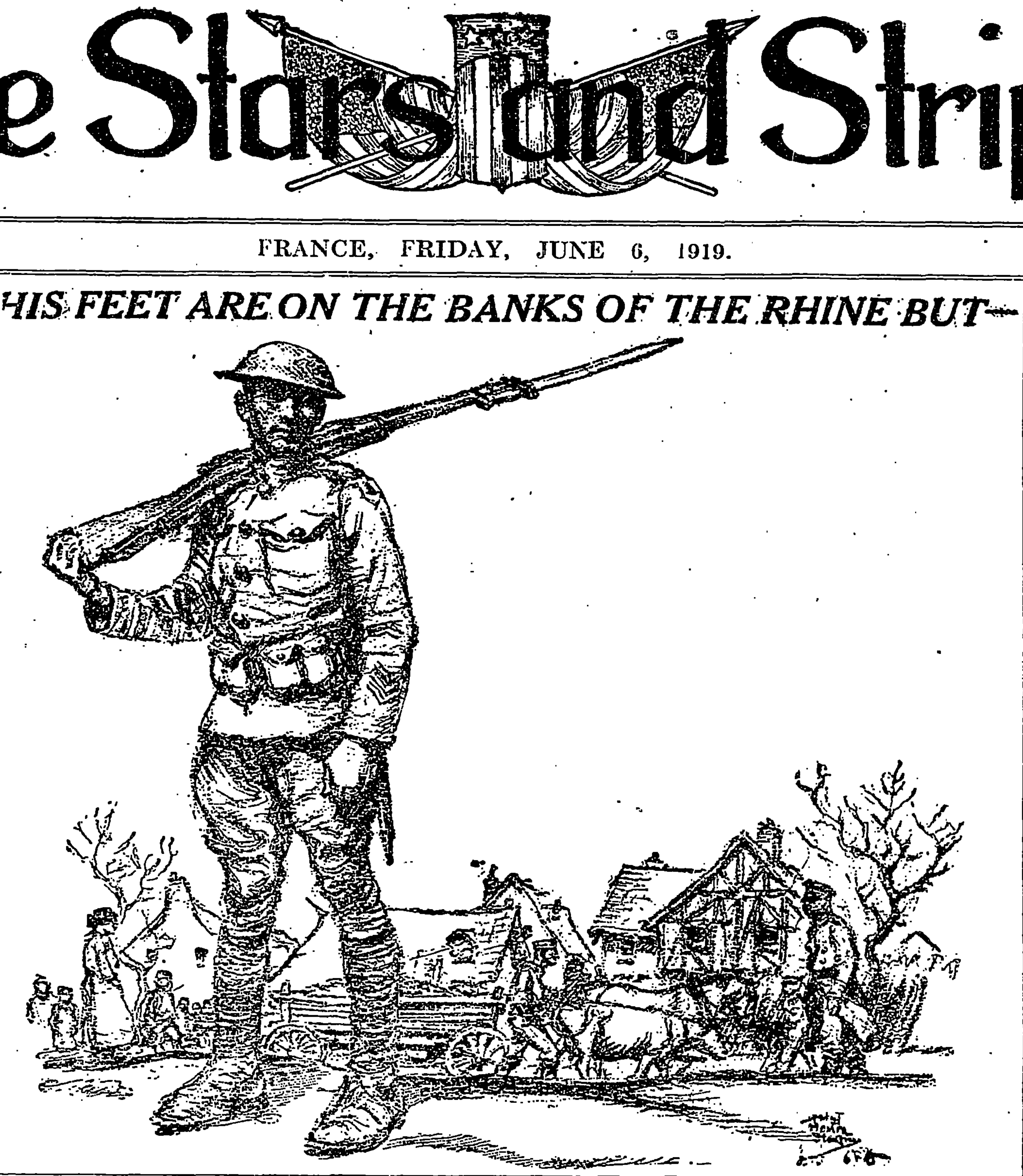
This year when the division's representatives returned under the command of Capt. Phipps and Chaplain Hart, to hold services for those who died, it was far from that of 1918. All was peace and quiet, which has reigned over Cantigny for six months. The inhabitants are gradually returning to the territory and it is again becoming the same as before the German drive of March, 1918.

To the memory of those of the division who are buried in the cemetery at Bonvillers the division has erected a large wreath with the red "1" in the center—the divisional insignia. In front of the little town of Cantigny they have erected a monument to show the point of the line held by them after they had consolidated and held the line, following the offensive.

Services were held at all the cemeteries in the sector where men of the division have been buried. The cemeteries are at Bonvillers, Villers-Tournelle, Cantigny and Broyes. All graves had been decorated for the occasion by both the Red Cross, coming from Amiens, and the men of the division, who came from the Coblenz bridgehead.

Chaplain O. J. Hart officiated at all the ceremonies held in the sector, and at Bonvillers there were many French civilians, while at the other cemeteries there were but the firing squads and members of the Graves Registration Service.

HIS FEET ARE ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE BUT—



YANKEE TARS WERE CHAPERONS OF 62 PER CENT OF A.E.F.

Doughboys of Sea Proved Great Little Escorts Crossing Atlantic

LAID GREAT MINE BARRAGE

Furnished Allies With Heaviest Artillery, and Made Things Hot for U-Boats All Along

A gob is a doughboy in a sailor's uniform; and, lest we forget, here are a few of the things these doughboys of the sea did in the late disagreement:

Escorted 62 per cent, or about 1,250,000 troops of the A.E.F. to Europe.

Escorted 27 per cent of all U.S., Allied and neutral shipping, containing chow and material to France, England and Italy during our participation in the war.

Laid 80 per cent of the northern mine barrage from the Orkney Islands to Norway. In one operation a field of 5,520 mines were laid in less than four hours—a feat unparalleled in the annals of marine mine laying.

Turned every American naval vessel in European waters into a school for training more gobs.

Established and operated nine shore bases to support cruising ships, together with 34 aviation bases in England, Ireland, France and Italy, from which aircraft bombed enemy submarine bases and patrolled at sea in protecting convoys from submarines.

Equipped, manned and operated on the Western front with French and U.S. Armies a battery of great mobile naval guns which had been designed by the Navy for its battleships, with a range of over 20 miles—the most powerful artillery used on the front by any of the Allies. There were five complete gun trains.

Based and operated 120 submarine chasers in the Irish Sea, English Channel and Adriatic, and a flotilla of submarines, seven being based from Ireland and five from the Azores. One of these submarines was fired at by a German U-boat, but the torpedo, curving erratically, struck and sank the firing U-boat.

Latter-Day Gobs Don't Brag

Somehow or other, the average American sailor of the more modern species isn't running true to type. He seldom spins yarns unless one gets clear down under the skin of him, and think of the chance he has, with the records of his ship's wanderings usually held confidential, and with none around to dispute his word. A ship's crew isn't picked from the same town, and the chances are remote that he'll ever meet any of his old-time bunkies when he returns to civilian life.

The average gob seems far more interested in what the Infantry did, or the Artillery, or the machine gunners. Drifting noiselessly over the waters at night, ears glued to sounding instruments to catch the first faint thumping of a submarine's engines is as nothing, in his estimation, compared to lying in a listening post out in No Man's Land. And a brush with a German patrol has for him far more excitement than taking part in a bombardment, for example the bombardment of the Austrian port of Durazzo, where a squadron of Yank sub chasers was between both fires for the greater portion of the scrap. And the envy of the whole American Navy is that detachment of gobs who accompanied the big naval guns up along the Western front last year and helped to make things extremely miserable for the retreating Germans.

The sub chasers, incidentally, did extremely effective work throughout the war. They are only 110 feet long. There were 36 of them operating out of Corfu, Greece, forming part of the barrier across the Straits of Otranto, at the extreme end of the narrow Adriatic Sea. The chasers also did very good work after Austria signed her armistice, as they hustled over to the Straits of Gibraltar and harried the German submarines who were beating home from the Mediterranean, having no longer any bases from which to bother shipping in those waters.

With British Grand Fleet

Five American battleships served as a distinct unit with the British Grand Fleet, and at least on two occasions this squadron was in its assigned place in the battle line when it looked as if the German fleet were coming out. A division of U.S. dreadnoughts cruised for months off the west coast of Ire-

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FINAL ISSUE OF PAPER NEXT WEEK

Next week's number of THE STARS AND STRIPES will be its last issue.

The STARS AND STRIPES, official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, will be discontinued on June 13, next Friday. 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 this 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 a special feature 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.

WHAT'S THIS? YANK DUBBED HIGHBROW?

That's What A.L.A. Folks Deduce from the Way He Eats Up Books

His language may be a fearful mixture of American, English, French, German, Army vernacular and—er, profanity, but, in spite of all of that, library records prove that old John W. Doughboy is a highbrow.

The average American population reads mostly fiction. Monthly library statistics in the States show the balance all out of proportion—the fiction readers are several times as numerous as the perusers of more serious books. In the Army it is the reverse, or at least the balance is just about equal.

The Coblenz A.L.A. librarian says her soldier patrons take out more non-fiction than fiction books. Of course, the fact that text-books and reference books are sought for use in the Army schools accounts for part of this, but the experience of Army librarians in France and the States has shown the soldier to be a reader of heavy stuff.

Heavy Stuff, and No War

With civilian life before him, the soldier is turning to business and agricultural books. They are most in demand. Histories and poetry are also popular. In fiction, love stories and Western stories are wanted. War stories? No; the soldier does not read them. In the busy season between 300 and 400 books were issued daily at the library in the Festhalle at Coblenz.

The Third Army branch of the American Library Association distributes books at about 300 points in the occupied area. The soldier in outlying district can request books from the Coblenz warehouse and from the Paris headquarters. Fiction is more in demand in the smaller places than in Coblenz.

The Coblenz office has sent 1,500 books into Germany for the use of American soldiers on duty at Berlin and in relief work in Russian prisoner camps. A small stock of Russian books which was on hand in Paris was sent into Germany for the use of the Russians.

The A.L.A. has taken over the handling of magazines from other auxiliary organizations, and is now distributing the periodicals in conjunction with its libraries.

A.E.F.'S FIRST SHELL CASE

The battery that fired the first shot in the war has taken good care that it always will be able to prove its claim and identify that first shell case.

Bearing private markings which are known to a very few of the men of Battery C, 6th Field Artillery, the unit which gained the first shot honor, the shell case long ago was forwarded to the United States in the care of a newspaper correspondent, the battery commander announced this week. The first shot was fired on October 23, 1917, near Bathlemont in the Lunéville sector.

The shell—of French 75 type—in addition to its secret marks, has a split running parallel with the tube. The split was caused by the bursting of the shell when it was fired. The usual lot number and other manufacturer's marks are also on the shell.

TREATY PROBLEMS MAY BRING CHANGE IN BERLIN POWER

People Cry for Peace, but Government That Signs Will Fall

ALLIES FIRM ON PRINCIPLE

Formation of Rhine Republic Is New Complication in Week of Uncertainty

The diplomatic armistice with Germany is still in force.

While the members of the Council of Four in Paris are considering the counter-proposals of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Government in Berlin is facing the apparently hopeless problem of how to answer the cry of the people for peace at any price and the certainty of having those same people turn the Government that gives it to them out into the street.

"This Government will not sign this peace," is a phrase going the rounds in circles in touch with the situation both in Berlin and Paris. But it is understood that, while the Allies are firm in their refusal to alter the terms in principle, certain changes will be made which, to a degree, cover some of the points brought up in the Brockdorff suggestions.

If the present Berlin Government is stubborn it may invite military action, force further occupation and then resign under the mask of foreign pressure, and let a new set of officials put their name to the paper.

President Wilson, keen to the need of a speedy settlement, is acting as a mediatory in such divergence of views as exist between France and Britain on the subject of the indemnity. It is understood that a number of the financial experts connected with the conference are urging the settlement of a definite sum, instead of naming a hypothetical sum which no one ever expects to collect.

Rhine Republic New Factor

Further complications from the German standpoint arise from the formation of the Rhine Republic, which has been labeled high treason by Berlin, but which has calmly set up its government, with Coblenz as a capital. As the Rhineland is one of the richest and most densely populated portions of Germany, naturally the Central Government is not anxious to lose the support of its population.

Although the Austrians were handed the first draft of their treaty on Monday, the clauses concerning the indemnity and the size of their armed forces, some of which are already completed, will be inserted later.

The presentation of the terms was marked with far less tension than on the occasion when Brockdorff-Rantzau made his unfortunate impression, and the answering speech of Dr. Renner, the chief of the Austrian delegation, was favorably received.

Dr. Renner begged for generosity in dealing with the new Republic, which, he said, had no connection with the old empire. While he did not seek to escape the obligations of the former Government, Dr. Renner denied that the new nation was in any sense an heir to the evils of the Hapsburg domain.

33,537 ENLIST IN U.S.

Enlistments in the United States of volunteers for foreign service had reached 33,537 on May 16, according to War Department figures. The volunteers are almost equally divided between the one-year and the three-year men. Of the new men 7,886 asked for assignment to France, 1,630 for duty in the Philippines, and 826 for duty in Hawaii.

General March, chief of staff of the War Department, repeated the assurance that the 8,000 men being raised for service in Siberia are intended as replacements and that the American force in Siberia will not be increased. Emergency men in Siberia are to be returned as soon as the volunteer detachments reach Vladivostok.

SALVATION ARMY'S MILLIONS

(BY AMERICAN RADIO NEWS SERVICE.)

AMERICA, June 5.—Successful in a campaign to raise $13,000,000, the National Headquarters of the Salvation Army announces that this money will be used for home service work. Out of the total, New York City is said to have raised $1,500,000.

"GIDDAP," AND THE PLUG GOT GOING

One Yank Phrase Will Survive in French Speech

Long after the outlines of the last boat filled with Yanks drops below the horizon, the peaceful valleys of France will yield musical echoes in the old American tongue. Willynilly, the butchers and bakers and cognac makers of "sunny" France will continue to talk United States.

It's all on account of the members of the A.E.F. who are destined to stay behind. Almost every province of France has a mule from Missouri or a horse from Idaho which severed its connection with the A.E.F. in one of the many sales conducted by the Remount Service. Out at Vouvray, which, besides being as good a wine as they make in France, is also a suburb of Tours, there is one madame who is fast getting acquainted with her new cheval.

But it looked bad at first. A buck from a Tours barracks came upon the spectacle of a patient but motionless horse hitched to a cart and a much worried old madame circling cart and horse in a vain effort to get a little action.

"How goes it, madame?"

"Ah, monsieur! He is a bon cheval. But he understands not the French. How is it you say 'Allez!', monsieur?"

"Voila, madame!"

The buck took the reins and assumed a position of vantage. A single "Giddap!" and the horse got into action. Madame was amazed and delighted.

"Ah, merci, monsieur! Ah, merci!"

And if madame, ten years from now, remembers no more than a "Gidd well, that's something.

ARMISTICE CAME IN NICK OF TIME

Otherwise We'd Be Wearing Rabbit Skin Caps

Regardless of what military experts may claim as to the conditions among the Allied troops on November 11, it is now revealed from Washington that the armistice was not signed a moment too soon. While there is still no question as to the morale of the overseas troops at that time, this morale could never have held up under the shower of inventions and improvements prepared for the A.E.F., and the climax of this invention shower was reached in the rabbit skin cap.

Just what kind of a cap it was going to be has been kept from the A.E.F. so far, but, anyway, it was going to be an authentic issue, because Washington had adopted it.

"The rabbit has a gentle face;
His private life is a disgrace,"

the poet has touchingly remarked. And they were going to wind up that disgrace around our heads. No one will ever forget the rain-in-the-face atrocity of our merry days in Europe, but we can be thankful that the armistice saved us from hare on the brain.

Other brilliant schemes, such as cootie-proof underwear, which not only killed the cooties on a man, but killed the man, too, and trench shower baths that worked perfectly, if nobody but the shower was in the trench, were mercifully held up until Fritz took the count.

DEMOCRAT BOOZE; DEMOCRATIC BRIG

Little Group of Serious Drinkers Behind Bars

That giving birth to a nation, especially a republic, is still far from being a fine art in Germany, was made evident on Ascension Day when the Rhenish Republic was baptized with so much patriotic fervor and Rhine wine that four of Europe's youngest republicans are now languishing in the brig in Coblenz.

With that finesse that has characterized most of the Teuton statesmanship during the war, a little group of serious drinkers returned from a klatch in Cologne and began to make the streets of Coblenz, now doubly democratic, resound with the "Deutschland über Alles."

It was not the song, however, but that condition, which is not supposed to exist in the States on and after July 1, in which the uncertain apostles of the new era found themselves that wound up their celebration behind bars.

TRADE OUTLOOK IS STUDIED BY YANKS

Bordeaux Fair Gives Opportunity to Learn of Business Conditions

Export and import possibilities and the chances for increased commercial relations between France and the United States will be studied by American soldiers at the Bordeaux fair, under the direction of the Department of Business Education of Base Section No. 2.

The fair opened the last of May, and the Department of Business Education has an office there and will conduct American soldiers through the various exhibits.

The same department has made an extended investigation of business opportunities in France from the standpoint of the American soldier, and has announced its willingness to give advice relative to prospects and business relations in France.

The Department of Business Education is carrying on a campaign to get the American soldiers to return in each instance to their home cities for the period of stabilization of business as a result of the change in industry due to the close of the war. This is the result of letters received from principal chambers of commerce in various parts of the United States urging that such steps be taken, as it is believed in this way that the return to normal of business conditions will be hastened.

THIRD ARMY SCHOOLS CLOSE

Third Army schools, which have had an average attendance of about 20,000 soldier-students, have been gradually closing down until now only four are operating—the Third Corps, 1st Division, 2nd Division and 3rd Division schools.

The April monthly school reports showed a total of 432 schools, with 19,866 students and 1,278 teachers. In addition, many students were sent to Beaune University and to French and British universities. Everything from antique art to barbering was taught in the Third Army schools.

REGULAR DIVISIONS ONLY NOW IN A.E.F.; LAST OF N.A. SAILS

Departures for May Total 331,136; 6th and 7th Now at Port

80,000 IN CAMP AT BREST

S.O.S. May Send Home 258,840 in Month; Further Reduction of Army Up to Peace Conference

The last khaki figure that took ship May 31 was the 331,136th Yank to go home in May.

Aside from the five divisions sitting tight on the Rhine, only the 6th and 7th Divisions are yet to go. The 6th is getting away from Brest and the last trainload of the 7th is moving into the same port today.

By June 10 there will be no more divisional troops released to sail, and the 258,840 members of the S.O.S. scheduled to leave in June are throwing things together in a hurry to catch the great fleet of vessels due in at Brest, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux within the next 24 days.

Shipments for the first two days in June were only 13,000, and the June homegoing program, like the May one, is getting off with an uncertain stride that, however, ...velop into a wild race be...

As a ... Brest has ... sailing of the Lev... K.A. Victoria, the Louisia... and the Roanoke within the next few d... will relieve this congestion. It is Bre... ambition to send away 200,000 members ... the A.E.F. this month.

St. Nazaire to the Front

St. Nazaire is scheduled to get out 5... Yanks in the first 18 days of June.

Last week, due to an error in transmission of figures, it was stated that 430,000 troops were to leave in June. The official estimate made some time ago for June was 270,000, but this probably will be exceeded to the same extent as the estimates for April and May were.

There is nothing new this week upon which to base any dependable prophecy for the five regular divisions in the Third Army. Will the 4th and 5th Divisions b... released for sailing in July? That depen... Will the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions ke... watch on the Rhine until the last part ... August or longer? That also depends. ... a permanent American force is to remai... with the Allied Army of occupation afte... September 1, what will be the size and who will be in it? Ask the Peace Conference.

Some interesting figures with regard t... the return of the A.E.F. and its demobilization were recently given by General March, chief of staff, in a Washington interview. He began by recalling that it took over a year to demobilize the small force the United States had in the Spanish-American war and compared with this the overseas movement and demobilization of 1,060,000 members of the A.E.F. in the six months after the armistice. Referring to the return of the combat divisions, he said:

"That great work has been accomplished practically by American ships and converted cargo ships, 78 per cent of the A.E.F. coming back in American ships, 13 per cent in British ships and 9 per cent under other flags. During the war, when the movement was the other way, American ships carried only 44 per cent, British ships carried 51 per cent and 5 per cent were carried on the ships of other nations."

Brest Leads Ports

The troop movement home, General March says, is still being continued, with 56 per cent from Brest, 23 per cent from St. Nazaire, 18 per cent from Bordeaux, 6 per cent from all other points in France and 3 per cent from England and Italy. The landing still keeps up 72 per cent at New York, 19 per cent at Newport News and 9 per cent at Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston.

Practically all of the thousands of wounded left in A.E.F. hospitals at the time of the armistice have been now moved to the States. On the 10th of last month there were only 1,192 left in France and the larger part of those are now home.

Brest has been taking a brief breathing spell during her whirl of activities for the past week. Because of a slacking up of the number of troop ships arriving in port, owing to delay in getting started back across the Atlantic, fewer troops have sailed from this port than the schedule called for. Consequently the number of men in camp here has been increasing till there are now about 80,000 men waiting in camp to sail.

Four battleships, the Nebraska, the Vermont, the New Hampshire and the Connecticut, were also delayed in port ten days longer than the original sailing date. This was done in order that the crews might have a chance to take a leave to see Paris. They will load up with home-going troops and sail early this week.

Brest Clears 170,000 in Month

The totals of troops sailing from Brest in May were 160,000 men and 4,712 officers. Brest is preparing to receive and send home the largest number of troops during June that has been sent from any two other ports so far. Nineteen provisional battal-

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"FINI LA GUERRE"—THAT'S HIS NAME!

Franco-Yank Baby Was Born at 11 A.M. on November 11, 1918

On the morning of November 11, at precisely 11 o'clock when the guns—but it isn't an armistice story!

Sgt. Rex Packard, M.T. Company 4, and Mrs. Sgt. RPMTCoNoFour (nee Francaise) at that very moment of world's history became the proud parents of the A.E.F. "Armistice Baby."

At least, so the sergeant says in his challenge to all "wedded persons of our forces to produce a record to beat it."

The sergeant writes that the attitude of the petit morceau is decidedly Yank, with a French temperament, but the language he is learning to speak is still debatable.

Sergeant Packard doesn't say what name of "the finest Franco-American b... in all France" happens to be, so it is wo... dered what will decorate his visiting car... when young men tell their fiancées wh... Daddy did in the Great War.

There is a movement on foot to call him "Fini la Guerre."