

DEADLY FOURTH
SURE F. TO REMAIN
AFTER TEN DAYS

Continued from Page 1
tana, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Zepp-
tana, Northern and Huntington.
It has also been announced that 32 ships
with a capacity of 84,235 men arrived at
base ports between June 4 and June 11.
Among these was the giant ship Imperator,
which has just put in at Brest, after her
first trip to the States, where she under-
went extensive changes and improve-
ments looking to increased capacity as a
troop carrier. She is expected to sail with-
in the next few days with 1,100 first-class
and 8,905 third-class passengers.
Among them are the 500 Army nurses
and wives of soldiers married in the A.E.F.
The Agamemnon was also in this fleet of
ships, and probably has already sailed from
Brest with 250 Army nurses, soldiers' wives
and 5,400 soldiers.

1,293,432 MEN LEFT
FRANCE UP TO JUNE 4

Following is a list showing number of of-
ficers and enlisted men classified by
branches of service, who sailed from the
States in the week ended June 4.

Branch of Service	Officers	Enl. Men
Air Service	11	2,126
Artillery	25	1,006
Automobile	2	2,584
Engineers	230	12,467
Infantry	12	7,792
Machine Gun	26	5,829
Medical	114	3,961
Miscellaneous	23	1,239
Motor Transport	86	3,369
Quartermaster	12	48
Signal Corps	42	1,747
Signal Corps (Communications)	35	1,385
Trains (Communications)	2	19
Trains (Supply)	14	466
Total for week	2,159	52,156
Previously reported	55,511	1,123,603
Total to date	57,670	1,175,812

U.S. SHIELD ON FLAG
MEANS OLD JOB BACK

Patriotic Employers Given
Right to Sport Symbol
by Government

A new symbol is now appearing in the
United States on the service banners which
employers proudly displayed during the war—
those banners on which every star
represented a man who had entered the
Army or Navy after giving up his job with
the concern that displayed the flag.
Today on many of those service banners
there is appearing the shield of the United
States.
That shield is the symbol that the em-
ployer putting it on his service flag is ful-
filling his moral obligation to bring back
into his employ those men who have com-
pleted their military service.
Authorization to display the shield is be-
ing granted by the Council of National
Defense, consisting of the Secretaries of
War, Navy, Labor, Interior, Commerce and
Agriculture.
To Get Special Citation
In addition to the right of displaying the
United States shield as a sign of their
patriotic employers who fulfill this obligation
will receive a special citation from the
Government.
This citation is in the form of a certifi-
cate headed "War and Navy Departments
United States of America," and reading as
follows:
"This certifies that _____ has assured
the War and Navy Departments that he
will gladly re-employ any of the men who
formerly worked with him and left to serve
in the Army or Navy during the Great
War."
The certificate carries the signatures of
N. D. Baker, Secretary of War; Joseph
P. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; and
Arthur Woods, Assistant to the Secretary
of War, former police commissioner of New
York City.

HORROR! ST. AGONY
LOSES ITS GLORY

Casuals of Future Will Find
Other Outlet to Civil-
ian Life

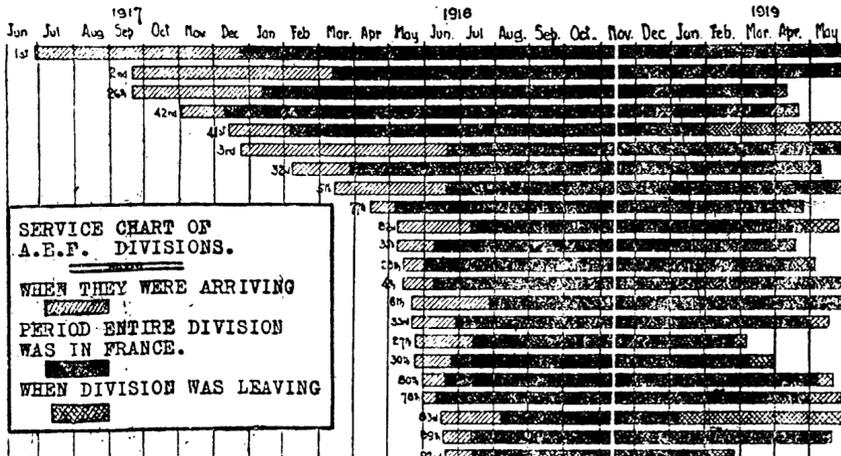
St. Alenan, place of hallowed memories
for A. E. F. replacements, casuals and
workful waiting third lieutenants, will be
one of the next American strongholds in
France to fall before the sweep of the
S.O.S. cleanup.
Orders have been issued under which
after Saturday no more lost, strayed or
otherwise loose members of the A.E.F. will
be sent through that point.
Hereafter enlisted casuals for discharge
or furlough in the States will remain with
the organizations to which they are at-
tached in case of their release for sailing
within 20 days. Otherwise, they will be
transferred to some company booked to be
replaced within that time. Whether
practicable, those in the Advance and In-
termediate Sections, the District of Paris
and Tours will be sent to Brest, and those
within base sections to their respective
base ports.
Gleives as Good-bye Point
Those enlisted men who for various and
sundry reasons are to be discharged in
France or England must say good-bye to
the Army at Gleives. To make sure that
the whole case is covered, the order pro-
vides that "all other casuals will be sent
to Brest for return to the United States."
Officers returning to the States as casuals
will go direct to Brest and those dis-
charged in France or England to Gleives.
From hospitals, officers will go direct to
their organizations, if they are still in
France, or otherwise to the nearest base
port for return home. Those under charge
will stand trial at Gleives. The reclassifica-
tion, reassignment and efficiency board ex-
amination of officers will be discontinued.

15TH CAVALRY ARE
PRIZE BENEDICTS

51 Fall Matrimonially for Beauty
of Mill's, Now Yank Mrs.'s

Wives, O.D., French 51, the heaviest
matrimonial requisition made so far, goes
to the 15th Cavalry, according to reports
from St. Nazaire, which sent as many as
34 former Mrs.'s, now Mrs.'s, back on one
ship this week. To make sure that the
carried babies, female, Franco-American,
two, on the sailing list.
Now that the S.O.S. is beginning to filter
homeward, deuces turn up in larger propor-
tion than among the combat troops where
the ace is still favorite, and as high as 78
blushing brides contribute their soprano to
the "We're Going Home" melodies that
make the hostess house at the debarcation
port merry these last days.
And the bulletins still read "more to
come."

THE A.E.F., COMING AND GOING



THE accompanying chart shows at a
glance the movement of A.E.F.
divisions to and from France.
The single-barrel part of the column
representing each division indicates the
period when the elements of the division
were en route to France. The beginning
of the solid black part shows the date
when the whole division was on French
soil. The white division line from top
to bottom stands for November 11,
Armistice Day. The shaded part to the
right of this shows the date the division
started on its return and the end of this
shading shows the date the division was
entirely out of France.
It must be understood that many
divisions were practically complete in
France before the date indicated by the
beginning of the solid part of the col-
umn, lacking perhaps only some of its
train elements. For instance, the 1st
Division, which began to arrive in June,
1917, headed its Infantry and Artillery
regiments very early, but did not have
all its units in France until mid-December.
The 42nd Division, which started
much later than the 1st, came to France
almost en-masse and happened to have
all its auxiliary units in the A.E.F. a
very short time in advance of the day on
which the 1st was complete.
The chart is complete up to the end of
May. In the early days of June, the 8th,
7th and 81st Divisions started their re-
turn, and other divisions, such as the
90th, practically completed their depart-
ure. In most cases the movements
homeward of other divisions shown
shaded up to the line standing for the
end of May have been completed, with
the exception of one or possibly several
of the auxiliary units.

YANKEE DIVISIONS
WERE DECIDING
AID AT WAR'S END

Continued from Page 1

side of the invaders to the side of the in-
vaded.
On a number of fronts, from this time to
the end, American divisions, by ones or
twos, did courageous and never unimpor-
tant service. One took the important post
of Juvigny, north of Soissons, in Au-
gust, materially helping forward the French
offensive which eventually forced the Ger-
mans to relinquish the line of the Vesle.
Two, in September, clearly broke out the
powerful Hindenburg line on the British front
along the Scheldt canal tunnel. Two of
them, in October and November, helped
forward the great drives of the British,
French and Belgian Armies in Belgium.
Two others, in October, aided the French
in the capture of one of the most stubborn
positions in the Champagne region, Blanc
Mont, and hastened the advance to the
Aisne.
First Army at St. Mihiel
In September the first complete American
Army was ready to strike. It struck at St.
Mihiel, and so tremendous was its blow
that it almost overran the front, the
most annoying permanent salient on the
Western front, removed a grave menace to
Verdun, the pivot of the Allied Armies, and
established a like menace to Metz, the pivot
of the German armies. More than all, it
carried to the heart of Germany, like a
lightning flash, the horrifying knowledge of
America's power and courage and grim de-
termination.
Almost immediately after came the
Meuse-Argonne offensive. Here 23 divi-
sions, the major part of the seasoned
American troops yet in the field, ground
their way for a month and a half through
an appalling maze of defensive works held
by all the forces that the enemy could pos-
sibly throw in to stop the attack that was
aimed at his very vitals.
Probably no other single 30 kilometers of
the front was in itself as important by far
as the 30 kilometers between the Meuse
and the Argonne through which the Amer-
ican Army was tearing its way, and prob-
ably no other similar portion of the front
could the results of a clean break-through
be quite so vital and far reaching. The
American divisions did their immeasurable
task; they made the clean break-through,
and when the enemy, gasping and
begging for mercy, signed an armistice, the
troops in olive drab were far beyond the
Meuse.

HOW TO KEEP UP
WAR RISK INSURANCE

Regulations Permit Dis-
charged Men to Continue
Benefiting by It

Recent regulations issued by the War De-
partment tell how persons discharged from
the military or naval service may continue
their insurance. When such a person is dis-
charged for reasons not precluding the con-
tinuance of insurance, his premium will be
payable on the first day of the calendar
month following the date of his discharge,
and will continue to be payable on the first
day of each succeeding calendar month.
The premium, however, may be paid at
any time during the month, but if not so
paid, the insurance lapses.
In cases of persons discharged because of
non-payment, it may be reinstated, if an
application be made within two months
from the expiration of the month in which
the premium was payable. Also, if applica-
tion is made any time subsequent to two
months, and before the expiration of five
months, upon the applicant's signed state-
ment that he is in as good health as he
was at the expiration of the month in
which his premium was payable. This
signed statement must be accompanied by
a reputable physician's formal report, to
the satisfaction of the director of the Bu-
reau of War Risk Insurance.
In cases of persons discharged from the
service prior to January 1, 1919, if the in-
surance has lapsed for non-payment of the
first premium payable after discharge, such
insurance may be reinstated at any time
before June 30, 1919, under the same con-
ditions.
In every case where reinstatement of
lapsed insurance is desired, the applicant
shall file a written application with the
Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and make
payment of all sums which would have
been payable as premium if the insurance
had not lapsed—provided, however, that no
application will be required in connection
with the reinstatement of insurance lapsed
for non-payment of the first premium, pay-
able after discharge, should such premium
be tendered within the second month fol-
lowing the date of discharge.
Premiums may also be paid quarter, half
yearly or yearly, as may be desired, and
the method of payment may be changed at
will, upon notice in writing.
Checks and money orders should be made

CHAPLAIN RANKS
FOR ENGAGEMENTS

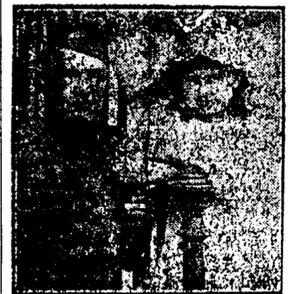
Maj. Dickson Was With 6th
Artillery from First
Shot to Finish

Major Thomas J. Dickson, veteran chap-
lain of the 6th Field Artillery, and now of
the 1st Division, may not be a "fighting
chaplain," but he has been in more fights
than the average fighter in this war.
From the time the 6th Artillery fired the
first shot to be fired by an American gun
against the Boche, Major Dickson was on
the front until the last gun was fired and
the march into Germany had begun. Al-
though his work has been with the 1st Di-
vision most of the time, he served also
with the 2nd, 4th, 32nd, 42nd and 80th Di-
visions and a Scotch division and the
French Foreign Legion.
Took Over Machine Gun
Major Dickson made a record for time
spent on the front, for he took charge of a
machine gun, whose crew had been put out
of action and operated it so successfully
against a low-flying airplane that the
Boche flyer was forced to come down be-
hind the Yank lines. Once he was in a
hurry to get to two dying Artillerymen
and took a short cut, which led him across
No Man's Land in front of a battalion of
Yank Infantry, who were forced to cease
firing to prevent hitting him, and the
Boche, unable to figure out, stopped firing
also while the chaplain walked his horse
across the open. He is a veteran of the
Spanish-American War, the Philippine In-
surrection and the Mexican Border trouble.
A chaplain's work at the front is not to
fight, according to Major Dickson, but there
are a lot of other things for him to do.

ORPHAN FAMILY'S
FUND TO INCREASE
BY 85,000 FRANCS

Comrades in Service Donate
Tribune Profits to
War Waifs

When the reins of the financial chariot of
THE STARS AND STRIPES family of 3,567
French war orphans were turned over to
THE STARS AND STRIPES Bureau of the
American Red Cross six weeks ago, the old
vehicle was fairly groaning under the
weight of the francs salvaged from the
A.E.F.
At the time it was not anticipated the
load would be greatly increased, but the
capacity of the A.E.F. for salvaging was
sadly misjudged. Not only has the A.E.F.
continued to dump francs into the or-
phans' fund, but men back home, long
since demobilized, have been getting into
action again, causing the Continuation
Fund for the benefit of the dead poilus'
youngsters to grow a bit each week.
It remained for the Comrades in Service,
aided and abetted by the C-in-C, to perpe-
trate the best one in recent weeks on the
aforementioned financial chariot. Several
months ago the C-in-C was handed a
check for 100,000 francs by the Paris edi-
tion of the Chicago Tribune, representing
the profits accruing from the Tribune's
over-seas edition. When that paper was
launched it was announced that General
Forsyth would be called upon to designate
some use for the profits resulting from its
sale, since its circulation was designed to
be largely in the A.E.F.
The Tribune's profits were presented to
the Comrades in Service by the C-in-C.
To the sum originally presented were added
francs from other sources, bringing the
bankroll of the Comrades in Service up to
114,000 francs at present. With the A.E.F.
francs being withdrawn, however, the Comrades
in Service foresaw they would be left in
France holding the bag of extra francs
when the affairs of the organization would
be liquidated.
General and Chaplain Decide
In order to assist with the liquidation,
Chaplain Paul Moody, of the Comrades in
Service, decided to salvage the francs. He
consulted the C-in-C, who thought he had
disposed of the Tribune's generous gift to
the A.E.F. once and for all when he pre-
sented it to the Comrades in Service. And
then, almost simultaneously, the C-in-C
and the chaplain thought of THE STARS AND
STRIPES Family.
Accordingly, when the Comrades in Service
followed the A.E.F. home, they will leave
their surplus funds with THE STARS AND
STRIPES Bureau of the American Red Cross
for the French war orphans. From the
114,000 francs on hand it is expected ap-
proximately 30,000 francs will be needed to
settle the affairs of the body. This will
leave approximately 85,000 francs to be
disposed of the length and breadth of France
in the chariot which had brought untold joy
and happiness to more than 3,000 widows
and their children.
The Germans have delivered their last
equipment to the American Receiving Com-
mission under the terms of the armistice.
This equipment included 199 airplanes—
the 200th was badly damaged in a test
flight—and 119 pieces of heavy artillery,
together with about 2,000 motor trucks.



MADELEINE AND PARRAIN

Introducing and presenting little Made-
leine Drouancourt, 5 1/2 years old, adopted
in the third week of THE STARS AND
STRIPES' campaign on behalf of the war or-
phans of France; and also introducing and
presenting Sgt. Richard S. Claiborne, the
first individual soldier in the A.E.F. to
adopt an orphan "all on his own."
Sergeant Claiborne did not stop with a
500-franc donation, enough to support his
orphan for a year. He supplemented that
with gifts on the side, renewed his adop-
tion, and now has little Madeleine going to
school out Montmedy way outside Paris.
All of this represents about 2,500 francs
out of Sergeant Claiborne's Army pay, but
he modestly says, with all those re-enlist-
ments and everything, that it's nothing.
The sergeant, who is THE STARS AND
STRIPES' oldest man both in point of age
and Army service, and who is here to set
up the last number as he was for the first,
doesn't know this is going in the paper and
probably will be sore when he sees it. But
we should worry, so long as Madeleine
likes it.

MARINE ENGINEERS
WIZARDS AT TRADE

Patching Transport Main
Line With Copper Kettle
Easy for Them

Who are the men who repair the machin-
ery which runs the ships that take the boys
across the ocean—and home?
The Marine Engineering Division of the
A.E.F., comprising 19 officers and 150 men,
have been on the job from a few months
after the United States entered the war,
and when the armistice came along the
work of the personnel doubled and re-
doubled. And they are at it still, for they
will not be until the last soldier is sent
across the sea.
To show how they operated under trying
conditions and with limited facilities, one
might point to the day the big main steam
pipe burst on a vessel at Bessons that was
just ready to pull out. A thorough search
revealed that there was no such thing as
copper with which to make repairs.
The superintending engineer went out
into the highways and byways and re-
turned at night triumphantly bringing with
him a wine kettle which he had salvaged
from a vineyard. That ship is still in ser-
vice, with its steam pipe generously patched
with the kettle.
Many books have been written and many
will be compiled about America's effort in
the world war, but the highest one on re-
cord so far covers 32,500 cubic feet and
weights approximately 950,000 pounds. This
story of the A.E.F. is contained in the re-
cords of G.H.Q., which are being shipped to
Washington in 5,000 boxes, six and a half
cubic feet in size and weighing approxi-
mately 190 pounds each. Figuring that a
man can read an ordinary typewritten page
in a minute, it will take years for readers
to peruse this detailed history of the activi-
ties of the American Army in France.

PAPER'S BUSINESS
OFFICE TO CLOSE

More Than Three Million
Francs Goes to U.S.
Treasury

One of the necessary evils of every re-
spectable newspaper shop is a business of-
fice. All editorial men are a unit in de-
claring that the business personnel gets
twice as much money as the editors for
doing four times less work and that it is
always getting too many ads into the paper.
The exception proving the rule was the
business office of THE STARS AND STRIPES,
which, being composed for the most part
of enlisted men, could not draw more money
than the editorial personnel, nor did it
have to pull any vamps stuff on the adver-
tisers, because, as the paper was not run
for profit, the occasions were numerous
when a large ad was lifted out to make
way for a story of greater interest to the
A.E.F.
The shoestring on which the business de-
partment was started in February, 1918,
consisted of 24,725 francs, borrowed from
the G.H.Q. fund and put into the hands of
THE STARS AND STRIPES' officer in charge.
The money was repaid with interest seven
months later, but it could have been repaid
earlier, for the sheet was a money-getter
from the start—largely due to the efforts of
the A. W. Erickson Advertising Agency of
New York, which solicited copy and col-
lected checks for us without charge.
At its closing the paper has in sight ap-
proximately 3,500,000 francs. Expenditures
by check have amounted to \$1,333,357
francs; cash expenditures have totaled 4,-
723,564; and the balance in cash on hand
June 1 comes to 2,876,791.
A.E.F. Memorial Planned
What will be done with all this jack?
Well, being newspaper men, we forgot we
were soldiers and decided to devote it to
something which would stand as a lasting
memorial of the A.E.F., something to which
every American soldier who had helped the
cause along by his 50-centime contribution
would agree. And then suddenly a decision
by the Judge Advocate General reminded
us that THE STARS AND STRIPES was a very
integral portion of the United States Army,
and that, therefore, all profits would have
to accrue to the United States Treasury.
Come to think of it, if the paper had been
a financial failure throughout, the same
U.S.T. would have had to be compelled to
carry the financial load, which is some conso-
lation.
The business office of THE STARS AND
STRIPES, then, will close June 20. All sub-
sequent claims against the paper becom-
e claims against the United States, and will
be handled through the Director of Mil-
itary Intelligence, War Department, Wash-
ington, D. C.

The Largest and Best Choice of
CIVILIAN SUITINGS
Can be Seen at
MACDOUGAL & CO.
Civilian and Military Tailors
1 Bis Rue Auber - - PARIS

NEWSKIN
Never Ripped
A Great Invention
GOODYEAR
We are hoping that all of our men in the A.E.F. will come
back to the organization when they return to the States.
GOODYEAR INFORMATION BUREAU,
17 Rue Saint-Florentin, PARIS
AKRON, O., U.S.A. (near Place de la Concorde)

WRIGLEYS
This long-lasting Sweetmeat is one of the soldier's best friends.
It aids appetite and helps digestion, quenches thirst, steadies the nerves.
A delicious refreshment and the most economical sweetmeat you can buy.
Get it at Canteens, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other stores.
The Flavor Lasts
Chew it after every meal