

# DEADLY FOURTH SURE F. TO REMAIN AFTER TEN DAYS

Continued from Page 1  
tana, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Zepp-  
tana, North Carolina and Huntington.  
Marselle was looking for the Regina  
D'Italia, Taormina, Belvedere and Coserta.  
It has also been announced that 22 ships  
with a capacity of 84,235 men arrived at  
Brest 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 un-  
derwent 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 5,905 third-class passengers.  
Among them will be 500 Army nurses  
and wives of soldiers sent to 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 the service, who sailed for the  
States in the week ended June 4:

Branch	Officers	Enl. Men
Air Service	41	2,126
Army	2,106	1,086
Artillery	25	8,983
Automobile	2	2,744
Engineers	230	12,467
Infantry	196	782
Medical	11	5,079
Machine Gun	26	601
Motor	11	3,961
Miscellaneous	23	1,239
Motor Transport Corps	86	3,309
Observation	1	80
Quartermaster	12	447
Signal Corps	12	1,742
Signal Corps (Special)	45	1,385
Signal Corps (Communications)	25	694
Trains (Quartermaster)	2	10
Trains (Supply)	14	466
Total for week	2,159	52,156
Previously reported	55,511	1,123,603
Total to date	57,670	1,275,759

## 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 take 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 Secretary 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  
patriotism, employers who fulfill this obli-  
gation will receive a special citation from  
the Government.  
This citation is in the form of a certifi-  
cate headed "War and Navy Department  
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 member who  
has worked with him and left to serve  
in the Army or Navy during the Great  
War."  
The certificate carries the signatures of  
Navy and War Secretary, Secretary of War,  
Joseph 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, casualties 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 casualties 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. When neither  
is 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

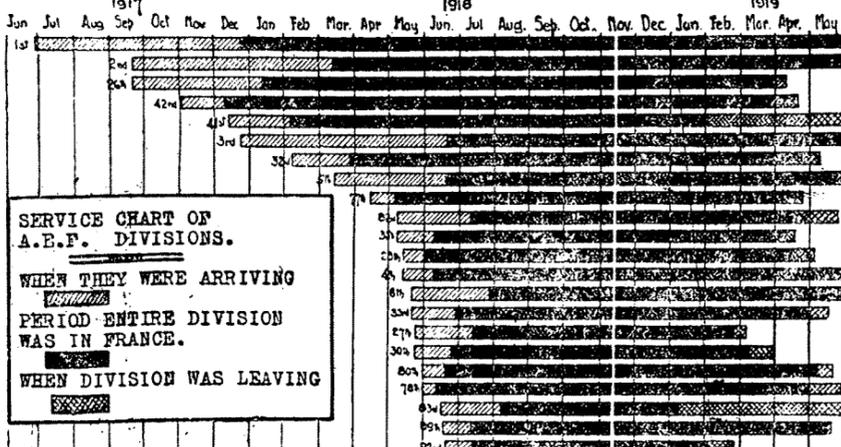
Those enlisted men who for various and  
sundry reasons are to be discharged in  
France or England must say good-bye to  
the Army at Gleives. To make sure that  
the whole case is covered, the order pro-  
vides that "all other casualties will be sent  
to Brest for return to the United States."  
Officers returning to the States as casualties  
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 Millé'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 Millé's, now Mrs.'s, back on one  
trip this week. The same passenger list  
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 conscripts where  
the ace is still favorite, and as high as 75  
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



**SERVICE CHART OF  
A.E.F. DIVISIONS.**  
**WHEN THEY WERE ARRIVING**  
**PERIOD ENTIRE DIVISION  
WAS IN FRANCE.**  
**WHEN DIVISION WAS LEAVING**

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, landed 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

## 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, cleared the power-  
ful Hindenburg line on the British front  
along the Scheldt canal tunnel. Two of  
them, in October and November, helped  
forward the great strides 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 almost overnight, it wiped out 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 22 divi-  
sions, the major part of the seasoned  
American troops yet in the field, ground  
their way for 100 miles 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 result 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,  
thrusting ahead, gasping and gasping and  
begging for mercy, signed an armistice, the  
troops in olive drab were far beyond the  
Meuse.

## RHINE BRIDGED IN NEW RECORD TIME

1st Engineers Win Title and  
150,000 Marks in 41  
Minutes

Flinging bridges across the Rhine seems  
to be one of the most popular outdoor  
sports in the American occupied area.  
The 308th Engineers, attached to the  
Third Corps at Neuwed, Germany, started  
it by laying a pontoon bridge over the  
river at Honningen in something over two  
hours. They were not after records, how-  
ever, merely wanting to show the Germans  
that they could bridge the stream at a  
point where it is 25 feet deep and running  
at the rate of six miles an hour.  
Then along came the 2nd Engineers, who  
got into the game against time, and stuck  
up a record of 58 1/2 minutes.  
Now the 1st Engineers have shoved one  
across 1,450 feet long in 41 minutes. Two  
battalions, working on opposite sides of  
the river, tore into their job at 9 a.m. Sunday,  
and at 9:41 their colonel was pushing over  
in his automobile.  
The one now being made, that the mid-  
stream can be bridged in 35 minutes. The  
2nd Engineers say it will be easy for them.

## 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 the month following the 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 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  
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 quarterly, 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  
Division 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.

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

**NEW-SKIN**  
The Flavor of  
A Great Mouth  
**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)

# 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 per-  
petrate 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.  
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 Tribune's generous gift to  
the orphans 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 Montigny 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 see  
out 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 for 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, busy at  
it, and will 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 Bassens 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.

# 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 reportorial personnel, nor did it  
have to pull any vamps stuff on the ad-  
vertisers, 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 \$21,533,357  
francs; cash expenditures have totaled 4-  
723,564; and the balance in cash on hand  
June 1 comes to \$2,767,791.

## 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-cent 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 been compelled to carry  
the financial load, which is some consola-  
tion.  
The business office of THE STARS AND  
STRIPES, then, will close June 20. All sub-  
sequent claims against the paper becom-  
claims against the United States, and will  
be handled through the Director of Mil-  
itary Intelligence, War Department, Wash-  
ington, D. C.

Many books have been written and many  
will be compiled about America's effort in  
the world war, but the biggest one on re-  
cord so far covers 32,500 cubic feet and  
weights approximately 55,000 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 100 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.

# 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.

Chew It after every meal