MUST NOT ENLARGE PLACE OF AMERICA IN WAR'S HISTORY

Educators at Beaune Ask Fairness in Giving Credit to All

MINOR CHANGES IN SYSTEM

Educational Work Will Operate Under Supervision of Army Much as Under Y.M.C.A.

National flag-waving of the junker, "Uber Alles" type, as the underlying basis for teaching history is to be distinctly out of order in Yank schools, judging from opinions expressed by educational experts at the conference at Beaune last week of Army School officers and Educational Commission advisers from all parts of the A.E.F.

Many of the educators deplore the provincial attitude of history writers who glorify the achievements of their own country at the expense of others, and there is a well-founded fear that each is now likely to continue along the same lines concerning the late war. The result will be twenty-odd histories by the historians of twenty-odd countries, each proclaiming to the world at large that his country and no other defeated the Central Powers. The result will be, at the least, a hot argument, and at the most, a breeding of suspicion and narrow-minded nationalism with the ever-present danger of engendering a new rumpus.

Germany, which not only fostered this spirit but calmly adopted an Almighty to boot, as first witness and as irrefutable evidence, is pointed out as an example of what not to do, and of what self-glorification leads to.

One result of this view among conference members has been the preparation of a memorandum, urging the establishment of a permanent bureau of education in the League of Nations, and of frequent educational conferences. This memorandum has been presented to the Peace Conference by the Army Educational Commission.

Pass Up "Who Won the War?"

In brief, what the educators want is this: They want the Yanks in the A.E.F. schools, as well as all other Yanks at home and abroad, to be taught history without any special stress on the eternal question: "Who Won the War?" They want the facts in the case clearly stated, with each nation given due credit; and they want every other allied nation to do the same.

The conference was a get-together meeting in which obstacles which had been met since the Army Schools were opened were discussed and in which the results of the work were revealed. The Yank, it is found, is proving as apt a pupil in education as he was in warfare.

The future of American education after the war was discussed by Prof. John Erskine, member of the commission. Reciting the benefits of the work being done, the speaker said experience had shown that American soldiers know what they want, and that studies should be provided in America to take care of those wants, rather than by arbitrarily handing out courses. He urged the revamping of modern languages, and he said anyone should be given opportunity to study what he wants at any time—with no age limits for education.

Train Officers for Business

Col. Ira L. Reeves, commanding officer, and president of the A.E.F. University at Beaune, made a strong point of training officers for business. The war, he said, has shown that officers are needed for other than combat divisions, and he urged they be trained in business pursuits, in commerce and other activities, the better to be able to perform the duties of the S.O.S.

Another discussion touched the education along practical or academic lines of the regular Army divisions in peace time. The idea is to make each soldier a practical electrician, or mechanic, or an expert in any line he may elect—to train him while in the Army, in fact, so that he can get a good job when he leaves it, if he wishes.

G.O. 63, taking over the educational work from the Y.M.C.A., went into effect a week ago. Generally speaking, the organization will function as it has under the Y.M.C.A., with slight changes, and the Army will take over the expense of operation. The instructors brought overseas will be retained under contract, and will be accorded in the Army the same privileges accorded officers. They will wear a specially devised educational insignia on the right shoulder.

Anxious to Study by Mail

The Army Correspondence courses are popular among the Yanks, 300 to 400 applications being received daily from members of the A.E.F. who are anxious to study by mail. The courses on salesmanship, on automobile repair work and on farm management are especially sought after. There are offered in all, 21 courses, with more to follow. Tuition and materials, of course, are free.

American officers and men in Paris are invited to attend a course of lectures at the Grand Amphitheater at the Sorbonne, started last week and continuing until the next week. Frenchmen and Americans are lecturing on current topics, among the subjects being "French Public Opinion," "The Cathedral of Reims," "The Battle of Verdun" and "The Modern Theater." All lectures have been at 3 p.m. except the one on April 26, which will be 10 a.m.

YANKEES IN BERLIN USE RED CROSS FLAG

Bride's Specially Made Emblem Reaches Goal of Allied Ambition

There is no American flag flying over the Hotel Adlon, Berlin, where the Americans on duty in the German capital have their headquarters. But there is a big Red Cross flag flying from the halyards to show all and sundry that the Yanks are there purely and solely on a benevolent mission. Now, then——

There came to Berlin a short time ago an American medical officer, a captain from a famous division in the Army of Occupation, and he carried with him into the city a Red Cross flag five feet wide and nine feet long, which had been made for him by his bride just before he came overseas. That flag had waved its humanitarian folds before many a dugout and from many a tent and ruined building in the advanced areas on many fronts. It had even been spread out flat on the ground to warn Boche airmen that the terrain in the immediate vicinity was not belligerent—if they cared to respect it as such.

The captain was pleased to have brought the flag to Berlin—it would please his wife. And then his eyes rested on the big flag floating over the Adlon, and an idea struck him.

In the very near future a Red Cross flag which has flown on many fronts, and which, in addition, has flown over the Hotel Adlon in Berlin, is going to be among the captain's most treasured possessions back home. And, to prove it, he took several pictures and had witnesses inscribe their names on the white field in one corner of the flag.

PLEASANT EASTER, BUT—NO STORY

Reporter in Brig Gums Up Plans for Some Real Bordeaux Dope

(Editor's Note.—THE STARS AND STRIPES hoped to have in this issue an interesting story from Bordeaux. There is no story from Bordeaux. The following letter from Bordeaux explains clearly why there is no story from Bordeaux. But, anyway, we have something from Bordeaux.—Ed.)

This story is written in the brig at Bordeaux by a duly accredited reporter of THE STARS AND STRIPES. The date is April 20, the time 3:30 p.m. It is a pleasant Easter.

It seems that there is a Bolshevist funeral, or a Socialist parade or something in the Gironde city today and the French authorities have asked the Commander of Base Section No. 2 to keep all American officers and soldiers off the streets from noon until 7 p.m. And the C.O. issued orders accordingly to his M.P.'s, secret and in uniform. All Yanks were warned days in advance of the order.

Came noontime on Easter day at Bordeaux and the streets cleared of khaki and of sailor blue. The duly accredited reporter of this journal dined at the Hotel du Bordeaux as befits a Q.M. Sgt. Senior Grade, after which he stood jauntily in the doorway watching the passing poilus and fair Bordelaise enter the Opera opposite.

Came 2 p.m. on Easter day at Bordeaux. The d.a. reporter found standing and staring a bit tiresome and wandered to the news stand on the corner. He reached the corner at the same time as a pleasnt looking gentleman wearing the latest of whatever is French for a Hart Schaffner & Marx outfit.

"What's your name, son?" inquired the pleasant looking gentleman.

"I'm living in the hotel here," replied the reporter, carelessly brushing his three service chevrons with his right hand.

"Sanafarien," countered the model, "you gotta come with me."

Came 3 p.m. on Easter day at Bordeaux. Came simultaneously the pleasant gentleman and the d.a. reporter before Captain Sumner of the Department of Criminal Investigation. Came shortly after the verdict:

"You'll have to stay here until 7 o'clock."

From the highways and lowways came other pleasant looking gentlemen in civilian clothes, each with a convoy of military persons ranking from buck to colonel. It is a hard day for AWOL's, but for those who have legitimate papers the punishment isn't severe.

In the room with the d.a. reporter all branches of the Army are represented and most of the auxiliary organizations.

It's 4:30 p.m. now. The date is still April 20. And after 7 o'clock it will be a very pleasant Easter.

O. K.
Harold R. Duffie.
1st Lieut. Inf.

P.S.—The d.a. reporter then had this censored by Lieutenant Duffie, assistant to Captain Sumner. It is a pleasant Easter.

ARMY FARMERS WILL HELP FILL MESSKIT

War Garden Plan, Immense Success Last Year, Is to Be Revived

The vegetable war gardens which constituted a feature of the work of feeding the A.E.F. during the season of 1918 will figure again this year in the family life of the American Army in France.

The latest dope from the Supplies Division of the Chief Quartermaster's Office at Tours, which is charged with the direction of the activities of the A.E.F. hoe wielders, conveys the information that turnips will sprout this year where daisies used to grow.

Nevers, Gièvres, St. Aignan, Le Mans, Contres and Versailles are the camps which will operate gardens this year, and at Allerey, Beaune, Beau Desert, Bazoilles-sur-Meuse, Chaumont, Mars-sur-Meuse, Mesves, Rimaucourt, Savenay and Talence are hospitals scheduled to work the soil.

While thousands of members of the A.E.F. will be combining practical training with productive gardening, other thousands will be diligently learning the theoretic side of farming in the College of Agriculture at Beaune and in the A.E.F. Farm School at Allerey. At the latter place already more than 2,400 men have set to work to learn the secrets of the soil from 350 acres of land and 75 instructors, recruied for the most part from the Army, and headed by Prof. H. J. Baker, formerly director of agricultural extension in Connecticut.

The decision to repeat last year's procedure was taken on the showing made by the agricultural corps last year, when 6,951,000 pounds of vegetables were raised and a net profit of 504,000 francs realized. Besides saving the Q.M.C. money by turning over the product at cost, the agriculturists helped to simplify the tonnage problem and considerably amplified the A.E.F. menu.

The war garden plan was conceived in December, 1917, when the war garden plans of the French and British Armies were reviewed and the territory occupied by American troops looked over. The agricultural situation in France was then in a critical stage, as farmers, implement factories and fertilizer materials had all been mobilized.

The Gardens Bureau, Q.M.C., at Tours, was established as the administrative office, with a seed distributing agency at Versailles, where such an agency of the French.

Combat divisions took part in the movement, but most of the work was done in camps and hospital areas of a permanent status. Fifteen hundred acres were under cultivation during the summer of 1918.

After the armistice was signed, garden operations were confined to the camp and hospital gardens designated to be operated in 1919. Now there are practically 2,000 hectares being prepared for seed.

TWO SECRETARIES ON RHINE

The American Army along the Rhine and in Luxembourg and the Marines observed the Easter-time in fraternizing officially and unofficially with their respective civilian chiefs—secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

Secretary Daniels reviewed and addressed 15,000 Marines of the 2nd Division and pinned decorations on 100 men.

Secretary Baker reviewed the troops of the 33rd Division in Luxembourg, the 89th and 90th Divisions, holding down a big sector on the left bank of the Rhine, and visited Coblenz, American bridgehead headquarters.

Secretary Daniels' visit included a boat trip on the river, on which rides a small auxiliary fleet of the American Navy, manned by the Marines. He also visited Ehrenbreitstein, celebrated German fortress, now flying the American flag, and here he viewed a motor show of the 17th Field Artillery.

On the historic heights above Vallendar, where the ex-Kaiser used to hold his glittering reviews of the German army corps stationed at Coblenz, the Secretary of the Navy watched his battalions file past; and after decorating them he replied, in answer to questions of "When are we going home?" "Our boys in the Navy want to go home, too, but we feel it is our duty to see that you get home first, and we are going to do it pretty soon."

GUERILLA FLYER SCORED VICTORY IN LAST MOMENTS

Lieut. Luke, Missing Since Argonne Drive, Sleeps in Lonely Grave

18 VICTIMS IN 17 DAYS

Intrepid but Unruly Arizona Aviator Had Meteoric Career in War

The final chapter can now be written in the story of Lieut. Frank Luke, Jr., the young Arizona flyer who, after a meteoric appearance among the foremost American aviators, vanished from sight over the German lines in the first days of the Argonne drive. His grave has been found in the cemetery of the little village of Murvaux east of Dun-sur-Meuse, and from the stories of the wondering villagers can be pieced together a narrative which shows that he fought to the last moment and, as always, fought hard and fought alone.

Lieutenant Luke scored his first official victory on September 12—the first day of the St. Mihiel drive. He was killed 17 days later. On that day he brought down his eighteenth Boche. The observers said of him that he seemed to be possessed by some lunatic notion that he must tie Fonck's record in a single season.

There was no holding him in check. He picked fights against heavy odds, flew alone when he was under orders not to, flew at times and under weather conditions when he was supposed to be safe in camp, and, toward the end, went scouting to strange fields for his replenishments of gas and ammunition, fearful, if he showed up at his own airdrome, lest he be held there. Indeed, on that last day, there were orders out to sentence him to a month of ground work as soon as he showed up.

That was September 29. Late that afternoon, an observer reported that a Spad had dropped a message reading: "Look for burning balloons." It was signed "Luke." At 5:05 two Boche balloons were seen to fall in flames. Seven minutes later a third blazed and fell. Luke was not seen again.

The Legend of Murvaux

On October 18 a telegram from the International Red Cross reported him as "killed in action," and late in December an American officer, returning from a prison camp in Germany, reported that in the village of Murvaux and the countryside round about there had already grown up a legend of a young American flyer who, just before sundown on the fourth day of the great battle, wrought great destruction among the German balloons, and who then, mortally wounded, came to earth and, gun in hand, stood off the enemy till he fell dead in the field. He was buried, they said, in the village churchyard.

From that legend, as enlarged and corrected by the affidavits of 15 French men and women and children, the Luke identification has been made. They saw his plane streak across the sky, headed straight for a captive balloon and chased by a German escadrille that had picked him up when he crossed the lines.

Dipping, wheeling, dodging, he eluded his pursuers. He destroyed that balloon, and, though the chase grew hotter and though the fire from scores of machine guns and anti-aircraft guns was by that time throwing up an almost solid barrier of bullets, he destroyed another. In this last dash he was wounded.

Dark was coming on and he was ten kilometers inside the enemy lines. It is guessed that he knew he was done for and that his one idea was to do as much damage as he could in his last few moments of life.

Flying low over Murvaux, he poured all the ammunition his machine gun had into the enemy troops and material assembled there. In that last descent, he managed to kill six Germans and wounded as many more. Then he landed in a field. The villagers saw the Germans running toward him, saw him weakly draw his automatic to defend himself and then topple over on the ground.

No Straw, No Winding Sheet

The villagers say that the German commandant of Murvaux would not allow straw to be placed in the cart that dragged Luke to the cemetery and that he drove off some women who brought a sheet to wrap around the body. This officer, they say, gave the body a contemptuous kick and said: "Get that out of my way as quick as possible."

Luke was a second lieutenant. He was born May 19, 1897, the son of Frank Luke, of 2200 West Monroe street, Phoenix, Ariz. His most sensational exploit was on September 18, when he destroyed two enemy balloons in the vicinity of Mars-la-Tours and the same day, single-handed, destroyed three enemy planes in a combat that lasted only ten minutes.

While he did not win his first official victory until September 12, his own combat reports show that on August 16 he attacked an enemy formation of five machines and brought down one. Official confirmation was lacking and it is believed that it was the expression of some skepticism at that time which stung Luke into the trouble-seeking, guerilla warfare he waged from then on. Those who saw his later work believe that that battle of August 16 should be put on his official score.

A.E.F. SHOP TALK

Requests of individuals and persons, regardless of their rank or standing, for captured war material suitable for souvenir or trophy purposes will be turned down by the A.E.F. The material will be saved and distributed according to Congressional authorization.

Telephone operators of the A.E.F. have been given the right to wear service and wound chevrons when they are in the usual uniforms of their organizations. They will wear them under the same regulations as those governing the members of the Army Nurse Corps.

Twenty-two new huts have been opened in the Le Mans area by the Y.M.C.A. Following a new plan, several were named after States. Dedication of the additional huts also saw the opening of the largest Y.M.C.A. auditorium in France at the forwarding camp in the Le Mans area. Maj. Gen. G. W. Read, commanding officer of the embarkation center, and Maj. Gen. W. H. Johnston, commanding the 91st Division, were among the speakers at the dedication ceremonies.

A total of 12,076 foreign decorations have been given to members of the A.E.F., according to records at General Headquarters. Of this number 10,633 are French, 9,823 being Croix de Guerre. The other decorations are as follows: British, 473; Belgian, 594; Italian, 374; Greek, one; Montengrin, one.

The Community Motion Picture Bureau, 33 Rue de Surene, Paris, operating the cinema departments of the Y.M.C.A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board and the Salvation Army, is seeking men of executive ability and business experience to work for it. Men of mechanical and electrical experience are preferred.

The War Department is expected to issue an order that the spiral puttee, first adopted by the American Army in France, shall be worn under regulation in the States by all dismounted enlisted men and by all officers while on duty in the field.

Q-M. BESTS 3,000 MILE HANDICAP

Continued from Page 1

and shiny pans stacked up on one side of the depot, and the ex-Kaiser might have been equally happy to have gotten a glance at the 585 tons of rope right across the way.

More than $200,000,000 of supplies passed through the quartermaster depot at Gièvres alone up until the time of the armistice. Business was done here on a big scale. One morning a single order was received for 1,250,000 cans of tomatoes; 1,000,000 pounds of sugar; 600,000 cans of canned beef; and 150,000 pounds of beans. Ten hours later the order was filled, loaded in 457 freight cars and on its way.

The total amount of money spent by the Quartermaster Corps in the A.E.F. from the time of the arrival of the first troops to March 1, 1919, was $568,444,000.

A Regular Mess Kit Load

If anybody has any doubts as to where the money went, they will be reassured a bit to know that the rations issued the A.E.F. during the month of November, 1918, cost $52,500,000, or more than half the cost of the entire American Army in the year 1916. During that month the A.E.F. ate 53,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, and it took 20 ships to bring over the potatoes consumed during those 30 days, 350,000,000 pounds, or 200,000 ship tons, enough if placed end to end to reach from Coblenz to San Francisco. On the last day of the month we ate 1,830,000 pounds of bread.

The work of the Quartermaster Department of the A.E.F. was divided into nine parts, including Administration, Supplies, Personnel, Finance, Accounting, Salvage, Remount, Construction and Repair, and Graves Registration.

Of the different phases of its activities represented by these different divisions, the functions of the Division of Supplies were the largest and most important. This one division was charged with 15 different and distinct duties—clothing, subsistence, bakeries, animal drawn transportation, traffic, traveling officers, supplies and stationery, fuel, forage, cold storage and refrigeration, administration, garden service, storage and warehouses, gasoline and oil and miscellaneous.

This division kept the A.E.F. wardrobe so full that there has never been any dearth of clothing in the A.E.F. It fed the American Army and fed it better than any other Army in history was ever fed. The figures in calories prove it and those who have suffered from a bad mess must remember the old adage about "many a slip betwixt cup and lip" and look elsewhere than the historical records of the Quartermaster Department for comfort.

"Give Us This Day"

To this division of the Q.M.C. the A.E.F. looked for its daily bread and not without getting it. The production of bread in the A.E.F. increased from the first baking of 11,378 pounds at Dijon on August 3, 1917, to 1,830,000 pounds on November 30, 1918, when there were 69 bakery establishments operating throughout the A.E.F. A mechanical bakery was placed in operation at Is-sur-Tille, December 1, 1918, with a normal capacity of 650,000 pounds of bread daily and 750,000 pounds in an emergency. Arrangements had been made to establish two more like it to keep pace with the 4,500,000 Army program cut short by the armistice.

The A.E.F. had a woodpile and a coal bin of sufficient proportions to keep any ordinary Army service busy replenishing them. There were eight coal storage yards in the A.E.F. with a capacity of 1,219,000 tons and they were kept nearly full all the time. Up to October 1, 1918, there had been 325,000 cords of wood in the A.E.F. woodpile, 250,000 of them coming from the French and 75,000 cut by us.

However, winter was coming on, the A.E.F. was getting larger every day, and signs of peace were seen, so what was called the Fuel Wood Project Advance Section was formed with 9,500 enlisted men under the command of a competent forestry officer. These men followed closely in the wake of our advancing armies, sometimes working in woods filled with gas and in their gas masks, and produced in three months' time 133,000 cords of wood, or one-third of the total amount that would have been required for the entire winter if the troop program had been carried out.

Forage has been a great problem in the A.E.F. Tens and tens of thousands of animals that must be fed, hay, oats and bran as hard to find in France as a needle in a haystack, and nothing harder to transport. During the war, irrespective of large purchases in Europe, the forage sections of the Supplies Department landed 239,299,744 pounds of hay, 428,366,980 pounds of oats, and 33,612,910 pounds of bran in the A.E.F. ports, at a cost of $64,440,391.

Cold storage and refrigeration was necessary for the millions of pounds of meat destined for A.E.F. consumption. It is believed that the A. E. F. had the largest ice box in the world. It was at Gièvres, was 896 feet by 110 feet, and when it was full had 6,500 tons of fresh meat, or enough to feed New York, London, Chicago and Paris for a day. There were 16 others in the A.E.F., none of which was so large, and all of which together had a capacity of 10,374 tons of meat. Plans had been made for the installation of 15 new cold storage plants with a capacity of 15,065 tons when November 11 came with its many changes in all calculations.

There were 1,500 vegetable gardens in the A.E.F. last season all run by the Supplies Division of the Quartermaster Department. They were well scattered in 58 different parts of France and raised 75,000,000 pounds of vegetables at a cost of only one-third the market price.

The Quartermaster Department did a gasoline and oil business in France, which in size and character might give a certain Mr. Rockefeller several things to think about. During the year of 1918 it handled 48,641,177 gallons of motor gasoline, 4,926,436 gallons of aviation gasoline, and 1,465,592 gallons of kerosene oil. It maintained a total of 27 large storage and distributing stations and was preparing to install 66 more when the war ended.

Where the Salvage Was Salvaged

One of the most interesting parts of the work of the Quartermaster Department or any other department in France was the Salvage Service, because it was something entirely new to the American Army. It included the operation of salvage shops and depots, of rendering plants for the recovery of waste fats and kitchen economies, of laundries and disinfectors, and the police of battlefields. According to its last report it has saved the government and the A.E.F. $85,469,573.41, recovering on 91 per cent of the thousands of things from tanks to shoe laces thrown in the A.E.F. scrap pile. Its work of reclamation and repair was done in 208 large buildings with a floor space of 989,860 square feet. The plant at St. Pierre-des-Corps is considered one of the show places of the entire A.E.F.

Without casting any reflections on anybody's baggage, the salvagers are also charged with the handling of all baggage in the A.E.F., and a special baggage service was set up to do the work. This service is responsible for the movement of all baggage until it is turned over to the owners, the finding of lost baggage and its return and many other details similar to an ordinary commercial baggage service, including the instruction of the A.E.F. in the way to mark baggage properly and the baggage rules and regulations. There have been as many as 242,000 pieces of baggage stored in the baggage office at Gièvres at one time.

The Effects Depot at St. Nazaire has received 40,000 packages of the effects of deceased members of the A.E.F., and 16,000 have been forwarded to Hoboken, N. J. More than a half million dollars was found among these effects and about 1,100 letters are received every day from relatives and friends in regard to them.

Where the Cootie Went

One of those things which most intimately touched about 90 per cent of the A.E.F. has been the work of the delousing and bathing section of the Salvage Service. This section has kept 282 officers and 1,389 enlisted men busy keeping the A.E.F. clean and murdering cooties. It kept the hot water running in 545 stationary, 517 portable and 21 mobile baths, with 8,461 shower heads. To disinfect every nook and corner of clothing or equipment in which a cootie might take refuge, it operated 74 stationary, 58 horse-drawn, 257 improvised and 79 hot air steam sterilizers. As a fair example of its work it might be mentioned that during the ten days prior to March 1, 1919, it bathed 828,452 members of the A.E.F. and disinfected 1,350,522 articles of clothing and equipment.

Despite marvelous motor development in the war, and the motorization of everything from howitzers to soup kitchens, the horse and the mule played a big part in the long pull toward victory, and their work was under the Remount Division of the Quartermaster Department. Through this division the A.E.F. was provided with 242,939 horses and mules, 75,645 of which were sent from the States, 135,722 bought from France, 21,030 from England and 10,462 from Spain. It is interesting to note that of the 75,645 horses and mules brought from the States, 95 ship loads, not a horse was lost by the submarine warfare. The importance these animals played in great offensives in bringing up supplies and equipment can be judged from the action of Marshal Foch in turning over to the American forces 13,000 animals belonging to the French command for the Argonne drive.

Always in Close Contact

The Quartermaster Department comes in intimate contact with a soldier every day from the time it issues him his first suit of O.D.'s until the property slip is checked for his discharge papers. And for the 75,000 of us who sleep on foreign soil, from the sunny shores of the Mediterranean to the ice-bound shores of the Arctic, it has been the old much abused, terribly prosaic and everyday "Q.M." who did all that could be done under the circumstances and at the time, and who now, through its Graves Registration Service, is gathering and guarding the dead in places worthy of their great sacrifice. This branch of the Quartermaster service is charged with the care of 200 military cemeteries in France, 85 in Great Britain, about the same number in Italy and Belgium, several in Luxembourg and Germany and a few in the Murmansk regions on the shores of the Arctic ocean in northern Russia.

In concluding this fragmentary sketch of an organization which from every point of view was the most important in the service of supply for the American Army, some reference should be made to the fundamental cornerstones of its success.

Three Means of Supply

The American Army was supplied by three means with quartermaster material—requisitions on the United States, requisitions on the French and British armies, and purchases in Europe. There was a board, called the master card record board, in the office of the Chief Quartermaster at Tours, by which at a minute's glance the exact conditions of supplies in the A.E.F. could be told. It was the aim of the department to keep supplies for 90 days on hand at all times, 45 of which was to be in the base sections, 30 in the intermediate section, and 15 in the advance section. The great problem of the Quartermaster Department was first to get the supplies to France, in emergencies to requisition the French and British Armies for help, and at all times through the office of the General Purchasing Agent to do as much marketing as possible in Europe in order to save shipping space.

Even after it had gotten its supplies in the great warehouses at the base ports, difficulties of distribution were found that seemed almost insurmountable. As the supplies passed through the chains of depots on the way to the front, the difficulties increased rather than diminished.

In one way or another, all the multitudinous duties of the Quartermaster Department were fulfilled, in a fine spirit, and with a very creditable amount of success.

SAME CALL WHICH LURED COLUMBUS TAKES YANKS HOME

Epoch Making Westbound Sailings From Genoa in 1492 and 1919

There is one A.E.F. outfit that is taking back to the States as its patron saint Christopher Columbus. Of all the Yanks who are anxiously watching bulletin boards for news of the magic date of sailing perhaps none have been able to grasp the historic atmosphere of the westward voyage as well as the shipload of U.S.A.A.C.'s (United States Army Ambulance Corps) which recently sailed from the port of Genoa.

Years ago Columbus, in the same city, heard the call of that charmed land toward which the doughboy radiographs his dreams through the blue. He, too, had his period of anxious days scanning the bulletin board and waiting orders for his ship to embark. On the day of his departure he experienced many of the same sentiments that gripped the thousand Yanks who, after ten months' arduous and creditable service piloting ambulances over ribbon-wide Alpine roads, sailed out on the same sea on the good ship Dante Alighieri.

The scene on the docks at the hour of embarkation was stirring. All Genoa was out in holiday dress, the military at salute, the civilians cheering loudly, and the liveliest of shapely ox-eyed signorinas were there to send them away with a smile. And there was music—imagine any Italian festa without music!—applie pie without apples. National airs were played during a few tense moments, and later, as the mammoth modern liner drifted out of the harbor, music of the traditional "dolce far niente" type.

The ancient crown of fortresses that loom up in silhouette against the blue and white Italian sky boomed a last official farewell as the khaki-laden vessel nosed out beyond the breakwater. The most enthusiastic reception these men may get at any American port can scarcely outdo the warm send-off of the grateful Italians—of the Genoese especially, traditionally among the proudest and most generous-hearted of Italians.

Justice, the blindfolded goddess, has a new spring hat, and it's a tin one. At least, the helmet she wears on the new "Victory" three-cent stamp looks very much like a doughboy's steel Stetson. The new stamps are now being received on letters from home by members of the A.E.F.

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