

dent's arrival in Paris, it is probable that he will confer with Colonel E. M. House, who has been his personal representative in Europe, acting for him with the Allied governments during the war. Mr. House has been busy engaged recently in collecting information which would be of value to the President in his great work here.

To the 32nd Infantry of the 90th Division, comprising troops from Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania has come the honor of escorting the President in Paris.

Arrangements are being made also for the visit of the President to Italy and England. He will be received by the royalty and people of the Italian nation with no less ceremony than awaits him throughout France.

Similar arrangements for the President's visit to England have been proposed. He will make an address in London and another at Oxford.

Y.M.C.A. AND OTHER CANTEENS TO SELL Q.M. STUFF AT COST

Articles Now Found Only in Commissaries Will Be Distributed

FREE HANDOUTS LIMITED

All Agencies Will Cooperate in Joint Committee Under Army Control

The resale at cost, through Y.M.C.A. and other canteens and post exchanges, of articles now obtainable by the American soldier only at commissary stores, and the formation of a joint committee consisting of the chief executives in France of all of the A.E.F.'s auxiliary organizations to work for the fullest possible coordination in meeting the needs, social and otherwise, of the A.E.F., are only two of the important things provided in Bulletin No. 96, just issued from G.H.Q.

The attainment of the maximum cooperation and efficiency of all the auxiliary organizations is the aim of Bulletin 96. Calling attention to G.O. No. 26, issued in 1917, providing that "the Red Cross will provide for the relief work and the Y.M.C.A. for the amusement and recreation of troops," it goes on to specify that the K. of C. and the Salvation Army will participate with the Y.M.C.A. in its prescribed activities, and that the Y.W.C.A. and the Jewish Welfare Board will function through the Y.M.C.A.

The American Library Association, it is stated, will cooperate with all the other organizations to the fullest possible extent and, whenever possible, will put its book service at the disposition of the A.E.F. through the medium of these organizations. It is authorized in addition, however, to supplement this service by lending books to A.E.F. members and units direct, at the request of the military authorities.

To Reach Greatest Number

The work of the welfare organizations will be so distributed as to reach the greatest number of men. Toward this end all plans will be centered. The Q.M. Corps, in supplying its wares for resale through canteens and exchanges, will make it its practical business to maintain an equitable distribution to all Y.M.C.A. sales places. The K. of C. and the Salvation Army will be supplied only in areas not served by the Y.M.C.A. and the Red Cross only for hospitals and in connection with railroad stations. Free distribution is distinctly limited.

"Owing to the heavy demands for transportation," says the bulletin, "as well as obligation to prevent any wasteful use of resources contributed to these societies by the public, it is directed that free distribution by them of food, tobacco and other articles be strictly limited to those situations in which such free distribution will be of real benefit to troops. In general, free distribution may be permitted to troops when ordinary comforts and facilities are not available, as to sick and wounded, to troops in transit or otherwise separated from their usual source of supply."

The joint committee, consisting of the European heads of the A.E.F.'s seven auxiliary organizations, will meet, it is specified, at least once a month at any time and place it may designate, the only provision being that it notify G.H.Q. in time to have an A.E.F. representative present. Each of the organizations, incidentally, will submit to G.H.Q. a monthly financial statement of its operations overseas.

RESCUES FRENCH GIRL

After a spectacular dive from one of the quays Thursday a week ago, Thursday, Corporal Carl Soost rescued from drowning Miss Charlotte Vaudegarne, who had been knocked into the Garonne river by a hoisting crane. With the assistance of Carl Lewis, another American soldier, Corporal Soost brought the girl safely to shore.

It was necessary for the rescuer to dive under the water three times before he finally reached the girl. The work of rescue was rendered more difficult owing to the fact that the tide was out, making a distance of about 20 feet from the top of the quay to the surface of the river.

BAN ON PARIS AND ITALY

This newspaper is in receipt of hundreds of letters from soldiers who ask if they will be permitted to visit Paris before being sent home. Paris leaves or sight-seeing trips for all, or a big fraction, of the A.E.F. are not feasible because of lack of transportation.

For the same reason, soldiers whose parents or other relatives live in Italy or other European countries are being denied permission to visit them before returning to the United States.

TENNIS TOURNEY PLANS

A three-day military Inter-Allied Tennis Tournament for soldiers of the Allied Armies who have served at the front or who, if they are not, are over 35 years old, is scheduled to be held in Paris, beginning today. It is to be held under the auspices of the Commission Centrale de Tennis, of the Union des Sociétés Françaises des Sports Athlétiques. There will be championship singles and doubles.

Save for the furnishing of detachments for guard and patrol work, the M.P. Corps hereafter to be relieved of all matters pertaining to leave areas or leave bureaus, which are in future to be under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, S.O.S.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO STARS AND STRIPES SUBSCRIBERS

Members of the American E.F. on receiving notice of return to the United States, have three options as regards THE STARS AND STRIPES subscription tickets in their possession at such time.

1. The unexpired portion of any ticket will be redeemed for its cash equivalent (25¢ for each attached coupon) on presentation to the Assistant Treasurer of THE STARS AND STRIPES at Base Port. Requests for refunds may be forwarded through THE STARS AND STRIPES field representatives.

2. The holder of a subscription ticket may have THE STARS AND STRIPES forwarded to him in the States for the unexpired portion of such ticket by writing his American address on the ticket and turning in ticket to the duly accredited field representative of THE STARS AND STRIPES with his unit's A.P.O. or by sending same direct to THE STARS AND STRIPES.

3. The holder of a subscription ticket, or any portion thereof, may designate that the amount of money represented by the unexpired portion of the ticket is to go into a fund for the care of A.E.F. French War Orphans, adopted through THE STARS AND STRIPES, after the American E.F. has left France. To exercise this option, the holder of a ticket should turn same in to a duly accredited field representative of THE STARS AND STRIPES, or direct to the office of THE STARS AND STRIPES, with the words, "For War Orphans' Fund," and his signature written plainly across face of the ticket.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THREE-MONTH EXTENSIONS OF PRESENT SUBSCRIPTIONS TO UNITED STATES ONLY WILL BE ACCEPTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES" AT THE RATE OF FOUR FRANCES, NO DEDUCTIONS BEING MADE FOR COMPANY FUNDS. NO NEW SUBSCRIPTION, HOWEVER, WILL BE RECEIVED, AND DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE A.E.F. WILL BE ON A CASH SALE BASIS.

THE STARS AND STRIPES, 32 Rue Taibout, Paris, France.

SOAP REPLACES MARK AS CONQUERORS ENTER

If the Man from Mars were to visit Rhenish Prussia these days and journey along the serpentine Moselle from the frontier to the Rhine—Trier to Coblenz—he would have to be an unusually keen observer if he were to suspect that the American soldiers he saw were conquering troops, making their victory certain by taking over for a time one of the fairest provinces of the enemy.

When the first week of the occupation was over and the troops were already in Coblenz, the docket at headquarters, set aside for civilian protests, stood absolutely empty. A bouncing young army of considerably more than 200,000 men had spent its first week in undisputed possession of a well-ordered countryside whose sons had lately been at their throats in the Argonne, and there was not a single complaint. Not an instance of disorder or friction. Not a ripple, not a breath.

Surely there was never such another military occupation in the history of that squabble institution known as the human race. Under it, the orderly life of the German people has flowed unimpeded, undisturbed. Letters and telegrams have gone to and fro unimpeded. Passenger trains come and go, trolleys run on their way, newspapers appear, schools are open. With the Germans it is business as usual, and the Yankee visitors nonchalantly about their own.

Right at Home in Trier

They had not been in Trier 48 hours before they were completely at home there. They hunted the candy stores and the beer halls, they went to the movies, to the opera, they submitted nervously to the attentions of German barbers, they stared into the neat, bright shop windows all gray with Christ-mas cards, and they sauntered along the lamplit streets taking lessons in German from Lena and Gretchen.

The German soldiers whom the Yankee meets are in uniform for the excellent reason that otherwise they would catch cold. They have, for the most part, been duly discharged, though some have gone into the nearest ditch and drive his horses home. More than one American soldier, a trifle weary of this business of walking from Bar-le-due to Coblenz, has been sorely tempted by the offer of such a pair of nags for a hundred marks.

When the Germans Pass

The returning German soldiers and the Americans pass each other stiffly and eye each other askance. The doughboy is quite willing to take the powers that be the question as to whether or not he has any quarrel with the German people, but he has apparently decided for himself that he has no quarrel with the German children, of which Rhenish Prussia seems to have an unlimited output.

As the Third American Army sauntered to the Rhine, it found German children always underfoot, flaxen-haired youngsters on every fence, in every window, on every curb, little boys wearing the red and gray caps of the German soldier and saluting the Americans like a lot of undersized internationalists, little boys and girls who, without waiting for Mr. Hoover to investigate their tummies, demand chocolate on all possible occasions.

The German stores have plenty of candy, but it costs two marks to buy a sack of all the suckers they wouldn't have cost a nickel back in the States when we used to live there. For chocolate, the enemy infants—or Hunlets, as the doughboys call them—bring helmets and lugers as bribes. If a field kitchen pauses for business by the roadside, if a car halts at a city curb, the children swarm around it like bees around a honey-pot, and always with souvenirs to swap.

Souvenirs Drug on Market

But souvenirs are a drug on the market. That market slumped badly when the receding Germans began to shed their equipment as they went, but the bottom fell out of it when the Americans reached Rhenish Prussia, for here were great warehouses full of gorgeous spiked helmets to be had for the asking. Why, a general's helmet was solemnly exchanged in Trier the other day for one nearly full sack of the makin's.

However, it is neither with marks, nor with tobacco, nor with sugar (of which the Germans have more than the French), that the greatest bargains can be struck. It is not even with food, though our mess sergeants are acquiring fine stocks of fresh beef, fresh veal and fresh vegetables by swapping flour and bacon for them.

Some of the sergeants have bought quantities of fresh veal by offering corned willy for it, because it has been discovered that, among other strange national characteristics, the German people have an overwhelming passion for corned willy.

But not even corned willy is the surest legal tender. It is soap. With a musette bag full of soap, a soldier could travel like a king from one end of Germany to the other. One of those dinky little pieces of issue soap, like those we used to see on Pullman trains, will buy anything.

One of them has bought a pumpkin

for which very good money had been refused. Another bought a goose, a fine fat goose. Supply officers have found their kitchens and wagons stripped of soap, and certain doughboys who seemed unusually burdened with handsome souvenirs are under suspicion. Soap boxes are now under triple guard, and the billeted officer who leaves his soap on his washstand is like the butterfly society woman back home who was forever leaving her jewelry around where some one could pick it up.

The Army of Occupation takes no food without giving food in return. It does not have to, for its own problem of supply is scarcely a vexing one, with easy train service to Trier and Coblenz from Metz or Verdun. In each of the big Rhenish Prussian cities railroad engineers set up the railroad before the troops arrived. Several times a day the long trains wheeze into Trier, each train bringing with it 88,000 rations, which is quite a bit of nourishment.

Be it said in honor of the Y.M.C.A. that on the second day of the occupation, it arrived on the scene with seven carloads of material, since which time its canteens have been selling ad lib. some of them administered by those of the girls that have shown a real genius for canteen work.

They have been sort of smuggled into Germany with the Occupation Army, and their appearance with the vanguard of the troops gave the natives a great start. "Die Damen, die Damen" in astonished whispers has been the music to which they have marched to the Rhine.

On the Home Stretch

Soon the supply trains will be returning anything but empty-packed, rather, with joyful prisoners of war on the home stretch. Into the area of the Third American Army, stretched like a net along the Rhine on both sides of Coblenz, have poured many of the first prisoners to be freed. It is easy to get loose, for with the relaxation of the new regime in the interior of the enemy domain, they have been able to walk past their oblivious guards and, sometimes in groups of 50 or 60, hook rides to the frontier.

They did not wait for officialdom to return them. They had but one idea in their homelick hearts, to get back with the folks, and on such a pilgrimage they have started by thousands, at foot if necessary. They have arrived weary, cold, hungry, but still so bent on getting home that they have been impatient of the mild detention enforced on them by the 11th Infantry, which has charge of this Yankee matter in the area of the Third American Army.

"And, speaking of home," said a Yank, halting before a neat little bakery shop, which, strangely enough, had the same name as his own over the door, "I don't know about you fellows, but I don't quite like so far to go. My father and mother live here."

THOUSANDS OF YANKS EN ROUTE FOR HOME

Continued from Page 1

B and C classes have been ordered before disability boards for immediate examination. Such personnel as still remain in B or C class and whom the examining board does not believe will certainly become Class A within two months will be relieved from duties as soon as their services can be spared and sent to an embarkation point. Those reclassified as of Class A will remain on their present duties or be sent forward as replacements. Any Class B or C officer or soldier who makes a written request to remain longer on duty with the A.E.F. may be permitted to do so in the discretion of his commanding officer.

The maximum number of officers of the Regular Army who will be allowed to accompany organizations to the United States will be as follows: Division headquarters, three field officers; brigade headquarters, one general or one field officer; regiment, separate battalions and trains, one field officer.

Nice Job for Somebody

All other Regular Army officers accompanying troops to embarkation points will be ordered to replacement depots as follows: Infantry, Machine Gun and Medical to St. Aignan; Artillery to Le Cornear; Quartermaster to Château du Loir; Signal Corps to Cours Chavigny; Engineers to Angers and all other officers to Blois.

Organizations ordered to embarkation points are particularly warned, in the latest instructions, to have all records of both officers and soldiers immediately available at all times; they should not be carried as freight or with baggage. Allowances of baggage will be: general, 1,500 pounds; major-general, 1,000; brigadier-general, 700; field officers, 400; captain, 200; lieutenant, 150; non-commissioned officers above the grade of corporal, 100; and corporals and privates, 75 pounds. One of the nice little jobs awaiting organizations at the embarkation points is the making out of 12 copies of the organization's passenger lists, to be distributed to all concerned on the way to the transport.

Where to Send Property

Embarkation instructions No. 5, Headquarters S.O.S., give the following rules for the disposition of property not to be carried by organizations on leaving station for return to the United States: Quartermaster and Engineer Property.—Property now in the hands of troops stationed east of a line drawn north and south through Montierchaume to be shipped to Montierchaume. Quartermaster property in the hands of troops stationed in the immediate vicinity of Paris to be delivered to the D.Q.M., Paris. Property in the hands of troops stationed west of this line and north of a line drawn east and west through Montierchaume to be shipped to St. Nazaire. Property in the hands of troops stationed elsewhere to be shipped to St. Nazaire.

Signal Corps and Chemical Warfare Service Property.—Property now in hands of troops stationed east of a line drawn north and south through Gievres to be shipped to Gievres. Property in hands of troops stationed west of this line and north of a line drawn east and west through Gievres to be shipped to St. Nazaire.

Medical Property.—Troops retain combat medical equipment. Sanitary Train equipment to be shipped to Gievres. Motor Transport.—Units in the Advance Section, to M.T.C. Park at Dijon, Intermediate Section, to Verneuil and Romorantin, Paris Section to M.T.O., Paris. Base Sections to Motor Reception Park, Base Port.

It is desired to avoid to the greatest possible extent eastbound hauls, and in any case where a strict interpretation of this order would entail such a haul of considerable size or any obviously undesirable movement, instructions will be obtained by wire from S.O.S. headquarters.

G-4 MAKING HISTORY

A complete collection of samples of war materials, to be preserved for historic purposes, is being made in the G-4. Each department, corps and service is directly charged with collecting and packing complete samples of the material relating to the work of the department and of making models of articles which are too bulky for shipment to the States.

NUMBERS FOR PORT M.P.'S

M.P.'s in Base Section No. 2 (Bordeaux) are to have numbers just like the coppers back home. The provost marshal at that port has announced that a blue brassard bearing a number in red is to be issued to each member of the force.

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64 Rue du Rocher, St. Lazare (Métro: Europe-Station). The only English Theater in Paris where English and American comedies are presented by a first-class company of London artists. Every evening at 8:30 the great London Success: "The Man Who Stayed at Home" This entertaining spy play was also a big draw in New York under the title of: "THE WHITE FEATHER" Special Matinee Every Thursday at 3:30, when a bright and witty comedy from the company's extensive repertoire will be presented. Seat: may be booked at Y.M.C.A. Information Bureau, 2 Rue Edouard VII; Tel. Cent. 65-32.

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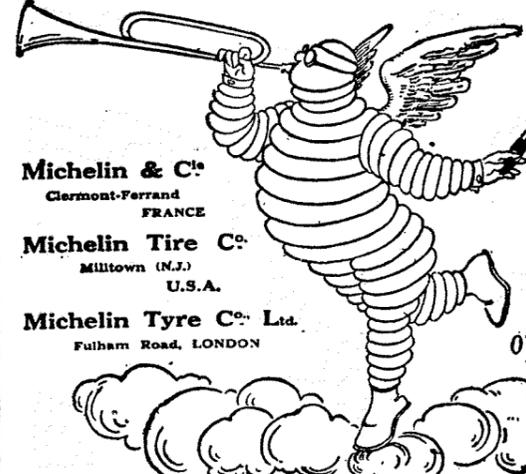
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