

MORE XMAS SMOKES SENT TO SOLDIERS

Several Entertainments Are Planned to Assure Other Shipments to Troops.

NAVAL SINGERS GIVE AID

Theatrical Folks Volunteer Services for Party Next Friday to Help the Fund.

"Just from the front and out of the trenches forever, we hope, when we received your cigarettes. They went fine, as we hadn't had a smoke for days and hadn't seen a 'tallor made' in six weeks. We thank you and wish you a Merry Christmas. Where shall we be then?"

This is a message to THE SUN Tobacco Fund from Sergeants John Scott, George Scott, Joseph W. Voll, Jesse House, Corporals George Webber, Ralph L. McCall, C. O. Mattson and John Skilly and Private Mike Hardie, all of many expressing thanks.

Several weeks ago the fund began making plans to send holiday smokes to the soldiers. In the first week of November a large shipment was made of tobacco and cigars, followed by another weekly shipment ever since. This was made possible by the generosity of contributors to the fund. It is planned to supply every American soldier "over there" with smokes for the holidays, and to continue sending tobacco as long as there are any of our boys abroad.

Message From a Hospital.

W. J. Hill of a machine gun company, which he doesn't specify, writes: "Many thanks for the smokes sent over by THE SUN Tobacco Fund. Cigarettes and tobacco are always welcome at the hospital where I am in a private room. We are just off the lines and we may return here, but doubt it. So long as the smokes continue to come we are more contented to stay."

Privates Charles A. Hoffman and Hugo Zepke send holiday greetings to the Chauffeurs Club of America, a donor to the fund, thanking it for cigarettes distributed in the second week of November and asking that the good work go on.

Second Lieut. J. K. Connell of Company E, Thirty-ninth Infantry, sends this message: "Received a quantity of tobacco food from that wonderful tobacco fund. One would have to be over here among the boys and see the smile that comes over their faces when you start passing out THE SUN'S gifts in order to realize fully what THE SUN Tobacco Fund has meant to them."

The Cathedral School of St. Mary at Garden City has received a card from Private John F. Mooney, written while he was in Base Hospital 81, expressing thanks for smokes sent to him.

Several valuable gifts to the fund will be sold at the entertainment to be given next Friday night at the Hotel St. Andrew. Among them is a collection of autographs presented by Warren C. Crane and includes a letter signed by Louis XIV.

Theatrical Folks Help Fund.

Several well known theatrical folk have volunteered their services for the entertainment. Among them are Molly King, Solly Cohn, Gitz-Rice, Bert Williams and Miss Marie W. Kennedy. To-night the little company organized to help the Christmas smokes fund by George C. McCullough, 1889 Broadway, will visit and entertain the Motor Club. During the week this company will make a record of its programme for the Columbia Phonograph Company, and the royalty on the sales will go to the fund. At the Rialto Theatre to-day the Naval Quarter, managed by Mr. McCullough, will begin a week's engagement singing Seneca G. Lewis's latest patriotic song, "Home Coming Week in France," the royalties from the sale of which will go to the fund.

The boys of the 5A grade, Public School 45, Brooklyn, have sent \$5 to the fund. This is part of the money they earned by selling Christmas postal cards. They sent the money with this message: "We wish our big brothers over there a Merry Christmas."

A great many additional Christmas cards, as coupons and certificates issued to purchasers by the Schulte and United cigar stores are now called, went into THE SUN fund boxes yesterday.

How the Fund Stands To-day.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Total: \$14,861.13

RIVAL SUITOR SHOT IN HEART.

Italian Accused of Crime Is Arrested by Police.

Sidney Gergerman, 19, a chauffeur, of 327 Elton avenue, The Bronx, was shot through the heart and killed yesterday in a rear apartment at 417 East 161st street, following a quarrel with a woman. As the result of statements by Mrs. Thomas Mullen, in whose apartment the homicide occurred, and Mrs. Helen Pensley, a boarder, the police arrested Salvatore Sullosa, 39 East Fifty-fifth street.

Mrs. Pensley told Sullosa in a Second avenue dance hall about a month ago, after which he frequently called. Mrs. Pensley declared she directed him "to keep away," but instead he continued his visits and often hit her with his fists.

Gergerman, known as "Dewey," was introduced to Mrs. Pensley by her father on Monday, the latter said, and during his visit Sullosa hit her again. "Dewey" remonstrated. Mrs. Mullen told Capt. Duane and Assistant District Attorney Cohen that Gergerman entered her sitting room yesterday when Sullosa was there. Sullosa arose and told Gergerman "wanted to see him out here for a moment." A moment after they went into the kitchen Mrs. Mullen said she heard a scuffle, a shot and a fall. She put on her hat and coat and left the house.

AMERICAN SEA FIGHTERS EXCELLED BY SECRETARY DANIELS

U. S. MARINES WON FIRST RANK IN WAR

Continued from First Page.

2,345 enlisted men wounded seriously enough to be officially reported by cablegram, to which number should be added not a few whose wounds did not incapacitate them for further fighting. However, with a casualty list that numbers nearly half the original 8,000 men who entered battle, the official reports account for only 57 United States Marines who have been captured by the enemy. This includes those who were wounded far in advance of their lines and who fell into the hands of Germans while unable to resist.

Won Place of Glory.

"Memorial Day shall henceforth have a greater, deeper significance for America, for it was on that day, May 30, 1918, that our country really began to fight the battle that was to win the honor of stopping the German drive on Paris, throwing back the Prussian hordes in attack after attack and beginning the retreat which lasted until imperial Germany was beaten to the ground. It was on that day that for an armistice under the flag of truce, and to the United States Marines, fighting side by side with equally brave and courageous men in the American Army, to that faithful sea and land force of the navy fell the honor of taking over the lines where the blow of the Prussian would strike the hardest, the line that was nearest Paris and where, should a breach occur, all would be lost.

"The world knows to-day that the United States Marines held that line; that they blocked the advance that was rolling on toward Paris at a rate of six or seven miles a day; that they met the attack in American fashion and with American heroism; that marines and soldiers of the American Army threw back the crack guard divisions of Germany, broke their advance, and then attacking, drove them back in the beginning of a retreat that was not to end until the cease firing's signal sounded for the end of the world's greatest war.

What Stone Thinks of Marines.

"In this connection Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, said, following an exhaustive trip of investigation in Europe:

"They (the Marines) had before them the best Prussian Guards and shock troops—the Germans were perfectly sure they could drive the 'amateurs' back.

"It was a dramatic situation, for success meant that the Germans could probably push for Calais and other Channel ports; but Foch dashed Paris before their eyes by putting raw Americans at a point across the direct road to Paris, in the pocket between Rheims and Soissons. Instead of driving back the 'amateurs,' the 'amateurs' drove them and gave them also a very sound thrashing. Their losses were heavy, but they did the work, and in doing it also did three things: They saved Paris; they seriously injured the morale of the best German troops; and they set a standard and fixed a reputation for American troops that none other dared to tarnish.

Front on Memorial Day.

"It was on the evening of May 30, after a day dedicated to the memory of the brave men who had fallen in the training days and in the Verdun sector, that the Fifth and Sixth regiments and the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, United States Marines, each received the following orders:

"Advance information official received that this regiment will move at 10 P. M. to Meaux, in the Verdun area. All trains shall be loaded at once and arrangements hastened. Wagons, when loaded, will move to Serans to form train."

"All through the night there was fevered activity among the Marines. Then, the next morning, the long trains of camions, buses and trucks, each carrying its full complement of United States Marines, went forward on a road which at one place wound within less than ten miles of Paris, toward Meaux and the fighting line.

"Through the town of Meaux went the long line of camions and to the village of Montfresne-Lions, less than four miles from the rapidly advancing German line. On this trip the camions containing the Americans were the only traffic travelling in the direction of the Germans; every thing else was going the other way—retreating old men and women, small children, riding on every conceivable conveyance, many trudging along the side of the road driving a cow or a calf before them, all of them covered with the white dust which the camion caravan was whirling up as it rolled along; along that road only one organization was advancing, the United States Marines.

Got Into Line on June 2.

"At last, their destination reached early on the morning of June 2, they disembarked, stiff and tired after a journey of more than seventy-two miles but as they formed their lines and marched onward in the direction of the line they were to hold they were determined and cheerful. That evening the first field message from the Fourth Brigade to Major-Gen. Omar Bundy, commanding the Second Division, went forward:

"Second Battalion, Sixth Marines, in line from Le Thiolet through Clarembault Woods to Triangle to Lucy. Instructed to hold line. First battalion, Sixth Marines, going into line from Lucy through Hill 142.

Third Battalion, in support at La Voie du Chatel, which also was the post command of the Sixth Marines. Sixth machine gun battalion distributed at line.

"Meanwhile the Fifth Regiment was moving into line, machine guns were advancing and the artillery taking its position. That night the men and of-

ficers of the Marines slept in the open, many of them in a field that was green with unharvested wheat, awaiting the time when they should be summoned to battle. The next day at 5 o'clock the afternoon of June 2, began the battle of Chateau Thierry, with the Americans holding the line against the most vicious wedge of the German advance.

Battle of Chateau Thierry.

"The advance of the Germans was across a wheat field, dining at Hill 165 and advancing in smooth columns. The United States Marines, trained to observe upon the rifle range, nearly every one of them wearing a marksmen's medal or better, that of a sharpshooter or expert rifleman, did not wait for those gray clad hordes to advance nearer. Calmly they set their sights and aimed with the same precision that they had shown upon the rifle ranges at Paris Island, Mars Island and Quantico. Incessantly their rifles cracked, and with their fire came the support of the artillery. The machine gun fire, incessant also, began to make its inroads upon the advancing forces. Closer and closer the shrapnel burst to its target.

"Caught in a seething wave of machine gun fire, of scattering shrapnel, of accurate rifle fire, the Germans fell and fell in a position in which further advance would mean absolute suicide. The lines halted. They stopped. They broke for cover, while the Marines raked the woods and ravines in which they had taken refuge with machine gun and rifle to prevent them making any move to advance by infiltrating through. Above, a French airplane was checking up on the artillery fire. Surprised by the fact that men should deliberately set their sights, adjust their range and then fire deliberately at an advancing foe, each man picking his target, instead of firing merely in the direction of the enemy, the aviator signalled below: 'Bravo!' In the rear that word was echoed again and again. The German drive on Paris had been stopped.

Fighting in Belleau Wood.

"For the next few days the fighting took on the character of pushing forth outposts and determining the strength of the enemy. Now, the fighting had changed. The Germans, mystified that they should have run against a stone wall of defence just when they believed that their advance would be easiest, had halted, amazed; they prepared to defend the positions they had won with all the stubbornness possible. In the black recesses of Belleau Wood the Germans had established nest after nest of machine guns. There in the jungle of matted underbrush, of vines, of heavy foliage, they had placed themselves in positions they believed impregnable. And this meant that unless they could be routed, unless they could be thrown back, the breaking of the attack of June 2 would mean nothing. There would come another drive and another. The battle of Chateau Thierry was therefore not won and could not be won until Belleau Wood had been cleared of the enemy.

"It was June 8 that the attack of the American troops began against that wood and its adjacent surroundings, with the wood itself and the towns of Torcy and Bourches forming the objectives. At 5 o'clock the attack came, and there began the tremendous sacrifices which the Marine Corps gladly suffered that the German fighters might be thrown back.

Fought American Fashion.

"The Marines fought strictly according to American methods—a rush, a halt, a retreat, a rush, a four wave formation, the rear waves taking over the work of those who had fallen before them, passing over the bodies of their dead comrades and plunging ahead, until they too should be torn to bits. But behind those waves were more waves, and the attack became 'Men fell like flies,' that went on.

"Men fell like flies," that went on. It was the officer writing from the field. Companies that had entered the battle 250 strong dwindled to fifty and sixty, with a sergeant in command; but the attack did not falter. At 9:45 o'clock that night, Bourches was taken by Lieut. James F. Robertson and twenty-one men of his platoon; these soon were joined by two reinforcing platoons. Then came the enemy counter attacks, but the Marines held.

Charging Machine Gun Nests.

"In Belleau Wood the fighting had been literally from tree to tree, stronghold to stronghold; and it was a fight which must last for weeks before its accomplishment in victory. Belleau Wood was a jungle, its every rocky formation forming a German machine gun nest, almost impossible to reach by artillery or grenade fire. There was only one way to wipe out these nests—by the bayonet. And by this method were they wiped out, for the United States Marines, bare-chested, shouting their battle cry of 'E-e-e-e-y-a-a-h-h-yip' charged straight into the murderous fire from those guns, and won!

"Out of the number that charged, in more than one instance, only one would reach the stronghold. There, with his bayonet as his only weapon, he would either kill or capture the defenders of the nest, and then swing the gun about in its position, turn it against the remaining German positions in the forest. Such was the character of the fighting in Belleau Wood; fighting which continued until July 6, when after a short relief the Americans finally were taken back to the rest billet for recuperation.

Held Line Many Weary Days.

"In all the history of the Marine Corps there is no such battle as that which was fought in Belleau Wood. Fighting day and night without relief, without sleep, often without water, and for days without hot rations, the Marines met and defeated the best divisions that Germany could throw into the line. The heroism and doggedness of that battle are unparalleled.

"After some time officers seeing their lines cut to pieces, seeing their men so dog tired that they even fell asleep under shell fire, hearing their wounded calling for the water that they were unable to supply, seeing men fight on after they had been wounded and until they dropped unconscious; times when officers seeing these things, believing that the every limit of human endurance had been reached, would send back messages to their post command that their men were exhausted. But in answer to this would come the word

that the lines must hold, and if possible those lines must attack. And the lines obeyed. Without water, without food, without rest they went forward—and forward every time to victory. Companies had been so torn and lacerated by losses that they were hardly platoons; but they held their lines and advanced them. In more than one instance companies lost every officer, leaving a sergeant and sometimes a corporal to command, and the advance continued. After thirteen days in this inferno of fire a captured German officer told with his dying breath of a fresh division of Germans that was about to be thrown into the battle to attempt to wrest from the Marines that part of the wood they had gained.

"The Marines, who for days had been fighting only on their sheer nerve, who had been worn out from nights of sleeplessness, from lack of rations, from terrific shell and machine gun fire, strengthened their lines and prepared to enter the attack. It came—as the dying German officer had predicted.

German Crack Troops Beaten.

"At 2 o'clock on the morning of June 13 it was launched by the Germans along the whole front. Without regard for men, the enemy hurled his forces against Bourches and the Bois de Belleau, and sought to win back what had been taken from Germany by the Americans. The orders were that these positions must be taken at all costs; that the utmost losses in men must be endured that the Bois de Belleau and Bourches might fall again into German hands. But the depleted lines of the Marines held; the men who had fought on their nerve alone for days once more showed the mettle of which they were made. With their backs to the great boulders of the Bois de Belleau, with their shelter the shattered ruins of Bourches, the thinning lines of the Marines repelled the attack and crashed back the new division which had sought to wrest the position from them.

"And so it went. Day after day, night after night, while time after time messages like the following travelled to the post command:

Losses heavy. Difficult to get runners through. Some have never returned. Morale excellent, but troops about all in. Men exhausted.

"Exhausted, but holding on. And they continued to hold on in spite of every difficulty. Advancing their lines slowly day by day, the Marines finally prepared their positions to such an extent that the last rush for the possession of the wood could be made. Then, on June 24, following a tremendous barrage, the struggle began.

Praise From French Staff.

"The barrage literally tore the woods to pieces, but even its immensity could not wipe out all the nests that remained; the emplacements that were behind almost every clump of bushes, every jagged rock, group of boulders. But those that remained were wiped out by the American method of the rush and the bayonet, and in the days that followed every foot of Belleau Wood was cleared of the enemy and held by the frayed lines of the Americans.

"It was, therefore, with the feeling of work well done that the depleted lines of the Marines were relieved in July, that they might be filled with replacements and made ready for the grand offensive in the vicinity of Soissons. July 15. And in recognition of their sacrifice and bravery this praise was forthcoming from the French:

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 30, 1918. In view of the brilliant conduct of the Fourth Brigade of the Second United States Division, which in a spirited fight took Bourches and the important strategic point of Bois de Belleau, stubbornly defended by a large enemy force, the general commanding the Sixth Army orders that the Bois de Belleau shall be named 'Bois de Belleau' in honor of the DIVISION GENERAL DOUTRE, Commanding Sixth Army.

Pershing Congratulates Marines.

"Gen. Pershing's congratulations also were contained in the following order, issued by the brigade commander, dated June 9, 1918, to the units of his command:

The brigade commander takes pride in announcing that, in addition to the commander in chief's telegram of congratulation to the Fourth Brigade, published in an indorsement from the division commander, dated June 9, Gen. Pershing has to-day visited division headquarters and sent his personal greetings and congratulations to the Marine Brigade. He also added that Gen. Foch, commander in chief of the allied armies in France, especially commended the heroism of the Marine Brigade in his love and congratulations on their fine work of the past week.

By command of Brig-Gen. Harbord. H. LAY, Major, Adjutant.

As Seen by Gen. Harbord.

"On July 18 the Marines were again called into action in the vicinity of Soissons, near Tigny and Viery. In the face of a murderous fire from concentrated machine guns, which contested every foot of their advance, the United States Marines moved forward; the severity of their casualties necessitated that they dig in and hold the positions they had gained. Here again their valor called forth official praise, which came in the following: General Orders, No. 48.

It is with keen pride that the divisional commander transmits to the command the congratulations and affectionate greetings of Gen. Pershing, who visited the divisional headquarters last night. His praise of the gallant work of the division on the 18th and 19th is echoed by

the French High Command, the Third Corps commander, American expeditionary forces, and in a telegram from the former divisional commander. In spite of two sleepless nights, long marches through rain and mud and the discomfort of hunger and thirst, the division attacked side by side with the gallant First Moroccan Division and maintained itself with credit. You advanced over six miles, captured over 2,000 prisoners, 11 batteries of artillery, over 100 machine guns, mine throwers and supplies. The Second Division has sustained the best traditions of the Regular Army and the Marine Corps. The story of your achievements will be told in millions of homes in all allied nations to-night.

J. G. HARBORD, Major-General, N. A. France, July 21.

Fight for St. Mihiel Sailed.

"Then came the battle for the St. Mihiel salient. On the night of September 12 the Second Division took a line running from Remenauville to Limeray, and on the night of September 14 and the morning of September 15 attacked, with two days objectives ahead of them. Overcoming the enemy resistance, they romped through to the Rupt de Mad a simple river, crossed it on stone bridges, occupied Thiaucourt, the first day's objective, scaled the heights just beyond it, pushed on to a line running from the Zammes-Jouley Ridges to the Binvaux Forest and there rested, with the second day's objectives occupied by 2 o'clock of the first day.

"The casualties of the division were about 1,000, of which 134 were killed. Of these about half were Marines. The captures in which the Marines participated were 80 German officers, 2,200 men, 90-odd cannon and vast quantities of stores and supplies. Following the battle Gen. Lejeune said:

September 17, 1918. General Orders, No. 54.

I desire to express to the officers and men my profound appreciation of their brilliant and successful attack in the recent engagement. Our division maintained the prestige and honor of the country proudly and swept the enemy from the field. JOHN A. LEJEUNE, Major-General, U. S. M. C.

Capture of Blanc Mont Ridge.

"But even further honors were to befall the fighting, landing and building force of which the navy is justly proud. In the early part of October it became necessary for the Allies to capture the bald, jagged ridge twenty miles due east of Rheims, known as Blanc Mont Ridge. Here the armies of Germany and the Allies had clashed more than once, and attempt after attempt had been made to wrest it from German hands. It was a keystone of the German defence, the fall of which would have a far reaching effect upon the enemy armies.

"To the glory of the United States Marines, let it be said, that they were again a part of that splendid Second Division which swept forward in the attack which freed Blanc Mont Ridge from German hands, pushed its way down the slopes, and occupied the level ground just beyond, thus assuring a victory, the full import of which has not been judged by the order of Gen. Lejeune, following the battle:

FRANCE, Oct. 11, 1918. Officers and Men of the Second Division:

It is beyond my power of expression to describe fully my admiration for your heroism. You attacked magnificently and you seized Blanc Mont again, in a four wave attack, constituting the enemy's main position. You advanced beyond the ridge, breaking the enemy's lines, and you held the ground gained with a tenacity which is unsurpassed in the annals of war. As a direct result of your victory, the German armies east and west of Rheims are in full retreat, and by drawing on yourselves several German divisions from other parts of the front you greatly assisted the victorious advance of the allied armies between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

Your heroism and the heroism of our comrades who died on the battle field will live in history forever, and will be emulated by the young men of our country for generations to come.

To be able to say when this war is finished, 'I belonged to the Second Division; I fought with it at the battle of Blanc Mont Ridge,' will be the highest honor that can come to any man. JOHN A. LEJEUNE, Major-General, United States Marine Corps, Commanding.

Marksmanship Amazes Allies.

"Thus it is that the United States Marines have fulfilled the glorious traditions of their corps in this their latest duty as the soldiers who go to sea. Their sharpshooting—and in one regiment 93 per cent of the men wear the medal of a marksman, a sharpshooter, or an expert rifleman—has amazed soldiers of European armies, accustomed merely to shooting in the general direction of the enemy. Under the fiercest fire they have calmly adjusted their sights, aimed for their man and killed him, and in bayonet attacks their advance on machine gun nests have been irresistible.

"In the official citation lists more than one American marine is credited with taking an enemy machine gun single handed, bayoneting its crew and then turning the gun against the foe. In one battle alone, that of Belleau Wood, the citation lists bear the names of 7,000 United States Marines who so distinguished themselves in battle as to call forth the official commendation of their superior officers.

Fulfilled Glorious Tradition.

"More than faithful in every emergency, accepting hardships with ad-

mirable morale, proud of the honor of taking their place as shock troops for the American legions, they have fulfilled every glorious tradition of their corps, and they have given to the world a list of heroes whose names will go down to all history. Let one, therefore, stand for the many, one name denote all, one act of heroism tell the story of the countless deeds of bravery that stand forth brilliantly upon the victorious pages of America's participation in this the world's greatest war:

First Sergeant Daniel Daly, Seventy-third (Machine Gun) Company, twice holder of the medal of honor, repeatedly performed deeds of valor and great service. On June 5 he distinguished, at risk of his life, fire in the ammunition dump at Lucy-Jacquois. On June 7, while the sector was under one of its heaviest bombardments, he visited all gun crews of his company, then posted over a wide section of front, cheering the men. On June 10, single handed, he attacked enemy machine gun emplacements and captured it with the aid of hand grenades and his automatic pistol. On the same date, during enemy attack on Bourches, he brought in wounded under fire. At all times, by his reckless daring, constant attention to the wants of his men and his unquenchable optimism, he was a tower of strength until wounded by enemy shrapnel fire on June 20. A peerless soldier of the old school, twice decorated for gallantry in China and Santo Domingo.

"I must add this citation of a typical deed of self-sacrifice, illustrative of the

spirit of the noble privates in the corps: Private Albert E. Brooks, Company F, Sixth Marines; conspicuous for his heroic actions in the capture of this boy in front of his platoon leader while under heavy machine gun fire in order to dress the latter's wounds. He was shot twice in the hip while performing this act of mercy.

U. S. MARINES CITED FOR 12 DAYS BATTLE

Aviator Hitchcock of New York Also Honored.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Among the citations in to-day's official journal is the Fourth American Brigade, under Brig-Gen. Harbord. The brigade comprises the Fifth Regiment of Marines, under Col. (now Brigadier-General) Wendell C. Velle; the Sixth Marines, under this boy in front of his platoon leader A. Catlin, and the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, under Major Edward B. Cole.

The citation says the brigade, in full battle array, was thrown on a front which the enemy was attacking violently, and at once proved itself a unit of the finest quality. It crushed the enemy attack on an important point of the position and then undertook a series of offensive operations.

"During these operations," says the citation, "thanks to the brilliant courage, vigor, dash and tenacity of its men, who retired to their positions by fatigue or losses, thanks to the activity and energy of the officers, and thanks to the personal action of Brig-Gen. Harbord, the efforts of the brigade were crowned with success, realising

after twelve days of incessant struggle an important advance over the most difficult terrain and the capture of two support points of the highest importance, Bourches village and the fortified wood of Belleau."

The Thirtieth Regiment, American Infantry, under Col. E. L. Butts, is cited as showing itself "worthy of its traditions on July 18 in sustaining the chief shock of the German attack."

The Thirty-eighth is cited for "unshakable tenacity" the same day. Other American citations include Max Staub, hospital section; Lewis Kenneth of the 372d Regiment; Aviator Thomas Hitchcock, New York, and Ambulance Sections 544, 525, 626, 235 and 629.

The American Lafayette Escadrille is commended for work in Flanders. Citations also are given Battery II, Second Battalion of the Fifty-third Regiment of garrison artillery, under Capt. Gardner; the platoon under Lieut. John H. Shenley, Company B, 11th Infantry, and the platoon under Lieut. Cedric C. Benz, Company A, 11th Infantry.

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THE road to Paris was wide, wide open. The Prussian Guard moved forward. Two days march, and the city would be in their murderous hands. Only a handful of Americans—rushed over in motor lorries—stood between the Hun and his most coveted prize. If those Americans—boys you used to crowd and jostle on your own streets—had given an inch the Kaiser would be in Paris now instead of Holland.

BUT, instead of going backward with the others, the Americans went forward! Instead of delaying that advance of the Prussian Guard, they halted it forever.

On that day Germany was Defeated: the Retreat began; Peace came into sight.

Over in the Hospital, a few weeks ago, lay a wounded Marine—Orley M. Dunton—one of the boys who was there. His story of what happened is in December Hearst's. He calls it "MUSSING UP THE PRUSSIAN GUARDS."

If you are satisfied with the dull, long old fashioned magazine "article," you won't want Hearst's this month or any other. But if you prefer short vital bits of history in the making—articles more interesting than any fiction—don't fail to read Private Dunton's story in the December Number of

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