

1,05,000 YANKS WENT TO FRANCE THROUGH ENGLAND

Army Formed Solid Stream From Wharfs of Liverpool To Shores of France Where Ships Were Unloaded.

BY GEORGE T. BYE.

LONDON, Nov. 27. (Reciprocal News Service)—At the time of the armistice 1,05,000 American soldiers had landed on the shores of Great Britain and had been carried by train and boat to the theater of war in France.

No efficient had become the dispatching of these troops that frequently the first columns from a convoy of transporters would have reached the shores of France while the last columns were marching down the ganplanks at Liverpool docks.

Long trains were run right across this time it was impossible to avert brief delays. The extra-long first trains which sailed at night might have to be put back into Southampton because of reports of unusual submarine activity. It was therefore necessary to provide great rest camps to act as reservoirs to hold troops until it was possible to move them.

A huge camp was provided by the British at Liverpool known as Notly Ash camp. Many an American regiment stayed at Notly Ash until congestion in Southern England was relieved and they might move on either to the boat or to one of the numerous rest camps around Southampton, among them the largest camp at Winchester, including Morn Hill camp and, Middledown, Coxford, Mursley Park, Romsey, Abington Park and others.

Liverpool received more United States troops direct than any other port in Europe. Glasgow, Plymouth and Portsmouth also saw American disembarkations. All food for Yanks in Great Britain was provided by the American base in London, excepting the first contingents. They came supplied with five days' rations, doled out to them on disembarkation but split up among eight days' rations. For instance, one man would carry the tinned beef for the eight, another the army biscuits, another the cans opener. If those eight men became mixed up on the train, one or more of them went hungry or didn't get a complete meal unless other comrades divided up.

Canteens were run by the American army at all camps so that no matter what hour of arrival at a camp or night, the men would be given hot coffee and sandwiches. It was not true that the men were dependent upon the British for this temporary refreshment. As soon as it was seen that the five-day rations scheme did not work out properly, the base section in London obtained authority from Washington to alter the arrangement, and individual food was thereafter distributed on board ship.

The food supplied to the troops was bought from the British government in bulk orders to be proportioned among the men. For example when the United States navy gave notice at a certain section a certain quantity would be due at Liverpool on or about a certain day, food for the known number of men was ordered from the British army service corps at the same time that a tentative order for trains was made. The navy then gave 24 hours' notice before the docking of ships, and the orders were confirmed for immediate delivery.

The rations supplied the A. E. F. in Great Britain were exactly the same in quantity as supplied in America and France. This daily ration per soldier was obtained from the British army service corps:

- Bread, 16 ounces.
- Meat, 12 ounces.
- Sugar, two ounces.
- Coffee, one ounce or
- Tea, 1/2 ounce.
- Salt, 1/2 ounce.

From local navy and army canteens the following was obtained daily for each soldier:

- Bacon, three ounces.
- Fried fish, six ounces.
- Potatoes, 12 ounces.
- Dried beans, two ounces.
- Butter or margarine, one ounce.
- Fresh vegetables, five ounces (when available).
- Jam or dried fruit, three ounces.
- Milk, one ounce.
- Cheese, two ounces.
- Pepper, 1-30 ounce.
- Mustard, 1-30 ounce.

Read News Scimitar Wants.

"GREATEST OF DANCING MASTERS" AND WIFE DANCER, REACH AMERICA



Mr. and Mrs. Michel Fokine, Photographed on Arrival, and Mrs. Fokine in Dancing Costumes.

Michel Fokine, creator of "Scheherazade," and the modern Russian ballet, who is credited with causing a revolution in the chorus art, recently arrived in the United States with his wife, Vera, famous herself as a dancer. After refusing several fabulous offers from United States theater magnates, Fokine accepted a contract from Morris Gest to put on the ballet numbers of "Aphrodite," the Egyptian spectacle now being rehearsed. The sum named Fokine the highest paid dancing instructor in the world. It is said also that the Bede, although hating the czar as they did, invited Fokine back to Russia as chief director of the imperial theater after he was forced to flee.

Construction gangs working at hard labor for eight hours were given 16 ounces of meat, and the same increase was allowed troops at various times so employed, if authority were obtained. The British Tommy received only 16 ounces of meat and other daily supplies in equally lesser proportion. British coal was supplied to American camps in almost unlimited quantities, while the Tommies shivered over a few bucketfuls because of knowledge that the American required much more warmth. There was an instance of Yanks smuggling coal and food to Tommies in adjacent camps.

When the white man first entered this region of Colorado these towers and ruins were in much the same condition as at present. The wandering Utes in the neighborhood knew nothing of their builders. The antecedent people to whom they were ascribed lived and disappeared, leaving their monuments as the only evidences of their former life. How long a time has elapsed since their disappearance no one knows. What became of them is more or less a matter of conjecture. But the fact remains that before the interior of North America had been explored by Europeans there lived and flourished in the now deserted canyons of Colorado a population of Indians who developed a skill in constructing stone buildings superior to that of the prehistoric people of other localities in our country.

INDIAN TOWERS ARE CLASSIFIED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—To meet the demand for information regarding prehistoric ruins in the neighborhood of the Mesa Verde National park, the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution has just issued a Bulletin on the "Prehistoric Villages, Castles and Towers of Southwestern Colorado," by Dr. J. Walter Fowkes, chief of the bureau.

The Mesa Verde National park was created for the preservation of its wonderful prehistoric cliff houses and the bureau of American ethnology in co-operation with the department has done much by the excavation and repair of these monuments to increase their educational importance. The bureau, in order to make known the nature of that work, is publishing bulletins from time to time on these monuments and their builders.

Most of the buildings described in this pamphlet have long been known to cowboys and sheep men, and many have been described by archeologists, but this knowledge is local or scattered in many publications often inaccessible to the general public. It is the purpose of the bulletin to collect this information in one publication and to show the relation of towers, castles and other remains of the great cliff buildings of the Mesa Verde National park. The three questions usually asked by visitors to the cliff houses of our Southwest are: Who were the builders, when did they live and what became of them? A fourth question, were they pygmies? is easy to answer, for there are many known mummies of the cliff dwellers of the Mesa Verde in our museums and while they show that the cliff dwellers were a small people they were not pygmies. The widespread belief that they were pygmies very naturally arose from the small size of the doorways and rooms of cliff dwellings, but small rooms are not sufficient evidence of a diminutive size of their inhabitants. The origin, antiquity and fate of the ancient people of the Mesa Verde are the subjects of scientific investigation and archeologists can give a decided opinion regarding them.

Evidence bearing on these questions is, however, not only abundant but also of a nature that is of great importance. As historical documents are silent regarding the people who constructed these buildings, the student is obliged to gather what information he can from the buildings and the household and other implements buried in the rooms or graves or from the physical characteristics as shown by mummies or skeletons.

This bulletin treats especially of architecture and points out that we have in buildings an index of social organization. The characteristics of an individual may be judged from the style of his dwelling, and those of a race by their monuments. The social life of a people, no less than the ability of ancient workers, may thus be shown by the relative perfection of their habitations. A comparison of different types built by the same people tells the story of the evolution of the complex from simple types.

The tower type of ruin is one of the most picturesque forms of prehistoric buildings of our Southwest. We find them in many forms and situations, in caves, on top of sinuosities, or in valleys shut in by cliffs. They may be circular, square or semicircular, isolated or rising from local rooms, one or many stories high. However, the best preserved building mentioned in the report, calls to mind some ancient castle of medieval Europe. It is more than 25 feet high, and from one point of view shows the form it had when built, as the sky lines still are intact.

Prehistoric buildings, made of huge stones called megaliths, in the region considered, were described more than 40 years ago. It is shown in this bulletin that before the prehistoric inhabitants of the region constructed buildings with horizontal masonry in which individual stones were laboriously fitted, they built structures of huge stones set on edge, some of which still stand in line as high as one's head. These were built before the builders had developed the skill shown in later constructions. There is complete gradation from these crude structures into the best work of the Indian stone mason. The evidences are cumulative that there existed in a wide geographical area of the Southwest a people whose buildings differed so much from those of any other section of North America that the area in which they occur may be designated a characteristic one.

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CHILDREN'S SHOPPING DAY



Be Here Early and Get First Choice

This plan was devised for the purpose of starting the little folks along the right road to thrift and economy—teaching them the art of shopping and where to shop. You will be surprised how judiciously they spend their pennies, and it will do your heart good to see how earnestly they apply themselves. Come early.



Tomorrow A Gala Event for the Little Folks

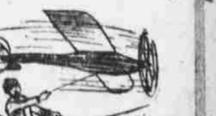
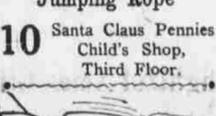
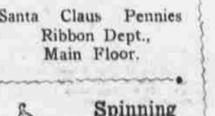
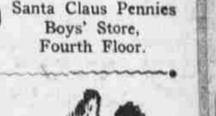
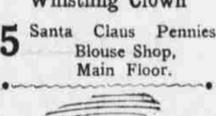
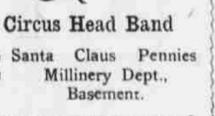
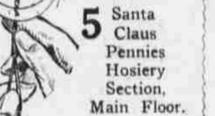
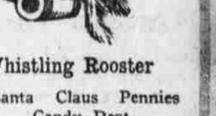
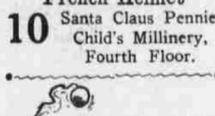
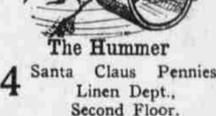
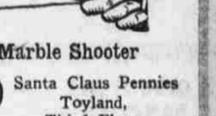
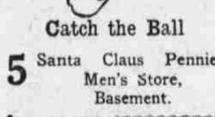
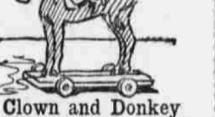
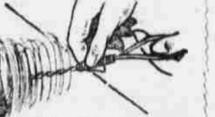
Opening of Toyland and the Arrival of Santa Claus

Every Child Accompanied By An Adult

Will be given an envelope by Santa Claus that contains twenty (20) Santa Claus 'pennies, which can be spent for the various bargains listed below. No child will receive more than twenty pennies (one envelope), and none will be given to children unless accompanied by an adult. These regulations will be strictly adhered to.

SANTA CLAUS WILL BE STATIONED AT OUR MEN'S STORE ENTRANCE—MAIN STREET

Santa Claus will not receive any child that is not accompanied by an adult. After the sale Santa Claus will hold a reception in his home in Toyland—Third Floor—Bigger and Better Than Ever.

 Shooting Airplane 3 Santa Claus Pennies Notion Shop, Main Floor.	 Jumping Rope 10 Santa Claus Pennies Child's Shop, Third Floor.	 Shooting Top 10 Santa Claus Pennies Toyland, Third Floor.	 Come Back 5 Santa Claus Pennies Dress Goods Shop, Second Floor.	 Cat Yell 3 Santa Claus Pennies Ribbon Dept., Main Floor.	 Flying Airplane 10 Santa Claus Pennies Boys' Store, Fourth Floor.
 Rattle Bones The Big Noise Maker 5 Santa Claus Pennies Boys' Store, Fourth Floor.	 Whistling Clown 5 Santa Claus Pennies Blouse Shop, Main Floor.	 Calliope Whistle 3 Santa Claus Pennies Music Shop, Second Floor.	 Circus Head Band 2 Santa Claus Pennies Millinery Dept., Basement.	 Spinning Butterfly Has the appearance of flying in a bubble. 5 Santa Claus Pennies Hosiery Section, Main Floor.	 Whistling Rooster 2 Santa Claus Pennies Candy Dept., Main Floor.
 French Helmet 10 Santa Claus Pennies Child's Millinery, Fourth Floor.	 The Hummer 4 Santa Claus Pennies Linen Dept., Second Floor.	 Musical Whistle 3 Santa Claus Pennies Candy Shop, First Floor.	 Jumping Grasshopper 3 Santa Claus Pennies Stationery Dept., First Floor.	 Nail Puzzle 3 Santa Claus Pennies Men's Store, Main Floor.	 Marble Shooter 10 Santa Claus Pennies Toyland, Third Floor.
 Catch the Ball 5 Santa Claus Pennies Men's Store, Basement.	 Ring My Nose 10 Santa Claus Pennies Jewelry Section, Main Floor.	 Wrist Watch 10 Santa Claus Pennies Jewelry Section, Main Floor.	 Clown and Donkey 5 Santa Claus Pennies Art Goods, Second Floor.	 Kaleidoscope 10 Santa Claus Pennies Toyland, Third Floor.	 Wrist Purse 10 Santa Claus Pennies Leather Goods Dept., Main Floor.
 Bubble Blower 10 Santa Claus Pennies Toyland, Third Floor.	 Return Ball 5 Santa Claus Pennies Glove Section, Main Floor.	 Flying Butterfly 8 Santa Claus Pennies Infants' Dept., Fifth Floor.	 Trick Kodak 3 Santa Claus Pennies Candy Store, Main Floor.	 The Flyer 3 Santa Claus Pennies Blanket Shop, Basement.	 Miniature Tenpins 5 Santa Claus Pennies Shoe Department, Main Floor.
 Suit Case 10 Santa Claus Pennies Sixth Floor.	 Magnetic Snake 10 Santa Claus Pennies Blouse Section, Basement.	 Empire Lady Doll Pattern Pictorial Review 2 Santa Claus Pennies, Pattern Department.	 Catch the Hoop Game 10 Santa Claus Pennies Suit Section, Basement.	 Spinning Disc 10 Santa Claus Pennies Shoe Dept., Basement.	 Return Ball With Santa Claus 5 Santa Claus Pennies, Infants' Shop, Fifth Floor.

Mr. and Mrs. Michel Fokine, Photographed on Arrival, and Mrs. Fokine in Dancing Costumes.