THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

VOLUME XXX.

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.

RMAN NOTE RECEIVED; **ROFESSES TO ACCEPT**

icates Willingness to Evacate Territory Under Agreeent-Attacks upon Passener Ships Ordered Stopped.

schington, Oct. 21-Germany has President Wilson with a note though no one is prepared to it will lead the President tven to e exchanges on the subject of an and peace, at least has served stice and peace, at least has served of Germany actually are taking s of government and sincerely seace on any terms the United and the Allies are willing to give. was no official intimation here at of the attitude of the President probably there will be none until icial text of the new German comeation has been received. The Pres-Secretary Lansing discussing the s received by wireless late in the Like the reply to the President's Like the reply to the President's nies a week age, this note was sent from the Garman wireless stations picked up in the Allied countries r hours before the official text could by cable. The official version prob-will come tomorrow through the basic s legation here.

received by wireless the note is edt o be slightly garbled in the stant sentences regarding conditions he evacuation of invaded territory for an armistice, but nevertheless, regarded as an awkward attempt et the conditions laid down by ident Wilson for consideration of an

ad it makes the significant declarathat the government in Berlin no r is responsible to a single arbiinfluence-the Kaiser-but is sup-al by an overwhelming majority of German people,

is declaration is supported by the nent that constitutional reforms are ogress in accord with the determiof the people under which no ument can take or hold office withhe confidence of the majority of a istag elected by universal, secret ge. It is accorded more considerhere because of confidential adreceived only today indicating that erman middle classes have resolvto have peace at any price and pressary, are prepared to get rid nilitary control.

has the belief is strengthened that before are genuine efforts to obthing better than the unconditional erty and to exercise care for the popu-

14,805 DEATHS IN 18 DAYS ORDER NUMBERS GIVEN MEN OF MANY STATES State of Pennsylvania Hard Hit By Influenza Epidemie.

Washington, Oct. 21.-Improvement in the influenza situation in six states was shown by reports received today by the public health service, but 27 other states reported the disease still spreading, Conditions apparently were worse in Pennsylvania, where it is es timated 350,000 cases have occurred with probably 150,000 in Philadelphia. For the first eighteen days of October, 14,805

deaths were reported in the state. In army camps a slight increase in both influenza and pneumonia cases were reported Sunday, but a decrease was shown today with 3,007 influenza cases and 76S pneumonia cases, the low-est figures reported since the epidemic became general in the camps. For the 48 hours ending today at noon, new influenza cases totalled 6,666 ; pneumon-io, 2079 and deaths 919 io, 2.079 and deaths, 919.

These figures brought the total of influenza cases since September 13 to 290,447 ; pneumonia cases to 46,055 and deaths from all causes to 15,072.

States reported improved conditions today in the public health service in-cluded South Carolina and Tennessee, Many new cases were reported in North Carolina and Virginia.

Red Cross Canteen Meeting Today. An important meeting of the Camde Red Cross Canteen Committee will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock on the porch of canteen headquarters on Broad Street. A full attendance is desired. Mrs. Cora C. Ancrum.

ton delivery which are charged up against the German armies.

The German Note. London, Oct. 21,-The fext of the German note, as received by wireless, is as

follows: Section 1 .- "In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territories the German Government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the military advisers and that the actual stand ard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this stand-

Section 2 .- "The German Government suggests to the President that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details. It trusts that the President of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irrecon-cilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to peace of justice."

Section 3 .--- "The German Government protests against the reproach of illegal e Emperor, the Crown Prince and and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forcesa nd thereby against the German people. For the covsent note and those which have ering of a retreat destructions were always necessary and they are carried out peace, and are inconclusive mere-ecause the Germans conducting the tional law. The German troops are un-anges are seeking to bargain for der most strict instructions to spare prop-

TO LAST DRAFTED MEN **RECEIVED HIGH PRAISE** Master Numbers Have Been Camden Boy Sends Home Let-Gone Over and All Drafted ter From Major General

Men Can Tell When They Will be Called For Service.

We are publishing below a partial list. f the men who were last drafted. The first number is the number by which they will be called for service. The second number is the serial number. The Local Board completed the list the first of the week, and the list will be published in this paper in installments, as it is too long for us to use in one issue. Look for your name to appear in the list: 1-322 Wesley H. Ellis, Bethune

2-1027-Sam Belton, Camden

5-438-Thomas Blyther, Camden 904 Wilbur Davis, Camden

7-1523-Edward White, Charleston 8-1240-Burney Lee, Cantey 9-1907-James Brown, Lugoff 10-20-James T. Gandy, Kershaw 11-1255 Adam Davis, Weatville 12-2132 Will A. Johnson, Cassatt 13-739-James L. Guy, Camden 14-535-John W. Moak, Pontiac 15-219-D. V. McCaskill, Bethune 16-625-Sampson M Sowell, Jefferson 17-72-Enos Clyburn, Camden 18-852-Wallace Stokes, Camden 19-964-Allen Moseley, Camden 20-348-John Haigler, Bethune 21-4-Sanford W. Roberts, Kershaw 22-1961-Scen Ghent, Kershaw 23-134-King D. Nelson, Longtown 24-395-Isaac Hail, Camden 25-657-George A. Rhame, Camden 26-623-James Mango, Jefferson 27-2784-Jake Ballard, Cassatt 28-228-Miles H. Horton, Bethune 29-1427-Columbus B. Cook, Blaney 30-1625-Grover C. Welsh, Kershaw 31-2809-Boykin Jowers, Bethune-32-1636-Matthew C Smith, Kershaw 33-413-Hughey G. Hinson, Camden 34-1303-George Bracey, Camden 35-2839-John Boykin, Camden 36-256-Tom Baskin, Bethune

37-1732-Edward Harris, Lib. Hill 38-1561-Rush Bradford, Camden 39-1032-W W. Alexander, Camdeu 40-399-Shell J. West, Camden -2544-Calvin Belton, Boykin 42-500-Thomas Branham, Blancy 43-699-John C. Williams, Camden 41-496-John D. Gerald, Blaney 45-2329-Grover Blair, Bethune 46-124-Gus Mickle, Longfown 46 47-1927-S J. Livingston, Kershaw 48-143-Henry Tucker, Lugoff 49-2212-Lewis Vinson, Kershaw 50-2012-Manuel Cantey, Camden 51-178-Levy Fletcher, Camden 52-S50-L, B. Campbell, Camden 53-1098-Ammon R. Collins, Camden 54-1680-John D. Shaw, Kershaw

Telling of Work of "Rainbow" Division in France,

Have had some wonderful experiences since last letter. Am back of the lines now, but we have surely done out bit for the time being any wayg You have read about it in the papers, as we have every American division in France out-3-1697-Charlie Baker, Kershaw classed by far and have made quite a 4-2781-William H. Barfield, Cassatt reputation with the French. Our Regiment of Engineers has been as infantry. in reserve, and active on one occasion and penetrated quite a distance into the enemy line and got quite a nice write up in the official dope in the last drive. It seems that our division had a task of so many kilometers to advance and then would be relieved by another division but we advanced a little over three times that distance before the other bunch could catch up with us. We had no trenches, dugouts, etc at all and the artillery fire was very active by enemy as they, retreated. Shrapuel in open warfare is not very inviting either. Machine guns are bad enough but high explosive shells are toriffic and every body has their proper respect for

> One of the worst things about the the rest were old men.

We, the engineers, made an advance over a couple of hills and through woods that had been tried before by our infantry and the dead Americans and Boche were both pleutiful. Our artillery ran them out before us so we had very little resistance but took several prisoners and got some valuable information from them. The Lieutenant of my platoon and I went over in the first wave of the infantay and had some great experiences. I got a belt and bayonet from a husky scoundrel. Will send the

ing on the battlefield plentiful as the hills had been stormed before and so much resistance and the open wheat fields were such a handicap that none of the dead ones were buried but after we went over, we had another company to take care of that.

DEATH OF MRS. BOYKIN

Young Matron Passed Away Yesterday aat Home Near Boykin.

Camden people were saddened yester lay afternoon when a message was received from Boykin announcing the death of Mrs. Annie Boykin, wife of Mr. Henry Deas Boykin, Before her marriage she was Miss Annie Johnson, daughter of Mrs. R. C. Johnson, of this She is survived by her husband city. and three small children. Other relatives surviving are her mother and sis-ters-Mrs. C. P. DuBos- of Camden. Mrs. Dan Jones, of Liberty Hill, Mrs. Clarkson of Stockton; and two brothers, Messrs, W. E. Johnson of Camden, and R. C. Johnson, of the United States Army.

The funeral and burial will occur at the Quaker cemetery in Camden this morning at 11 o'clock.

Has Arrived Overseas.

Word has been received in Camden by Mrs. M. A. Baxley, that her grandson, Fred S. Tavel, has arrived safely over seas. Mr. Tayel was a locomotive engl neer for the Charleston Terminal, with whom he had been employed for several years. He is twenty-five years of age and prior to his going to Charleston he made his home in Camden, with his grandmother, where he spent his boyhood days. He is now driving a locemotive behind the lines somewhere in France.

No Public Gathering Yet.

Columbia, Oct. 23 .- Dr. James Hayne, State health officer, today telegraphed instructions to the sheriffs of South Carolina counties to keep schools, Churches and places of amusement closed and prevent[°] gatherings un-til November 3. The influenza situa-tion is improved in South Carolina, but the health officer fears that lifting of the quarantine will cause a further outbreak of pneumonia.

tiné 'Headquarters, 42nd Division, American Expeditionary Forces, France, Au-«gust 13th, 1918,

To the Officers and Men of The 42nd Division :

"A year has elapsed since the formation of your organization. It is, there fore, fitting to consider what you have accomplished as a combat division and what you should prepare to accomplish in the future.

"Your first elements entered the trenches in Lorraine on February 21st. You served on that front for 110 days. You were the first American division to hold a divisional sector and when you left the sector June 21st, you had served continuously as a division in the trenches for a longer time than any other American division. Although you entered the sector without experience in actual warfare, you so conducted yourseselves as to win the respect and affection of the French veterans with whom you fought. Under gas and bombardment, in raids, in patrols, in the heat

KERSHAW COUNTY QUOTA \$33,000 OVERSUBSCRIBED

NUMBER 28.

Citizens' Loyally Respond To **Government Request To Pur**chase Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds.

At a meeting of the Central Committee for Kershaw County held Saturday night at the close of the Fourth Lib-erty Loan Drive it was shown that the county had gone over its allottment of \$237,200 by \$33,800. The total sub scriptions for the county was \$271,000 and the bonds were from all parts of the county, a great many of them being from small farmers, and a great many were taken by the colored citizens of the county.

Subscriptions as reported through the banks were as follows:

The First National Bank's allottment was \$73,500, subscriptions reported by them was \$\$2,000. Amount oversubseribed 8,500.

The Loan & Savings Bank was allatted \$47,900, subsectiptions reported \$61,200. Amount oversubscribed \$11.

The Bank of Camden was afforted \$101,400, subscriptions reported \$108, 200. Oversubscribed \$6,800.

The Bank of Bethune reported subscriptions to the amount of \$12,000. Credit to Kershaw County through subscriptions from the Peoples Bank of Kershaw, and the Bank of Kershaw, amounted to \$22,750.

The Central Committee desires to thank the sub-committees, both ladies and men who worked with them in soliciting and making the loan go over

for this county. Through Loan & Savings Bank

Following is a list of subscribers to the Fourth Liberty Loan through the Loan & Savings Bank :

Loan & Savings Bank : H L Schlosburg	0
H L Schlosburg	0
F M Wooten 2.50 Camden Wholesale Grocery 2,50	0
Henry Savage 2,00	ŏ
H D Boykin 2,00 J B Crocker 2,00	
- L I Guiou	0
Enterprise Mercantile Co 1,00 W C Seagle 1,00	
W C Seagle 1,00 John J, Workman 1,00 J N and C W Dunn 1,00	
W Robin Zemp	
Thomas J. Kirkland 1,00 James' H Burns 1,00	10
ATTING IN The Longha	Married Street
T Lee Little Charles W. Birchmore 50	Ň
R B Elliott	0
R B Elliott 50 Mrs. Lydia V. Elliott 50 Mrs. Mary D Nettles 50	0
W A Edwards 50 Alex G. Clarkson, Jr. 50	WD -
C We Birchmore 50 Dr R E Stevenson 50	0
H S Zeigler James Leonard Graham	
James Leonard Graham 50 Isaac B. English 50	0
William D Barrett 50 Jesse T. Ross 40	0
Leroy S. Davidson 40	10
Alfred E Kennedy 30 Hugh H Evans	100.000
M C West	60
W H Pearce 27 Walter Sorreli 20	States and
S. C. Truesdale 20 J H Clyburn 20	VER COMPANY
John S Lindsay 26	0
James L' Guy 20 Jim Deas 20	0
William Clyburn 20 Miss Virginia Taylor 26	
L A Kirkland 20	00
Gerschom C. Bruce 20 Herbert L. Richev 20	00
Herbert J., Richey 20 W B deLoach 20 Rufus R Thurman 20	0
Mrs Helen A Savage 20)0
Thomas Ancrum Joseph A Bell	50 50
Edwin L Guy	50
Eugene A. Brown1 Jack Nettles2	50
Billie D. Nettles 24 Leon Schlosburg 1	50
John S. Halsall	50
Barnett E. Sparrow Mrs. Margaret G. Little	00
	00 00
ans rate it. Demp	do .
J. V. Miles	00 00
W T Copeland	00
L. C. Faulkner	00 00
Mrs. E. M. Kennedy	00 00
W. H. McCaskill	00
Henry Herriott	00
J. B. Zemp	00
J. E. Brannon	00
Mrs. Augusta Karesh	00
Henry E. Beard, Jr.	100
Frank L. Zemp William D. Whitaker	00
Suannon D. Kirkland	100
George W. McLain	100
Max Mogulesche	100
M. C. West Mrs. G. A. Creed M. M. Johnson	100
THE CORE OF AN ADDRESS OF A RECEIPTING CONTRACT OF ADDRESS CONTRACT ADDRESS OF ADDRESS	
INAGORA WOILD	1 60
Mary Florence Little	100
Katherine Virginia Little Lawrence A. Savage	50
H. J. Smith	50
W. C. MOOTO	100
T. B. McLain	100
T. B. McLain J. Kershaw Shannon C. W. Evans (Continued on Last Page)	100 100

11.11

The following extracts from letters from John Whitaker, Jr., will be read with interest here. They tell us of what great things Co. B., 117th Engineers' (Rainbow) division has achieved since their entrance into the fight:

them.

advance was the dead and the odor. Pye seen horses piled in the road, from artillery fire, 8 and 9 in a pile and also dear Boche, too. I saw eight Boche in one pile, two of them looked to be about 15 years old, two pretty husky and

bayonet home to you.

Americans and Boche were both ly

There is one thing I shall always re-

ler they are prepared to give if hed to the wall. It is 'assumed that they want to gradually prethe German public for a realizaof what has happened to their milmachine and the war lords' dreams of government. plomatic observers point out that

President is at liberty with perfect stency to make no response at this but to await developments, await erformance of the promises of the ans not to torpedo passenger ships, implied promise to work no more uction during their retreat from ium and France than military neity requires, and finally to await er development of the political leawhich evidently is working toward complete overthrow of military authe power in the Empire. No one res that an immediate military cesn of hostilities is in sight. The on most generally held is that if Wilson decides to make a reply. f the Entente Governments agree, only step possible at this time would German Government replies : sanction arrangements to be dicby Gen. Foch in the field for withal of the Germans without further ing. Such arrangements, of course, id be contingent upon guarantees of med supremacy of the victorious ies, and consequently virtually would

surrender for the Germans. he official view here so fár has that evacuation of invaded terrimust be completed before there can armistice. Should President Wilafter consultation with the Allies te to this view, the work of drivthe Germans to and across their borders would proceed and the "opunity for fixing details" which the note suggests be "brought about" come only through a r equest from German lines under a white flag-on battlefield.

ttle importance is atjached to the ists and details in the note regard-German brutality and ruthless deion of property. The important s is whether atrocities now stop. As an investigation by a neutral comion as suggested in the note, the sident indicated long ago that such stigations could come to nothing exin connection with arrangements inal peace.

egarding the German denial of unesary destruction of property by the ing armies, military experts say that stedly such armies are authorized international law to work terrible the evacuated territory. But there be prime condition to be met-all must be done with the sole purof damaging and retarding the purarmy. Bridges may be destroy, tes of food burned and even buildwhich might shelter enemy troops. it is not permitted to poison wells; lestroy fruit trees or to loot and my private property which would at mo to use to either army, or, in to commit any of the acts of wan-

lation to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punish-

Section 4 .- "The German Government" further denies that the German navy ower, so as to avoid a complete cold in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers The German Government proposes with regard to all these charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions." Section 5.—"In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German Government has caused orders to be despatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

Section 6.—"As for a fundamental condition for peace the President prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the

"Hitherto the representation of the people in the German Empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the government."

Section 7 .- "The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of representation of the peoples decision of peace and war. These conditions have just now

undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle) of the representation of the people based on equal, universal, secret, di-rect franchise." Section 8.—"The leaders of the great

parties of the Reichstag are members of this government. In the future no government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence

of a majority of the Reichstag." Section 9,---"The responsibility of the chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new government has been to lay before the Reichstag a bill to alter the extension of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decision on war and Deace.

Section 10 .- "The permanence of the new system, is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and de

mand their energetic continuance." Section 11.--"The question of the President-with whom he and the govern-ments associated against Germany are dealing-is therefore answered in a clear unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from ag overnment which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence, is supported by the ap-proval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.

(Signed) "Solf"

wm. L. Goodale, amden 56-2142-H. C. Gardner, Bethune 57-2376-English Brown, Cantey 58-1628-Andrew Miller, Kershaw 59-1692-Jake Simmons, Kershaw 60-684-W. Robert Watkins, Camder 61-1429-Boise Robinson, Blaney 62—1858—Amus Baskin, Lugoff 63—765—Ray M. Stroup, Camden 64—61—Colie Wilson, Camden 65-612-Trantham Mungo, Kershaw 66-456-Robert L. Qualls, Blaney 67-1580-J C. Williams, Darlington 68-33-Elias Drakeford, Kershaw 69-S77-Clarence A. Dhunn, Camden 70-1121-Richard Leavy, Jr., Lugoff 71-2312-D G. Stephens, Bethune-72-2425-D. J. Gillis, Boykin 73-2163-John H. Clay, Jefferson 74-77-W. E. S. Trapp, Camden 75-2460-Jim Williams, Stoneboro 76-82-Thomas Hinson, Jr., Lugoff 77-2750-George Robinson, Cassatt 78-108-Bennie F. Watts, Longtown 79-893-Edward Bracey, Camden So 2125 E. R. Anderson, Cassatt 81-1294-H. O. Brown, Westville 82-2800-Wm, T. Spears, Westville 83-101-James M. Smith, Lugoff 84-2254-Abraham Tucker, Blaney 85-1074-James Gettys, Camden 86-2584-A. Stover, Jr., Kershaw 87-2383-Joé Catoe, Cantey 88-2183-Wm. C. Raley, Bethune 89-1688-Cars Clark, Kershaw 90-2814-Rufus Blanding, Blaney 91-995-Willie Duren, Camden 92-2279-Hugh S Thompson, Bethune 93-1880-Rhett Mitchell, Lugoff 94-2843-James English, Camden 95-2675-Robert Catoe, Kershaw 96-659-C. V. Galloway, Boykin 97-2321-James H. Hilton, Bethune 98-2817-Walter Coleman, Westville 99-2042-Adam A. Baker, Camden 100-2510-Isaac Murphy, Boykin 101-1673-G D. Holden, Kershaw 102-1426-John L. Paschal, Blaney 103-2518-James Lunnon, Boykin 104-1749-Phillip Duren, Cantey 105-2273-Levi Reynolds, Longton 108-1874-Jim Starlin, Lugoff 107-2487-Wm. A. Boykin, Boykin 108-1327-James Parker, Lugoff 109-1717-W. O. Croxton, Kershaw 110-1689-James Hinson, Kershaw 111-1822-S L. Clyburn, Camden 112-628-Jesse Sowell, Jefferson 113-901-Charlie Brevard, Comden 114-130-John White, Longtown 115-1507-David Austin, McClinton fille, S. C. 110-2446-Phillip Harris, S.aaeboro

117-2328-Austin Blair, Bethane 118-2256-C. E. Belton, Blaney 119-2338-Seegars Drakeford, Cantey 120-189-Foy S. Shirley, Camden 121-827-Elias W. Smith, Camden 122-919-Handy Carter, Camden o 123-962-English Williams, Camden 124-2406-W. C. Horton, Cassatt 125-1442-Bob Clover, Lugoff 126-1813-Booker Branham, Lugoff

197-800-Thomas J. Brown, Camdea 123-2587-Scipio Dinkons, Boykin 129-1406-John H. Boman, Lugoff (Continued on Page Five)

member-a fellow that 1 helped with on a litter. He had been out on the battlefield for four days and nights, shot several times sthrough the body by machine guns and hadn't had a drop of water for all that time. He didn't look so terrible but he was appreciative though.

ated.

The American Army is gaining respect and admiration from all nations, even the Germans. The French are entirely different now. I think when we first came over here they all thought we had come for a good time, spend money and not fight but they admire us now. Received the papers and magazines you sent me-they were much appreci-

Sept. 16th. We have given them hell again since last letter to you.

Our Division does what seems the impossible-driven them back 12 to 15 kilometers where it has been considered very formidable. Company B took considerable part in it. One platoon went over with the tanks to be on hand in bad places, another with infantry to cut wire entanglements, etc and the other two with infantry to prepare for advance of our artillery (and it was no soft snap) I was in the last named. At one time we had three Krupp 5inch guns and a Boche "77" shooting point blank at us from the top of one little hill to the top of another, just a few hundred yards apart. But we didu't have many "casuals". In fact the Division had very few. The Boche seem terrorized at facing Americans, especially our tanks and liquid fire guns (which are terriffic). Our Division got many thousand prisoners. They came in by hundreds, smiling though. as they knew the Americans, freat them too well.

We are now about 12 kilometers from our original line and for two days we ate Boche food, smoked their cigarettes and cigars, slept in their holes under their blankets. In fact everything was "on them" including beer and wine. Roads were bad from the rains and of course artillery and ammunition has to advance before food, but its all right now as we are in a pretty good place except for aeroplane bombs, a few fell last night.

Some infantry boys near us captured a cow which they kept and milked. A Frenchman tried to take it but they told him to beat it, as he would have to win a victory over them to get that cow (more comedy). Boys are peculiar animals, we were under shell fire when a rabbit started across the field. The boys forgot war and went for the rabbit, threw helmets, bayonets, trench knives, etc at them. I saw at least a half dozen killed with such means of hunting.

Am enclosing a letter from our General to each man in this Division. It was written before' this last attack so guess he will have to write us another as this last was the best thing we have done yet. The Camden boys are all !

· · A

of hand to hand combat and in the long dull hours of trench routine so trying to a soldier's spirit, you bore yourselves in a manner worthy of the traditions of our country.

"You were withdrawn from Lorraine and moved immediately to the Cham pagne front where during the critical days from July 14th to July 18th, you had the honor of being the only American division to fight in General Gouraud's Army which so gloriously obeyed his order, "We will stand or die," and by its iron defense crushed the German assault and made possible the offensive of July 18th to the west of Reims.

"From Champagne you were called to take part in exploiting the success north of the Marne. Fresh from the battle front before Chalons, you were thrown against the picked troops of Germany. For eight consecutive days, you attacked skillfully prepared positions. You captured great stores of arms and munitions. You forced the crossings of the Ourcq. You took Hill 212, Sergy, Meurcy Ferme and Seringes by assault You drove the enemy, including an Imperial Guard Division, before you for a depth of fifteen kilometers. When your infantry was relieved, it was in full pursuit of the retreating Germans and your artillery continued to progress and support another American division in the advance to the Vesle.

"For your services in Lorraine, your division was formally commended in General Orders by the French Army Corps under which you served. For your services in Champagne, your as sembled officers received the personal thanks and commendation of General fouraud himself. For your services on the Oureq, your division was officially complimented in a letter from the Commanding General, 1st Army Corps, of July 28th, 1918.

"To your saccess, all ranks and all services have contributed, and I desire to express to every man in the command my appreciation of his devoted and courageous effort.

"However, our position places a burden of responsibility upon us which we must strive to bear steadily forward without faltering. To our comrades who have fallen, we owe the sacred obligation of maintaining the reputation which they died to establish. The influence of our performance on our allies and our enemies cannot be over-estimated for we were one of the first division sent from our country to France to show

the world that Americans can fight. "Hard battles and long campaigns lie beforeu s. Only by ceaseless vigilance and tireless preparation can we fit our selves for them. I urge you, therefore to approach the future with confidence but above all with firm determination that so far as it is in your power you will spare no effort whether in training or in combat to maintain the record of our division and the honor of our coun-"Charles T. Menoher, try.

"Major General, U. S. Army."