

Out Our Way



By Williams

Army and Navy

Pershing's A. E. F.

Gen. John Joseph "Black Jack" Pershing last week presented "My Experiences in the World War," in book form to take its place beside the military memoirs of Poch, Haig, Hindenburg, Ludendorff. Dedicating his volume to the Unknown Soldier, the only commander since George Washington to lead a United States army throughout an entire war...

the French had acquired a "defensive complex" and, wedded to trench warfare, lacked the ability to teach the kind of open combat he wanted the A. E. F. to have. Therefore he resisted French instruction methods, insisted that all United States troops be drilled for cross-country fighting.

On September 1, 1917, General Pershing moved his headquarters to Chaumont, 155 miles east of Paris, which put him directly behind the sector the A. E. F. was to take over. On October 21 the First Division entered the lines near Lunville for training. On November 3, occurred the first A. E. F. trench fatalities, a corporal and two privates of the Sixteenth Infantry trapped by a box barrage.

General Pershing had two prime objections to United States soldiers in foreign forces: (1) They would be infected by the low morale of the allied troops; (2) They would learn only trench warfare. He pounded the tables, talked as no general had ever before talked to foreign statesmen and soldiers. When they could not budge him, they made appeals behind his back to President Wilson.

It was small wonder that General Pershing got the fixed notion that France and Britain were working to control United States troops and thus prevent the creation of a United States army as a means of reducing United States glory in victory and United States influence and prestige in peace negotiations.

The "amalgamation question" reached a crisis when the great German offensive of March-to-June 1918 pushed the allies back to the brink of defeat. General Pershing rushed to Marshal Foch, impulsively offered troops to help stem the tide. The emergency created by the German attack dissolved disagreements, put United States divisions helter-skelter into the line for quick action.

The western front fell into three divisions: The northern from the sea southward to Soissons before Paris; the center from Soissons eastward along the Aisne past Reims to Verdun; the eastern from Verdun southeastward to the Swiss border. The British held most of the northern line; the French were in the center and eastern sector. Also in the eastern sector were United States divisions in training. The German attack hit the northern sector first, gouged great salients in it. The First Division under General Bullard was dispatched to aid the French. On May 28 it engaged in the first small battle of the A. E. F. by capturing Cantigny.

The French along the center front were surprised by a violent German attack on May 27 that in three days rolled down from the Aisne to the Marne and within striking distance of Paris. France was in a panic. General Petain called for United States aid. General Pershing rushed the Second and Third Divisions forward to meet the German onslaught. The Third Division met the enemy in Chateau-Thierry (May 31), blocked his advance at the bottom of the bulge southward. The Second Division cleared Belleau Wood (June 25). This defensive engagement cost the A. E. F. 9,500 casualties. More than fighting, the United States contributed new morale to the French troops who turned in their tracks and shot off the invaders in the Second Battle of the Marne.

Still fighting under French command, the next big A. E. F. engagement, this time offensive, occurred July 18. The First and Second Divisions became spearheads for an attack launched eastward into the west flank of the new German salient near its base below Soissons. Simultaneously other United States forces attacked from below. The strategy was to squeeze the Germans out and eliminate the bulge. The attack was successful. Only July 20, began the German retreat. Wrote General Pershing: "The magnificent conduct of our First and Second Divisions... marked the turning of the tide."

These successes led directly to the creation of the First United States army which General Pershing commanded (August 10). Immediate preparations were started for its active use. East of Verdun on the southern sector was a deep inactive salient known as St. Mihiel which the Germans had held since 1914. General Pershing got permission from Generalissimo Poch to use his new army against this bulge. Early on the misty morning of September 12, began the St. Mihiel battle, with the first army fighting under United States command for the first time. Though the salient was usually a field fortress, United States troops, with an 8-to-1 preponderance of man-power, stormed it resolutely, in four days blotted it out. Secretary Baker was a happy spectator of the battle. On a 25-mile front the United States had captured 16,000 prisoners, lost 7,000 men. Only drawback: the Germans, forewarned, had started to withdraw from the St. Mihiel salient 24 hours before the attack.

The final A. E. F. engagement—biggest in United States military history—occurred between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river just west of Verdun. Foch's purpose was to drive the Germans back on the Ardennes forest, coop the up, cut their rail communications in the western front. General Pershing had only two weeks to transfer his first army from St. Mihiel to this new sector and organize his attack. Many of his divisions were inexperienced in battle. Ahead of him lay rough, heavily fortified country.

The strategic effect of the whole 47-day engagement, beginning September 26, was to cause the Germans to draw their divisions from farther west along the front to hold the A. E. F. here and thereby make the simultaneous British and French offensives that much easier. During the fighting General Pershing's headquarters were aboard his train counts the bending exercise as an instance of the remarkable advance made in the accuracy of measuring instruments.

My experiences is a military history to be read with maps and a lively sense of strategy. Outside the range of his crisp impersonal narrative are the billions of dollars, the tons of supplies and food with which the United States bolstered up France and Britain after April 6, 1917, without which its armed forces would have been a vain gaffe. My experiences is a military history to be read with maps and a lively sense of strategy.

The Pershing story begins 14 years ago this week (May 10) when the general, aged 57 years, arrived in Washington from Texas to be put in command of the A. E. F. He long felt that the United States had made a "grievous error" for not doing something about the German invasion of Belgium. Reiterated throughout his book are complaints against stupid bungling war department which on the eve of war had on hand for issue only 1,500 machine guns, 400 field guns, 150 pieces of heavy artillery, 55 out-of-date airplanes. The army's own general staff had never considered sending an army to France.

General Pershing and his staff sailed for England on the Baltic (May 28). He took with him one great conviction which guided his whole future course in France: The United States must have its own independent army and not serve as a "recruiting agency" for the allies. Even before he left Washington allied representatives began to pestier him for United States troops to fill their ragged ranks. One long tiresome tussle ensued for the next 18 months as the A. E. F. commander resisted this continuous allied demand. Before he ever fought the Germans, General Pershing was a veteran toughened by his form of combat against the British and French commanders and politicians.

At London General Pershing met George V. was ceremoniously received by high officials. Moving on to Paris (June 13), he began a round of official receptions, dinners, calls, parties and conferences that seriously distracted him from his job. The plate, the linen, the menu and the service at the Elysee Palace moved him to exclaim: "Nowhere are such things done so well as at the palace of the president!"

After swift tours of inspection to the French and British front, General Pershing settled down to the arduous preliminaries of creating a United States fighting force which he was confident would deliver the "decisive blow" to Germany in 1919. Question No. 1: Where would the A. E. F. take its place in the line. Selected, after long conferences, was a sector east of Verdun in Lorraine. Question No. 2: How would this sector, eventually to hold 1,000,000 men, be supplied from the rear? In answer General Pershing began to map out a service of supply which stretched from the Beld of Biscay across all France below Paris almost to the Vosges mountains.

First chosen were ports for United States cargoes (St. Nazaire, La Pallice, Bordeaux and, later, Brest). Docks and storehouses had to be built. Railroads had to be repaired or renewed. Base hospitals had to be set up. A complete telephone and telegraph system had to be installed because, explained General Pershing, "the lines throughout France were so inefficient and unreliable, as government-owned utilities usually are." Ammunition depots, training camps, aviation fields had to be laid out. And through this ever-expanding system had to be kept moving an ever-expanding supply for an ever-expanding army.

The war department's foolish shipments caused great annoyance to the S. O. S. When extra long piles were needed for piers, they were sent over—sawed in pieces to fit between a ship's bulkheads. General Pershing had to order a halt on such non-essentials as "bath brushes, bath tubs, bookcases, cuspidors, floor wax, stepladders, lawn mowers, sickles, stools and window shades." Winter clothing for troops did not arrive until long after the first snows.

Because the army engineers had no expert staff to operate the A. E. F. railroads, General Pershing summoned William Wallace Atterbury, then general manager (now president) of Pennsylvania railroad, made him chief of transportation. He had "personality, force, grasp of the difficulties and willingness" which made him one of General Pershing's favorite subordinates. Between them there were endless conferences. Brigadier General Atterbury did a crack job with transportation and, in the eyes of his chief, contributed largely to the success of the A. E. F.'s later military operations.

When the S. O. S. system finally got working, it performed the following typical feat: "At 8:15 o'clock one morning a telegram was received ordering (from the supply base) 4,596 tons of supplies, including 1,250,000 cans of tomatoes, 1,000,000 pounds of sugar, 600,000 cans of corn beef, 750,000 pounds of tinned hash and 150,000 pounds of dry beans. At 6:15 o'clock in the evening this colossal requisition which required 457 cars to transport was loaded on an on its way."

The First Division began to arrive on June 23. By the end of 1917 the A. E. F. numbered 174,884 officers and men. Their training presented a constant problem. General Pershing believed that the war could be won only by driving the enemy out of the trenches and engaging him in open warfare. He believed also that

visitations to every farmer in Miner county. A. M. Eberle, marketing specialist of the State college extension service, is assisting in arrangements for the tour and has obtained an invitation from a Sioux Falls packing house to visit its plant. A livestock grading demonstration also is planned.

'Paleface' Hurley Soon to Revisit His Indian School



PATRICK J. HURLEY Muskogee, Okla.—Patrick J. Hurley, who walked into this Oklahoma town in 1900 in quest of an education, will fly here in June to help Bacone Indian college, the oldest school in the state, celebrate its golden jubilee.

Star paleface quarterback of a redskin football team and editor of the school magazine, Hurley abandoned his ambition to be a professional baseball player when he broke his arm, and continued his study for a law degree. During his latter years at Bacone he served as secretary to the president, but his summer vacations and spare hours were spent working on farms. Bacone college, named for its founder, Dr. Almon C. Bacone, dates from 1880. The first year Dr. Bacone was the faculty, and had two students. On a site donated by the Creek council later was erected the first permanent building, Rockefeller hall.

Third Corn Tests Experiment With Different Varieties

Howard, S. D.—For the third consecutive year Miner county farmers will experiment with different varieties of corn to determine their adaptability to the county, S. W. Jones, county agent, reports. Varieties planted this year are the same on which tests have been made the two previous years with the exception of one addition, North Dakota white dent. Thirteen varieties will be grown on test plots located throughout the county.

ized here by the local chapter of the order of DeMolay. The class, sponsored by officers of the Air Reserve Corps, who will furnish the instructors, will study the various phases of construction and operation of planes. There will not be any flying by the students, which now number thirty-five.

Thankful. Her bitter-half arrived home at 2 a. m. and at 2:30, after she had finished her lecture, she said: "Well, what have you to say?" "I sure am glad that I'm not King Solomon," he mumbled, crawling in to bed.

Tuberculosis Eradication Benefits Every Citizen in Big Sioux City Area

Return to Farmers from Reactors Averages \$75.-93 Per Head

BY HARRY J. BOYTS, Live Stock Commissioner.

Every citizen is benefiting by the campaign of tuberculosis eradication in the Sioux City area. There has been a very large reduction in the amount of tuberculosis livestock as shown by the number of reactors to millions of tuberculin tests of cattle in the territory, and government condemnations of cattle and hogs have greatly declined at local packing plants. At the same time the deaths from tuberculosis in Sioux City have declined about one-half in 10 years.

During 1930 only 1 per cent of all cattle tested in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota were tuberculous, while in 1920 there were 6.8 per cent reactors among all cattle tested in the three states. In 12 years 10,182,770 cattle have been tested in the three states under supervision of the government and 201,972 reactors have been slaughtered. This means that about 8,000 carcasses of diseased cattle have been removed from the territory and the premises disinfected where reactors were found.

Test Shows Prevalence. Probably more than 30,000 of these reactors were generalized cases of tuberculosis, but many more were spreaders of the disease where only the heads or viscera were condemned. Many reactors have tuberculosis in the early stages. The tuberculin test indicates the presence of the disease, but does not show the progress, which the infection has made within the body.

Much scientific research has been carried on to determine the accuracy of the test. It has been found about 99 per cent accurate on the best scientific work and about 95 per cent accurate under field conditions. The best proof of the value of the test is the fact that tuberculosis is rapidly being stamped out in the livestock all over the country. Tuberculin used in government testing is manufactured by the United States department of agriculture.

Woodbury county testing offers a concrete example of the accuracy of the tuberculin tests. In 1927 when all cattle were tested in the county, 1,640 reactors were found, and the county was accredited for three years. A retest of all cattle last year for reaccrediting revealed only 153 reactors. About this same ratio of reactors was found in testing all cattle in Sioux and Osceola counties of northwestern Iowa.

Reactors Decreasing. Less than one-fifth as many carcasses condemned for tuberculosis the last fiscal year ending May 1 as there were 15 years ago. The eradication of tuberculosis in cattle is also eliminating condemned carcasses of hogs and many retentions which has been the big losses in this territory. This is a saving of millions of dollars to the livestock farmers. In 1922 there were 19.4 per cent of all hogs slaughtered at Sioux City which were retained for tuberculosis, while the latest killing records on hogs from accredited counties show less than

Old Chicago Tavern Landmark to Be Razed

Chicago—(UP)—One of Chicago's oldest landmarks—the Washington home, which was first a tavern and then an asylum for inebriates and drug addicts—is to be razed. The five-story brick building that houses within its silent walls memories of Civil war days, will be swept aside before the advance of industry. History of the home began sometime before 1863 when it was opened as the Bull's head tavern

6 per cent retained for tuberculosis. Whereas the eastern order buyers discriminated against hogs from this area a few years ago and some quit buying entirely, now, because of the clean-up work the market and territory is favorably advertised.

In about four years there will be no bovine tuberculosis on the Sioux City market, at the rate of decline during the last 10 to 15 years. Surely this will benefit everyone. What would be the economic losses had nothing been done the last 10 years to check the spread of this disease?

Prefer Tested Areas. Untested areas are at a disadvantage in marketing butter and dairy products. Some companies have stopped soliciting business outside of accredited counties, and are advertising products from tested areas in the great consuming centers. Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, a large part of Minnesota and Iowa are now accredited and benefit in the markets. Large consuming centers will soon entirely restrict the sale of butter from untested areas.

Deaths from tuberculosis in Sioux City have declined from 61.6 per 100,000 people in 1920 to a rate of 33.3 in 1930. Dr. A. C. Stary, pathologist, St. Joseph's hospital, Sioux City, says: "It has been definitely proven that bovine tuberculosis is transmitted to humans, and milk from a tuberculous cow is dangerous." Dr. P. B. McLaughlin, Sioux City physician, declares: "Prominent medical authorities agree that bovine tuberculosis is contracted by people, especially children. I have had my herd of cattle tested annually for seven years and have never had a reactor."

Bovine Type Predominates. Doctors Park and Krumweide of the Foundling hospital, New York City, have summarized experiments embracing their own work and many others in studying 1,511 cases of tuberculosis. They found the majority of gland and bone tuberculosis of children to be of the bovine (cattle) type. No doctor of any standing in the medical profession today has refuted the statements or challenged the work of our leading pathologists in this country.

No person would knowingly use milk from a tuberculous cow. The surest way to be safe is to have the tuberculin test applied, and remove all reactors. Every reactor found under government testing is appraised by the owner and the veterinarian. The owner receives the market salvage, and federal and state indemnities equal to two-thirds of the difference between the appraised value and the salvage. During March this year there were 2,952 reactors, and the average return to the farmer was \$75.93 per head, which is a liberal return at present cattle prices.

Miner County Farmers to Study Packing Plants

Howard, S. D.—Miner county farmers are planning a trip to Sioux Falls, May 23, to study packing plants and marketing facilities there.

H. T. Walter, chairman of the county marketing committee, which is planning the tour, announced that all farmers are invited. S. W. Jones, county agent, is sending in and became the hostelry most patronized by cattle and sheep drovers. Changes following the war sounded the death knell for taverns and the home became a refuge for persons fighting the results of excessive libating. The home long was regarded as one of the greatest reformatories for inebriates in the country and city courts sent alcoholics there for treatment.

DEMOLAY STARTS SCHOOL. Kansas City, —(UP)—An Aviation ground school has been organ-

PLAN STUDY OF DINOSAUR EGGS

Savants' Congress to Meet in Montana Next Year to Inspect Scene

Red Lodge, Mont.—(UP)—A great congress of savants will gather here in the summer of 1932 to inspect the scene where ages ago a prehistoric dinosaur laid its eggs. The eggs, or fragments of them, discovered last year by the Princeton university paleontologic expedition, have been heralded as one of the most important finds on the North American continent.

The first and only dinosaur egg found previously was discovered by the Roy Chapman Andrews expedition into the Gobi desert of northwestern China. World scientists will be invited to attend the International Congress of Geologists, Paleontologists and mineralogists.

Preparing Guide Book. Preparations are being made and an extensive guide to the richly laden Beartooth region near here is being prepared. Dr. Francis A. Thompson, president of the Montana School of Mines, has placed the facilities of his institution in co-operation with Princeton university in gathering data for the guide book.

Additional data on the region will be gathered this summer during the Princeton university summer school under the direction of Dr. W. T. Thom. Aside from geological studies the expedition expects to contribute to the knowledge of the dim beginnings of primitive man.

Hobby Brought Discovery

To Dr. J. C. G. Siegfried, whose hobby is the study of fossilized bones of prehistoric animals, goes the credit for attracting attention to the Beartooth district. Dr. Siegfried's discoveries started the scientific world some years ago, and subsequent developments of the region has led scientists to the conclusion that it is a veritable paleontologic playground. Aside from its strata richly laden with fossil bones, its geologic peculiarities are thought to be unique in their similarity to classic Transvaal.

Alaska Attracting More Tourists Every Year

Washington—(UP)—The territory of Alaska annually grows larger and larger as an objective for the American tourist, states the department of interior, with over 35,000 visitors registering in Southeastern Alaska last year. Most of the cities along the Pacific coast are sponsoring excursions to Alaska this year, as they did last year.

The great majority of these excursions go no farther than South-eastern Alaska, and consequently miss the most beautiful spots. Mount McKinley National Park, with the highest mountain in North America, in its confines, is highly recommended by the department as a revival of anything the Alps has to offer.

California citrus growers burn approximately 260,000 barrels of oil annually in smudging 63,500 acres of orchards.

THE BOGEY MAN'LL GET YOU. Dame Nature to the flowers spoke. In tones all gruff and early: "Take my advice, this year at least, And don't get up too early.

"It's been the fashion long, I know, This queen stuff of the May; But this one is a tricky spring, So in your warm beds stay."

The bleeding heart stretched restless roots, The blue bell sneered and scoffed; The almond stuck her pink toes out, The lilac shrugged and coughed.

Jack Frost nipped every forward child. Next spring they may not float, That story 'bout the Bogey Man, And those that "don't watch out." —Sam Page.

at Souilly. More than 1,000,000 United States soldiers took part in this engagement, captured 26,000 prisoners, suffered 117,000 casualties. To the infantry, to the air service, to the medical corps went Pershing praise. Singled out for special mention were the "Lost Battalion," Lieut. Samuel Woodfill and Sergt. Alvin C. York who captured 132 prisoners. Under the Meuse-Argonne attack the German morale crumbled. On October 6, Berlin began to sue for an armistice. General Pershing favored fighting to an unconditional surrender. When hostilities ended, he went straight to Paris where he concluded "My Experiences in the Kaiser." —Time.