

## FACTS

By "Scott"

This article will be more interesting to you who care for statistics than to those who delight more in fiction and in beautiful descriptive passages. I am sure anyone will benefit by clipping this article and saving it, as questions about the war are bound to come up in the future and you will have the answers to many of them right here.

The following "Facts About America," from The Stars and Stripes, are of interest to all who have been A. E. F. inhabitants of Europe for any length of time. It is easy to forget the habits and customs of your own country after you have been gone a year or two, especially when things are done so much differently in the foreign land where you may happen to make your abode. Consequently, this "handy manual for A. E. F. tourists to the United States" should receive a large sale among the 100,000 American soldiers who are still "over there."

"On arriving in this country you will meet many civilians who speak English fluently. Do not be surprised. The language is commonly taught, even in the lower grades.

"New York possesses many interesting sights, but you would do well to make the most of the water front. You may be otherwise occupied for some time thereafter.

"In boarding trains do not allow habit to force you into the box cars. Your motives will almost certainly be misunderstood.

"On entering the Ritz dining room do not demand, 'Have you meat today?' or 'Have you eggs today?' Mr. Ritz is unaccountably sensitive on the subject.

"You will have no better luck in passing off your Napoleon francs in America than in France.

"Promenade' means one thing in English and another in French.

"If you are taken ill, you will find civilian physicians who may have the temerity to prescribe something besides iodine and CC pills. Fill the prescription; then throw it away. Innovations are dangerous.

"If you wish to know whether a passer-by is an ex-member of the A. E. F., scratch yourself. If he scratches back, shake hands.

"Unbutton your coat if you want to. The C. P.'s (civilian police) are lax in prosecuting high crimes.

"No comp're' is not considered an adequate excuse for declining to vacate a cafe at closing time.

"The habit of picking up stray hats, overcoats or other personal property as peace souvenirs is discouraged in this peculiar country.

"In writing to your girl, it will not be necessary to show the letter to your employer before sealing and mailing it.

"After dining out, do not stick the knives, forks and spoons in your pocket, nor the dishes under your arm. The family has a female K. P. detailed to take care of them.

"Curbstones in America are used to designate the dividing line between street and sidewalk, not as a convenient place to change your socks.

"The only significance of 5:45 a. m. or 9:30 p. m. in America is that it is 5:45 a. m. or 9:30 p. m.

"If the French head waiter does not understand your rendition of his language, you can get away with it by employing any of the following remarks: 'Oh, he speaks the tongue of the pas bas; I learned only Parisian French.' 'He's had all his life to study his language, and you see I know more than he does already.' 'I bet his name is Cassidy, anyway.'

"Subway entrances and exits may be used as hiding places for former buglers and mess sergeants.

"Lining up on every possible occasion may leave the impression in certain quarters that you used to belong to a chain gang.

"It is considered poor form in America to roll and strap the bedclothes to your back after spending

a night at a friend's house.

"If you have adopted a war orphan, explain the facts carefully before referring to 'my little boy in France.'

"Though it might have been good taste in French billets, American hostesses discourage the habit of building fires in the middle of their drawing room floors.

"The principal industries of the United States are: Prohibition, knocking prohibition, manufacturing German helmets as souvenirs, telling lies about war experiences and selling battlefield postcards photographed on the spot where South Main street in Des Moines, Ia., was being torn up.

"American drug stores contain directories which will enable you to locate the address of the man who sent you the booklet on 'See America First,' which arrived as you were sewing on your third service stripe.

"That flapping sensation around your ankles will not necessarily mean that your spirals are coming down.

"If you're a married man, go through your pockets carefully before showing up at home.

"And, for the love of Mike, watch your step when you talk."

The following facts about the war with Germany are taken from government statistics and should be saved by everyone for future reference.

The number of men serving in the armed forces of the United States during the war was 4,800,000, of whom 4,000,000 served in the army.

In the war with Germany, the United States raised twice as many men as did the northern states in the civil war, but only half as many in proportion to the population.

The British sent more men to France in their first year of the war than we did in our first year, but it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, and we accomplished it in one-half of that time.

Of every 100 men who served, ten were national guardsmen, thirteen were regulars and seventy-seven were in the national army (or would have been had the services not been consolidated.)

Of the 54,000,000 males in the population, 26,000,000 were registered in the draft or were already in the service.

In the physical examinations, the states of the middle west made the best showing. Country boys did better than city boys; whites better than colored, and native born better than foreign born.

Twice as many men were recruited as in the civil war and at one-twentieth the recruiting cost.

There were 200,000 army officers. Of every six officers, one had previous military training with troops, three were graduates of officers' training camps, and two came directly from civil life.

The average American soldier who fought in France had six months of training here, two months overseas before entering the line, and one month in a quiet sector before going into battle.

Most soldiers received their training in infantry divisions which are our typical combat units and consist of about 1,000 officers and 27,000 men.

Forty-two divisions were sent to France.

More than two-thirds of our line officers were graduates of the officers' training camps.

France and England sent to the United States nearly 800 specially skilled officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors in our training camps.

During our nineteen months of war more than 2,000,000 American soldiers were carried to France. Half a million of these went over in the first thirteen months and a million and a half in the last six months.

The highest troop carrying records were those of July, 1918, when 306,000 soldiers were carried to Europe, and May, 1919, when 330,000 were

brought home to America.

Most of the troops who sailed for France left from New York. Half of them landed in England and the other half landed in France.

Among every 100 Americans who went over, 49 went in British ships, 45 in American ships, 3 in Italian, 2 in French and 1 in Russian shipping under English control.

Our cargo ships averaged one complete trip every seventy days and our troop ships one complete trip every thirty-five days.

The cargo fleet was almost exclusively American. It reached the size of 2,690,000 dead weight tons and carried to Europe about 7,500,000 tons of cargo.

The greatest troop carrier among all the ships has been the Leviathan, which landed 12,000 men, or the equivalent of a German division, in France every month.

The fastest transports have been the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, which have made complete turnarounds, taken on new troops and started back again in nineteen days.

The distribution of supplies in the expeditionary forces required the creation of an organization called the service of supply (S. O. S.), to which one-fourth of all troops which went overseas were assigned.

American engineers built in France 83 new ship berths, 1,000 miles of standard gauge track and 538 miles of narrow gauge track.

The signal corps strung in France 100,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire.

Prior to the armistice, 40,000 trucks were shipped to the forces in France.

Construction projects in the United States cost twice as much as the Panama canal, and construction overseas was on nearly as large a scale.

When war was declared the army had on hand nearly 600,000 Springfield rifles. Their manufacture was continued and the American Enfield rifle was designed and put into production.

The total production of Springfield and Enfield rifles up to the signing of the armistice was over 2,500,000.

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Those who wake up with bad breath, coated tongue, nasty taste or have a dull, aching head, sallow complexion, acid stomach; others who are subject to bilious attacks or constipation, should obtain a quarter pound of limestone phosphate at the drug store. This will cost very little but is sufficient to demonstrate the value of inside bathing. Those who continue it each morning are assured of pronounced results, both in regard to health and appearance.

The use of machine guns on a large scale is a development of the European war. In the American army the allowance in 1912 was four machine guns per regiment. In 1919 the new army plans provide for 336 guns per regiment, or eighty-four times as many.

The entire number of American

machine guns produced to the end of 1918 was 227,000.

American production of rifle ammunition amounted to approximately 3,500,000,000, of which 1,500,000,000 were shipped overseas.

When war was declared the United States had sufficient light artillery to equip an army of 500,000

men.

It was decided to allot our artillery to training purposes and to equip our forces in France with artillery conforming to the French and British standard calibers.

The number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced (Continued on Page 5, Sec. 2)



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