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MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1920

If you stop to find out what your wages will be
And how they will clothe you and feed you,
Willis, my son, don't you go on the Sea,
For the Sea will never need you.

If you ask for the reason of every command,
And argue with the people about you,
Willis, my son, don't you go on the Land,
For the Land will be better without you.

If you stop to consider the work you have done,
And boast what your labor is worth, dear,
Angels may come for you, Willis, my son,
But you'll never be wanted on Earth, dear.
—From Vision.

Mr. Lodge's League of Nations

We are not quite sure what Senator Lodge means
when he says that the Wilson league is dead. If he
means that the covenant of the league, as it was
brought from Paris is dead, he is speaking by the
book. It died a year ago beyond hope of resurrection.
Elsewhere in his remarks, the senator affirms
that the people by a majority of nearly seven million
affirmed the action of the senate in the destruction
of the Wilson league. Now here is something
that is not plain. It is true that the senate first
destroyed the Wilson league by the adoption of the four-
teen Lodge reservations. Next, the senate rejected
the covenant as so amended. There voted for the final
rejection, members who had with some enthusiasm
supported the Lodge reservations which would have
left us members of "a" league, and there also voted
for rejection a large number of Democratic senators
who had supported "the" league.

Now we do not quite know which action of the
senate it was that the people have affirmed by such
a tremendous majority. As a matter of fact, we do
not believe that all of the million who voted, or for
that matter, a majority of them really voted on this
issue at all. They had other reasons for casting their
votes. The result would have been the same if this
issue had not been presented, though no doubt it was
a factor in making up the great Republican majority.
We infer from Senator Lodge's remarks that he
has in mind a league somewhat different from such
a league as we would have entered if the covenant
with the Lodge reservations had been ratified. The
conditions on which the senator would enter have
been changed by changing events in Europe and the
world. The world being in a state of flux, before the
senator would enter under any conditions he would
not fix the terms until some measure of placidity has
been restored.

In reply to the charges during the campaign that
Mr. Harding's utterances on the subject of the league
were vague and uncertain; that he was at no time
definite as to the kind of league or alliance he would
favor; that he was occupying a shadowy place
between the reservationists and the irreconcilables, it
was stated that he was necessarily uncertain; that
conditions had so changed in Europe since the covenant
was adopted that it was, at best, a basis for a
new agreement and that its value as a basis even,
was subject to depreciation in the kaleidoscopic
movement of events in Europe.

But, certainly, something, at least, of the cov-
enant can be salvaged. We cannot, with "a decent
respect for the opinions of mankind" such as the Declara-
tion of Independence enjoins, and especially a
proper degree of respect for the opinions of the
thirty-one nations which have already accepted the
covenant and are now represented at the Geneva
meeting, insist upon the demolition of the whole
structure.

Undoubtedly the league as it now exists would
readily consent, in order to secure our membership,
to such changes as we might request to secure our
integrity and our freedom from a greater share of
the world's burdens than we ought to bear. Changes
have already been proposed by member nations to
meet conditions which have altered or which were not
given consideration in the confusion at Versailles.

A Childish Proposal

To refuse Senator Fall a passport to visit Mexico
City to be present at the inauguration of President-
elect Obregon does not seem a very tactful thing, but
an exceedingly childish one, entirely unworthy of
such a government as we have been led to hope the
present Mexican government is. The refusal to per-
mit his passports to be vised could have no other mo-
tive than spite and could not possibly contribute to
the stability of the Mexican government. The exclu-
sion of undesirable persons from any country is a
precaution suggested by some danger of injury from
their presence. Senator Fall would be in no position
to injure Mexico by reason of his admission to that
country, but we can easily see how as a member of
the United States senate and of the senate commit-
tee on foreign relations, enjoying the friendship of
the next administration, he could in Washington be
a serious obstacle to Mexican hopes and ambitions.

It is charged against Senator Fall that he was a
stickler for intervention in Mexico. In that he was
not alone. A very large majority of his countrymen
along the border favored intervention as they believed,
the only means of restoring order there, and of giv-
ing security to the country lying immediately this
side of the border. Not many Americans favored a
conquest of Mexico; they did not want the annexa-
tion of any part of Mexico. Intervention to them was
only a means of self-defense.
If Senator Fall and others who thought as he did
differed from other so-called interventionists it was
in their reluctance to believe that the latest counter-
revolution would be successful or that the govern-
ment following it, would be more permanent and or-
derly, than those of Madero, Victoriano Huerta and
Carranza had been.

The rest of us had greater faith in the provisional
government of de la Huerta and favored giving it a

trial. Mr. Fall opposed further delay and experi-
mentation, and last summer his opinion found ex-
pression in a senate resolution which was adopted,
almost directly advocating intervention.

We presume now that the senator has changed
his opinion with reference to the stability of the
new government; that if he was ever unfriendly to
it he is no longer so, otherwise he would not propose
to honor Obregon's inauguration with his presence.

Bolling Redivivus

Whether or not Bolling, the brother-in-law of
the president, was "in" on one of the many shipping
board deals, while occupying the position of treasurer
of the board, this is not the first time Mr. Bolling's
name has been unfavorably mentioned in connection
with public affairs in which money has been involved.

There is yet remembered that notorious "leak"
which occurred in the early days of 1917 when it was
not known what course this government would take
with respect to the war. There were certain gentle-
men in Wall street very anxious for advance informa-
tion. There would be millions in it. There would
be a general derangement of stocks.

The president knew what he was going to do;
his cabinet was presumed to know; his private secre-
tary, and there may have been a reasonable presump-
tion that nobody else knew. Certainly these were
enough to know.

In a few hours congress would know, but then,
everybody would know. The gentlemen in Wall street
would have no advantage over anybody else. General
information, or, rather, common information is of no
special value to speculators. But somehow the Wall
street gentlemen learned before congress did.

At once a hunt was instituted for the source of
the "leak." There was an inevitable starting point,
the White House. It could be nowhere else. All pos-
sible information had been presumably enclosed
within the cabinet room. No one could suppose for
a moment that the president had given anything out
for the benefit of the speculators. The members of
his cabinet whatever may have been prevailing popu-
lar opinion regarding their official qualifications were
gentlemen of such reputation and standing that they
could not be suspected of having improperly divulged
such important information.

Where then was the "leak?" It is not definitely
known to this day. A starting point could not be
found in Washington, though the leak was there. At
the same time an effort was made to trace it backward
from Wall street. A trail was found which seemed to
lead backward to a firm of brokers of which Mr. Bol-
ling was a member. But the trail was not clear. At
any rate it was never definitely and publicly stated
that that brokerage house lay in the trail at all. Nor
was the hunt thereafter long maintained. The subject
was dropped in official circles. Of Mr. Bolling nothing
had been heard by the country previous to this inci-
dent. His name was soon thereafter lost in the welter
of events attending war preparation and perhaps it
would never have been recalled but for the investiga-
tion of the murderer of the shipping board.

And most of his countrymen are now learning for
the first time that he was the treasurer of that
organization.

The Greek Jollification

It is well that the Greeks should give joyful man-
ifestation of their enthusiasm over the prospective
return of Constantine to be their king again. They
will probably have no opportunity for jollification
after his return. They are as forlorned in this re-
spect as a certain Irishman was taught by a painful
experience to be.

This Irishman was traversing a country road
when he saw a bull in an abutting field with his nose
to the ground, pawing the earth into the air and dis-
turbng the countryside with his bellowing.

After watching the animal a little while, the Irish-
man saw the possibility of a joke to be played on the
bull. He had only to cross the fence, seize the bull
by the horns and join his nose into the dirt.

The proceeding seemed so funny that the Irish-
man rolled on the ground and laughed. Then he
started in the execution of his joke. He succeeded to
the extent of seizing the bull by the horns but only
to be tossed back over the fence among a lot of rocks
and brambles.

"Es Gorry," said he, as he rubbed his lacerated
person. "It's a mighty fine thing I had me laugh
first."

Constantine has not yet been re-enthroned. He
has not yet re-entered Greece.

We rise to inquire at what date the twenty-four
hours given the Phoenix Street Railway company by
the commission last Monday, to make the Monroe
street crossings passable will expire. Or has a typo-
graphical error been committed in the substitution of
"hours" for "weeks"?

General Wrangel is threatening to come back.
The soviet armies need to look out, for according to
the dispatches the generals under Wrangel are aboard
ship at Constantinople, their breasts covered with
glittering insignia. All is not lost so long as a warrior
can wear a decoration.

CHEER THE SPIDER

The bee is held up as a model of industry and
virtue.

Why?
Because it manufactures food which those who
praise the bee like to eat.
The spider is condemned as a reprehensible crea-
ture of malice and cruelty.

Why?
Because it catches flies. Also it is noted that the
spider loses no time in killing her husband. The bee
does that, too. But no one holds it against her. For
it is by killing off the drones that the bees are able
to store up so much food.

Stress is placed on the report that some spiders
bite. As if the bees do not sting! The stinging is
forgiven for sake of the honey of which the bees are
robbed.

Instead of being held up as a model of industry,
the bee more accurately might be ridiculed as a most
foolish insect to work so hard laying up honey for
those who have no right to it.

The spider's devotion to catching flies should not
be held against it. We want the flies avoided. Per-
haps, when the idea that it is desirable to swat all
flies becomes more firmly fixed, the spider won't be
called cruel, but will be placed upon a pinnacle of
respectability, and will be hailed as a loving bene-
factor of mankind.

Do all these plebiscites mean a lot of new stamp
issues for alums?

Some day the hat in the ring may be a Paris
model.

A drummer returning from Canada with a loaded
grip might be called a bottle-scared hero.

Thousands of Chinese girls are being taken to
England to act as domestic servants.

Due to the scarcity of men, young women of
Dulberg, Germany, are sending appeals to America
for husbands.

St. George And The Flagon



FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY

From the Phoenix Herald, which was absorbed by The Arizona Re-
publican in 1899, and for a time was published as
an evening edition

Monday, November 22, 1880

(The Telegraph wire in Phoenix,
forty years ago today evidently was
not open as the layman understands it,
and not closed in the language of opera-
tors.)

Local
The galleys are all made and ready
to put together. (The grammar of the
foregoing may be faulty but the gal-
lows "were" sufficient for the hanging
of the murderer of Thomas the follow-
ing Friday.)

Messrs. Frazier and Boons capital-
ists arrived from Tucson.
That old Hassayampier, Dyrrel Duppa
was on the street this forenoon.

The Woolsey estate has furnished
most of the legal business of the coun-
ty for the last few months.

A dwelling house belonging to John
Isaac was consumed by fire last Friday.

Leo Goldman, one of the enterpris-
ing merchants of Pinal is in the city.
The different members of the legis-

lature of this county are constantly in
receipt of letters soliciting clerkships.
(Same now.)

Louis Gazelle reports large quanti-
ties of geese in the neighborhood of his
ranch and states that he has been
obliged to rescue a portion of his farm.

Charles Salari receive a barrel of
wine this morning. The sample that
will be presented to the Herald when
it is opened will be very fine.

The different churches and Sunday
schools were well attended yesterday.
At the Union Sunday school the at-
tendance was 83. We did not get the
number of the one held at the Metho-
dist church, but quite a crowd was in
attendance.

Mariopa Charlie called at the Herald
office today and reported that under-
standing that President Hayes was in
town he had come to visit him. He
says that his daughter is very sick but
otherwise everything is all right at his
camp. He has 14 Indians taking a
ditch out of Salt River and he expects
soon to have a flourishing settlement
on the banks of the Rio Salinas.

TWO YEARS AGO

An Account of the Events in One Sector of the Front During the Day
Just Preceding and Just Following the Armistice.

By Rollin W. Shaw, Formerly First Lieutenant, 11th Infantry

death a week later. He had climbed in
a chuck steep for observation and
the reflection of his field glass in the
sun drew marching gun fire to the
steps.

The Fifth (Red Diamond) division
Meuse river on November 4 and 5, un-
der heavy artillery and machine gun
fire, and the 11th Infantry during the
division's drive eastward from the river
had captured Liny, Fontaines, Mur-
vaux, Brandeville, Jametz, Louppy,
wounded and 150 killed, 477

Murvaux, between Dun-sur-Meuse
and Removille, captured by the first
battalion on the morning of the 6th, is
where Frank Luke had been killed and
buried the latter part of September.
His grave was not discovered, however,
until after the armistice by other
troops.

The following description of the last
few days of the fighting of the Tenth
brigade (sixth and 11th Infantry) taken
from the division history will show why
the armistice meant so much to men in
the line:

"The men of the Red Diamond were
weary and hungry and worn by the ad-
vance that had been so rapid as to
leave supplies far in the rear, by the
rough country that had confronted
them every step of the way since the
crossing of the river, by the rain that
seemed perpetual and by the cold of
early winter. Nevertheless, the men
were ready and eager for their next
mission. Ahead, reaching almost as
far as the eye could see from those
bluffs on which our outposts lay,
stretched the Forest de Woivre with
its detail of the 11th Infantry beyond
its limits. . . . Seven kilometers northeast
of Brandeville, past Bois Moncel and
Bois de Jametz, were the three towns
of Jametz, Removille and Louppy,
closely grouped on the Loison river.

Strong patrols pushed deep into the
enemy's territory all along our front
during the night of the 8th, to discover
whether or not the Germans were still
holding. The patrols of the 6th and the
11th found the boche still close in by
in Habessaux and Bois du Defoy; but
parties from La Sentinelle and Bois de
Brandeville went past Bois de Murvaux
three kilometers toward Brandeville,
without finding the enemy.

Colonel Peck took charge of a recon-
noitering party of the 11th, consisting
of Company's E and G, to gain contact
with the enemy. Passing through Bois
de Murvaux unmolested the detach-
ment found and drove out scattered
remnants of the enemy from Bois de
Removille. The signman had carried
forward a telephone line with the
outpost party, and Colonel Peck was
able to report to General Malone im-
mediately. The remainder of the regi-
ment was sent forward to join the ad-
vance guard in Bois de Removille. By
6:15 in the evening the regiment was
consolidated and formed to attack the
remnants of the withdrawing enemy.
The pursuit was pushed energetically
by Lieutenant Colonel West. The boche
were overtaken in Bois de Moncel, and
notwithstanding their split resistance,
with rifle and machine gun fire they
were thrown north and northeast-

ward across the Loison. From the
heights beyond the stream the hostile
artillery bombarded our victorious
lines, shelled the territory as far back
as the Brandeville heights. Lieutenant
Colonel West and Captain Cowart oc-
cupied Removille with the second bat-
talion about 7:35 that evening, while
the third battalion cleaned up Bois de
Moncel and took possession of railroad
yards and other ordnance dumps worth probably a million dollars.
A patrol from Company G under
Lieutenant Ross advanced on Louppy
and took the town with its great old
chateau. Thirty-eight civilians were
liberated. Our men could not fully oc-
cupy the town because enemy machine
guns on the hill beyond the river swept
the northern portions of the village.
With Company K, however, Louppy
was cleaned out. In approaching Jam-
etz, Captain Colvin's first battalion had
to wade one stream breast-deep and
then swim the Loison in the face of the
hostile fire. Clothes were frozen in the
cold night air, but by 9 p. m. of No-
vember 9 the town was entered and 85
civilians were set free.

The 5th Infantry followed the 11th
as support. Lieutenant Colonel Hodges
had taken up his duties as Lieutenant
Colonel of the regiment and Captain
Richard Wrightman led the second bat-
talion, the Brigade and Removille
road under heavy shelling to support
the 11th. The forces reached Removille
about midnight with only light
casualties from the shell fire.

(The Captain Wrightman mentioned
above is a brother of Charles Wight-
man, one of the tellers at the Valley
bank.)

The advance of the Tenth brigade
was ended. The speed of its attack had
carried the division front 18 kilometers
east of the Meuse, the farthest eastward
point reached by the American army at
the time of the armistice.

The Fifth division had been in the
line a 105 days of the 15th since June.
Eighty-four officers and 1,691 enlisted
men had been killed; 310 officers and
6,882 enlisted men had been wounded;
2 officers and 254 enlisted men were
missing and 60 had been captured.

The armistice did not mean for the
division any relaxation of vigilance.
We kept prepared to resume hostilities
at a moment's notice. But the halt of
the advance and cessation of fighting
brought well-earned rest to the weary
doughboys and permitted to divide
trains to catch up with hot food and
clean clothes. The war was not over
for the sanitary trains. The wounded
continued to pass through their sta-
tions at Louppy, Brandeville and Mur-
vaux all during the remainder of the
11th. Except for the strange stillness of
the guns, it was hard to realize that
the fighting was ended. Men who
had fought and undergone all the
kinds of hardships during the fighting,
even while suffering from bronchitis,
flu, diarrhea and slight wounds which
were ignored until their service was
so badly needed now came in large
numbers to the hospitals.

On November 12 the 6th and 60th In-
fantries took over the whole division
front. The 11th Infantry moved back
to the old German barracks in Bois de
Removille. I took my clothes off for
the first time in nearly two weeks, and
tried to sleep on one of the bunks that
had been occupied by the boche only a
few hours before. I did get several
hours of good sleep in spite of the fact
that "cooties" called a convention to
meet on the inside of my underwear.

The night was cold and we slept in our
underwear because we did not have
blankets enough to keep warm even
then. The next morning Major Bir-
mingham and a dozen of the rest of
us sat around the stove and removed
our underwear while we picked the
"cooties" off the inside.

On the 14th we marched back to Liny
on the Meuse. It was rumored that
we were going down in captivity into
France for a rest and would proceed
the next day to the vicinity of Man-
tillois. I went ahead the next day with
a detail of the 11th Infantry to recon-
noiter for regimental headquarters at Clerges
—a devastated town north of Mont-
faucon and west of Nantillois. On the
way I went through Romagne around
which most of the bloodiest of the
fighting had taken place in October.
There was no great cemetery there
then, but thousands of temporary
graves were scattered over the fields
just where the boys had fallen. Thirty
thousand are now lying there in the
great Argonne cemetery in the heart
of the Argonne forest.

At Clerges I found a company of en-
gineers and they had taken possession
of the only house in the town that had
a whole roof. I slept that night there
on their floor in front of the fireplace
and on the morning of the 15th, in a
cold, driving rain, I set out to find the
next best building for Colonel Peck's
headquarters. In the afternoon I went
on an exploring expedition over the
surrounding battlefields and picked up
many souvenirs. In a dug-out I found

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Are any American students being
sent to Belgium? T. E. S.

A. Through an exchange of univer-
sity students recently arranged be-
tween Belgium and the United States,
24 Belgian students have enrolled in
American universities and 22 Ameri-
cans in Belgian universities. The 22
Americans were assigned to the four
Belgian universities at Brussels,
Louvain, Ghent and Liege, and to the
School of Mines at Liege. The Belgians are
divided among Columbia, Yale, Har-
vard, Princeton, Cornell, Johns Hop-
kins, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Cali-
fornia, Lehigh, Stanford and Mas-
sachusetts Institute of Technology.

Q. Please suggest some Indian
names for farms? F. O. E.

A. The farm might take an Indian
name indicating its location, such as
Oasawentia, by the pines; Cadoma,
hidden; Akamia, across the river;
Ishpekan, it is high; or some charac-
teristic might be named such as
Washara, beautiful; Minnesota, good
land; Nakisit, easily seen; Wakama,
a bargain.

Q. How old are Vardon and Ray,
the English golf professionals? C.
S. W.

A. Harry Vardon is 61 years of age,
and Edward Ray is 42.

Q. Are there many factories manu-
facturing the foreign brands of
cheese in this country? D. E. R.

A. The department of agriculture
says that while 1,250 concerns manu-
facture American types of cheese,
1,000 are engaged in producing foreign
types of cheese.

Q. How many Americans received
the Croix de Guerre? How many the
Distinguished Service Order of the
British government? G. W. L.

A. The war department says that
there have been between 32,000 and
11,000 Croix de Guerre medals
awarded to American soldiers and
about 75 Distinguished Service Or-
ders. The lists are not complete as
yet.

Q. What part of the ships of the
world are oil burners? W. O. B.

A. According to Lloyd's Register,
15.3 per cent of vessels are oil burners;
coal burners 45.8 per cent; internal
combustion engines, 1.7 per cent, and
sail, 6 per cent.

Q. When did John Bunny, the popu-
lar movie star, die? H. L. G.

A. John Bunny died on April 25,
1915.

Q. How much gold is there in a \$20
gold piece?

A. A \$20 gold piece contains 464.40
grains of fine gold, and 13.50 grains
alloy.

(Any reader can get the answer to
any question by writing The Republi-
can Information Bureau, Frederic J.
Hankin, director, Washington, D. C.
This offer applies strictly to informa-
tion. The bureau cannot give advice
on legal, medical, and financial mat-
ters. It does not attempt to settle
domestic troubles nor to conduct
exhaustive research on any subject.
Write your question plainly and
briefly. Give full name and address
and enclose a stamped return ad-
dress for return postage. All replies are
sent direct to the inquirer.)

a large German anti-tank rifle and
took the bolt for a souvenir which I
still have. In a trench I found an
American lieutenant, colonel, who was
merely having the dirt from the parapet
pushed down over him as he lay in
the trench.

The regiment did not come that day
nor the next. The order had been
changed. The American Third Army
was being formed to follow up the
withdrawing Germans and to become
the army of occupation. The Third
corps became a part of the new army.

The Fifth division was made a part
of the Fifth corps and was to take
over the sector of the Third corps when
they advanced to a position ahead of
the front line. A messenger, recall-
ing me and my detail to rejoin the
regiment at Liny and we marched the
kilometers that Sunday afternoon
over the fields where much of the bit-
terest fighting of the Argonne had
taken place. My oldest brother
who was a captain in the Eighththief
division, had advanced across these
same fields with his company. I had
never learned. I did not know then
whether he was still living. We had
not seen each other for two years, he
having left the army from Michi-
gan and I from Arizona. We had to
meet till the following March when
we were both in Paris attending the
caucus called to organize the American
Legion.

On the 18th the 11th infantry moved
back over the same road we had come
over on the 14th to the old front lines
and took station in the big chateau at
Louppy. On the 19th we moved forward
movement of the whole Third Army
began with the Fifth division as the
line of communications. The 11th was
the advance unit of the division.
Colonel Peck and Captain Stinson, his
adjutant, had gone on to Longuyon by
automobile, leaving Lieutenant Colonel
West to bring the regiment, and I was
acting as adjutant. As we rode at the
head of the column I had a view of
the city of Longuyon with our band
playing the civilians all turned out to
welcome "Les Americaines" who had
delivered them from the Germans who
had occupied the town during the war.
Many stories were told us of the
cruel treatment they had received at
the hands of the boche. The town was
badly shelled by the artillery fire, much
of the destruction having been done by
American artillery in an attempt to cut
the railroad at that point which formed
one of the main lines of communica-
tion from the German army. Some of
the damage to the buildings had taken
place in 1914, when the Germans had
first come down into France.

The first thing I did after getting
into the town was to find a place for
the colonel's mess. Colonel Peck was
great on the "eats." One of the first
questions he always asked on getting
into a new place was whether or not
I had got the cooks to work at the
headquarters mess. An old French-
man told me of a little dining room
and kitchen in a small hotel that had
been used all during the war as a mess
room for high German officers. They had
not meant to leave us its comforts,
however, for I found the dirty dishes
still on the table, the kitchen utensils
thrown over the fence, and the electric
light bulbs all purposely smashed.
But some of their revered wall decora-
tions were still on the wall. A photo
about 1914 of the Kaiser taken with
his whole war staff and several other
small photos I took as souvenirs, but a
large framed life-size painting of the
Kaiser we turned face to the wall and
left there.

From Longuyon we went to Longuyon
on the 24th which place we garrisoned
for about ten days and then on to Esch
and across Luxembourg to Remich on
the Moselle river, where I first crossed
into Prussia in Germany.

The Fifth division did not win the
war. Many other divisions along the
whole front had a larger share, and the
conditions at the time of the armistice
as told here are probably typical of the
other sectors. These days are all un-
necessary days to those who were in
the line just before and just after No-
vember 11, 1918.