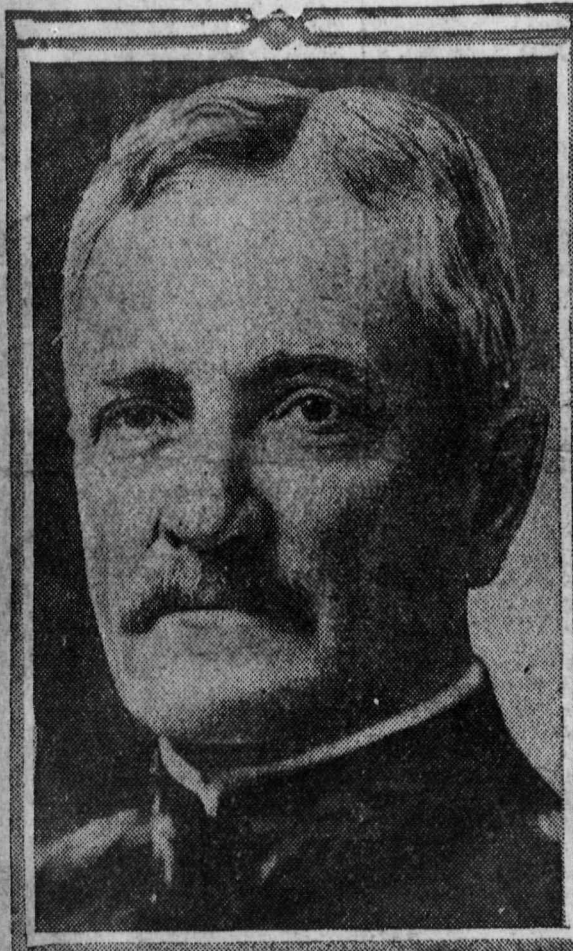


67 N.Y. Amer  
Sept. 13, 1918

## "Accomplishment of Our Troops," Is General Pershing's Birthday Message to United States

"FATERFALL, Sept. 12, 1918.

"Editor New York American, New York City:



"Many thanks for your kind cable of congratulations. Regret extremely that it is impossible to meet your desires, but hope that the news of accomplishment of American Expeditionary Forces will prove a fitting message of encouragement to the American people.

COMMANDER OF AMERICAN ARMY. "PERSHING.

The above message was sent by General Pershing to the editor of the New York American, who had cabled congratulations to the General on this his fifty-eighth birthday and asked him to cable a message for the American people and a report on how he spent his birthday.

N.Y. Herald  
Sept 15, 1918

### PERSHING MOTTO IN BIBLES.

General's Advice to American Soldier  
Will Be Reproduced in 100,000  
Volumes.

General Pershing has sent a message to the American soldiers through the New York Bible Society, at the request of the Rev. Dr. George William Carter, the general secretary. This will be inserted in the 100,000 Testaments to be given to the men jointly with the message already given to the troops by Colonel Roosevelt through the society.

The message, which will be reproduced in the handwriting of the General, reads:-

"To the American Soldier:-Aroused against a nation waging war in violation of all Christian principles, our people are fighting the cause of liberty. Hardship will be your lot, but trust in God will give you comfort. Temptation will befall you, but the teachings of our Saviour will give you strength.

"Let your valor as a soldier and your conduct as a man be an inspiration to your comrades and an honor to your country."

Globe Sept 13, 1918

### GOOD LUCK, PERSHING!

It is a singular and a happy coincidence that John J. Pershing was born on the thirteenth. By the same coincidence that his birthday this year should fall on a Friday. That at this time our big Lorraine drive should have begun. And that there are thirteen letters in the name of John J. Pershing.

Mysticists, clairvoyants, seers, fools, and just plain, ordinary folk have always had a horror of "13"—the "unlucky number." The combination of 13 and Friday is presumed to be invincible as a dire, unfortunate day. "Ware the evil goblins!" is the universal chorus. No statistics have been collected of the relative unluckiness of all Fridays that happen also to be the thirteenth. But the thirteenth (as well as every other day) is unlucky for some one, and it rests with mortal man in many cases to say just who that unlucky one shall be.

Is it then altogether inept to say to this man, our general, in whose name are thirteen letters, whose birthday this year falls on Friday, the thirteenth, "make it unglücklich to-day for the Germans. Good luck and birthday greetings across 4,000 miles of sea and land. Three million Americans will bring their personal greetings in the spring."

## Gen. Pershing Wearing His "Tin Hat"

"Safety First" is his motto  
for his fighting men and  
himself.

N.Y. Amer  
Aug 20, 1918



Copyright, Committee on Public Information. Photo from International.

### GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING.

"Where did you get that hat?" He got it in France, where millions are worn, because it is all the style in hat soldier toggery. This photograph shows General Pershing wearing one. "Very comfortable," says Pershing, advising every man to get into one as soon as possible. Tin millinery is popular "over there."

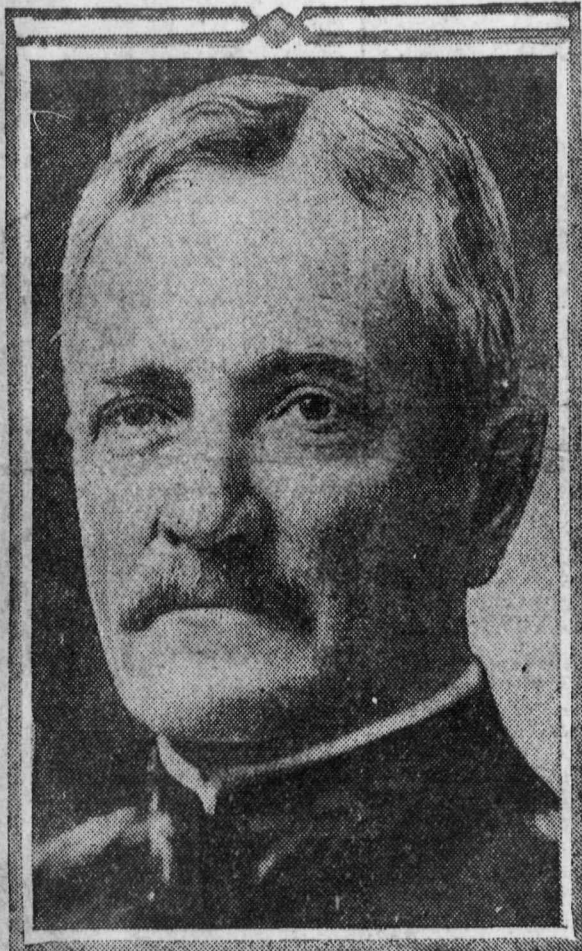


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J. C. J.

MAY 19, 1917.



MAJ. GEN.  
JOHN J. PERSHING

## Pershing's 25,000 "Flower of Army"

**America's First Troops to  
France Characterized as  
'Finest in the World.'**

Washington, May 19.—"The finest body of troops in the world"—that is what a foreign military observer exclaimed as Pershing's veterans swung across the border four months ago.

And these are the men that will make up Pershing's 25,000, the first American troops ordered to France. They are the men that pushed across the "hell hike"—twenty-three miles without water in a withering sun—in one day and pitched camp, singing. America and the Allies will be proud of these men. They are the flower of the army.

In the 12,000 men that followed Pershing into Mexico after Villa, the United States has the best trained body of men—and trained for real fighting—that can be found. After the first rush into Chihuahua the little army settled down on the sun-baked plains to wait.

While they waited, Pershing gave them the hardest continuous round of training any American forces have ever undergone. For eleven months they drilled, drilled, drilled. The War Department was waking up. The lessons of the world war were eagerly seized upon. Every phase of European warfare was studied and the results drilled into the men.

Modern trench fighting was practiced day by day. Under military men who had watched Kitchener whip his millions into shape and seen real trench fighting on the allied fronts, the army dug the new style trenches and prac-

ticed "going over the top." For months they plowed across the desert on hikes of ten, fifteen and twenty miles. It was severe training. But the fruits should send a thrill through the nation when they "go over" the front trenches the first time in France.

As the little army marched across the international line at Columbus, New Mexico, on the morning of Feb. 5, I stood at the side of a foreign military attache.

In a thirteen mile column with Pershing at the head they poured silently down the dusty slope, "sand clouds" rising from the hot desert. The little group on the border line stood fascinated. Then the attache who has seen thousands of men train, fight and die broke the silence.

"They're the finest body of fighting men in the world," he said. "They've had such training as no other army has had, and in them is the spirit of you Americans—I don't know what it is—but I can see it in the swing of their shoulders and the rhythm of their march."

These men are now waiting for the word. As an old grizzled first sergeant said while the troops were marching out: "They'd follow 'Black Jack' Pershing to hell."

And "Black Jack" Pershing is the man to lead them there if need be.

Col. Doyen will be under command of Maj.-Gen. Pershing and the marines with him will serve as soldiers in the trenches of France.

After making verbal announcement of the dispatch of the marines, Secretary of Navy Daniels made the following official statement:

"A regiment of marines, consisting of 2,600 men, will accompany the first expedition to France. The regiment will be commanded by Col. Charles A. Doyen and will be composed principally of organizations which have been serving in Haiti, San Domingo and Cuba. This force will be armed, equipped and organized in exactly the same manner as the regiment of the army with which they will serve."

Doyen is commandant of the Washington Marine Barracks and president of the Examining and Retiring Board of the Marine Corps. He has seen real fighting service, having been in command of the marines aboard the Hancock, stationed in Dominican waters in 1914.

Doyen has also seen many years service on the west coast and in the Philippines.

The marines will live up to their traditions in accompanying the Pershing force. They have always been known as "the first to fight."

Reports to the War Department today showed that two out of the nine regiments of engineers for French service have been raised and that in the Pittsburgh district more men have applied than could be accepted. Recruiting elsewhere is going along satisfactorily, it was said.



Globe, June 1, 1917

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N.Y. Herald  
June 9, 1917

**America Has Taken the Field.**

Announcement of the arrival of American war ships in French waters is followed by the news of the safe arrival of Major General John J. Pershing and members of his staff in England. As General Pershing's visit abroad is of a strictly business character, and as but little of that business is to be transacted in London, it is safe to assume that before many hours have passed he will be upon French soil—vanguard, as it were, of an American army and earnest of payment in full of the debt to France which has lain dormant for more than a century.

Neither in Europe nor in America can there be misconception of the meaning of General Pershing's arrival on the other side of the Atlantic. To the Allies it is evidence of the intention of the United States to make good its every promise of active participation in the great struggle on the side of liberty; to the French it means that there is substance to the nation's professions of love for that land of liberty; to the Germans it means that the country they have been led to believe disunited and unwilling to fight is willing and ready and anxious to fight.

To the people of the United States it means that their beloved country now is in touch with the realities of war. For they know that Pershing will not long be alone. Soon the force of regulars he is to command will be with him. And soon thereafter—as soon as they can be made ready—other fighting contingents will join that first under the flag of Stars and Stripes.

From Washington comes the news that a substantial force of navy aviators has reached France. Necessarily a good deal of time must be devoted by those fliers and by the men of the army who are to follow them, to training for the grim work ahead. No man among them but realizes that the task put upon them by the American people is no child's play. They can be counted upon to go about it with the grim determination that is a characteristic of the people whom they represent. "God-fathered" by Marshal Joffre and fathered by "Jack" Pershing, who always has been the idol of the men of his command, the American army in France will give of itself an account that will meet the American expectation.

Of course the Germans will be greatly mystified concerning the movements of Major General Pershing so long as American papers are compelled to not merely that he arrived at "a British port"—especially when in the same cables despatches it is told that he was received by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool!

# U.S. ARMY COMMANDER ON WAY TO FRANCE

## Is Surprised That His Voyage Was Kept Secret—Thought the Whole World Knew of It.

A BRITISH PORT, June 8.—Major-Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the first American expeditionary force to France, arrived in England to-day, accompanied by his staff.

He reported a pleasant trip and expressed the utmost astonishment that the news of his departure had been so successfully suppressed.

"I thought the whole world knew about my leaving the United States," he declared.

The American General and his staff received a tremendous ovation on their arrival.

A special train was in waiting to take the party to London.

"We are very glad to be the standard bearers of our country in this great war for civilization," Gen. Pershing asserted. "To land on British soil and receive such a welcome is very significant—and very deeply appreciated."

"We expect soon to be playing our part—and I hope it will be a very large part—on the western front."

Major-Gen. Pershing was met at the pier by Admiral Stileman, Gen. Pitcairn and Capt. Campbell. The Welsh Fusiliers served as a guard of honor.

Included in Pershing's party were his staff and detachments of engineers and nurses. Distinguished British army and navy officers met them here with the warmest welcome.

The voyage over from America was an uneventful one. No submarines were encountered and no mines seen. The weather was good and the sea smooth. American destroyers convoyed the ship all the way. They were joined by a flotilla of British destroyers at a point a hundred miles off the Irish coast.

**Met by Guard of Honor.**

The ship on which the Americans arrived got a noisy welcome in the harbor.

When it docked a guard of honor lined up on the landing stage, including high British army and navy officers. They stood rigidly at salute as "The Star Spangled Banner" was played and as Pershing descended the gangplank. He formally inspected a group of British soldiers who were in

the receiving party, stopping to chat a moment with one guardsman on whose sleeve he had noticed stripes showing he had been twice wounded. Gen. Pershing wanted to know the why and wherefor of the stripes and of the wounds.

Then the American General and his staff returned aboard ship, lining up on the deck in salute as the band played "God Save the King."

After all these formal ceremonies Gen. Pershing received a large party of American and British newspaper men, answering their questions cheerfully and readily.

**Veritable Army to Go.**

PARIS, June 8.—Gen. Pershing's task in France was described as a most arduous one by Col. Fabry, who accompanied Marshal Joffre to the United States, in an interview here to-day. Col. Fabry said:

"It is not an expeditionary corps that will be sent from the United States, but a veritable army, which will be increasingly swelled by fresh contingents and is destined to occupy an ever increasing front."

**BROTHER FOLLOWS PERSHING.**

**Will Go to France to Be Near American General in Field.**

LOS ANGELES, June 8.—James Pershing, brother of Major-Gen. John J. Pershing, will shortly go to France to be near his brother. This announcement was made by John P. Evans, a Los Angeles business man, with whom James Pershing has been visiting.

Gen. Pershing and his brother have been close chums during their entire life. When Gen. Pershing went into Mexico to hunt Villa, his brother, who is in business in Chicago, moved to the border and awaited his return there.

World  
June 28, 1917

### PERSHING'S WELCOME TOLD IN PICTURES

The World prints this morning, on page 24, the last page of this issue, pictures which tell vividly the great welcome given to Major Gen. Pershing when he arrived in France in advance of his troops. Glimpses are given of the American Commander-in-Chief in Boulogne, where he landed from England, and in Paris, where the people wildly showed their joy over this evidence that America was hastening to their aid.

### Five Rifles for Every Man In General Pershing's Army

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Senator Hitchcock, ranking member of the Senate Military Committee, issued a statement tonight saying he had investigated and found to be false several sensational and widely circulated rumors about America's war preparations.

He mentioned particularly reports that the expeditionary force in France was not properly equipped with rifles, when as a matter of fact there were five rifles for every man, and stories that the Liberty Airplane motor was a failure instead of a triumphant success. The Senator said he found that the motor, having stood all tests, was being manufactured in numbers at least doubly as large as the Aircraft Board had hoped for.



N.Y. A. July 9, 1917

## Pershing's Army Saved by Girl from Tobacco-less Trip

Now a Fund Has Been Established  
to Supply Transports with  
Smoking Material.

The story of how the soldiers of the first expeditionary force to France were saved a tobacco-less trip across the seas through the determination of a young American girl was told yesterday. It came out through the incorporation of "An Army Girl's Transport Tobacco Fund."

Before the transports sailed it was learned everything was ready except a tobacco supply. The Government does not issue tobacco to the soldiers. The soldiers have to purchase it or it must be given to them.

Word was taken to the girl that the United States regulars were mighty sad over the prospect of a long trip without tobacco. She is the daughter of a United States army officer. She rushed to the office of a well-known banker and asked: "You can get credit for me, can't you? Please—please call up the wholesale house."

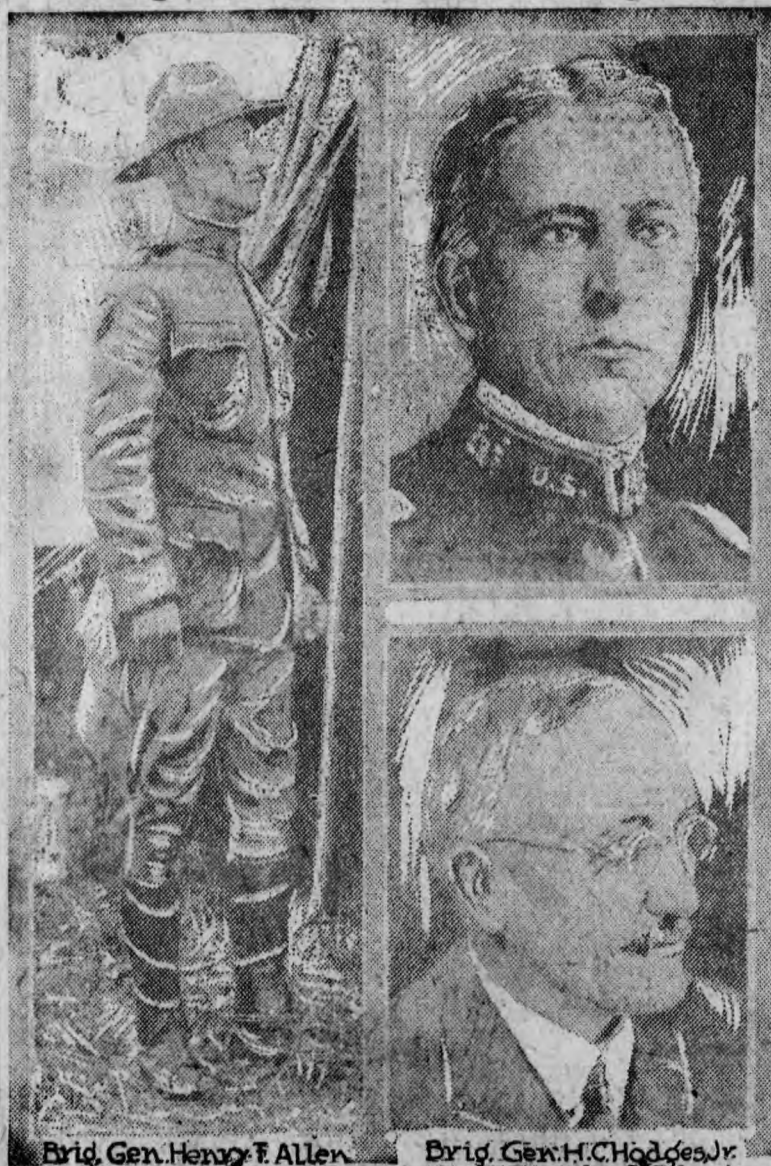
The banker acquiesced. She gave her orders over the telephone. The company entered into the spirit of the undertaking and the supply was furnished.

Out of the girl's determined action the corporation which is to see that all transports are plentifully supplied with tobacco has developed. The organizers are R. L. Bigelow, Captain Edward B. Close, Edwin Arden, Miss M. S. Carson, and Major Ernest K. Coulter, treasurer.

Funds are needed. Checks should be made payable to the treasurer, No. 25 Pine street.

Globe June 12, 1917

## Making Generals to Lead Pershing's Men



Brig. Gen. Henry F. Allen

Brig. Gen. H. C. Hodges, Jr.  
Major Gen. Wm. L. Sibert

When President Wilson sent to the Senate the nominations of two colonels to be brigadier generals and one brigadier to be a major general it was learned that they were to command the divisions of the United States Army to go to France under

General Pershing. Colonel Henry T. Allen and Colonel Henry C. Hodges, Jr., were named to be brigadiers. General William Sibert was nominated for major general. They will, it is believed, have immediate charge of the troops which will go first to the trenches in France.

JUNE 28, 1917.

## PERSHING MEETS HIS MEN TO-DAY; ARE SENT TO THEIR NEW CAMP

Part of Arrival Is Decked With American Flags and Soldiers Land Amid Frantic Cheers of People—Major Gen. Sibert in Direct Command—Forces Will Soon Be Despatched to Point Near the Fighting Front.

NO MISHAPS REPORTED IN U ZONES;  
TRANSPORTATION RECORD FOR U. S.

Orders Were Given to Despatch Forces on May 18 and at That Time They Were Widely Scattered—No Movement of Men Has Ever Been Beset With Such Dangers and Difficulties—Great Fleet of Transports Mobilized With Requisition of Passenger Liners.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, June 27.—The second contingent of American troops arrived and disembarked this morning. The troops landed amid the frantic cheers of the people, who had gathered for hours before in anticipation of duplicating yesterday's surprise.

Enthusiasm rose to fever pitch when it was learned that the transports and convoys had successfully passed the submarine zone. The port was speedily hung with flags in honor of the occasion.

All the troops now arrived were transferred to-day to a camp not far distant from this point, where Major Gen. William L. Sibert is installed. Thence they probably will go soon to a point near the front. All the troops are in excellent shape, enthusiastic over the successful trip and their reception, and eager for action. Major Gen. Pershing, the American commander, is expected to-morrow.

The harbor is dotted with convoys. The streets are filled with soldiers in khaki and with bluejackets. Great numbers of trucks are transporting immense supplies to the camp in which the troops are concentrating.



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71 Herald, July 8, 1917

## General Pershing Deeply Touched by Paris Welcome

"Most Impressive Thing I Ever Saw,"  
He Says of Reception to Troops  
on Fourth.

[BY CABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]  
PARIS, Saturday.—"The sincerity and depth of French gratitude to America was evident everywhere," said Major General Pershing, the American commander, in speaking to-day of the reception given to the American troops which paraded in Paris on the Fourth of July. "It was affecting to see women, children and French soldiers marching along with our men. I feel that our presence in France is appreciated deeply and that it is having an admirable effect, as our welcome in France will have among our people at home. It was the most impressive thing I ever saw."

The General at first was reluctant to make any statement, but the French demonstration impressed him so extraordinarily that he wished to make it clear that the American troops in France understood the spirit in which the French received them and appreciated it. In his dealings with the French military authorities and members of the French government the General encounters the same spirit of sympathetic good will.

The American soldiers think that "Sam-mies," the popular French name for them, is a pleasing one, suggesting that they are Uncle Sam's men. That seems to be the word which will be used colloquially in France to correspond with "Tommies" for the British and "Poilus" for the French.

World, July 9, 1917

## PERSHING ISSUES HIS FIRST ORDER

PARIS, July 8.—Major Gen. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, has issued the following general order to his troops:

"For the first time in history an American army finds itself in European territory. The good name of the United States of America and the maintenance of cordial relations require the perfect deportment of each member of this command.

"It is of the gravest importance that the soldiers of the American Army shall at all times treat the French people, and especially the women, with the greatest courtesy and consideration. The valiant deeds of the French armies and the Allies, by which they together have successfully maintained the common cause for three years, and the sacrifices of the civil population of France in support of their armies, command our profound respect. This can best be expressed on the part of our forces by uniform courtesies to all the French people and by the faithful observance of their laws and customs.

"The intense cultivation of the soil in France under conditions caused by the war makes it necessary that extreme care be taken to do no damage to private property. The entire French manhood capable of bearing arms is in the field fighting the enemy, and it should, therefore, be a point of honor to each member of the American Army to avoid doing the least damage to any property in France. Such conduct is much more reprehensible here. Honor them as those of our own country."

Herald, July 9, 1917

## In General Order to His Army General Pershing Calls for "Perfect Deportment" by All

The general order issued by Major General Pershing to the troops serving under his command abroad reflects the tone of Lord Kitchener's order to the men of the first British expeditionary force in France. Both emphasized the importance of courtesy to women and consideration for private property.

"Remember that the honor of the British army depends on your individual conduct," was Lord Kitchener's exhortation, and its parallel is found in General Pershing's statement that "The good name of the United States of America and the maintenance of cordial relations require the perfect deportment of each member of this command."

## GENERAL PERSHING'S ORDER TO THE ARMY

[BY CABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]  
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## TEXT OF THE ORDER OF LORD KITCHENER

Following is the text of the order which Lord Kitchener directed every British soldier to keep in his service pay-book:—

"You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy.

"You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy and your patience.

"Remember that the honor of the British army depends on your individual conduct.

"It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle.

"The operations in which you will be engaged will for the most part take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier by being invariably courteous, considerate and kind.

"Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon rioting as a disgraceful act.

"You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted. Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust.

"Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound, so keep constantly on your guard against any excesses.

"In this new experience you may find temptation both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and while treating all women with perfect courtesy you should avoid any intimacy.

"Do your duty bravely. Fear God and honor the King."

World, July 14, 1917

## American Troops in France Will Celebrate To-Day

Major General Pershing Declares a Holiday for Entire Command.

[BY CABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, Friday.—Observance by the American troops in France of the French national holiday is provided in a proclamation issued to-day by Major General Pershing. It follows:—

"July 14 is hereby declared a holiday for all troops in this command. The people throughout France will celebrate on that day the declaration of the sacred principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, in defence whereof we are now in France to fight by the side of the French soldiers. This is a glorious privilege that the American army has in uniting with the gallant soldiers and loyal people of France in acclaiming with them on their national holiday our own devotion to the same high ideals."

One hundred and fifty battle aeroplanes in flotillas will take part in the celebration of the fall of the Bastille to-morrow in Paris. That is one of the most important aerial squadrons in the French

service. It will fly over the marching route of the troops during the ceremonies.

The American Red Cross, which has moved into new quarters in the Place de la Concorde, yesterday began the work of establishing canteens, restaurants and dispensaries at railroad stations and junctions where the American troops will pass going to and returning from the front.

Utilizing the experience gained last year when the troops went to the Mexican border, the canteens will supply coffee, bread and sandwiches. Rest stations, meals, beds and dispensaries equipped with beds, nurses and doctors, all will be open to the French troops. Such canteens already exist in Paris and elsewhere for French troops. They are conducted by volunteers, many of them being American women.



# Sammies Swear by Pershing

## Their Idea of "a High Grade Soldier"—Enlisted Man on Way to France Tells of Commanding General.

By A PRIVATE OF PERSHING'S ARMY.

I don't know what most people think of Gen. Pershing, but I can tell you in a few words what we enlisted men of the army think of him. We think he is just about the greatest man who ever came down the pike.

I'm an old timer at the game myself, for, off and on, I've served in the army about ten years—always as a private—and I've never seen an officer of any grade who enjoyed as much popularity with the rank and file as Gen. Pershing.

Now of course an enlisted man doesn't come in contact with a general to any great extent, unless he happens to be serving as a personal orderly, or something of that sort, but the enlisted man can see and the enlisted man can and does have opinions on what he sees.

I suppose our army is the most free and independent in all the world, and I've heard the men discuss their commissioned officers as frankly as if they were just non-coms.

I have heard them discuss the "old man," as they call the commanding officer, whether he is a general, a colonel, a major or a captain, in the same way.

### Officers Are Level-Headed.

Naturally these discussions are not meant for the ears of the officers, but they take place just the same, and you'll find that the soldiers nearly always have a pretty good line on the officers too.

Even if an officer did hear such a discussion, I doubt if he would take serious exception to it. The chances are that he would just go on about his business and let on he did not get it at all, unless it was so critical as to be what you might call prejudicial to good order and discipline.

The general run of our army officers are pretty level-headed citizens. From what I have heard and read I judge that the relations between officers and men in our army is different from any other in the world.

Our army is strong on discipline, all right, and the discipline is mighty strong in the matter of showing an officer the proper respect, but the enlisted man in our army does not combine any fear with that respect.

I'm told that in some armies the men are deathly afraid of their officers. Our officers wouldn't want it that way. The average officer in the American army is the enlisted man's friend from who-laid-the-chunk, and will go further and go stronger for an enlisted man than he will for any one else.

### Pershing Is Doughboy's Friend.

That's especially true of Gen. John J. Pershing.

He is known throughout the army for his friendship and affection for his soldiers, and he has shown it in a lot of ways.

He was the enlisted man's friend when he was a captain, so I am told by the men who served with him then, and he has not changed as a general.

His temper is pretty snappy at all times, but the thing that will make him madder than anything else in the world is hearing of some kind of raw deal from an officer to an enlisted man.

I must say it is not often that an enlisted man gets a raw deal from an officer, but occasionally it happens. When we were down in Mexico chasing Villa, Gen. Pershing happened to hear a young lieutenant giving a private soldier a little hotter trimming than the circumstances seemed to justify.

The General sent for the young officer right away, and, while I did not hear it myself, a couple of other soldiers who were hanging around headquarters did, and they tell me the call the lieutenant got was something he'll probably remember all his life.

### Bolled His Own Coffee.

It would have been just the same if the officer had been a major or a colonel. One thing the general simply will not tolerate is mistreatment of an enlisted man, and it's therefore natural that his soldiers think pretty well of that idea—and of him. We had a chance to get a good close-up of Gen. Pershing on the hunt for Villa, as he was always right

with the troops. We were moving so fast that part of the time our supply trains couldn't keep up with us, and it was pretty tough picking in the matter of grub. I'll never forget seeing Gen. Pershing boiling his own coffee over a little campfire at a place called San Antonio.

It was coffee that he had already boiled twice before too. I don't suppose it was any new experience for a man who has served against the Indians in the border fights of long ago, but it seemed funny to see a major-general acting as his own cook just the same.

The General's regular cook is a colored fellow who has been with him for years. He knows just what the General likes to eat, and how he likes to eat it; but he told me when we were in camp at a place called Namaquipa that in the field the General never permitted anything to be served at his mess which was not available to the enlisted men.

### Eats What the Soldier Eats.

All the staff officers eat at the General's mess, and of course it would usually be possible for them to dig up a lot of little luxuries or make the commissary department hold out stuff for them, but the General will not stand for it.

He eats what the men eat when he is campaigning, or at least he did in Mexico.

He is dead set against booze, too. I suppose that Mexican expedition was about the driest expedition that ever went anywhere. I was in there from the start almost to the finish, and I don't remember that I saw a single drunk—or a single drink, for that matter—all the time I was there.

### Crap Game Follows Flag.

In the very early days of the expedition we had only two amusements. One was card playing and the other crap shooting. You can always carry a pair of bones or a deck of cards, when you can't carry anything to read. The crap game follows the flag, especially when there are any of our black troops along, and with the crap game goes the game of "Black Jack," which is the favorite card game of both the white and colored soldiers.

"Black Jack" is the same as what some people call "Twenty-one," and

"Twenty-one" is a slightly different game from baccarat, or "Seven-and-a-half."

Well, it was mighty windy and mighty dusty in the daytime in Chihuahua, and when we were laying at Namaquipa a bunch of us had a big crap game going on in a broken down motor truck not far from the General's tent. We got inside the truck to keep out of the dust.

### A Heart for Men's Diversion.

Of an evening Gen. Pershing used to come out of his tent and walk up and down for exercise. He had a sort of beat in front of his quarters and he would pace back and forth along that beat at a hot clip, his hands clasped behind his back and his head bent down. I often used to wonder what he was thinking about as he walked. Maybe he was thinking things about those people down at Washington, for everybody in the expedition knew by this time that the reason we couldn't catch Villa was because we couldn't wade right in the way we ought to.

There is always a lot of noise at a crap game, especially with colored troopers in it, or it really isn't a crap game, and I guess we made more than our share of racket in the old motor truck, hollering for Jimmy Hicks and Little Joe and the like. The General couldn't help hearing us, because one end of his beat was not far from the truck.

He didn't say anything for several days, but one evening I heard him call to a non-com:

"Sergeant, please have that truck moved off about a hundred yards further."

### Not Known as "Black Jack."

Not a word about what was going on inside the truck. I guess he appreciated that our opportunities for amusement were rather restricted.

I see that some writers say Gen. Pershing's nickname is "Black Jack," given to him because he used to soldier with the colored cavalry. I never heard him called that or any other nickname among his men. They refer to him, as they would to any commanding officer, as "the old man"—that is, we refer to him that way among ourselves.

"I've read somewhere that he is 57 years old. He certainly doesn't look it, and he certainly doesn't act it, especially when he starts moving somewhere. And he is always moving."

He made the first jump of the chase after Villa on horseback. That was the long cavalry and artillery hike from Hachita, Arizona, down to Colonia Dublan which is about 120 miles. After that he went in an automobile, because he could move faster. His main idea in life seemed to be moving fast.

Yet he was always considerate of the men behind him. He gave them no more to do than they could in reason do. I have never seen an American army officer who would ask a soldier to go anywhere the officer himself would not go, and go first, but it is my impression of Gen. Pershing that he would go places where he would not ask a soldier to go.

Half the time in Mexico he was

near the General's tent when they are in the field, and is never at any time very far away from the General.

To me—and I think most enlisted men will tell you the same thing—Gen. Pershing looks like a real soldier. I mean he's got the old class in the way he handles himself.

I know a lot of pretty good officers who would be 50 per cent. more efficient, to my notion, if they paid more attention to the way they look. You might think enlisted men wouldn't notice things like that, but they do.

### Polo Player and Horseman.

The General always looks good in his uniforms. Even when he is campaigning he looks good, and that's a great trick. In garrison he's about the niftiest looking fellow you ever saw.

He is a good polo player and a corking good horseman. He can not only ride but he is a good judge of a horse, and always has swell mounts. He is my idea of a high grade soldier, take him any way you please.

Now we are on the way to France with the "Old Man," and we are all proud to serve under him. Personally I'll match him against any officer in any other army for brains, look ability and all around soldierliness.

And wouldn't he make a grand sight riding down the main street of Berlin?

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# 73 PERSHING'S TROOPS TRAIN DOWN FINE FOR HARD FIGHTING

American Soldiers in France  
Put In a Surprising Amount of  
Strenuous Work—Their Thirst  
for Water Amazes Natives.

CRAZE FOR BATHING TOO  
EXCITES MUCH WONDER.

Set Right About Clearing Up  
Camp Surroundings, Which  
Already Begin to Look Like  
Well Ordered Gardens.

(By Associated Press.)

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN  
FRANCE, July 17.—The American  
troops have been here for less than a  
week—they are not all here by any  
means—and they have already made  
themselves thoroughly at home, so  
much so that this section of France  
looks like a little bit of America.

The correspondent made an extended visit to the encampment this morning and found the men fit and in good spirits and full of praise for the friendly co-operation of the French people, who have gladly given up many of their own comforts to accommodate the army.

The available houses, however, are not sufficient to accommodate all the Americans who have arrived, and so the countryside is dotted with newly erected barracks that have sprung up over night, and make even more picturesque this beautiful neighborhood.

## Training Like Prize Fighters.

An even more strenuous course of training is in force here than at the original camp near the landing point of the troops. The men work a minimum of eight hours daily. The officers from twelve to sixteen. In addition, they take tremendous hikes to get into condition. Here and there one falls by the wayside by the exertion, but the majority are standing the gaff in a way that speaks volumes for the efficiency of the system.

Plans are rapidly developing for regular and constant training in co-operation with the French troops encamped in this district whose long experience has been placed at the disposal of the newcomers. The French and American headquarters are in the same building, and there is constant co-operation between the two forces, which will soon be so developed that the Americans not only will have guidance and instruction from French officers, but virtually there will be as experienced and trained mentor for each trooper. They will be willing mentors, too, for the French are so enthusiastic about the Americans that they even march about with American flags attached to their bayonets.

## American Thirst for Water.

Water is abundant here, but uncertain as to purity, so the troops are adopting filtering methods by means of bags suspended from trip-oles, which astonish the local habitants almost as much as the Americans' inexplicable thirst for water, which is unknown to wine drinkers, many of whom seldom touch water.

A task which the army has taken upon itself is the clearing up of the entire countryside, and at the present pace the whole district will soon look like a well ordered garden. Such prisoners as are under arrest for minor infractions of the regulations are employed each morning in making headquarters spotless, and are bringing such a degree of orderliness into the place that the original residents are amazed. Likewise they find it difficult to understand why the soldiers take so many baths, for the men make for the nearest stream and dive in as soon as they are at liberty.

many of which had been tossed into the cars by admiring girls in the enthusiastic crowds that came out at every point through which the convoy passed.

Warning the French people against expecting the impossible from the entry of the United States into the war, L'Oeuvre this morning says:

"1. The American troops are not saviors but allies.

"2. Three thousand miles of ocean separates America and France.

"3. It takes a second to kill a soldier, but six months to train him.

"4. It is easier for a hundred thousand airplanes to fly in the fiction of a writer's imagination than in the sky.

"5. No more extraordinary things can be accomplished by any soldiers than have been done by the French."

L'Oeuvre also reveals the danger of overconfidence in accepting readily wild reports that America will send a hundred thousand airplanes to France within a year by recalling the German announcements that they are making a stupendous effort to obtain aerial supremacy next year by having 3,500 machines in actual commission.

The presence of the soldiers here has naturally introduced many novelties, but probably none is more welcome than the daily evening concert, which attracts people from far around, people chiefly who have never heard lively American music; who have been without music since the outbreak of the war.

## Telegraph Facilities Poor.

An amusing, but not altogether happy, feature of the inauguration of the training camp was the confusion into which the telegraph office was thrown when it found itself confronted with numerous newspaper despatches to handle in place of occasional brief messages. The length of the despatches completely upset the operators at the beginning, and their unfamiliarity with the English language increased the difficulties. The situation, however, is improving.

As a tribute to the marching ability of the troops, it might be mentioned that the soldiers have lost so many hobnails on the roads that about half of the motor cars in camp have picked them up and have rejoiced thereby in punctures.

An attractive feature of the camp is a lion cub, which occupies a corner in the camp of a certain regiment. The cub was presented a sa mascot by Americans resident in Paris. He was young and playful and harmless a short time ago, but is growing astonishingly, and is a veritable terror to the townspeople and now a source of doubtful amusement to the soldiers, many of whom bear scratches to testify to the nature of his playfulness.

# Youngest Staff Chief of Huge American Field Army



LIEUT.-COLONEL HUGH A. DRUM.

# PERSHING FORMS FIRST FIELD ARMY

Combines Five American Corps  
in France Under Our  
Own Command.

By Universal Service.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—America's first field army, consisting of five army corps, and functioning strictly under an American command, has been organized, it was announced to-day.

These field troops directed immediately by American generalship will stand as a distinct United States organization on the fighting front. It is not to be adduced, however, that the brigading of American troops with British and French will be done away with. However, as the French and British armies are now designated as distinct units, so will the American army be considered as such.

General John J. Pershing, in addition to his duties as commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, will be in direct command of the first field army.

## Drum, First Field Army . Chief of Staff, Only 37, Was Baby of the Army

News has been received here which indicates that the organization of the First American Field Army has been initiated by General Pershing. On Bastille Day, July 14, the day before the German offensive and repulse, he appointed to the position of Chief of Staff of this immense organization Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh A. Drum, of the General Staff of the United States. Drum has been acting as Pershing's assistant chief of staff in charge of operations.

The distinction to young Drum lies in the facts that he is not only an extremely low ranking officer for the responsibility, the position going usually to a major-general, but also he is not yet thirty-eight years old. His advancement is not unexpected by his friends in New York City, as his immediate chief, Major-General McAndrew, Pershing's chief of staff, wrote about him recently: "He is a tower of strength and destined for much higher honors."



*Herald*  
*July 8, 1917*

## PERSHING PRAISES HIS MEN FOR VALOR

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY  
IN FRANCE, Aug. 27.—(Associated  
Press).—Gen. John J. Pershing,  
Commander in Chief of the Ameri-  
can Army in France, has issued the  
the following order.

"It fills me with pride to record  
in general orders a tribute to the  
service achievements of the 1st and  
3d Corps, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d,  
4th, 26th, 28th, 32d and 42d Divi-  
sions of the American expedition-  
ary forces.

"You came to a battle field at a  
crucial hour for the Allied cause.  
For almost four years the most  
formidable army the world has  
yet seen had pressed its invasion  
of France and stood threatening  
its capital. At no time had that  
army been more powerful and men-  
acing than when on July 15 it  
struck again to destroy in one  
great battle the brave men opposed  
to it and to enforce its brutal will  
upon the world and civilization.

"Three days later, in conjunction  
with our Allies, you counter at-  
tacked. The Allied armies gained  
a brilliant victory that marks the  
turning point of the war. You did  
more than to give the Allies the  
support to which, as a nation our  
faith was pledged. You proved  
that our altruism, our pacific spirit,  
and our sense of justice have not  
blunted our virility or our courage.

"You have shown that American  
initiative and energy are as fit for  
the tasks of war as for the pursuits  
of peace. You have justly won un-  
stinted praise from our Allies and  
the eternal gratitude of our coun-  
trymen.

"We have paid for our success  
with the lives of many of our brave  
comrades. We shall cherish their  
memory always and claim for our  
history and literature their bravery,  
achievement and sacrifice.

"This order will be read to all  
organizations at the first assembly  
formations following its receipt.

"PERSHING"

*Even World*  
*Nov. 7, 1917*

## Pershing's Soldiers Wear New Kind of Cap In Trench Warfare

AMERICAN FIELD HEAD-  
QUARTERS, FRANCE, Nov. 7.—

The feature of the American Army  
uniform which has served as the  
main mark of identification of  
American troops is likely to be  
abandoned, according to head-  
quarters' announcement to-day.  
It is the campaign hat—the wide-  
brimmed felt with its pyramid  
crown.

In its place will be substituted  
a little "fore and aft" khaki cap  
for service in the field. Ameri-  
can soldiers now in the trenches  
are already wearing the new  
headgear, a special supply having  
been rushed to them. The same  
change may be made throughout  
the armies now training in France.

The new cap is the invention  
of an American colonel of the  
Quartermaster Corps. It is so ar-  
ranged in folds that it may be  
pulled down over the ears to form  
a tight skull cap under the trench  
helmet.

British and French troops have  
from the first been supplied with  
small cloth caps.

THE WORLD: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1917.

*N.Y. Sun*  
*Oct 30, 1917*

## FIRST PERSHING PRISONER DIES

German Was Wounded in  
Patrol Fight.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN  
FRANCE, Oct. 29.—American batteries  
are continuing to shell the German lines  
at regular intervals, the enemy follow-  
ing similar tactics. No further official  
communiqué has been issued, and there  
has been no special infantry activity.

Snow that fell last night interfered  
with all operations.

The first German prisoner of war  
taken by the American expeditionary  
forces died to-day in an American  
field hospital. He was shot when he  
encountered an American patrol in No  
Man's Land in front of the American  
trenches.

He and another German were dis-  
covered Saturday night by the patrol  
and was called upon to halt. The Ger-  
mans ran, the patrol fired and one of  
the enemy was hit. The prisoner was  
treated at a dressing station and trans-  
ferred to a field hospital, where the  
combined efforts of several surgeons  
failed to save his life.

The prisoner was a mail carrier, and  
letters of some value were found on  
him. He explained his presence near  
the American trenches, saying he had  
lost his way in the dark. He declared  
the German soldiers did not know that  
Americans were on the front or in  
France, the officers telling them nothing.

## CALLS PERSHING'S STAFF REMARKABLE BODY OF MEN

(Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Col. A. M. Murphy, C. B., describing his recent  
visit to the American Army Headquarters in France, pays high tribute  
to Gen. Pershing's staff. He says they are a remarkable body of men,  
with long heads and quick brains; men with adaptable minds anxious  
to profit by French and British experience.

"It was a pleasure to talk with them and see them at work in their  
quiet, unobtrusive, methodical way, which gives early promise of future  
success. They are all thin-lipped, purposeful men who have confidence  
in their chief and through him in themselves. Not one boastful word  
was uttered in the writer's presence by any single one of these officers,  
who settled down to work with a grit and determination that are tem-  
pered by a refreshing sense of American humor.

"Transportation is for the moment the problem of the day with the  
American General Staff. Owing to the ports on the north coast of  
France being appropriated for British Army bases the American Army  
bases necessarily are all located on the western coast. This prevents  
congestion at the French harbors, but lengthens the American line of  
land communications in France, and adds to the magnitude of the trans-  
portation problem.

"A large part of the American staff's energy hitherto has been  
diverted to its base and lines of communication in order to secure a  
succession of well organized staple ports stretching from the coast ports  
to the concentration rendezvous. This work is now practically com-  
plete."

Col. Murray after pointing out that the American troops are arriv-  
ing according to their time-table arrangements and that he prefers to  
say nothing about their numbers, concludes:

"Time is required to build up a big modern army, and we must  
not look for tactical results until next summer. To suggest that the  
American Army will be ready for offensive operations on a large scale  
before then would be an affectation of pretense which would not deceive  
the enemy."



## 5 of Pershing's Men Win Commission

Members of Overseas Force  
Who Won Shoulder Straps  
Appointed

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In announcing the issuance of commissions to New York residents in the National Army and Reserve Corps the War Department to-day included the names of five members of the American Expeditionary Forces. This is the first appointment to commissions of men in the overseas forces who have won their shoulder straps in the training schools conducted by General Pershing.

The New York residents commissioned included the following:

Engineer Reserve Corps—John M. Robinson, 382 East 197th Street, and Henry E. Townsend, 244 Waverly Place, captains.

Medical Reserve Corps—Samuel S. Rosenfeld, 1613 Washington Avenue, and Royal H. Fowler, 280 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, first lieutenants.

National Army—Stanley E. Ellis, 82 Beaver Street, captain.

Sanitary Corps, National Army—Charles I. Mansur, Jackson and Second Avenues, Long Island City, first lieutenant.

The members of the overseas forces commissioned whose addresses were not available at the War Department were Thomas M. Campbell, second lieutenant, adjutant general's department; Walter Ives, first lieutenant, ambulance service; Henry H. Parsons, first lieutenant, ambulance service; Peter P. Franklin, first lieutenant, Sanitary Corps; Peter A. S. Widener, first lieutenant, Sanitary Corps.

Surgeon General Gorgas to-day appointed the following New York residents to the Medical Reserve Corps:

Joseph Harkavy, James M. Bernhard, Louis J. De Russo, William Raim, Samuel Strumwasser, 1022 Hoe Avenue, The Bronx, first lieutenants; Walter W. Mott, 43 Waller Avenue, White Plains, captain; Abraham Ravich, Brooklyn; Edward L. Berger, Brooklyn; Leon J. Grant, Brooklyn, first lieutenants.

## PERSHING ASKS MEN SPECIALLY TRAINED

Questionnaires to Be Scanned  
Carefully in New Call  
for Army.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Changed methods which will take into cognizance the special education of drafted men and attempt to utilize it to the military benefit of Uncle Sam are being devised by the War Department for application in calling out the second contingent of the second National Army. The call will be handed out, according to advices to-night, within the next two or three days.

The mobilization at training camps probably will be between May 1 and 10 and include not less than 100,000 men on the draft rosters. The first contingent was called several days ago to report in camp during the five days beginning on April 26 and numbers 150,000 men.

A large proportion of the second quota will comprise men skilled in special trades and vocations, principally blacksmiths, engine experts, automobile drivers, engineers, gunsmiths, cobblers, chemists, machinists and clerks.

Communications from Gen. Pershing and other military officers abroad within the last few days, it is learned, have emphasized the need of men with technical or scientific training, especially mechanics. In complying with these suggestions the War Department officials will bring into use for the first time the information supplied by the questionnaires filed by men of draft age last winter.

All information contained in the questionnaires was carefully classified in the Provost Marshal General's office, and these lists provide the basis now on which a considerable part of the second quota of the second army will be called.

Further training of a technical nature is being arranged by the War Department for these men in universities and colleges equipped for technical instructions and details of drafted men will be sent to them for intensive study after reaching the training camps.

### May Call More Than 1,000,000.

The exact number of men which the second National Army will contain is not announced, but is expected to reach at least 1,000,000 and possibly many more. The third and fourth contingents will be summoned as soon as provision can be made for the men in training camps. It is expected that all of the army will be in the training camps by Thanksgiving.

Virtually all men drafted for the second army will be classified in accordance with their vocations in civil life as soon as they reach the training camps. An effort will be made to assign each man to the branch of the

military service corresponding closest to his work when a civilian. This is especially true of men who come from the skilled labor ranks and the mechanical trades.

A call for 49,843 registrants has been sent to Governors of States by Provost Marshal-General Crowder. Mobilization of the men is ordered for May 1 and 10, the War Department announced to-night, and they will be sent to eleven forts and recruiting barracks probably for training with regular army units there. This call increases to more than 200,000 the number of select men ordered to camp since late in March. This is far in excess of the monthly average that would have been mobilized under the original plan to call 800,000 men this year over a nine month period.

Under President Wilson's determination to hasten the despatch of American troops to France to reinforce the British and French armies bearing the brunt of the great German drives in Flanders and Picardy, the whole programme of the army is speeding up. Only a week ago Gen. Crowder ordered mobilization of 150,000 select men for April 26 and their movement to the National Army cantonments during the five days following.

Further announcements are expected to follow the return of Secretary Baker from his visit to the battle fronts and conference with officials of Great Britain, France and Italy. Troops now are moving to Europe at a rapid rate, and this clearing of training camps will permit of the calling of men much faster than was contemplated before the German offensive made it imperative to rush men to the battle fronts.

Although every State and the District of Columbia are called upon to furnish men under Gen. Crowder's latest order, nearly half of the 49,843 men will come from seven States. Illinois will supply by far the largest number, its quota being 8,047. Pennsylvania is next with 3,776, New York third with 3,542, Michigan fourth with 2,593, Missouri fifth with 2,163, Wisconsin sixth with 2,135 and Ohio seventh with 2,060. Nevada has the lowest quota, 49, and Delaware the next lowest with 87. Wyoming, with 92, is the only other State to furnish less than 100 men.

The quotas of the other States and the District of Columbia follow: Alabama 261, Arizona 318, Arkansas 509, Colorado 696, Connecticut 959, District of Columbia 197, Florida 265, Georgia 316, Idaho 165, Indiana 842, Iowa 1,910, Kansas 1,210, Kentucky 1,326, Louisiana 535, Maine 220, Maryland 452, Massachusetts 1,336, Minnesota 1,295, Mississippi 520, Montana 354, Nebraska 987, New Hampshire 137, New Jersey 1,033, New Mexico 274, North Carolina 481, North Dakota 581, Oklahoma 846, Oregon 251, Rhode Island 195, South Carolina 289, South Dakota 487, Tennessee 442, Texas 1,694, Utah 168, Vermont 101, Virginia 756, Washington 434 and West Virginia 549.

The army posts to which the men will go are Fort Slocum, New York; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; Fort McDowell, California; Fort Screven, Georgia; Fort Logan, Colorado; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Vancouver barracks, Washington; Jefferson barracks, Missouri, and Jackson barracks, Louisiana.

### Seeking Light Concrete.

"Of course, the concrete ship weighs more than the steel one and thus couldn't carry as much dead weight cargo. But there never has been any reason until now for a light concrete, and we are on the track of light concrete right now. The Government is working, and we are working. What we want is speed."

Mr. Comyn explained that the ships cannot be built where there are frost and snow, but said there was plenty of room in the South. He asserted that any builder or contractor can turn them out—just supply him with the cement and the steel bars and the labor.

"That's the beauty of it," he added. "You use labor that isn't being used. You don't strain shipyards. You don't delay. You don't tie up railroads. You use steel that the Government doesn't need and of which there is a plentiful supply."

## CONCRETE BRIDGE REPLY TO PERSHING

W. L. Comyn, Head of Pacific  
Concern, Declares Only Ships  
of This Material Can Be  
Built Fast Enough.

SAND, STEEL AND WATER  
SOLE ESSENTIALS NEEDED.

Plants May Be Constructed  
Practically Anywhere and  
Great Speed Assured.

"I believe that the only way we can answer successfully Gen. Pershing's appeal for a bridge of ships across the Atlantic is to build 'em of concrete," said W. Leslie Comyn, President of the San Francisco Shipbuilding Company, to a reporter for The World at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"And now that President Wilson has approved the Shipping Board's suggestion for an appropriation of \$50,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 is to be available at once, I hope that Congress will make speed so we can get started turning 'em out."

Mr. Comyn has proved his faith in concrete ships. He and the company of which he is the head have built the largest concrete ship in the world on their own initiative. She was launched March 14 on the Pacific Coast and was christened Faith.

### Can Improve Greatly.

"Already we know how we can improve wonderfully on the Faith," Mr. Comyn said. "She was a new venture. We had to figure out to build her as we went along. We learned a lot building her."

"And when she sails on her trial voyage May 1 you will see that she lives up to our expectations."

"The two wonderful features about concrete ships are that you can build them anywhere where there is sand and water. You can use ordinary house carpenters and laborers. You use steel bars instead of steel plate, and there are plenty of bars and there are plenty of house carpenters and other workers, because the war has stopped all but war building."

"Then with steel ships you have the cost of building a steel yard at about \$750,000 and taking a year, against the cost of building a concrete shipyard for about \$20,000 in fifteen days."

"We started to build the yard for the Faith Sept. 1. We finished Sept. 15 and started the Faith. Our yard has been lying idle since she was launched. We are getting the boilers and engines into her in forty-two days, forty less than schedule."

### Speed of Such Building.

"Why, I believe that if every concern and every man that could would turn in and build concrete ships, we could have a concrete bridge across the Atlantic inside of six months—provided we could get the engines and boilers."

"I have told the Government that I can produce fifty-four concrete ships of 7,500 tons each in eighteen months. I can put out the hulls in ninety days. And the ships cost \$100 to \$125 a ton, as against steel ships at from \$200 to \$210 a ton."

"The towboat men tell me that the Faith tows as easily as a steel ship, and I will say for myself that if I had to choose between being on a concrete ship and a steel one in a collision, I would pick the concrete without a moment's hesitation."



## Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing Inspect a Red Cross Canteen

In the Red Cross Guest-Book at the Canteen

"Much depends upon you" . . . General Pershing  
"This has been a most inspiring day" . Secretary Baker

A tall military figure with the insignia of a General on the sleeve of his overcoat, and a man in civilian clothes appeared at the threshold of the American Red Cross officers' mess in "the world's largest aviation school."

"Atten—shun!" called a woman's voice, and two American girls setting the tables dropped knives and forks and became rigid and two others receiving plates from the kitchen hastily set them down and stood erect,



General Pershing and Secretary Baker Reviewing Women at American Red Cross Canteen in an American Training Camp in France.

hands at their sides, eyes to the front, in salute to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and General John J. Pershing.

The directress of Red Cross activities at the camp, Miss Givenwilson, led her distinguished visitors and their party of Army officers down the wide aisle between the rows of tables, decorated with golden-rod. As Secretary Baker and General Pershing came abreast of the two girls standing at attention they halted. The Commander-in-Chief of the American Army saluted.

"Military etiquette always pleases me," he said to them, "and I want to tell you how much I admire and respect you for this reception."

As they passed on, commenting on the neatness and efficiency of the place, they came to six more American girls assigned to keep up a supply of sandwiches sufficient to fill the demand which the long line of cadets and enlisted men in the adjoining soldiers' rest station was creating.

Again the Secretary bowed and the General saluted, receiving at their own request some of the deftly made sandwiches. As the military party moved on into the officers' rest quarters they found two scores of pilots in the comfortable room with its bright curtained windows, cushion chairs,



American Red Cross Women Workers Serving Coffee and Sandwiches to Our Soldiers at an Aviation Camp in France.

pianos, books, with chess boards and games set about. The men stood at attention while the party inspected this home-like place, which was built and furnished and is being operated as a part of the Red Cross activities of this camp.

As the party passed out along the roadway, the entire force of the Red Cross women workers—sixteen in number, spick and span in their white uniforms—was lined up in double file at attention. The Secretary and the General stopped to express their satisfaction to the directress. Further up the road they were shown another Red Cross contribution to this camp—a huge bath house, where a thousand men may enjoy hot and cold showers each day.

The workers were interested to find two entries in the Red Cross guest book; one from General Pershing, which said "Much depends upon you." And the other from the Secretary of War inscribed, "This has been a most inspiring day."

## PERSHING DIRECTED FIGHT AT CANTIGNY, CONGRESS IS TOLD

Presence of Important French  
Ordnance Plants Near Allied  
Lines May Account for Ger-  
man Blow at Paris.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Gen. Pershing was in personal command of the American troops who participated in the battle at Cantigny. The engagement was fought on May 28. The Germans were driven from the village and 200 prisoners taken.

This information was given to-day to members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee during the weekly conference at the War Department. It was also stated that the military situation has improved and indications were that the German offensive has spent its force. Much credit was given in reports from abroad to the Americans for their aid.

A serious feature of the drive not heretofore mentioned was laid before the Senators. The German advance is not far now from a number of large French ordnance plants which are relied upon to supply not only the French but the British and Americans as well. The capture of these plants would be a grave loss. It is thought their nearness to the fighting front may account for the desperate efforts of the Germans.

High praise is being given Gen. Pershing and his soldiers by the French and British commands, who declare the assistance of the Americans was most timely and their bravery under fire a feature of the recent engagements along the western front.

In order to ascertain the attitude of French soldiers toward the Americans an official tabulation was made of mail coming from the sector involved, going to the homes of those serving in the French Army. The writers did not know their letters were being scrutinized and no inducement existed for laudatory remarks. The censor tabulated the comments concerning Americans. The results indicated that five-sixths of the letters contained expressions highly favorable to the Americans.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee will begin an investigation next Tuesday of gas production for use in France. Gen. Sibert, recently named as head of gas production, will be the first witness. A large portion of the manufacture of gas has been performed by the Bureau of Mines. Gen. Sibert will explain his reasons for believing it better to remove control from the Bureau of Mines. It is his contention that the manufacture should be made a military adjunct.

## PERSHING COMMENDS OUR 1ST AND 3D CORPS

"You Have Justly Won the  
Eternal Gratitude of Our  
Countrymen," He Says.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 27.—(Associated Press.)—General John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American Army in France, has issued the following order:

"It fills me with pride to record in general orders a tribute to the service achievements of the 1st and 3d Corps, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32d, and 42d Divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces.

"You came to the battlefield at a crucial hour for the allied cause. For almost four years the most formidable army the world has yet seen had pressed its invasion of France and stood threatening its capital. At no time has that army been more powerful and menacing than when, on July 15, it struck again to destroy in one great battle the brave men opposed to it and to enforce its brutal will upon the world and civilization.

"Three days later, in conjunction with our allies, you counterattacked. The allied armies gained a brilliant victory that marks the turning point of the war. You did more than to give the Allies the support to which, as a nation, our faith was pledged. You proved that our altruism, our pacific spirit, and our sense of justice have not blunted our virility or our courage.

"You have shown that American initiative and energy are as fit for the tasks of war as for the pursuits of peace. You have justly won unstinted praise from our allies and the eternal gratitude of our countrymen.

"We have paid for our success with the lives of many of our brave comrades. We shall cherish their memory always and claim for our history and literature their bravery, achievement, and sacrifice.

"This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formations following its receipt.

"PERSHING."

THE NEW YORK TIMES



# PERSHING NOT TO BE RECALLED FROM PRESENT COMMAND

Washington Authorizes Announcement That Intimation From London is Wholly Unfounded and Unjustified By Facts.

## NO INTENTION OF A CHANGE ENTERTAINED

Washington, Sept. 9.—The suggestion in a dispatch from London that General Pershing may be relieved of the command of the American armies in Europe is wholly discredited in War Department circles here. There is no such intention, according to the highest officials, who say that the report may be authoritatively contradicted.

The statement that General Pershing might be withdrawn appears in London dispatches in connection with an argument by Lord Northcliffe that General Haig might be relieved of the British high command. The reasons assigned for any adverse action by Great Britain as to Haig are not regarded here as sound, the principal reason being that he has not been acclaimed as a hero by the British cabinet.

The only possible ground for a change as to Pershing, it is believed, is based on a misconception of a policy announced by Secretary Baker some weeks ago, namely, that officers who had served in Europe well and signally would be withdrawn from time to time. That statement, it is stated today, had no reference to such officers as Pershing or those who are in actual command of divisions now fighting hard in France.

## Pershing Direct Descendant of a French Huguenot

Relative Produces Records Showing General's Great-Great-Grandfather Lived in Alsace.

OKMULGEE, Okla., Sept. 14.—According to records in the possession of Mrs. Hattie L. Hagar, of Okmulgee, General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, is a direct descendant of French Huguenots of Alsace, the great-great-grandfather of the present general having been born within sight of the Rhine.

Mrs. Hagar, who is a second cousin of the general, has in her possession the complete family tree, from Frederick Pershing, born in 1724, down to the present generation. According to this record, Frederick Pershing, great-great-grandfather of General Pershing, was born in Alsace about three-quarters of a mile from the river Rhine.

When Frederick Pershing came to America in 1749 the family name was "Pfoerschin," which in French meant "silk" and in German "peach." Some years later members of the family changed the name to better suit the English language and it became "Pershing." Isaac Pershin, a prominent member of the family, added the final "g." Descendants of Frederick Pershing are now scattered through the United States.

## PERSHING PINS MEDAL ON FOCH

Presents American Service Badge in Name of President Wilson and Congress.

SEN LIS, FRANCE, Nov. 12.—General John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, today conferred upon Marshal Foch, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies, the American Distinguished Service medal. The presentation was made in the name of President Wilson at the villa where Marshal Foch has his headquarters and was an impressive ceremony. General Pershing, addressing the Generalissimo, said:

"The Congress of United States has created this medal to be conferred upon those who have rendered distinguished service to our country. President Wilson has directed me to present to you the first of these medals, in the name of the United States Government and the American army, as an expression of their admiration and their confidence. It is a token of the gratitude of the American people for your achievements and for the great services you have rendered to our army. I am very happy to have been given the honor of presenting this medal to you."

ON.

Then pinned the medal to Foch's breast and with their hands joined in a salute. A bugle sounded once and the decoration, which was pinned to the medal with a ribbon, was placed on the medal.

In days of darkness and gloom, as in dark and stormy March when, at my disposition, you gained the greatest victory and saved the cause—the liberty of

"An important part is due to the action undertaken and well carried through by the American army upon the two banks of the Meuse. For the last two months the American army has fought in a most difficult region a fierce and ceaseless battle. The complete success of this struggle is due to the fine qualities displayed by all."

"I do not forget the breath and clearness of conception on the part of the generals, the method and ability on the part of the staffs and the ceaseless energy and indomitable courage of the men. Nor do I forget that at the moment when this vital battle was being fought by your principal forces, American divisions were reinforcing the armies of their Allies on other fighting fronts where their conduct evoked the ardent admiration of us all."

### "LA MEUSE" A WATCHWORD.

"General, I thank you with all my heart for the aid you have brought to us. For all time the words 'la Meuse' can be borne with merited pride upon the standards of the American army. I will keep in my heart the recollection of those great hours, often very difficult, but now crowned with glory, during which we fought together for liberty, justice and civilization."

Following his own decoration, Marshal Foch presented to Miss Ducane, an Englishwoman, the French War Cross for her heroic work in bombed hospitals near the front.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Municipal Council of Paris has initiated a plan, with the help of Premier Clemenceau, to hold a ceremonial meeting at the City Hall in honor of Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch. During the meeting it is planned to present commemorative medals to the two great soldiers.

## PERSHING TO GET MEDAL.

Distinguished Service Insignia to be Presented to General.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—American Ambassador Sharp, General Bliss and Admiral Benson went to American Main Headquarters today to present to General Pershing, the American Commander in Chief, the American Distinguished Service Medal. Much interest attaches to the ceremony, as the medal recently was presented to Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig and General Petain by General Pershing.

Presentation of the medal to General Pershing is regarded as a mark of tribute to his work in assembling the American troops in Europe and then conducting them in the decisive campaign.

### He Can't Escape.

It is nonsense to suppose that General PERSHING is afraid to come home because of what his fellow citizens here intend to do to him on his arrival. He may be a little bit nervous about his reception, and he may meditate a surreptitious entrance into the country. But this will not be permitted. The immigration service has already been instructed to keep a close watch for him and disclose his whereabouts at whatever port he chooses to land.

Nobody need fear that JOHN J. PERSHING is going to escape the treatment he deserves; and, if he hopes to, he might as well make up his mind now that he must face the music.



## PERSHING RECEIVES AMERICAN MEDAL

Distinguished Service Honor  
Conferred Upon Him by  
Order of President.

### NOTABLES AT CEREMONY

Gen. Bliss, in Speech, Conveys the  
Nation's Gratitude to Com-  
mander and Army.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Nov. 16.—Acting for President Wilson, General Tasker H. Bliss today presented the Distinguished Service Medal to General Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American forces in France. The British, French, Italian, and Belgian Armies were represented at the ceremonies, which took place at American General Headquarters at Chaumont.

General Bliss paid tribute to General Pershing for his work in organizing and forces to their share in the allied victory. In his address General Bliss said: "To the delight of all of us, you have consistently adhered to your ideal of an American army, under American officers and American leadership."

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN EASTERN FRANCE, Nov. 16, (Associated Press.)—The Distinguished Service Medal was conferred upon General Pershing at his headquarters today.

Admiral Benson, representing the Navy, and William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, were present. General Bliss, in presenting the medal, read the order by the Secretary of War, which stated:

"The President directs you to say to General Pershing that he awards the medal to the commander of our armies in the field as a token of the gratitude of the American people for his distinguished services and in appreciation of the successes which our armies have achieved under his leadership."

After reading the order, General Bliss called to mind that when the First Division went away many doubted if it would be followed by another for at least a year.

"But," he added, "you have created and organized and trained here on the soil of France an American army between two and two and a half million men. You have created the agencies for its reception, its transportation, and supply. To the delight of all of us you have consistently adhered to your ideal of an American Army under American officers and American leadership."

"And I know that I speak for our President," said General Bliss, in conclusion, "when I say that as to those who have died, the good God has given eternal rest, so may He give to us eternal peace."

*Even Sun*  
*July 13, 1918*

### PERSHING APPEALS TO CHURCH

Wants the Very Best Clergymen  
for Army Chaplains.

The Rev. Charles S. Macfarland yesterday cabled to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America that Gen. Pershing had asked them "to send over their very best ministers as chaplains."

Dr. Macfarland is in France as the representative of the council. He sent word that he was impressed with the Christian character of the soldiers and officers.

## Every American Should Aid the Nation in War, Says General Pershing

[By Cable to the Associated Press.]

PARIS, Saturday.—Major General Pershing, the American commander, told the Associated Press to-day that the war can be won only by hard and forceful blows delivered by a well trained American army working in conjunction with the allied armies.

Deploing the lukewarmness of the American people in regard to the war, General Pershing added:—

"Every man, woman and child should support the administration in its determination to arm and equip the American army and to keep up its morale and that of the allied armies."

"This war will not be won by talk or by subscribing to the Red Cross. The American people must come to a full realization of what the war means. It can be won only by striking hard and forceful blows, not otherwise."

The General was very emphatic in the interview, which lasted only a few minutes.

## General Pershing, at Grave of Americans, Reads France's Stirring Tribute to Heroes

[By Cable to the Associated Press.]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday.

General Pershing on a trip to the front went to the newly made graves in which lie the bodies of the three victims of the recent trench raid. They are on a green hill, overlooking a small village.

General Pershing showed especial interest in the simple markers upon the graves, recording the name, company and regiment of each of the Americans buried there, and in a wreath of native flowers hung within the enclosure, upon which had been placed, in French, the following inscription:—

"HERE LIE THE FIRST SOLDIERS OF THE  
GREAT REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES WHO  
DIED ON THE SOIL OF FRANCE FOR JUSTICE AND  
LIBERTY NOVEMBER 3, 1917."

*Times*  
*Sept 27, 1918*

## Pershing's Announcement Of the New American Victory

American Official Communique 133.

Headquarters, American Forces, Sept. 26.

Section A—This morning northwest of Verdun, the First Army attacked the enemy on a front of twenty miles and penetrated his lines to an average depth of seven miles.

Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Missouri troops, serving in Major Gen. Liggett's corps, stormed Varennes, Montblainville, Vauquois, and Cheppy, after stubborn resistance.

Troops of other corps, crossing the Forges Brook, captured the Bois de Forges and wrested from the enemy the towns of Malancourt, Bethincourt, Montfaucon, Quisy, Nantillois, Zeptzarges, [Septsarges?] Dannevoux, and Ger-court-et-Drillancourt.

The prisoners thus far reported number over 5,000.

PERSHING.



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ny a  
Sept 20 1918

## Pershing for Army Thanks Wilson for Victory Congratulations

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The following cablegram from General Pershing to President Wilson in reply to the latter's message of congratulation for the obliteration of the St. Mihiel salient, has been made public at the White House:

"Please accept the most sincere thanks of the American Expeditionary Forces for your stirring message of congratulation. Your words of commendation have been received with deep appreciation by all ranks and will inspire in us a higher sense of our obligations to our country. I assure you that it shall always be the endeavor of the army in France to prove worthy of the confidence of the American people.  
**PERSHING.**"

ny a, Aug 20 1918

## Pershing Sends Thanks for Solid Support of Knights

"I WISH on behalf of the troops under my command to thank your organization, not only for its generous and inspiring message, but for the substantial service it is rendering for the army in France.

"PERSHING."

The above cable message was received from General John J. Pershing yesterday by Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty at the Knights of Columbus headquarters. It was in response to a message sent to General Pershing on August 6, when the Knights opened their "Victory Convention." The Knights of Columbus message assured the American General that every member of the order, some 420,000, was behind the American forces to a man and would back those forces to the limit.

## Thanksgiving Messages From Pershing and Sibert

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, Nov. 28 (United Press).—The following Thanksgiving messages were prepared by Gens. Pershing and Sibert:

By Gen. John J. Pershing.

First, we may be thankful for the spirit which a great cause has aroused in our nation.

Second, that our army in France increases and its training continues according to plan.

Third, for the energy and unity of purpose from home which sustains us here and which will send us the men and the material enabling us to deliver blows whose result will give us even greater cause for thanks when another Thanksgiving Day arrives.

By Major Gen. William L. Sibert.

This little pioneer contingent of mine has many things to be thankful for.

We have progressed far along our line of training. We have become so hardened physically that despite exposure to the rough weather, our men have had a minimum of illness.

But most of all, we are thankful for this: In the great task of transporting our army to France, we have not lost a single man—not one casualty.

It is very encouraging. Because we know and our people back home know that when the full force of the United States can be transported over here and thrown into the fight, then we Allies will win this war—hands down.

To-morrow every American soldier in France will enjoy a special Thanksgiving dinner.

Evansville  
Sept 24 1918

## PERSHING THANKS WAR MOTHERS FOR "SPIRIT"

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 24.—General Pershing, in a cablegram received here to-day, replying to a message from the War Mothers of America favoring "unconditional surrender of Germany" as the only means of ending the war, declared the "war mothers had set a splendid example of bravery" and thanked them for their "courageous spirit."



J. Pershing, who has cabled a message of appreciation to the Knights of Columbus.



## Something About the Man Who Will Lead the First Division Into France

**I**F they'll only turn Pershing loose in Mexico," said a soldier who knows him well when as brigadier general the man who is going to take the first American troops to France went after Villa, "he'll go through it like Elmer Oliphant goes through the Navy's line. And, what's more, after he goes through it, and beats it, and hammers it, he'll have everybody in it pro-American, or rather pro-Pershing, which will be the same thing."

That's what happened in the Philippines, where Major General John J. Pershing did most of his fighting and won most of his glory and promotion. First he tried to conciliate the Moros. Then he told them what he would do if they did not submit. Then he did it.

The Moros that were left became his friends, they made him a datto to sit as judge in their disputes, and from him and his men they learned to play baseball, which is said to have done much for the pacification of the islands.

Known to his men variously as "Fighting John," "Kitchener" Pershing and "Black Jack," the man who will command the first American division in France is the ideal type of American soldier. The grim lines of his mouth indicate the qualities which have made him successful in war. The Pershing smile when it illumines his face hints of those other qualities which have endeared him even to his foes.

Major General Pershing—he won his two stars for the conduct of the expedition into Mexico—is a chivalrous soldier. He is the type who fights relentlessly until he has beaten his enemy and then helps him. His fellow officers say that he attained his present rank because he "soldiered hard," and it is a pretty good sign that he has fairly won his rank when he is so generally well thought of by the officers, over the heads of 862 of whom he was advanced from the grade of captain to that of brigadier general by President Roosevelt.

### The Ideal American Soldier.

General Pershing began to be the ideal soldier on the day he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point. He graduated as senior cadet captain, which is the highest rank which can be attained at the Academy.

He was immediately appointed second lieutenant in the Sixth cavalry and, under General Nelson A. Miles, plunged into the thick of the fighting against the Apaches. He had not been in the saddle a full year when General Miles complimented him in orders for "marching his troop, with pack train, over rough country, 140 miles in forty-six hours, bringing in every man and animal in good condition."

In Mexico General Pershing more than lived up to the record of a dashing cavalry leader which he established as a second lieutenant in 1897.

The campaigns against Geronimo taught Pershing his first lessons in real war. The kind of fighting he learned from the Apache and Sioux campaigns stood him in good stead when he tackled the Moros. How modern armies fight, or did fight previous to the present war, he learned in Cuba and as Military Attaché and observer with the Japanese armies in their war against Russia.

In 1899 the young Lieutenant Pershing won commendation again from General Miles when, as commander of Troop A of the Sixth cavalry, he took ten men, rescued a band of cowboys who had been captured by one hundred hostile Indians, captured a number of horse thieves who were among the Indians, and returned with his party to Fort Wingate, without having fired a shot, lost a single man or killed an Indian. That is typical of the man. He is the true American soldier. He does not kill when he can win without it.

The experience Pershing gained fighting Geronimo and other Apache chiefs caused him to be sent to the Dakotas in command of the Sioux scouts in the wars against the rebellious Sioux. After this period of fighting he became military instructor in the University of Nebraska, where he took the degree of LL.B., and in the early nineties he was sent to West Point as an instructor.

### Valor at El Caney.

When the Spanish-American War began the young lieutenant became restive and begged to be sent back to the line. He was assigned to a negro regiment and won commendation in orders for his work at El Caney. A more substantial reward for his valor came, after he was sent to the Philippines, in the form of a captain's commission.

It was in the Philippines that "Black

Jack" Pershing did his greatest work and won glory for himself and the American army. A little more than ten years ago the United States faced a tremendous problem in the Philippines. Almost incessant warfare had existed between Christians and Moslems in the archipelago since Magellan was slain during the voyage in which Europeans first circumnavigated the globe. Spaniards, British and Americans so far had failed to settle the problem. Its entire weight was shifted to the broad shoulders of the then Captain Pershing and he straightened under the burden and carried it to the end.

In 1899 he became adjutant general, executive officer of the Department of Mindanao and Jolo. In this capacity he studied the Moros and the Moro problem. He tried in every honorable way to conciliate the native chiefs and judges or dattos, but the Moros would not take the word of a white man. Later they learned that Pershing's word was never broken.

Finally, after studying the question from every possible viewpoint, he decided that the only way to subdue the natives was to prosecute a campaign against them. Washington coincided with this view and Pershing went into the jungle.

Every foot of the way, through muddy roads little better than jungle trails, where guns and caissons sometimes sank hub deep and had to be raised by planks and levers; through insect infested forests, in an atmosphere fraught with fever and malaria, he had to fight against crazed Mohammedan warriors, who believed that to die slaying Christians insured them of a life in heaven with a white horse to ride and beautiful hours to wait upon them.

Against odds like this the expedition fought and cut its way to the Lake Lanao country, where the Moros had gathered in force.

At Bayan Captain Pershing gave the rebels their first taste of American fighting. The battle resulted in a brilliant tactical victory for our troops, and the expedition pressed forward.

### Destroyed 40 Forts.

The Sultan of Bacolod, one of the most powerful of the native rulers, refused to surrender. With a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a section of guns Pershing moved against him and threatened to demolish his fort unless he gave in.

The Sultan was defiant. He dreamed that his stronghold was impregnable. In two days it was a memory and the American troops had received upon their bayonets the last maddened charge of the Moro band. The Americans had two men wounded.

One after the other forty Moro forts fell under Pershing's assaults and the island of Mindanao was at peace, two Americans having lost their lives.

Then the Pershing smile succeeded the fighting grimness of his face and the Moros became his friend. They made a datto of him and they submitted to his judgment in their legal disputes, and the United States made him Military Governor of the department. For this work he was advanced to the grade of brigadier general, although 862 officers had priority over him.

For a time Pershing was relieved of his Philippine duties because of ill health, but the Moros of Jolo continued to make trouble and he was sent back to subdue them as he had the rebels of Mindanao. It was a bigger task, and one the magnitude of which has seldom confronted a

regular army officer except in time of actual war.

Pershing picked a command of men every one of whom he knew down to the last private. He loved them all as children and they loved him as "Black Jack" and "Fighting John" Pershing. There wasn't a man under him whose face the general didn't know and whom he could not call by name.

The Moros—men, women and children—had taken refuge and fortified themselves in the crater of Bud Dajo, an extinct volcano, on the island of Jolo. Pershing announced to his men that he was going to drive the rebels out of the crater if it took ten years to do it.

There were six hundred Moros, every one of them imbued with the faith that each Christian he slew would be his slave in the Moro heaven, lurking under the rim of the big hole in the top of the mountain.

### Guerilla Warfare.

The addition of a band of Filipino scouts brought the American forces up to about one thousand men. Every inch of the way from the shore of the island they had to fight against the hidden enemy.

Outposts were stabbed in the night by naked savages, who wriggled through the tall grass without a sound. Pickets and patrolling parties were fallen upon and

slain by beast-men, who swung from the branches of tropical trees and palms like panthers, but the relentless column cut its way further and further toward the heart of the Moro stronghold and at last spread in a thin circle around the base of the ancient volcano.

Several times reconnoitring parties of American troops crawled to the rim of the crater and observed the disposition and numbers of the Moros without being seen.

At last General Pershing announced that if the Moros did not surrender within four days he would storm the position. Two days later ninety of the men came down the side of the mountain and surrendered. Hunger had shattered even Moslem fanaticism, and thoughts of heaven had given away before the pangs of empty stomachs. They were disarmed and set at liberty. The same afternoon 150 more, men and women both, straggled into camp and gave themselves up. By nightfall almost five hundred of the Moros had thrown themselves on the mercy of the Americans.

### When the Four Days Were Up.

At the end of the four days General Pershing ordered an advance. The crater itself was found to be deserted, but a band of almost one hundred men

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had hidden in the jungle. They tried to break through the cordon of troops on the east side of the mountain, and so fierce was the fighting that Captain Barber was wounded by a shot fired so close to his body that it burned his clothing.

Those of the band who were not killed were driven back into the crater, and although they attempted several times in the night to break through the line, not a man escaped. All the available troops surrounded the piece of jungle in which the Moros were hiding, and it was only a question of time before they would be annihilated.

At this juncture an aged datto appealed to General Pershing, declaring that he could persuade the rebels to surrender. Always willing to spare bloodshed where it was possible, Pershing told him to do his best, but made it perfectly plain that the surrender must be unconditional.

For two hours the datto paced back and forth in the jungle calling in the native dialect to his people. At last they answered and he persuaded them to surrender. Only forty-five were left. They marched down the mountainside and laid down their arms, several automatic pistols among them, and were sent to Jolo, where they went aboard the cutter Samar and were taken to Zamboanga and spent some time in the Calarian prison.

With Bud Dajo captured, General Pershing still had work to do in the Philippines. About two weeks later he fought a stiff engagement on the shores of Lake Seit, in which eighteen Moros were killed and Lieutenant H. H. Mc-

Gee and a private were seriously wounded. For almost eighteen months "Black Jack" and his men continued to fight skirmishes nearly every day. Not until after the battle of Bagsag did he consider his task finally completed.

That was in 1913. The Sultan of Sulu, the last chieftain to hold out against the Americans, had promised his ignorant warriors that defeat of the Americans would make him lord of the United States as well as of Jolo and that they all would have untold wealth as a reward.

At dawn June 12, 1913, General Pershing had completely surrounded Bagsag. As the sun rose, his artillery opened fire. When the guns had done their work the cavalry charged, and whatever had been left standing fled or was cut down. Bagsag was a bloody battle, for the Moros, with the promise of wealth and power should they live, and glory and joy should they die fighting, preferred death to surrender.

It broke the back of the Moro power in the Philippines. The dattos never became a menace again.

#### Became Major General.

In January, 1916, having endeared himself alike to the hearts of the Filipinos and Americans in the islands, General Pershing returned to the United States and was placed in command of the Eighth brigade of the regular army, with headquarters at El Paso. There he remained until the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M., when President Wilson placed him in command of the flying punitive expedition into Mexico. That this expedition did not turn out to be more punitive was not General Pershing's fault.

General Pershing was under orders and in communication with the War Department all the time, and the way in which he handled the Mexican problem met with the full approval of President Wilson. Pershing can be a diplomatist as well as a soldier.

General Pershing's men regard him in the most kindly manner. Were he in command of French troops they would doubtless call him "Papa" Pershing, as they do the great Marshal of France, but he is over American boys, and to them there is more endearment in the terms "Black Jack" and "Fighting John."

*Even World  
Jan 25, 1919*

### GEN. PERSHING LISTED AS "SIR JOHN, G. C. B.," IN BRITISH "WHO'S WHO"

Receipt of Famous Decoration  
Seems to Have Made Him a  
Knight, Willy-Nilly.

The British "Who's Who" for 1919, a copy of which has just been received here, lists the Commander in Chief of the American expeditionary forces in France as "Gen. Sir John Joseph Pershing, G. C. B."

King George awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath to Gen. Pershing on July 17, 1918, and in August the King on a visit to France personally presented the decoration. The award of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath to a British subject automatically makes a Knight of the recipient and gives him the right to prefix Sir to his name.

The decoration given Gen. Pershing, however, was an honorary one and it was said at the time the American commander would not be styled "Sir" as he was not a British subject.



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## PERSHING CABLES APPROVAL OF GLOBE TESTAMENT FUND

**American General in France  
Heartily Indorses Campaign  
to Give Every Soldier and  
Sailor in the United States  
Service a Testament in Khaki  
—"Its Teachings," He Says,  
"Will Fortify Us for Our Great  
Task."**

Proud indeed are the contributors to The Globe Testament Fund and those who are working for its success to receive, while the greatest battle the world has ever seen is raging, a message from the commander of the American forces in France, Gen. Pershing himself, heartily approving The Globe's plan to give every soldier and sailor in the United States service a Testament bound in khaki.

Gen. Pershing's message to The Globe and the American Bible Society came in a letter from the adjutant general's office in Washington, quoting the following cablegram on March 24 from the General in approval of The Globe's plan of Testament distribution.

**"I AM GLAD TO SEE THAT  
EVERY MAN IN THE ARMY IS  
TO HAVE A TESTAMENT. ITS  
TEACHINGS WILL FORTIFY  
US FOR OUR GREAT TASK."**

The quotation was sent to The Globe and the American Bible Society at Gen. Pershing's request.

These are the inspiring words of the man to whom the American people are looking to-day as the leader of all their hopes as a nation and the upholder of the honor of their country in taking his place by the side of our brave allies in the mighty battle against the German invader. They show what the commander of our armies thinks of the possession by each soldier of a Testament containing the very words of life. He, a veteran soldier himself, knows the strength, the courage and the inspiration to be derived from the reading of those words and he knows, too, how the people at home can back up all our boys over there by standing together behind a movement such as the Testament Fund, which can be made strong enough to see that no soldier goes without the book he needs.

Gen. Pershing's message ought to make every one in this country determined to do the thing that he so strongly approves, help to give these boys a Bible in khaki. After hearing the simple soldier faith in the divine Word of God, as expressed in the Testament, who can doubt that every single one of those boys who are following their general to victory holds the same simple unwavering faith once he has the Word of God to rely upon.

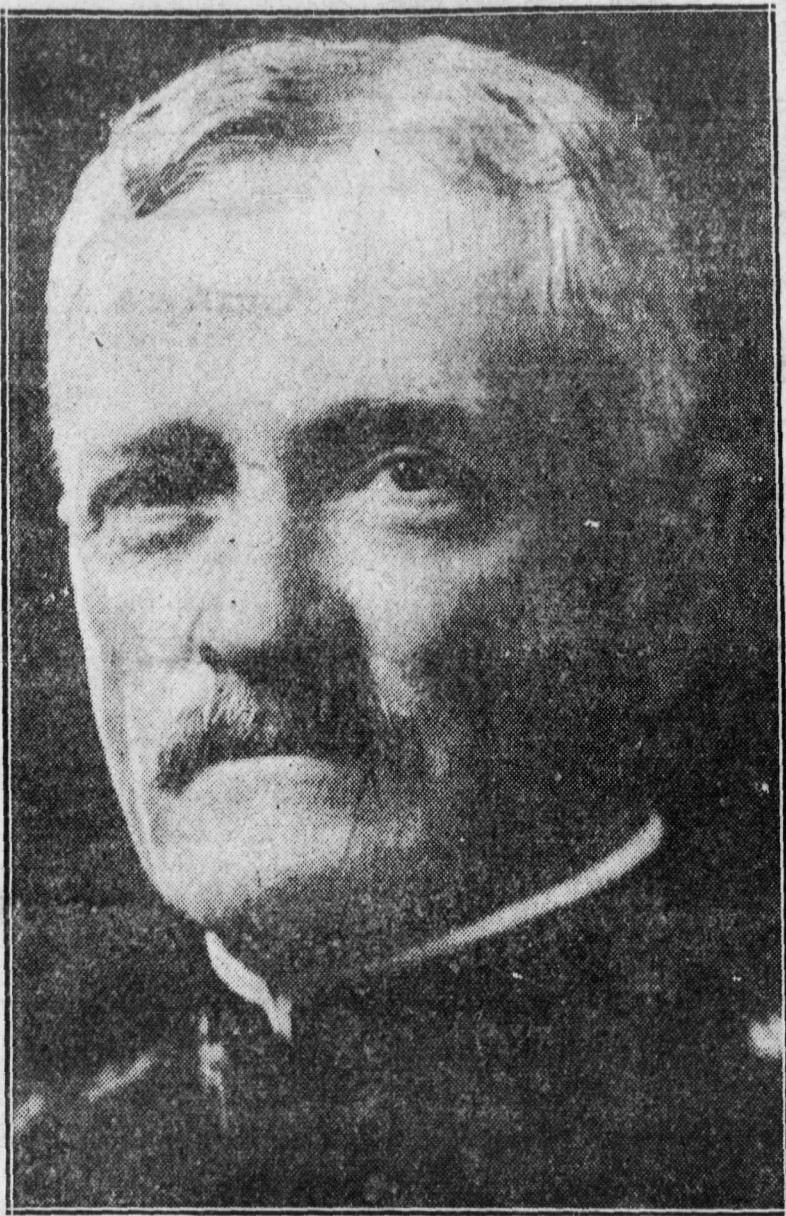
So with the leader of our army in France placing the seal of his approval on the plan to give our boys the book of books and placing that seal at a time when every help that can be given is needed it is indeed a proud privilege for everyone to be able to help a little, no matter if it is only to give a quarter to the Testament Fund, for a quarter will provide at least one soldier with a Bible.

Girding on the armor of the ancient warrior was the proud privilege of a select few but to-day everybody may have a hand in girding on the armor of our American soldiers, an armor of spiritual strength that could never be pierced by any shaft of mortal foe.

General Pershing's abiding faith is like that of another simple-hearted man who knew what the storm and stress of war was—Abraham Lincoln. Listen to what one who knew him had to say of his abounding faith in the Book:

Editor Globe:—Abraham Lincoln was before my day, but as a boy I knew well an aged gentleman who was frequently a caller at the White House during the civil war period, and his stories threw intimate lights on President Lincoln's philosophy.

Those were days when Mr. Lincoln lived in a Gethsemane; over his head broke all the storm and stress of misunderstanding and hatred; Abolitionists in the North and Secessionists in the South, both launched their darts at the occupant of the White House. "He was haggard-eyed most of the time, and in actual mental agony not a little of it," said my friend, calling up more the memories of those years. "He walked the floor half the night, sat up more than once the entire twenty-four hours, when some great battle or move-



(Copyright by International Film Service.)

**General John Pershing.**

ment of traps was going on, in the War Department offices listening to telegraphic despatches."

On more than one occasion Mr. Hitchcock found his great friend with a limp-covered Testament on his knees, deeply absorbed in its contents. One day they talked about the little book: "I have had to get away from the Old Testament with its war dramas—God knows I have enough of that here—to the Love-Your-Neighbor gospel of this book," and Mr. Lincoln held up the little volume. "It soothes me, brings an ineffable peace to my mind and—here is the most valuable emotion—it gives me both courage and inspiration for fighting still better on the morrow. It is like a rock in a weary land to me."

What the limp-covered Testament did for Mr. Lincoln it will do for the army and navy of liberty now in the field and being organized in cantonments. Send literature of various kinds by all means—but send new testaments most of all—one to every man!

DANIEL LOUIS HANSON,  
of The Vigilantes.

If any church which has a service flag, and men of its congregation going to the front, wishes to have Testaments delivered for presentation before the men go, or if it is desired to have them delivered to a particular camp where the men have gone, contributors may so indicate in sending in their checks to the fund, and the Testaments will be delivered according to the wishes of the contributors.

So help the campaign by subscribing something NOW to The Globe Testament Fund, which is being conducted in co-operation with the American Bible Society, which provides the King James version of the

Bible and also supplies the army and navy chaplain with copies of Psalms and the books of Proverbs and Job.

If you wish to furnish copies of the Douay version for Catholic soldiers and sailors kindly so designate and your contribution will be turned over to the Chaplains' Aid Association.



# Pershing's Answer to American's Birthday

TODAY, Friday, the 13th, is the birthday of General Pershing. The editor of The American had cabled congratulations to the General on his fifty-ninth birthday and asked him to cable a message for the American people and a report on how he spent his birthday.

The accompanying magnificent message, characteristic of the leader of the American forces, shows that he is too busy to communicate in detail with The American. He feels that with the great drive ushering in his birthday his message of hope and cheer is better expressed by deed than by word.

What the Germans think of Friday, the 13th, when that day also happens to be a Pershing birthday cannot be foretold. The message reads:

## Greeting to Be by Deed, Not Word

(D41 K100 U. S. Gov't. Sub. to Correction)

"Faterfall, Sept. 12, 1918.

"Editor New York American, New York City:

"Many thanks for your kind cable of congratulations. Regret extremely that it is impossible to meet your desires, but hope that the news of accomplishment of American expeditionary forces will prove a fitting message of encouragement to the American people.

"PERSHING"

### "AMERICA IN WAR TO DO HER SHARE." —PERSHING.

BOULOGNE, France, June 13.—  
Landing in France to-day, Major Gen. Pershing said to the assembled newspaper men:

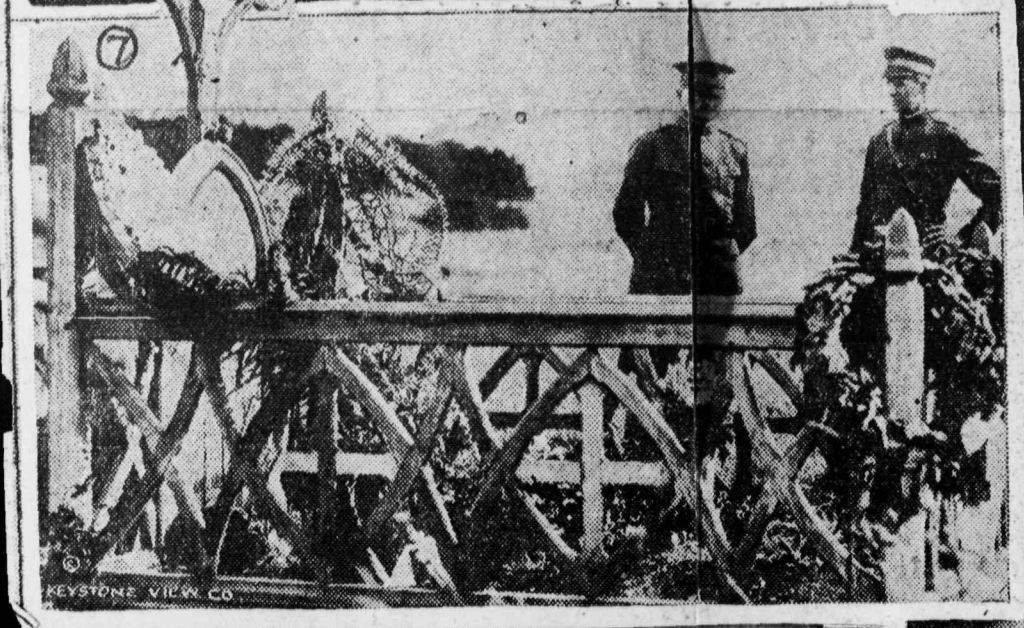
"Undoubtedly this is a most impressive day for all of us—the arrival of the vanguard of the American forces in France. It has impressed us all very deeply. We more fully appreciate the significance of our entry into the war after having stepped on the shores of France than ever before, and now it will be a very serious thing for us.

"I feel warranted in saying that America is in the war to do her share, whatever that share may turn out to be, whether great or small. I feel every assurance in saying that that can be fully counted upon."



NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919.

# STIRRING CHAPTERS IN LIFE OF GENERAL PERSHING "OVER THERE"



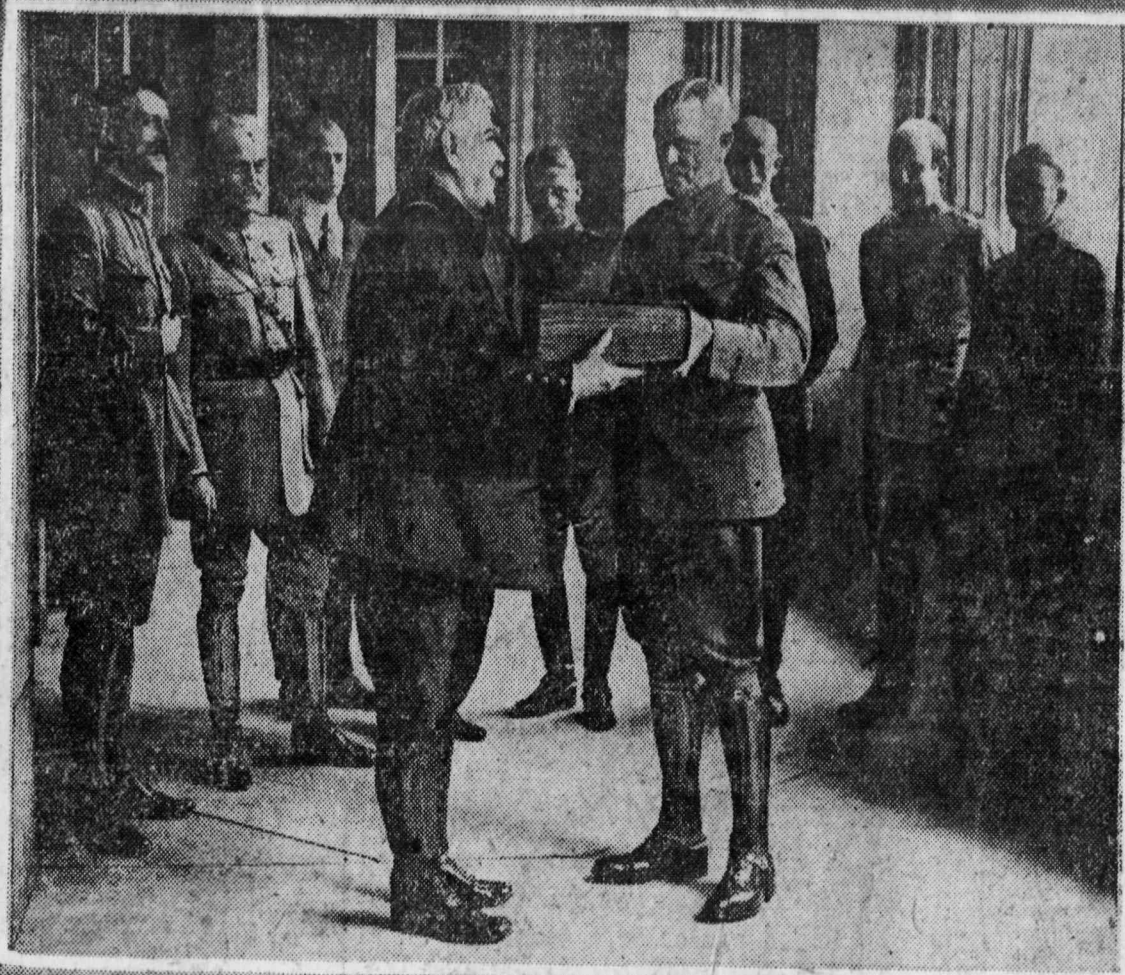
CAREER  
OF  
GENERAL  
JOHN J.  
PERSHING  
"OVER  
THERE"

1. General Pershing pays his respects to a "petite mademoiselle" in Soissons. 2. General Pershing, Marshal Joffre and Field Marshal Haig after receiving honorary degrees at Oxford University. 3. General Pershing on the rifle range. 4. The Commander-in-Chief leading American troops in the Paris victory parade. 5. General Pershing being decorated by Premier Clemenceau. 6. General Pershing arriving "over there." 7. General Pershing at the grave of Quentin Roosevelt. 8. "America's First Fighting Man." 9. General Pershing in conversation with Marshal Joffre.



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**F**IRST PHOTOGRAPH of presentation to Marshal Joffre, idol of France and American allies, of the handsome album of clippings chronicling his triumphal tour of America as a gift from William Randolph Hearst and the Hearst publications. Major-General Pershing made the presentation on the balcony of Ecole Militaire, in Paris. Grouped behind are officers of General Pershing's staff.



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"To a most distinguished citizen of France, whose name is better known in the United States than that of any other foreigner." With these words General Pershing, commanding the United States troops in France, presented a handsome gift from William Randolph Hearst and the Hearst publications to Marshal Joffre, commander of the French army. The gift was a handsome bound volume of clippings

from American publications of news matter and other references to Marshal Joffre and the visit of the French mission to the United States. It is valued at several thousand dollars. Appropriate military ceremonies marked the presentation, which occurred in Paris. Marshal Joffre responded with a happy speech.

The presentation was held in the Place Ecole de Guerre. General

Pershing and staff arrived early, accompanied by John H. Duval, foreign representative for Harper's Bazaar, a Hearst publication, who represented the donors. When the Pershing party arrived it found Marshal Joffre waiting. There were warm greetings. Marshal Joffre thanked Mr. Hearst and said he would always keep the gift to remind him of the happy hours spent with the American people.



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## GENERAL PERSHING TURNS FROM WAR TO MUSIC



*Photo by International.*

General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, attending a concert given by the Republican Guard "somewhere in France.

General Pershing may be seen second from the left. The other American officers shown are members of General Pershing's staff.



# GENERAL PERSHING TELLS STORY OF HOW U.S. DEFEATED GERMANY

Preliminary Report of Commander Makes Public Official  
Account of Americans' Brilliant Fighting Record  
in Winning Final Victory.

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—The official story of the part played by the American army in the war, as told by General John J. Pershing in a preliminary report to the War Department, has been made public by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. The report, which covers operations up to November 20, after the German collapse, closes with this tribute to the great army in France by the commander:—

"I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

The report begins with General Pershing's departure for France to pave the way for the army that was to smash German resistance on the Meuse and give vital aid to the Allies in forcing Germany to its knees nineteen months later. Its striking feature is the section devoted to "combat operations," where is told the story of the fighting by the man who directed it.

## Recalls German Offensive.

General Pershing views the encounters before March 21 of this year in which American troops participated as a part of their training and dismisses them briefly. On that date, however, the great German offensive was launched and a crucial situation quickly developed in the allied lines which called for prompt use of the four American divisions that were at that time "equal to any demands of battle action."

The first crisis of the German drive had been reached in Picardy.

"The crisis which this offensive developed was such," General Pershing says, "that our occupation of an American sector must be postponed. On March 23 I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as Commander in Chief of the allied armies, all of our forces to be used as he might decide. At his request the first division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexin. As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the allied premiers and commanders and myself on May 2 by which British shipping was to transport ten American divisions to the British army area, where they were to be trained and equipped, and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere."

"On April 26 the First division had gone into the line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battle front. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test. On the morning of May 23 this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking, with splendid dash, the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counter attacks and galling artillery fire. Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions, and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible."

"There followed immediately the German thrust across the Aisne toward Paris."

## "Faced Grave Crisis."

"The Allies," General Pershing says, "faced a crisis equally as grave as that of the Picardy offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal, and the Third division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, opposite Chateau-Thierry. The Second division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Buresches and sturdily held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions."

"In the battle of Belleau Wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the Second was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision."

"Meanwhile our Second Corps, under Major General George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and the Vosges and two to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood between the city and any further advance of the enemy in that direction."

## U. S. Troops Pouring In.

By that time the great tide of American troop movements to France was in full swing and the older divisions could

be used freely. The Forty-second, in line east of Rheims, faced the German assault of July 15 and "held their ground unflinchingly;" on the right flank four companies of the Twenty-eighth division faced "advancing waves of German infantry," and the Third division held the Marne line opposite Chateau-Thierry against powerful artillery and infantry attack.

"A single regiment of the Third wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion," General Pershing says. "It prevented the crossing at certain points of its front while, on either flank, the Germans who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counter attacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners."

## Tells Dramatic Story.

The General tells a dramatic story of this mighty battle in three distinct phases, beginning on the night of September 27, when Americans quickly took the places of the French on the thin line of this long quiet sector. The attack opened on September 28, and the Americans drove through entanglements across No Man's Land to take all the enemy's first line positions.

"On November 6 a division of the First Corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, twenty-five miles from the line of departure. The strategical goal which was our highest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications, and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster."

"In all, forty enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between September 26 and November 6 we took 26,000 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. Our divisions engaged were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-second, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-second, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first. Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel, while others were sent in again after only a few days of rest. The First, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Forty-second, Seventy-seventh, Eightieth, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth were in line twice. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best."

The Commander in Chief does not lose sight of the divisions operating with French or British armies during this time. He tells of the work of the Second Corps, comprising the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions, in the British assault on the Hindenburg line where the St. Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel; of how the Second and Thirty-sixth divisions got their chance in October by being assigned to aid the French in the drive from Rheims and of the splendid fighting of the Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first divisions, sent to join the French army in Belgium.

Of the total strength of the expeditionary force General Pershing reports:—

## Strength of Force.

"There are in Europe altogether, including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including those en route from the States, approximately 2,053,347 men, less our losses. Of this total there are in France 1,333,169 combatant troops. Forty divisions have arrived, of which the infantry personnel of ten have been used as replacements, leaving thirty divisions now in France organized into three armies of three corps each."

Of their equipment he says:—

"Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of seventy-fives, one fifty-five millimetre howitzers, and one fifty-five G. P. F. guns from their own factories for the thirty divisions. The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibres mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 seventy-five millimetre guns."

"It should be fully realized that the French government has always taken a most liberal attitude and has been most anxious to give us every possible assistance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependence upon France for artillery, aviation and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production. All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed we were able to look forward to the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories."

EVENING SUN,

SEPTEMBER 4, 1919.

## Pershing Fourth U. S. General

Will Receive New Commission Immediately on  
His Return Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Gen. John J. Pershing, when his formal nomination is confirmed by the Senate, will be the fourth officer of the United States Army to hold the permanent rank of General. He is now the ranking officer of the American army as long as he remains in active service.

The last thing President Wilson did before his departure for the West last night was to sign the bill authorizing the appointment of a General from among those officers of the army who had distinguished themselves in France. The President then sent word to the War Department to prepare a new commission for Gen. Pershing, which he afterward signed. In keeping with precedent the bill did not contain Gen. Pershing's name. A proviso of the act stipulated that only one General should be named under the act. It was understood by Congress, however, that Gen. Pershing was the officer to be appointed.

Gen. Pershing will receive his new commission immediately upon his return to America. Secretary Baker may make the presentation, but it is more likely that the Secretary, with the Senate and House Military committees, will present the commission jointly when the General lands. President Wilson is expected to meet Gen. Pershing somewhere on his Western tour and personally congratulate him.

Three United States army officers, all of them graduates of West Point, like Gen. Pershing, have held the permanent rank of general. These were U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman and Philip H. Sheridan.

Seven officers in the Confederate service held the rank of general. These were Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph Johnston, John B. Hood, Braxton Bragg, Pierre G. T. Beauregard, and Samuel Cooper.

Gen. Pershing is 59 years old. He is not eligible for retirement until he becomes 64. Consequently he will remain at the head of the American army for the next five years, when he can retire with the rank given him by the President.



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My  
Lynnes  
Sept. 11, 1919

PERSHING'S SON AND SISTER.



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.  
Warren Pershing, only son of the American commander overseas, and Miss May Pershing, who is soon to have an important command in the nursing service in France—Warren would rather wear his uniform than any other sort of suit—He is the general's only living child.

DISPATCH.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1919.

**Pershing Cannot Visit Jersey City at This Time**

Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, received the following cable dispatch from Gen. Pershing yesterday. It was dated from Paris and reads as follows:

"Hon. Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City, N. J.

"Greatly appreciate invitation of people of Jersey City for Sept. 20, but due to uncertainty of plans, regret that it will be impossible to accept.

"Pershing."

**MARCHING WITH PERSHING.**

"What are the bugles blowing for?"  
Said Johnny-who-had-stayed.  
"To tell the news, to tell the news,"  
The Nurse-on-Duty said.  
"What makes your cheeks so white, so white?"  
Said Johnny-who-had-stayed.  
"I'm fearing that I may not watch,"  
The Nurse-on-Duty said.  
"For General Pershing's coming, he—  
He is marching down this way,  
That's why they've got the banners out  
And all the streets are gay.  
That's why you hear such cheering,  
That's why they shout 'Hurray!'  
For they'll march with General Pershing  
in the morning."  
"What makes my roommate breathe  
so hard?"  
Asked Johnny-who-had-stayed.  
"He's tearing up his fever chart,"  
The Nurse-on-Duty said.  
"What makes that rear-row man fall  
down?"  
Asked Johnny-who-had-stayed.  
"He's trying to get off his cot,"  
The Nurse-on-Duty said.  
"For they want to march with Pershing,  
Fevered brow and broken limb  
Don't seem to them to matter  
If they only march with him.  
And they're calling to each other:  
'Come on, Jack!' 'We're coming, Jim,'  
For they want to march with Pershing  
in the morning."  
"What's that so bright against the  
sun?"  
Said Johnny-who-had-stayed.  
"The flag that shows the victory's  
won,"  
The Nurse-on-Duty said.  
"What is that passing overhead?"  
Said Johnny-who-had-stayed.  
"The spirit of the glorious dead,"  
The Nurse-on-Duty said.  
"For they're going to march with Per-  
shing.  
They'll be there, but we won't see.  
They will march with General Pershing  
Down the Lane of Victory.  
For the land that they have died for  
And the lands they helped set free,  
They will march with General Pershing  
in the morning."

JULIA GLASGOW.



## "General" Pershing, Jr., Leads Army Like His Famous Dad

Eight-Year-Old Has Four Boy Privates in Lincoln, Neb., to Salute Him

LINCOLN, Neb., March 24.—His aunts call him Warren, the boys on the block call him General or Jack indiscriminately, and Warren Pershing, eight years old, the only surviving child of the foremost soldier of the United States answers to them all. He is astonishingly like any other eight-year-old youngster, considering that the wife of General Joffre has sent him a replica of the dress uniform of a field marshal of France and that there is a constant stream of presents from other notables.

It is his father's purpose to keep Warren unspoiled, and the general's sisters, Mrs. D. M. Butler and Miss May Pershing, who have relieved him of this one responsibility, do their best to further it.

"We don't like to make much of him," they say. "He is just like other little boys. He has a garden in the summer and he plays soldier just like the rest. My brother wants the boy to be democratic like himself. We are glad that the general has won such distinction, but it must not interfere with Warren's every day routine."

### He's a Regular Boy

So Warren, Jack or the General tucks his pad and books under his arm after breakfast every morning and hikes off to public school, where he is in Grade 5A, sings every Sunday in the choir of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church and has his moments of agony when "peace-speaking day" comes around and, more particularly, when students of Nebraska University produced the "Pied Piper" recently and drafted most of the children of the city of ten years old or younger.

Between these routine events Warren devotes his time to plans for his war garden and to the reorganization of his "army," which became somewhat demoralized during the winter months with their epidemics of cold. The "army" consists of the General, four privates and Red Cross auxiliary of three little girls.

When the General opened his recruiting office on his aunts' lawn last summer, the office consisting of a camp chair which accompanied another General Pershing into Mexico and a military trunk which served as a desk, there was an overwhelming rush of recruits. The physical and mental standards set by the small commander were so high, however, that few succeeded in passing the tests.

The commander wears a miniature soldier's uniform. It is not one of the kind that comes fastened to a card with twine nor even a machine-made Boy Scout's outfit. It is a true replica, cut by a military tailor from army olive drab and carefully fitted to its owner. That was a present, too, and Warren wears it almost constantly.

### Hat Has the Pershing Tilt

His campaign hat is tilted down a trifle over his eyes, just as the other general wears his, and the eyes beneath it have something of the other's keenness and purpose in them. If there is one thing that marks this boy from his fellows it is a purposeful set to his features, a cast of countenance observable in youthful pictures of General "Black Jack" Pershing. That expression is not without its significance.

"I'm going to be a real soldier when I grow up, just like my dad is," says "the General," when visitors put the eternal question. "When I grow up I'm going to West Point—that's where they make real soldiers. Dad says that if I was a few years older I could go with him now and help lick the Germans—and we would lick 'em, too, you bet. If the war will just last long enough I'll be over there, all right."

Every week the general who is "over there, all right," whatever may be the new perplexities and responsibilities that oppress him, finds time to write a letter to "the General" who isn't yet "a few years older." One would have to



WARREN PERSHING

be a boy of eight with a "dad" who was a "real soldier" to appreciate just what treasures those letters are. They are sacred, but it is permissible to say of them that of military information of value to the enemy or to any one else there is not a trace.

### A Lesson in Discipline

Only last week Warren had a lesson in discipline. He was to have gone with his Aunt May to a dance and dress parade of the soldiers at Fort Crook, at Omaha, and the commandant, Colonel Settle, had promised the boy that he should review the 41st Infantry, which is expecting early sailing orders. But on the very eve of their departure a lynx-eyed aunt noticed that Warren winked and gulped at each swallow.

A survey of his throat showed that it was somewhat inflamed. Under direct examination the boy acknowledged that it was "kind of lame." He went to bed with a cold compress about the time Aunt May started for the train. He bore the disappointment stoically, however, and had his reward when his aunt returned. She brought word that Colonel Settle was so delighted with the soldierly spirit of the patient that when the weather got warmer there should be a special review of the regiment for him.

"And they can tell dad all about it when they get to France," said the boy delightedly.

He was named for his grandfather, Senator Warren, of Wyoming. His mother and two sisters died two years ago in a fire at the Presidio, San Francisco.

## SON SENDS CHRISTMAS BOX TO GEN. PERSHING

Gifts Are Candy, Knife, Handkerchiefs and Silk Socks.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 21.—Bearing Yuletide gifts and greetings, a Christmas box is on its way from here to France addressed to Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. The box was sent by Warren Pershing, the son of Gen. Pershing. Taking into consideration the average soldier's desire for sweets, Warren sent his father a generous supply of candy and in addition a knife, three linen handkerchiefs and a pair of silk socks. The box conforms in size and weight to the Government regulations.



Ronald May 28/18

## MAJOR PADDOCK, NEPHEW OF GENERAL PERSHING, WOUNDED



Formerly on Staff of His Uncle and It Was Not Known He  
Had Been in Action—His Father Killed in Boxer  
Uprising in China.

Major Richard B. Paddock, U. S. A., reported in yesterday's casualty list as slightly wounded in action, is a nephew of General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and a member of General Pershing's staff.

Major Paddock comes of a military family. His mother was a sister of General Pershing and his father, Brigadier General Paddock, was killed in the Boxer uprising in China. Another uncle was the late General Rhodes. The wounded major was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1914 and entered the coast artillery branch of the service, being stationed at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island. He was one of the instructors at the New York policemen's military training camp during the summer of 1916. Later he was transferred to the cavalry branch.

When General Pershing went to France as commander of the American Expeditionary Forces Major Paddock, then a

captain, was assigned to his uncle's staff. He was promoted to major last January. He has written numerous letters home, none of which touched on military matters, and never has he mentioned whether or not he has been under fire.

A short time after he was graduated from West Point Major Paddock married Miss Anne Cunningham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, of No. 46 Hamilton place, this city. General Pershing attended the wedding in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d street, near Convent avenue. Mrs. Paddock is a graduate of Sacred Heart Academy, Manhattanville. The couple have a son, three years old, Richard B. Paddock, Jr. Mrs. Paddock and her son, who were in the West, have been informed that the major was wounded and are on their way to New York.

Major Paddock has been a student of field signalling. He is an expert in signal corps work and is the inventor of devices for the army field telephone which are now used by the army. He is twenty-seven years old and was born in Lincoln, Neb.



Observed April 7/19

TO VISIT HIS FATHER.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

Warren Pershing, general's little son, who is leaving the U. S. to pay his father a little visit in France.

## SH! WARREN'S TRIP OVERSEAS TO SEE "DAD" PERSHING IS A BRIGHT SECRET

If some millions of Americans can keep a secret General John J. Pershing is going to get the surprise of his life in a week or so. If, however, some one in France goes and tells the General that his only son, young Warren Pershing, is on his way across the Atlantic to see his dad for the first time in two years the surprise visit which Secretary Baker has carefully arranged will be completely spoiled and both Warren and Mr. Baker will be disappointed.

General Pershing is not supposed to know that Warren left for France on board the Leviathan from Hoboken yesterday. Secretary Baker said he hoped nobody would tell, but if some little bird should whisper in the ear of the commanding general that his boy is going overseas to see him the General had best brush up on his theatricals and prepare to play the rôle of the completely surprised parent. If nine-year-old Warren should suspect that his father knew all along that he was coming, the said father would lose considerable of his stand-in.

Unabashed by a squad of ship news reporters, young Mr. Pershing stood in the doorway of Secretary Baker's stateroom yesterday, and, boy fashion, scraped a foot back and forth along the brass foot-piece of the threshold. He listened and eyed the reporters sharply as they volleyed questions at the Secretary, who stood at Warren's side. The General's boy seemed very much of a sturdy little man, the decisiveness of his father's features apparent in his own, as he met the banter of the newspapermen with very positively expressed opinions.

### An American Boy.

Warren is a typical American boy. His hair is light to the tint of straw, his eyes are blue and a healthy glow suffuses his cheeks. He wore a blue serge knickerbocker suit and an overcoat of military cut, with the loops of a first lieutenant's grade on the sleeves.

"I'm taking Warren over with me," said the Secretary of War, "and I hope, if it is possible, that nothing about this gets on the other side. Say all you like about it locally, but we have planned a surprise for General Pershing and we hope he doesn't hear about it."

Warren eyed the newspapermen in silence, apparently contemplating the chances of secrecy any surprise would have with their pencils working so busily. Mr. Baker explained that Warren has been living with his aunts, Miss Mary Pershing and Mrs. D. M. Butler, at Lincoln, Neb. He is all the General has now, for his mother and little sisters met a tragic death in a fire that burned their quarters in the Presidio at San Francisco several years ago. General Pershing was on duty in Mexico at the time.

The reporters then asked Warren to say something.

"Nothing doing," he announced firmly, but was persuaded to change his mind. "I have never been to Europe," he said. "This is my first trip."

"Well, about five o'clock this afternoon," said one of the reporters, "you'll probably wish you were back on land again."

"No, I won't either," replied Warren. "This is the largest boat afloat and don't roll."

"It rolls outside," insisted the correspondent.

### He'll Eat Rolls of Ship.

"Well, we'll have one of those rolls for breakfast," was the flippant reply of Master Pershing. "They have movies on this ship and I'm not going to be seasick."

That settled it. A reporter "bet" that Warren would be mighty glad to see his father.

"Sure," said Warren, smiling. He could not be led to talk further of his dad.

"It's a long time since he saw his father," said Secretary Baker. "They may not know each other."

Warren refused to be perturbed by this "joshing." He proceeded to amuse himself by flipping dimes. Once he missed a catch and as he stooped to catch the escaping coin a crumpled fifty dollar bill fell out of his pocket.

"All right, come along up on deck and we'll have our pictures taken again," said Mr. Baker.

"Gee, I hope this is the last time," said the bored Warren, pushing his wealth back into its pocket. Away he went at the side of the Secretary, who has a boy about the same age.

Warren's particular chum and escort on his visit to France is a New York boy. Sergeant Joseph A. Welz, of No. 888 Jackson avenue, the Bronx, who won the Croix de Guerre for leading his company in action after all the officers were disabled, was selected by the commanding general at Camp Meade for the honor of accompanying the General's son. Sergeant Welz enlisted in the regular army in 1906, served with Warren's father in Mexico and went to France with the Twenty-third infantry, Second division.

And now if they'll only watch the cable despatches and delete everything about Warren the surprise will work out all right.



World - April 7/19

## PERSHING JR. SENDS BAKER TO HIS PLACE

"Cut That Stuff," He Tells  
Secretary on Leviathan—  
to See "Daddy."

"By order of the Secretary of War, you are directed"—

Into the face of Mr. Baker, set in Secretarial frown, laughed a white-haired youngster of nine. "Say it again, Chief," he coaxed.

Mr. Baker had difficulty in bringing back the scowl.

"By order of the Secretary of War, you are to pose for these photographers. Ahem!"

The scene occurred aboard the great Leviathan, about to sail for France.

Folding his arms across his chest and poising himself in an attitude of "How do you get that way, eh?" the boy at his side replied, with a defiant laugh, "Cut out that stuff."

"A bit lively," adjudged army officers on the Leviathan.

But then, you see, the youngster was Warren Pershing, son of their big boss.

Last spring, when Secretary Baker was in France, he said to Gen. Pershing: "Some day I'll bring your boy over with me." The commander of the A. E. F. expressed delight at the prospect.

When he arranged, recently, to make another trip to Europe, Secretary Baker communicated with the boy's aunts, Mrs. D. N. Butler and Miss May Pershing, with whom he was living in Lincoln, Neb., and received from the youngster the reply that he "would be tickled silly to see my daddy."

Warren bought himself a small overcoat of olive drab, bearing the stripes of a Lieutenant, a red, white and blue necktie, and set out for the adventure.

Sergt. Joseph Andrew Welz, thirty years old, of No. 888 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, was assigned to the job of safeguarding the boy.

Now, there are some tough jobs to the credit of this chap Welz, but he may be entitled to a Distinguished Service Cross if he manages to land the buoyant youngster safely in France. Welz's life in the week he has had Pershing Jr. in tow has been a hop, skip and jump.

Welz is the son of a German who was true to the United States when the pinch came. The young man entered the army in 1906, and saw service at the border with Gen. Pershing. In France, with the 23d Infantry of the 2d Division, he was wounded three times. Also, he won



WARREN PERSHING  
The World Staff Photographer Yesterday

the Croix de Guerre at Chateau-Thierry for taking command of a company, when its officers had been killed, and executing a brave advance.

All of which involved considerable valor and hardship. It was a picnic compared with his present job, he let the hint drop yesterday.

First, he had his hands full keeping Warren's money in Warren's pockets. The youngster flipped coins in the air. One, a dime, rolled on the deck. As the youngster put it back into his pocket, a \$50 bill fell out. Welz did a wild dive and caught it at the rail.

Reporters and photographers found the boy in the cabin of the ship's new Captain, Edward Hovey Durrel. They came upon a pink cheeked, sturdy young lad, eyes asparkle with mischief, jaw set firmly.

When told his visitors included reporters, the boy strutted away a few feet, saying, "Nothing doing. I won't talk."

Finally he consented to "be shot just once." It was suggested that he pose with Secretary Baker.

Sharply the boy retorted, "I don't want him in it."

He posed alone, and then with Sergt. Welz. Later he posed with Secretary Baker, for whom he showed a keen affection, frequently taking him by the hand.

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Sun Sept 5/1919

### General Pershing's Flags.

It was a patriotic impulse which inspired General PERSHING to leave to the custody of New York city the stand of forty-eight United States flags which was given to him at the dinner in his honor here last week. He retains ownership of this appropriate and beautiful souvenir, but he wants New York city to take possession of it and to display it in some public place where all citizens and visitors to the town may see and be thrilled by it.

Nothing could be more fitting for the decoration of any of the municipal buildings than this stand of flags. It is to be hoped that space for it may be found in City Hall itself, and this was apparently in General PERSHING's mind when he named the city as his steward in this matter. That fine and historic pile would be a splendid home for the colors General PERSHING wants our people to share with him.

General PERSHING in asking the city to assume the custody of these banners said he desired to feel that he had a tangible and personal association with New York city. No physical memorial is necessary to establish such an association; but to give evidence of it nothing else could be as good as these emblems of the glory of the United States.



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Cross Herald  
Sept. 8/1919

N.Y. World

APRIL 8, 1919

**MASTER WARREN PERSHING,**  
nine-year-old son of General John J. Pershing, who sailed yesterday for France on the Leviathan to see his famous father.

## PERSHING'S SON OFF TO FRANCE

Trip in Company of Soldier Chap-  
eron Planned as Surprise  
to General.



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

Warren Pershing, the nine-year-old son of General John J. Pershing, and his bodyguard and chaperon, Sergeant Joseph A. Welz, a Croix de Guerre veteran, sailed yesterday on the Leviathan. Young Pershing's arrival in France will be a surprise to his famous father, as every effort has been made to withhold the news of his son's coming.

Wearing a miniature uniform, Master Warren looked every inch a soldier. When the band played a few bars of the "Star Spangled Banner" Warren drew himself up and stood stiffly at attention just like a veteran. He was too busy juggling dimes to bother with reporters and photographers. His only remark to the newspaper men was:

"You needn't think I am going to be sick, because I'm not. The only rolls I'm going to notice are those I have for breakfast. This is the biggest ship on the ocean and has movies and everything."

Master Pershing make his home in Lincoln, Neb., with two of his aunts. Recently he has been in a Middle West school.

## PERSHING HEARS FROM SON HE IS PERMANENT GENERAL

Warren Is First to Carry Wireless  
News to Father on the  
Leviathan.

Warren Pershing, ten-year-old son of the Commander in Chief of the A. E. F., had the honor, according to a wireless message received here from the Leviathan, of telling his distinguished father that he had been given the permanent rank of full General.

The unofficial news came to the ship at sea in a radio, and Warren dashed into his father's quarters, formerly those of the Kaiser. The General had awakened, and the little lad jumped on the bed, kissing and congratulating him.

Later, Gen. Pershing received the congratulations of the officers of his staff and the others on board, while the band played "Over There." He said he was proud of the honor and regarded it as a compliment to the officers and men of the A. E. F.

Sun Sept. 5/1919

## CONFIRMS PERSHING BY A RISING VOTE

Senate Makes Him Permanent  
General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Amid applause from Senators and spectators, the Senate in open executive session unanimously confirmed to-day the nomination of John J. Pershing to the permanent rank of General of the Regular Army, as a reward for his services as commander of the American Expeditionary Forces. As a mark of special honor, a rising vote was taken.

The special act reviving the rank for Gen. Pershing makes his title "General of the Armies of the United States," and provides that no officer shall take precedence in rank over him. The rank has not been held since the death of Gen. Sheridan.

Chairman Wadsworth (N. Y.), in making the request for immediate consideration of the nomination in the unprecedented surroundings of an open executive session, declared Gen. Pershing had commanded "the greatest military expeditionary force in history," in point of the number of men and the distance they were transported.

At the request of Senator Thomas (Cal.) Senators rose to record their votes, and when Vice-President Marshall announced that the nomination had been confirmed, Senator Phelan (Cal.) led the applause which swept the floor and galleries.

Evening World  
Aug. 23, 1919

## GEN. PERSHING'S 59TH BIRTHDAY

Born When War Clouds of  
Struggle Between States  
Were About to Break.

Washington, Sept. 13.—This was Gen. Pershing's 59th birthday. He was born Sept. 30, 1860, when the war clouds of the struggle between the States were about to break and when the first calls for volunteers would soon be heard in the Missouri town where he was born.

From that day his life's history has been filled with the things of war. Gen. Pershing will dine to-night with his father-in-law, Senator Warren of Wyoming. It will be a private dinner, with only a few guests.

Gen. Pershing re-established headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces at the War Department, where more than two years ago he took up a task, the results of which astounded the world, to him brought fame and to his country undying glory.

Gen. Pershing was welcomed upon his return to the National Capital late yesterday with a fitting demonstration of gratitude to the man who led the American army to victory in France.

As a feature of the victory parade here Wednesday in which Gen. Pershing will lead the First Division and receive the formal greeting of the Capital, the War Department announced to-day that five flights of airplanes and an observation balloon will take the air when the procession starts and conduct maneuvers over the line of march.

## PERSHING'S SHIP.

Some one said a fair ship  
Should bring our hero in:  
A bright ship,  
A white ship,  
With music and with din.  
A new ship,  
A true ship,  
With banners streaming gay—  
One to befit a hero  
Who has been so long away!  
But nay, not so—no gay ship,  
With banners streaming bright.  
Instead, a silent gray ship  
Came stealing through the night.  
An old ship,  
A bold ship,  
Came stealing up the bay,  
Greeted by a hundred guns  
Just at the dawn of day.  
A great man, a great ship,  
A ship that's tried and true.  
A "hard" ship,  
A scarred ship,  
Manned by a worthy crew.  
A ship that knows the straight way  
Across the ocean foam  
Has entered through the gateway  
And brought our hero home!

JOHN A. MILLS, U. S. N.

## PERSHING GETS GOLD SWORD FROM CONGRESS SEPT. 18

Representative Kahn Prepares Reso-  
lution for Joint Session to  
Honor General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Chairman Kahn, of the House Military Affairs Committee, announced to-day that he has prepared a resolution asking a special joint session of Congress on Sept. 18 to welcome Gen. Pershing home. He also asks the appointment of a special committee of five Senators and seven Representatives to make arrangements for the reception.

At that time, if Chairman Kahn's plans are carried out, the Commander-in-chief of the Expeditionary Forces will be presented with a gold sword as an appreciation of his distinguished service.

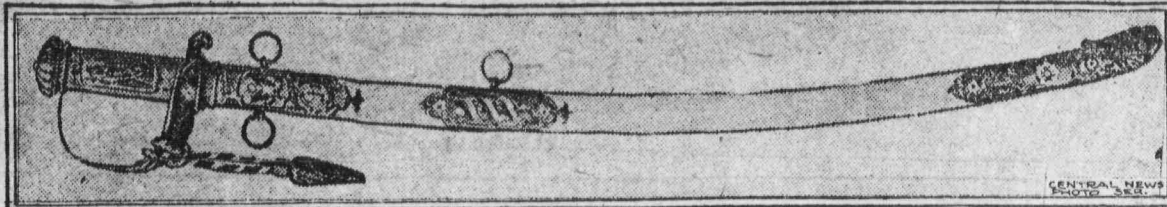
The President, the Cabinet, high diplomatic officials of all countries and high military and naval men will be invited to participate.



Even, World Sept. 12/1919

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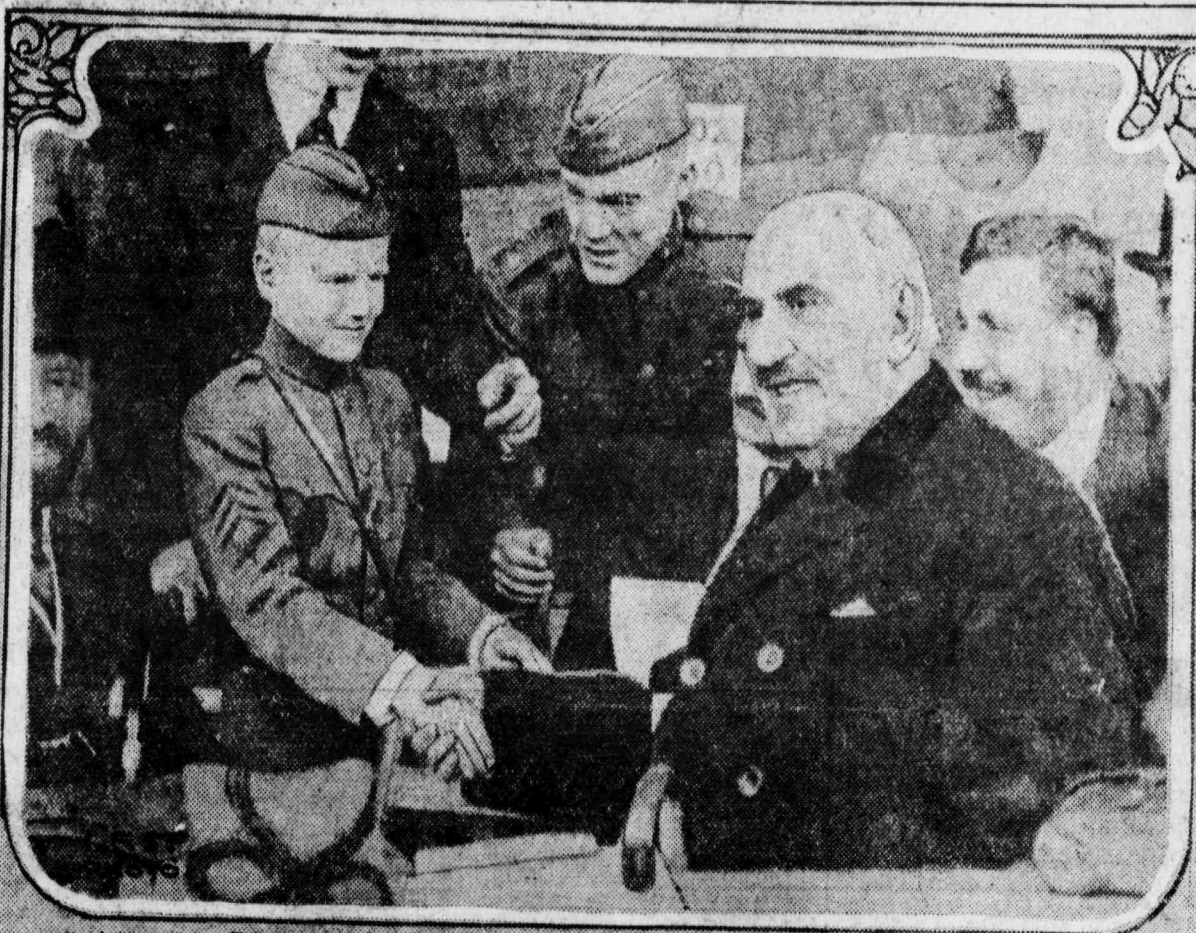
## Gen. Pershing's "Sword of Honor"



THE gold mounted sword of honor presented to the American Commander by the City of London recently is shown in the above photograph. On one side of the sword is the figure of Britannia and on the reverse side appears the figure of Liberty. There is also the inscription of the American Arms and the City of London on either side and on each side of the centre band are engraved the names of the battles in which American forces took part. The General's monogram appears just below the American Arms, executed in diamonds and rubies.

NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1919.

## Warren Pershing, in Sergeant's Uniform, Meets Royalty.



WARREN PERSHING, ONLY CHILD OF GENERAL PERSHING, EXCHANGING GREETINGS WITH KING NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO

Even, World Sept. 19/1919

Sept. 5/1919 N.Y. American

## The "General Pershing Salute"

How It Was Impressed Upon a Certain Group of His Officers in a Way They'll Long Remember.

IN the most trying days of the Argonne offensive—on the 29th of September, 1918, to be exact—three Colonels, a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major were standing in the hallway of the Chateau at Senilly, which served as headquarters of the First American Field Army, then commanded by Gen. Pershing himself and undergoing its severest trial. The officers were waiting to see Major McGuire, Secretary of the General Staff, for a chance to talk to Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Chief of Staff.

Suddenly a well known head appeared at the door and five officers snapped to attention, five hands went to caps in salute and Gen. Pershing—master of the best salute in the army—replied by bringing his hand to his visor.

Then something happened that

every officer will remember to his dying day. Though the Commander in Chief had hardly reached the first officer, the senior Colonel in the line, after bringing his hand to his cap, snapped it down almost instantly. The other officers followed suit.

Gen. Pershing remained at salute. Hand to visor, he passed each of the officers, no longer at salute, and looked them square in the eye. Still at salute, he passed the orderly, who had not followed the Colonel's example, and a smile was seen on the C. in C.'s lips. Only when he reached the stair that led to his office did he drop his hand.

The officers looked at one another sheepishly when Pershing had disappeared. Finally the senior Colonel broke the silence.

"No more snap salutes for me," he said. "If Pershing can stand the strain of being up to the letter of the order, I guess I can."

And he did thereafter.

## Pershing Made a Life General by the Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

A MID applause from Senators and spectators, the Senate to-day in open executive session unanimously confirmed the nomination of John J. Pershing to the permanent rank of General of the regular army, as a reward for his services as commander of the American Expeditionary Forces. As a mark of special honor, a rising vote was taken.

The special act reviving the rank for General Pershing makes his title "General of the Armies of the United States," and provides that no officer shall take precedence in rank over him. The rank has not been held since the death of General Sheridan.



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Aug 5/19

Herald  
Aug 30/1919

# War Hero to Escort General Pershing's Son Over to France

Secretary of War Names Sergeant  
Welz, Decorated for Valor, as  
Boy's Bodyguard on Trip.

If one were asked to find the two  
happiest mortals in this or any other  
country, the finding would be simple.  
The happiest, perhaps, is little Warren  
Pershing, eight years old, and the only



SERGT. JOSEPH A. WELZ  
© PHOTO. BY U. A. S. U.



WARREN PERSHING

living child of General John J. Pershing,  
commander of the American Expeditionary  
Forces.

The other is First Sergeant Joseph A.  
Welz, attached to Company M, Seven-  
teenth regular infantry, and whose home is  
at No. 888 Jackson avenue, the Bronx.  
Sergeant Welz has been chosen by Secre-  
tary of War Baker to act as personal  
body guard to Warren Pershing on his  
trip to France to visit his father. They  
will accompany the Secretary, who starts  
next week.

Sergeant Welz already has received dis-  
tinguished honors, having been cited for  
bravery at Château-Thierry and decorated.  
He enlisted in 1909 after taking a course  
of medicine and working on the New  
Haven Railroad.

Little Warren is the only surviving child  
of General Pershing, his mother and three  
older sisters, Helen, Anne and Mary Mar-  
garet, all having been burned to death  
when their home was destroyed at a fire  
in the Presidio, in San Francisco, on Au-  
gust 28, 1915. General Pershing was then  
at the Mexican border in command of our  
troops there. Mrs. Pershing was a daugh-  
ter of United States Senator Francis E.  
Warren, of Wyoming, and Warren is  
named for him.

The boy is just a regular American lad.  
He is in grade 5A of the public schools, in  
Lincoln, Neb., where he is cared for by  
his aunts, Mrs. D. M. Butler and Miss May  
Pershing, sisters of General Pershing.

# PERSHING'S SON, COLD TO KINGS, PREFERS SCOTCH DRUM MAJOR

Unimpressed by Royalty, Ten-Year-  
Old Warren Fancies Big Band  
Leader "with Dress On."

PARIS, Friday (by the Associated  
Press).—Warren Pershing, the ten-year-  
old son of the commander in chief, who  
will return to the United States with his  
father September 1, has been privileged  
to meet most of the prominent leaders  
of Europe, including several kings and  
queens. This has made little impression  
on him, however, and he remains the  
same natural American boy as when he  
came across seas to join General Pershing.

Warren wears a sergeant's uniform and  
calls himself Sergeant Pershing. While  
in uniform he strictly adheres to all the  
regulations pertaining to his rank. Dur-  
ing extremely hot weather in Paris the  
lad decided that he would be a sailor, and  
began wearing the cooler uniform of the  
navy. For a time he was uncertain  
whether he desired to be a sailor or a  
soldier, but with the approach of autumn  
he has definitely decided on an army  
career.

After the lad had witnessed the peace  
parade in London, when he was received  
by King George, Queen Mary and the  
Dowager Queen Alexandra and scores of  
other notables, a group of American offi-  
cers engaged him in conversation, desirous



WARREN  
PERSHING

of finding how much the boy had been  
impressed by his introduction to high per-  
sonages. Warren had nothing to say  
about royalty, but suddenly his eyes  
brightened and he exclaimed, "That big  
Scotch drum major with the dress on and  
the high thing on his head was the one I  
liked best."

NEW YORK HERALD

SEPTEMBER 12, 1919.

## GENERAL PERSHING'S MODESTY.

One thing above all others which impressed the  
people who joined in the welcome and tribute to  
General Pershing was his modesty on all occa-  
sions and under all circumstances. The plaudits  
from multitudes, the cheers from admiring throngs  
are enough to make any ordinary individual swell  
with conscious pride and selfish emotion. General  
Pershing, however, is made of better and sterner  
stuff. He has the poise and self-control, the rare  
gift of being great by showing himself modest and  
unassuming. True greatness is always modest,  
and the hero of the A. E. F., the guest of New York  
and the nation, possesses this attribute to a great  
degree.

General Pershing's brief address at the banquet  
tendered him was a model of eloquence, of con-  
sideration of others, of generosity to the men under  
his command and of appreciation of the real causes  
of the war and the patriotic efforts of the Ameri-  
can troops to win. He took no credit to him-  
self, according it all to his brave men. That  
modest address suitably marked the end of a  
perfect day and the end of a perfect occasion.

World  
Sept 10/1919

## MIXUP IN CONFERRING PERSHING'S NEW TITLE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Some-  
body made a mistake in Gen. Per-  
shing's new commission, Chairman  
Kahn of the Military Committee told  
the House to-day, which might cost  
the General some of the pay and al-  
lowances carried with the new title.

While Congress made him a "Gen-  
eral of the Armies of the United  
States," the War Department made  
him a "General in the Regular  
Army."

The experts are now looking for a  
way to unwind the tangle and still  
leave it technically correct.



# WARREN OBEYS LIKE A SOLDIER AND TAKES NAP

What if It Was Only Afternoon,  
Didn't Aunt Tell Him He Had  
to Shun Reporters and Sleep?

So Pershing's Son Would Not Tell  
of European Visit, for "What  
She Says Goes; Good Night!"

Along toward the most garish, hottest part of yesterday afternoon a droopy, disconsolate little "soldier" walked the post in front of Room 351 of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He kept an ever anxious eye fast on that "351." Then a voice startled him:

"Aren't you young General Pershing?"

The lad turned his blue eyes and a brilliant pink swept over his face up to the bright yellow pompadour. He answered:

"Well, I guess so. I'm Warren Pershing."

"Won't you talk to me?" came from the woman who had surprised the youngster.

"No, ma; I can't. I've got to go to my room. Aunt May says I'm not to talk to anybody—any reporters."

## AUNT SENT HIM TO BED.

"Oh, but just tell me what a good time you had in Europe, and what you think of your great daddy!"

"No, mam. They say I've got to go to bed. I got up at 4 o'clock this morning. But that's nothing. I didn't sleep all night, knowing it was coming. Listen!—what's that?"

"Good night!"

And the young man was off. There was a voice from the other side of "351"—Aunt May's room. She is the real "boss" of the young "General's" doings, "and what she says goes," to quote Mr. Warren, even though he's been in France and away from her all this time.

The next seen of the sunny haired, nine-year-old boy, the only living child of General Pershing, was far down the corridor where he had ducked for a chat with his cousin, James Pershing, Jr., who's quite a lot older than Warren at that. But it was a disappointment.

## MADE MANY FRIENDS.

"You can't stage here, old man," Mr. James admonished. "Gee whizz! Do you think I can have my uncle on my neck? Clear out, old top. The bed for you. Aren't you ever going to sleep?"

Maybe the afternoon nap was duly taken. At any rate, Master Warren found time to make worlds of friends about the Waldorf. There was Joe, for instance. Joe was on top of a perilously shaky ladder dusting the corridor chandeliers when the lad discovered him, and learned all about how it was done, returning the service by enlightening Joe as to who General Pershing was and the exact significance of the day.

"We try so hard not to spoil him," Miss Pershing, the General's sister, said. "We don't like to make much of him. He's just like other boys and we want him to feel it. He plays soldier like the rest and must make himself a real soldier if he is to be one."

## GENERAL'S SISTERS MODEST.

So, very soon now, arren, "Jack," or "General" (for they all are his names) will tuck a tablet with blue lines in it, a speller, reader and arithmetic under his arm and be off for his sixth grade classes. Sixth grade! And arren is nine.

Miss Pershing and Mrs. D. M. Butler, the sisters of General Pershing, left their Lincoln, Neb., home some time ago to be in New York for the

great home-coming. They haven't much to say about it, but there's no mistaking the pride in their voices or the look in their eyes when they ask:

"Why, what could two poor old ladies from way out in Nebraska who've never been heard of before—what could they possibly have to say?"

Only they aren't old at all, but really young, and the way they speak and smile leaves no doubt that they've been heard of a great deal, a very great deal. Mrs. Butler did suggest:

"We are counting on a long, wonderful visit from our big brother. After that we may have something to tell."

## Pershing Steed In Quarantine By Strict Law

Washington, Sept. 9.—General Grant rode "Cincinnati," his favorite horse, at the head of the great triumphal parade in Washington before President Lincoln in 1865.

General Lee rode "Traveler" out among the men he told goodbye after Appomattox.

But General Pershing will not be able to ride "Kidron," the steed he rode on the battlefields of Europe, up Pennsylvania avenue in the big parade of the First Division next week.

"Kidron" is back on American soil but he is in quarantine under observation by government veterinarians at Newport News. The United States Department of Agriculture has denied an appeal that Pershing's favorite horse be released from quarantine so as to be ready here for the parade.

## PERSHING REWARDS HIS WAR CHAUFFEURS

Senior Sergeant Receives Cigarette  
Case and Commendatory Letter.

Gen. Pershing rewarded to-day Senior Sergeant Chapfleur Caesar Santini, who piloted him through France, by presenting him a handsome gold engraved cigarette case. Two other chauffeurs of the General's staff of five also received similar gifts.

Besides the cigarette case Sergeant Santini got a letter from Gen. Pershing praising him for his efficiency and skill as a driver and mechanic and also for his faithfulness as a soldier. The letter was written on the General's stationery aboard the transport Leviathan and dated Sept. 4. The letter said:

"It gives me great pleasure to express my great appreciation of the efficiency which you have shown as my senior chauffeur. It has meant much to me to feel that I could at all times rely upon your skill as driver and as mechanic, and upon your faithfulness as a soldier."

Gen. Pershing's automobile, the one used by him in France, will be shipped to Washington to-day from Hoboken. Sergeant Santini and the other four chauffeurs will accompany the car. Gen. Pershing may use this automobile in the Washington parade.

WORLD: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1921.

## Pershing Sails to Honor Unidentified War Dead

He Will Place Congressional  
Medals on Tombs in Paris  
and London.

Wearing a dark gray business suit and a mouse colored fedora hat, Gen. Pershing sailed yesterday on board the French liner Paris to place the Congressional Medal upon the tomb of the unidentified French soldier buried in Paris. After the ceremonial in Paris, the General will go to London to place a Congressional Medal upon the tomb there of the unidentified British soldier buried there. The date of the ceremonial in London has not been fixed.

Contrary to general report, the General said he would not accompany the body of the unidentified American soldier to be brought on Dewey's old cruiser Olympia, for burial with military honors in Arlington Cemetery.

The General was accompanied by his military aide, Major John O. Quekemeyer, and two orderlies. He boarded the Paris ten minutes before sailing time. It was learned from members of his party, that while abroad he will talk with the members of the foreign delegations to the Disarmament Conference.

As the Paris slipped into midstream the General stood upon the bridge with Capt. Maurras of the Paris, saluting and acknowledging the cheers of those on shore.



GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING,  
Waving Farewell From the  
Deck of the Olympic.  
PHOTO BY PAUL THOMPSON.



## LEA'S SPEECH VEXES PERSHING

Colonel's Remarks at Meeting of  
Legion Too Political for Com-  
mander in Chief.

It became known to-day that General Pershing was displeased with a part of the speech of Colonel Luke Lea of Tennessee, at the meeting of the American Legion in Madison Square Garden last night. At one point the general turned to a prominent official sitting next to him and said:

"The speaker is turning this into a political meeting."

What apparently General Pershing took umbrage at was Colonel Lea's reference to himself, while referring to him as commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. He said: "It required the genius of Napoleon, the courage of Caesar, the patriotism of Roosevelt, the patience of Lincoln, the diplomacy of Washington." No reference whatever was made to President Wilson and this is what apparently caused General Pershing to criticize the trend of the remarks.

Colonel Lea was formerly United States senator from Tennessee. His term as senator expired March 4, 1917. He was a colonel in the Thirty-eighth Division. In the directory of the Sixty-fourth Congress, which contains Colonel Lea's biography, he is described as a Democrat. He was one of a party of officers who went to Amerongen after the kaiser fled there with the avowed intention of kidnapping the former war lord.

## PERSHING IN 'HELL' OF FIRE AT FRONT, PRIVATE DECLARES

Twenty-eighth Division Man  
Says General Displayed  
Courage at Varennes.

Herald Bureau.  
No. 1,502 H Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C., Sunday.

Letters from private soldiers showing that General Pershing was under fire at various times while commander of the A. E. F. were made public today by Representative Kahn, Republican, of California, in answer to the question recently propounded in the House by Representative Sherwood, Democrat, of Ohio, civil war veteran. "When and where was General Pershing at the front?"

Mr. Sherwood attempted to show that greater bravery was displayed by civil war generals than by commanding officers in the American Expeditionary Forces and intimated that General Pershing never was under fire.

"Tell Representative Sherwood that we had tanks, airships, submarines and lots of things in this war that he never saw in '64," said a letter from P. J. McLinden, sergeant in the Thirty-third Division. He also said General Pershing was under fire.

Another letter, from Michael T. McCarroll, private, Company G, 103d Ammunition Train, Twenty-eighth Division, said:

"On September 27, 1918, at about half-past four, if I recall correctly, at the town of Varennes, where, I believe, one of the most stubborn resistances was met by our troops, I had the pleasure of speaking to General Pershing. He displayed much courage and set an example to all the men."

"He arrived there shortly after the town was taken and while it was under heavy fire, a fire that can only be explained as a living hell. And how he got away unharmed is one of the miracles of the war. He did not seek cover but left his machine in the open road, a hundred feet from the small bridge that crossed the Meuse River, and at a crossroad that was constantly under fire. He visited our artillery there. I recall it was E and F batteries of the 108th Artillery, and I believe if his records are at hand they will verify this statement."

McCarroll said he could tell also of points on the Marne to the Vesle front where General Pershing was under fire with his men.

In replying to McCarroll's letter Mr. Kahn said that "Of course everybody knows that in this war, with a battle front of 400 miles, it was impossible for any general to ride up and down the line on a horse cheering his men."

## CAPITAL HEARS PERSHING IS ENGAGED

General's Leasing of Home  
Starts Gossips' Tongues  
a-Wagging.

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—General Pershing has disposed of all conjectures as to where he will live by leasing the country home of Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, widow of Major-General Corbin, Adjutant-General during the Spanish-American War. The Corbin home is in Chevy Chase, a fashionable suburb of Washington. Washington home served to supply fresh ground for the repeated talk that he has become engaged to marry.

Currency was given to a report that the woman who has accepted the General is Mrs. Annie Peoples Boyd, widow of Colonel Carl Boyd, who died in France while an aide-de-camp on Pershing's staff. Confirmation of this report was not obtainable.

It was recalled that Mrs. Boyd and her daughter came to Washington to see General Pershing lead the First

Division in the great parade up Pennsylvania avenue and were his guests.

But this engagement rumor served to puzzle gossips in Washington political circles, who only last week were discussing the possibility of the announcement of the General's engagement to Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President.

By some, General Pershing's lease of the Corbin home is taken to mean that he desires to have a Washington house to which he can bring his son Warren and his two unmarried sisters, who live in Missouri, so that they may enjoy Washington life next winter.

## A WELCOME TO PERSHING

By MINNA IRVING



There's a song upon the air, there's a message on the breeze.  
There's a sentence on the green, leafy tongues of all the trees.  
Where the sylvan waters flow, where the city traffic hums,  
Sounds the glad and glorious news that the nation's hero comes.  
Pershing, warrior of the West; Pershing of the iron jaw,  
He who in his martial hand took the drafted legions raw,  
Moulded them to fight men as a sculptor moulds the clay,  
Crowned with honors, has returned to the waiting U. S. A.

Pershing, from the Golden Gate; Pershing, pride of every State,  
Summoned to a drama great at the call of France and Fate.  
Pershing, of America—he's the man in golden tan—  
Bore the flag to victory where the crimson rivers ran!  
West Point, nest of eagles, built on a gray and lofty crag,  
Taught him first to spread his wings in defence of Freedom's flag;  
Far a-field has been his flight, great the glory he has won.  
Welcome, welcome home again, to Columbia's soldier son.

## PERSHING GIFT STOLEN ON WAY

Messenger Is Robbed of Gold  
Pass, but Detective by Chance  
Soon Recovers It.

The solid gold life pass presented to General Pershing by the management of Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, at the dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria came very near not being presented. The pass, suitably engraved and reposing in a red leather case, was stolen en route, but a Brooklyn detective soon saved it from being sold and the case from reposing in an ash can.

The pass, valued at \$100, had been entrusted to Frank Levine, a seventeen-year-old messenger boy, of 274 Sixth street, Brooklyn, who was told

to deliver it to Mayor Hylan at the Waldorf. When Levine arrived at Fifty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, the treasured pass was missing from his pocket.

He immediately notified Steeplechase Park by telephone, and the management notified the police. Meanwhile Charles Bryan, a detective of Brooklyn headquarters, chanced to enter a cigar store at Fourth and Atlantic avenues. There he found a boy trying to sell a gold pass to the proprietor. Failing, the boy tried to clinch a bargain with the detective.

Detective Bryan, in examining the pass, found engraved on it the magic words "Presented to General John J. Pershing," and the signature of George C. Tilyou, owner of Steeplechase Park. Bryan communicated with the park management and learned that the pass had been stolen. The boy was then arrested. He will be arraigned to-day in the Children's Court.

The youth said he was James Welsh, fifteen years old, of 1358 Bergen street. He told the detective that his brother gave him the pass and that he had thrown the leather case in an ash can a block away. The case was found in the ash can. Case and pass were then sent to the Waldorf.



# GENERAL SPEAKS TO ASSEMBLAGE IN CENTRAL PARK

Returned A. E. F. Commander Dodges Resumption of Tumultuous Welcome by Remaining at Hotel all Morning—Favorite Mount Barred From Parade by Quarantine.

## VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL TO RECEIVE GENERAL AT WASHINGTON SEPT. 16

New York, Sept. 9.—General John J. Pershing escaped a resumption of the tumultuous welcome that greeted him on his arrival from France yesterday by remaining in his hotel apartment until time to review a small army of 2,000 Boy Scouts in Central Park this afternoon. The Scouts were assigned to act as the General's escort in the park where 50,000 school children were gathered to hear him speak and to sing patriotic songs.

Following his afternoon with the scouts and school children General Pershing planned to return to his hotel. To-night at 8 o'clock he will be the guest at a reception given him by the Elks. General Pershing is a member of the El Paso Lodge, and a large delegation of Elks from that city and other lodges of the country are here in his honor.

Gen. Pershing arose this morning shortly after 6 o'clock and breakfasted with his family in his private suite. It was definitely announced that the General will not be able to ride his favorite horse (Kidron) in to-morrow's parade. A message from the Department of Agriculture stated that the animal must remain at embarkation headquarters, Newport News, for the full quarantine period. Instead the General will be mounted on a Virginian thoroughbred named Captain and owned by the city Police Department.

General Pershing will leave New York for Philadelphia on a special train at 8 o'clock Friday morning. He has accepted an invitation from Mayor Smith to visit Philadelphia and will remain there for a couple of hours before proceeding to Washington. He is scheduled to arrive in the Capital at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon.

On Board President Wilson's Special Train en route to St. Paul, Sept. 9.—When Gen. Pershing returns to Washington on Sept. 16 he will be officially received by Vice-President Marshall, acting for President Wilson. From the special train on which he is touring the West the President has telegraphed Mr. Marshall expressing regret that he would be absent when Gen. Pershing arrives and asking that the Vice-President extend the nation's welcome. The ceremony will include a review of the First Division.

# VOTES FOR PERSHING TO KEEP HIS RANK

House Passes Bill Making Him a General in the United States Army. 271 to 4.

## HIGH PRAISE GIVEN HIM

One Member Proposes Him for President—Missourians Tell of His Early Career.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The rank of permanent General in the United States Army, an honor which has been given to but four of this country's military leaders, is conferred upon General John J. Pershing by a bill which passed the House today by a vote of 271 to 4. Opposition to the bill was voiced by Representatives Connelly and Jones of Texas and Thomas of Kentucky, Democrats, and Representative Schall, Republican, of Minnesota, and was based on the contention that no one man in this war should be so honored.

In the debate many stories were told about General Pershing. His home members from Missouri, including ex-Speaker Clark, praised him greatly, while Representative Campbell, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, took occasion to promote his candidacy for President.

"General Pershing has demonstrated himself to be such a commander of men that this country cannot afford to place too great an honor upon him," said Representative Campbell. "I would like to see the people of this country put aside our partisanship, our adherence to Democracy and Republicanism, and make him the unanimous choice of the conventions that assemble next year and elect him President of the United States."

Representative Julius Kahn, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, in charge of the bill, opened the debate with a review of this nation's part in the war and told how General Pershing had stood against odds among the military leaders abroad and insisted on a policy which brought victory.

"The first thing that General Pershing did of great importance to the American forces was to insist that we fight as an American Army," said Mr. Kahn. "Both the French and English demanded that our soldiers be used as replacement troops. In other words, if they had a battle and five or six thousand of their soldiers were killed or wounded we were to send in the requisite number of men to fight under their Generals as replacement troops."

From the beginning General Pershing fought that proposition. Not only the high command of the French and the high command of the English insisted that the procedure they wanted be adhered to but the statesmen of those two countries took the same ground.

"General Pershing finally said that we would fight as an American Army if we fought at all. He gained his point, and by fighting as an American Army our soldiers brought the war materially to a speedier conclusion."

"After Sir Douglas Haig made his despairing cry to the English to stand with their backs to the wall, after the March drive in 1918, and when Lloyd George made his memorable speech in Parliament, stating how serious the situation was on the French front, General Pershing went to England for a conference. We were told that reinforcements were badly needed, and it was necessary to send over our troops as speedily as possible."

"After the interview in England occurred what is known as the Abbeville Conference and at that conference General Pershing agreed to get over the American soldiers if England would furnish the ships. It was by reason of that agreement that England furnished

the ships, for she was able to, and we began to take over forces of American soldiers to such an extent that two months later they were arriving in France at the rate of no less than 10,000 a day.

"General Pershing had performed a very large work in bringing about that agreement for the use of English ships by this country."

Mr. Kahn pointed out that while General Pershing insisted on fighting his men as an American army, he did not hesitate to turn over large forces to the French High Command when the great German drive in May brought the enemy to the Marne.

"General Pershing co-operated in every way he could with the allied forces," Mr. Kahn continued. "And it was his foresight, his prescience, that enabled him to realize the advantages of co-operating in every way possible with the allied nations."

"It is needless to tell the details of the Meuse-Argonne fight. It was hammer and hammer, and hammer again that drove the enemy from those regions. The allied nations were weary, their soldiers had been operating for four long years. They were tired out, and it is probable that they never could have accomplished what the Americans accomplished in the Meuse-Argonne fight."

"It is rather interesting that General Pershing got into West Point only twenty-two days before he would have been too old," said ex-Speaker Clark. "That was a very narrow escape from a great career. He had been a school teacher out in Missouri, and one of the best places for the development of American manhood that can be found anywhere is teaching a country school. He enjoys the distinction, which no other General ever had, of commanding troops having fought on three continents, America, Europe, and Asia. Having attained his command in Mexico, the Philippines, and Europe, he has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the people."

Representative Alexander of Missouri gave former Representative H. Barnes of Harrison County, Mo., the credit for having "found" General Pershing. It was he who obtained the West Point appointment for General Pershing.

"Mr. Barnes," said Mr. Alexander, "was a Baptist preacher and farmer, and sent General Pershing to West Point from his home town of Laclede."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, with tears in his eyes, praised Pershing, declaring "He's got a heart as well as great ability as a general." He told about a son of the late Benjamin F. Marsh, Representative from Illinois, enlisted in the Canadian forces soon after the outbreak of the war. He served a year at the front, was wounded, and then the Americans came. He desired to fight under his own flag, and wrote me, asking to be transferred. The War Department here said it was impossible. But the boy was so insistent I wrote to General Pershing. It was not a month until the boy was under the Stars and Stripes."

Times  
Aug. 29, 1919



N.Y. Aug 13, 1919

## WASHINGTON PAYS HOMAGE TO PERSHING

"The President's Confidence in Me Gave Me Courage," Reply to Marshall's Welcome Speech

"Vice-President Calls Victory 'One of Sacred Liberty and Law.' Diamond Medal at Quaker City

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—General Pershing arrived in the national capital at 3:30 to-day to notify the Government, formally and in person, that his task as Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe had been successfully concluded.

He was welcomed by Vice-President Marshall, speaking for President Wilson, Secretary Baker, General March, chief of staff, and a delegation of men distinguished in public and private life here.

When General Pershing stepped from his special train he was greeted by Secretary Baker and General March. They escorted him to the President's waiting room, where Vice-President Marshall welcomed the General. Vice-President Marshall said:

"You are not only welcome to the capital city of your own republic, but you are welcome back to the land of your nativity. Your Commander-in-Chief bids me in his behalf and in behalf of the American people to greet you.

### MARSHALL'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

"It is a glad duty, to be inadequately performed, for human expression has not yet found the way to voice in language the deeper and finer sentiments of our nature.

"Perhaps you can gain some slight conception of the real joy with which we hail your homecoming when I tell you that you occupy the most unique position ever guaranteed to a man in arms in all the world's history.

"Unnumbered and unremembered conquerors have returned from foreign lands bearing, chained to their chariot wheels, the writhing human evidences of conquest and supremacy over alien people. To you it has been vouchsafed to lead the greatest expeditionary force of all time through perils at sea, perils of land, and perils of air, to the ultimate accomplishment of your country's purpose and your heart's desire.

"You come rather in meekness and humility of spirit, saying to the great American people that as the Nazarene died to make men holy, so their sons have died to make men free.

### "TRIUMPH OF LIBERTY AND LAW"

"You, their surviving commander, come back to us with no evidence of loot and conquest, but with the triumphs of the soul and spirit of liberty and law, to assure us that the cause in which they have died was a sacred cause, that the motives which moved them did not pass away with their expiring breath and that the only pride and glory of this now successfully terminated contest is the pride and glory of a republic whose sons were willing to die for the common good of our common humanity.

"In the name of my countrymen and my President, I salute you. Hail the patriot, farewell to the conqueror and yet again, hail."

General Pershing in a voice that faltered with emotion, said:

"I thank you for this welcome which fills me with great emotion. The constant confidence in me which the President has shown has been a strength and has given me courage to do in a better way all that my country would have me do."

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## PERSHING BIDS CITY GOOD-BY

New York Outdid Itself in Welcome to Him, General Says, Leaving for Philadelphia.

General John J. Pershing bade goodbye to New York yesterday on the anniversary of the battle of St. Mihiel, saying the thrill of his welcome home by the people of New York had not been surpassed by any event of his career. He left the Pennsylvania Station at 8:03 a. m. on a special train for Philadelphia. Just before he boarded the train he made the following statement:

"I leave the great City of New York, which outdid itself in its hospitality to me, a hospitality I appreciate more than words can tell, on the anniversary of the battle of St. Mihiel."

He was escorted to the station from the Waldorf-Astoria by Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the Mayor's Committee, and Commissioner Grover C. Whalen.

At the station hundreds of employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad cheered the distinguished guest.

Before leaving the Waldorf-Astoria General Pershing personally thanked the hotel employees and shook hands with those who attended his suite at the hotel.

Then the General said good-bye to his son Warren, "the Little General." Warren and his two aunts left for Lincoln, Neb., yesterday afternoon.

TIMES.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1919.

### Pershing's Sam Browne Belt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pictures of General Pershing and some of the members of his staff published in THE TIMES of today show him and those officers with him to be wearing Sam Browne belts. It might be well for some one quietly to inform General Pershing of this impropriety before General O'Ryan happens to catch him in a theatre or other public place and feels called upon to administer a fitting public rebuke.

J. S. F.  
Earleville, Md., Sept. 9, 1919.

### THOUSANDS CHEER GENERAL.

General Pershing and Vice-President Marshall left in an auto soon afterward for his hotel.

In the great concourse of the Union Station, built for just such occasions, were grouped thousands who waited long for the American commander to appear. Along the platform from his train rows of girl war workers in red, white or blue robes lined his path. As he moved toward the reception room a great shout almost shook the high roof.

A military band crashed out a few bars of "Hail to the Chief," the traditional salute of the army to its leaders. A battalion of infantry snapped to "present arms."

Outside the building a double line of cavalry waited. The salute jumped to "present," glittering in the clear sunlight, as the car carrying the Vice-President and General Pershing rolled out of the station entrance.

The General then drove through the Capitol grounds and up Pennsylvania avenue to his hotel, escorted by troops of cavalry. In comparison with his noisy demonstrative receptions in New York and Philadelphia he probably thought this city a quiet one.

### QUAKER CITY GIVES HIM MEDAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Arriving from New York at 10 o'clock, General Pershing was driven rapidly in an automobile over streets lined with hundreds of thousands of hero worshippers to Independence Hall. Here he saluted the venerated Liberty Bell and delivered a short address.

Governor Sproul headed a committee of citizens who escorted the distinguished guest. The First City Troop, a military organization dating back to Revolutionary times, acted as a guard of honor.

General Pershing, on behalf of citizens, was presented with a diamond-studded medal inscribed:

"He Answered the Call of the Bell for the Wider Liberty and the Larger Hope."

At the Union League he was the guest at a reception and luncheon.

After spending two and a half hours in the city General Pershing proceeded to Washington.



## PERSHING SETS UP OFFICE IN CAPITAL

### Washington Keeps General Busy Throughout Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Pershing opened to-day the American Expeditionary Forces headquarters at the General Land Office Building, "G. H. Q." so long situated at Chaumont, France, is now to be in Washington.

All the field clerks and executive forces have been transferred from the old General Headquarters at Chaumont to the new offices. They are busily at work to-day getting the records of the expeditionary forces into shape. Organization will not be completed for some time, however, as all of the records have not arrived from France. While Gen. Pershing was to open the offices to-day he is not expected to actively take up the task of completing the records of the A. E. F. until he returns from Missouri.

Although Sunday was nominally a day of rest for the Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F. and was without formal engagements, Gen. Pershing put in one of the busiest days he has had since his return. In the morning the General attended services in the Church of the Epiphany. After church he motored around the city, crowds cheering him wherever he went.

Callers thronged the General's apartment at the Shoreham in the afternoon. Chief Justice White and Associate Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court, Senator Spencer of Missouri, and Major-Gens. Rhodes, Johnson, Clayton, and Francis J. Kernan, head of the army board that investigated the court-martial system, were among the callers, as well as a great number of other military men.

Gen. Pershing in the late afternoon went to an informal tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albin B. Butler, an old friend of the General's, as he was of Col. Roosevelt. After visiting the Butlers Gen. Pershing returned to the Shoreham and tackled his correspondence, which had been piling up. The evening was spent in answering telegrams and letters of welcome.

### Discuss Plans to Shift Peace Conference to London

PARIS, Sept. 18.—This morning's newspapers speculate on the possibility of the Peace Conference being transferred to London. Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain is said to have urged the change on the ground that his country is the one most interested in the future status of the Turkish Empire, the consideration of which is the principal work remaining before the conference.

Some journals anticipate a virtual dissolution of the conference, the work of which may be succeeded by negotiations between the different Foreign Offices.

## 'GEN. PERSHING' COULDN'T FOOL WISE KIDS

### Young East Side Admirers Were Sure His Double Was the Commander Himself.

Saluted by soldiers of the armies of the Allies in Europe and hailed by a welcoming American populace as the overseas Commander of the American Army, E. D. Fuller, of Pittsburgh, a Y. M. C. A. secretary, is finding life is strenuous for a hero's double.

For two years Fuller, who is a perfect "ringer" for the A. E. F. Commander, has been mistaken for General Pershing in London and Paris, and since he has returned to the States, he still is the victim of mistaken recognition that, to his great embarrassment, brings shouts, salutes and cheers.

Fuller's uniform, which is the regulation Y. M. C. A. uniform, ought to distinguish him from General Pershing, but his face is so like that of the Generals even veterans have been known to bring themselves up to a quick stop and salute when they were suddenly confronted with the figure of Fuller in the streets of Paris. Fuller used to salute, smile and point to his insignia, a pantomime which he had to repeat a dozen times to a block if the weather were misty or hazy. The fogs of London, too, were hard on Fuller, and walking abroad became a real burden.

Since Pershing has returned to the States, Fuller is again "leading his double life." On the East Side the other night, he found himself trailed by a band of youthful admirers, one of whom finally plucked up courage to speak.

"I know who you are," he said proudly.

"No, I guess you don't," responded Fuller.

"You're General Pershing!" announced the youngster. "You don't want anybody to know who you are, but we kids are wise."

Fuller is a transportation secretary for the Y. M. C. A. During the war he was assigned to transports, accompanying soldiers to France. At present he is travelling on troop trains.

## NEW YORK HERALD,

SEPTEMBER 13, 1919.

### PERSHING TO THE POLITICIANS.

Speaking to his fellow soldiers of the great war at the meeting of the American Legion in this city General Pershing, for the first time since he reached home and possibly for the first time in his crowded life, ceased to be reticent.

He told the veterans who had served under him and under Admiral Sims that he was with them and for them, but with a significant reservation. "I should deplore it," said he, looking straight in the face of the audience, "if I felt there was any chance of the American Legion becoming a political tool in the hands of political aspirants." In a word, he will back it "as long as it keeps its skirts clean."

A sad jolt this to the pullers of wires, back-stair intriguers and all those who are willing to cling to the coattails of any man who has won the affection and trust of the public by work done, as "our General"—New York's phrase—has done his great work.

But let nobody imagine that John J. Pershing wishes the millions of former soldiers and sailors who were over there to shirk their duty as citizens. "Ours," he added, "is a country of laws and not of men, and it should be the purpose of this organization to stand for laws based upon the sound principles of the constitution."

In the spirit of this sound and old-fashioned admonition the young voters of the United States who risked their lives to overwhelm Germany and save their own country will see to it that the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness inherited from their fathers and their fathers' fathers shall not be invaded or diminished by experts in force, fraud or sophistry.



## CONGRESS THANKS GENERAL PERSHING

Joint Session Bestows Nation's  
Praise on A. E. F. Commander,  
the 26th So Honored.

HE TAKES BUT LITTLE CREDIT

General Extols American Dough-  
boy, the Allies, and American  
People in Modest Speech.

IS CHEERED BY BIG THRONG

Sees President, War Secretary,  
and Navy—Speaks in Press Gal-  
lery After Simple Ceremonies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. — General John J. Pershing today, as the guest of the Nation, was impressively received by the Senate and the House of Representatives in joint session and given the "Thanks of Congress." The presiding officers of both bodies praised him and the victorious American Army, and the Commander of the Expeditionary Forces, in a modest speech, gave full credit to the Allies, the American doughboy and the united efforts of the American people.

It was the twenty-sixth time that Congress has bestowed the thanks of the nation upon a soldier. The occasion if anything was solemn and dignified, although General Pershing was cheered heartily and made to feel that his leadership was appreciated by the representatives of the people. The galleries were filled with officials, military men and many women, while members of the Supreme Court and the Cabinet occupied seats on the floor to do honor to General Pershing, and through him to the fighting Americans he commanded.

The ceremony was marked at times by touches of humor. The returned soldier, recently made General of all the armies of the United States by Congress, bore himself modestly. There were several speeches and throughout their delivery General Pershing smiled his thanks and seemed to enjoy the honors, because, as he said, he was "only the instrument through which the American people expressed their satisfaction for what our armies have done." The ceremony was not accepted by him as a personal tribute but as an honor due the army.

Is Hailed With Long Applause.

When the General and his staff appeared in the House, members of Congress and their guests on the floor and the filled galleries hailed him with long applause. There was handclapping and shrill cheering. The General and his staff marched to the well of the chamber and before he seated himself he turned and bowed to the audience. He appeared to be slightly nervous and his nervousness increased as the proceedings progressed and the praise began to flow from the spokesmen of Senate and House. But he smiled frequently and laughed when the speakers injected a touch of humor into their remarks.

Senator Cummins, as President pro tempore of the Senate, acting in the absence of Vice President Marshall, told the General what the nation thought of him and the soldiers and the war. Then Speaker Gillett of the House added his appreciation. In doing so he brought a broad smile to the General's face when he said that it was thought proper that a "few homely words should be said by the representatives of the people." Then ex-Speaker Clark of Missouri formally told the Commander of the Expeditionary Forces of Congress's action in extending its thanks, and presented General Pershing to the assemblage as "Exhibit A," showing forth to the world what sort of men Missouri grows when in her most prodigal of moods.

General Pershing, who had heard himself extolled as "not only a great American, but as the foremost living Missourian," turned the tables and accepted the honor in a speech which gave full credit to all the forces engaged in the great war.

"The might of America lay not only in her numbers and her wealth, but also in the spirit of her people and their determination to succeed at whatever cost," declared General Pershing.

"While every man who went to France courageously, did his part, behind him were millions of others eager to follow, all supported by a loyal people, who deprived themselves to sustain our army and succor our allies."

There was nothing personal in what he said in a well-words speech of ten minutes. Wherever he thought praise should be given he gave it frankly. He said that he thought American citizenship had been strengthened by the war and that a "genuine spirit of comradeship sprang up among us (the allied and American soldiers) which should firmly unite the peoples as it did their armies." He avoided every controversial subject and trod on safe ground.

In a reference to the transportation of 2,000,000 American troops overseas, General Pershing said that "in this arduous service the generous assistance of the seamen of Great Britain deserves our lasting appreciation." Another gracious reference was made when he said: "Our admiration goes out to our war-worn allies, whose tenacity, after three years of conflict, made possible the effectiveness of our effort."

Is Cheered at End of Speech.

General Pershing's speech was frequently interrupted by applause, but when he had ended and summed up the meaning of the war in a simple peroration the galleries and those on the floor expressed their approval in prolonged cheering. His speech, in full, follows:

"I am deeply sensible of the privilege of appearing before you as a representative of the American Expeditionary Forces, and am filled with emotion at the sentiments that have been expressed. This honor affords me profound gratitude as a recognition of the achievements of our splendid army. In receiving at your hands an expression of the approval of our people I am richly rewarded."

"A final report of the organization and the operations of our armies will be made to the Secretary of War. The manner in which this great force was developed into an instrumentality for victory is well known to you. The burdens that fell to the lot of our soldiers have been heavy and the way beset by many obstacles; but faith in the righteousness of our cause and trust in Almighty God have given us courage and inspiration."

"The trials of battle demanded spartan endurance and utmost self-sacrifice. Never have men faced a more difficult task, nor borne greater hardship, and never have troops shown a finer spirit of willingness or more resolute purpose."

"The might of America lay not only in her numbers and in her wealth, but also in the spirit of her people and their determination to succeed at whatever cost. While every man who went to France courageously did his part,

behind him were millions of others eager to follow, all supported by a loyal people who deprived themselves to sustain our armies and succor our allies. Whether billeted in French, Belgian, or Italian villages or in the camps of England, our young men have left behind them a standard of frankness, of integrity, of gentleness, and of helpfulness which will give the other nations of the world a firmer belief in the sincerity of our motives."

Benefits Will Be Widely Felt.

"The benefits flowing from the experience of our soldiers will be broadly felt. They have returned in the full vigor of manhood, strong and clean. In the community of effort men from all walks of life have learned to know and to appreciate each other. Through their patriotism, discipline, and association they have become virile, confident, and broad minded. Rich in the consciousness of honorable public service, they will bring into the life of our country a deeper love for our institutions and a more intelligent devotion to the duties of citizenship."

"To you, gentlemen of the Congress, we owe the existence and maintenance of our armies in the field. With a clear conception of the magnitude of the struggle, you adopted the draft as the surest means of utilizing our man power. You promptly enacted wise laws to develop and apply our resources to the best effect. You appropriated the fabulous sums required for military purposes. Many of your members visited the armies in the field and cheered us by their interest and sympathy. You made possible the organization and operation by which victory was achieved."

"Throughout the war the President reposed in me his full confidence, and his unfailing support simplified my task. The Secretary of War made repeated visits to the front, and I am deeply grateful for his wise counsel. Under him the various staffs, bureaus and departments, with all their personnel, are deserving of especial acknowledgment for the ability with which their problems were met. The officers and soldiers who served at home are entitled to their full share in the victory. There existed a unity of purpose between our Government in all its branches and the command of the troops in the field that materially hastened the end."

"Our navy performed a brilliant part in transporting troops and supplies and in maintaining our sea communications. The army was conveyed overseas with the maximum of safety and comfort and with incredibly small loss. In this arduous service the generous assistance of the seamen of Great Britain deserves our lasting appreciation."

"A special tribute is due to those benevolent men and women who ministered to the needs of our soldiers at home and abroad. The welfare societies maintained by a generous public

gave us invaluable aid. In our hospitals the surgeons and nurses, both permanent and temporary, served with a skill and fidelity that will ever be worthy of our grateful remembrance."

"Business and professional men abandoned their private interests and gave their service to the country. Devoted men, women, and even children, often in obscure positions, zealously labored to increase the output of ships, munitions, war material, and food supplies, while the press and the pulpit stimulated patriotic enthusiasm."

"Our admiration goes out to our war-worn allies, whose tenacity, after three years of conflict, made possible the effectiveness of our effort. Through their loyal support and hearty co-operation a general spirit of comradeship sprang up among us, which should firmly unite the peoples as it did their armies."

Praises Cheerfulness of Wounded.

"The cheerfulness and fortitude of our wounded were an inspiration and a stimulus to their comrades. Those who are disabled should become the affectionate charge of our people, whose care they have so richly earned. Let us, in sympathy, remember the widows and the mothers who today mourn the loss of their husbands and sons."

"Our hearts are filled with reverence and love for our triumphant dead. Buried in hallowed ground which their courage redeemed, their graves are sacred shrines that the nation will not fail to honor."

"The glorious record made in the fight for our treasured ideals will be a precious heritage to posterity. It has welded together our people and given them a deeper sense of nationality. The solidity of the Republic and its institutions in the test of a world war should fill with pride every man and woman living under its flag. The great achievements, the high ideals, the sacrifices of our Army and our people belong to no party and to no creed. They are the Republic's legacy to be sacredly guarded and carefully transmitted to future generations."

With this message delivered to the American people in the first set speech he has made since his return, General Pershing quickly marched from the House. He was stopped on his way down the main aisle by Senators and Representatives who grasped his hand. He also lingered long enough to kiss a child of 3, Miss Ruth Carroll, daughter of Captain W. F. Carroll, of Englewood, Illinois, who was present with Representative Wilson of that State.

After an informal reception in the Speaker's office, General Pershing went to the House Press Gallery where he was received by the correspondents. There, again, he kissed another child and after being told by Gus J. Karger, Chairman of the Standing Committee of Correspondents, that he was in the hands of his friends, he made the most touching speech of the day.

"It is very gratifying to be in the hands of one's friends and to know that one may speak out of the fullness of one's heart," said the General. "But having, with a great deal of embarrassment and perturbation just said a few words to the joint session, I am sure you would not expect me to say anything further."

"I am, of course, very much touched by the honor that the American people, through their representatives, have bestowed upon me, but I feel that I am only the instrument through which they have expressed their satisfaction of what our armies have done, and in no way is it to be accepted as personal."

"It is a great pleasure to meet the real representatives of all of the American people, and I am glad also to know that they are my friends."

### "PERSHING'S OWN" TO LEAVE.

Depart From Camp Mills To-morrow for National Capital.

The units of the 1st Division, the 18th Infantry and the 3d Composite Regiment, known as "Pershing's Own," will leave Camp Mills for Washington to-morrow morning. About 5,500 men are in the two units, which came to Camp Mills last Wednesday after the New York parade. Their departure will mean the official closing of the camp for the reception of troops, it is announced. The units departing for the national capital are to take part in the parade of the 1st Division there.



# PERSHING'S MESSAGE TO U. S. UPON RECEIVING COMMISSION

"I Accept Reception in the Name of Brave  
Fellows Who Came Over to Serve,"  
He Tells Baker.

**A**FTER receiving his commission as a General in the Regular establishment from Secretary of War Baker at Hoboken to-day, Gen. Pershing made the following reply:

"Fellow Soldiers and Friends: If this is to be continued I believe that before many days have passed I shall wish, perhaps, that the war had continued." (Apropos of his welcome).

"To say that I am happy to be back on American soil would be wasting words. I am overwhelmed and overcome with emotion when I think of all it really means to all of us. Mr. Secretary, you have been extremely complimentary in your remarks as to my part in the war, and I can only reply to you and say that the co-operation of which you speak, and the victory which is ours, could only have been won by the united efforts of the Nation.

"The Army felt the inspiration of the people behind it. The morale of the Army is dependent upon the morale of its people, and the morale of the American people has never been shaken.

"Credit is due to those brave fellows who faced a well trained and well drilled army with the courage and enthusiasm which it would be difficult to describe. It is to them, Mr. Secretary and friends, to whom we owe this tribute. I trust that those whom we left behind may receive the careful attention of an affectionate people, and their graves may be fittingly decorated as an eternal shrine where Americans may go and learn the new lessons of patriotism.

"I have not time to express my personal feelings, but I shall ask you to convey to the President my very sincere and cordial thanks for what he has said, but especially for the confidence he has shown in me from the very moment that he selected me to command the Expeditionary Forces.

"I thank you, Mr. Secretary, for your co-operation, which I consider in a large sense made the success which was ours."

Turning to the newspapermen, Gen. Pershing said:

"What can I say? It is overwhelming, overpowering. To say that I am glad to be home would be entirely superfluous. I accept this, of course, in the name of the brave fellows who came over to serve to the best of their ability to help make success possible. I thank you."

## PERSHING LEADS LAST A. E. F. MARCH

Washington Gives the General  
and First Division a Great  
National Triumph.

PASS AS GRANT'S MEN DID

Reviewing Stand Where It Was in  
1865 — Vice President and  
Officials View Pageant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The American Army that helped win the great contest for liberty and justice on the battlefields of Europe passed into history today. Led by General John J. Pershing, and represented by the famous First Division, and the composite regiment whose fine bearing won enthusiastic praise when it participated in the Victory Parades in Paris and London, the American Expeditionary Forces made their last public appearance as a fighting organization. The procession traversed the route over which the Grand Army under Grant and Sherman had passed fifty-four years ago. It was an inspiring sight, and hundreds of thousands of spectators shouted their approval with patriotic fervor.

In the inspiring spectacle of more than half a century since, the boys in blue came fresh from the nearby battlefields in their faded and tattered uniforms, enough of them to make three days of marching, which tradition says did not grow monotonous to the crowds of men, women, boys and girls who lined the sides of Pennsylvania Avenue, as their children and their children's children did today. But Pershing's fighters were spic and span, brushed and polished to meet the requirements of modern parade form. Yet their spic-and-spanness did not hide the fact that they were hardened, full of a potent vigor that seemed to mark every one of them as they swung along on foot or sat erect upon their mounts or caissons or samsons, and the mass of vehicles of the many types that go to make up the transport for an up-to-date combat force. Steel helmets were varnished for the occasion, uniforms had been pressed, every article of personal equipment was made to look like new for this pageant of victory that will become historic in Washington, a city of many martial spectacles.

The final march of the Grand Army of the civil war is a tradition in the nation's capital; today's procession of the young veterans of European battlefields gave all the incentive to patriotic pride and touching gratitude that will make it not merely a local tradition but a national tradition also.

### A National Welcome.

The crowds were not as great in number or the route of the procession so long as when the 1st Division paraded in New York immediately after its arrival from the scenes of its activities across the Atlantic. But the line of march was packed densely with spectators and there was no lack of enthusiasm to show Pershing's men that they had endeared themselves to the people of the capital. Since the United States entered the great war the population of Washington has increased by leaps and bounds. War workers and their families came here from all parts of the country and their number added to that of the permanent inhabitants has made Washington a city of half a million. Today's crowd was not a local crowd in any sense; it was a national crowd. And the masses of residents who assembled along Pennsylvania Avenue to watch and cheer were augmented by many thousands from nearby points.

As in '65, the centre of interest in the concluding military spectacle of a great war was the White House.

In '65 President Johnson, successor of Lincoln, had reviewed the march past of the Grand Army, from a stand erected on the very spot where stood the reviewing stand of today. With him was Grant, commander of the forces that saved the Union. At another point Sherman had received the salutes of the

soldiers who had served under him and Grant.

Pershing, who had led the procession up Pennsylvania Avenue this afternoon, had joined the Vice President of the United States and together they had watched the men of the First Division swing by. Grouped around them were public officials, diplomats and soldiers. On one side were Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War; Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of the Army General Staff, who had served as chief of artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces, and Rear Admiral Jones of the Navy. On the other side were William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State; Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy; near them were Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and his wife, and diplomatic representatives of the Allied nations. Groups of British and French officers in uniform were seated near. One section of the stand, which covered most of the long space between the two main entrances to the White House grounds, was filled with Senators and Representatives, and members of their families, and a host of Government officials and others of prominence. Behind General Pershing were the members of his staff and high ranking officers who had served with the American armies in Europe during the world conflict.

The procession moved from the Peace monument at the foot of Capitol Hill, up Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifteenth Street and through two blocks of that main highway to where Pennsylvania Avenue begins again. At this point a great arch had been erected, an arch of triumph, and through this the troops marched into that portion of the Avenue that passes the Treasury Department, the White House, and the great granite structures of the State, War, and Navy Departments. At Seventeenth Street, just beyond the White House, General Pershing left the line and walked to the White House stand, accompanied by the officers of his staff, to join the Vice President and the others of the reviewing party. The procession continued to Nineteenth Street and there the various organizations separated, some to entrain for new destinations and others to return to their temporary camps in and near the city.

What seemed to be a frenzy of enthusiasm seized the spectators along the route of the procession as General Pershing came in sight, immediately behind the usual mounted police guard. All along Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, his progress was marked by continuous cheering that became one mighty roar.

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## PERSHING LEASES HOME; WEDDING NEAR, IS REPORT

General Expected to Announce  
Engagement to Widow  
of Staff Officer.

(Special Despatch to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—A well-authenticated rumor is prevalent in Washington that Gen. John J. Pershing will shortly announce his engagement to Mrs. Annie Peoples Boyd, a Southern beauty and widow of Col. Carl Boyd, U. S. A., a former member of Gen. Pershing's staff, who died in France last February of pneumonia.

The report leaked out to-day when investigation was made of the leasing by Gen. Pershing of the country residence of Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, widow of Gen. Corbin, one of the handsomest places around Washington, facing on the famous Rock Creek Park.

There is a touch of romance to the affair. As Miss Annie Peoples of a well-known Chattanooga, Tenn., family, Mrs. Boyd met and married Col. Boyd while he was a young Captain stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, near Chattanooga, a few years ago. Later Boyd accompanied Pershing to Mexico and a strong personal attachment sprang up between the Commander and his aide. Boyd was one of the original staff that went to France with Pershing in May, 1917, and he was aide-de-camp to the American Commander throughout the war.

Overwork, due to his efforts to lighten the burden of his chief, is said to have been a contributing factor in Boyd's breakdown and subsequent death after the armistice.

Mrs. Boyd went to France on her husband's death. It is said that her grief and the deep esteem in which her husband was held by Gen. Pershing formed a common basis on which their friendship began.

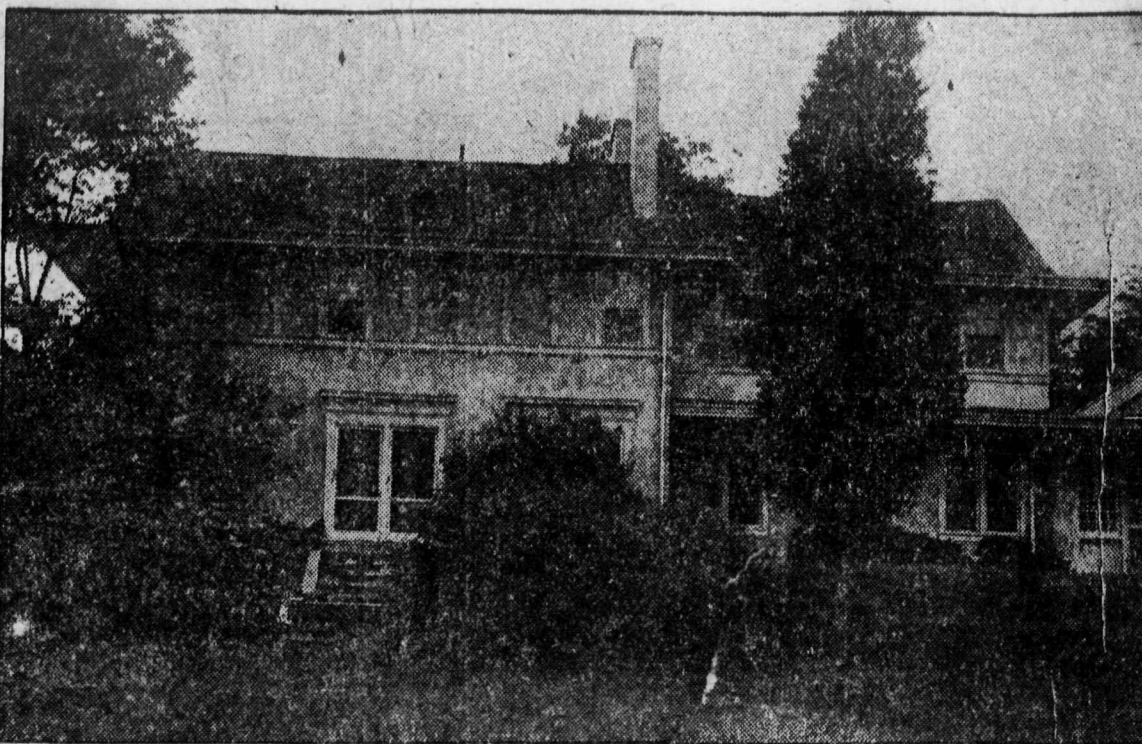
Mrs. Boyd and her little daughter came to Washington last week to view the parade of the 1st Division, headed by Pershing, and she was the guest of the Pershing party at the Shoreham Hotel for the remainder of the week. She left Saturday for Hagerstown, Md., where she was joined by Mrs. Frank Parker, wife of Gen. Parker.

The tragic death of Gen. Pershing's first wife and their three daughters by fire which destroyed their California home is recalled by the latest rumors.

The negotiations of Gen. Pershing for the palatial Corbin home occasioned some surprise since it is one of the most spacious residences around Washington. The house is constructed of yellow stucco, with a green roof and is so situated on the knoll that it may be seen for some distance. It is approached by a winding avenue shaded with trees which ends in a circular drive at the house, where it passes under the portecochere.

Part of this elevation is covered with a grove of beautiful old trees and here a gun mounted on a carriage occupies the most prominent point. Several garden chairs are arranged about it. At the back of the house are several barns and a large garage and land in cultivation extends for some distance.

## House Leased for a Home by Gen. Pershing At Chevy Chase, Near the National Capital



GEN. PERSHING'S HOUSE

INTERNATIONAL



# PERSHING RECEIVES GREAT OVATION ON ENTERING CAPITAL

Thousands Acclaim Leader of A. E. F. as He Comes to Report to Congress That "the Job Is Finished."

THROUGHS NEAR HIS HOTEL WAIT HOURS TO SEE HIM.

General Hopes to Go to Missouri as Soon as Possible—Will Make His Report to Congress Thursday.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—On the anniversary of his great victory in reducing the St. Mihiel salient in France, Gen. John J. Pershing arrived in Washington to-day to report to the United States that "the job is finished." There was just the difference between war and peace in his arrival here to-day and his departure on Sunday night May 27, 1917.

To-day he came into Washington by special train, while sirens shrieked, whistles blew, bells rang and every sort of implement for noisemaking joined in a pandemonium of greeting to the Nation's hero. On that Sunday night two years ago he virtually sneaked out of Washington. The day before he had his last conference with the President, at which he received his orders to "go get 'em." To-day he "brought home the bacon."

Official Washington and thousands of citizens jammed the Union Station and overflowed over the great plaza for hours before the approach of the special train was signalled by every locomotive whistle in the yards. Gen. Pershing was greeted at the train by Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the army, and officers from the War Department. Along the platform through the concourse of the big station and into the waiting room of the President Gen. Pershing and his staff passed through a double line of school children and war workers in a pageant of al nations. The women and children attended his path with flowers.

Every State in the Union was represented by a delegation of young women bearing the State banners. In the President's room the General and his staff stopped to receive the greeting of the President of the United States delivered by Vice President Marshall.

## Missouri Delegation.

Behind the Vice President stood the delegation in Congress from Missouri, the General's home State, headed by former Speaker Champ Clark. While the noise kept up, the General shook hands with the Vice President's party and the Missouri delegation and patted the heads of a number of small school children who gathered about him, breaking up the line of the spectacular pageant.

While the Vice President delivered the address of welcome from the Nation Gen. Pershing stood at attention and looked the stoical regular army officer that he is. While the Vice President proclaimed his praise and spoke the thanks of the Nation for his services Pershing's expression never changed. Toward the close of the Vice President's address the General's eyes became moist.

Gen. Pershing responded with a short speech in which he declared that the confidence shown in him by the President, by the officials of the War Department and the American people had been an inspiration to him that had made him perform in a better way the things his mind had told him his country wanted him to do. He paid tribute to the American women for their part towards victory, and expressed his thanks to Congress for the responses that had been made when it was necessary to ask it for quick assistance.

## Accompanied by Escort.

Leaving the station, Gen. Pershing paused at the entrance to give the movies and the camera men a chance, then entered the automobile with Vice President Marshall, Secretary Baker and Gen. March, followed in the next car, and Gen. Pershing's staff came after. Accompanying the General as a military escort was the 11th Cavalry from Fort Myer.

The procession moved slowly through Pennsylvania Avenue to the Treasury Building at 15th Street and through 15th Street to the Shoreham Hotel, where Gen. Pershing will be quartered until after the final parade of the 1st Division, which will be held there next Wednesday, and the reception in his honor the following day by a joint session of both Houses of Congress.

As the procession moved up Pennsylvania Avenue areoplanes from Bolling Field "cut didoes" low over the thoroughfare and residents, of staid old Washington, noted for its lack of enthusiasm in all matters, shouted and made all sorts of noise.

When the procession reached the hotel the cavalry drew up in double lines on either side of the street, and Gen. Pershing left his automobile and made an inspection of his escort. He chatted for a few moments with the Vice President and with Secretary Baker and Gen. March on the curb in front of the hotel, then mounted to the top of the steps, faced the crowd, saluted, bowed, smiled the Pershing smile, and disappeared.

## Has Entire Floor.

At the hotel Gen. Pershing and his staff occupy an entire floor. The General has the suite occupied by President Wilson on the night before his first inauguration in 1912. The General's personal suite consists of a sitting room, dining room and bed room. It had been profusely decorated with flowers.

Shortly after his arrival at the hotel the General received the Washington correspondents and expressed his great pleasure at being back home, "with the job almost finished." He spoke of the plans for the final parade of the 1st Division, and his reception by Congress and the en-

thusiasm of a boy. While he declared that he needed and must have a rest, his looks belied his statement.

One of the first questions asked the General by the newspaper men was "Where is Warren?" The little fellows' presence had been missed and remarked upon by many from the time the General appeared at the station. He replied with a smile.

"The kiddie was pretty well worn out. It was very warm coming over and the excitement in New York just about finished him up. He has gone back to Lincoln, Neb., to go to school."

## Hopes to See Old Home.

Asked what his plans for the immediate future, the General said he hoped to go to his old home at Laclede, Mo., just as soon as he could get away after the reception by Congress next Thursday. He could not say just how soon that would be or as to how long he expected to remain away.

"I have got to have a rest," he declared. "I have not had even a single day off duty since about six months before I went into Mexico." That was early in 1915.

He was asked what day he was last in Washington, and replied May 27, 1917. The next question was as to what day he last saw the President before leaving.

"Oh, it was a day or two before that. I couldn't say exactly what date without consulting my diary."

"Have you kept a diary all through the war?"

"Oh, yes."

"Are you going to write a book on it?" asked an interested listener.

"I don't know," he laughed. "Do you think it would sell? What could I get for it?"

"You could get just about anything you asked," he was told.

"Well if that's the case, maybe I had better look around for some bids."

## No Idea of Future.

Gen. Pershing said he had no idea what his future assignment to duty would be. He explained that there was a lot of detail relative to the expeditionary forces that would have to be closed up and he intimated that he would be engaged in that work for some time yet.

"What assignment would you prefer?" he was asked.

"I am ready to do anything my country wants me to do," was the reply.

He said he was anxious to get back to his old home in Missouri for a visit. He said he might have to make some stops on the way out. He was asked how long it had been since his last visit to Laclede. He thought a moment.

"It was in 1904," he replied.

"What rank did you hold then?"

"I was a Captain," and there was a sparkle in his eye and a smile on his face that spoke plainly the gratification he felt at returning to his old home as the hero of the greatest war and the General of the armies of the United States.

"What do you want to do when you get there?"

## Pathos in Reply.

There was just a touch of pathos in his reply to that question, and the smile was gone for a moment.

"I am afraid, what I would like to do will be impossible," he said. "I would like to have my old neighbors forget that I was ever anything, but just a Missouri boy."

"You do want them to remember that you were a Missouri boy," quickly countered a correspondent for a St. Louis paper. He smiled again.

"You bet I do."

Some one reminded the General that this was the anniversary of St. Mihiel. "There was quite a contrast between to-day and a year ago," was his quick reply.

"Did you think then that the war would end as quickly as it did?"

"I hoped so," he answered.

"I didn't pretend to know. Some people have said they knew the war would end in 1918. They foresaw it, they said. That, to my mind, would have been an absurdity. I do not think any one clearly foresaw the end. At that time we were planning to carry the war on through 1919 and into 1920."

"Nineteen twenty was the limit?" some one volunteered.

"No, sir," he replied solemnly, "the limit was victory."

## Still Wears Belt.

Gen. Pershing and the officers of his staff still continued to wear the Sam Brown belt which distinguishes the officers in the overseas service. This fact was commented on and called to the General's attention with the reminder that the belt had been discarded by officers in this country on the War Department's orders.

"Well, you understand," Gen. Pershing replied, "we are here to give the people a picture of the 1st Division as nearly as possible like it appeared in France. We will, I suppose, discard the Sam Brown belt as soon as the last arade is over."

Among the correspondents were some former officers who had seen service overseas. They reminded Gen. Pershing of the awkward feeling that comes with the discarding of the belt after long use.

"You will find when you leave it off," said one former officer. "You will feel like you had left off some of your clothes."

General Pershing appeared particularly interested in the uniform regulations and gave the impression that he would be reluctant to part with the belt which gives a smartness to the officer's dress.

He discussed other phases of the uniform with equal interest. "The trench cap," he said, "was distinctly an innovation of this war. It came about from necessity. The old-fashioned campaign hat was a complete failure and a nuisance. In the rain in the trenches it fell down and lost its shape, and became sloppy looking. We found we could use the trench caps and quickly exchange them for the iron helmets. I expect we will have to give consideration to several things in the uniform equipment now."

## Pershing Acclaimed During Short Stay in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Gen. Pershing paid a triumphant visit to Philadelphia to-day.

The city gave him a welcome comparable to that accorded Lafayette, Grant, Joffre and other conquering heroes of the past.

Arriving from New York at 10 o'clock, Gen. Pershing was driven rapidly in an automobile over streets lined with undreds of thousands of hero worshippers to Independence Hall. Here he saluted the venerated Liberty Bell and delivered a short address.

Gen. Pershing, on behalf of citizens, was presented with a diamond-studded medal inscribed: "He answered the call of the bell for the wider liberty and the larger hope." At the Liberty League he was the guest at a reception and luncheon. After spending two and a half hours in the city Gen. Pershing proceeded to Washington.



# Pershing a Fighter from Time He Graduated; Won Spurs in Indian Wars

Was Still a Captain at Age of Forty, but Never Grumbled  
and Always Kept Plugging at His Job—  
Subjugated the Moros.

[By the Associated Press.]

As the central American figure in the world war, with the exception of President Wilson, so much has been written about General John J. Pershing, and his life and history are so fresh in the public mind, that it is difficult to tell the average American anything new about the man who commanded the great army on the battlefields of Europe.

When some of Pershing's friends speak of his rise, to a position of great military importance in world annals they refer to a story quite commonly told. Charles M. Schwab, the ironmaster, who is said to have remarked to his old Scotch gardener, a friend of his childhood:—

"You never expected to see me in this place, did you?"

And the gardener is said to have replied:—

"You never expected it yourself."

As late as the time of the Russia-Japanese war, in 1904, Pershing, over forty, still was a captain in the regular army. His associates say he never grumbled, but always kept plugging at his job. Reams and reams have been written about how he took a prominent part in the pacification of the Philippine Islands and how President Roosevelt made him a brigadier general, jumping him over the heads of exactly 862 other men who were senior to him on the service roll.

## Full Share of Service.

When Pershing took the punitive expedition to Mexico after the bandit Villa, he became the only living officer in the American army who had commanded any body of troops so large as a brigade in anything approaching action. It is true that the late General Funston commanded more than a brigade on the Vera Cruz expedition but Funston's troops never got into action.

From the time Pershing graduated from West Point in 1886 he had his full share of active and valuable service in the army. Like his classmates he immediately was plunged into the Indian wars. He entered a campaign against the great Apache chief Geronimo who for many years had kept the great Southwestern country almost closed to immigration by his skill and bravery. It was in that campaign that many young American army officers received that special training evolved in combat with the wily savages which proved of peculiar value in certain phases of the highly scientific modern warfare in France and Belgium.

They were taught the art of scouting, of trailing and of perfect self-reliance in the school beyond the ken of any European soldier and many a midnight raid by the Americans into No Man's Land doubtless found its inception and clever execution in the brain of one of these one-time Indian fighters of Pershing's type.

It is recorded officially of Pershing that at the beginning of his career, for instance, he was complimented by General Miles, his commander-in-chief in the Geronimo campaigns, for "marching his troop with pack train, over rough country, 140 miles in forty-six hours, bringing in every animal and man in good condition."

Until he reached command rank Pershing always was a cavalry officer and the records of the war department show more than one honorable mention for his conduct during his ten years' service in the department of Arizona. In the Spanish War as an officer of the Tenth Cavalry he was promoted for gallantry at the battle of El Caney to be a major in the volunteer army and after a short detail in Washington in the Bureau of Insular Affairs was sent out to the Philippines as adjutant-general of the department of Mindanao and Jolo.

## Turning Point in Career.

That was the turning point in Pershing's career. He began to take his profession of arms more seriously and to display the powers of concentration upon difficult problems that stood him in good stead in the great campaigns that were to follow

in Europe. Attracted by his earnestness and soldierly qualities, General Lenoard Wood, who was his superior officer at the time, selected Pershing to organize and conduct a campaign against the Moros who for centuries had successfully resisted all attempts of the Spanish army.

Up to that point something of a parallel may be found in the careers of Wood and Pershing. Each had made brilliant reputations as Indian fighters and each had been picked by President Roosevelt for extraordinary promotion because of their high promise of military ability. Roosevelt had made Wood a brigadier general in 1901 and he made Pershing, then a captain, a brigadier general in 1906 to the absolute consternation of the old line of the army, because it involved the "jumping" of both officers over many hundreds of their seniors.

Pershing justified the confidence that Wood had imposed in him in his Moro campaign. There was a Sultan of Bacolod with unknown thousands of followers entrenched in the marshes and mountains of the tropical islands behind heavy forts of palm wood, logs and giant creepers and thorn bushes woven into what was supposed to be impregnable defenses.

Pershing had made a study of the conditions, and so well had he organized his little force, consisting of a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a section of artillery, that in two days the Moros' strongholds were cleared out and the Island of Mindanao was soon placed under Pershing's military governorship.

## Gets Short Rest.

When he returned home in 914 he was given but a short rest in San Francisco. Trouble began on the Mexican border and he was sent there in command of the Eighth Brigade, charged with the special duty of running down or driving off Villa. His expedition penetrated many miles into Mexico and army officers believed that the ultimate capture of Villa was prevented only by recall orders from Washington, where the authorities decided that they were unwilling to continue a military policy seeming certain to involve the United States in regular war with Mexico.

When Pershing was chosen to command the American forces in France he took with him many of the browned and hardened veterans of his Mexican campaign and these men formed the nucleus of the

famous First Division of the American Expeditionary Force.

A terrible tragedy had come into Pershing's life during his Mexican border service through the loss of his wife and three of their little children, who were burned to death in their home at the Presidio, in San Francisco, during his absence.

His life became hard and stern; not toward his soldiers, however, but in the objects he imposed upon himself and in the objects he had marked for attainment. He threw himself into his work with a passion that commanded success, evidently seeking relief from his private grief in public service. It was said of him in France that he was never tired; he could be called upon any hour of the twenty-four for consultation or direction without complaint on his part, in contrast with some of his famous colleagues in the Entente armies.

## Believer in Team Work.

Pershing believed in team work; he knew that whatever success the Germans had attained was through their unified command of the armies of the Central Powers. So he was not only willing but anxious to see the same principle adopted by the Entente armies. He sank his private ambitions and freely tendered the services of the last American soldier and all his army equipment to General Foch at the most critical point in the campaign. There is said to be no doubt that his example affected the other commands and went a long way toward bringing about the unification of the Entente armies under Marshal Foch.

It was not until Pershing was certain that the plans he had made with the assistance of his own staff for a successful campaign into Alsace-Lorraine had behind them the support of a sufficient number of American soldiers that Pershing felt justified in taking complete command of an important sector of the line of battle with the full assent of Marshal Foch, and with the result that the American army broke the morale of the Germans and brought the war to an end.

For what he did in Europe Pershing has been praised beyond measure by the greatest rulers and soldiers of the world, who have been glad to welcome him and press his hand.

# PERSHING RECEIVES OVATION AT CHURCH

General Makes Vain Attempt to  
Preserve Rules for Strict  
Quiet in Episcopal House  
of Worship.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES  
VISIT HIM IN AFTERNOON.

Commander Will Take Up Active  
Office Duties To-Day in Army  
Headquarters Building.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Even the sanctity of a house of worship failed to restrain the desire of Washington people to pay tribute to Gen. Pershing here to-day. At the close of religious services this morning the congregation forgot for the time the strict rules for quiet in an Episcopal Church and pushed and jostled one another for a chance to shake hands with the General.

For a short time the General made a vain attempt to maintain the church dignity, but the people wouldn't allow it. As he moved rapidly toward the door he shook hands with as many as could reach him. Even the rector in charge was at the door among the handshakers.

Accompanied by Col. Quekemyer, his aide, and Mrs. Warren, Gen. Pershing attended the morning service at the Church of the Epiphany, where on Jan. 26, 1905, he was married to Miss Frances H. Warren, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Warren of Wyoming.

## Attended Unannounced.

The Rev. Percy Foster Hall, assistant rector of the church, took as his text a part of the sixth verse of the seventeenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles: "These that have turned the world upside down have come hither also." The subject of the sermon was, "Turning the World Upside Down." Gen. Pershing attended the service unannounced.

Outside the church after the services police formed lines and the General was allowed to walk to the automobile unobstructed. Back in the church aisle, however, the throng had blocked Mrs. Warren's exit, and it was necessary for Col. Quekemyer to return and rescue her from the crowd. Just before the General entered the automobile the police allowed an elderly woman to pass and shake hands with Gen. Pershing. She told him she had lost two sons in France. The General was visibly affected for a moment, gave her a warm greeting, stepped into the automobile and sped away.

He returned to the hotel, where he lunched quietly with members of his staff. After lunch he rested for a couple of hours and then received a number of callers. Among these were Chief Justice Edward Douglas White of the Supreme Court and Associate Justice McKenna, Senator Spencer of Missouri, Major Gen. Kernan, who commanded the Service of Supply of the American expeditionary force under Gen. Pershing, and Major Gen. Johnston, a former commander of the 1st Division.

## Rides Around City.

Gen. Pershing took an automobile ride about Washington late in the afternoon with members of his staff. When he was recognized on his trip occasional shouts broke the Sunday stillness of the capital city. He dined at his hotel and attended a reception in the evening given to Major Gen. Summerall.

The General will go to-morrow morning to the new offices of the headquarters of the expeditionary forces, where the preliminary work of organization will start. Members of the staff, however, announced to-day that the organization will not get well under way for several days, as all of the records have not yet arrived and there is a further delay due to inability to secure the necessary filing equipment. It was said Gen. Pershing would therefore find little work to do before his return trip to Missouri.

Getting well away from thoughts of war and bloodshed, the General to-morrow night will witness a performance of a musical comedy, "Nothing but Love," at a local theatre.

Camps and barracks around Washington are crowded with a part of the 25,000 men who will take part in the great parade which is to take place here Wednesday when Gen. Pershing will lead the composite division down Pennsylvania Avenue.

Great stands have been constructed for almost the entire length of the avenue, with the reviewing stand in front of the White House. An arch of triumph has been constructed at the Treasury Department Building,

where the units of the parade will pass on their way to the reviewing stand.

## Special Trains to Take Men of 1st Division to Capital

Special trains to be used in transporting 1st Division troops to Washington arrived yesterday at Camp Merritt. The division is scheduled to parade in the national capital next Friday. The 15,000 men of the organization at Camp Merritt will be moved Wednesday.

They will be transported in seventeen trains, ten via the Northern Railroad of New Jersey from Creskill and seven via the West Shore, connecting with the Pennsylvania from Dumont. Each train will have fifteen cars. The first contingent is to leave at 10 o'clock in the morning. The last train will depart at 7 o'clock in the evening.

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SEPTEMBER 9, 1919.

PERSHING'S NEW RANK.

With a eulogy well deserved and fittingly supplemented by the President's written message, Secretary of War Baker presented to Gen. Pershing on his landing a commission carrying the highest rank known to the American Army. European states confer higher military titles than that of General, but not one of them carries honor more distinguished.

Although Washington was always General by common consent, he was in fact "Commander in Chief" by designation of the Continental Congress. The Congress of the United States created for him the rank of General in 1799, but he died before the commission was issued. Thus, while we have had many Lieutenant Generals, beginning with Scott, Pershing is only the fourth to gain the full rank, his predecessors being Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

Of the appropriateness of this designation in every respect there can be no question. It has been conferred, as always heretofore, in recognition of victorious achievements in war. Without disparaging any other soldier of the Republic, it is to be said in truth of Pershing that he has commanded mightier armies than any other American, and that the operations successfully conducted by him thousands of miles away have been on a scale so stupendous that a few years ago they could hardly have been imagined.

In his acknowledgment of the approval of his fellow-countrymen as thus and otherwise expressed, Gen. Pershing, with characteristic self-effacement, accepts his honors as a tribute to the American Expeditionary Forces that he led to triumph, and that is another reason why he is the hero of the hour.

THE EVENING SUN,

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PERSHING'S CHAUFFEUR GETS TIME OFF AND GIFT

Sergeant Eller Will Watch First's Parade From Grand Stand.

Sergeant George P. Eller of 1698 Bathgate avenue, the Bronx, has for almost two years been driving Gen. Pershing about France in the Commander-in-Chief's motor car. He came home yesterday with the General, and drove him to the City Hall in the machine that was waiting. From there he went to the Waldorf.

Gen. Pershing looked Eller over when they arrived at the hotel and decided to give him some time off. He told the sergeant to go home and enjoy himself for three days, watch the First Division parade from a grandstand seat and then report back for duty.

As the sergeant left the General handed him a small package. It contained a cigarette case inscribed, "To Sergeant George P. Eller from Gen. John J. Pershing." Eller succeeded Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, the ace, as Gen. Pershing's chauffeur, after Rickenbacker won his commission. He went overseas more than two years ago with the 10th Engineers.

PERSHING DEPARTS, THANKS NEW YORK

Railroad Men Cheer Him as Train Pulls Out—Leaves Flags Here for Display.

Gen. John J. Pershing said farewell to New York yesterday. Standing on the observation platform of his train which departed from the Pennsylvania Station at 8.03 A. M., he declared that the great demonstration of welcome that began the moment he set foot again on American soil brought him a thrill not surpassed by any of the great events of his career.

"I shall never forget the delightful experiences of my visit here," said Gen. Pershing. "This is the anniversary of St. Mihiel. The scenes are quite different about me now from those a year ago. I recall the scenes of the battle with vivid clearness. The success of the offensive was assured from the first moment and, as I have said before, the army proved to the world its great qualities."

Hundreds of Pennsylvania Railroad employees, most of whom wore overalls and jumpers, cheered the General as the train pulled slowly out.

"Three cheers for the greatest of them all!" called a veteran engineer.

"And again three cheers for the man who turned the tide!" cried out a young Red Cross nurse.

The General waved his hand, smiled and called back:

"Thank you all. I have had a mighty good time."

Before boarding his train, referring to the American flags presented to him at the victory dinner Wednesday night at the Waldorf-Astoria by Rodman Wanamaker, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, Gen. Pershing said:

"I am going to offer the beautiful flags presented to me by Commissioner Wanamaker in behalf of the citizens of New York to the great metropolis and ask that they be placed on display in the rotunda of the City Hall or some other appropriate place to symbolize our victory."

"I shall retain the title in these flags in order that I may always have an attachment for New York which has so greatly endeared itself to me."

Others in the car with Gen. Pershing were Brig. Gen. F. Connor, Major Gen. J. M. McAndrew, Major Gen. John L. Hines, Brig. Gen. Walter A. Bethel, Major Gen. Charles J. Summerall, Major Gen. Andrew W. Brewster, Col. John G. Quekemyer, Col. George C. Marshall, Major J. C. Hughes, Senator Francis Warren, Gen. Pershing's father-in-law, and Mrs. Warren.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1919

Pershing's Example Leads Recruits to Cavalry

After the First Division parade led by General Pershing, 201 men in the New York district filed applications for enlistment in the United States Army. Ninety-seven of these passed the physical examination and were accepted.

The feature of enlistment figures was the number of men applying for places in the cavalry. Although in totals the Motor Transport Corps with 24, the Medical Department with 20, and the Quartermaster Corps with 18, headed the list, the 18 accepted for the cavalry was quite an increase over past figures for that branch.

Recruiting officers are of the opinion that General Pershing's popularity, combined with the fact that his military career began in the cavalry, is the reason for the sudden interest in this branch.



# Pershing Gets Thanks of Nation at a Joint Session of Congress

Commander in Answer Pays Glowing Tribute to Men and Country's Patriotism.

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—General Pershing to-day received the formal thanks of Congress and the Nation for his services as Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. The ceremony took place at a joint session of Congress in the Chamber of the House.

Addresses by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, president pro-tem; Speaker Gillette, and former Speaker Champ Clark, were followed by a response by the General himself.

The large audience heartily applauded the sentiments expressed by the speakers, and General Pershing's own remarks, in which he paid glowing tribute to his men and said the thanks of the country were due him only as their representative.

Members of the Cabinet occupied a specially reserved section on the left of the Speaker's rostrum, and behind the Cabinet were the members of the General Staff. The galleries were crowded.

Champ Clark presented a resolution of thanks to the Commander, calling him a great American and "foremost living Missourian."

General Pershing, surrounded by his personal staff, occupied a chair in the centre of the floor directly in front of the Speaker.

## WORE BUT ONE MEDAL.

A great American flag draped from the wall behind the Speaker's chair was the only decoration. And in keeping with the simplicity of the occasion, General Pershing wore but one of his many service decorations—the American Distinguished Service Medal.

The entrance of the General, escorted by the joint committee in charge of the reception was the signal for an ovation which was ended only by the vigorous rapping of the Speaker's gavel. The crowds in the galleries, the members of both Houses, and the distinguished guests on the floor rose and cheered as the General made his way down the center aisle to the chairs reserved for himself and his staff.

General Pershing bowed to the Senators and Representatives on his right and left, and to the members of the Cabinet and the General Staff, and then to the galleries, his face wreathed in smiles. He remained standing until the applause died down.

## VISIBLY AFFECTED.

The General was visibly affected by the high praises uttered by the representatives of the American people. On several occasions he brushed his handkerchief across his eyes as he struggled to control himself.

His feelings were more aptly portrayed in a brief talk to the members of the press gallery after the reception on the floor than during his formal address. He said:

"I am, of course, very much touched by the honor that the American people through their representatives have bestowed upon me, but I feel that I am only the instrument through which they expressed their satisfaction for what our armies have done, and in no way is it accepted as personal."

In his formal address, the first he has made since his return, the General said:

"I am deeply sensible of the privilege of appearing before you as a representative of the American expeditionary forces and am filled with emotion at the sentiments that have been expressed. This honor affords me profound gratitude as a recognition of the achievements of our splendid army. In receiving at your hands an expression of the approval of our people I am richly rewarded."

"A final report of the organization and the operations of our armies will be made to the Secretary of

War. The manner in which this great force was developed into an instrumentality for victory is well known to you. The burdens that fell to the lot of our soldiers have been heavy and the way best by many obstacles, but faith in the righteousness of our cause and trust in Almighty God have given us courage and inspiration.

"The trials of battle demanded Spartan endurance and utmost self-sacrifice. Never have men faced a more difficult task nor borne greater hardship, and never have troops shown a finer spirit of willingness or more resolute purpose."

"The might of America lay not only in her numbers and her wealth, but also in the spirit of her people and their determination to succeed at whatever cost. While every man who went to France courageously did his part, behind him were millions of others eager to follow, all supported by a loyal people who deprived themselves to sustain our armies and succor our Allies."

## STANDARDS THEY MADE.

"Whether billeted in French, Belgian or Italian villages, or in the camps of England, our young men have left behind them a standard of frankness, of integrity, of gentleness and of helpfulness which will give the other nations of the world a firmer belief in the sincerity of our motives."

"The benefits flowing from the experience of our soldiers will be broadly felt. They have returned in the full vigor of manhood, strong and clean. In the community of effort men from all walks of life have learned to know and to appreciate each other. Through their patriotism, discipline and association they have become virile, confident and broadminded. Rich in the consciousness of honorable public service, they will bring into the life of our country a deeper love for our institutions and a more intelligent devotion to the duties of citizenship."

## MADE VICTORY POSSIBLE.

"To you, gentlemen of the Congress, we owe the existence and maintenance of our armies in the field. With a clear conception of the magnitude of the struggle, you adopted the draft as the surest means of utilizing our manpower. You promptly enacted wise laws to develop and apply our resources to the best effect. You appropriated the fabulous sums required for military purposes. Many of your members visited the armies in the field and cheered us by their interest and sympathy. You made possible the organization and operation by which victory was achieved."

"Throughout the war the president reposed in me his full confidence and his unfailing support simplified my task. The secretary of war made repeated visits to the front, and I am deeply grateful for his wise counsel. Under him the various staffs, bureaus and departments, with all their personnel, are deserving of especial acknowledgment for the ability with which their problems were met. The officers and soldiers who served at home are entitled to their full share in the victory. There existed a unity of purpose between our government in all of its branches and the command of the troops in the field that materially hastened the end."

## PAYS TRIBUTE TO NAVY.

"Our navy performed a brilliant part in transporting troops and supplies and in maintaining our sea communications. The army was convoyed overseas with the maximum of safety and comfort and with incredibly small loss. In this arduous service the generous assistance of the seamen of Great

Britain deserves our lasting appreciation.

"A special tribute is due to those benevolent men and women who ministered to the needs of our soldiers at home and abroad. The welfare societies maintained by a generous public, gave us invaluable aid. In our hospitals the surgeons and nurses, both permanent and temporary, served with a skill and fidelity that will ever be worthy of our grateful remembrance."

"Business and professional men abandoned their private interests and gave their services to the country. Devoted men, women and even children, often in obscure positions, zealously labored to increase the output of ships, munitions, war material and food supplies, while the press and the pulpit stimulated patriotic enthusiasm."

## COMRADESHIP OF ALLIES.

"Our admiration goes out to our war-worn Allies, whose tenacity, after three years of conflict, made possible the effectiveness of our effort. Through their loyal support and hearty co-operation a general spirit of comradeship sprang up among us, which should firmly unite the peoples as it did their armies."

"The cheerfulness and fortitude of our wounded were an inspiration and a stimulus to their comrades. Those who are disabled should become the affectionate charge of our people, whose care they have so richly earned. Let us, in sympathy, remember the widows and the mothers who to-day mourn the loss of their husbands and sons."

## REVERENCE FOR THE FALLEN.

"Our hearts are filled with reverence and love for our triumphant dead. Buried in hallowed ground which their courage redeemed, their graves are sacred shrines that the nation will not fail to honor."

"The glorious record made in the fight for our treasured ideals will be a precious heritage to posterity. It has welded together our people and given them a deeper sense of nationality. The solidity of the republic and its institutions in the test of a world war should fill with pride every man and woman living under its flag. The great achievements, the high ideals, the sacrifices of our army and our people belong to no party and to no creed. They are the republic's legacy to be sacredly guarded and carefully transmitted to future generations."



# With the American Legion

## 'Pershing Night' Thursday at Madison Square Garden When General Will Address Members of Order.

THE EVENING SUN will carry a column of news every Tuesday pertaining to the American Legion. Members and friends of the Legion are invited to contribute items of interest to this column.



General Pershing will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden Thursday evening under the auspices of the American Legion. Major-Gen. James W. McAndrew has assured a committee from the Legion that the General was pleased to accept the invitation, which had been flashed to him by radio as the Leviathan neared port. The committee which waited upon the General consisted of Dr. Richard Derby, Franklin d'Olier and Henry D. Lindsley.

It is expected that Gen. Pershing will make the most important address of his short stay in the city. It will be his opportunity to deliver personally a message through the American Legion to the 4,800,000 men and women who served here and abroad.

The Legion will call the evening Pershing Night, and admittance to the Garden will be by ticket. Members may obtain tickets through the chairmen of the various posts. Representatives of the posts outside the State will also be on hand.

A list of other speakers will be made public to-day. There will be several bands in attendance and a group of Metropolitan Opera and stage stars.

The formation of the 400th post of the American Legion in this State was announced yesterday by the New York State headquarters. The first post chartered on June 2, and since that date posts have been formed in counties throughout the State at the rate of four each day for more than three months. Of the 400, 70 are in Manhattan, 40 in Brooklyn, 13 in the Bronx, 10 in Queens and 8 on Staten Island, a total of 141 in New York city.

A majority of these posts have been formed upon a basis of locality so that the campaign for membership which opens next week will find a post available for each veteran within a short distance from his home. Other posts have been formed by the veterans of a particular unit and membership in these posts is restricted to former members of these organizations.

There are six posts in New York city restricted wholly to navy men. In addition there are a large number of posts composed of the employees of large firms and corporations who went into the service.

At the next national convention in November it will be decided whether a man may be permitted to belong to more than one post. Until that date a man will be permitted to join as many posts as he wishes, payment of dues to each post being required.

The communication herewith printed is self-explanatory. This column is open to communications from members and friends of the American Legion on subjects that are of interest or concern to that organization:

To THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—  
Sir: I read with interest in THE EVENING SUN of the drive and the forming of posts of the American Legion.

I should like to ask Charles G. Dieges why he gives the name of "Kamerad" to a post to be gotten up around John and Ann streets? Why should he think "men of service" would be attracted to join? It is an insult to them to even suggest it.

The men who have fought over there would feel very differently, I should say, and refuse to have anything to do with the post bearing the name "Kamerad." It should never be given to a post of the American Legion. These men have been fighting for, are living in the present for, will live in the future for, the highest ideals and all that is meant by the American Legion.

There is no place for "Kamerad" in it.

Mr. Dieges, will you please change the name?  
INDIGNANT.

All veterans of the 102d Engineers are invited to attend the organization meeting this evening in the armory at 168th street and Fort Washington avenue of the 102d Engineers Post of the legion.

George Johnson, president of the post, and Sergeant Videtto, secretary of the post, have asked all men who were formerly members of the 102d or of the 22d National Guard and who were mustered into the Federal service to attend this meeting.

The Manhattan Naval Post will meet Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the Navy Club, 509 Fifth avenue, at which meeting it is expected that a permanent meeting place will be selected. The post is expected to take an important part in the membership campaign of next week by inaugurating a special drive among the navy men of New York city.

Another important meeting Thursday night is that of Lexington Post No. 108, formerly the Hell Gate Post, one of the largest veterans' units on the east side of Central Park. Among those on the list of speakers are Chaplain Francis Duffy, Lieut.-Col. Richard Derby, Major Philip McCook, Major Thomas Reilly, formerly of the Old Sixty-ninth; Sergeant Fred A. Natter and Seaman Joseph F. Healy, vice-president of the post.

Edwin J. McDonald, 116 East Nineteenth street, is president of this post and William Mulqueen, 888 Park avenue, is secretary. Applications for membership from service men in this post's territory may be sent to either.

Private Philo C. Calhoun, third vice-president of the national executive committee of the American Legion, formerly of the Marine Corps but now living in Bridgeport, Conn., will address the members of the United States Marine Post of the American Legion next Monday evening, Sept. 15, at the post's meeting in the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth street, at 8 o'clock. Col. Davis, in charge of marines in the East, will also speak. Edward Ash, 92 William street, acting secretary, will receive applications for membership from marines and ex-marines, regardless of where they were stationed during the war.

The J. Raymond Ahearn Post No. 362 will meet next Monday evening,

Sept. 15, in the Railroad Y. M. C. A., Park avenue and Forty-ninth street, and all service men of the East Side living between Forty-second street and Fifty-ninth street are invited to attend and take part in the organization of the post, election of officers, adoption of constitution and other business. There will be speakers from State headquarters. William B. Gill, 214 East Forty-ninth street, is temporary president.

In response to many requests for the statement of the methods by which colored men eligible for the American Legion may be formed into posts the national executive committee of the legion has issued a statement setting forth the process.

"In the constitution adopted at St. Louis," says this statement, "the right of negroes to join the American Legion was clearly recognized and the problem before the legion was to permit this membership within the several States in accordance with the wishes of the members of the legion in such States.

"A local post may be composed exclusively of white men or exclusively of colored men, or of both white men and colored men, as the local post may determine, with the approval of the State organization. Local posts composed exclusively of colored men may be under the one State organization, in which case such post would be represented in the convention of such

State organization in accordance with the national and State constitutions of the legion. If this should not be desired by the members of the legion in the State involved, then it would be necessary for the posts having colored membership to have a separate State organization, and such separate State organization would have representation in the national convention.

"It is the belief of the national executive committee that the first method proposed is the better, but until action is taken otherwise at the national convention in November the second method may be followed wherever desired."

The Theodore F. Mead Post, composed of members of the 104th Field Artillery of the Twenty-seventh Division, elected as permanent officers at their last meeting on September 2 the following:

John R. Caldwell, president; Joseph Haupt, secretary, and Joseph A. Breen, treasurer. The post will have its next semi-monthly meeting at 8 P. M. Tuesday evening, September 23, at 1938 Broadway, and extends to all service men an invitation.



# 10,000 EX-SOLDIERS CHEER FOR PERSHING

General Makes Patriotic Address to American Legion in Madison Square Garden.

## WARNS AGAINST POLITICS

Former Senator Lee Urges Strong Mexican Policy in Talk to War Veterans.

On the even of his departure this morning for Philadelphia and Washington, General Pershing last night addressed about 10,000 former service men and women, members of the American Legion, in Madison Square Garden. He was warmly received.

The General was kept busy on his last day in the city. He was up early and motored out to Oyster Bay, where he visited Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and members of the Roosevelt family. Upon his return he dropped in at the Pershing Club, paid a brief call to the Rotary Club, luncheoned at the McAlpin Roof, visited the Hall of States at 25 West Twenty-seventh Street, and put in the intervening time before the meeting in answering correspondence.

Long before the doors of Madison Square Garden were opened at 7:30 o'clock, lines had formed and several hundred policemen under Captain Post were required to handle the crowd. The Garden was lavishly decorated with bunting, and as it filled, the 22d Infantry Band and a quartet from the War Camp Community Service livened things up. Henry D. Lindsley, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion, presided and outlined the aims of the organization.

### Urges Strong Foreign Policy.

The first speaker introduced, ex-United States Senator Luke Lee of Tennessee, formerly a Colonel in the 37th Division, declared four things were essential to the continuance of the principles of Americanism. He said the first of these was a foreign policy that would make America "the trustee of civilization" and one that "will regard rapine at our doors on the Mexican border as vile and unspeakable as when committed 4,000 miles distant in Belgium, and will treat and punish as murder the wanton killing of men, women and babes, whether it occurs on the high seas or on the banks of the Rio Grande.

His second principle was "that the lessons of the war be learned." This he interpreted as demanding a state of adequate preparedness so that America would not have "to ask its allies to hold the enemy while the country deliberately prepares to give him the licking that's coming to him."

He laid the third principal down as "a larger participation by labor in the profits it produces," and the fourth as the making of "America for Americans until there is not a single half-breed, draft-dodging I. W. W. or bomb-throwing Bolshevik left in this country to break the peace."

### Pershing Greets Comrades.

General Pershing, the only other speaker, was then introduced. He was greeted by prolonged cheers. Placing both hands on the railing of the platform and bending toward the audience, he said:

"Fellow-Soldiers, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad to have an opportunity so soon after my return from abroad of saying a word to those who participated in the great achievements that are today to the credit of the American Army in Europe.

"While you were in the army you had an opportunity to learn something of discipline, to learn of the importance of self-control and of obedience to orders. These things seem to come about naturally to the well-raised American boy. There has been in our army in Europe the exercise of a discipline which I believe is unknown to other armies. This has made it easier for your officers, those giving direction in military movements, to make their calculations as to the outcome; but you could not have undergone this experience without having received from it a material benefit.

"In the exercise of self-control you have, as a consequence, been given duties varying in their responsibilities, which, in turn, have developed new qualities of character, perchance leadership, that better fit you today for the duties of citizenship than you were before you entered into the service of our country abroad.

"These things, however, place upon your shoulders new responsibilities—much more is expected of you today than when you left America for service abroad. Why? Because of your accomplishments, your achievements; because of your experience, and justly so. One cannot pass through, one cannot have the privilege of, these experiences without forever thereafter having a broader outlook on life and a more serious contemplation of its responsibilities.

### Warns Against Politics.

"The organization which has been launched, known as the American Legion, possesses the great advantages for the display or for the exercise of the same patriotism with which you have been imbued during your service abroad,

and it is the hope of all that you will enter upon your duties with the same integrity of purpose and with the same resolute patriotism with which you conducted yourselves on the battlefields of France. Ours is a country of laws, and not of men, and it should be the purpose of this organization to stand for laws based upon the sound principles of the Constitution.

"I should deplore it if I felt there was any chance of the American Legion becoming a political tool in the hands of political aspirants. I believe the organization has an opportunity to do a great good in the country by becoming a school of patriotism, if you will, by fostering those things which are dear and near to us as having come down to us by our forefathers.

"I am glad to give encouragement to the American Legion as long as it stands for true Americanism. As long as it keeps its skirts clean and free from petty politics, and with that understanding, I shall be glad to encourage it in every way in the increase of its membership, and in aiding it to teach the country, if you will, more of patriotism than it had before the war.

"To put it into one sentence, the American Legion should cherish and foster the lessons in patriotism that have been brought home to the American people during the last two years.

"It is a very great privilege to me, indeed, to meet you in this way, and to feel that we are comrades and affectionate comrades. I would include in this not only the men who served 'over there,' but those who were willing to serve and eager, in fact, to serve, but who were compelled to remain on this side of the Atlantic.

### Praises Women in Victory.

"I would also include patriotic, loyal women, who, by their aid, sustained the courage of our men on the other side, and I would include the mothers and sisters, who, by their prayers and their love, from this side gave us encouragement.

"Nor should we forget at such moments those who made the supreme sacrifice, and it should be our purpose to see that a grateful country take proper measures to create of our cemeteries in France shrines where the American people may go to learn anew the lessons of patriotism.

"I thank you very much for the opportunity of saying a word and wish the American Legion success."

The General was wildly applauded when he had finished, and hundreds rushed to the West Twenty-seventh Street exit in an effort to get a close view of him as he left in his automobile.

Attended by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Major Gen. Robert Alexander, the commanders respectively of the 27th and 77th Divisions, and a number of other officers, the General went to the performance of the "Nine O'clock Follies" at the New Amsterdam Theatre. As he took his seat he was immediately recognized, and the call, "Three cheers for Black Jack Pershing," were given with a will.

THE SUN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1919.

## PERSHING'S BELT.

His Rank Places Him Above the Army Regulations About Uniforms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Over a Washington despatch of September 8 you have placed a headline "Pershing Violated Order With His Belt." The occasion of this is the fact that General Pershing on the occasion of his reception in New York wore the Sam Browne belt which he had adopted as part of the uniform of American army officers abroad. You are wrong in stating that General Pershing violated any order. There has always been a provision in the uniform regulations to the effect that the commanding general of the army could wear any uniform that he chose, and it will be remembered that when General Miles was commanding general of the army he wore a very fancy uniform with gold lace on his cap somewhat along the lines of that adopted for general officers of the army some ten years subsequent to his time.

When the office of commanding general ceased the right to prescribe his own uniform passed to the Chief of Staff of the army. When General Pershing was commander in chief in France he exercised the right of prescribing his own uniform, and it will be noted that he substituted the coat of arms of the United States on his collar for the usual "U. S." The law passed by Congress making him General of the Armies places him above the uniform regulations and he is perfectly authorized to wear any kind of uniform that he chooses.

A great many officers have been looking forward expectantly with the hope that when General Pershing came back from France he would do the very thing that he did, namely, wear the uniform in which he had commanded the greatest army America has ever produced. Those of us who served abroad consider that we were more or less degraded when we came back by having our uniform stripped of its distinctive features. It is certainly degrading for officers in a theatre to be publicly reprimanded for wearing a uniform which through its bloody baptism had placed the American soldier upon the highest pinnacle of military achievement.

Incidentally, General Pershing, in addition to all of his other great qualities, was the simplest and best dressed officer in Europe. When our officers arrived on the other side we found ourselves with a badly made, sloppy looking uniform well suited to the cowboy life along the Mexican border, but conspicuously out of place in Paris and London. General Pershing saw at once that it would not do for the American officer to appear in the eyes of Europe as the rough and ready hero of a moving picture drama. The British particularly appreciate the psychological connection between a clean body and clean clothes on the one hand and a high state of morale on the other. The minute the British officer or soldier gets out of the mud and slime and blood of the trenches he cleans and polishes himself up as if he was going to a court ball. Although shoe shining parlors are a distinctive feature of the United States, we had never seen a pair of boots properly polished until we saw the British. Every British Tommy polishes the buttons on his coat every day. British guns in the front line are kept polished like those that ornament a park, and British horses picketed in all weather without any form of shelter are carefully groomed and their hoofs polished as they would be in a New York horse show.

General Pershing saw at once that American officers should excel in everything in the eyes of the Allies. So he would not permit himself or any of the members of his immediate staff to appear at a disadvantage even in the matter of dress.

General Pershing, however, showed his good taste in the extreme simplicity of what he wore. Of all the wonderful decorations which he received abroad, while he was in France he wore nothing but the ribbon of the American Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor, and when he came back to his own people he wore no decoration in New York except the Distinguished Service Medal given him by his own country.

Officers who have been discharged are entitled by law to wear the highest uniform of their grade upon appropriate occasions so that any such officer who so desires has a legal right to wear his overseas cap and the Sam Browne belt. Some think that this legal right includes officers still in the army, but merely as a matter of uniform regulation we are not permitted to wear the Sam Browne belt on account of a prejudice against it that exists in the War Department. Let us hope that General Pershing's return will break down this prejudice and officers will be permitted to wear the uniform that they wore on the other side—the handsomest, simplest and least expensive uniform that the American army has ever had.

REGULAR.

OVER HERE, September 11.



# FROM LOWLY LOG CABIN TO GENERAL

## Life History of Man Whom Whole Nation Is Waiting to Greet

Victorious Commander of America's Millions That Saved the World Had as Humble Antecedents as Lincoln—Went Into Army to Obtain an Education.

By GERALD B. BREITIGAM.

THE man to whom the whole nation turns in greeting Monday as he returns victorious from France, where he commanded America's millions that saved the world, had as humble yet sturdy antecedents as Lincoln.

And the commander in chief of the mightiest armies America ever raised had no military ambition as a youth, but went into the army as a means to obtain an education.

These two facts stand out in a life full of vivid facts as one studies the career of General John Joseph Pershing.

As, weighted with honors gained abroad, he sets foot in America Monday the whole nation greets him; but only two neighbor women, ministering to his mother in an old log shanty near a frontier boom town, greeted his first arrival in this country.

Between that yesterday and this today lie fifty-nine crowded years, during which John Joseph Pershing has been farmer boy, country school teacher, West Point cadet, graduate, and instructor; campaigner against Apache and Sioux, Mindanao dato, Sulu governor, has headed the historic expedition of 1917 that penetrated 600 miles into Mexico in search of the elusive Villa, and has commanded America's millions abroad, and sat in the allied councils that decided the fate of the world.

### Born in Log Shanty.

That frontier boom town was Laclede, Mo., and that old log shanty was part of the abandoned slave quarters of a Missouri plantation. John Fletcher Pershing, migrating westward from Pennsylvania in the late '50s, became a boss track layer on the North Missouri Railroad (now part of the Wabash), and while laying track between Meadville and Laclede made this his home. It was here that he took his bride, Ann Elizabeth Thompson, a daughter of Kentucky, married in 1859 at Warrenton, Mo., and it was here that the future commander of armies was born, Sept. 13, 1860.

Those were days of terror. Missouri was a hotbed of strife between north and south that was about to break into open war. It was a "slave state," but many north-ers had migrated there, and factional passions were bitter. The "bushwhackers," bands of lawless guerrillas, were robbing, murdering, terrorizing. At length the Union forces built a fort in Laclede and kept a thousand men in garrison. To this protection, therefore, the elder Pershing moved his wife and child, becoming sutler to the troops and later village storekeeper and postmaster.

During and after the war the elder Pershing made money, at one time accumulating as much as \$50,000, a large sum for the time. But he gambled on a boom town that didn't boom. He put his money in mortgages on realty in Laclede and farms in the surrounding territory. The money panic of '73 found Laclede still not booming, and Pershing lost most of his fortune. He retained some farms, however, and these he went to tilling. It was during these years that young Pershing worked at farm labor while attending the country school near Laclede.

### Aunt Hattie's Pies.

There are still many in Laclede who remember "Johnny" Pershing.

Aunt Hattie Hewlett, who used to run the hotel and whose apple pies formed events in "Johnny's" life, certainly does remember "Johnny" Pershing. Didn't he run in to see her back in 1903 when he came back first from the Philippines, and all the papers were full of what Captain Pershing had done to the Moros? It was a memorable occasion. He took her to a party of old friends and then drove her home himself before catching his train. Remember him? Well, just wait and see how Laclede is going to receive the boy it went to school with when he goes home this fall!

What does Laclede remember about his boyhood? Well, it doesn't remember many pranks. To be sure, there was that time when the school children looked out the teacher on the last day of school and "Johnny" taking command kept the teacherless school from degenerating into a Bedlam by shepherding the youngsters into a corner, while the older children held the school together.

room school of Prairie Mound, nine miles from Laclede, and got it. He received \$40 a month salary.

At the end of the first term of teaching, begun in October, 1879, and ended in March, 1880, with the money he had saved and with a gift from his father, John went to the Kirksville Normal School in the adjoining county of Adair. The term lasted the three summer months. At its end, young Pershing returned to teaching in Prairie Mound, later going back to Kirksville for another three months' period.

It was at Kirksville in 1882 that he saw in a local newspaper the announcement of a competitive examination for appointment to West Point to be held shortly at Trenton, fifty miles away. He had no ambition for a military life, hadn't thought of it up to that time, but believed this offered an opportunity for the education he desired. So he set out—and won.

### Favorite at West Point.

At West Point Pershing became a favorite with his classmates. To this day he is president of the Class of 1886. He was not a brilliant student, graduating thirtieth in a class of seventy-five. But tall, magnetic, accustomed to discipline himself and demanding it in others, he made friends not only among his classmates, but also among the faculty. His scholastic standing might have been indifferent, but his military standing, never. He always held the highest obtainable military honors.

Graduating with the rank of second lieutenant, Pershing was ordered to report for duty with Troop L, Sixth United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. Geronimo, heading the big Apache uprising, had just been captured when Lieutenant Pershing reached his post. But Chief Mangas, one of Geronimo's craftiest lieutenants, was still at large heading a band of desperate warriors, and young Pershing was at once sent out in charge of one of numerous parties of scouts operating against the Indians.

Then and in the ensuing four years at Forts Bayard, Stanton, and Wingate, all in the southwest, Lieutenant Pershing saw no actual fighting, but underwent much hard service, for the hostile Apaches were continually causing trouble.

Later he was sent up into South Dakota where the Sioux and kindred tribesmen numbering many thousands were all stirring uneasily under the perfervid oratory of a crazy white man who preached he was the "new Messiah" come to free the Indians who were the "Chosen People." The Sioux were dancing the "Ghost Dance" and things looked bad.

### Care of His Men.

Here again Pershing saw little actual fighting, never coming into man-to-man contact with the enemy. But Sitting Bull and Big Foot made things hot with their warlike bands, and the scanty army forces operating through the Dakota Bad Lands in small detachments and in winter weather experienced some hard campaigning. Lieutenant Pershing often slept outdoors with no shelter other than a tent in a temperature of 80 below zero. The nearest he came to engaging the Indians was when he formed part of a rescue party that arrived Jan. 1, 1891, just in time to save a band of comrades, drawn up on a knoll with their wagons around them, from annihilation. The Indians melted away as only Indians can before the Pershing party came within gunshot.

Ordered to Fort Niobrara, Neb., south of the Dakota Bad Lands, in February of that year, Lieutenant Pershing and his command were caught in the great blizzard of 1891. But he saw it coming and his prompt measures spelled that thoughtfulness for his men which has been a char-

pelled to have military instruction by a regular army officer as part of its curriculum. But the faculty was pacifist and the population of Nebraska, far removed from wars and rumors of wars except with the Indians, engaged in bringing the frontier under cultivation, also was pacifistic. As a result the military classes at the university were ill attended, for students had evolved a system of evasion at which the faculty blinked.

Pershing changed all that. It would have been easy for him to mark time and draw his salary, but he was of different mold. He was there to give military instruction—and he gave it. By precept and example, by shaming those who evaded duty and by honoring those who performed it, he built up a strong morale in his cadet corps. Attendance increased, it became an honor to belong. Before long cadets were wearing the uniform, not only during instruction, but all the time, at parties, dances, social events, on the campus, and in the classroom.

detailed from the Tenth Cavalry, a Negro regiment, and this in turn became "Black Jack."

When the Spanish War became certain, Lieutenant Pershing pulled every string possible to be detailed to active duty. His chief desire was to be given permission to raise a regiment of volunteers in Nebraska with the "Pershing Rifles" as nucleus. But he would take anything he could get. At length he was ordered, May 2, to report to Tampa as regimental quartermaster of the Tenth Cavalry, and sailed June 14 to take part in the Santiago campaign.

It was here that he first met Roosevelt, who later was to kick over a hornet's nest when, as President, he "jumped" Pershing from the grade of captain to that of brigadier general over the heads of many senior officers. The meeting was recalled by Pershing years later when, returning from his first successes in the Philippines, he was summoned to meet the President.

"Did we ever meet before, Captain

quently by violent seizures. And he was invalided to Montauk Point with malarial fever. In December, 1888, he was ordered to report to Washington for duty in the office of the assistant secretary of war.

It was the sort of swivel desk job that Pershing cordially detested, and he worked to get out of it. The following summer his efforts were rewarded and, Aug. 17, he was ordered to Manila and thence sent to active duty in Mindanao. There he participated in scouts and conferences that ended the insurrection movement on the north coast. Returning to Zamboanga, February, 1901, he received a cablegram that he had been commissioned a captain and attached to the First Cavalry, which was ordered home.

Pershing didn't want to go home. Mindanao held the promise of action and he wanted to stay and have a hand in it. His persuasions were effective and he was permitted to stay behind, attached to the Fifteenth Cavalry. For a time given some depart-

moved against them and several bitter fights were waged before the Americans finally captured the chief strongholds or forts on the south side of the lake and set up a permanent military camp, called Camp Vicars, in honor of the first officer to lose his life in the campaign. Not once during all the fighting did Captain Pershing let his datus on the north side get out of hand.

### The Man for the Place.

His efforts did not go unnoticed. To Pershing at Iligan, General Davis, who commanded the province, at once sent news of the actions at Bayan and Pandapatan, and said he would like to have the north lake datus meet him in conference. The datus told Pershing they would go with "their friend," meaning himself, as soon as General Davis had despatched all the bad Moros on the other shore of Lake Lanao. As the "bad Moros" on that shore still were far from despatched, there was no conference.

Instead, Pershing was summoned to Camp Vicars and placed in charge. In a departmental letter to Washington, General Davis wrote that the assignment of a captain to command so large and important a post as Camp Vicars was anomalous, but that Captain Pershing had been chosen because he was the one man for the place.

"He combines," wrote General Davis, "capacity for command, physical and mental vigor, infinite patience in dealing with these fanatical semi-savages, wise discretion, a serious desire to accomplish the work set for him, and knowledge of the Moro character." He might have added that Captain Pershing also had set himself to learn the Moro language, and had succeeded.

It was a colorful chapter of life that now unfolded for Captain Pershing. He was bent on pacifying the whole Lake Lanao region and bringing it under American control, but he wanted to do it by diplomacy rather than force of arms. To that end, with the small nucleus of friendly Moros to assist him, he began overtures with the Moros tribe by tribe. Letters were written in the Moro tongue to the datus, and friendly Moros were sent out to assure all that the Americans had their interests at heart and would not disturb them in peaceful pursuits, but merely intended to establish a reign of law and order for the whole region.

### Comic Opera Confabs.

Many datus visited Camp Vicars in response to these overtures, and every day there was a spectacle or series of spectacles as gorgeous as a comic opera. For each dato brought his retinue. If he was a big dato, it was a big retinue. If he was a little dato, the retinue was scaled down. Some brought more than a hundred followers. And all day long the beat of tom-toms announced that the jungle was about to give up another dato. Heaven knows the followers were colorful enough, what with their bright-colored sarongs and their knives and spears flashing in the sunlight. But it was the dato himself who added the big splash of color. He would wear a tight coat with gold buttons, skin-tight pants of silk, striped in violent colors like a side-walk awning, and a vividly-colored turban. Shoes were scorned. Red and white silk umbrellas would be carried on each side of him by bearers. Campilans, krissees, knives, spears, guns, and all weapons were piled outside the door of the tent, and Captain Pershing gave a check for each weapon.

But, though many datus came in and signified a desire to dwell amicably with the Americans, others did not respond to overtures of peace. Instead, raising parties continually harried the camp, attacking outposts, cutting telegraph wires to the coast, attacking soldiers on the trail to Malabang. During the year of his command at Camp Vicars, Captain Pershing on four different occasions, finding diplomacy fail to win hostile Moros, conducted armed campaigns against them. Each widened the circle of American influence, and, in the last, Captain Pershing succeeded in completely encircling Lake Lanao, a feat never before accomplished by white men.

### Consecrated a Dato.

Honors came to him from both his own country and the Moros themselves. At the request of the Sultan of Bayan, for instance, Pershing became the adopted father of the sultaness. He was also the adopted father of Raja-Muda of Oato, crown prince of that sultanate, and of Tom-pogoon, son of another sultan. Another honor was his consecration as a dato.

This was carried out at the fort

by society. But society received only a cold shoulder from him; for it was during this time that he met and fell in love with Frances Warren, daughter of the senator from Montana, visited at her father's Montana ranch, and married her in Washington, Jan. 26, 1905, just in time to take a honeymoon to Japan where he had been appointed American military attaché at the mikado's court.

### Becomes Brigadier General.

It was now at length that he obtained his promotion as brigadier general. After a period as military observer of the Russo-Japanese war in Manchuria he returned to Tokio in the fall of 1906 to find that President Roosevelt had promoted him past the ranks of major and colonel to be a brigadier. But of the storm of protest the promotion had kicked up in America he was happily ignorant. In the same month his first child, Helen Elizabeth, was born in Tokio.

Ordered home in October, on reaching San Francisco General Pershing found orders awaiting him to go to the Philippines, which he did via the Japanese capital to get his wife and baby. He was placed in command of Fort McKinley near Manila. On March 24, 1908, the second child, Anne, was born at Baguio, in the hill country. And in the fall of that year General Pershing was directed to proceed to Paris in the belief that war was coming in the Balkans, whither he would be detailed as military observer.

War not materializing, he returned home in January of 1910 suffering from a recurrence of malarial fever. He went to the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., while his wife went to her old home in Cheyenne. There, in June, a boy named Francis Warren Pershing was born. Four months later General Pershing with his wife and three children sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines, where he was assigned as military governor of Moro Province, embracing the island of Mindanao and the islands of the Sulu Archipelago.

Two big accomplishments mark his administration. Moros from time immemorial had worn arms. Yet he ordered all Moros to disarm, and carried out his order. Then he subdued the rebellious Moros of the Sulu islands in a rapid-fire campaign that included several sieges which made contemporaneous history. Once more he sailed for the United States in December of 1913.

### His Life's One Tragedy.

Meantime, while General Pershing was bringing law and order to Moro Province, Mexico was wrecking it along the southern border of the home country. In faraway Mindanao General Pershing followed the course of events with keen interest. He believed the refusal of America to recognize Huerta would lead to war with Mexico. In that belief he cabled Washington before sailing the request that he be assigned to active service.

On reaching San Francisco he found a wire from the chief of staff informing him that war seemed nebulous, but that in case it came the Eighth Brigade, with headquarters at the Presidio, in San Francisco, would be first on the roster, and, accordingly, he had been assigned to command it.

Shortly thereafter the Eighth Brigade was detailed to the Mexican border for patrol duty, and General Pershing, leaving his wife and children in quarters at the Presidio, made his headquarters at Fort Bliss, El Paso.

After being there about a year he decided to bring on his family and prepared a home for them at Fort Bliss. Then came the saddest event of his life.

Just as the home had been completed and he was about to start for San Francisco to get his family, an orderly handed him a telegram on the morning of Aug. 27, 1915, informing him that his wife and daughters had been burned to death in a fire at the Presidio, and only his son was left to him.

There followed the long trip to San Francisco, then the trip to Cheyenne with the bodies of his wife and daughters for burial in his wife's old home. Taking his sister, Miss Mae Pershing, to look after the boy, he then hurried back to the border. For a time, according to friends, it seemed his mind would be affected by his losses. But he plunged into work to help him forget, and work aptly was piling up.

### The Punitive Expedition.

It was March 9, 1916, that Villa, with 500 bandits, swept up across the border in the night, raided the United States military camp at Columbus, N. M., in revenge for America's support of Carranza as opposed to him, and then slipped back into Mexico. Six days later at noon Pershing crossed the border at the head of the

port broke down. Yet General Pershing, operating through hostile country, through desert and mountain defile, penetrated 500 miles into Mexico, administered several severe defeats to the Villa forces, and missed capturing Villa by only the narrowest margin. By Feb. 5, 1917, he and all his troops were back across the border, and, in the mean time, on Sept. 26, 1916, he had been commissioned a major general with the two stars on his shoulder.

Greater war clouds than those brewed in Mexico had meanwhile clouded the whole sky. America entered the war on the side of the allies. It was certain we would send an army to France. Who was to be its commander?

### Chief of the A. E. F.

The question was answered when General Pershing was summoned to Washington, May 7. There he had many conferences with the President and his advisers and with the heads of the army establishment. This culminated in his departure for France, May 28, 1917.

It wasn't a splendid departure or one heralded and acclaimed. Instead, General Pershing moved quietly and swiftly, so that few knew of his departure. On May 28, 1917, wrapped in his coat against the falling rain, he stepped into a cutter at Governors Island and was carried to the Baltic in the Narrows. As the Baltic steamed out of New York harbor in the rain, carrying General Pershing and his staff, the movement that was to put 2,000,000 American soldiers in France and turn the scales of war, officially began.

What followed his landing at Liverpool, June 8, 1917, and his receptions at London and Paris; how the French populace, believing his coming presaged the arrival of millions from America in three months, acclaimed his arrival at the Gare du Nord; the disillusionment as the French and the British came to realize help from America, not prepared for war, could not materialize in a day; the battles of diplomacy fought with French leaders, and British, too, who wanted American man power and not an American army, who wanted America to be merely a reservoir for recruiting their shattered battalions, who wanted American drafts flung into their own armies without a distinctive American organization, in order to get the quickest possible results—all these things are a matter of history.

### Held His Own Course.

But through it all General Pershing held his course. He believed that the greatest contribution to the allied cause would be a distinctive American army, rather than that American soldiers should be sent into the allied armies as replacement units. That would have made America simply a recruiting ground for England, and General Pershing set his will against it.

Yet the situation was dark. To have a separate army we would need a general staff, army staffs, corps staffs, divisional staffs, regimental commanders, and a system of supply. We had none of these. It would take time to develop them. Yet General Pershing refused to have such a distinctive organization, embracing 4,000,000 men, ready to take the field alone against Germany if the other allies failed, was the only worthwhile contribution to the cause. And he held on. As a result, America became a factor in the war standing on her own feet and not merely a reservoir of men for the European armies.

### His Supreme Achievement.

One other great contribution, General Pershing made to the winning of the war:

He strongly urged the appointment of a supreme commander for all the allied armies.

At a conference at Beauvais, April 3, 1918, attended by all the allied generals and by Clemenceau and Lloyd George, the question of a unified command was discussed. Previously General Foch had been made commander in chief of all the armies, according to an announcement to the allied people. But what they had not been told was that his power had been so limited as to amount to no value, for he was to be commander in chief only while the armies were engaged in fighting.

At this conference General Pershing declared boldly for a supreme commander, whose rule should be effective at all times. The following day General Foch was given such powers. At the conclusion of the war, General Pershing stayed in France superintending all the vast and multifarious details having to do with getting the army back home. Feted and entertained in all the European capitals, he was decorated with every high honor the allied governments possess. Returning now he leaves behind in France only a handful of troops that will stay for three years on the Rhine.

From the railroad track layer's shanty on the frontier to the command of the mightiest armies America ever raised, with, perhaps, new heights ahead! The old Fourth Reader will have to be revised to incorporate this career beside those of the



(From Photograph Copyrighted by International Film Service.)

At the end of the first year Pershing had so expert a corps of riflemen that he took them up to a national rifle meet at Omaha, where they met and defeated army regulars and expert shots from all over the country and carried off first honors. One of his cadets was Private William Hayward, since become Colonel William Hayward, commander of the famous Fifteenth New York "Hayward's Buffaloes," the Negro regiment that distinguished itself so highly in France.

To add to his income and "keep himself fresh," Lieutenant Pershing taught mathematics while at Lincoln. He also studied law and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. and admitted to the Nebraska bar June 29, 1883.

### Back to Tenth Cavalry.

One more tour of frontier duty at one of those scattered posts through the thinly populated west was before Lieutenant Pershing. At the end of his four years in Lincoln, despite the vociferous protests of faculty and the "Pershing Rifles"—the band of picked

Pershing?—asked President Roosevelt.

It was at a dinner. Captain Pershing looked around at the listening women, then smiled slightly.

"Yes," he said.

"What was said?" asked the President.

"It wouldn't do to repeat before the ladies," said Captain Pershing.

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### Makes Friends With Datus.

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sum for the time, but he had a boom town that didn't boom. He put his money in mortgages on realty in Laclede and farms in the surrounding territory. The money panic of '73 found Laclede still not booming, and Pershing lost most of his fortune. He retained some farms, however, and these he went to tilling. It was during these years that young Pershing worked at farm labor while attending the country school near Laclede.

#### Aunt Hattie's Pies.

There are still many in Laclede who remember "Johnny" Pershing.

Aunt Hattie Hewlett, who used to run the hotel and whose apple pies formed events in "Johnny's" life, certainly does remember "Johnny" Pershing. Didn't he run in to see her back in 1903 when he came back first from the Philippines, and all the papers were full of what Captain Pershing had done to the Moros? It was a memorable occasion. He took her to a party of old friends and then drove her home himself before catching his train. Remember him? Well, just wait and see how Laclede is going to receive the boy it went to school with when he goes home this fall!

What does Laclede remember about his boyhood? Well, it doesn't remember many pranks. To be sure, there was that time when the school children locked out the teacher on the last day of school and "Johnny" taking command kept the teacherless school from degenerating into a Bedlam by shepherding the youngsters into a corner, while the older children held the fort, and making them recite their lessons to him.

And it doesn't remember that he was especially smart. Just average! But it does remember that he was strong physically. And it does remember that when he tackled anything he stuck to it. Sticktoitiveness was a marked characteristic.

#### Resolve to Conquer.

When the elder Pershing became a travelling salesman for a St. Joseph clothing house in 1876 at a salary of \$2,000 a year, the family finances were relieved to some extent. Not sufficiently, however, to permit of John giving up working the farm after school hours and during the long vacation.

But hard as the life might seem to those of to-day, young Pershing was resolved not to let it put him under. He was bent on getting an education. He was bent on getting as much education as he could. And he saw that his father was not in a position to help him, and he would have to help himself. So he applied for the position of teacher in the one-

Later he was sent up into South Dakota where the Sioux and kindred tribesmen numbering many thousands were all stirring uneasily under the fervid oratory of a crazy white man who preached he was the "new Messiah" come to free the Indians who were the "Chosen People." The Sioux were dancing the "Ghost Dance" and things looked bad.

#### Care of His Men.

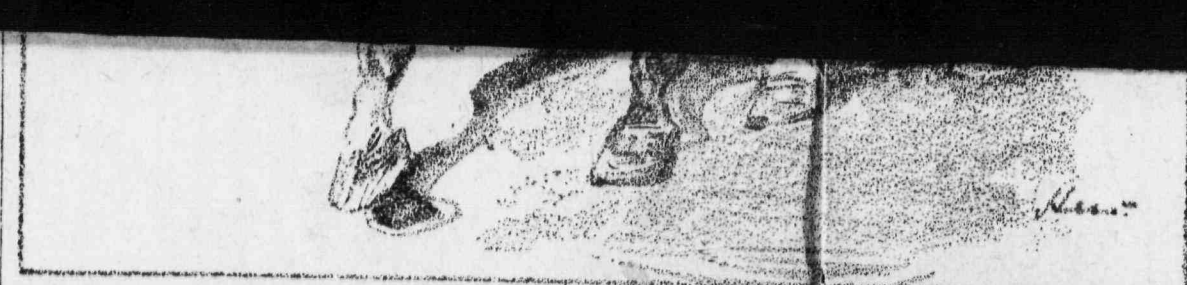
Here again Pershing saw little actual fighting, never coming into man-to-man contact with the enemy. But Sitting Bull and Big Foot made things hot with their warlike bands, and the scanty army forces operating through the Dakota Bad Lands in small detachments and in winter weather experienced some hard campaigning. Lieutenant Pershing often slept outdoors with no shelter other than a tent in a temperature of 30 below zero. The nearest he came to engaging the Indians was when he formed part of a rescue party that arrived Jan. 1, 1891, just in time to save a band of comrades, drawn up on a knoll with their wagons around them, from annihilation. The Indians melted away as only Indians can before the Pershing party came within gunshot.

Ordered to Fort Niobrara, Neb., south of the Dakota Bad Lands, in February of that year, Lieutenant Pershing and his command were caught in the great blizzard of 1891. But he saw it coming and his prompt measures spelled that thoughtfulness for his men which has been a characteristic throughout his career and is largely responsible for the respect and liking they give him. He ordered the tents pegged down doubly hard, had the sides banked, ordered his men to raid a pile of railroad ties near where the storm overtook them. And when for three days the blizzard kept the cavalymen in their tents, so bitter cold outside that they did not dare venture to the cook tent for fear of freezing to death en route, the Sibley stoves were roaring, and not a man perished. Similarly, the horses, picketed behind a slight rise and warmly blanketed, all came through alive.

In Nebraska he saw further scouting against the Sioux, who were still sullen and committing depredations, despite the capture or surrender of their leaders, and in the fall of the year he was appointed military instructor at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, beginning his duties Sept. 25, 1891.

#### His Task at Lincoln.

The State University was a "land grant" institution and, as such, com-



(From Photograph Copyrighted by International Film Service.)

At the end of the first year Pershing had so expert a corps of riflemen that he took them up to a national rifle meet at Omaha, where they met and defeated army regulars and expert shots from all over the country and carried off first honors. One of his cadets was Private William Hayward, since become Colonel William Hayward, commander of the famous Fifteenth New York "Hayward's Buffaloes," the Negro regiment that distinguished itself so highly in France.

To add to his income and "keep himself fresh," Lieutenant Pershing taught mathematics while at Lincoln. He also studied law and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. and admitted to the Nebraska bar June 29, 1893.

#### Back to Tenth Cavalry.

One more tour of frontier duty at one of those scattered posts through the thinly populated west was before Lieutenant Pershing. At the end of his four years in Lincoln, despite the vociferous protests of faculty and the "Pershing Rifles"—the band of picked cadets which adopted his name and keeps it alive to this day—he was ordered to join the Tenth Cavalry at Fort Assiniboine, Montana. After little more than a year there, marked by nothing of importance, he sought and obtained the position of assistant instructor of tactics at West Point. This, he believed, would lift him out of the rut of an army officer on tour and place him in line for promotion.

By all accounts, Lieutenant Pershing made an admirable instructor, but through the position for the first time in his life he found himself in disfavor with those beneath him. "Tacs," as the cadets were accustomed to call the tactical instructor, as a part of his duties was called on to "jack up" the boys for misdemeanors. Naturally, whoever was "Tacs" was not too well liked.

It was here that Pershing got the title of "Black Jack." He is a pronounced blonde, and the nickname does not apply to his complexion. But, hunting for an opprobrious epithet, the cadets at first called him "Nigger Jack" because he had been

Pershing? asked President Roosevelt.

It was at a dinner. Captain Pershing looked around at the listening women, then smiled slightly.

"Yes," he said.

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In the Santiago campaign, Pershing got his chance for action. The adjutant was wounded, and he was taken from his Q. M. post and made adjutant. Later he was put in command of a company, whose officers had been depleted by wounds and disease.

Up San Juan Hill he went with the Tenth Cavalry, alongside of the First Cavalry and the Rough Riders, in that gallant charge against a withering fire from blockhouses and emplacements that had not even been shelled first by artillery. The testimony of brother officers has been that he performed gallantly and well.

#### In the Philippines.

General Leonard Wood in reports to the War Department commended Lieutenant Pershing's "marked gallantry and efficiency." And Aug. 26 he was commissioned chief ordnance officer of volunteers with the rank of major. But the tropics and the fearful sanitary conditions obtaining in that former A. E. F. had broken his health. Even in the charge up San Juan he was a sick man, attacked fre-

quently, he was at length sent to take command at Iligan.

It was now that Pershing's big opportunity had arrived, and he was not slow to seize it. Mindanao is a very large island that the Spaniards had never been able to subdue. During their centuries of occupation they had managed to obtain a mere foothold on the coast at such points as Iligan and Zamboango. But in the vast and mountainous interior the Moros were as undisturbed as if white men had never come.

#### Makes Friends With Datos.

Jealous of any supposed infringements on their Mohammedanism, divided into numerous and powerful clans under datos or sultans, each living in a strong fort upon some mountain peak and making war on his neighbors like an independent monarch, the Moros formed a vast population accustomed to war and holding all the advantages of position.

Where the island narrows to about fifty miles is Lake Lanao, a great body of water high up in the mountains, about twenty miles from either coast. Here during the centuries of Spanish occupation of the seacoast, the strongest chieftains of the Moros had held undisputed sway. Their rancherios or principalities lapped each other all about the borders of the lake. Each principality was inhabited by a Moro clan, from three or four score to as many thousands strong, and the total population was estimated at about 300,000.

Captain Pershing, whose ability at winning the hearts of primitive peoples had earlier been noticed by General Miles when Pershing was stationed in the American southwest, now brought his talents to bear, and successfully. He made such friends with the datos on the north side of Lake Lanao that on two occasions he went unaccompanied, under safe conduct, to conferences with them in their mountain strongholds.

At the same time the powerful datos on the south side of Lake Lanao had murdered American soldiers approaching them from Molabang on a friendly mission, and were in open warfare. An army of 1,000 American regulars

and white six ambulances would be carried on each side of him by bearers. Campilans, krisses, knives, spears, guns, and all weapons were piled outside the door of the tent, and Captain Pershing gave a check for each weapon.

But, though many dates came in and signified a desire to dwell amicably with the Americans, others did not respond to overtures of peace. Instead, raiding parties continually harried the camp, attacking outposts, cutting telegraph wires to the coast, attacking soldiers on the trail to Malabang. During the year of his command at Camp Vicars, Captain Pershing on four different occasions, finding diplomacy fail to win hostile Moros, conducted armed campaigns against them. Each widened the circle of American influence, and, in the last, Captain Pershing succeeded in completely encircling Lake Lanao, a feat never before accomplished by white men.

#### Consecrated a Dato.

Honors came to him from both his own country and the Moros themselves. At the request of the Sultan of Bayan, for instance, Pershing became the adopted father of the Sultaness. He was also the adopted father of Raja-Muda of Oato, crown prince of that sultanate, and of Tompogoan, son of another sultan. Another honor was his consecration as a dato.

This was carried out at the fort of Dato Sadji Duncinan. Two companies of infantry accompanied Captain Pershing as a guard of honor. They halted at the causeway leading across the moat to the fort. Dato Sadji, betel juice trickling from the corners of his mouth into his thick black beard, stood in the entranceway and Captain Pershing advanced alone, to be embraced and kissed by the betel-juice beard, and then swallowed up in the fort. No other American was present at the ceremony which made him a Mindanao dato, but many other datos in their full regalia attended and participated in the ceremonies.

Besides these honors, however, a movement was started by army men to have Captain Pershing made a brigadier general in reward for his signal services in Mindanao. It did not bear fruit for some years, but eventually succeeded.

Recalled to Washington in June, 1903, Captain Pershing found himself a national figure because of his successes in the Philippines, and he was feted and dined and made much of

in quarters at the Presidio, made his headquarters at Fort Bliss, El Paso. After being there about a year he decided to bring on his family and prepared a home for them at Fort Bliss. Then came the saddest event of his life.

Just as the home had been completed and he was about to start for San Francisco to get his family, an orderly handed him a telegram on the morning of Aug. 27, 1915, informing him that his wife and daughters had been burned to death in a fire at the Presidio, and only his son was left to him.

There followed the long trip to San Francisco, then the trip to Cheyenne with the bodies of his wife and daughters for burial in his wife's old home. Taking his sister, Miss Mae Pershing, to look after the boy, he then hurried back to the border. For a time, according to friends, it seemed his mind would be affected by his losses. But he plunged into work to help him forget, and work aplenty was piling up.

#### The Punitive Expedition.

It was March 9, 1916, that Villa, with 500 bandits, swept up across the border in the night, raided the United States military camp at Columbus, N. M., in revenge for America's support of Carranza as opposed to him, and then slipped back into Mexico. Six days later at noon Pershing crossed the border at the head of the famous punitive expedition.

Opposition, open or veiled, from Carranza troops hampered the movements of the expedition, necessary airplanes were not forthcoming, trans-

merely a reservoir of men for the European armies.

#### His Supreme Achievement.

One other great contribution, General Pershing made to the winning of the war:

He strongly urged the appointment of a supreme commander for all the allied armies.

At a conference at Beauvais, April 3, 1918, attended by all the allied generals and by Clemenceau and Lloyd George, the question of a unified command was discussed. Previously General Foch had been made commander in chief of all the armies, according to an announcement to the allied people. But what they had not been told was that his powers had been so limited as to amount to no value, for he was to be commander in chief only while the armies were engaged in fighting.

At this conference General Pershing declared boldly for a supreme commander, whose rule should be effective at all times. The following day General Foch was given such powers.

At the conclusion of the war, General Pershing stayed in France superintending all the vast and multifarious details having to do with getting the army back home. Feted and entertained in all the European capitals, he was decorated with every high honor the allied governments possess. Returning now he leaves behind in France only a handful of troops that will stay for three years on the Rhine.

From the railroad track layer's shanty on the frontier to the command of the mightiest armies America ever raised, with, perhaps, new heights ahead! The old Fourth Reader will have to be revised to incorporate this career beside those of the rail splitters of an elder day.

Ed. Note.—Indebtedness for many of the facts and dates herein contained is acknowledged to the biography of General Pershing prepared for World's Work by Henry McAdams.