

World
Sept 1, 1919

PERSHING LAUDED AS HE QUILTS PARIS ON JOURNEY HOME

People Can Never Thank General for His Services, Says Premier Clemenceau, Urging Him to Revisit France.

GREAT FRIEND LEAVES US,
IS TRIBUTE OF TARDIEU.

American Commander Tells Press He Has No Plans for Future—"At Any Rate, Don't Attribute Any to Me," He Adds.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon and Capt. Andre Tardieu, head of the Commission for Franco-American War Matters, were among the high French officials who bade farewell to Gen. Pershing on his departure for Brest to-day. The American Ambassador and his staff and the entire American peace delegation were present. There was a military escort of two companies.

Return, Urges Clemenceau.

In saying goodby to the American, M. Clemenceau declared that the French people could never express all the gratitude felt for the services he had rendered. The Premier urged Gen. Pershing to revisit France.

"Frenchmen," said Capt. Tardieu, "will always remember this commander, who, with Foch, Petain and Haig, brought about the defeat of Germany and liberated our soil. I, who on so many occasions for two years collaborated with him, will never forget the high qualities of integrity, firmness, intelligence and good-heartedness that he displayed. It is a great friend of ours who leaves us. He will remain constantly in the thoughts of all of us, and personally I shall always retain for him a deep affection."

Yesterday the General received representatives of the French press and bade them formal goodby. He expressed his affection for and admiration of France and said he felt sure the struggle France and America had waged together would serve to cement the friendship of the two nations.

Silent as to His Plans.

The General was asked what had been to him the most poignant moment of the war. After an instant's reflection he replied: "It was when the armistice was signed. It was then we knew the victory was ours and that our dead had not died in vain."

Asked about his plans for the future, Gen. Pershing responded: "I haven't any. At all events, don't attribute any to me."

In the General's party are his son Warren and his brother, James P. Pershing, a Chicago merchant; aides Cols. John G. Quekemeyer, John L. Hines and A. W. Brewster, and Brig. Gens. Fox Connor and W. A. Bethol. Also on the Leviathan will be Col. Aristides Moreno and Lieut. Cols. A. S. Kuegle and Lloyd C. Griscom, and Lieut. Col. De Chambrun, Counsellor of the French Embassy at Washington.

PERSHING SAILS FOR HOME WITH FOCH'S 'GOD SPEED'

Leaves on the Leviathan After Exchanging Feeling Farewell With Marshal.

OUR DEAD A TIE, BOTH SAY

Allied Leader Pledges Affectionate Care of Fallen—Lauds Generous Efforts of America.

GENERAL PRAISES FRANCE

"Intimate War Friendship Will Endure"—Bids Journalists Good-Bye—Here Sept. 2.

BREST, Sept. 1.—General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force, sailed from here today on the transport Leviathan for the United States. The steamer left port at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Marshal Foch came aboard the transport shortly before she sailed, and made a feeling address to the departing commander.

"In leaving France," said the Marshal, "you leave your dead in our hands. On our soil we will care for them religiously and zealously, as bearing witness of the powerful aid you brought us. These dead will bring from America many thoughts of remembrance and pious visits, and will bind still more strongly our already close union."

"Recalling with emotion the hours we have lived together—some of them full of anguish, some glorious—I am struck hard in the heart in passing with you the last moments of your stay among us. On your arrival, you said: 'Lafayette, we are here.' Allow a French soldier of today to return thanks to you, and in a few words recall the work you have done for the rights and liberty of the world."

Marshal Foch then reviewed the American effort, and continued:

Praises Rise of Green Army.

"This army, raised in all haste, with still only elementary instruction, recently organized and commanded by young officers, without military tradition, passed rapidly into your hands. You have shown yourself to be in the largest sense organizer, soldier, chief, and great servant of your country, crowning the generous efforts and noble spirit of America with victory by your armies."

"If," concluded the Marshal, "the clouds of war should gather again in the future, would not these dead rise from their tombs and make their voices heard once more by a world which already knows that the same cause, the cause of Liberty, has united us since the time of Washington and Lafayette?"

General Pershing replied by bidding farewell to France in the person of the Marshal, "to her gallant poilus, to her patriotic men and to her noble women."

"You have done me the signal honor," he said, "of paying me a final visit. It is fitting that you should be the last to whom I say farewell, because of our intimate service together in the days of anxiety and victory."

"The American Army, in fulfillment of the will of the people, came to France because we stood for the same principles of right, and because the common ideals of the two countries called for mutual action upon this foundation."

Close comradeship and co-operation rapidly moulded our fresh and aggressive young manhood into an army, which under you, as the allied leader, was to turn the tide of war."

"To have fought beside the glorious Army of France, and been of your people during more than two years, has given our relations an affectionate touch and makes our parting one of sadness. But in these deep sentiments there is an abiding confidence between our peoples which insures to the world our constant friendship and our common purpose in behalf of humanity."

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"In leaving with France our dead, we are consoled to feel that their graves will be tenderly cared for and become a sacred shrine that will still more firmly bind us together."

Then the General and Marshal Foch walked arm in arm to the gangplank, exchanging final salutes as the Marshal stepped ashore.

Bids Good-bye to Press.

General Pershing, at a meeting with representatives of the French press this morning, bade farewell to the journalists. The American Commander in Chief made this statement:

"More than two years ago I arrived in Paris with a small group of officers and men, as the advance guard of our army. Since that day a vast host of Americans have come to France, lived among her people, and returned to their homes."

"If it is possible for different nations to understand each other, then we feel that we carry back with us an appreciation of France and its people, its art, and its culture. Our soldiers found their relaxation in Paris, along the rivers of the Pyrenees, and in the mountains. They have shared with the wonderful peasantry of France their joys and sorrows; they have fought, suffered and died beside the poilus, and rejoiced with them in the final victory. Such a mingling of peoples in a common cause is unprecedented in the history of the world. In taking our departure we have

one regret—that the people who have formerly known us only as guests and visitors are without knowledge of the home life of the Americans."

"None of us will ever forget that period of the war when the American forces were assembled and trained for battle under the protection of the armies of France and England, holding the enemy at bay. Nor will we ever forget that moment of the struggle when we found our opportunity to join with the world in the second battle of the Marne."

"All this is now past, but it is upon the past that the foundation of our future relations must rest. In saying goodbye to France—which we have come to love so well—I feel assured that as time goes on we shall regard those days of comradeship and struggle more and more as an everlasting bond between our peoples."

PERSHING STARTS ON HOME VOYAGE

Marshal Foch Tells Him France
Will Carefully Tend the
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What Americans Did.

"Recalling with emotion the hours we have lived together—some of them full of anguish, some glorious—I am struck hard in the heart in passing with you the last moments of your stay among us. On your arrival, you said: 'Lafayette, we are here.' Allow a French soldier of to-day to return thanks to you, and in a few words recall the work you have done for the rights and liberty of the world."

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"You have shown yourself to be, in the largest sense, organizer, soldier, chief and great servant of your country, crowning the generous efforts and noble spirit of America with victory by your armies."

The Dead Would Speak.

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called for mutual action upon this foundation. Close comradeship and co-operation rapidly moulded our fresh and aggressive young manhood into an army, which under you as the Allied leader was to turn the tide of war."

With a Common Purpose.

"To have fought beside the glorious army of France and been of your people during more than two years has given our relations an affectionate touch, and makes our parting one of sadness. But in these deep sentiments there is an abiding confidence between our peoples, which insures to the world our constant friendship and our common purpose in behalf of humanity."

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Lasting Bond With France Created, Says Gen. Pershing

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Gen. Pershing, at his farewell meeting with representatives of the French press on Saturday, made this statement:

"More than two years ago I arrived in Paris with a small group of officers and men, as the advance guard of our army. Since that day a vast host of Americans have come to France, lived

among her people and returned to their homes.

"If it is possible for different nations to understand each other, then we feel that we carry back with us an appreciation of France and its people, its art and its culture. Our soldiers found their relaxation in Paris, along the rivers of the Pyrenees and in the mountains."

"They have shared with the wonderful peasantry of France their joys and sorrows; they have fought, suffered and died beside the poilus and rejoiced with them in the final victory. Such a mingling of peoples in a common cause is unprecedented in the history of the world. In taking our departure we have one regret—that the people who have formerly known us only as guests and visitors are without knowledge of the home life of the Americans."

"None of us will ever forget that period of the war when the American forces were assembled and trained for the Second Battle of the Marne, under the protection of the armies of France and England, holding the enemy at bay. Nor will we ever forget that moment of the struggle when we found our opportunity to join with the world in the Second Battle of the Nations."

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fore Congressional committees.

Gen. McAndrew, who now is head of the General Staff College here, will go to New York within a few days to complete the military arrangements for the welcome there.

Over 1,000 of 1st Division Arrive From Brest in a Day More than 1,000 members of the 1st

Division arrived yesterday on the transport Von Steuben, which brought 2,208 officers and men from Brest, including Major Gen. Eli A. Helmick, who went to France in command of the 8th Division.

Gen. Helmick has been in command of the port of debarkation at Brest for some months. He said the bulk of

American troops would be out of France this month, but that small units will straggle along until November.

Among the units on board the Von Steuben were the 1st Division Headquarters, 7th Field Artillery, 1st Machine Gun Battalion, 1st Ammunition Train, Ambulance Companies 2, 3 and 12, and Field Hospital 12.

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 Suissons. 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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SPECIAL TRAIN PERSHING USED AS HIS MOBILE HEADQUARTERS MAY COME TO UNITED STATES

Entire Equipment of Eight Cars That Served the American Commander in the Field Would Be Presented to This Country by France, if Desired.

By CARLISLE MacDONALD,
Special Correspondent of the Herald.

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[Special Cable to the Herald.]

PARIS, Sunday.

The French government is seriously considering the suggestion that the special train which was put at the disposal of General Pershing early in 1918 and which he used thereafter as a mobile headquarters be presented to the United States as a souvenir of America's participation in the war.

The train would be given to General Pershing and shipped to the United States, where he would then turn it over to the War Department. It would be exhibited throughout the country. General Pershing made his last trip on it the night of August 31, when he left Paris for Brest.

It comprises eight cars. These are an office car for the General and his aids, stenographers and chief of staff; a private car for the General, two cars for officers, a dining car, a car for enlisted men, one for the clerks guarding the army records and one for the records and baggage.

General Pershing became greatly attached to the train, for much of his important work as commander of the A. E. F. was accomplished on it, most of the distinguished allied generals were received by him aboard it, and important engagements of the American army were planned there.

Foch and Haig were among those who visited the special. The train "has been through the mill" itself, for frequently it was within the area of shell fire and airplane attack.

The crew was composed of enlisted men, among whom were several negro Pullman porters.

While the suggestion of presenting the train to the United States is unofficial, it is said that an indication on the part of the American people or the government that the gift would be appreciated would result in its being transferred. Americans who have been in France throughout the

war believe it would be an interesting war relic, and it is believed that General Pershing probably would heartily approve of the gift.

In addition to its war record the train has the distinction of having been used by General Pershing on all his European tours, including the recent one to Italy. There are three Frenchmen, one of whom is a cook, who were members of the train staff who would like to accompany it to America.

Wya
Aug 30, 1919

Let Pershing's Promotion Be Ready When He Steps Ashore

UNQUESTIONABLY the Senate will act as promptly as the House has acted upon the bill to make John J. Pershing a permanent General. The legislation ought to be completed before his arrival home, September 8.

What Premier Lloyd George recently said of England equally applies here:

"It is an honored tradition of this country that it rewards liberally those who have rendered it conspicuous and distinguished services in time of peril. Ingratitude chills the ardor of service."

England's way differs from ours in method rather than spirit.

To Wellington she gave a dukedom, two pensions aggregating \$20,000 a year and \$2,500,000 in one sum. General Wolesley was allotted \$125,000 for the Ashanti campaign and \$150,000 for the Egyptian campaign. Lord Roberts received \$60,500 for his Afghan campaign and \$500,000 for his part in the Boer War. Kitchener received \$150,000 for the Sudan campaign and \$250,000 for his services in the Boer War. England has made Sir Douglas Haig an earl and voted him \$500,000; Sir John French and Allenby, each a viscount, with \$250,000, while lesser commanders have fared in proportion.

Prior to 1917 we had only four Generals—Washington, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan. To these the names of Pershing and March have been added temporarily. The pay of a General in the American Army is \$12,000 a year, with allowances that bring the total income to about \$15,000. When the rank is made permanent, the pay is for life.

Capitalizing at five per cent the difference between what Pershing's pay would have been had he remained a Major General and what it will be as a confirmed General, we find that the money value of the proposed promotion amounts to about \$100,000.

But the honor of holding for life the highest rank in our military service alongside his four illustrious predecessors will quite suffice for John J. Pershing.

For with it will go the unanimous esteem of his countrymen—the greatest reward in the world.

French Feel Self-Reproach at Failure to Cement Bonds with America Through Army

General Pershing's Departure Brings Realization That the A. E. F. Is Gone and That Remarkable Opportunity to Promote International Concord Was Not Fully Utilized.

By JULIAN HARRIS,
Special Correspondent of the Herald.

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[Special Cable to the Herald.]

Paris, Sunday.

With the departure of General Pershing public opinion in France led by the press is making a new, frank estimate of relations between France and the United States. Pershing's home-going brought the French to a realization that the American armies had left and that a great vacant spot exists.

So while the newspapers have been filled with accounts of General Pershing's going there also has been a series of articles recalling the entry of the United States into the war, conditions after the armistice and possibilities of future relations of the sister republics.

There is no question but that the French are beginning to feel a spirit of self-reproach over the failure to create a better feeling between American soldiers and the people here, but there are reasons for French reserve and not a few rest with the politicians although war weariness was at the bottom of it.

In her attitude toward the United States France has gone through three phases and is entering the fourth. When the war opened and Belgium was invaded on the "scrap-of-paper" basis, France was amazed that the United States did not at least protest. Then the war itself took up all thoughts of the French and it was not until 1916, when Germany was running riot with submarines, that France en masse turned toward America and a feeling of bitterness showed itself.

The second phase began when the United States declared war. There followed a revulsion of feeling, which increased to delirious joy when the first American troops arrived. It was General Pershing who surprised the French when he said, "Lafayette, we are here!"

No matter what were the official reasons for entering the war there was no question but that the American soldiers had the fine spirit of crusaders, and the French saw that side. They had come to save France and had no intention of departing until the job was completed.

That was America's aim in the dark days when she offered to put men at the disposal of Marshal Foch and the unity command became a reality. Château-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne put the seal of glory on American endeavors.

Third Phase After Armistice.

It was after the armistice that the third phase began. The soldiers of all armies were more or less idle, and came more and more in contact with civilians. Friction came naturally, just as it would have come had an army of two million Frenchmen then been quartered in New York and surrounding territory. But the mere sight of Americans crowding the cafés and theatres and sidewalks was only a part of the trouble making elements.

In the meanwhile the French had their international problems. Devastated regions were untouched and the high cost of living went up in leaps. At the same time the problem of imports was being badly handled by the French government.

It is not to be forgotten that during these periods American soldiers were receiving, in comparison with the French, twenty times the amount paid the poilus. This economic superiority of American soldiers had its effect and naturally Frenchmen resented the situation which they could not control.

Then the manner of American officers and men in spending their money made them victims in the matter of prices. When the French saw them literally throwing money away they saw no reason why they should not get as much as their neighbors.

The French do not deny themselves the comforts of life, but thrift is a natural characteristic which sometimes amounts to parsimony, so it may seem strange that despite the opportunity to get American money the majority of the French people wanted to see the Americans go home, except those needed on the Rhine. Our soldiers had tired of France and the French had reciprocated.

As I have already said, if the situation had been reversed the feeling would have been the same in America. Also the winter just past was depressing as to weather and the doughboys hate nothing worse than rain and mud. At the same time they became tired of military discipline. They had won the war and this business of drilling and working became to them

so much "bunk." During this period the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Knights of Columbus and other organizations of American origin sought to relieve the soldier's tedious existence and they did well, but everything was reminiscent of back home.

Big Opportunity Missed.

It was in this period following the armistice and up to the present that the French government missed its great opportunity by not taking part in entertaining, distracting and instructing the boys from the United States. In fact, while the Germans were conducting their propaganda in the Rhine area the French were silently inactive.

There is plenty of excuse for the French inaction, for the whole nation was literally suffering from shell shock, but all the excuses in the world do not eliminate the consequences, so the French must accept results and begin anew to welcome cordial relations between the citizens of the two republics.

The French have already begun working along this line and definite results may be expected. But before touching further on this point I shall revert to my statement that it was General Pershing's departure which caused the French to check up accounts and admit their failure to take advantage of the presence of millions of young Americans in their midst under the most romantic conditions.

Under the caption "Departure of General Pershing and Franco-American Relations" the Journal des Debats says:—

"Already the American soldiers whose arrival in unexpected masses during the black hours in the spring of 1918 inspired us with such enthusiastic confidence are now scarce in France. General Pershing has left. Already the intervention of America has become a part of the past, but as General Pershing said, it is on

the past our future relations should be founded.

"It cannot be said too often that the memory of the decisive aid given by France to the United States in the war for her independence contributed greatly to the equally decisive intervention in ours. We must not forget or permit that affectation of scepticism which too often inspires us to an excessive fear of being duped to conceal the fact that generally speaking it was genuine idealism which decided the American people to intervene in the European war. It was, above all, a generous impulse which put the sword into the hand of these men of young blood who believed that they had a great crime to prevent and old friends to aid.

"It must never be forgotten that the sending of the American Army to Europe was in many respects like the beginning of a crusade. Will all these crusaders return to America imbued with the same feelings which they experienced when they landed on our soil? Have not the affirmations of Franco-American friendship become rather formal as compared to the spontaneous enthusiasm of a year ago?

Profiteers Active.

"We would be blind to real facts if we refused to ask ourselves this question at the moment General Pershing's armies are leaving our shores. Everywhere and always reality is less than the dream, and nothing we can do can change that. Every man has had to suffer by exploitation of profiteers to which the Americans were subjected in France just as they had been subjected to in any other country, just as much as some of them had begun to experience in the training camps of their own country.

"Moreover, General Pershing's soldiers have not always been able to see, nor have they taken the trouble to discover, what is best in our country. And we on our own part did not take the trouble to show it to them. But also, coincidentally with what inevitably occurred on account of the long stay of the great American army in our country, have not we ourselves committed errors of policy which might have been avoided and which prevented us from utilizing to the fullest extent the good will of the American authorities?

"Of course, it was not always easy to do this. The ingenuousness of the Americans in dealing with European affairs was sometimes embarrassing to us. Nevertheless, does it seem to us that between the armistice and the tardy opening of peace the French authorities took enough trouble to prepare for Franco-American collaboration?

"We ought to do our best to prevent these mistakes from weakening in the slightest degree the century old friendship which united France and America and which has just been strengthened by a brotherhood of arms.

"Franco-American relations can be built on the best of all foundations, the recognition of the value of our country, to preach which in America many Americans

are willing to become our advocates, and the aid given in these latter days to which General Pershing referred yesterday as the bond which will most closely unite our two nations."

Sees Need of Union.

Says Le Temps frankly:—

"American soldiers who have returned home have gone back to their work and no longer think of Europe. Let us then look to the future. Let us get before our minds in order to guide future action the following fundamental truths:—

"First, France cannot preserve her independence and regain her prosperity unless her policy is not restricted to affairs of the European continent, but she can engage in world politics only in close union with the United States.

"Secondly, the United States cannot safeguard their rights and interests in the world if they remain entirely aloof from European affairs, but they cannot engage in European politics without becoming closely bound to France.

"If the governments at Paris and Washington are to practise common policy the American people and French people must first of all realize the need of union. If this need of union be demonstrated to the thinking part of both populations as well as to the masses we must avoid formulas which would cloud the facts. On the contrary, we must multiply bold declarations and exact information so as to throw a flood of light on the realities. Let us ask Americans not to study in a summary fashion. Above all let them not withdraw their eyes from Europe along with their soldiers.

"Tomorrow, like yesterday, world peace will depend on European peace, and it will be really assured only by the tradition of Lafayette and Pershing."

The foregoing extracts throw light on what I have termed the fourth phase of French sentiment. I have sought to put before the American people on the eve of the arrival of General Pershing, whose departure has drawn France into a mood of frankness, something of what the war has meant to France and what America will always continue to stand for to them.

PERSHING NOW ON HIS VOYAGE FOR AMERICA

Marshal Foch Boards Transport to Bid American Commander Farewell.

FEELING ADDRESSES
AT THEIR PARTING

Both Declare War Has Strengthened
Bond Between the Two
Nations.

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Praise for Pershing.

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United in Battle.

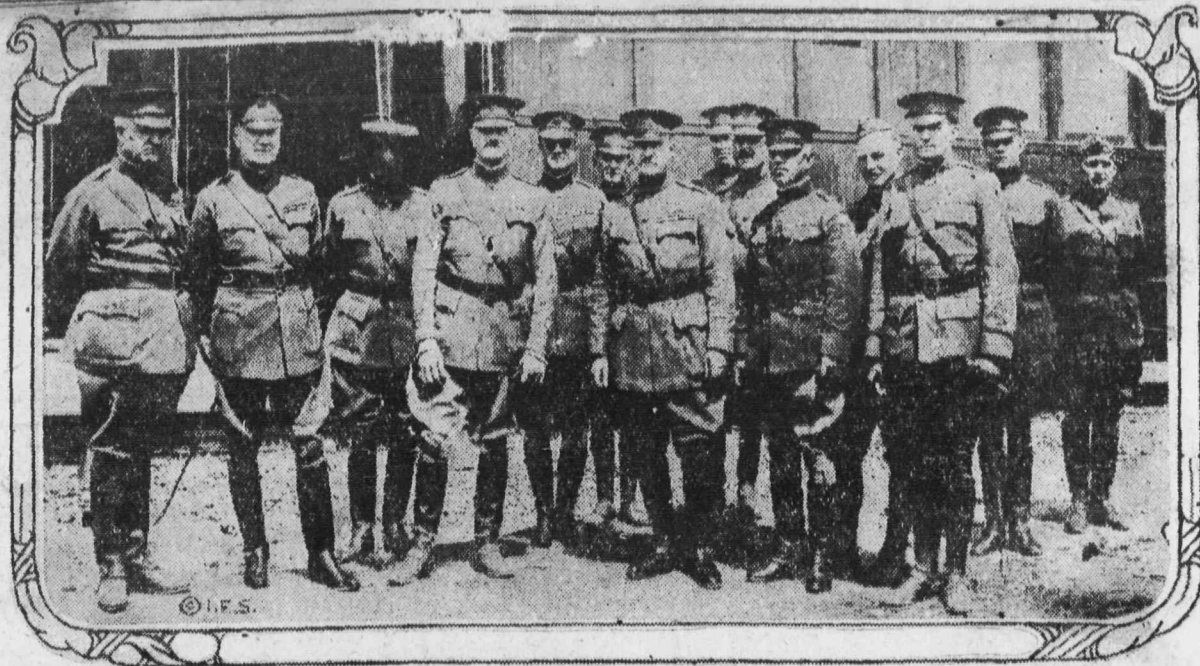
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PERSHING AND STAFF RETURNING HOME.

General Pershing on his last tour of inspection before starting home yesterday on the Leviathan. The photograph shows Pershing with his staff standing in front of his private car. In the group beside General Pershing are Major General Fiske, Major General McAndrews, Colonel Snyder, Brigadier General Welsh, Colonel McNab, Brigadier General Simonson and Captain Meyers.

Pershing Regrets That French Don't Know American Home Life.

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past that the foundation of our future relations must rest. In saying goodbye to France, which we have come to love so well, I feel assured that as time goes on we shall regard those days of comradeship and struggle more and more as an everlasting bond between our peoples."

General Pershing Expected to Arrive Here September 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday.—General Pershing will head the parades in New York and Washington of the First Division, it was announced today by Major General James W. McAndrew, formerly Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces. He has been detailed by Secretary of War Baker and General March, Chief of Staff, to arrange all military matters in connection with the welcome to the American overseas commander.

General Pershing, who left from Brest today on the transport Leviathan, is expected to reach New York on the morning of September 8, General McAndrew said, and will stay in that city three or four days before coming to Washington to report formally to the War Department. After the First Division parade here it is expected that General Pershing will visit his old home in Missouri, after which he will return to Washington to present his views before Congressional committees as to the permanent military



MARSHAL FOCH

rade to get under way down Fifth avenue in the morning at ten o'clock, starting from 110th street. A number of the heavily equipped units will bivouac for the night at Broadway and 165th street, and other parks in the northern part of the city later to be determined upon. Immediately after the parade reaches Fourteenth or Twenty-third street, it is not yet definitely decided which point, all units will entrain for Washington except the motorized outfits, which will go to Washington overland. The parade in Washington is arranged for September 16.

policy of the nation.

General McAndrew, who now is head of the General Staff college here, will go to New York in a few days to complete the military arrangements for the welcome there.

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PERSHING OFF FOR AMERICA ON LEVIATHAN

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Marshal Foch Tells General He
Showed Himself as America's
Greatest Soldier and Organizer

U. S. Chief, in Reply, Consolated in
Knowing That "Graves of His
Men Will Be Sacred Shrines"

BREST, Sept. 1.—General Pershing
sailed to-day on the Leviathan for the
United States. The steamer left port
at 3 p. m.

Marshal Foch came aboard the
transport shortly before she sailed
and made a feeling address to the
departing American commander.
The Marshal said:

"In leaving France, you leave
your dead in our hands. On our
soil we will care for them religi-
ously and zealously, as bearing
witness of the powerful aid you
brought us.

"These dead will bring from
America many thoughts of remem-
brance and pious visits, and will
bind still more strongly our already
close union.

A WORK FOR LIBERTY.

"Recalling with emotion the
hours we have lived together—
some of them full of anguish, some
glorious—I am struck hard in the
heart in passing with you the last
moments of your stay among us.

"On your arrival, you said: 'La-
fayette, we are here.' Allow a
French soldier of to-day to return
thanks to you, and in a few words
recall the work you have done for
the rights and liberty of the
world."

Marshal Foch then reviewed the
American effort, and continued:

"This army, raised in all haste,
with still only elementary instruc-
tion, recently organized and com-
manded by young officers, without
military tradition, passed rapidly
into your hands. You have shown
yourself to be in the largest sense
organizer, soldier, chief and great
servant of your country, crowning
the generous efforts and noble
spirit of America with victory by
your armies.

THE VOICE OF THE DEAD.

"If the clouds of war should
gather again in the future, would
not these dead rise from their tombs
and make their voices heard once
more by a world which already
knows that the same cause, the
cause of liberty, has united us since
the time of Washington and Lafay-
ette."

General Pershing replied by bidding
farewell to France in the person of
the Marshal, "to her gallant poilus,
to her patriotic men and to her noble
women." The General added:

"You have done me the signal
honor of paying me a final visit. It
is fitting that you should be the
last to whom I say farewell, be-
cause of our intimate service to-
gether in the days of anxiety and
victory.

STOOD FOR SAME PRINCIPLES.

"The American Army, in fulfill-
ment of the will of the people, came
to France because we stood for the
same principles of right and be-
cause the common ideals of the two
countries called for mutual action
upon this foundation.

"Close comradeship and co-oper-
ation rapidly moulded our fresh and
aggressive young manhood into an
army, which under you, as the Al-
lied leader, was to turn the tide of
war.

"To have fought beside the glor-
ious army of France, and been of
your people, during more than two
years, has given our relations an
affectionate touch and makes our
parting one of sadness, but in these
deep sentiments there is an abiding
confidence between our peoples,
which insures to the world our con-

stant friendship and our common
purpose in behalf of humanity.

"In leaving with France our dead,
we are consoled to feel that their
graves will be tenderly cared for
and become a sacred shrine that will
still more firmly bind us together."

Then the General and Marshal Foch
walked arm in arm to the gang plank,
exchanging final salutes as the Mar-
shal stepped ashore.

General Pershing, in bidding fare-
well to representatives of the French
press last evening, said:

"More than two years ago I ar-
rived in Paris with a small group
of officers and men, as the advance
guard of our army. Since that day
a vast host of Americans have
come to France, lived among her
people and returned to their homes.

"None of us will ever forget that
period of the war when the Ameri-
can forces were assembled and
trained for battle under the protec-
tion of the armies of France and
England, holding the enemy at bay.
Nor will we ever forget that mo-
ment of the struggle when we found
our opportunity to join with the
world in the second battle of the
Marne.

"All this is now past, but it is
upon the past that the foundation
of our future relations must rest. In
saying good-bye to France—which
we have come to love so well—I
feel assured that as time goes on we
shall regard those days of com-
radeship and struggle more and
more as an everlasting bond be-
tween our peoples."

PERSHING DUE EARLY TOMORROW; WILL REACH CITY AT 10 O'CLOCK FOR GREAT 3 DAY CELEBRATION

Son Tells Pershing of His New Rank, Vessel in Storm; Herald Learns by Wireless



Passengers Aboard the Leviathan Hold Impressive Ceremonies for Commander.

By MAY BIRKHEAD,
Special Correspondent of the Herald.

(By Wireless to the Herald via Boston.)

ABOARD THE LEVIATHAN, Friday, 3 P. M. General Pershing received the first news that the Senate has confirmed his appointment to the permanent rank of General of the United States Army from his ten-year-old son, Warren, this morning. The boy entered his father's stateroom, climbed on top of him while he was sound asleep after two days of seasickness and, smothering him with kisses, awakened him to report the glad news.

The General was congratulated by the officers and enlisted men this afternoon. The band turned out on B deck and the officers of the General's staff and the men of the composite regiment assembled for the ceremony. The enthusiasm reached a high pitch.

General Pershing shook hands with 150 officers as they spoke their felicitations individually and said that he was proud of their work. He added that he considered his rank of General of the United States Army as an expression of the American nation's gratitude to the whole army.

With trumpets sounding and bands playing, the deck of the Leviathan, famous as the transport that carried more than 103,000 American fighting men to France, presented an impressive scene at an equally impressive moment. Captain Edward H. Durell, U. S. N., commanding officer of the Leviathan, was the first to congratulate General Pershing. All the other officers of the vessel followed him.

General Pershing, homeward bound, seems to be a weather "hoodoo" indeed. The Leviathan, since leaving Brest, has ploughed through the roughest weather encountered since she made her first voyage as a transport. The storms of the last two days have been frightful. Wednesday the course brought her into the path of a hurricane. The situation reached a climax at midnight that day. Huge seas

swept "A" deck and tore lifeboats and rafts from their places.

Only a few escaped seasickness. It was not until late yesterday afternoon that General Pershing appeared for a walk, his first in two days.

As for the transport's homegoing smiles, they changed into of groans of "I don't care if I never get home—just let me die."

All are well today. The weather is perfect and the famous composite regiment is resuming drilling in preparation for the parade in New York city.

Of the 182 officers and enlisted men who formed the Pershing party on the voyage to France on board the Baltic in 1917 only twenty of the original number are returning on the Leviathan. Nine of these are officers, five are field clerks and six are enlisted men. The number of men on board, including the regiment and general headquarters, is about 6,000.

FLEET AND FORT TO ROAR SALUTE FOR ARMY CHIEF

suffered to the last. His generous answers to cries for help from other sectors left him for a long time almost, if not quite, without an army. He played the game set by his

aboard the liner from a smaller boat down the bay under cover of darkness. It was not until his arrival at Liverpool on June 9 that news of his departure was made public.

But when the broad-beamed Leviathan ambles down Ambrose Channel on the flood tide to-morrow and steams in past Quarantine there is no doubt that the public will know all about it.

A fleet of welcome will be waiting. The guns of the forts are expected to strain their metal throats in salute. Airplanes will sweep overhead. All New York will take part in the great outburst of "Welcome Home" to the fighting General of America's fighting army—"Black Jack" Pershing.

Two Missouri Towns Claim Honor of Being Birthplace of Pershing

"Fighting General" is exactly what this man is—a fighting man with a fighting figure and face. Six feet in height, broad shouldered, slim of waist, erect, powerful, wiry gray hair and close-clipped mustache, powdered with gray, glowing dark eyes, generous nose and forward jutting chin. He has the presence of command.

From the time when he graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1886 at the age of twenty-six, and plunged immediately into the Indian Wars, his life has been a series of victorious battles, some large and some small. He has always done the job he had to do.

The writer of this sketch of Gen. Pershing was told by a high official some time ago that the great American smash through the Argonne was due directly to Pershing's insistence that the American troops could do what others considered impossible. Pershing's record does not show that he ever considered any task impossible. Anyhow, the Argonne drive broke the hinge of the German front in the west.

His Youth in Missouri.

John Joseph Pershing was born on Sept. 13, 1860, in Linn County, Mo., probably in the town of Laclede,

where he spent his youth. But the town of Meadville seven miles east of Laclede, insists that he first saw light there, and the residents point with pride to the "birthplace" of the famous American soldier. Perhaps the General himself will settle this argument when he goes home to Linn County following the review in Washington on Sept. 16.

His father was John F. Pershing. His mother was Miss Ann E. Thompson before her marriage. Pershing sr., the records indicate, was a section foreman on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, now the Burlington. The father was described as a man "of commanding presence," devoted to his family, upright and just, kindly, but a strict disciplinarian.

He was known to take his family to church every Sunday, and is believed to have been Superintendent of the Sunday School in the Methodist Church, and a preacher for a time.

Pershing sr. was regimental sutler for the 18th Missouri Infantry during the Civil War. After that he was a successful farmer and merchant until the panic of 1873. Later he became a travelling salesman, always maintaining his family in comfort. Until 1886, the year the youthful Pershing left West Point for the Indian Wars, the family lived in Laclede.

Glimpse of His Boyhood.

History says that the General's

Next he took part in the subjugation of the Sioux after the Custer massacre. He was a head scout in those days, noted alike for his horsemanship and his habit of hammering at a task until it was finished right.

But, while Pershing was a fighter, he was a thinker too along independent lines. And if he did not impress those about him as scintillatingly brilliant, he did impress them with the fact that when he had mastered a subject he had mastered it. He was a student.

And so it was no surprise when he became military instructor in the University of Nebraska in 1891. He held that position until 1895, when he was appointed an instructor of tactics in the military academy at West Point. He left that job for active service with the 10th Cavalry, taking part in the Santiago campaign in Cuba.

After Spain quit he organized the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and was its chief until Aug. 16, 1899. Then came the Philippines, from November 1899 to June, 1903.

He began his Philippines service as adjutant general of the Department of Mindanao, an office he held until June 30, 1901. From November, 1901, to March, 1902, he was in command of the campaign against the Moros, who fought desperately under Gen. Capistrano.

Then he headed an expedition against the Moros in Maciu, and his days were passed in forced marches and constant fighting, the youthful leader wearing down the insurgents steadily, and with grim persistence storming and taking one Moro stronghold after another. This hard campaigning in the Philippines was by far the severest military test that had been applied to Pershing thus far.

"Jumped" to Brigadier.

In 1903, after his brilliant record in the Philippines, Pershing was recalled to the United States, and until 1906 was a member of the General Staff Corps. During this period he served as military attache in Tokio, and he was with Kuroki in Japan and Russia in the Russo-Japanese War.

Milestones on the Way from Cadet to General

Here is the way Gen. Pershing rose to the rank of General and the command of the American Expeditionary Force in France: Graduated from West Point, 1886, age twenty-six.

Second Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, July 1, 1886.

First Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, Oct. 20, 1892.

Major, chief ordnance officer of volunteers, Aug. 18, 1898.

Honorably discharged from volunteers, May 12, 1899.

Captain, First Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901.

Transferred to 15th Cavalry, Aug. 20, 1901.

Brigadier General, Sept. 20, 1906.

Major General, Sept. 25, 1916. General, Oct. 6, 1917.

It was in 1906 that President Roosevelt, pushing aside red tape, jumped Major Pershing to the rank of Brigadier. This action raised a howl of protest and a cry of "politics." The jump was over 862 others, and thus over the heads of that many officers senior to Pershing. But President Roosevelt stood sturdily on the ground that Pershing had earned the increased rank, and the protests availed nothing.

Gen. Pershing married in Washington, on Jan. 26, 1905, Frances H. Warren, daughter of United States Senator Francis H. Warren of Cheyenne, Wyo. His family life ended in a tragedy in the burning of the Presidio in San Francisco, Aug. 27, 1915, when his wife and three daughters lost their lives. His son Warren, eleven years old, is the only survivor.



Following his promotion to Brigadier by Roosevelt, Gen. Pershing went back to the Philippines as Governor of Moro Province. One of his first acts was to order the Moros disarmed. They rebelled. Pershing started out with 500 American soldiers and about an equal number of native scouts, and after a hard and desperately fought campaign subdued them and secured the surrender of their forts.

Those struggles of Gen. Pershing in the jungles of Moro land constitute one of the brightest chapters in his career. But perhaps of equal value in forming an estimate of his character is the fact that the Moros came to hold him in the highest regard, trusting him implicitly. In fact he was made datto of the Moros, as proof of their affection and esteem.

The Chase of Villa.

The next high light in the military life of Pershing was his expedition against Villa. Among other things that expedition saw assembled for active field work, for the first time since the Civil War—not including the Cuban campaign, high officers of the army holding that the Cuban affair should not be figured in this connection—the first unit anything like the size of a division.

Lessons of tremendous value were learned from the Villa chase, and it had a telling effect upon the training of men and the selection of commanders when the United States finally was drawn into the war with Germany.

Gen. Pershing was the only general officer in the United States who had handled such a large body of troops in the field. His record was impeccable. He was picked as the commander of the American Army in France.

That rather smoothed over any

French and Allies in an impressive ceremony. They were the first soldiers of the Republic of the West to set foot on the continent of Europe, girded for battle. No wonder there resounded to the skies there in Boulogne that day the shouts, "Vive l'Amerique!" while bands played national anthems of the Allies.

Then came Paris, and the wild ovation there, and later the visit to the Tomb of Napoleon, and still later the visit to the tomb of Lafayette, where the American General, laying a wreath upon the last resting place of America's great friend, said simply:

"Lafayette, we are here."

British Officer's Tribute.

What Pershing did in France probably is familiar in a general way to most readers. The opinion of Lieut. Col. Repington, British military expert, as it appeared in The World of Dec. 9, follows:

"Under the most adverse conditions of ground and season, and of incomplete service, Gen. Pershing had fulfilled his mission. Had not the armistice been signed on Nov. 11

an attack would have been launched on that day by the Second American Army in the direction of Briey, and it must have succeeded.

"To my mind there was nothing finer in the war than the splendid good comradeship displayed throughout by Gen. Pershing, and there was nothing more striking than the determined way in which he pursued his original plan of making the American Army respected and feared.

"The programme of arrivals, speeded up and varied, in response to the appeals of the Allies, involved him in appalling difficulties, from which the American armies suffered to the last. His generous answers to cries for help from other sectors left him for a long time almost, if not quite, without an army. He played the game set by his friends, but all the time with a singleness of purpose and strength of character that history will applaud.

PERSHING PLAYED BIG PART IN WAR

Insisted Our Army Should Be
Handled Independently as
American Unit.

URGED JULY 18 OFFENSIVE

Helped to Get Great Results,
Working Under the Strat-
egy of Foch.

HIS PERSONALITY STRONG

A Rigid Disciplinarian, He Is
Optimistic, Fearless, and a
Tireless Worker.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

General Pershing's place as a Commander in Chief in the great war is yet to be determined. Owing to the character of the war and particularly to the censorship there was a lack of contemporaneous information. The war correspondents were restricted in a way that prevented them from giving the data on which public opinion was formed in our civil war and other conflicts in the past. Besides, the European war was so big that even if the correspondents had had a free hand they would have been unable to give the full and detailed information necessary for forming a judgment on the respective parts played by the commanding Generals. Among the observers who had the best facilities there has been much difference of opinion.

Without attempting to put General Pershing in his right position, militarily, I have a very definite idea of the part played by him in the conduct of the war and the general value of his service to the cause of America and the Allies. On the strictly technical side it may perhaps be conceded—although this matter can only be cleared up when all the information has been collected and reduced to order—that the mastery in strategy and tactics lay with the French, and yet so great was the influence of personality and character that it is very doubtful if any other man had as much to do with the accomplishment of the great results as our own Commander in Chief.

No other General had the opportunity that he had because no other General had the complete trust and support of his own Government. There was no weakness, no infirmity and no haunting doubts. Through good and evil report General Pershing had Washington behind him. In every important decision Pershing felt the strong hand of President Wilson. He was thus put in a position confidently to make the great decisions that he did in the Spring and Summer of 1918, through which, to put it conservatively, the end of the war was hastened by many months. These decisions were not precisely in the field of strategy; they were even bigger than that. They had to do with the larger policy of how best to use that element which was recognized as indispensable to victory—the American reinforcements. It was President Wilson who took the responsibility—and it was perhaps the greatest responsibility ever assumed by any man in all the history of the world—to rush to Europe without either adequate training or arms the hundreds of thousands of men who were sent from America between February and September, 1918. For the most part they were not soldiers, they were mothers' boys; but they soon became the best soldiers in Europe.

Found New Soldiers Backward.

In May, 1918, General Pershing gave me a military automobile and asked me to drive through Northern France to "interpret the spirit" of these fresh divisions that were landed in Northwestern and Northern France. I visited five or six of these divisions, and while I was greatly impressed with the character of the material I felt discouraged to find men so backward in the kind of training that men were getting in the

"bullrings" of Northern France. I started on that trip in the morning the Germans made their attack on Chemin des Dames and began the advance that made the fall of Paris seem probable. It was almost pitiful as I went northward to meet on the roads the ramshackle French camions filled with war-worn French veterans racing to the Marne to meet and attempt to delay the German advance toward Paris. May 27 was the darkest day of the whole war.

The sound, instructed strategy of Marshal Foch is not to be depreciated, but at the core of this strategy there was this main thought—that while the European armies could slow down the Germans it was for the Americans to finish the job. Foch himself said to me and to others over and over again that the Americans must come in tremendous numbers in order to make the defeat of the Germans possible, and his whole management from the day that he became Generalissimo was with that thought uppermost in his mind. While Foch's steadiness and his sublime faith as well as his seasoned military skill will undoubtedly be given first place, it was Pershing and Pershing alone to whose initiative and firm judgment the Allies owe the maximum of efficiency in the use of the American re-enforcements. At the bottom of the policy which he fought for single-handed and secured the adoption of in the face of the most formidable opposition, in the historic meeting at Abbeville in May, 1918, lay his implicit faith in the American soldier. When it was decided to send "disorganized units" in the tonnage which Great Britain had heroically provided for their transportation, the understanding was that these troops should be under the Generalissimo for such disposition as he deemed wise, and they were to be "brigaded" with the English and French. As a matter of fact, "brigaded" was a euphemism for platooned. They were to be used precisely as in the judgment of the Generalissimo they could best be used. This arrangement was generally accepted in practically all European quarters as the one best suited to the emergency. At the American General Headquarters, however, the opinion had prevailed for months that the American Army should be under the American commander and that it should be trained and educated with the idea of developing along re-

gular and characteristic American lines. Pershing and his military advisers had accepted the scheme of "brigading" Americans with Europeans most reluctantly.

Pershing's judgment in this matter was unchanged by the arrangements arrived at, and on further consideration his convictions became so strong that early in May he went to London and urged that a new plan be adopted under which the practice of "brigading" could be discontinued in a short time and the American units brought together under his command. When General Pershing starts to accomplish something he is not easily discouraged. The British were not convinced, but they gave their consent, and the Abbeville conference was called. The details of that conference were interesting, but it would not perhaps be profitable to publish them. General Foch was agitated at Pershing's proposal. The French all thought that such an arrangement would paralyze Marshal Foch. It was even suggested in that conference that President Wilson be appealed to over General Pershing's head, and perhaps in no other particular instance did Pershing's confidence in the support of Washington count for so much. He was absolutely adamant in his demand, and with the support of the British, somewhat negatively extended, he had his way. The French were panic-stricken by the fear that Foch would be so weakened by the change of plan that the whole situation would be endangered. Outside of American circles there was no difference of opinion at this time as to the unwisdom of Pershing's move, and yet it was this decision which enabled Foch and Pershing to assemble on the Marne, not many days afterward, an American army that stopped the German advance on Paris. I think that now it is pretty generally conceded how vital Pershing's policy was to bringing the war to so quick an end. As I have before remarked, this may not be strategy in the strict sense, but no mere military strategy could have had a more far-reaching effect.

Took Steps for Marne Offensive.

Next in importance to the great decision at Abbeville was the definite action of General Pershing which led to the offensive of July 18, the success of which marked the turning point of the war. The fighting qualities shown by the Americans in the early days of June strengthened Pershing's confidence in his troops. The American spirit of emulation spread among the men when the 6th Marines and the 23d Infantry stopped the advance divisions of the Germans headed for Meaux. Other American troops, seeing what could be done, set their own mark higher. It is not alone to these regiments who won for themselves such brilliant fame that the credit for initiating this splendid spirit is due. When the history of that operation is written there will be a number of regiments who about the same time fell upon the victorious boche and fixed the standard of the American fighting man.

All these developments General Pershing was watching with the fire and characteristic of him. He wanted his troops to go further and do more. While not criticising the military methods of the French high command in any offensive way, he felt that they had not fully grasped what his divisions could contribute to an offensive. On June 23 he put in train with all the force of which he was capable an effort to hasten an offensive against the Germans on the Marne. The French were not yet convinced that comparatively green troops like the Americans could be trusted in an offensive. They feared the disastrous results of possible failure.

It was Pershing's force and faith that caused the resolving of doubts and led to the launching of the offensive of July 18. With all admiration of Marshal Foch, General Pétain, and their fine army commanders, it is only fair to say—and history will so say—that in the compound of influences which led to this great stroke, Pershing's aggressiveness and judgment, based on the matchless courage and character of the American troops, figured much more largely than the American people have yet been permitted to know. St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse were Pershing's own offensives, and the skill and success with which they were conducted are generally known. In Europe there was a good deal of detracting of the Argonne-Meuse operation, (growing out of resentment at Pershing's dismissal of European trainers in August,) but it was the battle of decision all the same. One million Americans and 137,000 French were engaged in it. It was a stroke directed at the German jugular and it landed.

Pershing as War Historian.

The facts about the Abbeville meeting and the Marne offensive ought to be authoritatively given with the necessary documents to establish their authenticity. Up to this time there has always been the danger of giving offense in military circles with which it was necessary for General Pershing and his colleagues to have personal dealings. Now that General Pershing has left Europe it is to be hoped that he will find time and see his way clear to giving the world, and particularly America, an authentic history of America's part in the war. He has been talked of as President, but has not himself taken that talk seriously. If he followed his own inclination he would probably select some serene place of retirement. In such an environment and with access to all War Department reports, he could write a history of the war that the public would prefer to a similar book with any kind of literary embroidery. He has a really remarkable power of clear presentation. His papers have been models. His preliminary report which THE TIMES published in full was distinguished by brevity, clarity, and modesty. There was almost a complete absence of the first personal pronoun which usually figures so extensively in military reports.

As to his possible nomination for the Presidency, there are many grave objections, and the mood of the country seems definitely against putting up a military man. General Pershing would make a fine President, and I believe that an administration conducted by him would be entirely free from either the form or the substance of militarism. I doubt whether any man is more deeply for peace than he is. He is a soldier when soldiering is the business in hand. But from my close observation of him, I am convinced that if he went into civil life, he would be found capable of detaching himself from the military point of view. He has a most extraordinary grasp of public questions and very high ideals as to the public service.

Not Unpopular With Troops.

This leads up to a discussion that must be gone into unless I confine myself entirely to an expression of my admiration for the Commander in Chief. I have heard since I've returned to America that the soldiers of our army are not friendly to him. If this is true, I think that probably the main reason is a very natural and simple one. The typical American soldier was a good fighter, largely because he was a freeman. He had never acknowledged social or political inferiority, and it is the acceptance and acknowledgment that stunts manhood. He was a man. His performance in Europe was the greatest vindication that the democratic system as a producer of men ever had. These qualities of the freeman all the world knew; what was surprising was the way this hitherto rebellious citizen accepted discipline. But when our fellows went into the war there was no halfway business about it, and our army had perhaps the best discipline on the allied side. So long as the actual war lasted our men were as obedient as they were courageous and enterprising. But after wearing the yoke for a year or two the first thing they did after taking it off and again becoming free citizens was to feel and say a few things about the military straight-jacket that had been galling them.

The West Point standards are indeed pretty stiff. A few months ago I expressed that idea to General Pershing and his reply was:

"Don't you think it was a pretty good time for West Point discipline?"

It was undoubtedly; but it hurt while it lasted. As soon as our men resumed the citizenship, which in our country is paramount to West Point, Washington, and all the rest, they began to stretch their legs and use their boot toes vigorously on the thing that had been cramping their free American style all these months.

And there may have been another contributing cause. Pershing took a lot of pains to review the whole 2,000,000 before they came home. First he wanted to make them conscious as units of the American Army. He wanted to arouse in them the sense of what they had accomplished. He wanted to impress them with the necessity of maintaining the habits of moral and physical cleanliness formed in the service. And he wanted

personally to meet the men who had done so much for their country—men whom he had banked on, trusted, and admired and loved to his heart's core. This reviewing was a stupendous job, but Pershing did it con amore. I was of his party on several occasions and it struck me that somehow the General was not quite hitting it off with the men. He had to walk pretty fast to accomplish his task. He would ask them about their decorations, wound and service stripes, whether they got polish for their shoes, and the rest of the usual questions, and pass quickly on. The whole thing was strictly military and proper, but I could detect an unpleasant aftereffect. I was aware that somehow Pershing's great love for these fellows wasn't getting home to them and I was sorry, for I knew how deep and genuine it was.

There was one review that was different. It was that of the Negro Division, the 92d. The General was visibly stirred as he moved among the long lines of black men on the sandy aviation field at Le Mans. When, following his usual plan, he gathered as many as possible around him and made his little speech, he was affected and I saw moisture in his eyes. "These people seem to touch you," I remarked. "They do," he replied. "There's something about these black men being here to fight for America that goes to my heart." I was raised among and by colored people and they appeal to me in a different way, but Pershing's reaction was right for a man with his background and I admired him all the more for it. He rings true on the emotional side all the time.

The Military Manner.

Before I dismiss this rather delicate matter of the militaristic manner, I would skimp my subject if I failed to make clear that those who don't admire Pershing accuse him of a certain military vanity. While I myself know that, if it exist at all, it is the merest veneer, it must be admitted that his manner and appearance always mark him out as the most military figure in any group. When I saw him with Foch I rather regretted that my General didn't have the bow legs and cavalry limp. General Pershing is rather too smart a soldier and if one didn't know him one might retain the impression made by the physical rather than the intellectual Pershing. But he is the farmer boy at heart, all the same, and the other thing is only skin-deep. To the eyes of a civilian somewhat prejudiced against military form General Pershing looked his best in mufti. On the Baltic going over in May, 1917, General Pershing and his staff laid aside their uniforms and donned mufti, out of respect to any German submarines that might have been knocking about. I was very much struck how becoming civilian clothes were to Pershing.

The question of the attitude of the doughboy was under discussion in Washington the other day and a war-wise correspondent said: "Pershing's great mistake was not riding around among his troops on horseback. A General in an auto is not an inspiring figure; in fact he escapes the notice of the men."

Personally, I cannot believe that the men can permanently have any feeling but one of respect and admiration for their Commander in Chief. If they did it would be a cruel and intolerable injustice. No other man in the war, not even Petain, who to his men was like a shepherd to his flock, had such deep and genuine affection and sympathy, and Pershing's faith in his troops was boundless. He would have died with them or for them. I believe that the whole thing is superficial even if it exists at all. It is a mere mood, and any men who may be temporarily exercising their right to kick will be shortly telling the home folk what "Me and Pershing" did over there. Among the officers closely associated with the Commander in Chief there was absolute devotion. In fact, these men may have injured him with others by making too much of a god of him.

Every civilian who comes in contact with the high command feels a certain repulsion at the mental servitude that goes with rank. It seems to me more German than American, though officers incapable of an ungentle thought maintain that this militaristic manner is based on sound human nature and is necessary to discipline. When I cite the navy, throughout which the relations between superior and inferior are easy-going and democratic, the answer is that the problem is entirely different at sea. I have ridden through France with Admiral Benson, the head of the navy. We would stop by the roadside, get out the lunch basket and the yeomen and jackets of our party would gather around with fearless comradeship. When headquarters were established at the Hotel Crillon the army people stationed guards all about to salute and present arms, thus giving a bit of form and pomp to the scene. The navy officers in the hotel protested so vigorously that the guards were removed. I have gone into these details because I think they have a bearing on the attitude of hundreds of thousands of young American citizens who were temporary soldiers. I should not like, however, to spread any kind of prejudice against our army. The big fact is that we had the best discipline and that the whole management was splendidly successful. It is entirely probable that the methods employed in the emergency which made it necessary quickly to create a military organization out of civilian material were absolutely the best. What I have said is not by way of criticism but for the purpose of making this sketch of General Pershing less incomplete.

His Judgment and Poise.

The other day one of the A. E. F. staff officers, who was perhaps in more constant association with the Commander in Chief than any other, said: "Pershing has the best natural judg-

ment of any man I ever met. When I went to him about anything he would give me an immediate clear decision. His judgment invariably was confirmed by subsequent developments. Two or three times I persuaded him to change. He would say: 'You know the subject more intimately, go ahead and do your way.' But his judgment would turn out sound. On two or three occasions after matters had worked out, I went back to him and presented the subject again. The details would have passed from his mind, but he would put the matter through his intellectual processes again and the conclusion would be precisely the same. His mental machine always works right."

What is equally important in Pershing is that his emotions always work right. He is a man through and through. He is incapable of a mean or petty act, though he has a wholesome selfishness and knows how to take care of himself. He didn't have anything against General Leonard Wood, but he was too shrewd to harbor in France an opponent who might imperil his success. He loved General J. Franklin Bell, but, believing that his health was too uncertain for active service, he disappointed Bell's dearest ambition. Pershing disdained "politics" of all kinds. One of the things that some of his critics harped upon was putting General Clarence Edwards in command of the 26th Division. But when the Chaumont machine was ready to run over Edwards Pershing didn't raise a finger to save him. It was poor politics, for the war was manifestly nearing an end, and to send home the head of this fine division gave offense in nearly every New England home. The thing can never be explained to the dear ones. But Pershing refused to run the war on the theory that it was going to be over in two weeks. The Edwards case will probably be threshed out and perhaps ought to be in justice to both men.

Personal Characteristics.

Pershing has an absolutely immaculate point of view on the service. I was deeply interested in a young English officer, who after four years of the hardest kind of service was so shell-shocked that he was utterly unfitted for active service. I was seeing General Pershing often, and I asked him to put my friend's name on the list of British officers to train our men, which then—in August, 1917—was being made up. He almost blew me out of the room. "If I began doing personal favors of that kind," he said, "I would become so enmeshed that I could not run the war." Three months later my poor friend was killed near Cambrai.

Pershing has the rare combination of emotion and caution. He has any amount of temper and fears nothing. In the dark saying, "He will fight a rattlesnake, and give the snake the first bite." Anybody that ever tries to bulldoze or coerce him will "bite granite." A number of times in the course of the past two years his temper has been aroused and he has momentarily forgotten that he was a good Episcopalian. With all this temperament curled up inside of him the General, unless betrayed into an explosion unexpectedly, has perfect self-control. No man before the public has been more free from all indiscretions of speech. He knows how to keep his own counsel, and you cannot draw him.

When the time comes to talk he does it mightily well. He knows what not to say. He is very skillful in the use of the blue pencil. I have saved some pieces of copy edited by him that are marvels of discriminating exclusion.

It is a very curious thing that while Pershing has never taken an active part in civic affairs, (perhaps because of his preoccupation with his military duties,) and really doesn't know whether he is a Democrat or Republican, he is a wonderfully ardent patriot. Nothing that concerns his country ever fails to interest him, and his opinions are statesmanlike. He has fine power of expression when he takes time to prepare, and would make a hit on the stump. He has true dramatic instinct.

Any sketch of Pershing that didn't put to the forefront his optimism, energy and power of endurance would be incomplete. His activities were ceaseless. He is made of whip-cord. One night in September, 1918, he was in bed with influenza and had a high fever. He had to come to Paris to attend an important meeting of the Supreme War Council, but his condition did not permit. When I called at his house the next morning to see how he was I found that in the night he had ordered a special train and gone to the Argonne. The news didn't suit him, and he had gone to field headquarters to see about it.

When Pershing first went to France I had exceptional opportunities for studying him and tried to do so. I was very doubtful at that time whether he would be able to hold his command through the war. It was in many ways the biggest job that any man ever had in the history of the planet. It seemed to me that he was lacking in broad qualifications as a man of affairs. His tendency in the early days was to put too much dependence in his military machine instead of immediately commandeering the picked civilians of the country for the work behind the lines. But there were doubtless considerations here not clear to the eye of the civilian. Besides, General Pershing, while preserving and protecting the military character of his organization, kept an open mind and in due time did utilize outside resources. The railroad work, and the medical department as well, did limp for awhile, but eventually they went strong under the efficient supervision of civilians. From the time that General Harbord was put in charge of S. O. S., that service measured up to a very high standard. I have heard men like Julius Rosenwald and other masters in the field of American commerce and industry, who made thorough personal inspections, comment on General Pershing's management in this department in terms of unqualified approval. The results at the front show for themselves.

His Views on the Armistice.

I don't want to raise any questions here that might be embarrassing to the Government or to General Pershing in their relations in France. It is natural that differences should have arisen, but General Pershing himself could never be persuaded to say one word about them. He was never a seeker of credit at the expense of his colleagues of the European armies. There has been considerable discussion in France, however, on the subject of the armistice and the point has been frequently made that by our insistence we more or less spoiled the French military victory over Germany. My information at the time of the armistice, and afterward, was that the matter was just the other way round. It was Foch and Haig who wanted the armistice on the terms proposed, whereas Pershing was reluctant. On inherent probability it might have been so, for Pershing had fought the great battle of the Argonne and the Meuse and was in the very act of bagging many hundreds of thousands of Germans. In this connection the criticism of Pershing for sending Americans over the top on Nov. 8, 9, 10, and 11, when the end was in sight, had no basis whatever. There was so much comment on this matter in Paris at the time that I went to Chaumont to make inquiries and learned there authoritatively that the orders came from Marshal Foch. While every American boy that fell those last three days was a peculiarly tragic loss, it was necessary to keep the gun right at Germany's head to make them sign.

I finish by giving the first impression of my home-coming. I was at the war most of the whole five years and all of the nearly two years of American participation. It was a proud thing to be an American in Europe from January, 1918, on. The performance of our people in France and at home gave us a place in the world that can never be compromised. There were necessarily mistakes, but they were not vital. It was a world-saving work alike creditable to our people, the Government at Washington, and the men and their leaders in the field. We have made this record without being ourselves involved in the general ruin. Is it not a time for thankfulness? Vain boasting would be contemptible. It is an occasion rather for pride with humility. To a home-comer there seems something mean spirited in the criticism which he hears all about him. The arrival of Pershing affords opportunity for a show of affection and appreciation that will not only be a general tribute to the whole effort in France but a special tribute to the man who led our red-blooded, rough-hewn North Americanism to the rescue of exhausted Europe.

164 World Aug 31 1919 PERSHING REFUSES TO TESTIFY ABOUT CONDITIONS IN A.E.F.

Tells Congress Sub-Committee His Records Have Been Shipped Home, but That All Acts Are Open to Inquiry.

**COMMITTEE DECLARES
HE DECLINED TWICE.**

Another Instance of "Contempt" for People Shown by War Department During Entire War, Bland Asserts.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Gen. Pershing has refused to testify before the sub-committee of three of the Congressional Committee on Expenditures by the War Department which has been conducting an investigation in France.

The General's refusal led to the issuance of a joint statement this afternoon by Representatives Royal C. Johnson and Oscar E. Bland of the sub-committee, in which regret was expressed that there should be a conflict between the military and civil authorities of the Government.

In a separate statement, in which Representative Johnson did not join, Mr. Bland declared that the General's action was an example of the "indifference and contempt" shown during the entire war by the War Department toward the wishes of the people and their representatives.

Information Sought.

The text of the joint statement reads:

"Sub-Committee No. 3 of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department was requested by members of the Senate and House and members of the full committee to have Gen. Pershing testify on a number of important matters which the committee came here to investigate, among which were the fixing of responsibility for the mistreatment of American soldiers in prisons in France, his views on court martial laws and regulations pertaining thereto, regulations with reference to the burial of American dead, and certain military operations, particularly on Nov. 10 and 11, 1918.

"An outline of the early organization of the American expeditionary forces for the expenditure of funds and the payment of claims also was desired.

"We regarded it as important that the highest officer of the American expeditionary forces give us the benefit of his intimate knowledge of all these affairs. Technically, the American Congress may have no inquisitorial jurisdiction over American citizens when outside the United States, but we know no precedent for the refusal of an American citizen to recognize that jurisdiction.

Say He Twice Refused.

"Gen. Pershing declined to testify on the ground that his records were not available. He was informed that most of the questions to be pro-

pounded would not require data. He then declined to appear before the committee and testify. He will later be called to appear before the committee in the United States.

"The sub-committee has already examined the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff concerning some of the matters referred to, but was told that the information was in France.

"It is regrettable that there should be even the appearance of conflict between the military and civil authority at a time when the world should become normal and be governed not by armies or individuals but by law."

Representative Bland's statement says:

"All I care to say personally about Gen. Pershing's refusal to testify before the Congressional committee—and I speak for myself alone—is that he and his army are bigger than our Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and he, of course, can avoid giving us the information we desire. I think it is apparent that the War Department has during the entire war shown its indifference and contempt for the wishes of the people and their representatives, and this is only a clear-cut, concrete example of that sentiment.

"For the time being we will try to get along in our investigations here without Gen. Pershing's aid."

Records Shipped, He Says.

Gen. Pershing on being shown these statements, said that all the activities of the American expeditionary forces were of course open to investigation, but that he found it impossible on the last day of his stay in France to comply with the request of the committee, as all his records had been shipped to the United States.

Although he said he had no further comment to make, it was learned at his headquarters that all documents of the General Staff were shipped to Brest on Aug. 25 and were in the hold of the transport Leviathan before the

General received notice that he was expected to appear before the committee.

It was said that the first notice of the visit of the committee was received at headquarters on Thursday, when the place was already topsyturvy with packing cases filled with papers and books in all the hallways, and the staff reduced to those immediately connected with the office of the Commander in Chief, who are leaving with Gen. Pershing by special train to-morrow.

His Many Engagements.

Gen. Pershing's engagements, it was said by a member of his staff, were such as to make it impossible for him to give the time necessary for the hearing asked for by the committee. Yesterday he lunched with Marshal Pétain and called on President Poincaré. To-day he saw Premier Clemenceau, received a considerable number of visits and paid a large number of social calls.

The multiple attentions Gen. Pershing has received from the French people during his more than two years' stay here, it was declared, have piled up social obligations which are occupying every minute of his time to acquit before leaving.

**Pershing Fears to Testify,
Says Sergt. Major Beckman**

Former Sergt. Major James W. Beckman, who, he asserts, first started the investigation of alleged brutality to American soldiers overseas, last night said:

"Gen. Pershing's refusal to appear before the Congressional investigating committee in France to endeavor to fix the responsibility for the treatment of American soldiers and waste of materials does not surprise me.

"The truth is that Gen. Pershing does not dare to appear and will not appear on this side unless he is compelled to. He knows that the Congressional committee is in possession of information that has not yet been made public, but it will all come out after the General returns. I will divulge more myself as soon as the committee can act upon it."

SEPTEMBER 8, 1919.

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LEADERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION IN WAR AND PEACE.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL
ROBERT L. BULLARD

MAJOR GENERAL
C. P. SUMMERALL

BRIGADIER GENERAL
FRANK PARKER, U.S.

Major General Robert L. Bullard commanded the division from December 14, 1917, to July 17, 1918, in the Ansaerville and Montdidier-Noyon sectors. Major General Charles P. Summerall, affectionately remembered as the great war leader of the First, assumed command on July 17, 1918, on the eve of the Soissons offensive and held it through that battle, the Saizerais sector, St. Mihiel and

the Argonne, relinquishing the post to assume higher command on October 11, 1918. Brigadier General Frank Parker, who commanded the division from October 19 to November 20, 1918, directed it in the drive on Sedan. On the latter date the command passed to Major General E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., who has held it ever since and under whom the splendid showing of the First as a unit of the Army of Occupation was made.

WAR DEPARTMENT GREETING TO THE FIRST ON ITS ARRIVAL HOME

In an official message of greeting to the First Division upon its arrival in New York the War Department said:—

"The War Department sends greetings to the First Division on its arrival home after a career and with a record unsurpassed by any division in the American Ex-

peditionary Force. This superb command contains the finest type of American manhood—men whose services have been of incalculable value to the country. The record of this division furnished a splendid chapter in American history and will always be dear to the hearts of all Americans."