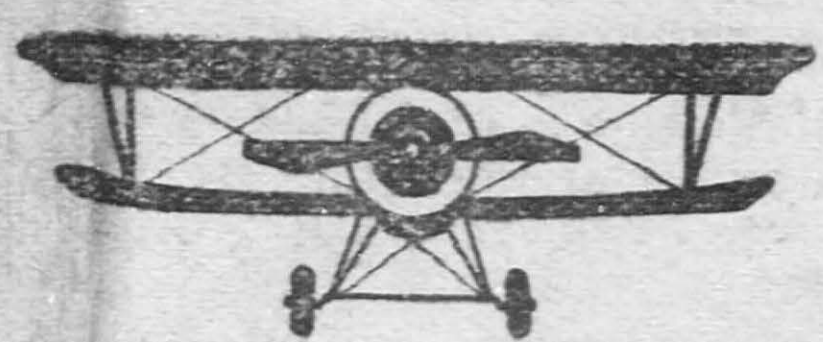


"No time is to be lost if we are to save the world from the despotism of anarchy as we saved it from the despotism of autocracy."  
—Hon. Robert Lansing.

# Plane News.



PASSED BY CENSOR

Air Service Paper  
of the A. E. F.

Vol. II, No 17

On Active Service, France, March 15, 1919

Price 25 Centimes

## "FAILED TO RETURN"

Leaves an Incomplete Chapter of Comrade's Last Battle

(In honor of a lost comrade of the First Aero Squadron)

Time passes, the lights grow dim, soon landing flares are lit, and except for their flickering illumination, it is dark. It is indescribable, the feelings of the men as they wait on the airdrome, waiting for the ship that has not returned. Some one looks nervously at his watch, "They'll make it all right, only been gone two hours and a half". Everybody agrees that the planes carried gas for another hour. The flares and landing lights are visible for miles, there is no cause for worry, and yet there is a cold fear in everyone's heart.

Sharply, "What's that?" "No, it's only the hum of a truck laboring up the hill". It is now seven o'clock. They have gas left for another quarter-hour. Conversation has languished. Far away the guns boom monotonously; their flashes flicker along the horizon. Silently the landing flares burn out, and for the friends of those unreturned, the phrase "Failed to return", takes on a new and sinister meaning.

That is all that we know of Jim, that he "failed to return". What fate overtook him on that last flight, the epic story of his last heroic battle, is a story forever untold. But we who knew him know how well he fought, we know his fearlessness, his utter forgetfulness of self when there was dangerous work to be done. We also knew and treasured his unflinching cheerfulness, his kindness and helpfulness, and so it was on that we were a quiet and sorrowful group, for every man had lost a friend when Jim "failed to return".

## Third A. I. C. Basketball Team Scores Victory After 2 Defeats

The basketball team has had pretty rough sledding for the past week, but came through strong at the finish, with promise of more victories to come. Lieut. Fullington, our crack center, has been away and was sadly missed; also Rothar, Sweigart, and Trettin, our three fast forwards, have been out of the game owing to illness or injuries. The weakened team was twice beaten by Romorantin—on March 8th at Romo, by a score of 22 to 2, and March 12th at Issoudun, 32 to 28.

The departure of the 12th Company, 3rd Regiment A. S. M., robbed us of Lewis and Stringer, two regular players, and McKenzie and Greber, two first line substitutes. For a time it looked as though we were not going to have a team. Lieut. Fullington and Trettin got back in the game, however, and some excellent new candidates were brought out. Even then it looked as though we were in for a beating at the hands of Nevers, who, it will be remembered, beat us at Nevers on February 28th 20 to 16. The newly reorganized team showed wonderful speed and form and much to everyone's surprise defeated Nevers 30 to 19.

The line up: Issoudun, Trettin-Wilcox, f.; Garretson, f.; Fullington, c.; Richardson-Trettin, g.; Green-Wentz, g.; Nevers, Buckley, f.; Simpson, f.; Jackson, c.; Ostby, g.; Sissons, g.

Of the new men Garretson and Wilcox showed up particularly well, the latter scoring four goals during the six minutes he was in the game.

## Boxing at Camp Cheneviere

Tonight there promises to be a lively boxing match of four bouts, four rounds each, at Camp Cheneviere, between the following ring artists:

Dizzy Hoffman, 3rd A. I. C., vs D. J. Cahill, Cheneviere; Bushipski, 55th Eng., Vatan, vs Gallighes, Cheneviere; Sergt. Jones, Montierchaume, vs Hardman, Cheneviere; Campbell, Montierchaume, vs Deemas, Cheneviere.

## AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES HEADQUARTERS AIR SERVICE

GENERAL ORDER  
No. 9

March 13, 1919.

1. It gives me great pleasure to publish to the Air Service, A. E. F., the following letter of appreciation from the Commander-in-Chief American Expeditionary Forces:

### AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Major-General Mason M. Patrick,  
Chief of Air Service, American E. F.

My Dear General Patrick:—At this time, when many officers and enlisted men are returning home and severing their connection with the American Expeditionary Forces, I am glad to take the opportunity of expressing to you and the officers and men under you my appreciation of what the Air Service has accomplished.

To the Air Service fell the task of getting trained and equipped squadrons to the front, tactically organized and in sufficient number to act as a proper support to the American forces in the field. It was also responsible for the provision of balloons and balloon personnel, and, in general, for the supply, housing, repair and maintenance of all aviation material.

From the beginning the most difficult problem was that of material. For the earlier American operations, production in the United States could not be depended on, but by increasing the delivery of raw material from America, airplane production in Europe was stimulated to an extent that our Allies were able to supply us with necessary material to support our offensives. The Air Service had by then organized a system of schools which had trained admirably our splendid flying personnel for pursuit and observation work. As they came upon the front they proved their increasing superiority throughout the latter months of the war. We were well on toward leadership in this when active operations ceased.

The officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces realize and acclaim the gallantry and unselfish devotion to duty of their comrades of the Air Service. It gives me great pleasure to express my thanks and the thanks of the American Expeditionary Forces to all of your officers and enlisted personnel.

Sincerely yours,  
JOHN J. PERSHING.

2. Whatever measure of success the Air Service, A. E. F., attained was, above all other things, due to the splendid qualities of its officer and soldier personnel.

3. The squadrons actually on the front worked untiringly. The flying officers displayed great gallantry, the ground officers and soldiers in the squadrons worked continuously, faithfully and intelligently to keep the equipment in order, to promote efficiency and to make this Service count in the World War.

4. Much of the great task of carrying on a modern war is performed far from the sights and scenes of battle, unstimulated by the heat of struggle and without hope of glory. In the offices, in the shops, in the hangars, at depots, production centers and at schools, the soldiers of the Air Service all labored tirelessly and gave in full measure the best that was in them.

5. The results show that, although pitted against the best that Germany could produce, the enemy more than met his match, and that the Air Service, A. E. F., played its part in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion.

MASON M. PATRICK,  
Major-General, U. S. A.  
Chief of Air Service, A. E. F.

## 12th and 13th Companies A. S. M. Move to Romorantin

"Oh, boy! but we sure do miss the old hum." That seems to be the general opinion of the 12th and 13th Companies 3rd Regiment Air Service Mechanics who moved to "Romo" last week.

The 13th Co. is stationed in the regular type of floorless barracks at about the center of the camp, while the 12th Co. is billeted in the buildings formerly used by the French women working at the field before the armistice. Both of the companies were on miscellaneous camp details for the first few days, but were soon assigned to regular work on the planes. Work ceases a little after four and the entire camp spends the time from 4:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. doing "squads east," etc.

These boys have carried the spirit of the 3rd A. I. C. right with them. Like all of us, they want to go home, but when the order came taking them out of their good quarters here and sending them to a strange camp under almost field conditions, they went. Of course they crabbled—that's the sure test of a good soldier—but they dug right in and fixed up their new quarters, met everything with a smile and right from the first showed the Romo natives the spirit that made the 3rd A. I. C. the world's greatest training school.

## The Trouble Makers

The Trouble Makers from Montierchaume, in charge of Lieut. Baker, gave a snappy vaudeville show at 'Y' Hut 1 Tuesday evening.

The entertainers were from several branches of the service and took their name from the fact that when such a mixed bunch get together there's sure to be trouble. If they had put on the same line at an afternoon tea or sewing society they would have caused a riot instead of just trouble. At times their offerings were just a little "racey."

As an added attraction one of the boys from Co. D, 55th Engineers, opened the show with an excellent monologue and juggling act. This number and the excellent singing of one of the Y. M. C. A. ladies from Montierchaume made the hits of the show.

## Local Boxers Win at Tours

H. C. Myers, Division Athletic Director, accompanied two boxers and a wrestler to Tours Saturday night, March 8th, where each of the boxers, Bushipski of the 55th Engineers at Vatan, and Cahill of Camp Cheneviere, won their respective bouts in hard fought battles.

Lecas of the 55th Engineers lost in the wrestling match after putting up a stiff scrap with a local mat artist at Camp de Grasse, near Tours.

## MAJOR SHARE OF D. S. C. AWARDS INCLUDES 3rd A. I. C. GRADUATES

Major Spatz, Capt. Rickenbacker, Campbell, Coolidge, Mitchell, Buford, and Lt. D'Olive, former Issoudun Staff Officers and Instructors, Among Those Receiving Decoration

NAME	Graduated from 3rd A. I. C.	NAME	Graduated from 3rd A. I. C.
Abernathy, 2nd Lt., T. J.	5-7-'18	*Plummer, 2nd Lt., C. W.	2-12-''
Alexander, 1st Lt., A. H.	3-21-''	Plush, 1st Lt., L. C.	8-16-''
" " " S. C.	3-18-''	Porter, 2nd Lt., C. P.	4-30-''
Armstrong, " " R. M.	7-3-''	Porter, " " K. L.	5-1-''
Arthur, 2nd Lt., D. H.	6-3-''	Potter, 1st Lt., W. C.	1-11-''
Avery, 1st Lt., W. L.	3-27-''	Pyne, " " P. E.	5-28-''
Babcock, " " P. R.	2-12-''	Quinn, " " J. J.	9-8-''
Backus, " " D. H.	5-7-''	Raible, " " J. C. Jr.	5-7-''
Bartholf, " " H. B.	10-9-''	Raymond, " " R. F.	5-1-''
*Beane, " " J. D.	5-4-''	Rickenbacker, " " E. V.	1-5-''
Bernheimer, 1st Lt., L. G.	2-14-''	Richardson, " " J. M.	6-27-''
Breton, Lt.-Col., L. H.	3-18-''	Rorison, " " H. C.	5-22-''
Brewster, 1st Lt., H.	5-22-''	Rucker, 2nd Lt., E. C.	4-30-''
Brooks, 2nd Lt., A. R.	5-13-''	Rummel, 1st Lt., L. J.	5-29-''
Brotherton, " " W. E.	5-7-''	Schenck, " " A. P.	8-19-''
Buckley, 1st Lt., H. R.	2-15-''	Shelbey, " " R. D.	4-3-''
Butord, " " E., Jr.	2-12-''	Simon, 2nd Lt., L. C. Jr.	5-1-''
Campbell, " " D.	2-26-''	Spatz, Major C.	8-26-''
Castleman, " " J. R.	3-14-''	Straham, 1st Lt., V. H.	2-11-''
Chambers, " " R. M.	1-5-''	Stout, " " P. V.	6-12-''
Clapp, 2nd Lt., K. S.	4-30-''	Stovahl, " " W. H.	12-12-17
Conover, 1st Lt., H.	5-15-''	Tobin, " " E. G.	1-5-18
Cook, Capt., E.	3-12-''	Vail, " " W. H.	4-25-''
" " 1st Lt., H. W.	2-7-''	Vernam, " " R. D.	4-20-''
*Coolidge, 1st Lt., H.	5-28-''	Wehner, " " J. F.	6-27-''
Curtis, 1st Lt., E. P.	4-18-''	White, 2nd Lt., W. W.	5-5-''
Dawson, " " L. H.	4-28-''	Wright, 1st Lt., C. E.	5-29-''
DeCastro, 2nd Lt., R. E.	5-25-''	*Aldrich, 1st Lt., S. C.	*deceased
Dillon, 1st Lt., R. P.	7-13-''	Allen, " " G. P.	
D'Olive, " " C. R.	7-26-''	Andrew, " " F. L. A.	
Douglass, " " K.	2-12-''	Atwater, " " B. L.	
Eaton, " " C. W.	4-26-''	Badham, " " W. T.	
Elliott, " " W. E.	5-3-''	Baer, " " P. F.	
Elliott, " " R. P.	7-11-''	Bagby, " " R. F.	
Erwin, " " W. P.	7-8-''	Baucom, 2nd Lt., B. E.	
Este, " " J. D.	6-7-''	Beebe, " " D. C.	
*Farnsworth, 1st Lt., T.	2-5-''	*Bellows, " " F. B.	
Follette, " " J. F.	7-12-''	Benell, 1st Lt., O. E.	
Fontaine, " " H. L.	2-14-''	Belzer, 2nd Lt., W.	
Frank, " " W. F.	3-14-''	Blake, 1st Lt., C. R.	
Frost, " " J.	8-14-''	*Bleckley, 2nd Lt., E. R.	
Furrow, " " G. W.	5-7-''	Bloomfield, 1st Lt., H. D.	
Gaylord, " " B. J.	2-11-''	Bonnalie, 1st Lt., A. E.	
George, " " H. H.	8-22-''	Borden, 2nd Lt., H. L.	
*Giroux, " " A. E.	2-5-''	Bowers, 1st Lt., L. G.	
Grant, " " A. A.	4-19-''	Bowman, 2nd Lt., S. A.	
Guthrie, " " M. K.	5-7-''	Boyd, 1st Lt., T. E.	
Hays, 2nd Lt., F. K.	7-31-''	Brown, 2nd Lt., M. H.	
Healy, 1st Lt., J. A.	5-1-''	Burger, " " V.	
Hill, Capt., M.	7-3-''	*Burns, " " J. S. D.	
Hitchcock, 2nd Lt., R. W.	5-3-''	Burt, 1st Lt., B. T.	
Holben, 1st Lt., L. C.	2-20-''	Butt, " " A.	
Hoover, " " W. J.	4-20-''	Carroll, " " G. O.	
Hudson, " " D.	5-1-''	Cassady, " " T. G.	
Irving, " " L. G.	4-26-''	Chambers, Capt., R.	
Jeffers, " " J. N.	3-6-''	Chapman, 2nd Lt., C. W.	
Jones, 2nd Lt. A. H.	3-5-''	Clarke, 1st Lt., S. V.	
" " " C.	7-30-''	Coleman, " " W.	
Kahle, 1st Lt., C. C.	3-13-''	Cousins, " " J. W.	
Kaye, " " S., Jr.	3-7-''	*Cutter, " " E. B.	
*Kelly, " " A. E.	2-11-''	*Dowd, 2nd Lt., M. L.	
Kenney, " " G. C.	2-12-''	Duckstein, 1st Lt., A. W.	
Knowles, " " J., Jr.	3-9-''	Easterbrook, " " A. E.	
Lambert, " " J. H.	2-14-''	Ferrenbach, " " L. C.	
Lindsay, " " R. O.	8-20-''	Flaeson, 2nd Lt. H. T.	
Llewellyn, 1st Lt., F. A.	3-18-''	Ford, Capt. C. W.	
*Luke, 2nd Lt., F., Jr.	6-27-''	Goettler, 2nd Lt. H. E.	
McArthur, " " J.	4-30-''	Goldthwaite, 1st Lt. G. A.	
Manring, 1st Lt., J. E.	7-22-''	Grey, Capt. C. G.	
*McClendon, " " J. H.	2-11-''	*Gundeloch, 1st Lt., A. H.	
McDermott, 2nd Lt., C. W.	5-1-''	Gravaine, Sgt. 1st Class, F. C.	
McKay, 1st Lt., J. R.	8-21-''	Halk, Capt., J. N.	
McMurray, " " O. R.	2-24-''	Hammond, 1st Lt., L. C.	
Maughan, " " R.	8-19-''	Hart, 2nd Lt., P. G.	
Meissner, " " J. A.	1-5-''	Hartney, Major H. B.	
Michener, " " J.	6-27-''	Harwood, 1st Lt., J. A.	
Mitchell, Capt., J.	5-20-''	Henderson, " " P. A.	
Morris, 2nd Lt., E. M.	4-17-''	Holland, " " S. L.	
Myers, 1st Lt., O. B.	8-30-''	Jervey, " " J. H.	
*Norton, " " F. W.	4-18-''	" " " T. M.	
*Nutt, " " A.	8-19-''	Jordan, 2nd Lt., J. W.	
O'Niell, 2nd Lt., R. A.	4-30-''	Kindley, 1st Lt., F. D.	
*Orr, 1st Lt., E.	6-26-''	*Kinney, " " C. A.	
Page, " " R. C. M.	2-11-''	Kinsley, 2nd Lt., W. E.	
Palmer, 2nd Lt., J. A.	2-12-''	Larner, 1st Lt., G. DeF.	
Palmer, 1st Lt., W. W.	4-26-''	Lawson, Capt., W. K.	
*Patterson, " " A. B. Jr.	4-3-''	Lee, 2nd Lt., J. B.	
Pegues, " " J.	8-3-''	Littauer, Major, K. P.	
Phillips, " " G. R.	6-24-''		

# Plane News

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"All For One Aim—One Aim For All"

## SAINT PATRICK

WHILE many nations including Italy and France have claimed him as a native son, the fact remains that Ireland can justly claim him as her Patron Saint, for it was upon the Emerald Isle that he accomplished his great work for mankind.

He was not an advocate of war, and demonstrated that right was might. His peaceful methods advocated centuries ago can be traced through to their accomplishment in the new Covenant. In the accomplishments of the Victory we can take this opportunity of paying tribute to the sons of St. Patrick who have come from the four corners of the earth. You can trace their names through the many casualty lists of our own and the British Army, including Australians, Canadians, South Africans with the famous Lord Kitchener at the head of the list.

The record of the old Fighting 69th in our own Army has been duplicated in almost every other unit with descendants of the "Ould Sod." Therefore we cannot overlook the occasion without referring to the ancient apostle of peace and the descendants of Ireland who have assisted in making the present Peace possible.

## HENRY WATTERSON

AFTER laying down the sword in our great Civil War he took up the pen. He has used a mighty pen ever since and upon his retirement as an advocate of right the world has lost a dynamic force which following so closely the loss of our late President Theodore Roosevelt his decision to quit will be noticeably felt throughout our nation and even the whole world.

He has been able to sway millions with his pen and the event of his retirement received recognition in the form of telegrams from all corners of the globe. He certainly occupied a distinctive place in the literary and political world, and as his work was the aftermath of war let us trust now that this great struggle has finished it and will bring forth just one more sincere man who can come out and forcibly swing public opinion in the right direction and attempt to fill the desk of the mighty Henry Watterson.

## SOUVENIRS

IN YOUR anxiety to fill the requests for Souvenirs to please the people back home you are liable to become over-anxious and as a result secure junk which will be meaningless. We are not discouraging anybody from doing their utmost to secure trinkets which will have a life-long memory. The thing is to keep away from the too commercial souvenir.

A souvenir does not mean anything unless it has some significance. In fact it really is not a souvenir. It is the association of ideas connected with each and every memento of war that means something. Think of its origination. Maybe it slipped through from up the line somewhere and some of our late enemies have received a financial return and made capital of something which is meaningless to you. Too many souvenirs have been foisted upon us with the "Gott Mitt Uns" stamp and they have been gobbled up by Americans without any thought of their meaning. Some of these are even all right because they represent some button taken from a captured German, but still there are so many with nothing but a commercial stamp upon them that are suspiciously Hun-like.

If you manage to get a leave grab-off something on some historic spot and then you will have something, but if you are going to be gullible and fall for some of the junk being peddled out you are not getting anything. We have seen so many brand new German Iron Crosses and other junk with German inscriptions on that it is disgusting.

As more suitable souvenirs for us, we would suggest investing our money in photographs of the camp, events you have seen, and places you have visited which will mean more to you in days to come when you can reminisce and look back on the things which you actually can vouch for. Another advantage is that they are more easily handled.

## DANCE

IF your morale is low—dance. If you are beginning to feel homesick—dance. All of us during the hostilities, like our French brethren, may have had compunctions about indulging in this greatest of indoor sports.

There is a veritable dance wave going on in Britain and the French have taken it up. They have seemed to have swept away the cares of the past at least relieved themselves of a great deal of the burden by indulging in this time honored self expression, and it seems that history is but repeating itself, for after our own Revolution, the minuets and polkas took hold and after Waterloo came a great dance craze. It seems to be a heritage taking it way back to the Grecian and Egyptian days and even through our frontier days with our well known gyrations indulged in by our own North American Indians.

If any of you have been holding back come around and see our next dance. Even if you only act as a spectator you will chase a few frowns away. At any rate you should get in dancing trim for there is no doubt your presence will be requested at various receptions back home and there is nothing like preparedness

## THE ALLIED EIGHT

By JOSEPH L. MYERS  
Formerly of the 31st Aero Squadron

The following is a brief history of the trip overseas of the 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th Aero Squadrons:

The squadrons were organized upon receipt of orders from the War Department on June 26th, 1917. The personnel consisted of the high type of men that were selected for the Air Service only after a careful investigation as to their fitness and qualifications for this important branch of the army.

The enlisted personnel consisted of men who had enlisted a short time before through a patriotic duty to their country and were the rookies they were dubbed to be, however after intensive training in their respective lines and as to their soldierly qualities they were and are a great credit to the nation that they represent.

About the first of July orders were received to fully equip the eight squadrons for overseas duty. The entire month of July was spent in drill and preparation for foreign service, which was anxiously looked forward to. The eight squadrons left Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas, August 11th, under sealed orders, but hoping it would be Sunny France (later called the mud hole of France). They were temporarily stationed at Ft. Totten, N. Y., while awaiting transportation to Europe.

On August 22nd we boarded the good ship Baltic of the White Star Line and started on our eventful sea voyage. "Not so fast," says Hank of the Navy; "take a rest." This meant ten more days of tiresome waiting, as we were directed to remain at Halifax, N. S., until the night of September 6th, when we again started on our journey to the scene of the great war.

Towards the evening of September 14th, as the convoy was coming up St. George's channel, being protected by an American destroyer, a German submarine appeared and was at once sighted by the eagle eyes of the destroyer, which at once gave chase and dropped a depth bomb after firing its forward gun. The concussion of the depth charge was so great that it was at first feared we were struck by a torpedo, but upon investigation we were found unharmed. The Yanks, not to be outdone, got the submarine and made the Huns pay the price by bringing them and their craft to destruction.

After sounding the alarm to man the life belts and boats the British commander was so impressed with the good discipline and the orderly manner in which the troops behaved that he made the remark: "The Ship's Crew came across the pond on their knees praying to Almighty, and here the Yanks are on their knees shooting 'crap'."

We arrived at Liverpool September 15th at noon and the good ship was docked and the squadrons immediately boarded the train for Southampton, at which place detachments were selected to remain in England for training at different aviation camps and machine gun schools, which were located at Grantham, Upavan, Lincoln, Reading and Wendover. The remainder crossed the channel from Southampton to Le Havre, France, early on the morning of September 19th. From there our journey was to Etampes, via first class train accommodations, known as "Cheveaux 8, Hommes 40." This trip was a charm, as no self-respecting American hobo would torture himself with this kind of accommodations for traveling.

At Etampes the organizations split up in respective detachments and were sent to Paris, Lyons and Issoudun to learn the French aeroplane and their motors. The squadrons were again re-assembled at the Third Aviation Instruction Center, Issoudun, excepting the 34th, which was stationed at Tours.

To the officers and enlisted personnel of the eight squadrons is due to a large measure the wonderful success of the world's largest and greatest flying field, as they were responsible for the great flying records that were made here in France, and due to their initiative and devotion to the cause the United States was enabled to send to the front in a remarkably short time a group of air fighters second to none.

## CATHOLIC DEVOTIONS

Confessions Saturdays at the chapel 4 to 6 and 7 to 9:30 p. m. Mass and sermon Sundays 7:45 and 11 a. m. Doctrinal Instruction and Benediction Sundays 8 p. m.

## A Brief History of Chateauroux

By Clinton P. Wgall

Owing to the fact that at Chateauroux is located the French Aviation Instruction Center where many of our American pilots received their preliminary instruction before arriving here to complete their training, and the establishment of the immense Base Hospital No. 9, where many of our officers and soldiers have been treated, a brief history of this adjacent city is printed. *Avant la guerre* its inhabitants numbered approximately 35,000, but due to the influx of refugees from the North, many of whom we have seen personally straggling in during the various drives on Paris, and the increased industrial activity due to the war, the population has doubled.

Long before the first light of history was shed upon the country of France there stood a small village near Chateauroux which still bears its ancient name of Deols. What existed then is a matter of pure conjecture for there are no remains that would give us an insight into this prehistoric people.

When the books were opened the inhabitants of Deols were approaching the border of civilization. They had learned to clear away the massive forests of the Indre river, till the soil with rudely constructed implements and build wood houses to live in. They were a strong, vigorous people and did much to insure the future growth of their little settlement.

With the coming of the Romans marked the commencement of a new era in the progress of Deols. When they occupied Gaul they were impressed with the richness of the land along the Indre river and the thrift of the inhabitants. So they decided to establish themselves in this thriving Gaulic town. They brought the civilization of the East with them and Deols took on an atmosphere of the early Roman village. Leocadius, a Roman Senator, was among the Romans who took possession of Deols. He had been converted to Christianity and became the apostle of the new religion in the land of Berry. In the Church of Deols now exists the sarcophagus of him and his son, Saint Ludre, as splendid examples of ancient Roman workmanship.

Late in the Ninth Century when Feudalism was remolding the society of France and preparing a road to monarchy the Normans began to invade France. A crowd of monks who fled before these hordes of Normans sought refuge within the feudal walls of Deols. Ebbes, the Seigneur of the town, was impressed by their sufferings and offered them his good will and assistance. For them he built the Abbey of Deols. He himself was killed in defending his possessions against the invading Normans.

Raol, the son of Ebbes, fell heir to the land. The Monks having established themselves in their abbey, became teachers, physicians, educators and protectors of the poor and needy. Raol was quick to realize their value, so in order to keep them within his land he gave them the abbey and built for himself a chateau on the banks of the Indre about a mile distant. Around this Feudal Castle has grown what is now the capital of Indre and from it and the name of its founder Chateauroux(x) takes name.

By means of complicated inheritance laws during the Feudal Age Henry II of

England gained possession of a great part of French territory, including Chateauroux. This excited the jealousy of Phillip August and he awaited an opportunity to recover his lost provinces. When John ascended the English throne at the supposed death of Richard Coeur de Leon, who had failed to return from the last crusade, Phillip felt that his opportunity had come. War broke out and the cowardly John who had attempted to invade France, fled back to England whereon, according to feudal law, John was tried, found guilty of both murder and treason, and his provinces in France were declared forfeited to the French crown. This ended the English control of Chateauroux.

During the following three centuries Chateauroux had many advances and reverses. In 1329 it was burned to the ground by the Black Prince of England, son of Edward III, whose claim to the crown of France precipitated the Hundred Years War. The Huguenots fought the Catholics here during the Religious Wars and tried once to destroy the St. Martial church, but failed in the undertaking. The church still exists as a memento of that occasion. With the ascension of Louis XIV and the suppression of Feudalism the ancient fortifications of the Chateau de Raol were razed to the ground. So now there remains but little of what was once a powerful castle.

When Napoleon I attempted to conquer the world he found here one of his most ardent followers. General Bertrand fought with Napoleon to the very end and then voluntarily accompanied him in exile at St. Helena. At his death Napoleon bequeathed him his sword used at the battle of Aboukir, his traveling box, his history of the Egyptian Expedition and numerous other gifts which he afterwards donated to the Chateauroux museum. After his death the people of Chateauroux erected a statue of this distinguished general of the Napoleonic Wars.

## Major Noe Promoted

Major William G. Noe of the Medical Corps, who was formerly stationed at this center, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

During the eight months that Major Noe was stationed at this center he was in charge of the surgical work of Camp Hospital 14, where he made many friends and did excellent work. He has seen a great deal of service in the A. E. F., having been in the Zone of Advance and also at other stations in the S. O. S. before being assigned to duty here. Much credit is due him for the splendid health record which the Camp enjoyed during his stay here.

Lieutenant-Colonel Noe is now at Bordeaux awaiting transportation to the United States.

## You Splash Me and I'll Smash You.

Overheard at officer's mess when orderly spilled coffee on Squadron C. O.'s blouse: after it had been cleaned up for the General's inspection.

"Pardön me Lieutenant I did not mean to do it; I didn't do it for spite."

## Y.M.C.A. SUNDAY SERVICES

Morning services will be held at 10.30, and evening services at 7.00. Chaplain Velte will speak at both services. The communion service will be observed in connection with the morning service.

## Guaranty Trust Company of New York

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UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY OF PUBLIC MONEYS

Places its banking facilities at the disposal of the officers and Men of the

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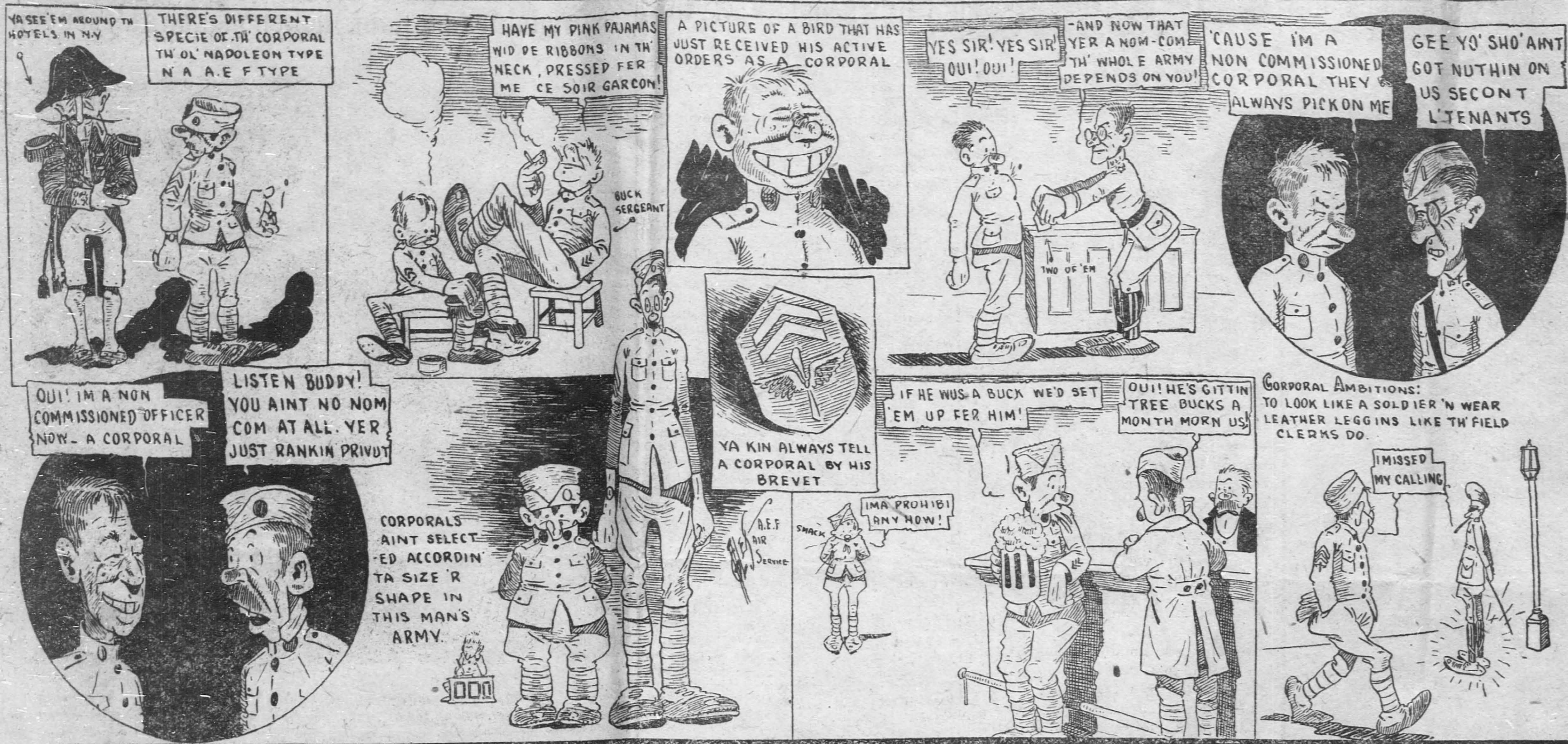
Special facilities afforded officers with accounts with this institution to negotiate their personal checks anywhere in France. Money transferred to all parts of the United States by draft or cable.

Capital and Surplus - - - - \$50,000,000  
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AN AMERICAN BANK WITH AMERICAN METHODS

# Corporals!

By "Alex"



## RICOCHETS

By 1st Lieut. J. H. CLAYTON

Los Angeles, March 8—Charles E. Van Loan, one of America's best known newspaper men and short story writers, passed away at his home during the week. Van Loan is known throughout the newspaper and magazine world for his vivid and active stories of the world of sport, and the land of the film. He brought to his magazine work a sound foundation of experience in the newspaper world which had won for him recognition as one of America's foremost young journalists. Before entering the magazine field, he attracted much attention in newspaper circles on the Pacific Coast and in New York City.

Van has gone. That buoyant spirit, wonderful personality and master craftsmanship which brought happiness to every one who read his stories or who knew him personally has passed on, and the world is poorer for his going. Even to those who had never seen or talked with him, his stories conveyed a clear cut impression of vitality and a sense of the bigness and soul breath of the man himself, and he earned a following among every class of reader which was only a fitting tribute to his skill and charm.

Like many others who have since won recognition in the wider field of fiction, Van Loan had a thorough grounding in newspaper work. His keen vision, terseness of style, his apt simile and broad sense of humor carried him up in the newspaper world to national reputation, and his early promise was more than fulfilled by the work he did for the Saturday Evening Post, Colliers and other magazines.

Unlike many who have graduated from the Fourth Estate, Van Loan never forgot the early days of effort, and he was the idol of every young newspaper man, and the friend and advisor of every young author who knew him. He knew the difficulties which attend the novitiate in letters, and he was always willing to lend a helping hand or give advice and encouragement.

Van Loan's national reputation in the newspaper world was achieved chiefly by his entertaining reports of major league baseball and big time boxing, but he was just as skilled, and among the newspaper fraternity better known, for his efforts in other branches of editorial work. Some of his stories will always remain examples of newspaper style. In this connection might be mentioned particularly the account of the burial of the Bennington victims at San Diego, and his glowing tribute in obituary to General Homer Lea, the father of the Chinese revolution, both published in the columns of the Los Angeles Examiner, the first written before he was called to New York, and the latter after his return to make his home in Los Angeles.

Those who have followed Van Loan's career and have watched his skill increase with every story, are convinced that he would have achieved the foremost rank of American men of letters, had not death cut that career short in its prime, and not one will hesitate to concede to him a place among the greatest of our short story writers and narrators.

### TO THOSE BEREAVED

To every one must come some hours of doubt  
When very nature seems to stand aghast  
And mazed by that which her harsh hand has wrought,  
And such a time is this. We cannot know  
The reason guiding the swift step of death.  
We only know he paused and touched the brow  
Of one we loved and honored—then passed on  
And left a place no other man can fill.  
Words are such useless things in time of need,  
But that small comfort which the voice can give  
We send to you; may God alleviate  
The pain of parting and grant you His peace.

When Henry Watterson, after fifty years of continuous effort in the editorial world, laid aside his pen, he closed an active career which has been one of the biggest in single influences in American politics. Fearless, able and abounding in vitality, Henry Watterson has played his part in the shaping of public opinion since the Civil War.

When the present war broke out, he was one of those keen-sighted individuals who realized that the day of America's participation must come, and he constantly urged our entry into the conflict. Himself a veteran of the struggle between the Union and the Confederacy, he knew the meaning of war, but he did not hesitate to implore the people of our nation to undertake the burden, for he knew we must sooner or later crush the menace of German militarism.

## The Mad Sergeant

By Lieut. Sam Smart

"At-ten-tion!" I called. Twenty enlisted Medical Corps men snapped their heels together.

"Right Dress!" Every elbow came up at the side; every head turned.

We'd been together since enlisting I bet I'd "right dressed" that bunch a million times. I knew every button on every bosom, and, having been away at another hospital for three weeks, I was glad to seem them again. That is I was glad until I noticed something wrong.

"Jack Scully," I called, "stand back so I can see the rest of the line."

Jack stepped back and I scanned them from the rear.

"Jack," I hollered, a trifle annoyed, "stand front a bit."

He stepped forward and I looked down the line again. Then I realized that Jack's bosom had slipped. He had grown so big around the middle that I had to put him at the far end of the line in order to see them all properly.

Mysterious! I should say it was. Our mess was good but not so damn good. All the rest of the men had taken in their belts, but here was Jack extending at least four inches over the building line.

That evening I cornered him.

"How'd you get it," I said.

"Dunno," said Jack; "I call it my Topsy Tummy because 'it just grew'."

"Did you come by it honestly," I said.

"Sure, Sargent," said he; "there's no chance to swipe anything around this joint."

This was true. Although the hospital was only a little over a month old and only half full, we had put in a fairly good system. Every man was checked up on the number of diets he took from the kitchen and although Jack had a way of getting extra good portions for his patients I didn't figure he was putting anything over in that way.

He had a ward with eight heavy diets, a room with two lights and a mumps patient—an officer, I think—we didn't go near him for fear of spreading the mumps. He got a special. That made eleven diets and eleven is what Jack got.

"Well," I said, "if you can get that fat on this food I'd hate to see you back home."

I forgot about it after that except when they lined up for reveille. Then it got on my nerves. It stood out like a sore thumb, challenging my credulity. About ten days after my introduction to Jack's bay window I was ordered to make an inspection of the second floor of the hospital. My brain must have been wool gathering I guess, because without thinking I walked right into the mumps room.

At the first glance my temper rose; at

## TOP O' "THE MORNIN"

By Hughey

Paddy McGuire was a broth of a boy  
At home among men, with women quite coy  
He was born in America of good Irish stock  
Was wiry and active like a game fightin' cock  
His old daddy believed as such fathers do  
That the boy himself should learn to come thro  
So he mapped out his own life and fought as he went  
And he studied and followed his own natural bent  
Thus he came into manhood a clean manly man  
A' facing the world as only such fellows can.  
T'was but natural he'd join up when trouble first came  
And do his brave bit without seeking fame  
He went over the top a good many times  
A' making the Huns pay for some of their crimes  
But they got him at last with a sniper's shot  
And he fell in his tracks with his blood runnin' hot  
They found him that night and carried him back  
And laid him down on his own bed sack  
They thought he was dead and the boys were sad  
For many's the good time with him they'd had  
But in the morning when the old Doctor said  
T'will be many a long month for him in his bed  
With tears in their eyes they set up a cheer  
That stirred in the Germans heart an ungodly fear  
The noise of their cheering called Paddy to life  
And from lying so still, so unconscious of strife  
He opened his blue eyes and looking about  
Seemed thinking of something and yet was in doubt  
Then beckoned a comrade, asked the month and the day.  
And smiled like a school kid at "6 o'clock St. Patrick's Day"  
Then chuckling a little, his smile broader grew  
And he whispered, "Me brave boys, Im wishin' 'The top o' the mornin' to you'."

the first real look my blood boiled. I've never been so mad in all my life.

The room was empty except for Jack. He sat there on the bed drinking real fresh cow milk and eating poached eggs on toast. I'd heard him order it. "Make it extra good," he said; "because this mumps fellow complained to the lieutenant today about his food and it's likely to be inspected on the way up."

Feverish with rage I stood speechless while he went on eating.

Just as I started to make the maddest hottest speech in my life he held up his hand like a traffic cop and dropped his right eye lid.

"Wait a minute, Sergeant," he said; "this food's pretty good." He stopped to eat some more—egg three. "There's another mumps patient coming in this afternoon," he said; "but I don't mind. I might just as well bring up two special diets as well as one." Again the right eye lid dropped.

Well, I'd had the mumps once so—rather . . . and . . . well that was about two weeks ago. My belt has been let out two holes . . . but Gee whizz! I was mad.

### A Bit o' Blarney Heard in Boston

"The best friend that Ireland ever had, was the great man who discovered America."

## DEPENDS ON THE BED

Hughey

Oh its nice to get up in the morning but nicer to lie in bed  
This is what Harry Lauder, the canny Scotsman has said

In nearly every part of the world this funny man has been

So I'm wondering now just what part he was in  
When he wrote the ballade I like the best  
The song that dwells on peace, and comfort and rest  
I think that he wrote it before the war came  
For beds since that time have not been the same  
We tried those in England and found them quite hard

They were made up of boards laid a few inches apart  
Then we climbed into French ones—all were too soft.  
We sank down too deep and in hot feathers got los  
Then we rolled in our blankets outside in the mud  
And each night as the rain came down we slept in the flood

Now that it is over we've got a burlap covered bunk  
And unless one is all in they sure do feel punk  
So the best one I know of is back in my home  
I've decided that in these months I've had to roam  
I hope Harry Lauder has a Yank bed of his own.

### Miss Crowley Naturalized.

Gen. Pershing:— Where are you from?

Miss Crowley:— Ireland. I'm Irish.  
Gen. Pershing:— Now you are an American. After wearing the American uniform you are a real American.

Miss Crowley is fortunate in a way she had not met the French Commander in Chief during her few years nursing with the French Army for her brogue goes better with our language anyway.

### Latest List D. S. C. Awards Includes

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

- Lowe, 2nd Lt., W. O.
- Lowry, " F. B.
- MacBrayne, 1st Lt., W. C.
- McDevitt, 1st Lt., J. A.
- McDougall, " H. O.
- McKay, 2nd Lt., E. K.
- Mitchell, Brig-Gen., W.
- Moore, 1st Lt., E. R.
- Morse, 2nd Lt., G. E.
- Neel, " R. H.
- Neibling, 1st Lt., H. P.
- Nichols, Sgt. 1st Class, H. O.
- Nixon, 1st Lt. G. R.
- Norris, 2nd Lt., S. A. G.
- Noyes, 1st Lt., S. H.
- O'Donnell, 2nd Lt., P. J.
- Payne, 1st Lt., K. G.
- Pendell, " E.
- Peterson, Capt., D. McK
- Phelps, 1st Lt., G.
- Polly, " B.
- Porter, 2nd Lt., E. W.
- Preston, " G. A.
- Rancourt, 1st Lt., J. I.
- Rath, 2nd Lt., H. G.
- Reynolds, Major, J. N.
- Reynolds, Capt., C. H.
- Rooney, 1st Lt., P. N. A.
- Ross, " C. J.
- Schon, " E. J.
- Seawer, " A. P.
- Sellers, " C. G.
- Sewall, " S.
- Snyder, " J. H.
- Springs, " E. W.
- Steels, 2nd Lt., R. W.
- Stevens, " J. H.
- Stokes, 1st Lt., J. V.
- Suiter, " W. C.
- Taylor, " W. J. R.
- TenEyck, 2nd Lt., W. B. Jr.
- Thaw, Major, Wm.
- Tillman, 2nd Lt., F. A.
- Tittman, 1st Lt., H. E.
- Wellis, Capt., J. E. Jr.
- Waring, 1st Lt., W. W.
- Warner, " D. B.
- Way, 2nd Lt., P. H.
- Winslow, " A. F.

\*deceased

### Ricochets Finis

It is with regret that we announce that we cannot promise to run Lieut. "Jack" Clayton's column any longer, owing to his departure this week. He left for St. Aignan with prospects of being discharged immediately and entry into civil and Parisian life.

Our ex-combat instructor, popular in the 10th A. S. expects to actively pursue his calling of exploiting the interests of American built Diesel engines. Before he gets home he expects to have covered all of France, Belgium and Italy and arrive back in Frisco by way of Australia and points in the Far East.

Lieut. Clayton was just as good a talker as he was a writer and has put over everything he has attempted, and if anybody should be selected to sell snow plows to the Cuban Government Jack would be our choice. Previous to his entry into the selling game he displayed marked ability as a newspaper man with the Los Angeles Examiner.

### A Happy Family Broken Up

Jack Clayton divorced from Theda Bara. Theda leaving via the air route for Romo and Jack for St. Aignan, and the rest of the family, the 10th A. S., returning to the U. S. A. All happening so suddenly is too much of a shock. The Armistice is what Sherman said War was.

### OUTA THE AIR

"Hundrum duties not wanted" latest head we have noticed. "U. S. troops arriving home prefer work with promise of promotion". Evidently they are fed up with digging.

The League is coming down to earth we notice in adoption of restrictions of German aerial activities.

They are beginning to raise H-1 with the Hun back home in suppressing the German operas. The boys have the habit.

### Tenth A. S. Homeward Bound

While it was not included in the lucky ten leaving early in January, the 10th Aero Squadron managed to draw the lucky card this time.

During the course of their duties at the combat field they managed to draw many an ace, but no other event in their active history caused as much joy as their movement homeward.

### Another Chance to Wobble

#### With the W. A. A. C. S.

Here's good news for the many russet ragers who missed their usual Friday night chance to slide a W. A. A. C. over the wax at the "Y" and wondered why. The usual enlisted men's dance will be held next Friday evening at the "Y" Hut No. 1. A stag dance could have been held last Friday night, but who wants to risk tangling with a buck and his hobs, when it looks as though a fellow might need his brogans for walking, if he expects to get home. Besides, there aren't enough 641st. "Alices" in camp, and some of us might have to dance with "The Top," or some goldbricker. Let's wait.

### Third Company, Air Service Mechanics Celebrate First Anniversary

The Third Company, Second Regiment of Air Service Mechanics celebrated their first Anniversary in France with a most elaborate banquet, Wednesday night in the Company Mess Hall at Barrack No. 2. The Mess Hall was converted into an imposing dining room with Luke Anella's Jazz Band to furnish the music for the affair. There has never been a fete in the history of this organization equal to this affair. Luke Anella, accompanied by Cadet Spatz on the piano, sang several popular songs and brought down the house, as usual.

The dinner was extremely delicious and the "Lemonade" was very "Tres Bon". After dinner the tables were cleared and the banqueters were amused by the Jazz Band and after dinner speakers. Captain Oakley Bolton, the Commanding Officer, presented each man of his Outfit with a company order, printed on white card board, authorizing him to wear two Gold Service Chevrons for one year of service overseas. In presenting these cards to his men, Captain Bolton explained that the object of these cards was to protect them in case any one back in the States should doubt their authority to wear Service Chevrons. Captain Bolton delivered a very eloquent address, in which he thanked his men for their hearty cooperation and untiring efforts during their past year in France. The other speakers of the evening included Lieutenant G. Frank Oliver, formerly of this Center, and Lieutenant Otto H. Lambrix and many enlisted men of the company.

### SIXTY BUCKS FOR BUCKS and EVERYONE

G. H. Q.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES  
General Orders France, February 28, 1919,  
No. 38.

#### A Bonus of Sixty Dollars to All Members of the Army and Navy on Discharge

The following War Department Cablegram (2611-R) is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"In order that Sec. 1406 of the Revenue Act of 1918, approved February 24, 1919, may be placed into immediate effect, you are informed as follows:

"Paragraph 1. That all persons serving in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war who have since April 6, 1917, resigned or been discharged under honorable conditions (or, in the case of reservists, been placed on inactive duty), or who at any time hereafter (but not later than the termination of the current enlistment or term of service) in the case of enlisted personnel and female nurses, or within one year after the termination of the present war in the case of officers, may resign or be discharged under honorable conditions (or, in the case of reservists, be placed on inactive duty), shall be paid, in addition to all other amounts due them in pursuance of law, sixty dollars each. This amount shall not be paid (1) to any person who though appointed or inducted into the military or naval forces on or prior to November 11, 1918, had not reported for duty at his station on or prior to such date; or (2) to any person who has already received one month's pay under the provisions of Sec. 9 of the Act entitled "An Act to Authorize the President to Increase Temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States" approved May 18, 1917, or (3) to any person who is entitled to retired pay; or (4) to the heirs or legal representatives of any person entitled to any payment under this section who has died or may die before receiving such payment. In the case of any person who subsequent to separation from the service as above specified has been appointed or inducted into the military or naval forces of the United States and has been or is again separated from the service as above specified, only one payment of sixty dollars shall be made. The above amount in the case of separation from the service on or prior to the passage of this act, shall be paid as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and in case of separation from the service after the passage of this act shall be paid at the time of such separation. The amount herein provided for shall be paid out of the appropriation for "Pay of the Army" and "Pay of the Navy," respectively by such disbursing officers as may be designated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy respectively shall make all regulations necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this section.

"Paragraph 2. All persons separated from active military service after receipt of these instructions who are entitled to the bonus of sixty dollars provided for in the Act above quoted will be credited with and paid such bonus upon their final pay voucher. In the event that they have been separated from active military service prior to receipt of final settlement, but have not yet received final pay, the Disbursing Officer making such settlement will include and pay the bonus of sixty dollars in making such settlement. Disbursing Officers making payment of sixty dollars bonus in connection with final settlement will make indorsement in each case on the discharge certificate or discharge order, if no certificate is issued, of each person showing specifically that such bonus was paid.

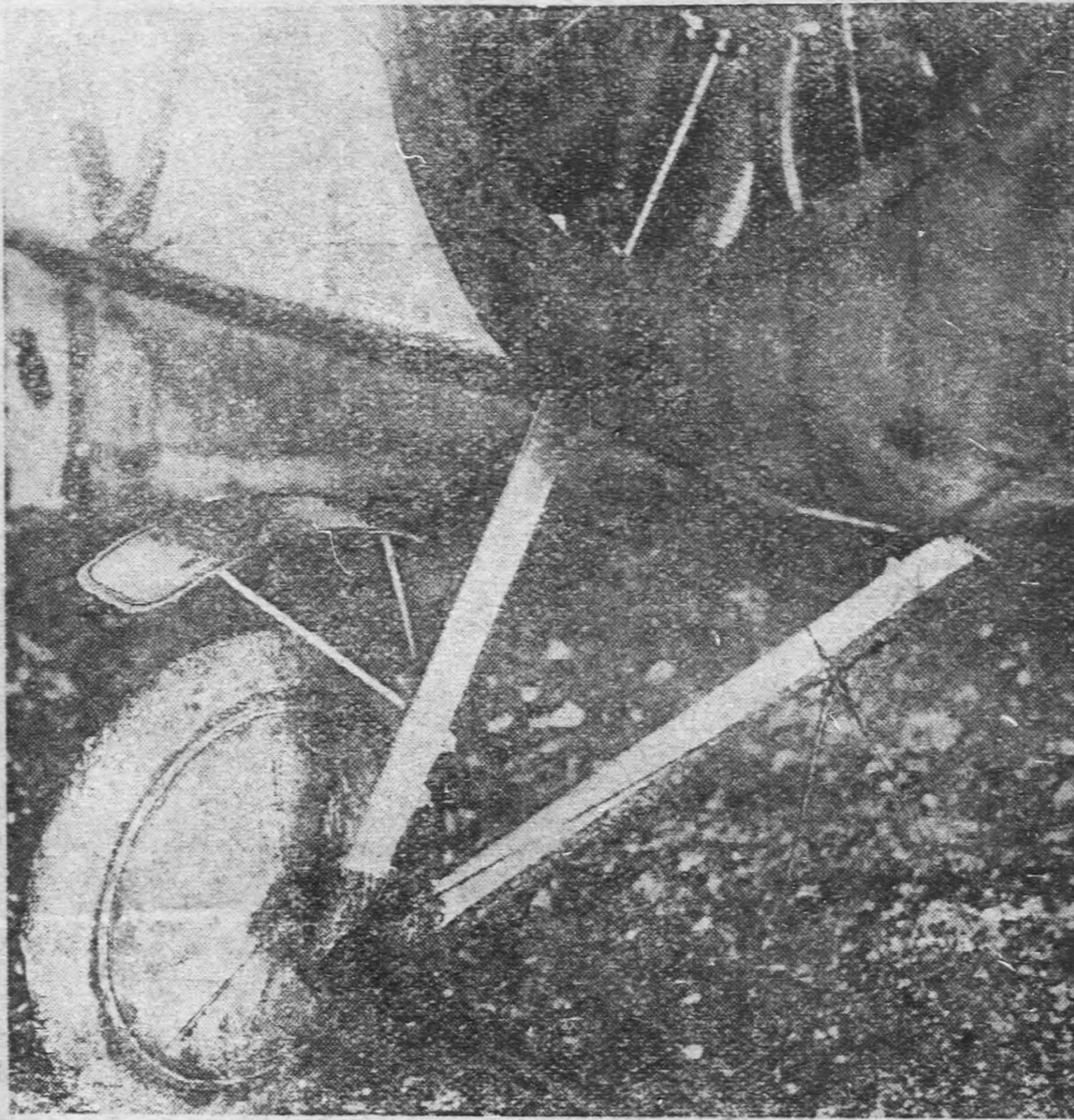
"Paragraph 3. All persons separated from active military service from April 6, 1917, to date of receipt of these instructions, who are entitled to the sixty dollars bonus in reference and who have received their final pay, will forward claim for such bonus direct to the Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C., who is hereby designated to settle such claims. Such applications must contain: (a) the discharge certificate or order for discharge or relief if no certificate was issued, but both certificate and order if both were issued, the paper bearing indorsement of final payment being required; (b) a statement of military service since April 6, 1917, showing place and the date of reporting at first military station, and (c) address to which check is to be sent. When settlement is made all personal papers will be returned to applicant with check. No further correspondence is necessary except to advise of change in address of applicant. No other Disbursing Officers are authorized to pay claims covered by this paragraph."

By command of GENERAL PERSHING:  
JAMES W. McANDREW,  
Chief of Staff.

Official:  
ROBERT C. DAVIS,  
Adjutant General.

Sem in his best 3rd A. I. C. French, replying with a Yiddish accent, to "Vous parlez Francais, Monsieur Samuel?" "We, We, Empty purr."

### Pictorial of Simple but Important Aviation Novelty Originated by Capt. Rickenbacker at Issoudun



Reality, after joking comment of mechanic that he was going to be the guy who looked after mudguards on the airplanes, when questioned what his duties were to be.

### TO THE BOYS IN THE HANGARS DOWN BELOW

In the days of high excitement when our eyes are on the planes,  
And much homage to our flyers we bestow,  
Let us not forget to honor and give them all their share of praise:  
The boys in the hangars down below.

Their deeds may lack the glitter of the men up in the air,  
As they toil and sweat upon the ground,  
But their courage is as noble and their service is as great,  
Though the valor which they show is seldom told.

They do not drive the planes and they do not work the guns,  
But they fit as much into the general scheme,  
For a pilot cannot fight a battle and he cannot chase a foe  
Unless he has his good mechanic down below.

While above the battle rages, you will find them on the job,  
Sweating blood and grimly hanging to their task,  
And if the Hun should drop a bomb then their hope of life is small;  
But their chance to serve their country is all they ask.

So in victory or disaster give these boys their honor due;  
Count them heroes in a land where heroes grow,  
And remember that our army has no braver men enrolled  
Than the boys in the hangars down below.

-PVT. ROBERT A. KOTT, 1st Aero Squadron.

### When Next in Paris Visit MacDOUGAL & CO.

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### American Military Tailors

All Aviation Insignia in Stock  
Detachable Fur Collar  
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3rd AVIATION INSTRUCTION CENTER INSIGNIA IN STOCK

### AT LAST! G. I. KAN PRIVATE 1st Class



Copyright applied for

By "Tim"

### PLANE NEWS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO AIR SERVICE ACTIVITIES  
A. P. O. 724 FRANCE

FROM Private G. I. Kan. March 15, 1919.  
TO Art Editors.

SUBJECT Transfer.  
1. Request transfer without mess kit or cootie, to some civilian paper, with rank of shave-tail or major.  
2. There must be no Reville, suspensions or Retreat except from work. Will issue my own whistles. No 'Lunches', and pay call must blow every week on every day.  
3. Discharged and at liberty within five months - "perhaps."

Private G. I. Kan.  
U.S. Air Service  
Somewhere in Chicago, Ill.  
U.S.A.