

EARLY RETURN TO AMERICA

Four Entire Divisions and Major Units of Eight Others.

CASUALTIES 28,000 MORE THAN STATED A WEEK AGO

Revised List Gives 13,100 More Missing in Action.

TO DISCHARGE FROM CAMPS

March Indicates That Probably 150,000 or 175,000 Men Will Get Home This Year.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Four divisions in their entirety and major units of eight other divisions of the American army in France have been designated by General Pershing for early return home. These troops, with other special units, General Pershing, chief of staff, announced today, total 3,451 officers and 79,863 men.

The complete divisions which will return at an early date, General Pershing said, are the Thirty-ninth, Seventy-sixth, Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth. The major units of the following divisions are to be returned: the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-first, Ninety-second, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-first, Ninety-second, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth.

General Pershing, it was said, has done far forward to explanation since the heading that it was assumed that an error occurred in the statement of the previous Bureau. He said that the error was the result of a clerical mistake and that the revised figures are correct. He said that the revised figures show that the number of men in the home camps has already been discharged.

By the end of December, General Pershing indicated, probably 150,000 to 175,000 members of the expeditionary force will have returned to this country. He said the war department hoped in time to provide transportation for 300,000 men a month.

General Pershing reported the following official casualties to November 25:

- Killed in action, 28,363.
- Died of wounds, 12,101.
- Died of disease, 16,034.
- Died of other causes, 1,850.
- Missing in action, 13,100.
- Prisoners (unintelligible).
- Wounded, 189,855, divided as follows: Severely wounded, 54,751; undetermined, 43,182; slightly, 92,936.

Plans for bringing soldiers home, it was announced, include the use of hospital ships for severely wounded and specially fitted transports for the slightly wounded and convalescents. On the arrival the men will be met by hospital trains and the Pullman company has been directed to convert a number of sleepers into hospital cars to carry them to army construction hospitals, base hospitals and other places already provided.

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RALEIGH TOOBS GOING MONDAY

Move 4,000 Soldiers From Camp Polk to Camp Greene.

Tank Corps Camp Abandoned

Will Muster Out Men This Week—300 Daily.

The 4,000 officers and men at Camp Polk, at Raleigh, will be moved to Camp Greene probably tomorrow and Tuesday, according to information obtained yesterday from camp headquarters. The tank corps training camp has been ordered abandoned and the men were sent here to be mustered back into civil life. This process probably will require at least two weeks. Major G. H. the commanding officer of Camp Polk, arrived at Camp Greene yesterday.

A battalion of United States guards, the companies of which are stationed at various camps in the southeastern department, has been ordered to enter Camp Greene. They, too, were ordered here to be mustered out of service.

The mustering out has been started at Camp Greene, though only a small number of men were released yesterday. It was understood yesterday that the camp personnel office expects at least 300 men to be returned daily to civil life today. The first units to be mustered out are the 10th Pioneer Infantry, the organization of negro troops which paraded through the streets of Raleigh yesterday, will be discharged. A general order is preliminary to returning the men to civil life has been accomplished at this camp and the records were destroyed. It is estimated that the rate of 300 discharges daily can easily be maintained.

BASE HOSPITALS TO BE MAINTAINED, SAYS MARCH

Washington, Nov. 29.—The 16 so-called tent camps originally constructed as training centers for national guard divisions will be abandoned as soon as practicable, General March, chief of staff, announced today in a department circular. No additional tents or supplies will be sent to these camps, nor will any further construction be undertaken at them. The circular says that the care of troops now there or to be sent there hereafter for demobilization. The only exception will be the base hospitals at the camps, which the circular says will be maintained.

PUT RETURN ADDRESS ON LETTERS FOR SOLDIERS

Washington, Nov. 29.—Under instructions issued today by Postmaster General Burleson, no letter mail will be accepted by postoffices in the United States for delivery to members of the American expeditionary forces without a return address on the envelope.

PUSH BALL GAME PLANNED

A real match push ball game is planned for next Saturday at Wearn field preceding another football game which is also under way. The push ball game will be between pick-up teams of the 18th Pioneer Infantry supervised by Capt. McClellan and Athletic Director Bergman. Eleven men will be secured for each side and a real contest staged. The game will be staged at 2:30 and following this will come the football game.

TO TRENCH AND CAMP READERS:

Because of unfortunate conditions in the mechanical department of The Observer, Trench and Camp is issued this week two days late and below the average. Sickness overtook some of the best men of the shop and no one is to blame. The Observer has been exceptionally good to this paper for the past year and Trench and Camp appreciates the situation from every viewpoint.

REMOUNT DOWNS CAMP GREENE TO BE USED FOR MONTHS FOR DEMOBILIZATION PURPOSES.

Final Football Game at Camp Greene Ends 12 to 0.

Fast Contest Marred by Fumbles and Featured by Spectacular Broken Field Runs.

May Ultimately Be Turned Into a Soldiers' Home, Officials Declare.

The final game between Remount and Camp Personnel teams was played yesterday afternoon on Wearn field after the review of the 18th Pioneer Infantry and resulted in a 12 to 0 victory for the Remount. The game was full of fumbles and off-plays but nevertheless it was well played at times and exciting. Contrary to the expectations of the crowd, the Personnel team failed to complete its forward passes with which it has been making such a fine showing and on the other hand the Remount made the only clean pass and the only long gains of fumbles. Captain Davis played a most excellent game for the Personnel team and had it not been for his superior efforts and playing the score would have been piled higher against his team.

The first quarter resulted in a blank score. By persistent line bucks the Remount team had the ball on the 20-yard line when time was called. This fast and furious playing seemed to take the personnel and anger out of the Personnel team and it was not long after the whistle blew for play in the second quarter when Cowgill, of the Remount, passed the ball for a clean forward pass and in short order the ball was out over for a touchdown. Remount failed to kick goal. Score: Personnel 0, Remount 6.

The Personnel team gained possession of the ball on a kick by Davis. Cowgill again got in possession of the pigskin and took it down the line for a 35-yard gain. Here he was stopped by the Personnel team. They were stopped by Captain Davis on the first down right in their tracks and another fumble occurred, when the ball was within 10 yards of the Personnel team. Time for the first half was called. Score: Remount 6, Personnel 0.

In the third quarter the Remount started off with a buck and again, but were penalized and lost the ball. On the third down the Personnel fumbled, but recovered and the Personnel team again showed his head when he again was blocked and through good interference he ran for 15 yards, recovering the ball for the Personnel team.

The Personnel team made a time a touchdown seemed probable for the Personnel as Davis again went 20 yards but soon lost in an attempt to kick. The Personnel team was in possession of the ball for 40 yards, dodging the red backs and jumping others like a kangaroo until the ball was landed safely in the Personnel hands. The interference of Cowgill in the Personnel team to do with the success of the long run. Remount lost their kick at goal and time was called for the third quarter. Score, Remount 12; Personnel 0.

In the fourth quarter, Masteroff relieved Smith at right end, for Personnel. Vctor took Ribbe's place and in place of the latter ran for 20 yards for the Remount. Here he was blocked by a splendid game which was knocked out and was replaced by Abernathy. Captain Davis then started the Personnel team on a run for 40 yards and one of his line men named the opponent in his tracks. The Remount fumbled the ball again in attempting a pass and it was stopped at the 35-yard line. The Personnel team fumbled again and lost the ball; then the Remount was penalized 15 yards for holding and on the next play made an effort to drop kick but the ball went far from the goal posts. Within four minutes of play the Personnel team took a decided brace and made a pass to Masteroff who ran 15 yards across the field; it looked like a touch down for the offense but for the rough riders stopped the onrush 25 yards from their goal. The last play of the game was an attempt by Captain Davis, who made 20 yards and was almost over the Remount goal when the game was called.

The game was fast, though the field was heavy and muddy. The Personnel team played a splendid game nailing his man square every time. While Cowgill easily started for the Remount. The line-up for the game was as follows:

PERSONNEL	REMOUNT
Geiger	LE
Yvers	LT
Kirk	LG
Thompson	C
Hummell	RT
Masteroff	RE
Payne	RB
Pratt	QB
Alto	LHR
Spencer	RHB
Davis	FB
Blaine	SM
Suber	SM
Talley	SM
Mahoney	SM
Harris	SM
Remount	SM
Kling	SM
Jackson	SM
Victor	SM

MECHANICS BEAT DRIVERS

In a series of three games last week the 330th truck mechanics beat the 330th drivers' volley ball team. The games were fast and furious, as the following score will indicate. The first game went to the drivers 21 to mechanics 19. The next two matches were the strong mechanics 21 to 18 and 21 to 16 in their favor. Following is the lineup:

MECHANICS	DRIVERS
Metcalf	Snyderman
Waldman	Cummings
Walton	Prause
Lawrence	Berkman

CAMP GREENE TO BE USED FOR MONTHS FOR DEMOBILIZATION PURPOSES.

Charleston, Newport News, New York and Boston.

Ten Months Calculated as the Minimum Required for Getting Soldiers Home.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Boston, New York, Newport News, Va., and Charleston, S. C., are the ports the war department now plans to use for the return of the army from overseas. Even with this wide distribution of the strain on port facilities and transportation, however, and with German ships now idle in German harbors, estimates show that the last of the army could not possibly reach the United States in less than eight months. Contingent calculations, upon which preparations by the department probably will be based, fix ten months as the minimum.

Secretary Baker announced as a "policy that all ten camps will be abandoned as soon as practicable. No more tents nor supplies will be sent to these camps, nor will any further improvements be made other than those necessary for the health and care of the garrisons now quartered there or to be sent there for demobilization."

The high cost of cotton is given as one reason for cutting out the tent camps.

330TH TRUCK CO. HAS MANY STAR ATHLETES

The 330th Truck company, which perhaps is the oldest unit in camp, having been here since September, 1917, has a good many husky lads who are all around athletes. The boys play anything from "African golf" to curling and hockey. They are the strong "Third Motor Mechanic" team, which claimed the camp championship. Right now they have a boxer in their midst who is "taking on" the night club. He has no one to take him on. Also another boxer by the name of "Red" Lambert, who was perhaps the best heavy-weight boxer that ever hit Camp Greene, is safely tucked in the bunk. Red had a kick in his right mauler like that of a mule and his name in boxing annals was like death. "One lasted longer than one round with him and he was out," said the boys who don't play with him. Well, it doesn't matter much what you prefer to play, this company stands ready to compete in any kind of a sport. Football, volleyball, basketball and even quilts. The writer has been through all the red mud of last winter and is safely tucked in the above statement for he has noted particularly the boys in question.

NEWS FROM COMPANY 21

You could not see our Q. M. guard of Friday, shouldering their Russian made Remingtons. They certainly made a most creditable show-off and despite the fact that it was playing in the rain, they were plainly, and acted like veterans. Headed by those two stalwarts, Tom Bohan, the fighting Irishman from Philly, and "Red" King, the Chicago lawyer, the boys made this army game look easy.

Sweeney has enlisted in that popular branch of the service known as "flying squad" and now seems content to fly.

MRS. PINNEY WAS HOSTESS

Mrs. George Pinney upheld her reputation as being a real hostess when on Thanksgiving Day she invited the workers of the welfare office to a turkey dinner.

It was a very elaborate affair and very much enjoyed by those who were fortunate enough to attend. The dinner was given by the Y. M. C. A. and was called upon for a talk by the line of Thanksgiving spirit as it should be felt today. He said: "We should be thankful for we are able to live in this day and age and witness the greatest events in the world's history; that we have such a country as America setting an example for the whole world of us here who enjoy every free man their service more plainly seen than ever before; that victory has come to our troops and for a peace that is world wide and sure to make this great earth restful with its everlasting principles as exemplified in our great President."

THE ORIGIN OF THE SALUTE

Much has been written and said regarding a snappy salute as an expression of military courtesy and discipline. The military salute is of an old and venerable origin. It originated in the days of chivalry when every free man was a soldier and all carried weapons and that friends had met. The same custom was practiced among knights, who would push back the visor of his helmet when meeting another knight.

AT KEITH'S

TO BRING TROOPS TO FOUR PORTS

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PIONEER INFANTRY MADE A SPLENDID IMPRESSION

Was Reviewed by Camp Commander Saturday—Led by Colonel Kent.

The parade of the 18th Pioneer Infantry, which was reviewed by Camp Commander Saturday, was led by Colonel Kent. The parade was a most creditable one and the Pioneer Infantry made a splendid impression.

BASE HOSPITAL 147

The excellent Thanksgiving dinner that our mess officer, Lieut. Harry A. Whipple, furnished, was enjoyed very much by all the boys in the company, many of whom had their wives out with them.

Capt. Robert R. Armstrong spent Thanksgiving with his brother, T. A. Armstrong, of Greensboro, N. C., and reported a pleasant day.

INTERESTING PUSH BALL GAME

A very interesting game of push ball was played yesterday at Wearn field between Company A, of the First Battalion, and Company E, of Second Battalion, 18th Infantry, on Friday, November 29. Officers in attendance: Major Donald Durant, in command, with Capt. E. P. Sevey, Lieutenants Edwards, Stivey, Boyd, Ayers and Griffith, of the First Battalion; Second Lieutenant, Major J. D. Smith, in command, with Capt. E. P. Sevey, Lieutenants Jones, Holman, Cunningham, Kirchner and Bullock. Colonel Kent was in attendance and seemed to be very much interested in the games.

MESTLI GOES UNCHALLENGED

Private Mestli, of Co. 17, alias "Kid" Mestli, claimant to the camp's flyweight (non featherweight, please note, editor) championship title at 115 pounds, makes it known through this paper that he is ready and at all ways will be to defend his title against all comers at his weight.

LEAVES Y. M. C. A. SERVICE

Rev. E. W. Welch, who has been religious work director at "Y" 104 and also at the base hospital for several months, has left the Y. M. C. A. service and accepted a call to the First Methodist church at Greensboro, N. C. Rev. Mr. Welch has been in the Y. M. C. A. service for five months and was one of the most sincere and hardest workers for the Red Triangle and the boys at Camp Greene.

GEN. PERSHING'S ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP GIVEN THE PUBLIC

Pays "Supreme Tribute to Our Officers and Soldiers of the Line"—Striking Feature Is the Section Devoted to "Combat Operations," in Which Is Told the Story of the Fighting by the Man Who Directed It—Baker Publishes Report.

Washington, Dec. 4.—General John J. Pershing's account of his stewardship as commander of the American expeditionary forces was given to the public today by Secretary Baker. It is in the form of a preliminary report to the secretary, covering operations up to November 20, after the German collapse. It closes with these words from the leader of the great army in France, expressing his feeling for those who served under him:

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

The report begins with General Pershing's departure for France to assist in the final operations of the Meuse and give vital aid to the allies in forcing Germany to its knees 19 months later. Its striking feature is its section devoted to "combat operations" where it told the story of fighting by the man who directed it.

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

"The crisis which this offensive developed was such," General Pershing says, "that our occupation of an entire sector must be postponed. On March 21 I placed on the line of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as commander in chief of the allied armies, all of our forces to be used in the night of March 21. I requested the first division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont on Yexin. As the German divisions in reserve near the front were ordered to attack, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the allied premiers and commanders in chief on May 7, 1918, which British shipping was to transport 10 American divisions to the British army area, where they were to be trained and equipped, and advanced to the front as soon as possible for use elsewhere."

"On April 26 the First division had gone in support of the British salient on the Picardy battle front. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our divisions were ordered to the front. Their training, were eager for the test. On the morning of May 28 this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking with splendid dash and spirit, and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counterattacks and gallant attacks of the enemy. The result of this action had an electrical effect as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions. There followed immediately the German thrusts across the Aisne toward the front."

"Our First Corps advanced to Thiaucourt, while our Fourth Corps curved back to the southwest through Montigny to that time in a single operation. The reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, long planned as the initial purely American enterprise, was accomplished by generous contributions of artillery and air units by the French, began involving the movement, mostly at night, of 100,000 men, most of them reaching from Port de Bellefleur of the Moselle, westward through St. Mihiel to Verdun and later enlarged to carry it to the edge of the forest near Arras. The Second Colonial French, holding the tip of the salient opposite St. Mihiel, and the French 17th Corps, on the heights above Verdun, were transferred to Gen. Pershing's command. The combined French, British and American air forces mobilized for the assembly over the front of the salient up to that time in a single operation."

"After four hours artillery preparation the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 a. m., on the morning of May 31, to the number of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by the French. These divisions, accompanied by groups of light tanks and other armed with bargalore torpedoes, went through the successive bands of barbed wire that protected the enemy's front line and support trenches. In breaking down all defense of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach from the rear. Our First Corps advanced to Thiaucourt, while our Fourth Corps curved back to the southwest through Montigny to that time in a single operation. The reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, long planned as the initial purely American enterprise, was accomplished by generous contributions of artillery and air units by the French, began involving the movement, mostly at night, of 100,000 men, most of them reaching from Port de Bellefleur of the Moselle, westward through St. Mihiel to Verdun and later enlarged to carry it to the edge of the forest near Arras. The Second Colonial French, holding the tip of the salient opposite St. Mihiel, and the French 17th Corps, on the heights above Verdun, were transferred to Gen. Pershing's command. The combined French, British and American air forces mobilized for the assembly over the front of the salient up to that time in a single operation."

(Continued on Page Two.)