



The Doughboys Who Never Came Home: American Cemetery at Suresnes, Outside Paris, Where 1,497 Soldiers of the A. E. F. Lie Buried. Always Decorated on Memorial Day.

## Fields of Honor in Fair France

### Crosses Row on Row Mark Graves of Our Boys in Honored Rest.

Ten years after the declaration of war by the United States against

Germany in the year 1917 there remain in Europe few traces of the American Expeditionary forces which proved the deciding factors in the conflict.

For the most part the battlefields have grown up with weeds, or have been restored to cultivation by the plow. The hotels, the barracks,

the hospitals we used have been returned long since to peace time duty. A few unofficial monuments mark certain battle scenes, but the official battle scenes are yet in the preliminary stages. The American Legationaries who return to Europe for their convention at Paris next September will make a great many visits which were unable in 1917 and 1918.

But there are eight permanent, plain and prominent mementos of the Legionaries of ten years ago—the eight American military cemeteries overseas.

These cemeteries, the final resting places of more than 30,000 of those who followed Pershing overseas, are now handsome, well-kept, solemn fields of honor. At dawn the flag is raised over each of them. Each morning it is lowered. In each the crosses stand in silent sentry against a background of green sod, and a first building of young trees gives promise of greater beauty as the years roll by. Here are the lasting records of the A. E. F.

#### Six More Battlefields.

Six of the American cemeteries are taken on the battlefields, on ground taken from the enemy by the power of American arms, on ground restored to France and to Belgium by our delivering sword. The other two are near the great cities of London and Paris. Here is the list of them and the number of those who lie therein:

Number	Official Name	Location Name	Graves
1	Omaha Field	Wavans	365
2	Argonne cemetery	Bony, France	1,925
3	Meuse - Argonne cemetery	Reichshoffen	14,107
4	St. Mihiel cemetery	Thiaucourt	4,141
5	Oise - Aisne cemetery	Peronne	5,246
6	Tardenois cemetery	Havrincourt	2,212
7	Arras cemetery	Havrincourt	2,212
8	Breckwood cemetery	London	—
9	Eng.	Paris, France	437

More than half of our soldier dead overseas were brought home to the States for burial.

Of the dead not brought back to America, those which were in ready resting at the American Battlefields, or at the sites selected for the battlefield cemeteries, remained undisturbed. The others, from scattering temporary battlefield cemeteries, were reverently moved to their permanent resting places. This task, carefully and thoroughly performed by the graves registration service of the army, resulted in an almost complete identification of our soldier dead.

#### Monument Problem.

The cemeteries remain in charge of the graves registration service which maintains the grounds, landscape gardening and improvements. Further beautifying of the cemeteries has been placed in charge of the American Battle Monuments Commission, a body created by congress to take charge of the whole plan and problem of American memorials in Europe.

This most important question is no simple one, moreover, when our visited the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., will bear witness. States, cities, divisions, brigades, companies and private citizens, not to mention memorial associations and societies, are already vying for the privilege of placing a monument at this point, a memorial at that. The government commission must decide where there shall be monuments and who shall raise them. In a similar way the cemeteries have offered a problem. Short of individuals allowed to erect monuments in honor of their loved ones?

Shall churches or societies be allowed to erect chapels at the cemeteries? And so forth.

The chairman of the Battle Monuments Commission is Gen. John J. Pershing. Its membership, appointed by President Coolidge and serving without salary, includes Robert G. Woodside, of Pittsburgh, vice chairman; Rep. David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania; Rep. John J. Quinn, of New York; Philip H. Hart, representative from Illinois; Col. D. John Marker of Maryland, and Mrs. Frederic W. Bankey, Maj. X. H. Price, a regular army officer on duty at Washington, its secretary.

After careful studies, this commission outlined a complete plan for official battle monuments. In the zones occupied by American forces in offensive operations, and a corresponding plan for the improvement of American cemeteries.

The most expensive phase of the American work to be done is the erection of churches. These will be suitable for sacred purposes, but consecrated. The larger ones will probably have a room that will be something of a museum of battle relics, as well as the chapel room. Another matter now well in hand is completing masonry walls around the cemeteries, a work only delayed in places

## OUR BOYS IN FRANCE

After the gravesound sound has died  
Or the last shrilling shell,  
We pass the power, drowsy-eyed,  
Over the ones who fell.

They sleep. The world goes marching on.  
The world must have today  
Thinking of those but lately gone,  
Resting so far away.

Solemn yet grand the hero's fate  
Soft as the dawn, flowers decorate  
These graves across the sea.  
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

while waiting for the determination of definite plans for the chapels, as these in many cemeteries will have an effect on the location of the walls.

#### How Graves Are Marked.

In so far as personal monuments in the cemeteries are concerned, the commission adopted an iron-cadet, final rule that there will be no special personal monuments. Over each grave will be a headstone, and there will be the same for officers and privates, rich and poor, young and old. The name, rank, organization and home state will be engraved on each stone, with the emblem of the corps to which they fell, etched in gray and sacrifice.

The plans for battle monuments are another and even larger task of the commission. They are well under way, and form a project which should be completed in about two years.

The first of the American cemeteries to be so designated, and to receive American dead, was that hillside tract on Mont Valerian, overlooking Paris and the Seine valley, and called Suresnes. Everyone, from America goes to Suresnes, both in tribute to our honored dead, and because there is the most vivid picture of battle from any nearby hilltop. Suresnes is three miles from the city limits, on the right of the Seine below the city. The cemetery stands well up on the highest of several hills, and from its gates the panorama is uninterrupted for many miles.

At Suresnes are buried many who died in Paris hospitals from wounds sustained in battle, and others who fell victims of disease and accidents. It is most complete of all the American cemeteries in France, in so far as the cemetery contains a plot from any nearby hilltop. Suresnes is three miles from the city limits, on the right of the Seine below the city. The cemetery stands well up on the highest of several hills, and from its gates the panorama is uninterrupted for many miles.

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#### Ours to Keep the Faith

Memorial day is best celebrated by that deep appreciation of the loyalty, devotion and heroism which made this a united nation and which should impress us with our own responsibility for keeping it united for generations that are to follow us. —Grit.

## THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

By the flow of the inland river,  
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,  
Where the blades of the grass quiver,  
Asleep are the ranks of the dead.  
—F. M. Finch  
1863-1865

## The Phantom Parade

THEY tell me that pink-cheeked soldiers march  
On Memorial day in the big parade.  
In uniform they are stiff with starch,  
And with a shining button and flashing blade,  
But I smile in a sort of superior way—  
I know who parades today.

SOUNDS the bugle, frail and wild—  
Fall as the last blue wisp of smoke  
That curls from the mouth of a gun defiled,  
To dance with the echoes the shot awoke,  
And wild as the scream of a weet of soul  
Impaled on a phantom pole.

OF a sudden a whisper cleared the street,  
And the air grew thick with the muffled tread  
Of a host of flickering, shrouded feet,  
And a column of shade floated overhead,  
Wan as a shaft from the pallid moon  
At the death of an afternoon.

AND the brasses blared in the street  
Below,  
While an angel chorus wailed on high,  
And burnished swords flashed to and fro,  
On the ground while gray ghosts lit  
With the flash of a thousand banners massed.

Over graves of a glorious past,  
ND from early morn till the sun  
was low,  
The thin, gray column filtered by,  
Until on a sweet, wild bugle blow  
It melted as mist a reluctant sigh,  
And my heart was aches that somehow burned  
With the glow of a light returned.

WE are the dead; short days ago,  
We lived, fell down, saw sunset glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now we lie  
In Flanders Fields.

JOHN McCRAE  
M.D.

## IN FLANDERS FIELDS

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## Symbol of the Day

Memorial day will ever remain  
The most sacred of all our holidays. We  
visit the last resting places of our  
near and dear loved ones, who in the  
peaceful avocation of life quietly  
slipped away from our sight, and in  
loving memory we place our offering

But in a sort of superior way—  
I know who parades today!

—B. A. Helmbring, in the New York Times.

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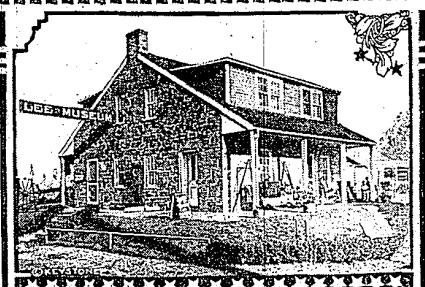
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## Memorial of Heroic Conflict



On the famous battlefield of Gettysburg there sprang into life the spirit which made the United States the commanding power that it is today. To the victors and losers of that battle we owe our thanks for the spirit cementing of friendship which shall continue indefinitely.

Photograph shows headquarters of Gen. Robert E. Lee, at Gettysburg, now a museum containing historic relics.

## Honors Paid to Wearers of Gray

### Graves of Southern Prisoners Remembered.

Two hundred and six southern soldiers, sleeping "like long sleep" in a little burying ground on Johnson's Island in Sandusky bay, four miles north of Sandusky, Ohio, again claim the recognition that is annually theirs.

The graves of these two hundred and six, mostly officers of the Confederacy, were marked in the '60s, collectively referred to in history as "the flower of the Southern army," have come to be Sandusky's. They are never forgotten.

When the first Memorial day was observed the thoughts of the "boys" of the locality who had worn the blue, turned to their brothers of the "enemy," the boys who had worn the gray.

"They're far from friends and home, comrades," said the late Gen. Isaac F. Mack, of Sandusky, orator of the occasion. "Let us remember them as the valiant soldiers that they were, the soldiers who gave all for the cause they espoused, and honor them accordingly."

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The stone upon which this is inscribed was placed by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi in remembrance of the Masons who sleep here.

The foundation of the monument is of Wainsboro (S. C.) marble.

That the Johnson's Island cemetery is to be dedicated to the late United States Senator John Benson Foraker of Ohio, almost as much as to the endeavors of the women of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Senator Foraker personally negotiated the procedure that vested Robert Patton chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, with title to this little plot of hallowed ground, and, later, saw to it that markers for the graves were provided by the federal government.

Who are those southern sons who sleep in the little burying ground on Johnson's Island? Available records fail to disclose the names of all. They do, however, show that each man and the men were officers and not exceptions. The names of the dozen or so aboard. Within the Island burying ground a prayer is said and a hymn sung. Then flowers are strewn upon the graves.

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They are not lost, they are gone.  
They have slipped away.  
And put celestial garments on.  
To help us Memorial day.

—Wisconsin Agriculturist

On down the list of known soldiers buried in the cemetery one notes names of which not only the Southern land but the nation today is justly proud.

Monument Marks Graves.

Through the efforts of the membership of Martha Patton chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy of Cincinnati, needed money was raised by subscription and, in 1905, the cemetery plot was purchased for the chapter, thus insuring its retention to posterity. The price paid was \$1,200.

June 8, 1910, a monument erected at

Arlington National Cemetery, was installed by an act of congress for the interment of United States soldiers and sailors who have fallen in battle, or all men and women who have died in the regular or volunteer military or naval service of the United States, after having been mustered out or honorably discharged. The presentation of the commission warrant, letter of appointment, certificate of discharge or pension certificate, provided there were no dishonorable charges connected therewith, are sufficient evidence for interment.

That cemetery is the largest of its kind in the country for our soldiers and sailors. The first interment was made at Arlington on May 13, 1864, when the body of a Confederate soldier was buried there at Abraham Lincoln's request.

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