

THE LARGEST  
CAMP PAPER  
PUBLISHED IN  
THE AIR SER-  
VICE OF THE  
AMERICAN E F  
PRICE  
50 CENTIMES



# THE FLY PAPER



A SOLDIER'S  
LETTER HOME  
COVERING THE  
CAMP NEWS  
IN GENERAL  
AND AIR SER-  
VICE TOPICS.  
MAIL IT NOW

Passed by Censor and by French  
Military Press Controller

This Paper is Edited and Printed by Soldiers  
in the Air Service of the American E. F.

VOLUME I ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN FRANCE, NOVEMBER 18, 1918 NUMBER 19

## 5000 FRANC WAR ORPHAN GOAL CROSSED IN THREE DAYS

### Post Breaks Record in War Orphan Drive

OVERWHELMINGLY SUBSCRIBE NEW  
5000 FRANC GOAL IN THREE DAYS  
—SEVERAL PLEDGES

### AUCTION A BIG SUCCESS

CARTOONS, MISS GOULD'S CHAPEAU  
AND GERMAN BAYONET STIMU-  
LATES LIVELY BIDDING

Last week we announced that our original campaign for 500 francs for a St. Jean "War Orphan" was over-subscribed with little difficulty. A new goal was immediately set at 5000 francs. Lieut. Kearney in charge of the campaign, made a short talk Saturday night at the Officers' Mess and later at the Y. M. C. A.—an appeal for additional funds, stating that coincidentally that day a request from Air Service Headquarters had come through for St. Jean to subscribe for eight orphans—4000 francs.

An officer of the 1-3rd Squadron responded at once with a presentation of 1000 francs on behalf of his Squadron for two orphans. Others responded liberally and over a thousand additional francs were corralled. Sec. Freese of the "Y" pledged 500 francs on behalf of the "Y" staff and Lieut. "Pop" Meyers pledged 50 more.

But the banner night was yet to come. It was decided to conduct an auction at the Officers' Mess on Tuesday night. The Fly Paper offered the original of a cartoon, now quite famous throughout the A. E. F., also in America where it has been reproduced several times—a cartoon by J. H. Conlon, A. E. F., entitled "Two Men and Their Sons," depicting Roosevelt and his sons and the Kaiser and his sons, the former giving their all to the cause, the latter revelling in debauchery. After spirited bidding Lieut. J. B. Cotton, secured same for 400 francs.

Next six orphan cartoons by The Fly Paper's new cartoonist, H. E. Mayers, were offered and bought respectively 175 (Capt. Williamson) 250 (Lieut. Labdell) 225 (Lieut. Ketter) 250 (Lieut. Forgie) 200 (Lieut. Norton) 200 (Lieut. Thayer). Then Miss Rita Gould of New York City, tossed her hat into the ring and new interest was aroused. The staff table, with Lieut. Oliver as cheer leader, captured this interesting trophy for 650. Lieut. Bowles then offered a German bayonet taken by him in personal combat which Miss Gould captured for 500 francs.

The auction was a decided success and much credit is due Lieut. Mayer who proved to be not only a "live wire" auctioneer but an interesting entertainer. It was an exciting night—St. Jean responded as usual.

Below we list the cheerful givers:  
Previously acknowledged ..... 541.35  
1-3rd Squadron ..... 1000.00  
(Continued on page four)

### Bravery of Our Men Told by Dr. Dean at 'Y'

Last Saturday evening the men attending the lecture at the Y. M. C. A. were well rewarded. The speaker of the evening, Dr. Dean, kept the attention of the boys throughout with his graphic descriptions of life at the front.

He opened by declaring that the war was practically at an end and to substantiate his statement pointed to the fact that Germany was in a state of revolt, that the army was disorganized, and that the navy was in revolt and were already in possession of some towns on the Keil Canal.

He also declared the position of the army at the present would put Berlin within flying distance, a matter of about eighty miles.

Continuing he said that Germany realized that if the United States ever got to the present place that there was little hope for them. They are continually being out-flanked and are in such disorder that they cannot make a stand even on the Rhine.

He cited many instances of the bravery of our men. One place which the French and British declared impossible our men stormed and captured, not by a flank movement, which seemed the most natural, but by going directly "over the top."

He declared that the way our men have learned the game, places them second to none with the allies. He also told several amusing stories of the action of the men in the trenches under fire, proving that they were still the care-free boys that they were at home.

The ruins make an everlasting impression on one's mind. In the towns everything was  
(Continued on page three)



AND IT WILL BE—"HELL, HEAVEN OR HOBOKEN BY CHRISTMAS"

### FRENCH POPULATION TAKE PART IN ST JEAN ARMISTICE PARADE

FIELD BAND AND ORDNANCE ORCHES-  
TRA LEAD MARCH THROUGH VIL-  
LAGE HIGHWAYS AND CAMPS

St. Jean will long remember November 11. For on the evening of this day, the biggest celebration in its history was held in connection with the signing of the peace armistice by the German Government. It was an occasion, too, that will long live in the minds of the soldiers.

The St. Jean band sounded its notes everywhere in camp and in the village. Their march across the field was enjoyed by hundreds of soldiers who formed an almost endless line. The colors were hoisted to the breeze and banners floated everywhere proclaiming the jubilant occasion.

And St. Jean welcomed us. It was a hearty greeting. The French population went mad with enthusiasm. Their love for America could not have been more clearly shown than the reception that greeted us. Old and young assembled on the side walks, waving flags and banners. Some stalked into the street and threw themselves upon us as we marched. "Long Live America," they cried.

For the first time since the inception of hostilities lights were flashed and the little town was again its own after four long years of darkness and sorrow.

### Chief of Post Rewarded With a Higher Rank

COMMANDING OFFICER MACDILL PRO-  
MOTED TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL  
—ESTABLISHED THIS FIELD

As a mark of appreciation and reward for his labors in making St. Jean one of the leading Air Service Stations in the A. E. F., the rank of Lieutenant Colonel was recently conferred upon Major Leslie MacDill. The promotion is the result of his varied military experience and zealous work in establishing this field.

Lieutenant Colonel MacDill is one of the few Air Service chiefs with the grade of Military Aviator.

He is a graduate of Indiana University with the degree of M. A. In 1912 he entered the Coast Artillery Branch of the service as a Second Lieutenant and entered the Air Service in 1914 with the same rank.

He became a Junior Military Aviator in July, 1915, and was assigned to San Diego, Cal. He was in the First Aero Squadron of Fort Sill in November, 1915, and in January, 1916, went to the Philippine Islands, remaining there until June, 1917.

Lieutenant Colonel MacDill was assigned to Staff duty "over here" in September, 1917, and has been on active service since that time. He was made a Military Aviator at the completion of his three years as a Junior Military Aviator. And his promotion to the present rank of Lieutenant Colonel was expected by the senior members on the field. He is a native of Monmouth, Illinois.

### NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND MEN WILL REMAIN IN THE U. S. REGULARS

BIG ARMY OF VOLUNTEERS COULD BE  
RAISED TO OCCUPY GERMANY—  
NOW GETTING USED TO IT

The number of officers and men who wish to remain in the Army after the war is quite amazing.

For four years the cry has been, "Give me my ticket." "When peace comes you won't see my heels for dust," has been another favorite expression.

The man desirous of remaining in the Army has hitherto been much in the shade. It has always been fashionable to regard the Army as an institution in which you have only one interest to get out of it. Anyone seriously wishing to adopt it as a vocation has been regarded as a bit of a curiosity.

The "curiosity" still hides his candle beneath a bushel. Even though he knows much of the common talk about the Army to be mere cant, he does not like being looked upon as something between a hero and a fool.

But the prospect of early peace has served to throw the limelight on him. When conversation turns on civil life he does not say, "I am going to stop in the Army," but his eloquent silence makes feel that this is what he means.

And when a rumor went round among officers  
(Continued on Page 2)

### St. Jean Talks About Aviation After the War

AIR SERVICE LEADERS PREDICT BIG  
THINGS IN OUR BRANCH—WILL  
LIKELY BE AIRCRAFT LINES

### APPEAL FOR MECHANICS

FLIERS ANXIOUS TO JOIN FORCES FOR  
UNLIMITED PERIOD—WOULD TAKE  
YEARS TO ESTABLISH IT

That the United States will see the dawn of a new era in aviation is predicted in the views of the most prominent figures in the American Air Service today. Since the inception of this service into the American Army the leaders in this particular branch have signified their intentions of forming vast fleets of giant aircraft which will carry men and materials swiftly and safely to and from all important centres of the world.

Now that this world conflict has come to an end we can look forward to big things in our branch. Probably we will see the greatest exhibitions of aerial work ever attempted. One of the features particularly interesting to the present forces in the service will be the trans-Atlantic flight. While this may appear as an impossibility in these early stages of aerial activity, it will not be long when American, English, French and Italian aircraft will be seen flying over that vast body of water.

Doubtless there are thousands of fliers in the Army forces that have pursued their preliminary training and were awaiting orders to go to the Front when the armistice was signed by the Boches. To these men may come the opportunity to perform aerial mail service work which is now in vogue in the states on a small scale.

The ground mechanics may come in for some consideration, too, when the general plan of aerial passenger service is inaugurated. Should this be conducted on the vast plans predicted by the leaders, it would mean a force of several thousand men to keep the machines going. St. Jean, today, is asking herself that question. Fliers now in training and soldiers of mechanical ability on the field are making every effort to solve the theory of the United States plans when the mustering out season comes. Some of the fliers have already expressed themselves as anxious to jump into the aircraft game when started by Uncle Sam.

Many are of the opinion that it would mean years of labor to establish air lines. They base their beliefs on the fact that the American people would fear travel in the air. They say that it would be too expensive for the middle-class and there are few of wealth that would chance such conveyance. By some of the optimistic ones this is answered very convincingly. They hold that steam and electric railways were regarded as dangerous assets to transportation when established, but are now assured safety traveling conveniences.

### Betsy Ross Legend —Flag Appeared When?

The coincidence of the adoption of the national flag (i. e., the Stars and Stripes) in the same Act of Congress (June 14, 1777) which appointed him to command the Ranger, fitted out to display that flag in foreign countries, led John Paul Jones to write: "That flag and I are twins, born the same hour from the same womb of destiny. We cannot be parted in life or in death. So long as we can float, we shall go together. If we must sink, we shall go down as one!"

There is no clause in this law of Congress reading, "The stars shall be placed in a circle," as has been erroneously stated by some so-called historians of the flag and copied by many other chroniclers. And no such flag as that called the "Betsy Ross Flag" was ever authorized, saluted, or recognized by any foreign government. In the Betsy Ross legends the period between May 20 and June 5, 1776, is given as the time when General Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel Ross sat over a "cup of tea" in the Ross parlor, planning the Star Spangled Banner. No authentic records of such a committee, established by Congress, can be found anywhere in the congressional archives. As a matter of fact, Washington wrote to General Putnam, June 6, 1776, to have the colonels of regiments "select colors for their regiments," showing that at that time there was no thought in his mind of establishing a national flag to be carried by the army.

It happens, moreover, that Colonel Ross, although a member of Congress at a later date,  
(Continued on page three)

### Pilots, Observers and Grounders From Mansion 13 Celebrate at Informal Banquet

The spacious dining room of the Hotel la Plage at St. Jean was the setting for another gala occasion Friday evening, probably its most notable one. A force of pilots, observers and grounders from Barracks 13 descended upon the hostelry bent on an informal good time—and they had it.

Louisville did herself proud that night in the person of Lieut. Mayer. One of the chief instigators of the big scheme, he hid away early to the scene of activities, peeling down to regulation baker's togs (you know) and started to knead the dough for real American apple pies and biscuits, a heritage from a pater renowned for same in "Ole Kentucky."

Lieut. Mayer lacked only the ability to "parley voo," but Lieut. Hubbard of Illinois,

came to his rescue and made a wonderful interpreter.

It was an epoch in the lives of the six Vendé cuisine maids. If they sought knowledge of American craft, their attentiveness to operations gained it. Finally "contact" rang out and the table loomed up before them daintily glad decorated with flowers of many species and hues. Potage, first of course—then H(Omar)d not the cigarette nor he of Ru-baiyat fame, but good Atlantic lobster, with mayonnaise—then toothsome filet mignon smothered with Champignon, but pause a minute, intermingled throughout out was (deleted by Post Censor) then salade—and ah, apple pie (who but an American could create such  
(Continued on Page 2)

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\* Aside from establishing the reputa-  
\* tion of being the largest camp news-  
\* paper in the A. E. F. The Fly Paper  
\* scored a decisive BEAT over all other  
\* A. E. F. camp newspapers in the an-  
\* nouncement that Germans submitted  
\* to the Allied terms and signed Mar-  
\* shal Foch's Amistice.  
\* Copies of The Fly Paper were off  
\* the press 30 minutes after the news  
\* was received at our N— office and  
\* distributed throughout N— a few  
\* minutes later.  
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### Rita Gould of Winter Garden Fame Scores Tremendous Hit at Hut Entertainment

St. Jean was honored Tuesday night by the presence of Miss Rita Gould of Winter Garden fame. Her performance at the "Y" was one of the best entertainments ever staged here and her memory will long live in the minds of the officers and soldiers who were fortunate enough to be there.

Preceding the entertainment Miss Gould was a guest at the Officers' Club and was one of the purchasers of the souvenirs offered at the auction conducted by Lieut. Mayer.

Her performance opened with the song "I Hate to Get Up in the Morning." She scored heavily and was called back three times. She followed with "Oh, Frenchie, Frenchie," and a Y. M. C. A. song which brought forth thunderous applause. Her accompanist at the piano,

Miss Edgell Adams, deserves much commen-  
dation.

Miss Gould appeared again Thursday night at the Club and won her way into the hearts of the officers. Miss Adams got a big hand for her clever rendition of several piano selections and Lieut. "Doc" Fulton scored heavily, as usual, with many new darky tales, told in his own inimitable way. The evening of pleasure ended with a short dance.

In conclusion Miss Gould gave an instructive and interesting talk on "Social Conditions in France," and made a direct and forceful appeal to the audience. Miss Gould is the recipient of many letters from those who have profited by her timely warnings and many let-  
(Continued on page three)





