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# THE AMERICAN DIJONNAIS



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# THE AMERICAN DIJONNAIS

Vol. 1 — No. 2.

MAY 1, 1919, DIJON, Côte-d'Or.

Price : 1.5 francs.

THE RECTEUR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DIJON  
ADDRESSES THE STUDENT BODY  
OF THE AMERICAN SECTION

**PADÉ, HENRI-EUGÈNE**

RECTEUR DE L'ACADÉMIE DE DIJON



Padé, Henri-Eugène, né à Abbeville (Somme), le 17 décembre 1863.  
 Elève à l'École Normale Supérieure, 1883-1886.  
 Agrégé des Sciences Mathématiques, 1886.  
 Docteur ès-sciences Mathématiques, 1892.  
 Maître de Conférences de Mathématiques à la Faculté des Sciences de Lille, 1897.  
 Chargé du Cours de Mécanique rationnelle et appliqué à la Faculté des Sciences de Poitiers, 1901 ; puis professeur en 1902.  
 Professeur de mécanique à la Faculté des Sciences de Bordeaux, 1903.  
 Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences de Bordeaux, 1906.  
 Recteur de l'Académie de Besançon, 1908.  
 Recteur de l'Académie de Dijon, 1917.  
 Examinateur d'Admission à l'École navale, de 1901 à 1906.  
 Examinateur d'Admission à l'École spéciale militaire de 1906 à 1908.  
 Vice-président du Jury d'agrégation de l'Enseignement secondaire des jeunes filles, de 1913 à 1915.  
 Officier de l'Instruction Publique, 1903.  
 Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, 1910.  
 Lauréat de l'Institut, Grand Prix des Sciences Mathématiques, 1906.

Discours prononcé par M. Padé, Recteur de l'Académie, au Théâtre, le vendredi, 12 mars 1919, à l'occasion de la réception des Etudiants américains.

Monsieur le Président,  
Messieurs les Professeurs américains,  
Messieurs les Etudiants américains,  
Mesdames, Messieurs,

Si je suivais l'exemple qui vient de m'être donné par les hautes personnalités américaines que vous venez d'entendre, je vous adresserais la parole en anglais ; mais à cette intention, deux raisons s'opposent immédiatement : la première est que je connais très imparfaitement cette langue et que si je tentais de m'exprimer en anglais, je risquerais de n'être plus compris que par un très petit nombre de Français et ne le serais certainement pas du tout par les Américains ; la seconde est que les étudiants américains ici présents ont le plus vif désir d'entendre parler notre langue et, plutôt que de leur offrir un très mauvais anglais, il vaut mieux que je tente de m'exprimer en un français qui pourra, peut-être, être passable.

Il y a quelques années à peine, alors que l'Amérique n'avait pas encore mis dans un des plateaux de la balance de la guerre sa puissante épée, alors que la bataille faisait rage sur les bords de l'Yser, une jeune élève de l'un de nos lycées de Paris écrivait cette lettre :

« Ce n'était qu'une petite rivière, presque un ruisseau ; on l'appelait l'Yser ; on se parlait d'un bord à l'autre sans élever la voix, et les oiseaux la franchissaient d'un battement d'aile. Et sur les deux rives il y avait des millions d'hommes, tournés les uns vers les autres, les yeux dans les yeux. Mais la distance qui les séparait était plus grande que

« la distance des étoiles dans le ciel ; c'était celle qui sépare « le droit de l'injustice. »

« L'Océan est si vaste, que les mouettes n'osent pas le traverser. Pendant sept jours et sept nuits les grands paquebots d'Amérique, lancés à toute vapeur, déchirent l'eau « profonde avant d'apercevoir les phares de France. Mais d'un « bord à l'autre, les cœurs se touchent. »

Il est difficile d'exprimer avec plus de simplicité une pensée plus profonde et de mieux montrer que les sympathies des peuples ne sont pas en rapport avec la distance qui les sépare sur la surface du globe terrestre ; il y a toujours des Pyrénées ; le Rhin est plus profond que jamais entre ses deux rives ; la Manche est devenue singulièrement étroite ; quant à l'Océan, il n'existe plus. Votre présence en cette enceinte n'en est-elle pas le plus évident témoignage ?

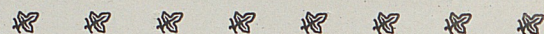
L'Université de Dijon est heureuse et fière de vous accueillir. Vous avez été soldats, mais aujourd'hui, sous l'uniforme que vous portez apparaît la robe de l'étudiant.

Il serait peu convenable que je fasse votre éloge comme soldats au moment même où la voix la plus autorisée, l'homme de guerre le plus éminent des temps modernes, le Maréchal Foch, vient de vous décerner, en un discours dont le texte nous parvient aujourd'hui même, le plus magnifique éloge qui puisse être fait d'une Nation en armes. A cet éloge, nous nous associons ici du plus profond de notre cœur et avec l'élan d'une reconnaissance que le temps ne saurait jamais affaiblir.

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“THINGS WE SEE”

IN  
DIJON



THE PARK  
PLACE DARCY



THE PARK, PLACE DARCY



RUE DE LA LIBERTE



ARCH, PLACE DARCY



Continued from page 3

Laissez-moi donc me placer uniquement au point de vue universitaire et prétendre d'abord qu'à cet égard encore, nous avons de nouveaux bienfaits à recueillir de votre présence.

En premier lieu, l'on peut espérer que vous contribuerez à revivifier en notre pays la haute notion de l'Université, notion qui s'est bien obscurcie depuis notre grande tourmente révolutionnaire et sous le malheureux empire de la réforme napoléonienne de l'Université.

Pour beaucoup, une Université est simplement un lieu où se préparent à leurs fonctions, de jeunes médecins, des magistrats et des professeurs de lycées. Il faut restaurer cette idée que le rôle des Universités est d'une bien autre importance, qu'elles doivent être la source de la haute culture de toute l'élite du pays et qu'en elles, en leurs laboratoires, en leurs enseignements, l'industrie, le commerce, l'agriculture doivent chercher et trouver les conditions nécessaires de leurs progrès et de leur développement futurs.

Monsieur le Maire vient de rappeler quelle est la puissance de vos Universités américaines. Qu'il me soit permis d'indiquer, l'une des raisons qui, entre beaucoup d'autres, font la force et leur prospérité : je veux parler des Associations des Anciens Elèves, des diplômés, des *alumni*. C'est une tradition chez vous que celui qui a suivi un enseignement de l'une de vos grandes Institutions d'enseignement supérieur, qui a obtenu ses grades universitaires, ne cesse pas de lui appartenir, une fois ses études terminées. Tous ses anciens élèves se groupent autour d'elle, et la force morale que lui donne ce groupement, la puissance financière qui provient des dons souvent considérables faits par ses Membres, sont les facteurs les plus puissants de son développement.

J'indique d'autant plus volontiers cette idée, qu'elle me paraît être une de celles dont la réalisation rapide ne serait pas impossible chez nous, et je fais des vœux pour que l'Université de Dijon voie bientôt se grouper autour d'elle, pour en assurer la prospérité, tous ceux de ses anciens étudiants qui lui ont gardé quelque souvenir reconnaissant.

Enfin, vous fortifiez chez nous, par l'exemple, cette idée que la culture intellectuelle n'est point tout, et que la pratique des exercices physiques et des sports n'est pas moins indispensable que la lecture des livres pour l'éducation complète du jeune homme. Le seul développement intellectuel n'est pas le tout de l'homme; d'autres qualités lui sont nécessaires, qualités physiques et qualités morales. Or, il n'est point douteux que celles-ci ne s'acquerraient pleinement et sûrement que dans la pratique de la vie collective, et que, pour y parvenir, le terrain de jeux est d'une autre efficacité que la salle d'études ou de classe.

Mais je voudrais dire maintenant quels sont les bénéfices que, selon moi, vous retirerez, vous mêmes, de votre présence au pied de nos chaires Universitaires.

Certes, l'idée première a peut-être été qu'il convenait de vous éviter l'oisiveté pendant la période s'étendant de la fin des hostilités à l'instant où votre rapatriement serait possible, où vous vous trouveriez sans occupation militaire et dans l'impossibilité de reprendre vos occupations civiles.

Il est aussi présumable que l'on a jugé utile de vous faire apprendre, dans des circonstances favorables, une langue nouvelle.

Mais je crois que nous pouvons avoir légitimement l'ambition de vous être bien autrement utile et que le grand bénéfice que vous pouvez retirer de notre enseignement est celui de prendre contact intimement avec une vieille, noble et généreuse civilisation.

Nos maîtres s'efforceront de vous faire connaître la France sous ses divers aspects :

La France historique, d'abord; sans retourner jusqu'aux origines les plus lointaines de sa civilisation, ce qui, sans doute,

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## ALEZIA



VERCINGETORIX

The time of year selected for our expedition was curiously happy; for the siege of Alesia is described in the seventh (the next to last) book of Caesar's chef d'œuvre and in any well regulated prep school is reached just about the end of April, when the trees are blossoming, and buzzing bees dart in and out of the open windows of the class-room. And the blossoms that come with the Seventh Book were there on each side of us, as we ascended the valley of the Ozerain toward Mt. Auxois.

From the railroad station, which we were glad to put behind us, so disagreeably did its presence jar with our attempts to revive things as Caesar saw them, we walked southward straight toward the ancient fortress and the marvelous truth of Caesar's description burst brilliantly upon us :

IPSUM ERAT OPPIDUM ALESIA IN COLLE  
SUMMO ADMODUM EDITO LOCO UT NISI  
OBSIDIONE EXPUGNARI NON POSSE VIDERETUR  
(Lib. VII, cap. LXIX)



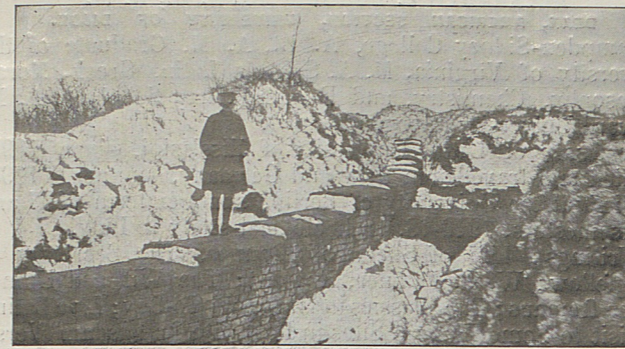
RUINS OF TEMPLE

The steep ascent of the road into the modern town accomplished, we were confronted on the left flank by a hundred steps up the side of a green hill which rose back of the houses. This new difficulty surmounted (it must be Caesar's ghost that is making us indulge in all these ablative absolutes) we stood face to face with Vercingetorix.

*C'est lui!* The haze dissolves, the veil of intervening years is snatched away. He whose exotic name stands out so strikingly against the native simplicity of Caesar's narrative, confronts us — leaning upon his sword, surveying the hostile camps in the valley, meditating his defenses, wondering if through that gap in the hills to the Northwest the reinforcements he urged his compatriots to send will ever come.

His figure inspires awe; majesty, defiance, strength, the

Continued on page 5



ROMAN OF THEATER

## ALESIA

Continued from page 4

tenfold strength of him whose cause is just — these are the qualities in his statue that those who have seen can never forget.

Southward from the statue stretch the grasscovered gentle undulations of the plateau. Half a kilometer from the statue the turf is marred by gashes, by what have the appearance of brick-paved trenches. These are in fact ancient Roman walls and this subterranean portion is all that is left. New invaders have razed them, or the farmers of nineteen centuries have successively stolen brick after brick to build their homes, until no other stone is left save what the earth, concealing, has preserved. Further on, upon the side of a hillock, sweeps the great curved outline of a Roman theater. The stairs, the seats, the stage are gone, and only the foundations are left. A fragment of a temple can be seen, a paved floor, a column here and there, — the arched doorway to a vault whose treasures are gone. Time has as relentlessly destroyed the works of the Romans as they destroyed the works of the Gauls.

We regained the town by the less precipitous west side of the plateau and visited its two museums. Both are rich in relics of the Roman occupation and of the early inhabitants. Brooches, statuettes, capitals of columns and coffins appear in the collection, and countless fragments of pottery; there are some bits, too, of an astonishingly beautiful sort of glass, pale sky-blue in color.

The smaller and older of the two museums contains the only « Pipes-of-Pan » that have ever been discovered — a seven toned diminutive organ known to us (but for this example) only through sculptured images of Pan or through literature, the material used in their construction being generally reeds and hence perishable.

J. P. B.



ARCH, BENEATH THE TEMPLE

## BEAUNE

Beaune, that Jekyll-and-Hyde of French cities; Beaune, what a strange *mélange* of associations that name recalls. One cannot reflect upon the trip the School Detachment made to Beaune without feeling as though a double exposure had been made upon his mental plate. In the morning, Beaune stood for progress and enterprise, for a huge undertaking done rapidly and well, for complexity of intellectual activity. Yet in the afternoon Beaune assumed the form of immobile dignity, of serene age of tranquil indifference to the lapse of time that made a sojourn within its walls seem a retrogression to an elder day.

Upon a broad and level valley floor in the shadow of the Golden Slopes, an American suburb has been built, with wooden buildings, straight streets crossing at right angles and all the other features that prevent the occurrence of either the beautiful or of the picturesque. Its buildings bear the most amazing titles — ambitious titles quite out of keeping with the simplicity of their construction, titles that treat of enduring things, of Art and History, of Music and of Law — and all in such hasty, temporary little buildings. Truly, it is *épatant*.

All subjects are taught at Beaune. Yes, that is a large statement; but when we doubted they convinced us. There the buildings are, their titles stencilled in standard A.E.F. type. Nothing seems to have been omitted; much is included that we never heard of. And an inspection of the buildings bears the title out. You can see the students; you can see and hear their instructor; and you can examine the products they have turned out under his guidance. These exhibit both industry and talent. The sketches, for example, in the « Department of Fine Arts: School of Architecture » show a rare capacity for detecting beauty. Men who have spent but a day visiting Dijon have discovered much that we who have spent months here were not aware of; and, with pencil, brush, or clay they have faithfully reproduced what they saw.

The succession of wonders seen in building after building made us feel as though we were trying to see an International Exposition in a day; an illusion heightened by the temporary character of the construction.

After lunch we left this bit of transplanted America and entered the solemn city of Beaune.

We visited the Hôtel Dieu, erected 1443, and received an accurate impression of 13th century hygiene — hospital beds with heavy canopies tenanted by microbes proudly occupying ancestral seats five centuries old, and walls painted black to

Continued on page 12

## NOMENCLATURE

(UNOFFICIAL)

Aerodynamics: At the bottom of the whole business.  
Air Pocket: Look into any of our heads.  
Angle of Attack: The difference between the way it ought to be done and the way we are doing it.  
Drag: There ain't any such animal in the army.  
Drift Indicator: Daily quizzes.  
Head Resistance: Self evident.  
Lift: Money from home.  
Lift-Drift Ratio: The difference between the coin we spend and the coin we earn!  
Non-Skids: Hints from the bunch just ahead of us.  
Side Slipping: Mademoiselles.  
Stabilizer: They dont serve it to men in uniform back in the States.  
Stalling: Doing it without an introduction.  
Work! Work is the overcoming of a resistance through a distance. Wings against heavy odds.  
Yaw: To yaw is to swing off the course. — Week ends.

O.S.P.

— 5 —

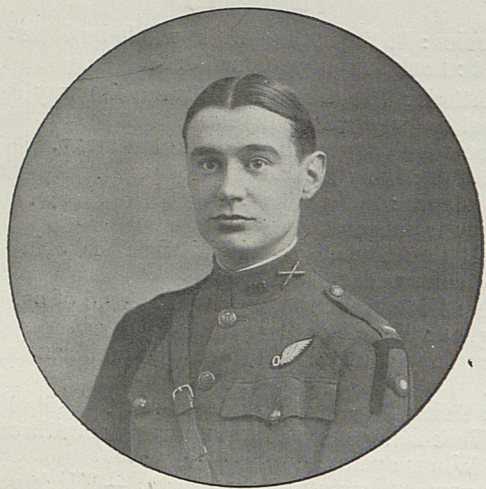


**SUMNER CHADBOURNE PATTEE**

CAPTAIN, M.C., U.S.A. ATTENDING MEDICAL OFFICER, SCHOOL DET., U. OF D.

Born in Maine 1876. Graduated from Bowdoin College and from Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Practised Medicine in Searsport, Maine. Entered active service in Medical Corps August 1917, with rank of Lieutenant. Attended Medical Officer's Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison August to November 1917. Promoted to Captain in November 1917. Member of Tuberculosis Board at Camp Sherman November, 1917 to March, 1918. Was stationed at Camp Greenleaf March to May, 1918, being transferred to Camp Colt on duty with the Tank Corps from the latter date to September 1918.

Arrived in France September 1918 reporting to the station of the Tank Center near Langres. Remained at this station till March 1919 as Camp Surgeon, after which was ordered to Dijon as Attending Medical Officer, School Detachment, U. of Dijon.



**CHARLES WOLFF, 3<sup>RD</sup>.**

2ND. LIEUTENANT, F. A., U. S. A.  
SUPPLY OFFICER, SCHOOL DET., U. OF D.

Born in New York City August 27, 1896. Graduated from Dartmouth College in 1917. Was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant of Field Artillery August 15, 1917.

Was ordered for duty with the Camp Q. M. at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., being married there October 14th, 1917, to Miss Louise May Zanes of Brooklyn, N. Y. January 1918 joined 324th F. A. at Camp Sherman, Ohio. The following month commenced course at Fort Omaha, Neb. as balloon observer, finishing same at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, receiving the rating of aerial observer in June 1918, being retained there as instructor. In July 1918 was transferred to Lee Hall, Va. in the same capacity. Arrived in France as casual September 7, 1918. Attended the Balloon School, A. E. F., and was ordered to the French Army as Liason Officer. Served in this capacity till the signing of the Armistice, after which, returned to the American Army, rejoining the Field Artillery at Le Courneau. From the latter station proceeded to the Combat Officer's Replacement Depot at Gondrécourt, from which was ordered to Dijon as Supply Officer of the School Detachment, University of Dijon.



**ALEXANDER L. BONDURANT, A. B., A. M.**

DEAN, AMERICAN SECTION, UNIVERSITY OF DIJON.

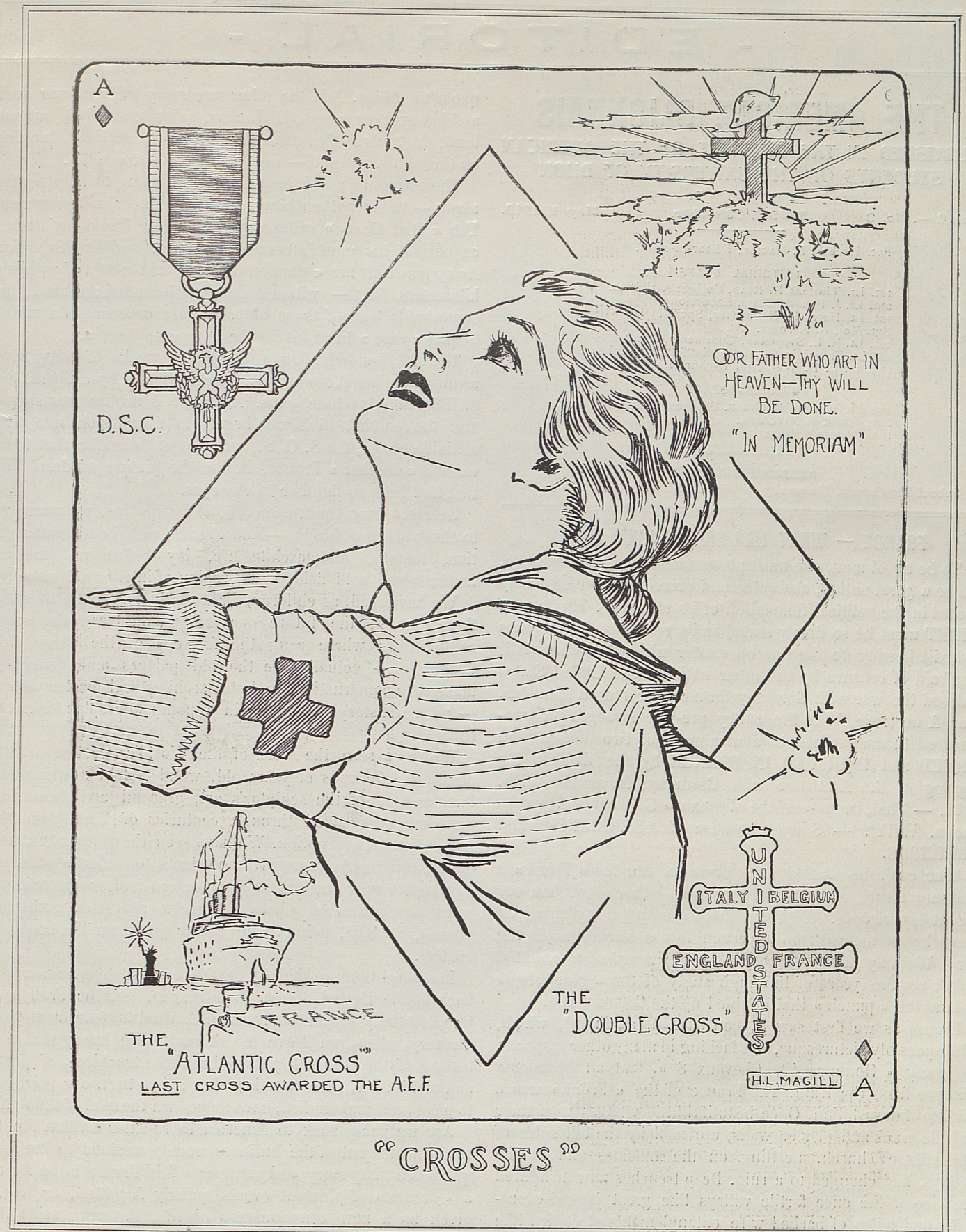
Hampden-Sidney College, A. B., A. M. Graduate of the University of Virginia, M. A. Schools Latin, Greek, Moral, Philosophy, Chemistry, and French (Carey Scholar); A. M. Harvard University (Morgan Fellow).

Professor of Latin, University of Mississippi, since 1895. Studied and travelled in Italy and Germany, summer of 1895. Studied at the University of Berlin, summer term 1907 and two semesters, 1910-18, archeological study in Italy.

Writings: Life of Sherwood Bonner, The Secretary of Longfellow; W. C. Falkner, Novelist; The Wit and Humor of the Romans; The Classics in Mississippi To-Day; Live Latin; A Visit to Some Historic Sites in Italy; De Quibusdam Versibus Vergili Iniuria Suspectis; Editor of Nepos (in preparation for publication by Heath); Selections from Ovid (ready for publication by Sandborn).

Life member of the Archeological Institute of America; American Philological Assn. The classical Association of the Middle West and South (a member of the executive committee). A member of the Kappa Sigma and Phi Kappa Phi fraternities and a Mason. Member of the committee from his State (Mississippi) of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Standardizing the Colleges and Universities of the South.

For five years secretary and treasurer of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Organized football at the University of Mississippi and managed the team for three years, coaching it for the first year.



## - EDITORIAL -

### THE AMERICAN DIJONNAIS

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE AMERICAN STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DIJON

Vol. 1 — No. 2. DIJON, Côte-d'Or. May 1, 1919.

Pvt. Herbert L. MAGILL, Editor-in-chief.

#### EDITORIAL STAFF

1st. Lt. Thomas R. READ, College Activities.  
2nd Lt. J. PAXTON BLAIR, Excursions.  
1st. Lt. Harry H. NEUBERGER, Sports.  
Sgt. Maj. A. J. JOBIN, Art.  
1st. Lt. R. L. STOCKMAN, Comments, Jokes.  
1st. Lt. Franklin K. ISZARD, Staff Photographer.  
Pvt. 1c. L. D. WALDORF, Exchange.

#### BUSINESS STAFF

1st. Lt. Thomas F. QUINN, Business Manager.  
Sgt. Frank B. MITCHELL.  
Pvt. Robert B. HEALY.

#### AMERICAN DIJONNAIS

School Detachment, University of Dijon, A. P. O. 721, Amer. E. F.

#### FRANCE — WHAT HAS SHE TAUGHT YOU ?

To be a real man, one must possess character and principle. To be a great nation, character and principle must be deeply rooted in the political foundation of its structure. The love of RIGHT must be so firmly seated in its veins that it continues to exist hewing to the line no matter where the chips fall, unafraid of censure by the other nations. The United States entered the war with Germany for no other reason than this. Our Army rose from the paltry pre-war strength of two-hundred thousand men to a maximum of two million men ARMED and EQUIPPED IN FRANCE by the date of the signing of the Armistice with Germany, November 11th, 1918. — That, in spite of the German « U »-boat and propaganda. WHY ? — Simply because of AMERICANISM and PRINCIPLE.

War can't be classed as a pleasure, nor the « Front » a pleasure resort, a fact that requires no other proof than our recent experiences. We knew that an ugly job lay ahead up there before us, with an uncertain future staring us in the face. We may have been « green » at the art of war, but it didn't require years of thorough study of the « goose step » to land the « punch » that doubled up the German line.

France as we first saw it, consisted of a seaport, which, while possibly picturesque, was lacking in many other respects; so many « Hommes 40, Chevaux 8 », and an occasional glimpse from the train. The France of the « Front » was a picture of devastation. Once beautiful little villages with their red tile roofs and plaster walls, crowned by the tall spire of the village church, nestling on the hillsides and in the valleys, had changed to a ruin. Deep trenches now disfigured the face of the once fertile valleys like great jagged scars—miles and miles of barbed wire entanglements stretched like winding snakes across its surface and up into the hills, interlacing itself with the undergrowth of the forests. Thousands of shell holes dotted the ground. Rain and mud donated their

quota to things. Add the other necessary evils of war such as high explosives, gas, G. I. cans, snipers, and last but not least, the trials of the convoy, and the dispatch rider plunging on through the night — well, — it was just « hell ».

There weren't many bright spots up there to help a man along — to strengthen him with a little cheer and diversion. The « Red Cross » will always live in the Doughboy's mind as one of his most pleasant memories, and the Salvation Army lass with her « doughnuts », — that many of us hiked kilometers for, — will not be soon forgotten; in fact, the same holds true of those other welfare organizations which helped « ease » life a bit for the boys « up there ».

The war ended after a couple of weeks of convincing argument in the Argonne, amply emphasized by a liberal use of 75's and machine guns. After the Armistice was signed and the combat divisions began to filter back into that enviable sector, the S. O. S., one began to realize that there existed « another » France, beside the picture of desolation that had been so familiar to our eyes.

Released from the tension of the battle line, we were free to think of other things — and France, rich in ancient tradition, history, and architecture, lay before us like an undiscovered gold field, a vast region of intellectual promise.

We have read, as children, France's history, little thinking then that in the future our feet would tread the same cobblestones where rang the footsteps of the steel clad Crusaders — actually see the old palaces and churches, massive in construction, and still architectural master-pieces, — where History held sway in a pomp and splendor never equaled.

We have seen the work of the World's greatest artists, paintings hundreds of years old, wonderful in coloring and line, marvels of the sculptor's art, graceful and beautiful, that have descended through centuries of time from the foundations of civilization. We have seen the ruins of Rome's might, ranging from massive aqueducts to delicate potteries and metal work, unsurpassed in design and workmanship; great amphitheaters where in years past the gathering crowds, in toga, helmet and armor gazed on the scene of contest.

In a short time we shall be turning our footsteps homeward-back to the United States. Will France, not the France of war, but the « greater » France of Civilization fade from your memory when you leave its shores ? We know that the lessons of the war will not — but those teachings of peace and civilization, those wonders that it has been our privilege to have seen and studied, have they sown the seed of thought ?

Are we going back to America to re-enter civilian life, to return to the rut of the business world, confined to the four wall's of a sixty-story « skyscraper » ? Is France to be for us a « dream » of pleasant events quickly forgotten, or has it given us a new consciousness of life, throwing aside the camouflage-letting us be our real selves ? What has France taught YOU ?

By the Editor.

#### THE CRAFTSMANS CLUB

The Masons in the American Student Detachment at the University of Dijon have organized a club of thirty-five members representing almost as many States. Several successful and interesting meetings have been held.

The Craftsmans Club, the name adopted by the members, extends a cordial welcome to all eligibles to attend the weekly rendezvous. Plans are being formulated for a banquet of no small proportions at the end of the school term.

Note : When one mentions banquet in France, they usually mean Vin d'Honneur. Anyway, Brother Masons, we give you the benefit of the doubt.

#### CORRECTION

Under the caption of Who's Who containing the names of the U. S. Army Personnel of the American School Detachment of the University of Dijon published in the first issue dated April 15th the following names were omitted. The Editor regrets very much that this occurred and thanks all concerned for bringing same to his attention.

#### MEDICAL OFFICER

Capt. Sumner C. Pattee, M. C., U. S. A.

#### STUDENTS

2nd Lt. C. F. Pennington.  
Pvt. Robert B. Healy.

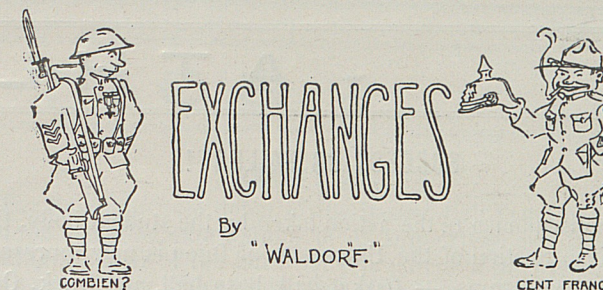
#### POLICY

We aren't pro-anything but PRO-AMERICAN, first and last! Our paper, therefore, is committed directly to the policy of producing material to the general interest of the American Students of our University and those of similar institutions, making of it a suitable souvenir rich in pleasant memories and associations of our stay in France.

With the intention of making our paper second to none — in every respect — we will eliminate any element of construction that would tend to detract from the highest of standards.

One word to our friends, the French Students of the University, — We are trying to give you, in our paper, an example of a « real » American college sheet. Your ways are different from ours, and with this in view, we shall consider our work well done if when we leave, our presence will have planted the seeds of college life as we, Americans, know it in this famous institution, the University of Dijon. We, the American Student body, extend to you an earnest invitation to participate in our activities, and this paper, a medium for presenting your point of view.

By THE EDITOR



We are looking forward to the student publication of Beaune, the All A. E. F. University. It will be put out by the College of Journalism under the direction of Prof. M. M. Fogg of the University of Nebraska. The College of Journalism is one of the most active at Beaune and beginners have the inspiration there of working with many pre-war professional news paper men. Their publication is to be a daily news paper with the latest news of current interest as well as university items.

« Les Beaux Jours », edited by the American Students of the University of Poitiers is a record paper. It finances itself sans advertising. — The bankruptcy laws are mighty rigid in France.

The Americans at the University of Besançon are putting out a neat but conservative monthly. A few cartoons or sketches would add life to your paper, and if you will permit us to suggest, a re-arrangement of your ads would improve things considerably.

The Students at Montpellier have a university band. Fine demonstration of interest and one our French friends will appreciate.

« Suppose that some of these — snapshots you're collecting come to light in 1930 and « friend wife » wants an explanation ». — Lorraine Sentinel.

Isn't this another good argument for « The League of Nations » ?

Are the limelights so enticing as to prevent a « Sorbonnian » ?

« Deux Mots » published by the « Yanks » at Clermont-Ferrand University pay a neat tribute to the hospitality of French Universities by featuring in their first issue the Recteur of the University. In our fervor for college activities (and studies), it is not amiss to remember the courtesy by which these opportunities were made possible for us and be appreciative accordingly.

Nancy students are upholding the « Lest we forget » policy by frequent visits to the « front ». — « Très bien »!

Real college spirit is manifested in the « Lorraine Sentinel » published by the American Students at the University of Nancy. Every phase of college activities is well covered, — even the field of studies is not overlooked.

« As You Were », the student publication at the University of Rennes suggest Alpha Epsilon Phi as a name for a proposed fraternity composed of all A.E.F. men attending foreign universities. It further mentions that an occasional reunion *après la guerre* would be the source of enjoyable reminiscences. Not a bad ideal ! At any rate such a fraternity would not be lacking in the proverbial traditions !

# - ATHLETICS -

## SUCCESS OR FAILURE!

In consequence of the action taken by the student body, the American Section of the University of Dijon is now represented by three teams — basket ball, base ball, and track. Our Commandant, Capt. Robb, has taken a deep interest in all of our activities and has given us his support. In addition, the Welfare organizations have furnished us with material with which to outfit the men and have helped us to get started. We are fortunate in having at our disposal an excellent basket ball floor, a base ball field, and a 400yd. circular cinder track which is surpassed by few in France. Our respective managers have arranged attractive schedules and many of France's most well known cities are included in the itineraries. In spite of all that has been done to arouse interest, the majority of the student body still refuse to take the matter seriously, and insist on not carrying out their end of the bargain. With the exception of basket ball, which has appealed to some men, our athletic teams have not been supported to the extent necessary to insure success. Rour enrolment is one of the smallest of any of the American Sections!

For that very reason, if for no other, it is up to every man to do everything in his power to help the teams along. No matter how inexperienced, every man can help. The University of Dijon has arranged athletic contests with all comers irrespective of their size. We can achieve results that will not necessitate our endeavoring to explain defeats by comparing the size of respective student bodies. But to obtain results, we must increase the size of our baseball and track squads immediately. At least two full nines should be at work on the diamond and a squad of at least twenty-five men is essential to build up a successful and well-balanced track team!

We appreciate the fact that there are several in our midst who have passed the age of active competitors. These men have been doing their share by attending all of our athletic contests. This appeal is not addressed to them, but it is directed to the younger men who could be of assistance to our athletic teams, but who are at present substituting "bridge" for baseball and "tea" (?) for track! It is these men who have the power to spell one of two words regarding Dijon's athletic teams. — SUCCESS or FAILURE? WHICH shall it be? It is up to THEM!

H. H. N.

## TRACK

- May 10th — A.E.F. University Inter-collegiate at Beaune.
- 17th — Grenoble Relay Team at Dijon.
- 18th — French Games at Dijon.
- 24th — Bordeaux, Lyon, Dijon, at Lyon.
- 30th — Inter-collegiates at Paris.
- June 7th — Marseilles (Tentative).
- 14th — Open.

## BASEBALL

Altho hindered to a great extent by the inclement weather which has been encountered to date, the Baseball Team is slowly rounding into shape and may be expected to give a good account of itself in the inter-collegiate contests which have been scheduled by Lt. Crawford. Two games, of a preliminary nature have been played to date, — preliminary in the sense that our team has not as yet been equipped with regulation suits or shoes. In the first game of the season, the American Section scored a clean cut victory over the Chemical Laboratory nine of Dijon, — the score being 4-1. Corp. Noel, who has been elected Captain of the team, and who has had experience in three state leagues — California, Kansas, and Texas, — pitched for the University and had no difficulty in holding the opposing team to a lone run. On April 26th, the team journeyed to Beaune to cross bats with the A. E. F. University team, which emerged the victor on the big end of a 16-4 score. Phillips who has previously played with Beloit University, Wisconsin, took up his duties on the slab without any warming up and was hit hard enough to give the A. E. F. team a commanding lead in the first two innings. Our team which had started the game without any batting or fielding practice, seemed to take on new life in the third inning, and the remaining six innings were nip and tuck all the way. Noel, who had supplanted Phillips in the box in the third inning, gave a beautiful pitching exhibition, and during his sojourn on the mound, the home team was held to one run while Dijon tallied four. The game with the A. E. F. University was encouraging in the sense that we can feel assured of a fighting aggregation, for it is only a fighting team that will stage a real « comeback » after its opponents have scored 15 runs in 2 innings.

However, the numerous errors and lack of judgment displayed at crucial times evinced the fact that the team is sadly in need of practice. This can be accounted for by the fact that a suitable field has been only secured recently, and that since its acquisition old « Jup Pluvius » has been constantly on the job. However, daily practice which all members of the team must attend, is essential if a winning team is to be developed.

Games with practically every other American Section in France have been arranged including a game with the Sorbonne University which will probably be played in Paris on June 14th. The infield which is composed of Lt. Weinrich at first base, Phillips at second, Darling at short and Ostregen at third, presents a well balanced quartet in both hitting and fielding. In addition, Estes, Lawton, and Lt. Stockman have all shown marked ability and can fill in nicely without weakening the defensive or offensive power of the infield.

In the outfield, Ingebritsen in center is a good fielder, covers plenty of ground and can hit well. The other two outfielders will be chosen from Armstrong, Lt. Crawford and Hartly. The last mentioned, is a hard hitter and will be the team's pinch hitter unless he is permanently assigned a regular position.

Lt. Wooley behind the bat is fast, has good throwing arm, and has shown marked ability in steadying the pitchers. Noel will do the bulk of the team's pitching. A left-hander with plenty of speed and experience, he should have little trouble in winning the majority of his games. As relief twirlers, Ingebritsen and Phillips have both shown promise and will give a good account of themselves. Regulation suits and shoes are now being procured through the Red Cross, and it is hoped

*Continued on page 11*

# - ATHLETICS -

## TRACK

The University Track Team which has been in training for the past fortnight will have its first opportunity to show its calibre on May 10th when it will compete at Beaune. In addition to the A. E. F. University Team, all the American School Detachments at the French Universities will be represented and excellent competition will be afforded. The Dijon team, though handicapped by the lack of individual stars, presents a well balanced aggregation. The cinder track at the Velodrome has been placed at the University's disposal and with Lt. Pennington on hand to give the track men his valuable assistance, prospects for a successful season are very bright.

The team already has suffered a severe set-back, however, in the loss of Lt. Lester who has been acting as temporary Captain. After qualifying for the finals of the 440 yd. Dash in the Advance Section Championships, Lt. Lester complained of pains in his side and has since been advised by his physician to forego all athletics. His loss will be severely felt, as in addition to his work in the runs, he was the team's best broad jumper.

A squad of sixteen men has been reporting daily for practice, but with such an attractive schedule mapped out, it is hoped that the squad will soon increase in size. A triangular meet has already been arranged for May 24th, when the University team will compete against the American Sections of Lyon and Bordeaux at Lyon. A trip to Paris is pending and another triangular affair is certain to be held in which Dijon, the Sorbonne, and one other University team will compete. This event will take place either on May 31st or June 7th. For the vacant dates of May 17th and June 14th, plans are on foot to arrange contests with Grenoble, Clermont-Ferrand, Marseilles, and Montpellier.

Through the kindness of the Red Cross, the team has been equipped in regulation track costumes and we have been fortunate in securing the services of two rubbers whose duties it will be to keep the men in the best possible shape. The Athletic Officer of the Zone, Lt. Middleton, has lent his assistance in every possible way and there is nothing left for the University to do produce RESULTS.

## THE ADVANCE SECTION CHAMPIONSHIPS

On April 18th and 19th, the Advance Section S.O.S. Championships were held at the Velodrome Track in Dijon. As a call for the University team candidates had only been issued a few days before, the American Section entries totalled less than ten. To qualify for the S.O.S. Championships which were held at Le Mans on May 23-24th, it was necessary to secure either a first or second place in the final of the event. Capt. Robb, who secured a second in the 220 yard low hurdles, was the School Detachment's only representative at Le Mans. In addition to his second place in the low hurdles, Capt. Robb secured a third in the high hurdles. The University's only other point was scored by Lt. Neuberger who finished third in the low hurdles.

After winning a heat in the 100 yd. dash, Lt. Neuberger was beaten in the semi-finals by the man who placed first and second in the finals. The time of 11 1/5 seconds by Clark, the winner of the heat, is considered excellent in view of the fact that O.D.'s and hob-nail shoes were worn.

Lt. Lester's inability to run in the final heat of the 440yd. Dash, after qualifying, probably prevented him from at least a placing. The other of the University men who competed were Lt. Bear in the sprints and low hurdles, Lt.

*Continued on page 12*

## BASKET BALL

The Roman candle debut of the Basket Ball Team has justified the sanguine expectations of its supporters, and the forecasting shadows of the hard daily practices of the squad. Two games have been played and won. The Motor Park was defeated April 25th by a score of 32-24, and Co. G, 59th Pioneer Inf. on May 2nd by 43-12. The first of these games was hard fought and the outcome uncertain until the last few minutes of play. The superior passing and team-work of the University five, however, decided the issue and gave the victory over a team that has played long together and has a good record. The second game as the score indicates, was of a less strenuous nature, but the Pioneers put up a good fight though hopelessly outclassed by our men. This was also characterized by the passing and team-work of the School. In both games the entire squad was, as far as possible, utilized in order to give all an opportunity to play and to develop a well-balanced outfit and a good reserve rather than merely a collection of five or six stars or semi-stars. The M.T.C. game might well have been, from all appearances, an inter-collegiate contest in the States. While the School supporters were small in number, they were large in spirit and raved loudly at every opportunity. To this was added the band of the Motor Park. The basket ball schedule is not as yet complete, but two game have been definitely arranged. These are with the University of Lyon. The first will take place May 17th at Lyon and the second at Dijon May 30th, Memorial Day. In case of tie a third will be played here. It has been hoped to make the schedule an almost entirely inter-collegiate one, but this is impossible as the other schools have not taken up this sport. Other games will be had however on the average of once a week.

One thing only is lacking. That is the moral support of the student body at games. The team is far above par and is well on the way to the highest quotations. **GET BEHIND THEM and THEY WILL DO THE REST!**

### LINE UP DIJON VS MOTOR PARK

U. of DIJON		M. T. C.
Phillips	r.f.	Paterson
Miller	l.f.	Sains
Jenny	c.	Rhinosky
Pennington, Capt.	r.g.	Shultz
Osatergren	l.g.	Youdivitch

Substitutions: Johnson for Ostergren, Larkin for Pennington, Walters for Johnson, Clayton for Larkin, Kenworth for Phillips, McLemore for Kenworth.

Goals: Jenney-7, Miller-5, Phillips-1, Pennington-1, Kenworth-1, McLemore-1, Sains-5, Paterson-2, Rhinosky-1. Goals from fouls: Youdivitch-6. A.F.M.

### BASEBALL

*Continued from page 10*

that they will be on hand for the game on May 10th, when the University meets the American Section of the University of Poitiers at Poitiers.

The probable Dijon line-up follows:

- Noel... p. Weinrich...1b. Armstrong... r. f.
- Wooley...c. Phillips... 2b. Engelbristen...c.f.
- Darling...s.s. Ostregen...3b. Crawford.... l. f.

The following schedule has been arranged:

- May 10th.. Poitiers at Poitiers.
- 17th.. Grenoble at Grenoble.
- 18th.. Lyon at Lyon.
- 24th.. Lyon at Dijon.
- 31st.. Paris at Dijon (tentative).
- June 7th.. Poitiers at Dijon.
- 14th.. Paris at Paris (tentative).

Crom in the half-mile and low-hurdles, Sergeant Leonard in the quarter-mile and Corp. Ryan in the mile. In the Field events Capt. Robb competed in the Shot Put and Discus, and Lt. Lester in the Broad Jump.  
H.H.N.

#### MAJOR GEORGE N. NORTHROP.

Major George N. Northrop of the American A.E.F. University at Beaune delivered an address to the students on Saturday evening last. His subject being some Tendencies in Modern Poetry.

Major Northrop has had a most interesting career. As a Rhodes scholar he studied at Oxford University and it was his good fortune to know personally Thomas Hardy and other English writers of national reputation. Upon his return to America he continued his studies and chose the scholar's career for himself. At the beginning of the war he was a professor at the University of Minnesota. He entered the service and took an active part in this great struggle and was awarded his majority some time since. He is now attached to the American A.E.F. University as professor of English. Major Northrop treated in a most interesting way the subject which he had chosen and gave his estimate of the poetical value of the writings of Seeger, Brooke and other young poets who have written in recent years. He believes that the modern tendencies in poetry are by no means to be entirely criticised. He was very much appreciated by those who heard him and his return to the University for his next lecture is very much desired.

#### WHAT HAVE YOU TO SAY?

Isn't there something that you would like to have us put into this paper for you? — Some little incident, comment, or joke that you heard? The *guerre est finie* now and the necessity of maintaining a strict censorship on the doings of the A.E.F. is over. Get busy! What's the matter with a sketch or two, a cartoon or verse, — its the IDEA that counts.

The Editorial Staff is going to try to make your paper a bit different from the rest — evidence of Dr. Erskine's words that « We have quality here ».

To attain success we must have your co-operation. Your copy is desirable just as FAST as you can get it in. Remember that the Allies won the war by co-operation, and by CO-OPERATION we are going to have the best college sheet in France, and we might as well include England too.

#### BEAUNE

Continued from page 5

conceal dirt (there has, by the way, risen recently a new school of sanitation, whose followers entertain the heretic belief that hospital walls should be painted white, so that dirt may not find concealment; but such unorthodoxy foreshadows for this school an early demise). Forming part of this hospital is a museum that is justly famous. It contains Roger Van der Weyden's « Dernier Jugement » a series of painted panels forming a *retable*, or altar-screen, and executed with great finesse of detail and morbidity of imagination. This same room contains a wealth of tapestries, upon certain of which the word « SEULE » is prominently featured. This means that the hospital's patron, Nicholas Rolin, Chancellor of Philippe-le-Bon and a man of great wealth, considered his wife, Guigone de Salins, the « ONLY » woman! *Rien de plus simple!* (The incredulous are referred to « Dijon et Beaune », by Kleinclausz, page 153).

We also visited the Eglise Notre-Dame, whose exterior dimensions and appearance are not impressive, but whose chancel is adorned with seventeen pieces of tapestry illustrative of the life of the Virgin. The execution of these tableaux is characterized by a happiness of perspective rare in works of this sort, and by delicate harmony of color.

J.P.B.

Continued from page 4

nous amènerait sur les bords de la mer Egée, vous apprendrez à connaître les héros de la vieille France, les Roland et les Bayard, la France des Croisades, Jeanne d'Arc, sublime figure qui brille d'une incomparable beauté, inaccessible à nos pauvres luttes politiques et à toutes nos divisions confessionnelles, qui ne sauraient ternir sa pure et noble image. — Vous entendrez parler de La Fayette et de Rochambeau, dont le souvenir vous est cher comme à nous, des grognards de l'Empire et des poilus de l'Yser et de Verdun.

On vous dira quelles sont nos gloires littéraires et artistiques; qui furent Rabelais et Montaigne, notre grand comique Molière, nos philosophes du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, l'auteur de la *Légende des Siècles* et celui de la *Comédie humaine*; qui furent Carpeaux et Rude, Mansard et Lenôtre, Chardin et David, Rameau et Berlioz.

Et nos gloires philosophiques, scientifiques et économiques: Pascal, Descartes, Laplace et Pasteur, Colbert et Turgot.

Notre petite patrie de Bourgogne vous sera aussi présentée, ainsi que l'histoire de sa vieille capitale, si riche de souvenirs de sa splendeur passée, si chère dans sa beauté présente à Monsieur le Maire de Dijon qui veille sur elle avec une sollicitude vraiment paternelle; et l'enseignement prendra ici une forme plus concrète: vous pourrez goûter les beaux paysages de la nature bourguignonne, les riches plaines et les gracieuses combes de la Côte-d'Or; les monuments de Dijon, civils et religieux, son riche Musée, vous seront une source d'enseignements précieux et de pures émotions d'art; et, vraiment, en ceci nous vous offrons, je crois, une chose que vous ne pourriez trouver chez vous: la splendeur du grand Duché de Bourgogne, qui faisait de ce lieu, au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle, l'un des plus grands centres de la civilisation européenne, n'était-elle pas à son apogée alors que l'Amérique était encore entièrement couverte de forêts et que Colomb ne l'avait pas encore révélée à l'Ancien Monde?

Nous espérons que vous apprendrez ainsi à nous mieux connaître et que, nous connaissant mieux, vous nous aimerez encore davantage. Nous croyons que notre France est digne de l'être; son symbole demeure celui que vous pouvez voir sur nos monnaies. Regardez cette femme robuste parcourant au lever de l'aurore, d'un pas superbe, les vastes plaines fécondes, et y jettant à pleines mains les semences d'où sortiront les moissons futures: C'est bien elle, notre chère Patrie. En ce symbole apparaissent les trois grandes vertus qui caractérisent notre race, qui ont fait sa force dans le passé et qui sont le gage de son relèvement dans l'avenir: travail, fécondité, confiance.

Cette France rend un éclatant témoignage à la grandeur de sa sœur d'Amérique où ces mêmes vertus se sont magnifiquement développées, à l'Amérique libératrice du monde par les armes et qui fait aujourd'hui une réalité de ce qui, hier, était un rêve, celui d'une Justice internationale basée sur une Société des Nations.

Un de nos grands sculpteurs, qui fut un grand alsacien et un grand cœur, a réalisé une œuvre qui se dresse magnifiquement à la bouche de l'Hudson; et le flambeau que la Liberté lève haut dans le ciel ne pouvait être remis en de plus fidèles mains que les vôtres, puisque les rayons qui s'en échappent ont aujourd'hui pénétré jusque dans les plus sombres recoins de notre vieille Europe. Je veux croire qu'en ce moment même, quelque autre génie de la Sculpture élabore, dans la méditation, le projet d'une autre œuvre grandiose, et que l'Europe reconnaissante vous demandera bientôt de recevoir et de placer non loin de la *Liberté éclairant le Monde*, la statue de sa divine sœur, la *Justice pacifiant la Terre*.



BY STOCKMAN.

Back in God's country we have all more or less pitied the boob forced to explain a baseball game to an « American » girl, but... What do you think about the American Officer escorting SEVEN French girls to the basket ball game on the afternoon of May 2nd!

Item of interest: — The mademoiselles of the University of Dijon are seriously contemplating organizing a basket ball team to play the University team,... (You chaps line up! Y'can't ALL make this team).

#### SOLDIER'S PRAYER

Our Father who art in Washington, Baker be thy name.  
Thy cables come, thy will be done in Bordeaux as in Maine.  
Give us this day our long delayed pay, (also commutation of rations and quarters).

And forgive the bugler, mess sergeant, and the Y. M. C. A.  
And lead us not into the Army of Occupation, but deliver us from another service stripe.

For Thine are the S. O. S., the Q. M. C., and the M. P's forever,  
(Not original)

Le Mans.

It really is a shame that so much ability is wasted in the student body. When our French friends, the Instructors, give a perfectly good lecture in their native language, we always notice that there are many volunteer interpreters in the audience who are so impressed that they interpret — perhaps unconsciously — but in a distinctly audible tone of voice.

Why does a « certain » petit sergeant first class indulge so much in ice cream at a « certain » confectionery shop not very far from the « Y » Annex.

Some of the members of this detachment seem to be a bit « hazy » on exactly what « studying French » consists of... The MAJORITY seem to have adopted a very « BROAD » interpretation of the term.

There is something nice about the « Y » canteen. — It seems to have a « couple » of very « attractive » features. Judging from the number of individual « members » of this detachment « lingering around when certain young..... well — c'est cela!

Summer is here — peut-être! Anyhow « a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of » ...Garçon! — Un bock.

#### HERBERT L. WILLET

DEAN, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Unless one has something live to say nowadays he is not likely to have an audience, and even live subjects may be done to death through the mauling they get at the hands of « penny scribes », political jugglers and well-meaning but ill-advised proponents.

Fortunately Dean Willett of the University of Chicago is none of these, and when he addressed the student body in the auditorium of the Faculté des Lettres the other day on the subject of « The College Student in the Twentieth Century », he handled his subject in a way that merited the close attention he was accorded throughout.

His plea was for a recognition of the leading rôle to be played in our commonwealth by men of education, the importance of these men recognizing the public need of their services, that they repudiate that ancient sense of cloistered seclusion as applying to them and let the modern schoolman, following the towering example of our three latest executives, identify themselves and their liberated capacities with the conduct of the State and the direction of Public Affairs.

The Dean can be pardoned for not sticking too closely to his theme. By far the most interesting and important part of his address dealt with the great modern movements of collective thinking which culminated in the world conflict, just concluded. Out of the welter of this war, the Dean maintained, has come for us a conviction in those things which formerly we were either doubtful of, or accepted traditionally and without independent analysis. He did not shut his eyes to the dangers menacing our republic, ignorance of the meaning of Democracy, the spread of skepticism in its utility and practicability, and the exploitation in certain quarters, of autocratic systems and « government from the top down ».

The war however has brought the opposite systems into final combat and clinched the argument in our favor. Beforehand we had tacitly accepted Democracy; now, — we know.

His vigorous appeal for the support of the « League of Nations », for the rallying of All in behalf of the continued triumph of the new-world idea, was impressively put forth and warmly applauded, as was his fearless denunciation of European editions of home papers purporting to represent American opinion but foully traitorous to it, recreant to the rising hope of Humanity, and miserably seeking to confound the noble purposes and obstruct the efforts of its dis-interested leaders.

T. R. R.

We notice quite a number of the Detachment are taking advantage of their new passes, and « circulate » along the boulevard leading to the park *après neuf heures et demie* — none of them seem to be « enjoying » the « moon » alone.





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