

150,000 IN A.E.F. ENROLL FOR WORK IN POST SCHOOLS

Over 9,500 Men Planning to Take Foreign University Courses

OWN COLLEGE AT BEAUNE

Term of American-Burgundy Institution Begins March 1—Bucks to Teach Majors

Nearly 150,000 soldiers have already enrolled for vocational and other training in post schools in the A.E.F., and between 20,000 and 25,000 more are planning to begin university courses in French and English universities and in a specially organized A. E. F. university, which will open March 1 at Beaune, in Burgundy.

Every member of the A.E.F. will be afforded an opportunity to take advantage of at least a part of the educational program, of which there will be three principal phases.

First in importance, because they will be available to every man in the A.E.F., regardless of his qualifications, will be the post schools which, under the provisions of G.O. 9, G.H.Q., are being opened at all places where more than 500 men are stationed.

Second, for advanced students in, or graduates of, American universities are the university courses. A dozen or more French universities will receive upwards of 7,500 students, and English universities will care for 2,000. The courses offered will be open to both officers and men who can qualify, the requirements being, incidentally, stricter than those for American universities.

Third, for the benefit of isolated groups of soldiers and for men who want to take subjects not offered in their post schools, correspondence courses are being prepared.

Allotments of "scholarships" for attendance at the French universities, and at Beaune, are to be made to the divisions and sections of the S.O.S., on the basis of numerical strength. Commanding generals have been instructed to detail a certain number of officers and men to England for general courses, and a certain number to the French universities. In the case of the French universities, it must be decided whether the students who desire to take courses equivalent to American freshman and sophomore work, the A.E.F. university of Beaune will be available for from 10,000 to 15,000 men.

In Proportion to Strength

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At Beaune University

The university to be opened at Beaune will take over the buildings which formerly comprised the large hospital center. Three regiments of negro stevedores and a battalion of Engineers have been detailed to remodel the structures and prepare them for their new purposes.

The classrooms and barracks will be comfortable, Beaune being one of the best appointed camps in France. It is planned to obtain 1,000 acres of land near by for agricultural instruction.

Military rank will not cut figure in the class room. A buck private may be instructor in a class which includes majors. All students will be organized into regiments. There will be tactical officer to each 100 men. Reveille will be at 7 o'clock. Beginning at 8 o'clock there will be military drill for an hour. The remainder of the day will be devoted to studies.

All students will wear a special insignia. Among the students will be 300 men who have received appointments to West Point.

What Will Be Taught

The courses at Beaune will probably include: 1. Agricultural. 2. Cadet (preparatory to West Point). 3. College courses. 4. (a) English, (b) Literature, (c) Mathematics, (d) Philosophy and Psychology, (e) French, (f) German, (g) Spanish, (h) History, (i) Economics, (j) Civics, (k) Sociology, (l) Chemistry, (m) Biology, (n) Astronomy, (o) Botany, (p) Geology, Geography and Physics.

5. Art School. (a) Painting, (b) Sculpture, (c) Commercial Art, (d) Decoration, (e) Landscaping, (f) Mechanical engineering, (g) City planning and housing, (h) Architectural heating, ventilating, lighting, sanitation, construction, and strength of materials.

6. Vocational courses. 7. Correspondence courses. 8. School of education (normal training). 9. Courses in journalism. 10. Music school. 11. Engineering school. 12. Business school. 13. Pre-medical and dental school. 14. Law. 15. Theology.

All members of the A.E.F. who desire to attend the university of Beaune are advised by the educational commission to apply to their commanding officers at once for assignment to the Education Detachment of the A.E.F., accompanying their applications with a statement of their school history, including courses taken previously, military record, and an indication of the course of study preferred in Europe.

A survey made by G.S. General Staff, which has charge of the educational program in the A.E.F., capable of teaching. From among these will be chosen the instructors for post schools and for the university of Beaune, which may have a faculty of 500, and also teachers, to supplement the faculties of French and English universities to be attended by Americans.

No secret is being made of the fact that the sudden termination of hostilities last November came within the plans of the education detachment, and that a long period of preparation which had been expected was denied. The result has been a feeling of rushed work with all the attendant consequences of a hurriedly organized institution.

BASS DRUM PLOT SUCCEEDS—ONCE

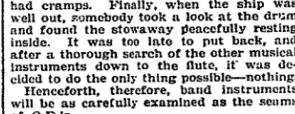
Musical Instruments Will Hereafter Get Close Once Over

De-organizing of all musical instruments, from the tuba to the piccolo, before their departure for America is the first part of a new regulation. Every outfit that possesses a band will hereafter pass through a strict inspection for super-cargo not on the sailing list.

This is the result of the discovery in the depths of the bass drum of the 44th Field Artillery, recently embarked from Bordeaux, of Marcel Dupuy's, male, ten years old, French and orphaned de la guerre.

The drum, the tuba and the rest of the band instruments were promptly deloused and inspected when the outfit left, but it was noticed that during the voyage, whenever a concert was requested, the drummer and composer, who had been deloused, would out, somebody took a look at the drum and found the stowaway peacefully resting inside. It was too late to put back, and after a thorough search of the other musical instruments down to the flute, it was decided to do the only thing possible—nothing.

Henceforth, therefore, band instruments will be as carefully examined as the seams of O.D.'s.



APPLES COMING, SALMON GOING

Army to Feast on Fruit While French Dress Up Gold Fish

The Q.M.C. made two strong bids for popular support during the past week. It announced the impending arrival in France the early part of March of 25,000 crates of select apples, to be followed by regular monthly shipments of the same number, for the American soldier. And it also announced the sale of 6,000,000 cans of salmon to the French.

There will be, it is estimated, about 2,000,000 big, juicy apples in the first shipment arriving, and to give everybody a chance they are going to be turned over to "get the lay of the land" exactly what they cost the Government in the States.

As for the gold fish, it is said the French have something like 99 ways of dressing up O.D.'s, which means that they will be able to recognize it. At any rate, the Q. M. still has some on hand and has issued a card that no man in the A.E.F. shall be served with more than one pound of it every 20 days.

SHE THINKS C. in C. IS ARMY'S CUPID

Sweetheart Asks General to Make Buck Write to Her

"I love him very much, dear general, and I do wish that you would ask him to write to me, as I haven't had a word from him in months. I shall be greatly obliged, general, if you will do this for me."

The letter, which had seven pages of letter, then be called "Orderly."

"Bring me Private—" and about here the veil will be drawn, because Private might not have known she was really in love with him.

She was, though. Her letter had been addressed "General Pershing, Washington, D. C.," which shows that she doesn't read the newspapers as much as she should. It had gone to Washington, been opened, then forwarded to France through the G.O. of the man with the heart gold coin.

The Postal Express Service tells no secrets, but there is a strong suspicion that the answer went back to America the other day.

ARTIST AIDS IN COOTIE CATCHING

Captured Greybacks Magnified, Sketched—Fine

The mirror method of deceiving cooties into migrating from the doughboy to a mirage happy-land has been given the publicity it deserves. And Science has jumped in again to take a new wallop at the over-grown.

Down at Bordeaux a doctor, a microscope, an artist with a sharp pencil, and a regiment of messengers armed with big magnifying glasses are ruthlessly running down the harassed cooties that the bathers and delousers have let go through.

Complaints came from the salvage sheds that the French girls engaged in sorting clothing left by men entering the delousing rooms couldn't be sure they were getting all the cooties, because the girls didn't know where to look.

The base salvage officer captured one dozen prosperous looking cooties and put them in a bottle. A medical officer then gave a lecture on cootie birth control. An artist put the cooties under a microscope and sketched them in enlargement. Then the girls took the magnifying glasses and looked for rope-walking camels on khaki ridges and valleys.

Result—Only one nest of cootie eggs was found in 20,000 garments examined in one day.

TRANSPORTS NOT DEBTORS' HAVENS

"Settle Before You Sail," Theme of General Order

Officers and men who are about to leave France for the United States must see that all their personal bills are paid. General Order 28, recently issued, covers the question and makes it incumbent on all members of the A. E. F. to clean the slate before they sail for home.

LEAGUE COVENANT SET BEFORE WORLD AT PEACE SESSION

President Reads Historic Document That Will Bind Nations

The final objective of President Wilson's first European mission was reached last Friday when, after reading and explaining the Draft of the Constitution of the League of Nations to the Conference, this document was safely in the hands of representatives of "more than twelve hundred million people."

Meanwhile the last renewal of the armistice before peace is signed has been concluded by General Foch and the German representatives with the provision that it may cease upon three days' notice if the terms are not complied with.

The terms remain exactly the same, except that the German armies now engaged against the Poles have been ordered to stop their attacks and remain within a frontier outlined by the Allied War Council.

Despite the uncertainty that surrounds the new German Government, which has resulted from the National Assembly at Weimar, an early peace is prophesied by an Executive Council and a Body of Diplomats who are in touch with the deliberations of the Peace Conference, and it is assured that the delegates have sufficient basis for the covenant to permit them to consider the details of the final treaty.

Final Objective of Mission

The Salle d'Horloge in the Foreign Office at Paris was filled with the largest gathering of delegates to the Peace Conference, and the adjoining room was crowded with the men who were to carry the tidings to the world. For one hour, in absolute silence, the President read the League of Nations covenant which is to be the basis of the Peace of 1919 that is to end all war, is now concretely before the world.

A definite plan for the settlement of compulsory arbitration disputes that have a Body of Representatives which will meet when necessary, the former the more frequently, to settle all future misunderstandings between nations. Artistic and literary matters will be compulsory, and force, economic and military, will be brought to the aid of nations which abide by the decision of the arbiters against those which do not.

For Gradual Disarmament

Secret treaties are to be abandoned and plans for gradual disarmament to the minimum necessary to safeguard the League will be carried out.

When the reading of the League of Nations covenant was completed, the President put aside his manuscript and spoke without notes, as he had during his shorter explanations. He spoke of the undertone of high resolve and enthusiasm that had marked the discussion where, though there were differences of judgment, there were no differences of opinion or motives as to the objects sought.

"I think we are justified in saying that it was a representative group," he declared, speaking of the Committee, which drafted the plan, and then went on to point out how, by means of having more than one delegate for each country in the Peace Conference, the twelve hundred million people who make up these countries have varied representation. Questions vital to international welfare will no longer be left in the hands of "preoccupied officials."

For the discussion of those differences between nations that heretofore the people have been forced to settle on the battlefield, the Executive Council will act, and if the questions cannot be settled there they can be carried before the larger forum of the whole conference, where merit can be weighed and measured by the "moral force of the public opinion of the whole world."

Opinion, enlightened by full and wide publicity, "so that sinister designs can be drawn into the open and the only by the overwhelming light of the universal condemnation of the world."

Armed Force in Background

"Armed force," declared the President, "is in the background in this program, but it is in the background, and if the moral force of the world will not suffice, the physical force will be used. But that is the last resort, because this is intended as a constitution of peace, not as a league of war."

The simplicity of the document seems to me to be one of its chief virtues, because, speaking for myself, I was unable to foresee the variety of circumstances with which this League would have to deal. I was unable, therefore, to plan for the machinery that might be necessary to meet differing and unexpected contingencies.

"A living thing is born, and we must see to it that the clothes we put upon it do not hamper it—a vehicle of power, but a vehicle in which power may be varied at the discretion of those who exercise it and in accordance with the changing circumstances of the time. And yet, while it is elastic, while it is general in its terms, it is definite in the one thing that we were called upon to make definite.

"It is a definite guarantee of peace. It

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NON-COMS ANNEX TWO LYRIC PRIZES IN FIELD OF 700

Sergeant and Corporal Winners of 500 and 250 Franc Awards

Two non-coms, a sergeant and a corporal, are the winners of the first and second prizes in the A.E.F. lyric contest, started a month ago to select the most singable offerings from the Army for the Army's entertainment circuit.

The prizes, put up by the Y.M.C.A., have been awarded as follows: First, 500 francs, to Sgt. Hartwick Novin, Section 623, U.S.A.A.C., for his lyric, "Song of a Sentry"; second, 250 francs, to Cpl. Howard J. Green, Second Echelon, Hq. 77th Division, for his lyric, "There's a Great Time Coming."

The lyric contest, announced in THE STRAITS AND STRIPES of January 24, came to an end Saturday night. By that time the judges had the task of selecting the two best out of nearly 700 songs submitted from every corner of the A.E.F.

The choice was finally narrowed down to 12. One colonel, some scattering majors, a great number of captains and slevs of privates and lieutenants planted theirs in this garden of verses.

Though most of the lyrics submitted either carried their own music with them or were written to be sung to some familiar air, it is pointed out that the winning lyrics, and the Entertainment Department of the Y.M.C.A. is now on a not particularly still hunt for two composers of sufficient skill to undertake these compositions.

Here is Sergeant Novin's lyric: SONG OF A SENTRY

When the starlight gaves me birth As a boy in a peaceful town, Gazing down from worlds above, Angels called it Mother Love.

Gathered from the light of skies And it shone from Mother's eyes— But I left her weeping there, With the night wind in her hair.

See—along the stars of night Hurling goes the meteorite! Symbol of the sacrifice, Woman of the star-born eyes.

Night winds, sing it from above! Ancient, wondrous Mother Love!

The lyric which won the second prize follows: THERE'S A GREAT TIME COMING

Private Hughes had the Army blues: He was tired of Army bumps, Tired of reveille, time hung heavily, Tired of foreign scenes.

But Private Hughes lost his Army blues: When he met a pal one day; And soon his grouch had given 'way to smiles.

When he heard his old friend say: There's a great time coming—a great time coming—

When they meet the grampkin down! They'll be there to meet us—he there to greet us—

Everyone in our home town, We'll forge an end, and we'll meet real silly

When we taste the pie that Ma has made! There'll be drums trum-trumming—there's a great time coming—

When we give our last parade.

Private Hughes now awaits the news That will take him home once more. For there'll be a day when he'll sail

That's worth waiting for! So Army blues don't worry Private Hughes.

And when things start looking drear, He hums a song a friend once sang to him, And all troubles disappear.

There's a great time coming—a great time coming—

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M.D. ARM PUNCHERS TO FIRE LAST SHOT

But New Serum Borrowed from French Is Painless, They Say

Who fired the last shot in the war? They say at the Chief Surgeon's office at Tours that it hasn't been fired yet, that this honor and distinction will fall upon the broad shoulders of the Medical Department, and that it will be borne with the same modest demeanor with which the department in other days won the privilege of firing the first shots.

All of which means that the A.E.F. is going to be inoculated with anti-typhoid again before it is turned loose.

If you are scheduled to sail next week you may beat the Medical Department out. Otherwise, you haven't a chance, because the plans are all laid. And if they do not catch you here, they will in the States.

The new serum is a French idea. It was first used by a French naval physician and has been lent the A.E.F. by the French.

The A.E.F. has a splendid typhoid record—less than a thousand cases in a year, giving a rate that stands out in strong contrast to the high typhoid rates of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other large American cities.

While all of the work had received inoculations, the resistance thus given them was broken down by excess of fatigue, hunger, cold and wet, and in many instances there were signs of a strong fight before the victims yielded.

It can be stated, indeed, that the change in the serum has not been made because of failure on the part of the troops, but because of the advantages of the new.

PRESIDENT BOARDS HIS OLD TRANSPORT

Engineers, Machine Gunners and Guards Also Aim for Home

With less attention than is usually accorded doughboys when they embark for the States, President Wilson, for the past two months active Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F., arrived at Brest in a special train last Saturday morning, boarded a tug, and went aboard the transport George Washington, which was anchored in the outer harbor waiting to carry him back to the States. It was the same George Washington that had brought him to France.

In addition to the honor guard, composed of non-coms of the 41st Division who have been walking posts in and about the President's mansion at Paris, the 5th Engineers and the 146th Machine Gun Battalion were aboard the transport. Little delay in getting away was occasioned after the President had hit the deck.

While some of the soldiers were scrubbing their mess kits after the noon meal, the whistle aboard the George Washington tooted its farewell blast.

In striking contrast to his arrival was the departure of the President. Saturday was a typical Brest day. A drizzling rain was falling when the train arrived, and there was plenty of mud. No doughboy guards lined the path of the President, only a detachment of M.P.'s being present. As he boarded his boat, guns from the cruisers and the shore fired a salute.

Excepting those who noticed a passenger train on a track usually clogged with freight cars, many of the American soldiers at Brest were unaware of the presence of their chief.

LONG PANTS HERE FOR HALF OF ARMY; LEGGINS TO STAY

No More Knee Breecches to Be Sent to France from States

It has been officially decided that the A.E.F. has grown up and must put on long pants.

Old Papa Quartermaster has announced that the knee breeches of its childhood days are to be cast aside forever and so from now on, when little Johnny Doughboy goes to his Supply Sergeant for a new pair of trousers, it is fifty-fifty that he will draw, perhaps for the first time in his military life, a pair of long O.D.'s.

One million seven hundred and thirty-three thousand pairs of O.D. pantaloons are now on hand in the A.E.F. approximately one reserve pair for every member of the A.E.F. Half of these are long-boys, cut "English" like the old U.S. Army before the war issue. No more knee breeches are coming from the States.

All future imports of limb coverings will be of the full-length variety.

Nineteen Cents More Per Leg

To supply the A.E.F. until August, 2,500,000 pairs of pants have been ordered, and these, which will cost only nineteen cents a leg more than the breeches did, will be of better quality than the latter. Despite the increase in length there is only an eight of a yard more cloth involved, for the absence of the swagger flare, the flap and the tongue saves material, and the simple cut saves work.

A quantity of one old timers will probably be held to keep the Army of Occupation "as he were," but the rest of the A.E.F., according to a plan formulated a year ago, will wear "em longer, although they wear 'em for 'em as long."

Experts have decided that the breeches legs shrink when wet and impede the circulation, and it is assured that the kind he used to wear in civilian life will not cause the doughboy cold feet while he is waiting for the boat.

The orders say that leggings will still be worn, anyway, but the Marines wear 'em that way in Belleau Wood, so it can be done.

BRIDGE OF BOATS ON LEAVE

The famous Bridge of Boats, one of the landmarks of Coblenz, on which American troops crossed the Rhine to take up their positions in the bridgehead, is gone.

Swiftly-moving masses of ice endangered its "abutments" and so it has been removed until such time as the ice from the upper river flows down. The ferry is running, and there is a high level bridge several hundred yards above the pontoon structure, which is available to the Third Army.

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RETURN OF A.E.F. IS ALMOST WHOLLY QUESTION OF SHIPS

Warning Against Exaggerated Hopes Given by Chief of S.O.S.

The War Department has never said that we would be transporting 300,000 men a month back home at this time, and all talk of that sort is nonsense," said General Harbord. "Give us the ships and the monthly sailing records will take care of themselves. We can fill the vessels with soldiers no matter how fast they come. We have received all the shipping we have been promised by the War Department and our sailings have been as heavy as anyone who appreciates the present state of the world's shipping could expect.

TO RAISE PRESENT FIGURE

Average Will Be Maintained or Increased Until Boost in Mid Spring

A warning against exaggerated hopes of a too speedy return of the A.E.F. was given this week by Maj-Gen. James G. Harbord, Commanding General, S.O.S. He pointed out that both the War Department and the heads of the A.E.F. had refrained from indulging in over-optimistic estimates because the transport problem from one month to the next is affected by so many influences that no person may predict accurately how many troops can be transported in any given month.

Some optimistic estimates, without particular foundation in fact, made in unofficial quarters, have aroused hopes which cannot be realized at the present time, General Harbord pointed out.

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175,000 Embarkations This Month

"We confidently expect to have 175,000 embarkations in February. That is about the average for January, allowing for the fewer days in February. We expect not only to maintain this average, but gradually to better it until the middle of spring, when we look for a substantial increase in shipping, both from foreign sources and from the States."

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