

SOLDIERS LECTURE TO A.E.F. STUDENTS ON FARMING TOPICS

Applications for Correspondence Courses Now Being Received

ALL MUST READ AND WRITE

Attendance Compulsory for Illiterates and Men Who Do Not Speak English

Applications from A.E.F. members who want to take correspondence courses in commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, engineering and industrial subjects, arts and crafts, agriculture and academic branches are now being received at the offices of the Army Educational Commission, 76 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.

Already multigraph lesson sheets and other aids are being prepared, and a plan is under way to have a supervisor of correspondence course work in each of the 12 districts.

In general charge of the correspondence course work will be J. Foster Hill, engaged with the International Correspondence Schools from 1908 to 1915. W. H. Lough of New York will supervise over the commercial courses, and Dean Louis B. Reber of the University of Wisconsin will have general charge of engineering and industrial instruction.

Much progress has been made in the other branches of the Educational Commission's activities. A farmers' institute course was started in the Bordeaux area last week, with lectures on farming topics at 12 different camps. The course in each case required three days for completion, and the subjects treated included soils, live stock, horticulture, farm management, dairying, farm crops, fertilizers, methods of securing a farm, and farm finance.

More Aid for Farmer

In addition to the three days' courses a night course was given for labor troops. The lectures in each case usually lasted about 25 minutes, and were followed by about 25 minutes of questions and open discussion. These courses are to be followed up in each instance by moving pictures sent over from the States by the Department of Agriculture, and special pains will be taken to inform all men desirous of taking up farming on their return to America of the best sites and the best "buys" in the matter of land, the procuring of capital and so forth.

Among the men picked from the Army to give lectures in the farmers' institute courses, and in the two weeks' courses which are to follow when the demand warrants it, are Lieut. Fred W. Jackson, garden officer of the Bordeaux region; Corporal G. D. Tombaugh, 68th C.A.C.; Private William Feller, Prisoner of War Escort Co. No. 204; Private Irving Maure, Co. B, 2nd Pioneer; 2nd Lieutenant Melvin Wilson, Base Hospital No. 6. In general charge of the agricultural education work in the A.E.F. is President L. E. Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. Next week will see the Dijon area visited, in all probability, by the traveling farmers' institute group.

Reading and Writing Next

Following the agricultural educational work, the general educational program will be launched, in the Bordeaux area notably, about February 1, on the plan of the establishment of post schools for every place which has a constant population of 500 or more soldiers. According to the terms of G.O. No. 9, the attendance at these schools will be voluntary for officers and men, except illiterates and non-English speaking soldiers. In the cases of the two latter classes the commanding officer is directed to command attendance at the schools.

Students who have entered any unit of a course in these schools will be required to complete it, and the commanding officer is directed to require attendance. Where military duties interfere, however, a transfer or record card showing the subjects studied and the progress made in the school will be turned over to the student's company or detachment commander. He will retain the card with the man's service record, and, when opportunity offers, the student-soldier will have a chance to take up his course again.

The subjects to be taught in the post schools include common school courses, modern languages, United States history—a course particularly featuring history of modern nations, civics and citizenship.

Must Understand French

As for the instruction to be carried on by the French universities for the benefit of the A.E.F., it is now practically decided that only those members of the Army who can speak and understand French will be allowed to enroll. In the neighborhood of 100 men are now being planned for the Sorbonne in Paris, to be distributed among the other French institutions. While they are on detached service for this university work, it is the Army's plan to pay enlisted men commutation of quarters and rations. Probabilities are that attendance at the French universities by A.E.F. members will not begin before the first week in February, and the original plan to have American interpreter-instructors also in attendance has been, for the present at least, abandoned.

Details regarding the opening up of the English universities to the A.E.F. will be forthcoming at a later date.

NEWCOMERS ALONG RHINE

One of the finest artillery parks in Germany, on the outskirts of Lützel, just across the Moselle from Coblenz, and covering 60 acres, has been transformed into an automobile and motor truck overhaul park with a personnel of 1,600 men and 45 officers and a capacity of 250 to 300 cars daily. It is intended to take care of the whole Third Army.

The park, which is surrounded by a high iron picket fence, has five huge buildings, each 700 by 60 feet and two stories high, and a number of smaller ones. These, after being emptied of the enormous quantity of artillery stores they contained, will be ample, it is believed, to take care of the Army of Occupation's motor needs.

A.E.F. COMBAT DIVISIONS: WHO THEY ARE, HOW TO TELL THEM

Patches That Served for Identification Are Now Proudly Preserved

Following are the combat records of 12 A.E.F. divisions, with a drawing and description of the insignia of each. Distinctive insignia are now worn on the left shoulder by all members of combat divisions and by corps, army and other troops. During combat the insignia assisted in identifying men of units which became mixed up and often assisted in re-forming them. It has been a factor in developing divisional spirit, and it also has its use when painted on vehicles and other unit property.

Sixth Division

Regular Army. Arrived in France July 23, 1918. Activities: Gerardmer sector, Sept. 3 to Oct. 13; Argonne-Meuse offensive (First Army Corps Reserve), Nov. 1.

Insignia: Six-pointed star of red cloth, with blue figure "6" superimposed.

Thirty-Sixth Division

National Guard of Texas and Oklahoma. Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 31, 1918. Activities: Blanc Mont sector, north of Somme-Py. Oct. 6-28 (French Champagne offensive).

Prisoners captured: 18 officers, 531 enlisted men. Guns captured: 9 pieces of artillery, 294 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 21 kilometers.

Insignia: Cobalt blue arrowhead with a khaki "36" superimposed upon a khaki disc. The arrowhead represents Oklahoma and the "36" Texas.

Thirty-Seventh Division

National Guard of Ohio. Divisional headquarters arrived in France June 23, 1918. Activities: Baccarat sector, Aug. 4 to Sept. 16; Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept. 25-Oct. 1; Pannes (St. Mihiel sector), Oct. 7-16; Lys and Escaut rivers (Flanders), Oct. 31-Nov. 4; Belgium; Syngem sector, Nov. 9-11.

Prisoners captured: 26 officers, 1,469 enlisted men. Guns captured: 29 pieces of artillery, 263 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 30 2/3 kilometers.

Insignia: Red circle with white border. Design adopted from the State flag of Ohio. Division known as the "Buckeye Division."

Forty-Second Division

National Guard of 26 States and District of Columbia. Divisional headquarters arrived in France Nov. 1, 1917. Activities: Dombasle-Lunéville-St. Clement-Baccarat sector, Feb. 21-March 23, 1918 (under the French 8th Army and the Army Corps); Baccarat sector, March 18-June 21; Souain and Esperance sector, July 5-17 (German of-

ensive east of Reims, July 15-16); Trigny and Beauverdes, July 25-Aug. 3 (front of 4th Army Corps on Oureou); Ansaunville, Essey and Bois de Pannetier, Sept. 12-20, south (St. Mihiel salient); St. Georges-Landres-et-St. Georges-Cote de Chatillon (Argonne-Meuse offensive), Oct. 13-31; Autruche, Grandes Armoises and Maisoncelle, south of Sedan (Argonne-Meuse offensive), Nov. 5-10.

Prisoners captured: 14 officers, 1,304 enlisted men. Guns captured: 25 pieces of artillery, 495 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 55 kilometers.

Insignia: Parti-colored quadrant, suggesting the arc of a rainbow, after "Rainbow Division."

Seventy-Seventh Division

National Army of New York City. Arrived in France April 13, 1918. Activities: Baccarat sector, June 20-Aug. 4; Fismes-Bazoches sector, Vesle front, Aug. 12-Sept. 16; La Harazee-Feur de Paris-la Pille Morte line, Sept. 26-Oct. 16 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); Champanelle 11th, Aire-Meuse, Oct. 31-Nov. 12 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 13 officers, 737 enlisted men. Guns captured: 41 pieces of artillery, 323 machine guns.

Insignia: Golden facsimile of the Statue of Liberty on blue background.

Eightieth Division

National Army of Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Divisional headquarters arrived in France May 30, 1918. Activities: Avully Woods, Arras (Artois front), July 23 to Aug. 18 (under British); St. Mihiel salient, Sept. 12-15 (one regiment of Infantry and one Machine Gun Battalion, Reserve Second French Colonial Corps), Bethincourt sector, Sept. 25-29 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); Nanteuil sector, Oct. 4-12 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); St. Julien, Nov. 1-6 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 103 officers, 1,710 enlisted men. Guns captured: 88 pieces of artillery, 641 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 37 kilometers.

Insignia: Shield of olive drab cloth, upon which is superimposed in center three blue hills, representing the Blue Ridge mountains, all outlined in white.

Ninety-First Division

National Army of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and Utah. Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 12, 1918. Activities: Argonne-Meuse sector near Vauguies, Sept. 20-Oct. 3 (Argonne-Meuse offensive), Sept. 26-Oct. 3; west of Escaut river, Belgium, Oct. 30-Nov. 11.

Prisoners captured: 12 officers, 2,400 enlisted men. Guns captured: 33 pieces of artillery, 471 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 34 kilometers.

Insignia: Green fir tree. The first is known as the "Wild West" Division. Design emblematic of the far West.

Ninety-Second Division

National Army. Division headquarters arrived in France June 19, 1918. Activities: St. Die sector, Vosges, Aug. 29-Sept. 20; Argonne-Meuse offensive, Sept. 25-30 (reserve of First Army Corps); Marbache sector, Oct. 9-Nov. 15.

Total advance on front line: 8 kilometers.

Insignia: American buffalo, colors varying, selected "because traditional Indians called negro soldiers 'buffaloes.'"

Eighty-Second Division

National Army of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Divisional headquarters arrived in France May 17, 1918. Activities: Lagny sector, June 25 to Aug. 10 (brigaded with 154th French Division); Marbache sector, Aug. 17 to Sept. 11; St. Mihiel operation, Sept. 12-15; Baucourt and Charpenry, Fleville and Chebery, Chebery and la Vergette sectors, Sept. 30 to Oct. 31 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 18 officers, 827 enlisted men.

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enlisted men. Guns captured: 11 pieces of artillery, 311 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 47 kilometers.

Insignia: "AA" in gold broad upon circle of solid blue, the broad superimposed on square background of red. The "AA" stands for "All-American," the name chosen for the division, with the further later significance, "All-Aboard."

Eighty-Eighth Division

National Army of North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. Divisional headquarters arrived in France Aug. 10, 1918. Activities: Center sector, Haute Alsace, Oct. 7 to Nov. 1.

Insignia: Design of black evolved from two figures "8" crossing at right angles and giving the appearance of a Maltese cross made of loops or a four leaf clover, a common symbol of the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and North Dakota, colors varying.

Ninetieth Division

National Army of Texas and Oklahoma. Divisional headquarters arrived in France June 23, 1918. Activities: Sazerac-Haye-Puy sector, Aug. 24-Oct. 10; St. Mihiel operation, September 12-15; demonstration at beginning of Argonne-Meuse offensive, Oct. 19-Nov. 11.

Prisoners captured: 32 officers, 1,844 enlisted men. Guns captured: 42 pieces of artillery, 230 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 28 1/2 kilometers.

Insignia: Red monogram "TO" standing for Texas-Oklahoma.

Ninety-First Division

National Army of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and Utah. Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 12, 1918. Activities: Argonne-Meuse sector near Vauguies, Sept. 20-Oct. 3 (Argonne-Meuse offensive), Sept. 26-Oct. 3; west of Escaut river, Belgium, Oct. 30-Nov. 11.

Prisoners captured: 12 officers, 2,400 enlisted men. Guns captured: 33 pieces of artillery, 471 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 34 kilometers.

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COMRADES' SOCIETY GAINS NEW GROUND

Meetings Will Be Held in Germany During Coming Weeks

The Comrades in Service movement, designed to build up in the A.E.F. a non-sectarian organization devoted to the maintenance of high standards of citizenship after the war, gained new ground this week as the result of meetings held in the S.O.S.

One of the largest gatherings was that held at Nevers on Tuesday night, at which Chaplain E. F. Lee, U.S.A., Chaplain Jones of the Salvation Army, Bishop Perry of the Red Cross Chaplain's Bureau, and Mr. Weldon of the Knights of Columbus were among the speakers.

Marseilles and Nice were also visited by the organizers of the movement, and the first of the week will see other S.O.S. centers visited. Within two or three weeks it is planned to take a team of speakers into Germany to explain the aims and ideals of the Comrades to the Army of Occupation.

INSURANCE DATA REACHES CAPITAL

Twenty-Six Tons of Paper Were Under Guard on Mauretania

Twenty-six tons of insurance records—representing all the papers in the \$1,600,000,000 of insurance written on the A.E.F. in France—have arrived at the Treasury Department in Washington.

Handled by five officers and 24 enlisted men and guarded by a detachment of Marines, the records left Tours quietly the Sunday before Christmas and embarked for home on the Mauretania.

All told, the records at Washington show that more than \$38,000,000,000 of government insurance was written, to say nothing of 4,000,000 allotment and allowance applications.

Owing to severe weather, the Alvergne leave area, comprising the two watering places of La Bourboule and Mont Dore, has been closed down. Both the towns are situated a good 2,000 feet above sea level, and the winter has hit them hard.

Men who have put in for leave in the Alvergne district will, therefore, be advised to go farther south.

WINTER TOO ROUGH HERE

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What Men Throw Up in the Air

TWO men stood at an open window watching a mob before a newspaper bulletin-board in the street.

"They've lost their heads!" commented one man.

"Look again, Reginald," said the other man, "so far as I can see they've only lost their hats."

The news on that bulletin-board read, "Germany Surrenders!" The men in that crowd were throwing their hats up in the air.

"You may think that men don't value their heads very highly, when they see this way. But men only throw their hats up in the air when something so big has happened that they have to show how great they feel."

They just have to do something they seldom do and be extravagant about it. Up go their hats.

A man needs some pretty big celebration as an excuse to be caught going around without his hat. He doesn't want to be thought a nut.

When you come back—and this time the ships will be lighted and you can smoke—you'll find Mallory Hats on sale at the right prices in the best stores in your home-town.

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