

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. Vocational training, agriculture and a variety of other subjects will be taught, the program being governed partially by local needs and conditions.

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. Those 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

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 will be available as soon as the books arrive and syllabi are prepared.

Allotments of "scholarships" for attendance at the French and English 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 is not yet decided whether they desire courses in letters, science, law or medicine.

No date is specified for reporting at the French institutions, but as soon as possible. Although the English universities have a vacation the latter part of March, officers and men will be sent there at that time for the purpose of taking correspondence courses in the various divisions, and in the sections of the S.O.S. None will be considered at G.H.Q., nor by the Army Educational Commission.

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 the new purpose. 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 cut no 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 special instruction. 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.
(a) English, (b) Literature, (c) Mathematics, (d) Philosophy and Psychology, (e) French, (f) German, (g) Spanish, (h) Italian, (i) Economics, (j) Civics, (k) Sociology, (l) Chemistry, (m) Biology, (n) Astronomy, (o) Botany, (p) Geology, Geography and Physics.
4. Art School.
(a) Painting, (b) Sculpture, (c) Commercial Art, (d) Decoration, (e) Landscaping, (f) Architectural engineering, (g) City planning and housing, (h) Architectural heating, ventilating, lighting, sanitation, construction, and strength of materials.
5. Vocational courses.
6. Correspondence courses.
7. School of education (normal training).
8. Courses in journalism.
9. Music school.
10. Engineering school.
11. Business school.
12. Pre-medical and dental school.
13. Law.
14. 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, shows that there are 50,000 men 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 the 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 when the plans of the educational commission were in their infancy, and that a long period of preparation which had been expected was denied. The result has been that the A.E.F. is now faced with the consequences of a hurriedly organized program.

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 article in an order issued by the War Department 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 144th Field Artillery, recently embarked on Bordeaux, of Marcel Dupuy's, male, ten years old, French orphelin de la guerre.

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 the American soldier. The apples will be sent to the Government in the States. As for the gold fish, it is said the French have something like 99 ways of dressing it. The intention is to send to the States a certain number of gold fish, and to have the Government recognize it. At any rate, the Q. M. still has some on hand and has issued an order 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 read seven pages of the letter, then he called "Orderly." "Bring me Private —" and about here the girl will be drawn, because Private might not have known that the girl, or he might not have known she was really in love with him.

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 Bourdeaux a doctor, a microscope, an artist with a sharp pencil, and a regiment of mesdemoiselles 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 for them.

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. If organization commanders find that officers or men in their commands have not complied with the general order they are directed to report the matter to the nearest officer holding court martial jurisdiction.

"It is ordered that the good name of the United States in Europe," says the order, "is enjoined upon all members of the A.E.F., upon receipt of orders for embarkation, to discharge promptly all debts contracted by them."

LEAGUE COVENANT SET BEFORE WORLD AT PEACE SESSION

President Reads Historic Document That Will Bind Nations

FRUIT OF FOUR YEARS' WAR

Constitution of Free Peoples Would Bring Force of Humanity Against One Offender

While Premier Clemenceau will be absent for a time from the Quai d'Orsay, the work of the Peace Conference has been so thoroughly mapped out that, in the opinion of officials, it can proceed without delay, even in the absence of both the British and French Premiers and President Wilson.

The "Tiger" of France, who took command of his country's destinies in the darkest hours of the war, was shot Wednesday morning as he was starting from his home to the Peace Conference, by a man whose papers identified him as Emile Cottin, aged 25, known in anarchist circles as "Milton."

M. Clemenceau was wounded slightly in the arm and hand and a third bullet lodged in his right shoulder. For all of his 77 years, he descended from his car and walked unaided to his door. A servant helped him climb "new" flight of stairs to his apartment, where he calmed his agitated household by the gruff assurance that it hadn't been so bad.

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 are 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 promised by 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 bring 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 and the delegates stood before them, reading in a clear and vigorous voice the articles of the plan.

The covenant for the League of Nations, the fruit of four years' war, was read upon which is to be laid 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 of disputes that have led to war, is settled by war and the use of combined military and economic forces against the single offender for the goal of the brotherhood of nations has been brought into being.

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 Conference, the twelve hundred million people who make up these countries have varied representation. Questions vital to international welfare will be left to 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.

"An 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 of the world shall be 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 all 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.



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 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.

One colonel, some scattering majors, a great number of captains and slevs of privates and lieutenants planted theirs in this garden of verses.

When the starglight came me birth As a herald of dawn, 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—hurling the stars of night Hurting goes the meteorite! Symbol of the sacrifice, Woman of the star-born eyes.

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

There's a great time coming— a great time coming— When the grapeknapk will be there! They'll be there to meet us— he there to greet us—

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

There's a great time coming— a great time coming— When we'll see 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—

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 wore the privilege of firing the first shots.

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 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.

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LONG PANTS HERE FOR HALF OF ARMY; LEGGINS TO STAY

No More Knee Breeches 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, perhap 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.

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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.

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.

"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."

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 United States."

"An immediate increase in the number of passenger vessels available from foreign sources is not looked for. We have secured a certain amount of German shipping in March we expect to carry 17,000 troops back to the States in these boats. These ships will remain in the United States for several weeks, however, to be repaired and refitted with increased carrying accommodations and then put into transport service again. That will increase our troop carrying capacity."

"I cannot say how many boats we have engaged in carrying troops at the present time because all of the shipping is furnished on a charter basis, and by the shipping board which may vary from month to month. For example, we may have four ships carrying troops at the present time which will be replaced by five on their arrival in the United States and other ships of different capacities put on in their places by the War Department. Ships which are chartered are not replaced when a ship breaks down it is difficult to tell when it will be ready for sea again."

Getting Troops to France

"One must realize that when the United States sends a question to France at the rate of 300,000 a month last summer, more than half of the shipping engaged in that work was furnished by the British Government. After the Armistice, naturally enough, Great Britain set about the work of getting in a supply of food and material and transporting home her Colonial troops to India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, and that has been over here for several years."

"When that task has been completed Great Britain will turn over to us a number of additional transport ships which will increase our troop carrying capacity greatly. At the present time we are utilizing a number of British boats. Every month we are told how many more are being ordered and when a ship breaks down it is difficult to tell when it will be ready for sea again."

A Question of Boats

"The return of the A.E.F., therefore, is almost wholly a question of boats. At all times since the signing of the Armistice the Army has been prepared to load without undue delay all the transports available. At present we are utilizing a number of British boats, and we are ready for quick movement to the gang-planks; and of these 5,133 officers and 139,211 enlisted men are actually at embarkation points, the remainder being within easy traveling distance of the ports."

Figures furnished by Headquarters, S.O.S., show that from November 11 to midnight of February 16, 317,555 officers and men of the A.E.F. were embarked in the United States, 293,397 embarking in France and 23,648 in England.

The numbers sailing from the French Ports were: Brest, 152,730; St. Nazaire, 55,255; Bordeaux, 65,102; Marseille, 8,803; Le Havre, 747.

Information from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, A.E.F., last May disclosed that the long trousers which will eventually be worn, though no time was then set for sunrise. Soon after that, also, business picked up to such an extent on the front that any kind of trousers were, all formalities being suppressed until the unbidden Roche guest had had his finally unwelcome upon him that his presence was unwelcome in those parts.

Two thousand six hundred and thirty-two officers and 33,538 men sailed homeward during the week ending February 12, according to G.H.Q.'s official tally, making a grand total of 338,866 A.E.F. members who have left foreign soil. The number was a drop of more than 10,000 from the previous week's total, but it represents the second best week in the history of A.E.F. home-coming.

Artillerymen were most conspicuous in the sailing lists, with a total of 16,972. Infantrymen were second, with 10,472. One thousand five hundred and seventy-one cavalry officers and 9,105 soldier casualties departed.

A readjustment, affecting the members of all auxiliary organizations, was announced several days ago. The allotment of stateroom space on outgoing passenger ships and transports. Two-thirds of the space on all steamers of the French line has been reserved for military passengers and one-third is allotted to civilian travelers. The American and other armies will use the two-thirds

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.

The floating ice blocked navigation for several days, even the leave boats not having a high level bridge several hundred yards above the pontoon structure, which is available to the Third Army.