

READING, WRITING, UNIVERSITY WORK, IN A.E.F. COURSES

Every American Soldier to Be Given Chance to Continue Studies

TECHNICAL TRAINING, TOO Leave at Oxford, Cambridge, Sorbonne and Other Institutions in Post-War Plans

Every American soldier in France is to have the chance to go to school under Army control—to add to his education by study, whether he is unable to read or write or is a college senior transformed by the war into an Artillery lieutenant.

He will have the chance to go to school as a side line to winning the war under a system authorized by G. O. P. which will bring to France \$5,000,000 worth of text books and 1,000 instructors from American schools and colleges.

Instruction under the class room system is provided for at all posts, cantonments, hospitals and rest camps or areas with a constant population of 500 or more, and each designated subdivision is to have an appointed school officer to supervise the educational work.

This work is to be carried on while the routine of war absorbs the Army's main energies. But it is planned to widen it at the end of hostilities, so that the American Army during the demobilization period may have the advantages of the higher educational systems of France and English universities.

Leaves When War Ends As soon as the war ends—possibly as soon as fighting stops, waiting on peace negotiations—is planned that officers and enlisted men be given the opportunity of absence from their units to attend such classic institutions as Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Sorbonne, and the Universities of Paris and Bordeaux.

Women's Overseas Corps Will Do S.O.S. Typing and Record Work 5,000 NOW BEING RECRUITED They'll Wear Uniforms and Live in Bilets—Don't Confuse Them With the Waacs

The Waacs are coming. Five thousand women are to be brought from the United States to be a part of the A.E.F.

The first contingent of the Women's Overseas Corps—yes, the Waacs—will arrive in France within a month. Recruiting of other units, up to the 5,000 limit now set, will be carried on rapidly to meet the demands of the big departments of the S.O.S. for typists and record workers.

The new corps will consist of companies of 50 women each. The members of the W.O.C. will be under soldierly discipline and wear uniforms, although it is not expected that the discipline and general regulations will be so closely defined as for the W.A.A.C. of the British Army.

May Not Have to Salute It is expected that the Waacs will live in biletts—probably special hotels—instead of in camps, as under the British plan, although this detail has not been finally decided.

OFFERED TO THE A.E.F.—500 CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS

ADOPT A CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHAN! This is the slogan of a campaign which THE STARS AND STRIPES hereby inaugurate—a campaign to accomplish, between now and Christmas, the adoption of 500 child mascots by A.E.F. units and members—a campaign to secure food, clothing, comfort, schooling for a year for 500 little French children whose fathers have paid the supreme price for liberty.

We are out to double the present size of the A.E.F.'s war orphan family. We are out to gather the monetary wherewithal to soften the sadness of half a thousand little innocent victims of the war who are down on their luck and in need of assistance—TO GIVE THEM A CHRISTMAS PRESENT WHICH WILL LAST A WHOLE YEAR, the grateful memory of which will survive a lifetime—to give them, perhaps, life itself.

We have these children listed, photographed, investigated—all ready for adoption. And we offer them to the A.E.F. FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS AT 500 FRANCS EACH.

The success of the A.E.F.'s present orphan family, which now numbers just over 500, has justified, ten times over, the pains and money spent on it. The children, by the judicious expenditure on them of an average of 40 francs a month—so little to us, so much to them—are provided with at least the material things which are their birthright.

And more, probably, than the assistance of the money itself has been the pervading fact that it came from the Americans, came fairlike when the situation of many of these children permitted of little else than despair. It imposed a trust which has been amply fulfilled. The children have made wonderful records. Their conduct at home is the pride of the American Red Cross committee which administers the orphan funds. Their progress at school has been far above the average. Many of them have won prizes in their classes.

It is a fine, lively, intelligent, promising family, a family of which any doughboy may feel proud. And we are out to double its size in honor of the Saint of the Full Stocking.

Winter, the fifth since the bloodstained hand of the Hun robbed the first French home of its breadwinner, will be here soon. A five hundred franc contribution now will place these children in the warmth and cheer of a home. If they cannot be merry, they can, at least, be comfortable on Christmas—the day of Santa Claus, of little Jesu.

We had thought of accepting the contributions now and withholding the notification of adoption and the first payment of money from the children until Christmas Day. But their plight is too urgent. They need the assistance now. So we appeal, on behalf of these children, to the proven generosity of the A.E.F., and offer, to companies, platoons, detachments, office staffs—in short, to any unit or individual—

FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS. Read "How to Adopt an Orphan" on Page 8, bottom of first column. Who starts it?

FIRST WOC UNIT WITHIN A MONTH RIGHT FROM U.S.A.

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Director in Command There will be a director in command of the W.O.C. and each unit will be in charge of a supervisor. It has not been decided whether girls who came to France as typists in the Q.M. Signal Corps and Ordnance Departments will be brought directly into the new organization.

High Standard of Personnel The Labor Bureau plans to make the new service as attractive as possible, with a view to maintaining a very high standard of personnel. Only women of proved capability in civil employments, with a meritorious record of living, are to be accepted.

WORK HARDER OR FIGHT [BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Sept. 26.—Slackers in essential industries, especially shipyards, who do not do their full duty, will be taken by the slack of their camouflage overalls and fired out into the cold world, where, by a previous gentlemen's agreement, emissaries of the Provost Marshal General will be waiting to induct them hospitably into the Army.

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WHOLE PEOPLE JOIN IN AUSTRIAN REBUFF

President's Reply to Peace Note Backed by Unanimous Approval

BY J. W. MULLER American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES [BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Sept. 26.—Our national unity has been and is often so continuously demonstrated that the Austrian peace note was not needed to demonstrate it anew.

But apart from the national unanimity for perseverance until our ideals are achieved, the American reception of the note demonstrated that not only American hearts but American heads are very rightly fixed in the right place.

Approval of the answer was not limited to any class, and no disapproval or even a hesitant attitude was exhibited by any class. The leading Socialists were quite as prompt and definite in their rejection of the proposal as the most militant.

MORE FOOD SAVING, NO MEATLESS DAYS

America Plans to Ship 17,550,000 Tons Without Rationing

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Sept. 26.—Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover has called on us to make further food economies during the coming year.

We will not even need to resort again to meatless and wheatless days if the nation exercises continuous thrift.

BOYS GRIEVE FOR FATHERLY COLONEL TAKEN FROM LINE

Order Separates Regiment and Commander Who Brought It Over

ST. MIHIEL BATTLE COMES Then Flashlight Proves That Eagle Can Fight Without Silver Feathers and Talons

An American colonel who came to France with an Infantry regiment several months ago, and who had fathered it through many trials and troubles from the day war was declared until that eventful night it went into battle with a French division, sat gazing through an open window one morning a few weeks ago, while on his desk lay an order relieving him of his command.

The colonel's fatherly eyes filled with tears as he turned over in his mind the proposition that lay before him. He cared little for that other thing he was to take hold of and wrestle with: it was nothing compared with his regiment, although, by all probability, it meant more that a division in turning the wheels of an army when it comes right down to figures.

Two weeks passed, and the colonel was about to spend the last of his three weeks' vacation at a famous watering place in France when one evening he received word that his old regiment was about to take part in a great battle.

That night the colonel left by midnight train and traveled all night and late into the next day. At the end of the railroad he procured an automobile and traveled by a familiar road until after dusk.

Presenting himself at regimental headquarters, he shook hands with a grinning orderly and asked for the commanding officer.

The new colonel of the regiment shook hands with him and, after a cordial welcome, asked if there was anything he could do for the colonel.

"Yes," said the old commander, "can I stick around for a while and eat at the officers' mess for a few days?"

"You certainly can," said the new colonel, "and we're mighty glad to have you."

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FOURTH LOAN DRIVE BEGINS TOMORROW

Twenty-Two Nations at War With Germany to Be Feted

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Sept. 26.—The Fourth Liberty Loan drive will begin throughout the United States on Saturday. The President has proclaimed October 12 the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, as Liberty Day, and has called upon all citizens to celebrate it and stimulate a generous response to the loan.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will hoist the Fourth Liberty Loan honor flag to the top of the Treasury Building. A new device in industrial honor pennants will be awarded to all establishments showing 75 per cent of their employees as subscribers.

The drive, in all probability, will last only three weeks, but all America is just waiting for the war to go, and every indication is that vast and astonishing as was the national effort in the last loan, this new one will see expressed wonders of national determination and enthusiasm far exceeding anything done in the past.

Fifth Avenue, New York, from Madison Square to Fifty-ninth Street, will be known as the Avenue of the Allies, and will be wonderfully beflagged and decorated. Each block will be marked at each end by banners bearing the name of the Allied country to which it is devoted, and an Altar of Liberty, 47 feet high, erected in Madison Square, will stand during the duration of the war.

Beginning with Belgium Day, September 29, the following Allied nations, in the order named, will each have a day at the Liberty Altar: Brazil, British Empire, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Montenegro, Italy, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Siam and the United States.

The observance commemorating the achievements of the United States in the war will conclude the celebration on October 19.

NEW CALL FOR AIRMEN

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, Sept. 26.—Provost Marshal General Crowder announces that he has given orders to local draft boards to permit the voluntary induction of draft registrants into the Navy and the Marine Corps, and also to assign drafts to these services if necessary.

He also announces that the Air Service of the Army has been reopened to candidates for commissions as pilots, bombers, observers and balloonists.

The draft registration of September 12, so far as figures to date show, apparently hit the estimate almost exactly. There is no shortage between the men who exist alive and those who registered. Almost every state has gone over its estimate so far.

MOTHER TOLD HER GERMANS WOULDN'T BE THERE FOREVER

So Marie Rose Learns Their Language and Lives in Hope

POUNDRING ON CELLAR DOOR And Then Someone Begs Her Pardon in a Language Meant to Be French

Marie Rose was nine years old in 1914. At that time her family consisted of her father, mother, brother and herself, and it was a happy family until the war clouds rolled up and the German storm broke across Belgium and into France.

Perhaps the battle was heard in the distance; then, one night, the Germans swept forward past the farm, the St. Mihiel salient was formed and the once happy family was shut in.

It was then, after the Germans came, that Marie Rose bid goodbye to her brother one morning, as the other boys took him away with some other boys who, so the Germans said, were going to do some work not far away. Just how far away they took her brother Marie Rose does not know, for she has never seen him since.

Marie Rose's story, as told to the Stars and Stripes by her mother, is the story of a girl who has learned to live in hope.

Marie Rose's father worked on the farm while her mother did the housework and the children did not come to school, of course, so Marie studied German, and often a German officer devoted his evenings to giving her instruction. She was told that the German language was very pretty, and that in a few years the entire world would speak German.

So the months rolled by, and Marie Rose learned to speak German. She did errands for the German officers, and sometimes they brought her candy and cookies. Occasionally she visited another little girl who lived only a few kilometers away from her mother's farm, so often, as she had to be escorted by a German officer or soldier.

The day they buried her little girl friend in a nearby graveyard was a sad day for Marie Rose. There were no more playmates in miles and miles. She cried for days and nights, and her mother says, she asked if there were any other little girls in the world. Her mother told her there were: that some day when the Germans were beaten back, they would go away from there to where there were lots of little girls and boys and a school.

Sadder Days Come This courage was shattered when in 1916 her father died out in the field where he had gone to work. Her mother lapsed into a long sick spell soon after. Those were sadder and lonelier days for little Marie Rose.

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BRASS BUTTONS, CAP WITH VISOR, IN UNIFORM PLAN

Colored Patches on Collar Would Denote Branch of Service

TINTS IN TROUSER SEAMS Proposed Changes Also Include Altered Lines for Blouses and Overcoats

Brass buttons, bright hued patches on collars of blouses and overcoats, caps with black visors and colored stripes denoting branch of service and rank, and colored piping, denoting branch of service, sewn in the seams of the breeches—all these are features of proposed uniform changes for the A.E.F. now up for approval by those who have the deciding voice in such matters.

The same plans include a change in the lines of the uniforms for officers and enlisted men. They call for an officer's blouse to be long and flaring at the bottom, with a deep vent in the back, and cut in and seamed at the waist-line. They provide a double-breasted officer's greatcoat, and a single-breasted overcoat for enlisted men to be cut on new lines, with a simple turn-over collar.

These changes have been under consideration by an Army board which has spent weeks in deliberation with tailoring experts. In its work the board had many sample uniforms tailored, and many proposals were debated, among them the adoption of the roll collar, it is thought probable, however, that the present collar will be retained.

The Proposed Changes If proposals under consideration are adopted, the uniform will show these changes: Brass buttons wherever bronze ones are used at present. This change is considered necessary because of the growing difficulty in obtaining bronze in the quantity needed for the Army.

Patches of colored cloth sewn on the collars of all blouses and overcoats to show branch of service. Embroidered regimental numerals placed on the patches of color.

Black visored caps for officers and enlisted men. The officer's cap will be similar in lines to the present one, but the crown will be higher at the front and lower at the back. A broad colored stripe of color will show branch of service.

Gold stripes paralleling the service stripe will show rank—a single stripe for a second lieutenant, two stripes for a first lieutenant, three stripes for a captain, four stripes for a major, four gold stripes with a silver stripe in the center for a lieutenant colonel, and five gold stripes for a colonel. Higher ranks will have other distinctive markings. A gold eagle will be mounted over the visor on all officers' caps in the position of the ornament on the present cap.

The enlisted man's cap will have a black visor and black band, with a single stripe of color at the top of band to show branch of service. It also will have an ornament in position corresponding to the one on an officer's cap.

Roomy Below the Waist The officer's blouse, to be worn with Sam Browne belt, will be longer than at present and very roomy below the waist, which will be form fitting with an in-seamed belt. The coat skirt will have a long vent at the rear, and the flaring effect will be pronounced all around. The breast pockets will have pleats. The lower pockets will be cut in the center of the flap marking where the pocket is, and they will have an inside-bellows effect, giving great carrying room but preserving an unruffled coat front. The present sleeve braid will become a sort of cuff, having an angle with piping in color of branch of service.

The greatcoat for officers will have a convertible collar, to be worn either roll down or buttoned up under the chin, with the new color patches on each side. It will be double-breasted and have two rows of large, composition buttons.

The enlisted man's overcoat will be single-breasted, with one row of brass buttons, with the pockets at the sides running to an angle. The collar will be similar to the collar of an ordinary raincoat, and fit closely at the neck. It also will bear the color patches.

In addition to the question of general uniform changes, the board may recommend changes in officers' insignia, chevrons for an enlisted man, and other service chevrons. Samples of the new non-commissioned officers' chevrons are radically different from the present ones. They are much larger and wider and curved to a point. On the coat sleeve they look like the markings of a coat-line on a map, the edges of each stripe being black.

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IN THE THICK OF THINGS AT ST. MIHIEL



U.S. Army Official Photograph