IMMENSITY OF CAMP GREENE AS SHOWN THROUGH FIGURES

Statistics That Tell of the Size and Magnitude of the Institution and Its Various Departments and Divisions.

Statistics dealing with the construction of Camp Greene are not of the usual dry and uninteresting sort. For instance, there are 1,713 buildings erected by the government within the camp, and this does not take into consideration a number of buildings which were already on the property. Of these nearly 2,000 buildings 324 of them are mess halls where the officers and men take their meals. These buildings cover 665,700 square feet of space, which, in other words, is 15.28 acres.

There are 374 shower bath buildings, with an area of 84,801 square feet, 418 latrines covering 73,056 square feet, with 200 miscellaneous buildings covering 637,858 square feet, or more than 14 acres.

There are 330 stables and wagon sheds covering 950,160 square feet, or near 22 acres. There are also 66 other buildings designated as temporary which cover 40,888 square feet. This means that the 1,713 buildings, not counting the base hospital, cover an area of 56.28 square miles.

And aside from these buildings there are many other items of construction which are to be taken into consideration when the camp as a whole is discussed. For instance, there are 72 hay racks in the remount station, a mile and a half line, with the same number of feed troughs, of the same length. There are 283 watering troughs in the remount station more than a mile long.

An idea of the immensity of the undertaking may be secured from the statement that more than two miles of hospital porches were built. And tent floors and wall, which were not included in the first contract and not put in until many troops were stationed in camp took 1,298,664 square feet of lumber, or an area of 29.81 square acres.

In Camp Greene have been built 247 incinerators in which all the refuse of the various units is destroyed daily. These incinerators are built of brick and steel, and reduce all refuse to ashes which are hauled away daily.

10,000 Head of Horses.

In the remount seation there are nearly four miles of fencing, enclosing some 10,000 head of horses, to say nothing of the thousands stationed with the various units about the camp.

The water supply is the city water system, which is entirely adequate to care for all the soldiers at Camp Greene and all those who will ever be there. To secure all needed pressure th government has rected two redwood tanks, each holding 200,000 gallons, which are of the same height as the stand pipe in the city of Charlotte. One of these tanks is located within the camp proper, just west of the postoffice building, and the other is in the base hospital reservation, on the Tuckaseege road. These tanks were shipped from Redwood, California, knocked down, and the timbers for the supports, which are 75 feet high, were shipped from South Carolina. The tanks themselves, were set up after arrival here with a 20 inch main feeding from an inexhaustable supply of the city there is at all times more than an adequate supply and all needed pressure at Camp Greene.

In this connection it may be of interest to note that one and six tenths miles of 10 inch and 12 inch water piping has been laid within the camp, that 12.8 miles of six inch piping leads from the mains, and that 25.8 miles of three inch or smaller piping delivers the water to the various ultimate consumers. In other words, there is a total of 40.2 miles of water piping in the camp, and yet more to be laid.

The eletric lighting of the camp took 16.2 miles of wire, strung on 2,325 poles, serving nearly 20,000 electric lights.

In Camp Greene proper there are 2,340 acres, with 400 additional acres in the rifle range.

Mess Halls.

Referring to the building of mess halls for the various outfits, it should be borne in mind that regiments of the different branches of the service do not take the same number of halls. For instance, in the engineers' regiments there are 11 mess halls. One of these, for the officers, is 20 by 56 feet, four halls 20 by 49 and six halls 20 by 133 feet.

In the light artillery regiments there are 12 mess halls, one 29 by 84 feet, five halls 20 by 49 and six 20 by 133.

In the infaontry regiments there are 20 mess halls, one 20 by 56 feet, six halls 20 by 49 feet and 13 halls 20 by 133. The motor truck company has but one mess hall, 20 by 105 feet. The quartermasters' unit has three mess halls, one 20 by 42 feet and two 20 by 112 feet. The machine gun battalions have 19 mess halls, six of them 20 by 49 and 13 are 20 by 133 feet. And thus it is through the entire camp, the various branches of the service having provided for them the number of mess halls of the size that will accommodate the strength of that unit.

The total floor area of mess halls in the camp is 653,940 feet. To this must be added 11,760 square feet of lengthened mess halls when changes were made to heavy artillery from the light artillery arrangements provided at the beginning.

Included in the miscellaneous buildings are 10 warehouses 60 by 168 feet long, for the quartermasters' department in which supplies of all sorts are stored. These buildings contain 100,800 square feet of floor space.

In the remount station there is one building 60 by 300 feet in which is stored certain supplies other than forage, there being four buildings for the care of roughness.

And also in the remount station there is one building 32 by 297, in which the art of blacksmithing is taught to those of the army assigned to this work.

60 Hospital Buildings.

In the base hospital group there are 60 buildings, of various uses, as follows: administration, officers' ward, officers' quarters, nurses quarters, laboratory for eye, ear, nose, throat; operating pavilion; shop; post exchange; garage; kitchen and mess; receiving ward; sixteen ward units; eight ward and laboratory buildings; three isolation wards; six barracks for enlisted men; five store houses; chapel; guard house; mortuary; laundry building; physchiatric ward and fire department.

Of the 66 buildings designated as temporary there is included one for the storing of dynamite, a hospital, a garage fire engine house, commissary store house, residence for the commissary manager, at what is known as Camp 1, about the Dowd house. There are eight offices for superintendents at camps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and the rifle range. There are in addition, officers quarters, erected to meet an emergency, a two story addition to the Dowd house, for offices, two teamsters' offices, an employment office, a barber shop, a canteen, lumber checkers, hospital addition, cement building, a half dozen latrines, 15 lumber cutting buildings, material storehouses, paymasters' office, oil storeage, baths at the Black house, Alexander house, the Dowd house, office and storehouses for the water department, offices and storehouses for the electrical department, and a painters' building.

There are also 13 timber bridges built in various sections of the camp totalling 450 feet in length.

Military roads of more than 22 miles in length, within the camp proper, have been constructed, and through the hard weather of the middle of December they held up remarkably well. These roads are of sand clap construction, with the top soil treatment and despite the unusually heavy traffic over them daily they are proving most satisfactory.

NOTES FROM CO. M, FIRST N. H. INFANTRY.

First Sergeant Harvey got a box of eats from somebody the other day. He won't say who it was from, but we can guess. Well, we hope that she will send some more soon.

Mess Sergeant Clark is still mess sergeant for the third battalion. Yep, we are getting something different for breakfast every morning since "Rolly" has been in the kitchen. Some mornings we have oatmeal and beans, and the next morning we get beans and oatmeal.

Supply Sergeant Riley is not very favorably impressed by the south. He is going around wearing two overcoats.

Sergeant Dunbar is getting two letters a day from Westfield, Mass. We would like to know who she is. Better set them up, "Dummy."

FIRST CALL.

Here on my army bunk I lie,
Enveloped by canvas and by sky.
I dream no longer I belong
To the army, 'cause the army's wrong,
With army life dissatisfied,
I readily lose my appetite,
I tell the doctor 'bout my case,
He throws a discharge in my face.

I travel home to friends and kin
And meet them with a joyous grin.
They ask me, "Jim, are y' on a pass?"
I like to tell them, but alas.
They surely won't admire my grit
If I tell them that I ran and quit.
The cold sweat's beading on my brow,
I want to explain but don't know how.
Hark! What is this; is this first call?
And I'm no quitter after all.
I'm still right where I ought to be,
Much obliged to you, "Old Reveille."
(Composed by Corporal J. W. Newkirk, Co. M, 39th Inf.)

Jargon of the Soldier As Heard at Camp Greene

The jargon of the soldier, as heard at Camp Greene, is a new and novel experience for the civilian who has never come in contact with the armed forces of the nation. In almost every instance the soldier has a term of his own, expressive to a degree, if sometimes inelegant, and not always understood by the civilian.

For instance, the commissary sergeant is known as "beans." A "bean shooter" is a commissary department officer, and "black strap" is coffee.

To be "blind" is to have been sentenced by courtmartial to forfeiture of pay without imprisonment.

"Bob-tail" means a dishonorable discharge, and "to bone" is to study to cultivate, while "boot-lick" is to curry favor with a superior.

A cavalryman is known in the army as "bow legs," and "buck private" is the term most often applied to the enlisted man who is not a non-commissioned officer.

"Bucking for orderly" means that the private is brushing up, and getting into neat condition in the hope of being appointed or detailed orderly.

A soldier's shelter mate is his "bunkie," and "bust" means a reduction to the ranks for a non-commissioned officer.

The "butcher" is the company barber, and "canned horse" is nothing more or less than canned meat of any sort.

A "cit" is a civilian, while "cits" means civilian clothes, and C. O. is the commanding officer.

A "coffee cooler" is not a machine at all, but a soldier who seeks easy details away from the troops. To have cold feet means that the soldier is filled with fear.

The infantrymen are called "dough boys," and a "dough puncher" is a baker. When any sort of sweets is referred to it is "duff."

A "gold brick" is an unattractive girl, while "gold fish" is salmon, and the "goat" is the junior officer of the post.

"French leave" is unauthorized absence from duty or camp, and the "guardhouse lawyer" is a smattering of legal information talkative and liberal with advice to his comrades in the guardhouse or in other trouble.

A "hike" is a march, and the provost sergeant is the "hobo," and the chaplain is called the "sky pilot," "Holy Joe" and "sky scout."

Of course a "hop" is a dance, and "jaw bone" is but another name for credit at the exchange.

A "mule skinner" is a teamster, and O. D. is officer of the day and also refers to the uniform. An "old issue" is an old soldier, and an old file is an old officer.

The sergeant major is usually called "major" by the enlisted men.

A "non-com" is of course a non-commissioned officer, and to be "called on the carpet" means to appear before the commanding officer for admonition.

To be "on official terms" means that soldiers speak to each other only on matters of business, there being differences of opinions between them personally.

The orderly room is the company office, and the hospital steward is almost invariably known as "Pills." This sometimes is applied, also, to the surgeon.

The "Q. M." is the quartermaster, and "Q. M. D." is the quartermaster's department.

To be "ranked out" means compelled to vacate by a senior officer and "red tape" is but another term for official formality.

The drum major is the regimental monkey, and to "re-up" means to re-inlist at once. A "rookie" is a new recruit, and a "sand rat" is the officer or soldier on duty in the rifle pit at target practice.

The "saw bones" is the doctor.

The second lieutenants were formerly referred to as "shave tails," because they were without designating insignia, and also because of their youth and unbroken nature, referring to the mules in corral.

"Sinkers" may mean dumplings or doughnuts, as the case may be. Slap jacks refer to pan cakes, and a "slum" is a stew of any sort of meat, with potaoes and onions, principally the potaoes and onions.

"To soldier" means to ahirk work, and to "take on" means to re-inlist before the expiration of three months after discharge.

The first sergeant is known as the top sergeant, and young officers are referred to by the men, in the absence of such officers, as "youngsters."

A "wagon soldier" is in the light or field artillery and a "wind jammer" is the bugler or a bandman.

A wood butcher refers to the campany artificer, and cavalrymen are spoken of also as yellow legs, owing to the fact that all men in this branch of the service wear tan leather leggins.

"Punk" means loafbread, and beans are referred to as stars and stripes. Bacon is sow-belly, and ham is red meat.

"How" was once the form of salutation when drilling, but latterly this custom has fallen into disuse.

M'RAE IS FIRST OF BRIGADIERS TO ARRIVE

General Reported to Camp Commander and Then Began Hunt for Home.

Brigadier General James H. McRae, infantry, arrived yesterday at Camp Greene to assume command of one of the infantry brigades being organized here of regular army infantry regiments. While it was considered inadvisable to give out for publication the number of the brigade General McRae will command, it was said that in his command would be the Sixtieth and Sixty-first infantry regiments.

He was accompanied by Lieutenant Carl F. Homles, aide-de-camp.

After formally reporting to Major General Dickman, commanding Camp Greene, General McRae returned to the city and gave his attention during the greater part of the day to finding a home. Temporarily, he is stopping at the Selwyn hotel.

General McRae is the first regular army brigadier general to arrive at Camp Greene. Sometime ago Major General Dickman, commanding the camp, announced that six brigadier generals would be ordered here. Nothing has been announced regarding the probable time of the arrival of the other five officers of this rank.

ENGINEERS COMPANY ARRIVES AT CAMP GREENE

A company of engineers has arrived at Camp Greene, it was learned yesterday. This company is part of the engineer forces of one of the divisions of the regular army being organized at this camp. The designation of the organization of which they are a part was not given out for publication. The company, which has a strength of about 200 officers and men, is encamped in the engineers' reservation, near Y. M. C. A. headquarters. The Forty-seventh infantry recently vacated this camp site.

MUST STRICTLY OBSERVE MILITARY COURTESIES

General Dickman Creates Board to Investigate Deportment and Dress of Soldiers.

General Dickman, commanding Camp Greene, has created what he termed "a bureau of military courtesy." The duties of the officers assigned to membership on this committee will be to make inquiry as to the observance of prescribed military courtesies by officers and men not onl while in Charlotte but also at the camp, and to suggest action based upon their findings. The dress of the officers and men will be under close observation also.

General Dickman said he intended to see to it that the officers and men of his command saluted properly, and in so doing he would be carrying out the expressed desire of General Pershing, who, in a long telegram, stressed the necessity of saluting at all proper times and of appearing neatly dressed. The general said some results have been obtained toward this end by the issuing of memoranda to the organization commanders, but that he expected to bring about much more uniform observance of courtesies within the next few days.

Regarding the idea of suspending the rules which prescribe the relations between officers and enlisted men during such times as they are away from the camp, General Dickman expressed disapproval in strong terms. While it probably is his desire to maintain that part of the army he commands in as democratic a state as is consistent with efficient military service and good discipline, it appeared that the general feels any tampering with the regulations would only result in lowered efficiency and morale of the troops. Also, while not so definitely expressed, it appeared to be his opinion that no particular good could result from any permission allowing officers and men to forget while away from the camp their military rank, nor that there existed any good reason for allowing such in the name of "democracy."