

**"THE BARRACKS WHEEZE"**

By PRIVATE CHET SHAFER  
(Aviation Corps, Somewhere in Texas)

Rumor  
Has  
That  
Inspection  
Is a weekly  
Ordeal  
Which  
Favorably  
For enjoyment  
With  
The discovery  
Of a  
Long, blonde  
Hair  
In a bowl  
Of soup  
At the  
Corner  
Restaurant.

THIRTY DAYS ON FATIGUE IN-  
VARIABLY SPRAINS THE TECH-  
NICIAN.

Captain Kidd, when he buried his  
treasure, had nothing on the boys who  
prepare for inspection.

IT'S WELL THEY DO NOT  
INSPECT THE COIN OF THE  
REALM, ONCE A MONTH  
WOULD BE PLENTY, IF THEY  
DID.

**MILITARY ESSAYS**

**The Coal Pile**

The coal pile is a revelation to every soldier. It opens up a panorama of army life that was never even suspected before enlistment. It points out the avenues to a complete understanding of conditions and makes a rookie wiser than a coot on the home town mill pond.

Outfitted with a shovel, the soldier goes at this duty over the side of the car that contains the coal. He heaves the coal and constructs a large pile. As he does so his mind harks back to the day that he enlisted. He remembers that he nearly sprained his shoulder getting his hand up as he swore allegiance and fealty. He brings back the day of his departure. Pennons were flying. Throngs lined the streets. There was cheering. His blood tingled. His step was high enough for string halt. And the band played "The Victors."

Then, as he is rudely awakened by the corporal in charge of the squad, he wonders if a special appeal to the Kaiser, routed by way of Puyallup, Washington, and Arcticoke, Finland, containing an offer of free electric massage treatments for withered arms given by the proprietors at Sing Sing, wouldn't have a powerful effect in bringing a snappy peace.

"In Column of Platoons."

"Ack."

**MAKE IT CRACKLE!**

SOMETIMES ONE IS PRONE TO  
WONDER IF THE GOVERNMENT  
ISSUED A CALL FOR MEN OR  
CURIOUS.

Either way—it's a prize collection.

**RUM BARRACKS BULLETINS**

- 1-Ferns and other plants should be watered daily.
- 2-The use of aces in the soup is prohibited.
- 3-Lace curtains must be washed weekly.
- 4-When chickens is served don't think you are a hawk.
- 5-If convenient, all soldiers should remain in camp during quarantine.

SUNDAY INSPECTION HAS  
TAKEN ALL THE LEFT OFF THAT  
OLD FAMILIAR ONE, "FOR EVERY  
DAY WILL BE SUNDAY BYE AND  
BYE"

Q. I am a soldier of two months standing. I don't know as much about army life as Mr. Moss, but I am very good on halting commands. I am anxious to know what course to pursue to become a general. Just now I am a private.

A. You have a long run ahead of you. Chases such as you suggest cannot be done without a second wind. I would advise that you purchase some good current literature and pray for peace. I think that will be your best dish.

THE TRENCH MIRROR RE-  
FLECTS A LOT OF FINANCIAL  
CREDIT ON THE INVENTOR, BUT  
IT DON'T DO MUCH FOR THE BIRD  
THAT USES IT.

**ONLY A HAM NOW**



**Jewish Welfare Work Among Soldiers  
Now Fully Organized Throughout U. S.**

The work of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy is now in full swing, having the hearty cooperation of the military authorities, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and the Commission on Training Camp Activities, as well as the enthusiastic and friendly support of the Jewish communities.

The Board, of which Colonel Harry Cutler is chairman, and Chester J. Teller executive director, was organized to promote the welfare and comfort of the men of Jewish faith in the United States Army and Navy. Under the leadership of Jacob H. Schiff, the sum of \$1,000,000 was raised by the American Jewish Relief Committee for the work during 1918.

For more efficient administration in field work, as well as town work, the country has been divided into five sections, to each of which is to be assigned a field secretary. The field secretary's duty is to organize branches in the various Jewish communities and to supervise the work of those branches. The field secretary assists in every possible manner the field worker at each cantonment and camp, by advice, instructions and encouragement.

Much time has been spent in the selection and training of these camp representatives. A training school has been established in New York City for instruction in their precise duties as field workers. The school is in charge of a faculty, whose members have made welfare work their study. The course is a most practical and intensive one, requiring from three to four weeks. Four weeks are then spent at Camp Upton in practical training, putting into actual operation the theories acquired at the school. Following this the applicant, if proven capable, is ready for assignment to one of the camps.

It is estimated that there are now approximately sixty thousand men of Jewish extraction in the Army and Navy. The Jewish Board of Welfare Work has stationed, at the present time, throughout the various camps and cantonments, seventy field workers. It is proposed to provide two hundred such workers before the end of the year.

The Board is anxious to receive further applications from men of the highest character, and who possess the required qualifications to become field workers. Applications should be addressed to the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, Suite 1003, 19 West 44th Street, New York City.

Small administrative buildings have already been built at a few of the camps and will later be provided at several others.

Many letters have been received from Jewish soldiers throughout the country, telling of their appreciation of the work performed by the representatives of the Board.

The Welfare Board aims to supplement the splendid work of other welfare agencies operating in the Army and Navy, and to provide facilities whereby Jewish men in arms may avail themselves of the same privileges for worship as is accorded to those of other faiths. It is a cooperating agency, working hand in hand with the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and the War Camp Community Service, with the single objective of promoting the happiness, comfort, and general well-being of the men.

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**MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING  
MUST BE GOTTEN HERE**

If the soldiers now in training in this country do not learn to shoot accurately on the ranges in or near their camps and cantonments, they may not learn at all. For this reason every American officer returning from France is convinced that every possible moment be devoted to training soldiers how to shoot quickly and accurately.

Major General Richard M. Blatchford, U. S. A., who spent several months in France, urges that every soldier be given all possible instruction in marksmanship. He says:

"I came very closely in contact with what the needs of our army are, as far as France is concerned, in relation to this subject of rifle firing. The divisional areas cover a tract of land about eighty miles long and sixty miles wide, divided up into various areas and apportioned by the French government, and in these areas I was required to arrange the billeting of troops to occupy each area, as well as to construct huts in which the men were to live. In addition it was part of my task to supply division commanders with what lumber and material they would need for the construction of their rifle ranges. In no one division was it possible to have a range which could be used by the entire division. The brigades were split owing to the location of the town where we had our huts, and it is absolutely impossible to properly train troops in rifle firing in France.

**Inadequate Overseas Ranges**

"The ranges we have built in France are small, and the danger to the inhabitants is great. Frequently there are no backstops. In order to get our troops properly trained in rifle firing in the United States, I see no other way out of it. In order to train our men for efficiency as against the German, he must be trained in this country and he must be trained by capable instructors. And we have them in this country. In order to get the work going as General Pershing wants it to go there must be a uniform system of training.

"Two important things over in Europe today, which are of the greatest concern, are the rifle and bayonet, and without being thoroughly expert in the use of these two weapons the Boche is going to get him. There is no getting away from it. Those men are thoroughly trained in the very highest marksmanship. They have been planning for this for many years and in order for us to meet that condition as it must be met our men must be trained in this country.

"The proposition now is, as I understand it, to establish a central training school of marksmanship. From this school will be sent out the various men qualified after having passed through all the grades to the divisions still remaining in the United States, and through these people give these divisions an intensive training in marksmanship.

**Master "Whole Shooting Energy"**

"The specialties, such as bomb throwing, can be learned 'Over There.' We are short of time. In my opinion a man can be taught all that is necessary in the use of the rifle in the present very short interval. The 300-yard range. Any firing beyond 600 yards is largely dependent on climatic conditions that do not exist 'Over There' at this time. The trenches in most instances are only 150 yards, and sometimes much less, apart. So we have the ranges here at home, together with many National Guardsmen and civilian shots, men who can do this work, and I earnestly hope that the whole shooting energy of the United States can get behind this movement and get these men of ours properly instructed, so that when they go 'Over There' they will be in much better condition to go into the trenches than were many of those who have gone over heretofore."

**GOING TO EXTREMES**

"I didn't much care about the way Josh's clothes looked down to camp," commented Farmer Corcoran.

"Hain't he his regular uniform?"

"Not yet. If they're going to keep him dressed that way in hopes of deceiving the enemy into thinking he's just an obscure peasant or something, what I say is that it's carrying this new kerfuffle too far!"

**DAILY HOSPITAL INSPECTION**

Daily inspections of hospitals connected with all the camps and cantonments are now being made by officers on the staff of divisional commanders. This practice was inaugurated by Secretary of War Baker, following the congressional investigation at which it was suggested that conditions in some of the hospitals were not what they should have been.