

"THE BARRACKS WHEEZE"

By PRIVATE CHET SHAFER
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That tad
Had
The right spirit
Who
Declared
That he could
Dire
Deeper,
Seem
Farther
Under water,
And
Come up deeper,
Than any
Other
Man
In his company.

IT IS NOT UNTIL YOU ARE ON FATIGUE DUTY THAT YOU REALIZE THE ALARMING PROGRESS PARALYSIS HAS MADE IN THE ARMY.

An M. P. said he was directing traffic at a corner along the cantonment pike when he signalled a Ford permission and it ran up his sleeve.

Later he accused the driver of taking a mean advantage.

There are a lot of them who were not born handsome, but they can make us for the deficiency by being playful.

When a soldier on K. P. transformed two cans of condensed milk into ten gallons of pseudo lactical fluid by the simple addition of aqua pura, all records for elasticity were torn in shreds, whatever you make out of that.

THIS TRICK IS LISTED BY MOSS AS A "MILITARY EMBELLISHMENT."

She was never known what one can do until one joins the army. And then she was bus by until one is laid.

Eating is a great game, but it has its pitfalls just like everything else.

AT ONE TABLE AL FRESCO ASKED AN ORDERLY FOR SOME BRASS KNUCKLES TO USE ON HIS STEAK.

AL ALSO DECLARED THAT HE SAW THE Q. M. WAGON RACK UP TO THE MESS ROOM DOOR AND WAS MORALLY CERTAIN THAT THE DRIVER HAD MADE A MISTAKE AND LEFT THE WAGON.

IN THE GUARDHOUSE A SOLDIER HAS ABOUT AS MUCH INTELLIGENCE AS A MINORITY STOCKHOLDER.

The officials who put out the new identification numbers are certainly twaddling with some big figures.

Think of being known as No. 2017888.

AND WHAT A CATASTROPHE FOR THOSE WHO CAN'T COUNT AFTER THEY GET PAST 81.67?

Yea, Yea
In the army
Onions
Are eaten
With impunity.

THE ORAL ATTACK
"GET AWAY FROM ME, YOU LAME BRAIN."
"DON'T CALL ME NO LAME BRAIN, YOU SMELT, YOU AINT GOT NO LICENSE, THERE'S NOTHING I CAN DO WITH YOUR EARS BUT THE CLEAR BLUE SKY."

ORGANIZING SOLDIER TALENT
E. H. Sothorn, the distinguished Shakespearean actor, and Winthrop Ames, widely known in theatrical circles, are organizing troupes of actors and concert performers from among the divisions of American soldiers in France. They went "Over There" with the idea of inviting actors from the United States, but they found such a wealth of talent among the soldiers that they found this unnecessary.

TOO BUSY BETWEEN MEALS
"What do you think of the Army as far as you have gone?" inquired a sergeant of a newly arrived recruit at camp.
"I may like it after a while, but just now I think there is too much drilling and fussing around between meals," was the reply.

APRIL FOOL!



Learn French

LESSON 2
The words studied in Lesson 1 contained the following different vowel sounds:

Sound	English example	French example
a	father	la
â	met	lait
o	fate	cafe
oo	beet	donnee
ee	softer	oo
oh	go	eau
oo	boot	vous
uh	fe(r)n	de
ü		du

In making all these vowel sounds, the breath comes out through the mouth alone.

There are, however, four other vowels in French, in making which the breath comes out through the mouth and the nose at the same time. In making English vowels we keep shut the passage from the back of the mouth to the nose; but in making these four French vowels that passage is left open. To train yourself to make these vowels right, practice breathing in deeply through the nose and the mouth at the same time, so that the whole back of the mouth feels open; and then breathe out in the same way, keeping the open feeling in the back of the mouth. The process is about the same as in crooning.

"NASAL VOWELS"

The four vowels made in this way are called "nasal vowels." The first of these is like the a in "father," except that the breath comes out through both nose and mouth. The sound will be represented, in explaining pronunciation, by the sign äh. A French example is the word franc, pronounced fränh, which means "franc" (twenty cents). Notice that the n which appears in the spelling doesn't appear at all in the pronunciation.

The second nasal vowel is a good deal like the a in "angry." If you stop short with the vowel sound and don't follow it with the ng, this sound will be represented by ä. Example: cinq, säk, "five." Note that the n is silent.

The third is like the sound uh, except that the breath comes out through both nose and mouth. It is a sort of grunt, made with the lips stuck out. It will be represented by u. Example: un, uh, "one," or "a," or "an." Note that the n is silent.

The fourth is like the o in "softer," except that the breath comes out through both nose and mouth. It will be represented by ö. Example: bon, ö, "good." Note that the n is silent.

FRENCH NUMBERS

The French numbers from 1 to 10 are:

un	uh	1
deux	düh	2
trois	trwa	3
quatre	kätr	4
cinq	säk	5
six	sees	6
sept	sét	7

huit	wéet	8
neuf	nühf	9
dix	dees	10

Note again that French spelling is very inconsistent, and that final consonants are sometimes silent, as in the words for 2 and 3. Even the final consonants of the words for 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are often silent. The unit of French money is the franc, fränh, which is worth about 20 cents. The franc is divided, theoretically, into 100 parts, each called a centime, sähteem. So cinq centimes, sä sähteem, equal one cent; dix centimes, dees sähteem, equal two cents, etc. The word centime is often omitted: quatre francs dix = 4 fr. 10 centimes = \$.82.

The smallest French coin is the sou, soo, which is worth 5 centimes, or one cent. Reckoning of small sums is often done in terms of sou.

EXERCISE

- Practice counting from 1 to 10, by ones, by twos, and by threes.
- Pronounce these phrases (but when a final consonant is printed in a parenthesis, don't pronounce it), and find equivalents in American money: un franc, cin(4) francs dix(x) centimes, huit(1) francs cinq, dix(x) sous, deux sous, neuf sous, dix(x) francs dix.
- Find the equivalents in francs and centimes (for example, \$.22 = 2 fr. 10): \$1.00, \$2.00, \$.50, \$.20, \$.21, \$1.50, \$1.30.

WORDS AND PHRASES

du pain, dü pä, some bread
un pain, ün pä, a loaf of bread
de la viande, dü la vänyä, some meat
du beurre, dü bühr, some butter
du sel, dü sél, some salt
du sucre, dü sükh, some sugar
un morceau de, ün mörsösh düh, a piece of
deux morceaux de, düh mörsösh düh, two pieces of
et, é, and
ou, oo, or

EXERCISE

Try to understand these sentences, and pronounce them carefully: Donnez-moi du pain, sä'll vous plait. Voulez-vous de la viande? Oui, monsieur. Voulez-vous deux ou trois morceaux de sucre? Deux morceaux, sä'll vous plait. Du café, du lait et du sucre. Du pain et du beurre. De la viande, du sel et des pommes de terre. Un pain et six(x) pommes de terre. Voulez-vous un morceau de viande? Oui, monsieur.

Cut this lesson out and keep it, and watch for Lesson 3 next week!

DON'T FORGET

To send this paper home today. Mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts enjoy reading Trench and Camp as much as soldiers. After you have given it the once over let them give it the up and down. George Washington will help you. His photograph can be purchased for one cent at the stamp counter at any Y. M. C. A. hut.

What State Defense Councils Are Doing

"Will you walk a little faster?" said a whiting to a snail;
"There's a porpoise close behind us and he's treading on my tail!"

That is the way a good many patriotic organizations feel these days when they start out to help the soldiers; and one of the first things that the official State organizations have to do is to line up the volunteer work and fit its own work in with them. In fact, the much appreciated work of the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, War Camp Community Service and other patriotic organizations, has attracted so much public attention that people are apt to forget that the states themselves, through their official war organizations, the State Councils of Defense, are taking an important part in the same activities.

Incidentally the State Councils are also filling in gaps in the same kinds of work that these other organizations are doing. Many of them provide entertainments of various sorts for soldiers, all the way from libraries to properly chaperoned dances. Almost all of them have done a great deal to increase the steady stream of gifts that have been pouring into the Army and Navy. Newspapers, baseballs, soccer balls, overcoats, thread and needles, have all been supplied through the energy of the State Councils; while one went so far as to send dentists to overhaul the soldiers' teeth.

Almost all the states have, like the Red Cross, done "legal suggestions" toward the men in the fields. Wisconsin has also arranged to keep the men in touch with their homes by appointing a "Pal" for each to correspond with him, look after his family and to remind neighbors to send him news from home.

Incidentally, the conscientious states have not overlooked the need of policing the military camps and adjacent territory; and not only have they provided for official police in the neighborhood but several of them have appointed policewomen to assist in making conditions right in the towns near the camps.

What the man in the camp, or in the trenches, wants about as badly as he wants anything is letters from home. At least one of the State Councils has decided that this shall not be left to chance. The Connecticut Council has instructed its town committees to post on the town bulletin boards the names and addresses of all the men in the service of the country, along with a request that their friends write to them often; and they have asked the manufacturers to post similar lists.