

TRENCH AND CAMP

"THE BARRACKS WHEEZE"

BY PRIVATE CHET SHAFER
(310th Sanitary Train, Camp Custer,
Battle Creek, Mich.)

Every
You and then
You find one
Who would
You
Be recognized
By a soldier
But
For
His
Admirer.

There are many good arguments
against a bath, but none quite so ef-
fective as a cold blast from the north.

"WHERE DO YOU LIVE?"
"JUST AT PRESENT I'M OCCUPY-
ING SOME GOVERNMENT PROP-
ERTY."

"THE CORPORAL ASKED THE
GUARD:
"WHEN DID THIS FIRE GO OUT?"
THE GUARD REPLIED:
"I DON'T KNOW, I'M SURE, IT
DIDN'T PASS ME WHILE I WAS ON
WATCH."

Once they divided 'em into cantons,
Now they are divided into cantonnments.

"Assemble
To the Front!"
"HERCH."

ALL AUTHORITIES AGREE THAT
A POKER CHIP HAS NO HOME.

And that a quarantine sign is
the only one that always comes
true.

AFTER YOU PUT UP YOUR SHEL-
TER HALF YOU CAN GET A
PRETTY FAIR IDEA OF WHAT THE
WOMEN WERE UP AGAINST A
FEW YEARS AGO WHEN THEIR
WAISTS BUTTONED DOWN THE
DACK.

When a private soldier, said he
wished he was in the tank service and
was training at Mitzauk.

In the army—
The "Recess-ional" is
"Lest we quartette—
Lest we quartette."

WINK FATIGUE IS SAID TO BE
A REPELLANT LABOR-SAVING
DEVICE.

When these balmy spring days
come over, the buckaroo private
policing the barrack spends all
his time trying to pick out the non-
com he would execute first if he
were commander-in-chief of the
army.

OH! COOKIE

AFTER YOU'VE DRAGGED YOUR-
SELF OUT OF A SWEET SLEEP
AND A DREAM ABOUT THE LEAD-
ING LADY BACK HOME AND
SHOVED YOURSELF INTO YOUR
O. D.'S:

AFTER YOU'VE SNAGGED YOUR
FINGERS SEVERAL TIMES LAC-
ING YOUR LEGGINGS AND HAVE
HUNTED YOUR PLACE IN YOUR SETS
FOR YOUR HAT AND FOUND IT JUST
WHERE YOU HAD PLACED IT SO
YOU WOULD BE SURE NOT TO
FORGET IT;

AFTER YOU'VE CLATTERED
DOWN THE STAIRS IN ANSWER
TO THE SERGEANT'S WHIS-
TLE AND COME UP ONTO THE
LINE AT REVEILLE WITH A
SNAP:

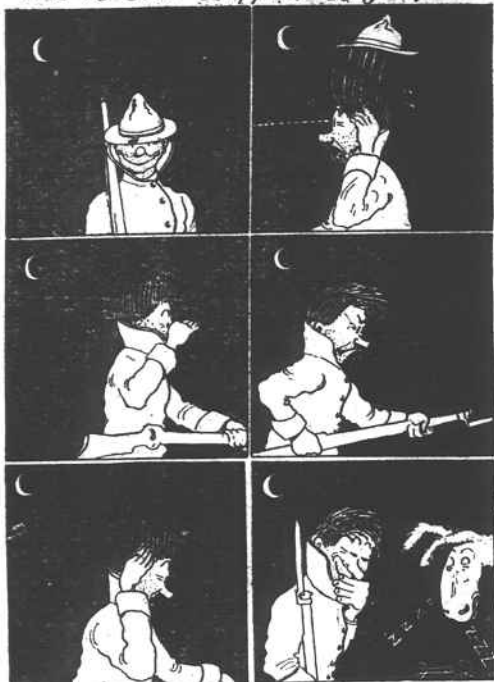
AFTER YOU'VE DONE A RIGHT
DRESS THAT WOULD DO CREDIT
TO A MODISTE AND HAVE COUNT-
ED YOUR PLACE IN YOUR SETS OF
FOURS LIKE A VETERAN OF SIX
OR SEVEN WARS;

AIN'T IT GRAND—
TO HAVE YOUR SQUAD LEADER
REPORT ALL PRESENT AND AC-
COUNTED FOR WITHOUT EVEN
CALLING YOUR NAME!

ATTENTION, NEBRASKA MEN!

All men who have ever attended the
University of Nebraska are asked to
send their names, addresses and rank
to Alumni Headquarters, University
of Nebraska, Lincoln. An Honor Roll
and mailing list are being compiled
so that the University may keep in
touch with her army and navy boys.
Give your name in full, your home
town, and the year you attended
Nebraska. Add your name to the
1500 already listed and send in a card
when you change your address.

Did-it-ever Happen To-you?



Drawn by PHILLIPS, Staff Cartoonist, Camp Kearney, California

Learn French

LESSON 6

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES.

un allemand (uhn ahmshah), a German
les hommes (leh om), men
un homme (uhn om), man
un officier (uhn ofeesyeh), officer
l'officier (l ofeesyeh), the officer
les officiers (leh ofeesyeh), officers
l'homme (l om), the man
un oeil (uhn uye), eye
l'œil (l uye), the eye
les yeux (leh yuh), eyes
une oreille (un oryeh), an ear
l'oreille (l oryeh), ears
allemand (ahmah), German
bon (bo), good
qu'est-ce que c'est que ça? (keh kuh
seh kuh sa), what's that?
qui? (ki), who
je regarde (zhuh ruhgard), I look, look
at
vous regardez (voo ruhgard), you
look, look at
j'écoute (zh fkoote), I am listening
vous écoutez (voo fkoote), you listen
j'entends (zhahnd), I hear
vous entendez (vooz ahndeh), you
listen
comprenez-vous (kohpneh voo?), do
you understand?
ne... pas (nuh... pa) (verb between),
not
trop (troh), too, too much, too many
Before a masculine word that be-
gins with a vowel un is pronounced
uhn, and le, la are shortened to l'.
Examples: un officier, an officer;
l' uye, l'œil, the eye.
Before a feminine word that begins
with a vowel, la is shortened to l'.
l'oreille, the ear. Before a plural word
beginning with a vowel les is pro-
nounced leh, as in leh ofeesyeh, the offi-
cers.

To make a verb negative "ne" is put
before the verb and "pas" after it, as
je ne mange pas (I do not eat; I am
not eating); il n'a pas (he has not).

EXERCISE.

- Count in French your fingers; the number of words in each line of this exercise for 10 lines; the number of corporals in your company.
- Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça? C'est un Allemand. Que faites-vous? Je regarde l'Allemand. Est-ce qu'il parle anglais? Non, il parle allemand. Comprenez-vous l'allemand? Non, monsieur. Il parle trop vite. Écoutez-vous? Oui, j'écoute, mais je n'entends pas. Avez-vous des yeux à le tirer? Oui, j'ai deux bons yeux et deux oreilles. Je regarde l'Allemand avec les yeux et j'écoute avec les oreilles. Regardez vous l'officier? Oui, qui est-ce? C'est un homme, un capitaine. Que fait-il (what is he doing)? Il travaille. Nous ne sommes pas en France; nous sommes en Amérique. Allez-vous en France? Oui, à Bordeaux. Voilà le chemin de Bordeaux.
- Negative all verb forms in all the lessons, as "je n'ai pas, je ne parle pas, je ne suis pas, vous n'êtes pas," etc.

LESSON 7

The French numbers from 11 to 25 are:

French	Pronunciation	Mean- ing
onze	oz	11
douze	dooz	12
treize	trez	13
quatorze	katoz	14
quinze	kah	15
seize	sez	16
dix sept	dix set	17
dix huit	dix woot	18
dix neuf	dix nuht	19
vingt	va	20
vingt et un	vat e uh	21
vingt deux	vat duh	22
vingt trois	vat trwa	23
vingt quatre	vat kwat	24
vingt cinq	vat sk	25

Here are some French place names that American soldiers ought to know how to pronounce: Look them up on a map at the "Y."

French	Pronunciation
Toul	tool
Saint Mihiel	sa moyeél
Vosges	vohzh
Xivray	kseevrey
Meuse	poa mooso
Pont-a-Mousson	muhz
Nancy	nahsee
Verdun	verduh
Reims	raim
Sainte Menehould	sah muhnoo
Mourmelon	muhrt
Woivre	wvair
Chemin des Dames	shé dam
Ypres	epr

REVIEW EXERCISE

- Write on a sheet of paper the nouns in lessons 1-5, and say aloud the corresponding French words.
- Go over aloud two or three times the French for I have, he has, etc., I am, he is, etc.
- Do the same for I have not, he has not, etc.; I am not, he is not, etc.
- Say in French: 5 men, 15 cents, 20 captains, 22 francs, 19 francs, 14 cents, 18 knives, 20 glasses, 25 loaves of bread.
- Give the French for: I speak French; I do not speak French; you eat bread, potatoes, and meat (du pain, des pommes de terre et de la viande). What are you doing? I am looking at the soldier. I listen to the soldier. You hear, you do not hear. We are in America. You wish to go to (en) France. There is a newswelder. Give me a paper, please. How much? Give me the change for (of) two francs, please. Will you have some (des) eggs (œufs, uh)? How many eggs? (combien d'œufs) do you want? Speak (parlez) more slowly, please. You speak very fast; you speak too fast. The captain speaks (parle) too fast. He works fast, too. He works with his-(la) head and I work with my (les) hands.

"MEN WANTED TO KILL GERMANS"

WANTED—Men who are fighting mad and eager to kill Germans; positions in tank corps open to responsible parties, in action on fighting front guaranteed within one month of enlistment; no guaranty of safe return, but assurances given that those enlisting will get their crack at the Hun; men below and above draft ages accepted; pay is forty cents. Apply U. S. A. recruiting station, Forty-second street and Sixth avenue.

This is the wording of an advertisement inserted in a New York paper by the recruiting staff for the Tank Corps of the United States Army. Great Britain has the tanks, more tanks than she has crews, and Uncle Sam wants to supply the crews.

"Only two-fisted fighting men are wanted for the Tank Corps," said a recruiting sergeant. "We want only men who are eager to go out and kill Germans and don't care what happens to them just so they succeed in that laudable ambition. Germans stand between the world and peace. The more Germans we kill the nearer we get to peace. The sooner we kill the Germans the sooner we will have peace. The motto of the Tank Corps is 'Kill Germans.' Kill them early, late and all the time, but kill them sure."

CURTAILMENT OF PARCELS A MILITARY NECESSITY

A statement has been issued by the War Department explaining that the recent order forbidding the sending of merchandise to American soldiers "Over There" unless they requested it was a military necessity.

Records furnished by officials on the trans-Atlantic steamers showed that every week 250 tons of merchandise has been sent to the members of the American Expeditionary Forces by their relatives in this country. It was not only the weight but the bulkiness of the hundreds of thousands of packages that took up so much room on the steamers as to crowd off war equipment actually needed by General Pershing's forces.

It is explained by the War Department that the recent order does not mean that the relatives and friends cannot send articles to the American soldiers in France, but that packages must have in it the request of the soldier sent that such articles be forwarded to him. Unless the package contains the soldier's request and the sender writes, "This parcel contains only articles sent at approved request of addressee, which is enclosed," on the package, it will not be sent to France. The request of the soldier must be approved by his commanding officer.

In France the American soldiers can buy a great variety of articles and it is not necessary to send them to the fighting men. The list of articles the soldiers can buy abroad includes the following: Blouses, boots, brushes, bouillon, candies, candies, canned goods, holiday cards, chewing gum, chocolate, cigarettes, cigars, combs, dental creams, various soft drinks, flashlights, fruit, handkerchiefs, heaters, jam, knives, leather goods, malted milk, condensed milk, evaporated milk, mirrors, nuts, pencils, pipes, razors, shoe polish, soap, lace, soap, sponges, tobacco, towels, and woolen gloves.

SOLDIERS CAN HELP

Soldiers in training who do not feel that they can carry any more Liberty Bonds can be of inestimable assistance to their country by urging their relatives, friends, and, in fact, every one with whom they come in contact, to purchase them.

It is believed that if the soldiers take up this task they can make a great success of it. Every parent who has given a son to the nation's fighting forces should purchase Liberty Bonds to help keep that son supplied with the essentials of war.

That is what is being done with the money raised through the sale of Liberty Bonds to buying food, clothing, equipment, rifles, bullets, bayonets, etc., for the American soldiers, and with which they are confidently expected to win the war.

Aside from the patriotism shown by buying Liberty Bonds, such purchases represent the best investment in the world. All of the money in the U. S. Treasury and all the property owned by the United States Government backs up these bonds and they are as good as "old wheat in the mill." In addition to this, the rate of interest, 4 1/2 per cent, is generous and will make a good return on a sizable purchase of Liberty Bonds.