"THE BARRACKS WHEEZE"

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

After
You're
Been
In the army
A
Month or so
You'll
Wonder why
Someone
Doesn't
Tack a couple
Amendments
On
The law of
Compensation.

WHEN A PATRIOTIC VILLAGER EXTENDED THE COURTESY OF HIS HOME TO A SOLDIER AND PUT UP THE SANITARY COT THE SOLDIER SAID OF THE VILLAGER THAT HE GAVE HIS (H)AL FOR HIS COUNTRY.

"ARE YOU GETTING MUCH OUT OF THE ARMY?" THE INTERESTED MOTHER ASKED THE DOUGHBOY.

"NO, MADAM," HE ANSWERED. "BUT I'M GETTING OUT OF MUCH IN THE ARMY."

Army life is sort of peculiar. It consists mainly of falling in and falling out, and when you fall in you lose your identity and when you fall out you don't even make a substantial noise.

And now the "hard boils" are called "20-minute eggs."

"AND HERE I AM," HE SOLILOQUIZED RUEFULLY, "GETTING UP AT 4.45, DRILLING ALL DAY AND TURNING IN AT 9 P. M. HELPING TO MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY, AND I'VE VOTED THE REPUBLICAN TICKET ALL MY LIFE."

The
Big trouble with
This life
Is that someone
Other than yourself
Plays the ace
And catches
Both pedrees.

STRANGELY — CLERICAL MEN DO NOT MAKE GOOD FILE CLOSERS.

"I'll hit you so hard," he said, "that your grandchildren will limp into the evening meal on crutches."

ONE PRIVATE, PHILIP BY NAME, ANGERED, WITH SEVERAL OTHERS AT AN INCONSIDERATE ACT OF A SUPERIOR, SUGGESTED THAT THEY GET TOGETHER AND WRITE HIM A THREATENING LETTER.

Which brings to mind that it's nearly time for the annual election of officers.

THE ARMY TICKET WILL UNDOUBTEDLY CARRY—UNANIMOUSLY.

More of the banyan, doctor.

And just about the time you have decided that you have hit a smooth spot in this life, you run against something rough and scrape the skin off your desire to proceed.

There are a lot of homebodies in the army, but the distinction is doing them no good.

AFTER A FOUR-DAY HIKE, RALPH LOOKED AT HIS BATTERED SHOES AND REMARKED: "IT WON'T BE LONG BEFORE I'LL BE GETTING BACK ON MY FEET AGAIN."

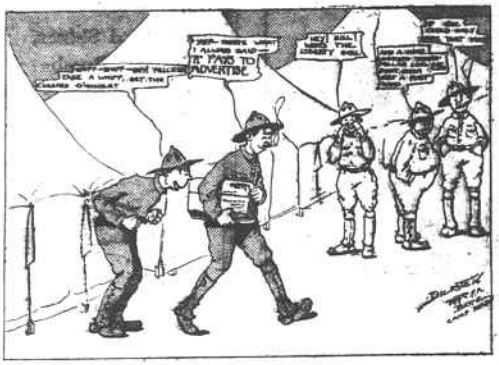
LOANS TO OUR ALLIES

Up to April 11 the United States Government had made loans aggregating $4,835,329,750 to her allies in the war. The amounts the various countries have received are as follows: Great Britain, $2,580,000,000; France, $1,480,000,000; Italy, $490,000,000; Russia, $187,729,750; Belgium, $88,400,000; Cuba, $5,000,000; Serbia, $4,200,000. A loan of at least $44,000,000 will be made to the Greek Government, and one for $6,666,666 has been arranged for the Roumanian Government.

SOLDIERING

A troop of Regular Cavalry under command of Capt. H. H. Anderson, on duty at Marfa, Texas, recently made a hard ride over 200 miles of the roughest country on the Mexican border in pursuit of Mexican bandits and then rode back to camp and passed a fine inspection.

Army Sports, No. 1



MAIL
An answer to a "Lonesome Soldier Ad."

Learn French

LESSON IX

The French vowel sounds, as already studied, are as follows:

Sound	English example	French example
a	father	la
è	met	lait
é	fate	café
ee	beet	oui
o	softer	donnez
oh	go	eau
oo	boot	vous
uh	fe (r) n	de
u	(lips as for oo, tongue as for ee)	du
ăh	a(ngry)	franc
ă		cinq
ŭh		un
ō		bon

In the last four the "nasal" vowels, the breath comes out through nose and mouth at the same time.

The French have but one consonant sound that is rather rare in English, the buzzing sound of *s* in the word vision. The sound will be represented by zh. It occurs three times in the name of the great French general, Joseph Jacques Joffre, pronounced zhohzef zhak zhofr.

Pronounce r with a distinct trill by making the tip of the tongue vibrate just behind the upper teeth. Telephone operators pronounce the word "three" much like this.

NUMERALS 26-50

French	Pronunciation	Meaning
Vingt six	văt sis	26
vingt sept	văt sĕt	27
vingt huit	văt weet	28
vingt neuf	văt nuhf	29
trente	trăht	30
trente et un	trăht e ŭh	31
trente deux	trăht duh	32
trente trois	trăht trwa	33
quarante	karăht	40
quarante et un	karăht e ŭh	41
quarante deux	karăht duh	42
quarante trois	karăht trwa	43
cinquante	săkăht	50

"Of the" before a word like eau, water, oh, is spelled de l', as de l'eau, of the water, some water, duh loh; de l'homme, duh l'om, of the man. "Eau" is feminine and "homme" is masculine, but both begin with a vowel sound.

NEW WORDS

le bureau de tabac — tobacco shop — luh buroh duh taba
le paquet — package, bundle — luh pakè
la cigarette — cigarette — la seegarèt
le timbre (-poste) — (postage) stamp — luh tăbr (-post)
la boîte — box — la bwat
une allumette — match — un alumèt
le billet — bank note, ticket — luh beeyè

EXERCISE

Au Bureau de tabac

Bonjour, madame. Donnez-moi deux paquets de cigarettes, s'il vous plaît. Combien? Quinze sous pièce (a piece), monsieur. Donnez-moi aussi dix timbre (-poste) de cinq centimes, et deux boîtes d'allumettes de trois sous (quinze centimes) pièce, s'il vous plaît. Voilà, monsieur. Combien, madame? Cigarettes, un franc dix; timbres, cinquante centimes; allumettes, trente centimes. Un franc quatre ving dix (90) centimes, monsieur. Avez-vous la monnaie d'un billet de cinquante francs? Oui, monsieur. Voilà quarante-huit francs dix centimes. Merci, monsieur. Au revoir, madame.

LESSON X

SOME PAST FORMS OF THE VERB

J'ai donné, zhé doné, I have given, gave
Vous avez écouté, voos avăz ăkootō, you have listened, listened
il a mangé, eel a mănzhé, he has eaten, ate
nous avons fini, nooz avō feenee, we have finished, finished
ils ont parlé, eelz ō parlé, they have spoken, spoke
elle a entendu, el a ăhtăhdu, she has heard, heard
j'ai été, zhé été, I have been, was
il a eu, eel a u, he has had, had

The forms donné, écouté, mangé, parlé, fini, entendu, été, eu, are called past participles, and mean: given, listened, eaten, spoken, finished, heard, been, had.

Add -ième to deux, trois, etc., to mean second, third, etc.

Premier, première, pruhmye, pruhmyèr, first
deuxième, duhzyèm, second
troisième, trwazyèm, third
quatrième, katryèm, fourth
cinquième, săkyèm, fifth

NEW WORDS

French	Pronunciation	Meaning
le chemin de fer	shmă duh fer	railway (road of iron)
le train	tră	train
la voiture	vwatur	coach, wagon
la gare	gar	station
la ville	veel	city, town
le poilu	pwalu	soldier
la classe	klas	class
cher	shèr	dear, expensive
voyager	zwayazhé	travel
voyagé	vwayazhé	travelled
demander	duhmăhde	to ask for, ask
demandé	duhmăhde	asked
offrir	ofreer	to offer, treat
offert	ofèr	offered, treated
hier	yèr	yesterday

EXERCISE

1. Make past tenses by prefixing j'ai, il a, nous avons, vous avez, ils ont, to the following words: donné, parlé, mangé, regardé, écouté, voyagé, demandé, fini, offert, été, eu, entendu. Repeat them aloud with meanings.

2. Read aloud and translate these sentences:

Nous avons été (went) à la ville hier par le chemin de fer. A la gare j'ai demandé deux billets de troisième (classe). Nous avons trouvé deux places dans une voiture avec vingt cinq poilus. Nous avons parlé de la guerre. Avez-vous mangé au restaurant? Non, dans le train. Les poilus nous ont donné (gave us) du vin. Nous leur avons offert (treated them to) des cigarettes. Est-ce que le train a marché (run) vite? Non, très lentement. Les voitures françaises (frăhsèz, feminine) sont petites. Il y a (there are) trois classes de voitures: première, deuxième, troisième. Les officiers voyagent en première, mais les poilus voyagent en troisième. Les billets de première (first class tickets) sont très chers.

S. O. S.

Every time you peel your potatoes raw, the Kaiser thanks you.

VETERINARIANS PUT SOFT PEDAL ON MULE MUSIC

One of the horrors of war is sleeping in an armory where 105 mules are quartered—the writer knows. He has done it. And if discords be the basis of a symphony the strange sounds that were resolved as the mule chorus rose to the roof must have been a symphony. But this Nocturne in Mule Music did not strike the writer as anything at all admirable. Even now, softened as the memory is by the passing of time, he has no desire to hear the mule chorus again even if played by the finest aggregation of musicians of the country as an accompaniment to the internment march of one Karl Muck.

The mules, faithful animals that they are, and beloved by every soldier who has depended upon them for food transport, have been altogether too noisy.

They have played a major part in the army transport but while doing it have insisted upon telling in a minor key of the work they have done.

In a word they have attracted the attention of the Germans. Something has had to be done. The army has needed the faithful mule even up at the very front. The army mule is indispensible. But the Quartermaster Department has not yet reached the efficiency of the Chicago Stockyards which use even the pigs' squeal and the Army has decided upon surgical operations to eliminate the braying.

Veterinarians have been instructed to operate upon the mules that are destined for overseas service and to do it with the efficiency of the Maxim silencer.

(With the memory of those nights in the armory the writer beseeches the veterinarians to operate similarly upon domestic mules.)

The Anti-Noise Societies would rejoice at some of the steps that are being taken by the Army abroad. Of course there must be the roar of the big guns. They can't be Maxim silenced—and anyway we are concerned only in silencing the enemies guns and give no thought to our own.

Even the little tin helmets have been banned in the front lines. As men strike the barbed wire entanglements the helmets ring. So woolen caps have been substituted for front line wear.

On light railways near the front a locomotive with a silent motor is in use.

P. T. E.

Civilian Use of Khaki Branded as Extravagance

Use of so much khaki-colored cloth for uniforms for women and men not connected in any way with the military establishment of the country is deplored by the Army and Navy Journal. The practice is regarded as particularly out of keeping with the times because of the recent shortage of khaki-colored cloth for uniforms for soldiers, and the efforts of the War Department to conserve the supply.

Under the caption of "The Civilian Craze for Uniforms," the Army and Navy Journal said in a recent issue:

"One of the economic extravagances and wastes ever before the eyes of the dwellers in our large cities at the present time is the civilian craze for uniforms.

"We have scarcely recovered from the turbulent agitation aroused over the shortages in army uniforms when we see more and more men and women in khaki-colored uniforms that range from close imitations of those of the British army to very bad copies of our own army patterns.

"It is to be noted in this connection that the hardest workers among the civilians attached to our cantonments and camps in the capacity as entertainers or "social workers" usually wear a costume of so simple a pattern and so unobtrusive a color as scarcely to be worth calling a military uniform and which certainly makes no pretensions to anything of that kind. But in the ordered and protected social world of our larger cities one sees young women in uniforms that (making allowances for the brief skirts) are practically those of the British, French and Belgian army patterns.

"Moreover, the street railway companies have elected to dress their women conductors in uniforms of khaki color with puttees and a wretched imitation of the Army garrison cap, the whole presenting a sartorial horror, a feminine travesty, and a shocking wastage of cloth that in the near future may be vitally needed for the men we will have to send to France."

THEY'LL ENJOY IT

When you finish reading this copy of Trench and Camp send it home for your relatives to read. They will enjoy the paper as much as you do.