

"THE BARRACKS WHEEZE"

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

After
You get in
The
Army
It's not
The number of friends
You have
That counts.
It's
Their
Manifestations.

None knows better than the supply sergeant of the breeches of promise.

A MULE'S NOSEBAG IS STRIKING TESTIMONY OF THE UNCERTAINTY OF THIS LIFE.

Leading authorities agree that the annual Sunday school picnic won't amount to much this year.

IN THE ARMY YOU HUNT EVERYTHING BUT COLLAR BUTTONS.

The season for exchanging premium ribbons won at last fall's fairs for corporal warrants has been closed.

They had started down town, with passes, to fix up a party. The one, a fussing extremist, declared that he needed a haircut and a shave before he began operations. His "buddy" was vexed.

"Now, what do you want to spend all that time for?" he complained. "You waste a good hour, and where's the profit? The last time we went to town you got a haircut, shave, massage, tonic, a shoe-shine, manicure, and—"

"Yes, and—?"
"And all you picked up was a ticket to a movie."

WILLARD SAID THE ONLY GENERAL ORDER HE KNEW IN CONNECTION WITH GUARD DUTY WAS
"TO BE ESPECIALLY ALERT FOR THE OFFICER-OF-THE-DAY."

Last year when they mentioned strawberry shortcake they spoke our language.

BUT THIS YEAR—WE CAN'T QUITE GET THE DRIFT.

Step forward in the aisle, please.

There's a big bunch waiting to get on.

Those wishing honorable discharges step one pace forward.

THE REST MAY REMAIN—

AND CLEAN THE ERASERS.

When the guard was mounted in a northern cantonment an even-tempered soldier, meek and unassuming, told the corporal of the guard that he preferred his horses as his cigars—nice and mild.

AND ALL THE SADDLE OIL HE USED DIDN'T MAKE IT ANY SOFTER—FOR HIM.

A young private, with a discolored eye and blood dripping from his nose, looked up at a compassionate friend and expressed the fervent wish that those who were promoting boxing would never get it up to the general status.

Which, in the general service code, means—

"ENOUGH."

If the war lasts two years more, and excuses for week-end passes continue to swell the death list, there won't be enough relatives left to keep the home fires burning.

WHY SHE WEARS KHAKI

A man just over the draft age boarded a crosstown car in New York the other day and spied a girl conductor. Instead of paying his fare immediately he sought to entertain the conductor with some thoroughly characteristic talk. She stood it in silence for a moment and then caught sight of a soldier.

"You see that man," she said, pointing to the man in uniform.
"Yep, I see him, but I don't like to look at him when you are here to be looked at," was the rejoinder.

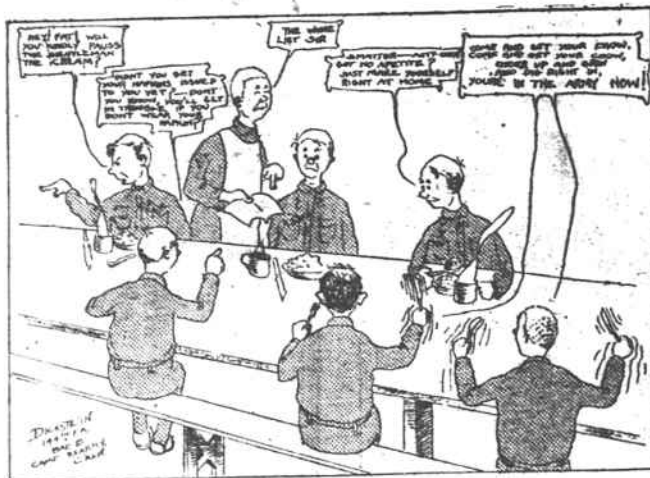
"Well," said the conductor, "I am wearing this uniform so that he can wear his."

The annoyance ceased and the idler paid his fare.

S. O. S.

The Twins—U-Boats and Wastefulness—are a menace to the Allies.

Army Sports No. 3



MESS

Kidding the rookie who is new at putting on the army nosebag.

Learn French.

LESSON XII

(HIS, HER, ITS, THEIR)
Son train (sô trâ), his train, her train
sa montre (sa môhtr), his watch, her watch
ses voitures (sé vwaütür), his, her coaches (carriages, vehicles)
leur capitaine (luhr kapeetèn), their captain
leurs officiers (luhrz ofeesyé), their officers
le train et sa locomotive, the train and its engine
ma compagnie et ses officiers, my company and its officers.

TIME

Quelle heure est-il? (kèl uhr èt il?)
What time (hour) is it?
Il est deux heures (duhzh uhr) dix.
It is ten minutes past two (2:10).
Son train arrive à neuf heures vingt trois. His (her) train arrives at 9:23.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

French	Pronunciation	Meaning
un agent (de police)	uhn azhâh	policeman
le tramway	tramwè	street car
la route	root	road, route
la minute	meenüt	minute
le temps	tâh	time, weather
la montre	môhtr	watch
une heure	ün uhr	1 hour, 1 o'clock
je veux	zhuh vuh	I wish, want
prendre	prâhdr	to take, get
il prend	takes, gets (of ticket)	prâh

il part	par	leaves, departs
il s'arrête	s arèt	stops, halts
vous voyez	voov vwayé	you see
suivez	swève	follow (command)
en face	ah fas	opposite
là-bas	ah fas	over there, down there
midi	la ba	noon, 12 o'clock
minuit	meedee	midnight, 12 o'clock night
pardon	meenwee	I beg your pardon
	pardoh	

EXERCISE

1. Quelle heure est-il? Il est une heure. Il est une heure vingt. Il est trois heures vingt huit. Il est midi; midi vingt deux; minuit dix. Leur train part à minuit dix sept. Son train arrive à minuit douze. Votre train s'arrête cinq minutes. Le mécanicien a regardé sa montre. Le soldat prend (gets) son billet. Les soldats ont regardé leurs montres.

2. Pardon, monsieur l'agent. Où est la gare, s'il vous plaît? Vous voyez le tramway là-bas, n'est-ce pas? Oui. Eh bien, suivez la route du tramway et vous êtes à la gare dans dix minutes. Je veux prendre le train et Toul. Est-ce que j'ai le temps? L'agent regarde sa montre. Il est dix heures dix. A quelle heure part votre train? Il part à dix heures vingt cinq. Oui, vous avez le temps. Vous avez quinze minutes. Vous pouvez prendre le tramway. Le voilà. Il s'arrête là-bas, en face. Merci, monsieur l'agent. Le soldat prend le tramway. Dans un quart-d'heure il est à la gare.

"They Are Marvellous," Says French Officer, Referring to U. S. Soldiers

General Pershing's offer of "all that America had" has been made the basis of a working agreement with the Allied forces, and the troops from this country are now completely merged with the forces that are safeguarding civilization.

A special correspondent of the Paris Temps who had visited the American front, writes:

"The intimacy of the Anglo-French relations has often been described; the Franco-American liaison is even more close.

"It is a veritable fusion; everybody is animated by the same spirit and works according to the same plan, following the identical objectives. THERE ARE, OF COURSE, TWO UNIFORMS AND TWO LANGUAGES; BUT THERE IS ONLY ONE ARMY."

The same Paris paper publishes a letter from a French officer to a friend. The letter says:

"Infinitely interesting is our contact with the American troops. They have occupied the sector immediately beside ours. We have seen them at work, and it should be told and retold that they are marvelous. The Americans are soldiers by nature, and their officers have the desire to learn with an enthusiasm and an idealistic ardor very remarkable.

"There is the same spirit among the privates. They ask questions

with a touching good will, setting aside all conceit or prejudice. Naturally, they have the faults of all new troops. They show themselves too much and expose themselves imprudently, letting themselves be carried away by their ardor, not knowing when to spare themselves or to seek shelter or when to risk everything for an end. This experience will be quickly learned.

"As for bravery, activity and discipline, they are marvelous. They absolutely astonished us one morning of attack. The cannonade, suddenly becoming furious, had just thrown me out of my bunk. No doubt about it, it was a Verdun attack. Taking time to seize my revolver, put on my helmet and gather up several documents, I descended to the streets. When I arrived there they were already filing by with rapid, easy, decided steps, marching in perfect order, in silence, with admirable resolution, and above all, with a striking discipline, to their fighting positions. It was fine. You can have no idea how cheering it was to my poilus.

"Their artillery will be and already is of the first order. The officers are intelligent and filled with zeal, and the greater part of the service functions without a hitch. Too much praise can never be given their sanitary automobiles, swift, strong, comfortable, a veritable godsend to us."

VERISIMILITUDE

"Why is a slacker like a custard pie?"

"Well, go on, I'll bite. Why?"
"Because he hasn't got crust enough to go over the top."

MOTHER—

Will save all your copies of Trench and Camp for you. Send this copy to her and all others that you get. She will enjoy reading the news of your camp.

U. S. TO SEND "TROUPES" AS WELL AS TROOPS

Soldiers in the military training camps are to be schooled in amateur dramatics so that when they get to France, where facilities for amusement are limited, they will be able to provide their own shows and amusements.

A plan for making amateur dramatics a part of the comprehensive programme of entertainment that the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities has instituted in the war camps has been drawn up by Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission, following successful experiments which already have been made along this line in a few of the camps.

It is proposed to organize soldiers possessing dramatic talent into groups or units, selecting as their leader one of their number who has had previous experience in theatricals or shows marked aptitude in this direction. The general organization and development of the amateur companies would be under the supervision of a director of amateur dramatics, experienced in college work or elsewhere, whom the Training Camp Commission would attach to its Liberty Theatre in each camp in which the soldier-actors would give their performances.

The plan is similar to that employed in England, where the Government encourages the soldiers in organizing dramatic companies and supplies them with simple stage properties and costumes to lend the correct color to their productions, although it does not send shows into the camps, as is done in this country. The whole idea, Mr. Fosdick explains, is to let the men to be self-amusing and in no way interfere with the commission's plan of having the big theatrical producers go into the camps to put on their productions for the benefit of the soldiers.

A committee on camp theatricals, which acts in an advisory capacity to the Training Camp Commission, will take up Mr. Fosdick's plan at a conference which has been called for the latter part of May to further the coordination of the theatrical activities in the camps. The committee is headed by Otto Kahn, of New York, and includes among its personnel such men as August Belmont, Clarence H. Mackay, Charles H. Sabin and Charles Dana Gibson, also of New York.

An executive committee of five to direct entertainment and theatricals in the military training camps has been appointed by the Training Camp Commission. The committee consists of Malcolm L. McBride, member of the Commission, in charge of camp amusements, Chairman; Daniel Frohman, retired playwright and producer; J. Howard Reber, a Philadelphia attorney, prominent in dramatic circles; Franklin H. Sargent, of New York, president of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, and Augustus Thomas, the playwright. Mr. Reber is the representative in charge of the New York office of the committee.

SPORTS

A progressive system for the instruction of soldiers in boxing by squads has been evolved by Floyd A. Rowe, division athletic director at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., and submitted to Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, general director of army athletics for the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, for adoption in all training cantonments. The system has already been tested out at Camp Custer with effective results.

Under Director Rowe's plan, the soldiers would be detailed in groups of from three to six squads to receive a series of progressive lessons in the different phases of boxing, thus giving the men a comprehensive instruction in the space of time ordinarily used up in learning a single lesson. The first group would consist of three squads learning fundamentals; the second, six squads receiving advanced instructions; the third, three squads practicing instructions; the fourth, one squad practicing on the punching bags, and the fifth, one squad in pairs boxing. Officers and men of advanced training would be assigned to the groups as instructors, while the boxing camp director, personally, would take charge of group two, where the most important part of the instruction takes place.

The system, Director Rowe points out, would give the soldiers 7 1/2 minutes of fundamental instruction, 15 of advanced instruction, 7 1/2 of practice, 3 1/2 for bag punching and 2 1/2 for actual boxing, allowing for a half minute rest between each period. In addition it would give variety to the lessons and stimulate the interest of the men in the training which is now regarded vital to the equipment of every soldier because of its close relationship to bayoneting.