

Keystone Division Expected to Uphold Pennsylvania Traditions "Over There"

By GEORGE B. LANDIS

Editor of the Camp Hancock Edition of "Trench and Camp"

Wisdom unparalleled by ancient explorers was exhibited by the Government officials who discovered the site of Camp Hancock. Augusta, Georgia, a winter resort of the northern millionaires, would be unknown to most of the Pennsylvania soldiers except for this fortuitous circumstance. Most of the soldiers have not yet become acquainted with the renowned "eighteen-hole golf links," on which battlefields some visiting society people "do their bit" in the fight against the "Horrid Huns."

The camp itself is four hundred feet higher than the city, which gives freer air, excellent drainage, glorious sunshine, and a superb view of the surrounding country, especially picturesque in the kaleidoscopic changes of color and atmosphere at sunrise or sunset.

Reservoir Only Muddy Place

Camp Hancock had its hurricanes and its sand storms. The bitter cold weather unbidden entered the squad tents or caused discomfort to men on guard. In spite of the Board of Commerce statement that Augusta's "climate excels that of the Riviera," tender soldiers suffered even though they may have had six blankets and three overcoats each. (It probably will be hotter in July.) Mud was intolerable in only one place—the reservoir—the best bayonet training ground in the country. In wet weather the soldiers waded in mud there, but this condition was pre-arranged so as to give them experience in real trench warfare before they arrived in France. The sandy soil dries off immediately after rain; because of this the sanitation of the camp is almost perfect, and Hancock is the healthiest camp in the country. Other camps have had the temerity to make the same claim, but Hancock substantiates it by government reports.

The 28th Division is composed almost entirely of Pennsylvania National Guardsmen and has been dubbed the Keystone Division. The cosmopolitan character of the population of Pennsylvania is reflected in the Division, giving a demonstration of world democracy which promises the fulfillment of the noblest aspirations of broadminded and really altruistic patriots.

Camp Hancock is no vacation camp, not even a peace-time National Guard camp. The somber, serious business of overcoming a prepared, experienced and armed foe is evidenced in the rumbling artillery, the barrage fire, the combat firing on the rifle

range, the complex works of expert engineers, the wig-wagging of signal men, the positive air of the military police and the fluttering flag on the car of a general who really commands.

The New Year's slogan of the Keystone Division was "PEP"—that is enthusiasm which with intensive training enables the soldier to capture ten Boches a day without endangering himself in the least. This remarkable quality is characterized by some good Pennsylvania people as "Spizzerietum." "Watch your PEP," "Cut out your cussing and use your PEP for a Promotion," were mottoes prominently displayed.

The Keystone Division will live up to the history and traditions of the State from which it takes its name.

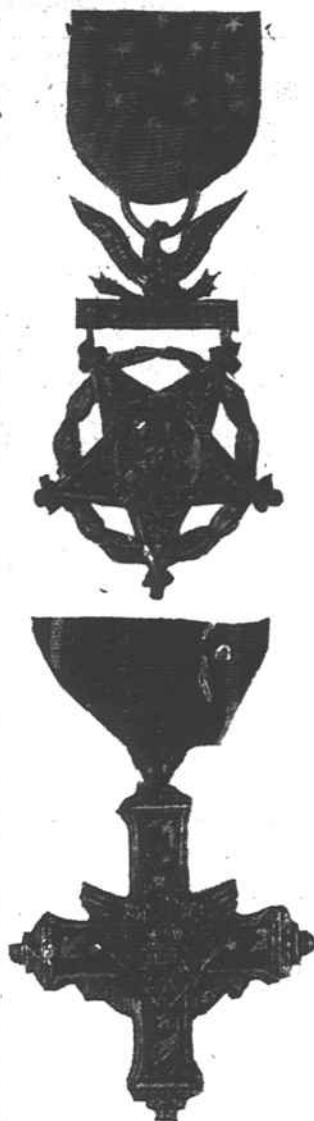
Self-Sufficient Pennsy

Pennsylvania is the keystone of the manufacturing States. Her supplies of coal and oil, her manufactures of carpets, of textiles, of ships, of armor plate, of locomotives, of rails, of electrical machines and a thousand and one other useful articles, attest her industrial supremacy. Drawn from all these vocations, Camp Hancock engineers challenge the world. Pennsylvania can provide all the supplies and munitions of war within her own borders.

Pennsylvania, the central colony of the original thirteen, the keystone of the arch sweeping down the Atlantic shore of the United States, has played an important part in national affairs of the past. Independence Hall at Philadelphia, Valley Forge and Gettysburg speak for themselves in undying deeds. In every war she has sent forth a larger number of soldiers than any other State, and history has written their records. Fine heroism was shown by Penn in promoting the peaceful conquest of the Indians, and by Benjamin Franklin in resisting the obnoxious stamp acts. Mad Anthony Wayne and Arthur St. Clair, Reynolds and Hancock, McClellan and Meade, Tasker H. Bliss and Peyton C. March—these are bright names on Pennsylvania's military roster.

The 130 steps a minute gait, the soldierly bearing, the intelligent, alert physiognomy of Pennsylvania soldiers, their ability to eat four meals a day, to sleep from before "taps" until after "reveille" and to endure a grilling training for ten hours a day—all combined with aforesaid "pep" indicate a fitness for actual warfare which make the 28th Division—the Keystone Division—the one to be depended on in times of military stress.

U. S. WAR MEDALS



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At the top is the Medal of Honor, the highest award of the United States. It is presented in the name of Congress for distinguished gallantry in battle.

At the bottom is the Distinguished Service Cross, recently authorized by the American Government. One hundred of them have already been sent to France for distribution among American troops. The Distinguished Service Cross was designed by two captains in the Camouflage Section of the American Army. The model was made by Private Gaetano Cecere, Company B, 46th Engineers.

The Distinguished Service Cross will be awarded for extraordinary heroism. It corresponds to the Croix de Guerre, of France.

PERSHING'S VENERATION TOUCHES FRENCH PEOPLE

Two army officers were discussing General Pershing at a dinner table the other evening.

"He has been quite a revelation to those who thought of Americans as shirt-sleeved diplomatists," said one officer.

Then was told again, with a thrill of pride, the story of his tactful speech to General Foch, as all that America had was offered to the French Generalissimo.

"But," said the first speaker, "that speech may have been graceful; yet it does not compare with the action at the Tomb of Napoleon. You remember his visit there. Well, to how him a signal honor, the sheathed sword of Napoleon was brought and handed to him. Most officers would have withdrawn the sword from its sheath. Not so General Pershing. Holding it as if it were some sacred symbol, he kissed it tenderly, bowing low as he did it. And it was that action that endeared him, more than all else, to the French people. All the papers were full of it the next day."

"Yes," said the other officer, "he has made very few mistakes, and he has succeeded in giving the French people the impression that we know how things should be done and have a veneration for things that ought to be venerated."

SEND IT HOME

Trench and Camp is published for the home folks as well as for the soldiers. Send this paper home.

HINDENBURG DESCRIBED AS "HORRIBLE CREATURE"

This is a picture of Von Hindenburg, given by Mme. Laura de Godzawa Turczynowicz, wife of a Polish nobleman, who made an address recently at a concert given for the benefit of the Polish Reconstruction Committee:

"Von Hindenburg made himself at home in our old house in East Poland during the second Prussian advance towards the Russian border. I will never forget that man to my dying day. He is a horrible creature. He spoke little to me, and then in a hoarse, raucous voice. He looks like the pictures you see of him, only worse. Those pictures do not show the color of his face, which is a deep purple. He has small, light blue eyes set deeply in his head.

"He lived in my house five days, and all that time I had to wait upon him personally.

"Von Hindenburg is a heavy drinker. I attribute his apoplectic appearance to that fact. He had to have his coffee every morning, and I had to make it in a samovar on the table. I guess he was afraid to have it made in the kitchen, although to my great surprise an old servant in our family was a German spy. The second time the Prussians came I saw her sneak from the house and hand some papers to a Prussian officer."

The speaker told of the unclean condition of her home after the Prussians had left it and added: "They had stabled their horses in one of the larger rooms of the house, but I want to say that I much prefer a clean, honest horse to a German officer any time."

Steps to Improve Handling of Soldier Mails at Camps

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

A general order has been issued dealing with the matter of numerous and bitter complaints that have been made by reason of delays and errors in the delivery of mail to enlisted men in camps and cantonments, and by reason of the loss or theft of mail, after it has been turned over to the military authorities by the Post Office Department.

These occurrences cause widespread dissatisfaction among the men to whom mail is sent and the persons by whom such mail is sent, and generally bring reproach upon the military service. The regimental mail orderly personnel is prescribed, but the company mail orderlies apparently are not appointed according to any regulation or system, are changed frequently, and are replaced by men unfamiliar with this work.

Much difficulty will be avoided if, upon detailing mail orderlies, commanding officers issue proper instructions in this matter. Upon assuming their duties the mail orderlies will be informed that neglect, tardiness, or carelessness will subject them to appropriate punishment. They will be reminded that theft from and tampering with mail, whether insured, registered c. o. d., or otherwise, are serious military offenses, triable and punishable under the 93d Article of War.

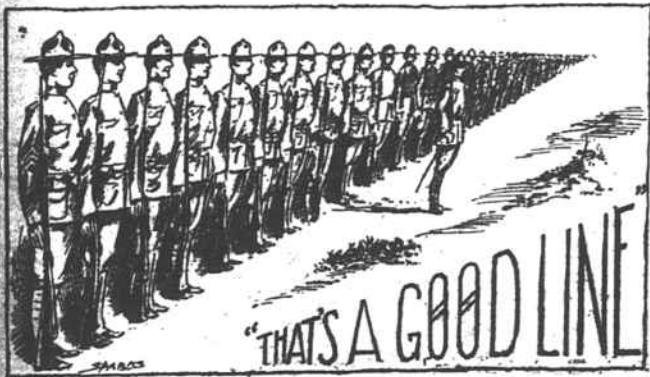
A change in the Army Regulations will shortly be promulgated which will bring Army Regulations into conformity with the present practice in the Post Office Department in the matter of insured parcels, and commanding officers will issue the necessary instructions to cause mail orderlies to accord to insured parcels the same careful treatment and exercise the same precautions to see that deliveries are effected to the proper addressee as was the case when mail orderlies were required to receipt to postmasters and to take receipts from the persons to whom insured parcels were delivered. The provisions in the present Army Regulations with respect to registered mail and c. o. d. packages will continue in force.

SALTING DOWN THE "KALE"

American soldiers abroad are not squandering their money. They have developed thrift. A study of the conditions by E. A. Hungerford, one of the Y. M. C. A. men at the front who has helped many a soldier to send money home, recently wrote: "The American soldier is the thriftiest American alive."

It has been estimated that the average American soldier spends not more than twenty cents a day, and out of that he purchases toilet articles, tobacco and candy.

Hundreds of the American soldiers have been paying for Liberty Bonds as well as allotting half of their pay to their families. In spite of that, Y. M. C. A. huts "Over There" are thronged with men in uniform who greet secretaries with the words, "I want to send money home."



"Get on with the war." A Laborite's interruption in the Lloyd George reply to General Maurice.

"Of course, we made many mistakes, but we never made the same one twice."

Lieut. Curtis Wheeler, in his "Letters from an American Soldier to his Father."

"The United States no longer wants peace. It wants to sweep out the Augean stables at Potsdam." Professor Heron at Geneva.

"The only successful conclusion from our viewpoint is that Germany shall be completely conquered and shall be compelled to surrender unconditionally."

Major General James Franklin Bell, U. S. A.

"Of the human material America is sending over, I can speak with exactness. It is the best; and with enough of such material there can be no doubt of America's showing."

General John J. Pershing.

"Devil Dogs" for their fighting qualities; "Millionaire Soldiers" for their kindness to stricken French families.

Names the United States Marines have earned abroad.

"They have the cut of an infernally adequate lot of fighters. I would rather lead them than tackle them."

British writer in the London Press.

