



"Work or Fight?"

Provost Marshal General Crowder to all men of draft age in the U. S. "On to Berlin."

Charles M. Schwab of the Shipping Board, as he launched a newly constructed ship to take American troops overseas.

"Thank God he had the stuff in him to fight and die like a man." An American mother, upon being told her boy had been killed in action in France.

"An inconclusive peace would be a greater disaster than continuance of the war."

John Hodge, British Minister of Pensions.

"The six sons of the Kaiser are the safest insurance risks in the world."

James Gerard, former American Ambassador to Berlin.

"The great thing is to make Germany feel that the hundred millions of America are going as one man to beat the Germans."

Elihu Root, former Secretary of State.

"We regard American intervention as an event destined to change the course of the world's history."

A military writer in the London press.

## A Sketch Of The General Geography Of France, No. 2

On the basis of variations in climate, topography, soil and resulting economic activities of the people, France may be divided into fourteen natural regions or geographic provinces. They are as follows:

1. The Central Plateau,
2. The Paris region,
3. The region of the north or northeast,
4. Normandy,
5. The region of the middle Loire,
6. Brittany,
7. Western France between the Loire and the Garonne,
8. The Pyrenees,
9. Aquitaine, or the plain of the Garonne,
10. The region of the east, or Lorraine and the Vosges,
11. The Juras,
12. The Alps,
13. The plain of the Saone,
14. The Mediterranean region.

**THE CENTRAL PLATEAU**, because of its dissected character and because of its long, harsh winters and cool summers, is a region of rather sparse, backward population. The grazing of cattle and sheep and the raising of some oats, rye and barley are the chief means of livelihood. Coal deposits near Creusot, St. Etienne and Alais are the foundation of fairly important manufacturing industries at the western edge of the plateau.

**THE PARIS REGION** is the "magnetic pole of France." It is a low, fertile plain, in which the rivers converge on the capital city and give it a commanding position. Outside of Paris agriculture dominates the region, with wheat and sugar beets as the principal crops. Both of these products thrive in the none-too-hot or rainy summers of this region. Small farms, carefully worked, enable a dense agricultural population to make a good living. On certain more sunny slopes in the eastern parts of the Paris region there is produced the famous wine called "champagne."

**THE REGION OF THE NORTH** is in part a low, poorly drained coastal plain, bordered by sand dunes, in part a higher plain on which are low hills. It is a rich agricultural country, with an important production of wheat, sugar beets, hemp, flax and dairy products. Plants which require hot summers, such as corn and the vine, do not thrive here. Situated between England, Belgium and the Paris region, this part of north France is crossed by several important railroad lines, Paris to Boulogne and Calais, Paris to Lille and Brussels, Paris to Maubeuge, Lidge and Berlin.

Excellent railroad facilities, many canals, position close to the ocean, and a rich field of coal, all have encouraged the development of important manufacturing industries in this region. These manufacturing industries and the intensive agriculture make possible one of the densest populations in the world, there being

over much of this region more than 512 people per square mile. Lille is the most important manufacturing center of this region. Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne are the chief seaports.

**NORMANDY** is a region with a markedly maritime climate; that is because of the proximity of the sea there are frequent rains, and the temperatures are moderate all the year round. It is a country with many woods and many green meadows, a region well suited to livestock. It is noted for Percheron horses, Norman cattle, dairy products, apples and cider. The great port of Havre at the mouth of the Seine is on the eastern part of the Norman coast; the naval base of Cherbourg is on the peninsula of Cotentin in the west.

**THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE LOIRE** is a plain characterized by agriculture much like that of the Paris region. Important railroad lines, Paris to Toulouse, Paris to Bordeaux, Paris to Nantes, cross this lowland area which separates the higher regions of Brittany and the Central Plateau. Tours, the chief city of the region, is a picturesque place on the Loire, at the junction of two important railroads. Nantes, at the mouth of the Loire, is a seaport of some importance.

**BRITANNY** is a peninsula with an irregular seacoast, and with a climate even more maritime in character than that of Normandy, the winters being mild and the summers cool. The country is for the most part hilly, and it has poor soil. As a result of all these conditions, Brittany has had a development largely independent of that of the rest of France. A scanty agriculture, some dairying, and fishing as the dominant industry, furnish a poor living for a population which is sparse everywhere except along parts of the coast.

**WESTERN FRANCE**, between the Loire and the Garonne rivers, is an undulating plains region with a maritime climate. It is exclusively agricultural, except along the sea coast, where fishing, oyster gathering and the evaporation of salt from sea water, are supplementary industries. In the central portion of this region is the Pass of Poitou, a low place through which run the old roads and the modern railroads from Paris and the middle Loire to Bordeaux and Spain.

**THE PYRENEES** form a high mountain barrier between France and Spain. The French side of the range is steeper in slope, more rainy, and has a larger number of valleys suited to settlement than the Spanish side. The French side is largely forested, and the rather sparse population engages in animal raising, with some agriculture in the valley. The Pyrenees are an effective barrier to easy communication between France and Spain. Railroads pass only at the extremities, along the coasts. This separation of Spain from France is described in the old saying that "Africa begins at the Pyrenees."

## Camp Dix Is An Ideal Spot To Train Husky Hun Hunters

By JOHN H. SINES

(Representative of James Kerney, publisher of Camp Dix Times, the Camp Dix edition of Trench and Camp. Mr. Kerney is now in France on an American War Mission.)

Fortunate indeed are the young men of the National Army who are assigned to Camp Dix, near Trenton, New Jersey, for their preliminary training in the war that is to extend and establish American principles and ideals and make the world safe for democracy.

Ideally situated in central New Jersey, Camp Dix is within less than an hour's ride of Trenton, the capital of the Garden State, while Philadelphia and New York, two of the largest cities of the country, are only a little more distant. Washington, the capital of the Nation and the western seat of the great world war, is within four hours' ride by train. The New Jersey coast, with its ports of embarkation for Europe and with its numerous pleasure resorts, the "playground of America," is not far away, and the mountains of Pennsylvania, known everywhere for their picturesque, are almost as near.

### Near Historic Trenton

Trenton, the nearest large city, historically famous from colonial and revolutionary days, and of special interest as the seat of state government, is a popular visiting place for officers and men on pass and leave, as well as for their relatives and friends who may call upon them in camp. As one of the leading pottery, rubber and iron centres of the western hemisphere, Trenton contains much of interest in an industrial and commercial way, together with many other attractions for sightseers. The surrounding country, rich farming territory on both sides of the Delaware River, is traversed by splendid automobile roads reaching out to many pretty and prosperous towns and villages. The scenery everywhere is of unusual beauty, particularly throughout the Delaware valley, where may be visited such places as Washington's Crossing, made famous by the ice-hampered, snow-encumbered river trip and land march which preceded the battle of Trenton, the turning point of America's first war for freedom; and the far-famed Delaware Water Gap, the beauty of which has been heralded everywhere.

Camp Dix, in addition to all of these natural and artificial advantages and scenic effects, is also blessed with splendid climatic conditions. Located on a sandy, well-drained plateau, at the edge of the Jersey "Pines," and within a few miles of the Atlantic Ocean, the air at the great cantonment is alike exhilarating and health-giving. It is especially beneficial for men who have been weakened or under-developed by indoor life and occupations. Under

such conditions and with the training and regular living which are the portion of all army men, it is no wonder that even the frailest of "rookies" may be speedily developed into fine specimens of vigorous manhood. "Huskies," indeed, as an admiring London crowd has called them, are the finished soldiers that Camp Dix is turning out to help America win the war.

### Wholesome Conditions Prevail

Then again, it is not alone in scenic surroundings and climatic conditions that Camp Dix excels. In its social and moral atmosphere, too, there is every reason for satisfaction and pride. Federal supervision has cleaned up and kept cleaned the immediate territory, boot-leggers and other undesirable camp followers having been quickly routed from even the most secluded hiding places. Trenton, the mecca of most visitors from camp, has long been regarded as one of America's cleanest and best governed cities. It has long been heralded as such by a personage no less than "Billy" Sunday, the "baseball evangelist," and "Billy," it must be agreed, is some judge and critic when it comes to discussing morality and civic righteousness.

And it is not in a negative sense only that Camp Dix is protected from wrongdoing. At the cantonment itself, in the nearby settlement of Wrightstown, as well as in other places not far away, and particularly in Trenton, ample provision has been made along many lines to furnish aids to right living. Aside from the really remarkable work in the way of entertainment and entertaining that is done at the camp by the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Welfare Board, numerous civic and religious organizations, including the municipal government of Trenton, are doing everything possible to make the rest and recreation time of the soldier a period of real pleasure and benefit. Then in addition to what Trenton is providing at Trenton, groups of Trenton singers and other entertainers make frequent pilgrimages to camp to cheer the boys in their barracks and recreation halls.

Taken altogether, Camp Dix is ideally located and splendidly maintained. It has from the very beginning been recognized as one of the best of the National Army cantonments, and under the efficient management of its military officers and with the assistance of its civilian friends, it has accomplished much towards turning thousands of American men into the finest soldiery the world has ever known.

## NAME IT



There's a \$10 bill, commonly denominated as a "ten-case-note" among soldiers, in the National Headquarters of "Trench and Camp," Room 504 Pulitzer Building, New York City, for the best title for this picture, drawn by Private Ben Wellwood, Company 13, Depot Brigade, Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y. The competition is limited to soldiers in the training camps and cantonments throughout the country.

The "best title" means the most suitable, the cleverest, the shortest, or the most humorous. All titles should be written on a sheet of paper bearing the soldier's name, rank and company and regimental designation, together with the name of his camp or cantonment.

There is no limit to the number of titles a soldier can submit. All titles should be sent to Room 504 Pulitzer Building, New York City, by noon July 1, the day on which the competition closes. Let's go!

