

**"THE BARRACKS WHEEZE"**

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

If the war  
Never  
Does  
More than  
Eliminate  
The cuff-link  
From the list  
Of Christmas gifts  
It will have  
Rendered  
The male population  
A valuable  
Service.

Lots of fellows who used to spend their time working over the pay bill in the village poolroom are now doing guard duty and wishing they had saved their silver and married Myrtle.

Most of the boys will need an entirely new set of money when they return to the old tasks of grubbing out around the spirea bush and giving Rover his weekly bath for fleas.

Everything will be different then.

Mother won't wear an apron after the war.

SHE'LL PUT ON HER FATIGUE SUIT.

It used to be a simple matter to edge out of anything you didn't care for. Any old alibi would do. But now—you can't back up, and a legitimate excuse counts just the same as six tricks on a nine bid.

The inveterate gambler in Michigan considers that he has had a good run of luck when he wins four banana splits.

ON THE FOUR-DAY HIKES THE CAMPS ARE PITCHED IN CONVENIENT SPOTS FOR SECURING WATER AND FEED FOR THE HORSES AND MULES.

The soft nights under the mellow moons of the first summer in the army should be something to look forward to.

THE CLASS IN "WHAT I WAS DOING A YEAR AGO AT THIS TIME" WILL NOW RECTE.

WHEN YOU DASH INTO THE MESS HALL WITH A REGULAR APPETITE:

AND WHEN YOU NOTE WITH EXTREME SATISFACTION THAT THE BIG PLATTER WILL START AT YOUR END OF THE TABLE:

AND YOU GLIMPSE A LOT OF GOOD FOOD ALL DISHED UP AND READY TO RUN THE GAUNTLET; AND THE SUPPLY SERGEANT STANDS UP AT A SAFE DISTANCE AND HARANGUES FOR A HALF HOUR ON THE SUBJECT OF RETURNING THE EXTRA BLANKETS:

ISN'T IT DISGUSTING?

THE FIRST PROMOTION, OSCAR, IS TO THE RANK OF ACTING PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS.

Yes, indeed, I'm your comrade.

I'LL KICK YOUR FEET OUT FROM IN UNDER YOU.

When the War Will End  
By WALT MASON

You ask me when the war will end, and sadly I reply, "I fear it will not stop, my friend, till pigs begin to fly." A flippant answer, you will say, to come from my fat tongue; but every hour of every day I hear that question sprung. I am no seer in spangled robe, no wizard full of gall, who looks into a crystal globe and tells what will befall. No prophet's mantle came my way the mystic's power to lend, and so I really cannot say just when the war will end. Oh, I can see as far ahead as any common swain, and when the morning sky is red I know there will be rain; and I can tell by sundry signs when there'll be snow and sleet—along such cheap forecasting lines I simply can't be beat. But when you to my lair ascend, along my stairway steep, and ask me when the war will end, "Search me," I say, and weep. In politics I can predict the votes cast, more or less; George Harvey's haunting plumes are picked when I begin to guess. And once I won a full-size cheese, as good as cheeses are, by guessing just how many peas were in a grocer's jar. All guessing contests I attend, in this and other lands, but ask me when the war will end and I throw up my hands.—(Copyright, 1918, by George Matthew Adams.)

**NAME IT**



AS HAS BEEN REMARKED IN TWO PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF TRENCH AND CAMP

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!

**Medical Corps Now Knows How To Fight Trench Fever**

Not only is the American army in the field living true to the nation's traditions in personal bravery, but its medical units are evidencing the same initiative in research. "Trench Fever" has been the scourge of the Allied armies; but the surgeons of the Red Cross and army have succeeded in determining the cause of the disease. In medicine it is an axiom that when the cause of a disease is known, the campaign against it is more than half won. So the American troops are to be scientifically and therefore effectively guarded against the fever.

Dr. Alexander Lambert, President of the New York State Medical Society, who has been serving as chief surgeon of the Red Cross in France, in discussing trench fever, said:

"Last October the Red Cross founded a research committee composed of the best medical and surgical men in the American army in France. It included a great many of the active surgeons and medical men in the research corps, and also through the hearty and unqualified cooperation of the chief surgeon, Gen. Bradley, it also included the entire Medical Corps of the Regular Army then in France. Gen. Ireland, who is now chief surgeon in France, was on the committee. He was a young medical officer in Cuba when the yellow fever research work was being conducted by Gen. Gorgas.

"A curious fever has been prevalent in Flanders and northern France, affecting the English army more than the French, oddly enough, and which has seriously crippled a very considerable percentage of the active forces of the English army in the last three years.

"The English have been working for two or three years on it. The disease was not transmitted to any animal (the ordinary animals of the laboratory). Nothing had been found in the blood, and yet it was believed that some living organism was in the blood of the patient at the time of the fever and could be transmitted through the blood. Various ordinary laboratory animals were tried, but without success. Even monkeys were tried, but these monkeys are still well and healthy today, not having taken the disease.

"It then became evident that American volunteers would be called who would submit themselves to this infection. The precedent in the army of the work in yellow fever under Walter Reed and Carroll and Gen. Gorgas in Cuba was still remembered in the army and the same men who had done this work turned to the general staff at headquarters, among

whose colonels there were some who had been young lieutenants in Cuba under Gen. Wood. And a short consultation brought about the necessary orders and the volunteers were forthcoming. Sixty-odd volunteers were needed—100 men offered their services. That was all that was asked—a unit of 100 men coming forward as one man.

"They took men suffering from the disease, withdrew their blood and injected it into these volunteers. And these men after five or sixteen days came down with the disease. Their blood was taken and put in other volunteers and again these developed the disease. That proved the transmission from patient to patient by the blood.

"It was believed that the carrier was the ordinary body louse. Now, it was necessary to obtain both body lice from the trenches that might have had the disease and have them bite the patients and then bite other patients, which was done. And it was also necessary to get lice and transport them to Flanders from somewhere where the Trench Fever was not prevalent and infect these domesticated fresh and unsuspecting lice with the disease and then have them bite some patient and transmit it to him.

"All this was done and done successfully, and it needs the enthusiasm of the scientific expert to go and carry lice from London to France and have them cooped up in cells attached to the arm and leg and well fed and well kept in little cells and taken off clothes that were infected. They had to be put upon the patients' arm in cellular boxes strapped down with adhesive plaster, where they could stay right there for a week or so and where the man could get at it sufficiently to scratch normally, as he otherwise might in real life.

"Some of the lice had to be placed on other patients; and all the patients had to live under the same conditions. And all the details necessary to prove beyond a peradventure of doubt that lice really carried the disease and that the disease was in the blood of the patient had to be observed with infinite care.

"Now, how can we stop the disease? 'De-louse' the army! And that is a huge job. It means two or three huge bathing establishments with disinfecting plants with each corps, and taking your boys when they come from the trench back for repose every ten days, 'de-louse' the clothes, clean until every louse is gotten out of the clothes by steam and heat. It means that they must have clean underclothing and bathing and all the little hairs on their body shaved off. Shave off the hairs where the nits are found. And it means if this is done you can get rid of the lice."

**WAR DEPARTMENT KEEPS CLOSE ACCOUNT OF U. S. PRISONERS IN GERMANY**

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

Relatives of American soldiers who are prisoners of war are being promptly informed of their status and movements so far as it is possible to obtain the facts. This task is being performed by the Prisoners of War Section of the miscellaneous division of the Adjutant General's office in the War Department with the cooperation of the Red Cross.

Up to date this section has forwarded information to relatives of about 300 imprisoned Americans, nearly 200 of these being civilians, including members of ship crews who were interned in Germany at the outbreak of the war. While considerably more than 100 American soldiers have been reported by Gen. Pershing as missing, only about this number have been located in prison camps. No reports have been received relative to the whereabouts of 183 Americans claimed by the Germans to have been captured in a recent engagement. Some of these probably have been included in the lists of the missing.

**First News in About a Week**

As a rule, reports of the location of prisoners have reached the Prisoners of War Section of the War Department through the Red Cross within a week or ten days after their capture. Usually the first reports give the temporary camp to which the prisoners are taken. Often the prisoners are moved to a second and sometimes a third camp. In each case the word usually comes through without much delay.

Under the system adopted telegrams are sent to relatives first when the men are reported to Gen. Pershing as missing. These telegrams are sent by the statistical division of the Adjutant General's Office, which also handles casualties. The next telegrams are sent to relatives when information arrives relative to their whereabouts in prison camps. These telegrams go from the Prisoners of War Section.

Simultaneously circular letters are sent to relatives of the Prisoners of War Section informing them how they may communicate with the captured soldiers. As later information arrives regarding the transfer of prisoners from one camp to another telegrams are sent promptly to the relatives.

It is a surprise to many to learn how easily it is possible for relatives to communicate with prisoners. Prisoners of war are entitled to receive and send letters, money orders, and valuables, as well as parcels by post not exceeding 11 pounds in weight. When intended for international mail these are free from all postal duties.

**Addressing of Mail**

The mail should be addressed to the prisoner, giving his rank, full name, and the name of the prison camp, if known, followed by "Prisoner of War Mail, via New York." The name and address of the sender must be given on the upper left-hand corner, and in the case of parcel-post packages the relationship of the sender to the prisoner also must be clearly stated. The reason for this is that only one package may be sent per month, and if a greater number is sent, the one apparently from the prisoner's next of kin is forwarded, and the others held in New York pending communication with the sender, with whose consent such excess packages may be forwarded to some other prisoner who in that particular month has received no package from any source.

**Subject to Strict Censorship**

Letters are subject to a careful censorship and are not permitted to contain anything of a military nature or to relate to any commercial transaction. No leather goods may be forwarded and no periodicals except those published prior to the beginning of the war. Articles which may be sent include sweaters, towels, underwear, socks, handkerchiefs, gloves, needles and thread, shirts, shoe laces, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, toilet articles, including brushes, soap, tooth paste, and shaving materials, hard candy, crackers or biscuits, pens, pencils and pocket knives.

**LONG DISTANCE PHOTOGRAPHY**

According to American army officers just returned from "Over There," photographs taken in aeroplanes from 5,000 to 10,000 feet up in the air can be read accurately by generals planning a battle. This is made possible by the use of a new and powerful lens with which the cameras are equipped.

**S. O. S.**

Shoes worn out by abuse in America will never walk the streets of Berlin.

