

"THE BARRACKS WHEEZE"

By PRIVATE CHET SHAFER
(310th Sanitary Train, Camp Custer,
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You
Can't get so
Very far
In military circles
If you jog along
Looking
As if you
Had an
Appointment
Too meet a note
At the bank.

**NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE A
GENERAL ORDER.**

And even a company order gets
along pretty well.

After you've been out on the range
firing all day—
And you've hiked three miles back
through the unsettled dust—
After you've had a nice, warm, con-
genial shower—
And you've established friendly rela-
tions with the night mess—
After you've washed your mess-kit
And you've borrowed a match and
touched off a dry cigaret—
Then, Elmer,

You've reached the crest of your
trajectory.

**CAN YOU IMAGINE A SAT-
URDAY INSPECTION BY THE
HIGH COMMAND BACK IN
THE DAYS WHEN THE SOL-
DIERS WORE SUITS OF
ARMOR?**

"Fall in with breastplates and
shields."

**AND THIS YEAR, HAD THE
QUEEN OF THE MAY BEEN IN
THE ARMY, THERE WOULD HAVE
BEEN NO NECESSITY FOR THE
USUAL ADJURATION TO MOTHER.**

It is the candid and unbiased opinion
of some that if any more monkeying is
done with the time of day the bugler
will be able to consolidate "Taps" and
"Reveille."

**THE NEW ORDER FOR RETIR-
ING MAKES INSOMNIACS OUT OF
ALL THE CHICKENS.**

You can
Never tell
By the looks
Of a soldier's
Uniform
How long
He wore his
Cit's clothes
Before
He got
It.

**THIS ARMY HAS TURNED OUT
A GOOD CROP OF "ONCE GREATS."**

A "day" in the army is just about
as encompassing as it could be. It
extends from the first note of
reveille to the last note of retreat.

Col. James A. Moss, the author of
Moss' Manual and several other best
sellers, gets credit for one in Section
4, Article 419. He says: "When two
soldiers get into a row a good plan
is to set them at work scrubbing the
barracks windows, one on the out-
side and one on the inside, making
them clean the same pane at the same
time. They are thus constantly look-
ing into each other's face and before
the second window is cleaned they
will probably be laughing at each
other."

Army mules are obtained by three
methods:
Outright purchase.
Selective draft.
Voluntary enlistment.

When a man begins to figure that
he is versatile he can get a good line
on his status by surveying the govern-
ment signs which list the various
trades and occupations open to all
omers.

Many able-bodied men who once de-
clared that a dollar was made round so
it would roll now make voluntary allot-
ments.

**A MEAL IN THE ARMY REM-
INDS ONE OF THE INCIDENT AT
TABLE IN A DUTCH COMMUNITY
IN YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVAN-
IA.**

**THE VISITOR, IN ALL COUR-
TEOUSNESS, ASKED:
"CAN I PASS YOU ANYTHING?"
AND THE NATIVE, THROWING
A LIP OVER AN OUT-SIZE CUT OF
MEAT, REPLIED:
"OH, NO, I CAN REACH."**

Army Sports No. 5



THE "WATER CURE"

Learn French

**LESSON XV
(NUMBER WORDS)**

We have studied the number words
from 1 to 200 and their pronuncia-
tion. Then come:

deux cent trois	203
deux cent vingt cinq	225
deux cent soixante dix	270
deux cent quatre vingt dix	290
trois cents	300
trois cent cinquante	350
trois cent soixante seize	376
cinq cent quatre vingt onze	591
neuf cents	900
mille (meel)	1,000
mille deux cents	1,200
mille neuf cent dix huit	1,918
dix neuf cent dix huit	1,918
deux mille cinq cents	2,500
dix mille	10,000
cent mille	100,000
un million (uh meelyoh)	1,000,000
deux millions de francs	2,000,000 francs

Note the two ways of saying 1918,
as in English. We usually say en dix
neuf cent quatorze, ah deez nuh sakh
katorz, in 1914; les Allemards ont
commencé la guerre (ger) en dix
neuf cent quatorze, the Germans be-
gan the war in 1914.

Note also the use of "de" after
"million."

French	Pronunciation	Meaning
le mois	mwa	month
un an	uhn ah	a year
la guerre	ger	war
une armée	armé	army
la bataille	batay	battle
ils font	föh	make, do
attaquer	ataké	attack
avancer	avahsé	advance
battre	batr	beat
battu	batü	beaten
durer	duré	last
à côté de	a kohté duh	beside, alongside

EXERCISE

Il y a sept jours dans une semaine.
Quel est le premier jour de la se-
maine? C'est dimanche (deemahsh)
Après dimanche nous avons lundi
(lühdee), mardi (mardee), mercredi
(mèrkruhdee), jeudi (zhuhdee), ven-
dredi (vähdruhdee), samedi (sam-
dee). Quatre semaines font un mois.
Un mois a de (from) vingt huit à
trente et un jours. Douze mois font
un an.

Voici les noms des mois:

French	Pronunciation	Meaning
janvier	zhävvyé	January
février	fèvreyé	February
mars	mars	March

**Allies' Railroads In France
Require 1,000,000 Workers**

If the war lasts for another two
years, 500,000 men will be required
to operate American Army railroads in
France, while twice that number will
be needed to serve the combined
Allied forces. To exert their full
strength, the Allies must have trans-
portation facilities ten times greater
than the largest railway system in the
United States. Realizing this, almost
the first American units sent abroad
included railroad executives, engineers
and builders, while manufacturers all
over the country are now busy on
standardized equipment for our lines in
France. Uncle Sam has shouldered
his full share of the burden.

On British military railroads be-
hind the western front may be seen
cars and engines once operated on
roads in England, Canada, Australia
and South Africa, for, to meet the
emergency, rails and equipment were
picked up bodily, loaded on ships and
sent to the war zone. One hundred
thousand Chinese were also imported.

avril	avreel	April
mai	mè	May
juin	zhwä	June
juillet	zhüyé	July
aoüt	oo	August
septembre	septähbr	September
octobre	oktohr	October
novembre	novähbr	November
décembre	desähbr	December

Les Allemards ont commencé la
guerre en dix neuf cent quatorze, au
mois d'aoüt. Ils ont attaqué la
France avec une armée de trois mil-
lions d'hommes. Ils ont avancé sur
Paris. Mais le général Joffre a battu
leurs armées à la bataille de la Marne.
La guerre a duré quatre ans.
L'Amérique (lamérock) est entrée
(entered) dans la guerre en dix neuf
cent dix sept. Anjourd'hui nos sol-
dats se battent (fight) à côté des
soldats français et anglais.
Vive (veev) la France! Vive l'An-
gleterre! Vive l'Italie! Vive l'Amé-
rique!

Here ends the fifteenth and last
lesson in the course of French lessons
which Trench and Camp began in its
issue of March 25. These lessons were
started with the idea and purpose of
helping American soldiers in train-
ing over here to learn the rudiments
of the language which is spoken
"Over There." If one American sol-
dier has learned something of the
French language from these lessons,
then the publishing of them has been
worth while.

If you, Mr. Soldier, have followed
and studied these lessons, and be-
come interested in the French lan-
guage, as you should for your coun-
try's sake, as well as for your own,
remember this: Fifteen lessons can-
not teach you the French language,
but they can give you a good start
toward acquiring a "working vocabu-
lary." Also remember that the
way to learn French is to speak it at
every possible opportunity.

A sergeant in the American Ex-
peditionary Forces in France made
this comment on the French lan-
guage: "These people over here
know how to write their language,
but they don't know how to pro-
nounce it." Pronunciation is the
thing. It is learned by practice only.
Practice, practice, practice, and then
—practice some more.

Next week Trench and Camp will
publish an article telling the Amer-
ican soldiers who have studied these
fifteen lessons how to make the best
use of them.

**Putting The Knock
Into Inoculation**

By "ACTING CORP." WM. J. GOFF
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Upton, Long Island, N. Y.)

Army life is just one darned inocu-
lation after another. The average
soldier is as full of holes as a porous
plaster. They aren't bullet holes, but
are apertures through which all sorts
of anti-bugs are introduced into his
system. Each soldier is issued a bil-
lion bugs, for whose up-keep he is
held responsible. They hike hither
or thither through his system. They
drill on his spinal column and hold
sham battles on his cerebrum. He
spends half his time getting inocu-
lated, and the rest of it getting in-
oculated, then the rest recovering
from the inoculations.

Here is the schedule of a typ-
ical day in training camp when
the doctors are in an inocula-
ting mood:

- 6 A. M. Reveille.
- 6:15. Report to Dr. Jabber for
inoculation against sleeping
sickness.
- 6:30. Breakfast and inocula-
tion—indigestion is the thing
this time.
- 7:00. Drill.
- 7:11. Report to Dr. Poke for
inoculation against baldness.
- 8:00. All men must be inocu-
lated in the left shoulder blade
against Tasmanian spooity, in
case the army goes to Tasmania.
- 9:01. Report to Dr. Jabber to
have 7,765,889 anti-prickly heat
germs injected in the right funny
bone.
- 11:07. Second inoculation
against flat feet and warts.
- 12:00. Mess. Men will be in-
oculated with one plate of stew
and four cubic inches of bread
pudding.
- 1:00 P. M. Report to nearest
doctor to be inoculated with
my germs he happens to have
around.
- 2:30. All men suffering from
fox-bite or squirrel-bite report
to Dr. Kneecode for inoculation.
- 2:30. Drill (if able).
- 2:55. Ankle inspection by Dr.
Slasher.
- 3:35. Bring your calves to Dr.
Punch—inoculation for frost-
bite.
- 4:00. Special inoculation by
Dr. Muff. All men suffering
from alimony, pip, cauliflower
ears, free verse, persistent sneez-
ing or aversion to work, must
report for prophylactic treatment.
- 5:00. Mess. Each man will
be issued one pill, the equivalent
of one plate of beans, one mug
of tea and one piece of bread.
He may take it internally or
use it for ammunition.
- 6-9. All men must stay in
their tents, as the doctors may
think up a new inoculation, and
may want someone to practice
on.
- 9:16. All men who are still
conscious will be inoculated
against insomnia and mule-kick.
- 10:00. Taps (for survivors).
- N. B. The only thing they
don't inoculate you against in
the army is inoculation.

**THUS SAYETH THE ROOKIE
FROM SQUAD 4-11-44.**

**All Infantrymen Armed
on Sailing for France,
Ordnance Bureau Says**

The following statement is au-
thorized by the Acting Chief of
Ordnance:

The Army Ordnance Department
has thus far met every demand im-
posed by the new program for
overseas shipment of American
troops. Despite the great accel-
eration in the sending of Amer-
ican forces to France no infantry-
man goes aboard ship without a
United States model 1917 rifle
(modified Enfield), bayonet, belt,
haversack, pack carrier, bandol-
eers, bayonet scabbard, and full
mess equipment.

Tonnage is today a limiting fac-
tor in the shipment of ordnance
material overseas, especially be-
cause of the present necessity of
increasing the transport of infan-
try regiments. French 75 mm.
and 455 mm. and sufficient supplies
of artillery—American heavy rail-
way artillery—are already in
France to meet the present de-
mand. Sufficient machine guns
are also immediately available for
American forces in France.

\$69,000,000 A MONTH
Monthly disbursements by the Or-
dnance Department of the Army were
\$69,000,000 during the first year of
the war.