

Picturesque Camp Greene Makes Record For Health Conditions

By THEODORE PATRICK, JR.

Editor of the Camp Greene Edition of Trench and Camp

Camp Greene has survived all of the talk about its abandonment as a military post and training ground.

Fact is, it has done much more than that. It has established a record for efficiency in many respects and is regarded as one of the very best camps in the whole country. Taking account of this fact, the War Department has many plans for the further equipment of this camp, a number of which are already under way. From the time that Secretary of War Baker visited Camp Greene in person and announced himself as highly pleased with the location, equipment and conduct of the camp, Washington officials have taken a great deal of pride in carrying out the original idea of the government in making this the very best camp in the whole country.

Climate Popular

Soldiers who come here from all over the country say on their arrival: "This is the climate!" And it is! In spite of the fact that the weather man handed out a pretty raw deal everywhere this past winter and spring, North Carolina has been doing herself proud in giving the "boys" a good impression of the near South. Spring, which hath been said to furnish certain inspiration to lovelorn youths, furnished an environment at Camp Greene that gave it a beautiful as well as a military appearance. There seems to be no good reason why Uncle Sam's soldiers should not have a little of Nature's inspiration to go along with their serious business of learning how to kill Germans, so it seems wise and proper that they should be sent here to train.

Charlotte, near which city the camp is located, is a fine and hospitable town. Most of the folks of that city are old-fashioned, hard-headed and clear-thinking Scotch Presbyterians, but they have appreciated the presence of the soldiers, and have entertained them a great deal. The churches of the town have done a very fine part by the camp. Almost all of the churches have club and rest rooms for the soldiers; some of them have regular weekly meetings in the parish halls at which concerts are given and "eats" are provided. The ministers of the city are wide-awake to their opportunities, as is seen in the nature of the services, which are especially arranged to appeal to the men in khaki. The business men of Charlotte have given liberally to every scheme for the entertainment of the soldiers. And such good dinners and suppers have the housekeepers given the mess-hall-weary fellows!

Speaking of accomplishments, consider Camp Greene's health record. For a number of weeks this camp has established the best record in this respect of any of the camps and cantonments in the United States. This statement is based upon news reports released by Washington officials.

Hospital Makes Record

This matter of good health brings on talk about the base hospital which is located here. Without any expan-

sion of the fact, we have the best hospital of the kind anywhere. Commanded by one of the most efficient and one of the cleverest officers in the service, it has established a record that has repeatedly been pointed to with pride by the War Department. On account of its special qualifications, beautiful and healthful location, large equipment, etc., there is no doubt of the government's intention to make further use of it by sending some of the patients from the French front here to get well and learn to love life again amid charming surroundings.

The soldiers here have esprit de corps. In every Liberty Loan campaign this camp has made a reputation for itself. In the first campaign, if our memory serves us right, this camp led all others in the number of bonds purchased. Again, when the government called on the soldiers to take out insurance, Camp Greene responded in such a manner that its record was the second best in the country.

The welfare organizations at Camp Greene are doing a wonderful work in making the life of the soldier more pleasant and at the same time accomplishing much along constructive lines; as, for instance, in the matter of religion, education and athletics.

The K. of C. is especially active at Camp Greene; in fact, they have been so successful in this camp that it has been made something like an experiment station for the expansion of their work nationally. The K. C.'s have three buildings and another one has already been authorized. The Jewish Welfare Society and Y. M. C. A. are also doing splendid and constructive work. All of the welfare workers are co-operating finely. Recently an organization of these workers was perfected, so that their work is co-ordinated and co-operative.

Camp Paper in Demand

Well, lest we be found blowing our own horn too much, we will not say too much about the Camp Greene edition of Trench and Camp. Suffice it to say that the fellows are "raring to get it" on publication days, and they contribute largely to its success.

What of Camp Greene's future? Recent advices from Washington have confirmed persistent rumors to the effect that this is to be converted into a signal corps camp. Already we have received some 6,000 or more motor mechanics from a number of other camps from over the country, which bears out the recent assertion of a Washington official that about 40,000 signal corps men are to be quartered and trained at Camp Greene. Included in this bunch of signal corps men will be a number of aviators. A recent report that the aviation camps now located in Texas would be abandoned and the aviators trained at Camp Greene brought a storm of protest from the Texas congressmen, but it is evident that the Government has an eye on this camp for larger usefulness along aviation lines.

CANTONMENT TYPES

THE BROTHERS OF THE CRIMSON BAND

They are Important Beyond All Calculating, the Brethren of the Crimson Band. Some of them are of enough standing in this community to ride a charging steed bearing the "U. S. C." brand on its burnished body, and others are possessed of enough surpassing dignity to be borne supine in the Traveling Motorcycle Bath tub. Some, of course, merely walk. But if they wear the Band long enough they will give up Pedestrianism.

Crimson was ever the mark of importance, shading almost imperceptibly as the color does, into regal purple. It is superlatively so in the army. Tess, who was visiting camp on the arm of Brother Bertrand, wanted to know if the youth wearing on his arm the Badge of Titian Distinction was the General.

Not quite, Tessie, but he comes very near to one. He comes nearer, perhaps, to Ultimate Authority than any other private. For his work takes him often to division headquarters, and brigade headquarters are as common as salt at the mess table.

On the persons of these youths wearing the flaming brassard are documents weighty enough to rightfully demand the services of coach and six. Is it not proof of his importance that one single member of the Brotherhood of the Brassard is able in his own strength to carry hither and thither, yea back again to yon and over to hither, the docs. He becomes so used, in fact, to carrying momentous despatches and priceless typed reports that they are Old Stuff to him. A message for the Maj. Gen., in time, becomes as inconsequential to him as nickels to a poker winner or hundred dollar bills to a bank cashier.

Going into regimental headquarters office where a Crew of the Brethren are looting easily for embarrassment is like passing in review before the second loot. They are full of wisdom like a supply sergeant. A company of brow lads, indeed, these Brethren!

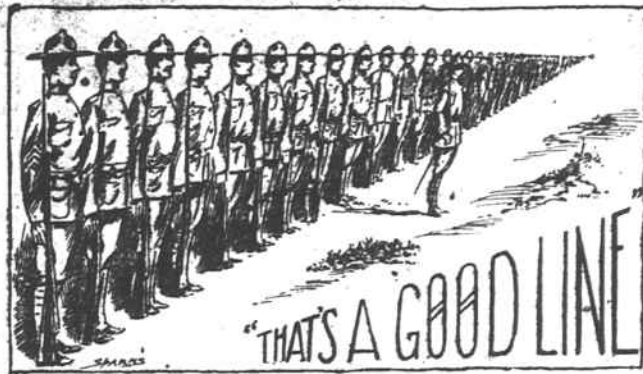
WHEN YOU GET BACK

From Over There you will enjoy reading about the activities in your camp while you were in training. Insure yourself this enjoyment by sending all your copies of Trench and Camp to the home folks and ask them to keep the papers for you.

ABOUT THE WEATHER

"The heat in our cantonment is something fierce these summer days."
"You ought to be in our camp. The heat is in tents there."
S. O. S.

Conservation Kills Kaiserism.



"The extent of America's co-operation is not limited by transportation; rather it is limited only by the extent of her manpower. That is the one great fact of the war."—Chancellor Bonar Law in the British House of Commons.

"Worthy sons of their great country, they show the initiative, the audacity, the calm courage of their race."—Tribute paid to American soldiers in a French official statement.

"Annihilation of the Italian people is preferable to a dishonorable peace."—Premier Orlando in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

"They've got me. Go on and give 'em hell!"—An American corporal's dying exhortation to his comrades attacking a German strong point.

"Any man who is against any of America's allies is against America as well."—James Gerard, former American ambassador to Berlin.

"He will be just one more American to insure the downfall of the Kaiser."—An American mother as she sent her second son to a recruiting office after being informed that her first son had been wounded in action in France.

FRENCH EDUCATION

By G. CHINARD

French education is under the supervision of the Minister of Public Instruction. It is divided into three grades: primary, secondary and higher education. Each of these grades constitutes a special Department, with a Director at its head.

Primary education is free and compulsory. The schools are supported partly by the National Government and partly by the communes. The system comprises maternal schools (something like our kindergartens) with about 600,000 pupils, and primary schools with 5,700,000 pupils, one million of whom are in private institutions. The teachers are graduate normal schools or persons who have otherwise obtained a special certificate conferred by the Government after a regular examination. Pupils generally leave the grammar school when they are thirteen years of age. Those who wish to continue their studies for two years or more enter either a higher primary school, where instruction is largely practical, or one of the colleges or lycées described below.

Secondary instruction for boys is given in the lycées supported by the National Government (there are 112 of these, with 62,000 students) and in colleges supported by the communes (231, with 37,000 students). For girls there are 54 lycées, with 23,000 students and 84 collèges, with 13,000 students. The teachers in the secondary schools are university graduates. According to their desire, the students branch off early into several sections: Latin and Greek, Latin and Sciences, Latin and Modern Languages, Sciences and Modern Languages. Whatever section they choose, the students must all take certain fundamental subjects, such as the French language and literature, geography, history, sciences, philosophy and at least one modern foreign language. They remain in the lycée normally for nine years. Upon completing the course and passing a successful examination, they receive the degree of bachelor, and can enter either the University or special schools to pursue higher studies.

The Universities are divided into

faculties of law, medicine, sciences and letters. The chief University is that of Paris. In recent years, however, the provincial universities have undergone a great development, and are more independent than in the past. The tuition fee is very small. Students of both sexes are accepted. Only higher degrees, such as Masters' or Doctors' degrees, are conferred by French universities. They correspond rather to the graduate schools and technical schools than to the colleges and universities of America. The university professors are appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction. They must have high qualifications and give evidence of their ability to pursue research work. In 1914, there were 42,037 students in French universities, 6,188 of whom were foreigners. There are altogether sixteen French universities.

This system of education is supplemented by special schools and institutes, such as the Ecole Polytechnique at Saint Cyr for the army, the Central school for civil engineers and many schools for arts and crafts, agriculture, commerce, etc.

The development of the educational system of France is comparatively recent, and is largely due to the government of the Third Republic. The public school teachers compare very favorably with those of any other nation, and it is generally recognized that secondary education in France has very high standards. The French university degrees, conferred only after the successful completion of courses and after severe tests, have a recognized value, and French scholars and scientists are known for their conscientious research, their skill in presentation and their constructive work.

Plans have been made whereby the French schools and universities will collaborate with the Y. M. C. A. and the American University Union in providing educational opportunities for American troops in France. Arrangements are also being perfected through which American students, men and women, can be well placed, as regards both living and scholastic advantages, at various French universities, notably at Paris and Bordeaux.

MORE MUSIC

At the suggestion of General Pershing, the War Department has decided to increase the size of regimental bands sent Over There from twenty-eight to fifty musicians. The band leaders will be made first or second lieutenants, according to their length of service as baton wielders. Those who have been leaders more than five years will be given the grade of first lieutenant. To the regimental bands will be added two band sergeants, two band corporals, four musicians, first class; six musicians, second class, and seven musicians, third class. The enlisted personnel will be raised by transfer, enlistment and draft. The General Staff has also decided to create a drum and bugle corps for every infantry regiment.

MANY CHAPLAINS NEEDED

Protestant churches will be called upon to supply 160 candidates for chaplaincies each month for some time. This number is needed for the units organized from the men drafted each month. A large number must also be found to fill the vacancies created by the new law in units already organized. The Training School for Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates at Camp Zachary Taylor is to be enlarged. Sixty additional candidates reported there on June 15, forming two student groups in session at the same time with the same faculty.

S. O. S.

"After Mother, Your Shoes Are Your Next Best Friend—Prompt Repair will mean Long Friendship."

