

Army Sports No. 4

"THE BARRACKS WHEEZE"

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Shells
And
Chuckles
Will
Win
The
War.

After the average soldier gets his pack up neatly enough to pass inspection he wonders why his parents overlooked "Euclid" when they named him.

THE CHIEF CLAIM TO DISTINCTION THAT SOME ACTORS HOLD IS THAT THEY WALK HEAVY ON THE STAGE.

THE BASIS FOR INSPECTION IS SUSPICION.

You can't lose sight of the fact that the granting of commissions and warrants for non-commissions has put the framing business right up among the leaders.

Alfie, writing home, said he wasn't very much of a soldier—that the highest distinction he had earned was his appointment as pivot man on a set of fours doing kitchen police.

In the infantry they say it is a great life if you don't topple over backward and they put their convictions forward in their rather neat song:

"My gun's all rusty and out of whack,
But you ought to see my nice, bright spade."

A Certain few
Of them
Are
As unreasonable
As the woman
With a week's wash
On the line
And
An invitation
Out
To tea.

IT REQUIRES MORE THAN A MERE CROSSING OF THE FINGERS TO INFLUENCE THE DECISIONS OF THE TOP-CUTTER WHEN THE DUTY ROSTER IS IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

A rumor current back home that special duty is a distinction has been denied by the top sergeant.

Yes, a strawtick is a nap sack.

Unless, of course, it is otherwise specified.

AND THAT, FRIENDS, WILL BE WHEN LULU'S DEAD AND GONE.

Flower decorations, say a spray of dahlias or a bunch of begonias, done in a sick white, the new green oilcloth leggings, would be quite a sensation.

THEY CERTAINLY DO ADD THE FINISHING TOUCH TO AN ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT.

THE ARMY IS LIKE THE FAMOUS GAME OF CRAPS—INVARIABLELY YOU SHOOT THE PIECE.

OR OIL IT.

Yo! Ho!

LET'S GO!

AMERICAN ARMY LEADS IN KEEPING DOWN DISEASE

The American Army now sets the world standard for holding down the disease percentage. This statement is made by no less an authority than Major General William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States Army.

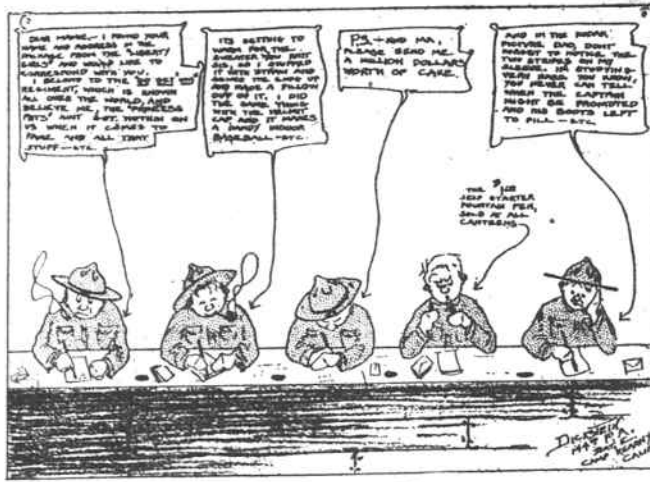
Until the American Army forged its way to first place, the standard was set by the Japanese.

The occasion of General Gorgas' remarks was a recent and unexpected visit that he made to the Chicago Stockyards. There he expressed himself as satisfied with the meat that was being prepared for delivery to the Expeditionary Forces.

General Gorgas said further: "The health and sanitary conditions in the American army camps and among the men called to service are satisfactory. Personal disease among the men in the army is about the same as in civil life. We are doing better than the armies of Europe; but we should do better because we have had the record of their experiences to guide us."

S. O. S.

The U-boats are wasting some of our food; don't U be a U-boat.



LETTER WRITING

Learn French

LESSON 13
TIME

Il est une heure et quart (ün uhr é kar), it is quarter past one.

Il est une heure et demie (ün uhr é dmi), it is half past one.

Il est deux heures moins vingt (duhzh uhr mwä yä), 20 minutes to 2.

Il est deux heures moins un quart (duhzh uhr mwäz üh kar), a quarter to 2.

Midi et demi, 12:30 (noon); minuit et demi, 12:30 (night); midi moins dix, ten to 12; minuit moins un quart, a quarter to twelve (night).

Moins means "less," "minus."

EXERCISE

1. Pronounce and translate the sentence: Mon train arrive (arrives) à une heure. In place of *mon* put the words for your, our, his, her, their—all singular.

2. Pronounce and translate: Il part à une heure. Then run the time around the clock at 5-minute intervals.

vals, as Il part à une heure cinq, il part à une heure, dix, etc.; likewise at 2-minute intervals.

3. Repeat aloud all French numerals from 1 to 50.

4. Pronounce aloud—

Cinquante et un	säkät é üh	51
Cinquante deux	säkät duh	52
Cinquante trois	säkät trwa	53
soixante	swasäht	60
soixante et un	swasäht e üh	61
soixante quatre	swasäht katr	64
soixante dix	swasäht dees	70
soixante on	swasäht öhr	71
soixante douze	swasäht dooz	72
soixante seize	swasäht sez	76
soixante dix neuf	swasäht deez	

quatre vingt katr uh vä 80

5. Pronounce and turn into American money: Cinquante centimes, un franc quarante cinq (centimes), deux francs soixante quinze, soixante francs, cinq francs quatre vingts; 3 f. 50; 15 f. 75; 1 f. 25.

PERSHING'S VETERANS

Fifty of General Pershing's veterans came to this country to assist in promoting the Third Liberty Loan.

As they made their way through the streets of New York and other cities throughout the country, there were constant exclamations from the crowds that saw them. Everyone was impressed with their soldierly bearing.

But there was something more than mere physical attractiveness about these men. There was an expression on their faces that betokened a new spirit. Everyone who saw them sensed this. What was it that gave them this proud bearing. It was not the acclaim of an enthusiastic people. Sometimes this serves to unnerve rather than to thrill. Emotion gets the better of men as they see the familiar sky-line and walk with people to whom they had said good-bye, a farewell that might have been their last.

The experience that transformed these men was the experience that all of the men of the great Army of the United States are facing.

They have learned how to obey, not as unwilling tools of a despotic government; but as soldiers of the common good. They have learned more than they ever knew of their responsibility to their fellows.

The have learned the lesson of responsibility and as they have learned their characters have been developed. The American army is a great school for character.

The great principle of the draft, the democratic principle of the draft, has called men from all walks of life and thrown them into a melting pot. There the dross has been consumed and the gold refined.

Some men who would not have recognized a tooth brush were put in the same tents with men who gazed at them in pitying curiosity. The uncouth soldier thought the careful "bunkie" almost womanish in his care of his person. And he did not hesitate to say so: But the influence of the clean man and the offensiveness of uncleanness in close quarters told their tale. The uncouth man brushed his teeth. The reflex of his experiment in cleanliness was that he began to take pride in his appearance. Thus the first lesson was well learned.

The tenderly reared man who had nothing but contempt at first for his uncouth tent-mate saw that his neighbor had a code of honor all his own. The uncouth man would not steal; he had contempt for the liar. The man who had been so very careful of appearances began to examine himself. There was much that he was

forced to admire in the other man, much that he felt he must emulate if he were to win the other man's esteem. So he began setting his own house in order.

Together the tent-mates learned some of life's most valuable lessons. They became fast friends. On the battlefield new qualities were discovered in each. War makes strange bedfellows, but the melting pot sizzled.

The well-bred man and the backwoodsman had much in common when they thought they were farthest apart. Both of them resented the undue assumptions of authority by the top-sergeant. He was too autocratic entirely. But the day came when the top-sergeant showed that he was willing to go through fire to save the men that he had berated.

The newly graduated young officer was the special bait of the men he commanded. On his faults there was a common meeting ground. His day of testing came too. It was not on the battlefield. It was on the drill ground when a maneuver was improperly executed. The young officer took all the blame and told his captain that the fault was improper instruction. He swallowed hard as he said it. But the captain understood and walked away without further comment.

As the men were dismissed to their company street the top-sergeant called for three cheers for their erstwhile common enemy. The young subaltern turned sharply and said, "Silence!"

But the great lesson had been learned. They were all men, each engaged in a man's job. Out there distinctions of rank were just distinctions of rank, nothing more. Underneath the uniforms of every one was the heartbeat of a man.

Rank meant authority; authority implied expected obedience; and because, in the great melting pot, each had learned to appraise the other rightly the obedience was cheerfully given.

Thus was the spirit of the new army called into being. Thus it was that men's heads became more erect and backs more straight. Thus it was that American soldiers went into battle, each man realizing that he had his own part to play and that his own part was as important in the circumstances in which it was cast as was the other man's.

This tells why the Pershing veterans thrilled Broadway and touched the heart of America. They had come into the consciousness of their manhood.

GOVT WANTS ALL HOMES KEPT OPEN TO SOLDIERS

There should be no let-up in the home hospitality so magnificently shown American soldiers by people throughout the country, according to Raymond B. Fossdick, chairman of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Mr. Fossdick's statement was made in denial of a magazine story in which the writer said the time had come for "the public to keep 'hands off' the men in the service." The article also stated that "over 90 per cent" of the social functions provided by war camp communities take the form of late-hour dances, which impair the physical vitality of the men in service. Mr. Fossdick also emphatically denies this statement.

"Man power will win the war, and we depend upon the American home in conserving this power," says Mr. Fossdick. "As President Wilson has said: 'The spirit with which our soldiers leave America, and their efficiency on the battle fronts of Europe, will be vitally affected by the character of the environment surrounding our military training camps.'"

"The time has no more come for 'the public to keep hands off the men in service' than the time has come to stop conserving wheat or supporting government loans," says Mr. Fossdick. "To say that it has is a direct contradiction of the Government's policy. The preservation of normal social relationships between the people and the men in training is an essential part of our military program. It is under Government supervision and is being done by the War Camp Community Service outside camps with equal effectiveness as the work of the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus inside the camps."

"It is not true that 'the entertainment of the men in service in private homes has resulted to the detriment of the men instead of to their benefit.' There has been no change in the attitude of the Government toward home hospitality. In fact, with hundreds of thousands of men pouring into training camps, the Government desires more than ever that the people of America continue to offer to them the wholesome influences of their homes."

"Naturally in the entertainment of thousands of men in private homes there have been some instances of hospitality overdone or taken advantage of. Some women, unwisely, have flooded soldiers with sweets and unnecessary 'comforts' and have written doleful letters to their boys. These things and the 'godmother' idea are justifiably discouraged. But a sharp distinction should be drawn between pink-tea sentimentality toward the soldier and the organized hospitality which is supervised by the Government."

Answering the assertion that "over 90 per cent of the social functions provided for the men outside of the camps have taken the form of dances which, keeping until all hours, impair the physical vitality of the men," Mr. Fossdick says:

"This is mere speculation. Dances do not constitute an overwhelming proportion of the recreation program. Athletic meets, community sings, concerts, church socials, automobile rides, home hospitality and many other forms of entertainment are provided. "Dances almost always take place Saturday nights—not often enough to impair their vitality."

"Send Your Money Home; Keep Your Health Abroad"

Permission was recently given by the War Department to place Red Triangle secretaries on board the transports. Each secretary carries with him a set of thrift promotion material produced for the purpose which includes:

1. An animated Thrift cartoon film.
2. A set of 33 colored lantern slides for lecture purposes.
3. A set of twenty announcement slides. These slides show the soldier that because 93 out of every 100 men can expect to return, according to Secretary of War Baker, they must "Prepare to Live" by saving not only their money, but their muscles, their minds and their morals.

Several of these slides with proper illustrations read as follows:

"Men by the millions will go overseas expecting to fill a hero's grave. But Secretary of War Baker says 14 out of every 15 will return. Prepare to Live."

"Send your money home, keep your health abroad. You'll need both after the War. Prepare to Live."

"One scrap is enough. Save now and prevent a struggle later. Prepare to Live."

"You have a date with opportunity after you have finished Fritz. Save while serving. Prepare to Live."

"Help keep the home fires burning. Send some of your pay home to the folks. Prepare to Live."