

"THE BARRACKS WHEEZE"

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

The biggest
Difference
In the army
Today
Is the
Difference
That exists
Between
The work-day
Line-up
And the
Sunday
Column
For
Sick call.

SOME SOLDIERS ARE SO FAST
THEY COULD RUN ALL DAY AND
NEVER SET FOOT OFF A CIGAR-
ETTE PAPER.

On every fire pail are the letters:

"U. S. Q. M. C."

A powerful lot of letters in case of an
emergency.

And that's no

RUMOR, EITHER.

AS A RULE, WHEN A MAN BE-
GINS TO FIGURE THAT HE'S A
REAL KING, HE TRUDGES INTO
HIS CASTLE SOME MORNING TO
FIND HIS SCEPTRE SPIKED, HIS
PURPLE ROBE FADED, HIS
CROWN MISSING AND ALL THE
SHELLAC SCRATCHED OFF THE
PANELS OF THE THRONE.

The Army
Has effectively stamped out the
Cuckoo who wore
A 17 collar
Around a 14 neck and
Drank his
Sarsaparilla
Sodas
All alone.

BOILS ARE ALMOST AS AMUS-
ING AS SWEDISH CALISTHENICS.

He went to the base suffering from
mumps. When he returned he had suf-
fered from paratitit.

Those gas masks the nurses wear
in the mumps ward at the base are
clever contraptions.

BUT THEY FREQUENTLY LEAD
TO SOME AWFUL DISAPPOINT-
MENTS.

STILL, THEY HAVE TO TAKE
THEM OFF WHEN THEY EAT.

Which—

According to the section deleted
by the Censor—

MAKES IT ALL THE MORE
BINDING.

Catholic Soldier Confesses
Through French Interpreter

You can get any opinion you want
on the religious work of the Y. M. C.
A. in France.

It is overdone, it is underdone, it
isn't done at all; it is narrow, it is
bigoted, it is too generously broad;
it is stiff, it is highly-tighty, it isn't
churchlike; there is no singing worth
speaking of, and why don't you have
something besides hymns? And any
one of these opinions can be defended,
first by the character of the person
voicing it, and second, by reference
to the place visited by the critic.

But here's a little incident that
happened the other day which tells
the whole story of the religious work
of the Y. M. C. A. in France:

An American lad with nerves shat-
tered by what he had seen at the
front, was going out of his mind.
He had had the experience before,
and was in an agony of anticipation.

He was a Catholic, and, as such,
most anxious to confess. He could
not speak French and the only avail-
able priest could not speak English.

"Is there anyone here who can
speak French?" inquired the priest.

The Y. M. C. A. woman running the
hotel knew the language. So the
three retired into a quiet room, and
the American soldier confessed his
sins, through a Protestant woman to
a Catholic priest, in a Y. M. C. A.
hut in France.

GOV'T PIGEONS PROTECTED

The Congress of the United States
has enacted a law which makes it
punishable by a fine or imprison-
ment, or both, to entrap, capture,
shoot, kill, possess or in any way
detain homing pigeons owned by the
United States. Pigeons owned by the
Government bear bands with the let-
ters "U. S. A." or "U. S. N." and a
serial number.

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 can-
tonment.

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!

Learn French

LESSON XIV

The French vowel sounds:

Sound	English example	French example
a	father	la
è	met	lait
é	fate	café
ee	beet	oui
o	softer	donnes
oh	go	eau
oo	boot	vous
uh	fe (r) n	de
u	(lips as for oo, tongue as for ee)	du
â		franc
â	a (ngry)	cinq
û		un
ô		bon

In the last four, the "nasal" vowels,
the breath comes out through
nose and mouth at the same time.

The French have one consonant
sound that is rather rare in English,
the buzzing sound of "si" in the word
vision. The sound will be represented
by zh. It occurs three times in
the name of the great French General
Joseph Jacques Joffre, pronounced
zhohzhèf zhak zhohfr.

Pronounce r with a distinct trill
by making the tip of the tongue vi-
brate just behind the upper teeth.
Telephone operators pronounce the
word "three" much like this.

81-200

quatre vingt un	katr vâ ûh	81
quatre vingt deux	katr vâ duh	82
quatre vingt trois	katr vâ trwa	83
quatre vingt dix	katr vâ dees	90
quatre vingt onze	katr vâ ônz	91
quatre vingt douze	katr vâ dooz	92
quatre vingt quinze	katr vâ kâz	95
quatre vingt dix sept	katr vâ dees sèt	97
quatre vingt dix neuf	katr vâ dees nuhf	99
cent	sâh 100	100
cent un	sâh ôh 101	101
cent deux	sâh duh 102	102
cent vingt et un	sâh vât é ûh 121	121
cent trente cinq	sâh trâht sâk 135	135
cent quarante	sâh karâht 140	140
cent quarante neuf	sâh karâht nuhf 149	149
cent cinquante	sâh sâkâht 150	150
cent soixante dix	sâh swasâht dees 170	170
	sâh swasâht kâz 175	175
cent quatre vingts	sâh katruh vâ 180	180
cent quatre vingt dix	sâh katruh vâ dees 190	190
cent quatre vingt dix huit	sâh katruh vâ dees woot 198	198
deux cents	duh sâ 200	200

Observe that the numbers 90-99
are formed by adding 11-19 to 80.

Compare the formation of 70-79 in
lesson 13.

MAIL IT TODAY

Get the habit of sending all your
copies of "Trench and Camp" to the
home folks. Better than that, make
it a duty to send this paper home ev-
ery week. Your mother and other
relatives will appreciate it.

IL Y A (EEL EE A) OR Y A-T-IL?

Il y a, pronounced eel ee a or eel ee
ya, means there is, there are, as il y
a deux cent cinquante hommes dans
ma compagnie, there are 250 men in
my company; il y a une cigarette dans
la paquet, there is one cigarette in
the package. We also translate voilà
by "there is," "there are," but the
meaning is different. When we say
voilà mon capitaine, we point him out
by a gesture of the hand or a motion
of the head; voilà = ¶. When we
say il y a des soldats dans le train,
we are not pointing them out; we
merely say they are there. But voilà
des soldats is equal to ¶ des soldats.
Is there? Is there? Is y a-t-il? ee a
teel or ee ya teel.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

French	Pronunciation	Meaning
une escouade	eskwad	squad
le jour	zhoor	day
la nuit	nwee	night
le matin	matâ	morning
le soir	swar	evening
la semaine	smèn	week
la partie	partee	part
le déjeuner	dézhuhné	lunch
déjeuner	dézhuhné	to lunch
travailler	travayé	to work
cesser (de)	sésé	to stop
commencer (à)	komâhsé	to begin
dormir	dormeer	to sleep
je dors	zhuzh dor	I sleep
nous dormons	noo dormôh	we sleep
je sais	zhuh sé	I know
hier	yèr	yesterday
aujourd'hui	ohzhoordwee	today
demain	duhmâ	tomorrow
combien de?	kôhbyâ duh	how many? how much?
après	aprè	after

EXERCISE

Pronounce aloud and translate:
Combien d'hommes y a-t-il dans
votre compagnie? Il y a deux cent
cinquante hommes dans ma com-
pagnie. Il y a sept hommes et un
corporal dans une escouade. Y
a-t-il des lieutenants dans une com-
pagnie? Oui, il y a deux lieutenants
et un capitaine dans une compagnie.
Combien de jours y a-t-il dans une
semaine? Il y a sept jours dans une
semaine. Un jour y a vingt quatre
heures. Il a deux parties, le jour et
la nuit. Le jour, nous travaillons;
la nuit nous dormons. J'ai commencé
à travailler hier à sept heures du
matin. A midi et demi j'ai déjeuné.
J'ai mangé des oeufs (uh) avec des
pommes de terre et du pain. Après le
déjeuner j'ai fumé une pipe et j'ai
recommencé (began again) à tra-
vailler. J'ai cessé de travailler à cinq
heures et demie et j'ai dîné à sept
heures du soir. Je vais déjeuner au-
jourd'hui à midi. A quelle heure
allez vous commencer à travailler
demain? Demain? Je ne sais pas.

CHAINS PROTECT EYES

Some of the soldiers "Over There"
are now wearing steel helmets with a
fringe of chain hanging down over
the nose to protect their eyes from
flying bits of shrapnel and splinters
of wood and stone.

**U. S. MUNITION PLANT TO
BE BIGGER THAN KRUPP'S**

Well-informed Englishmen have
appreciated the vast resources and
almost illimitable possibilities of this
country. But the average English-
man has had no conception of our
wealth, our natural resources or even
our strength in man power. To him
the vast reaches of the continent have
been beyond comprehension.

He has thought of the American
people as being something quite dif-
ferent from the English. To him
the cowboy has been typical. He has
been surprised, as our distinguished
statesmen and scholars have spoken
in England, to note their perfection
of speech and to appreciate their
freedom from the breeness of the
so-called wild westerner, who exists
only on the movie stage and in highly
colored novels.

As American troops have paraded
through the streets of London he has
watched for their coming as for the
visit of an alien race. He has been
almost startled to find that there is
little difference between the English-
man and his American cousin.

It came as a shock to many of the
English people to learn that Amer-
ica had become the banker nation and
that this country opened flood-gates
of gold. Well-informed Englishmen
witnessed the awakening of the man
in their streets with a good deal of
relish.

American tourists have been ac-
customed to talking in such large
terms that the every-day Englishman
discounted almost everything that
was credited to this country. But
now the panorama of American
achievement is being unfolded before
the eyes of the Englishman. Noth-
ing will startle him now, and he is
beginning to speak in superlatives of
his efforts just as the boastful Amer-
ican used to speak in the days when
he was trying to impress his British
cousin.

The name of Krupp has stood for
the ultimate in munitions and or-
dnance manufacturing, although the
Frenchman has pointed with pride to
the Creusot works.

But even the Englishman is begin-
ning to glimpse the possibilities of
this country as a competitor to Krupp.
And the Englishman, more even than
the native American, has displayed
an eager interest in the announce-
ment of the great construction plant,
to be larger even than the Bethlehem
Steel Works, that is to be erected
near Pittsburgh, Pa., under the direc-
tion of the Government.

It is expected that \$4,000,000,000
at least will be expended on this plant
for construction alone. The work
will not be finished until 1920 and
will be done under the supervision of
officers of the Steel Corporation, who
will serve without pay.

The Government recently an-
nounced the location of the proposed
plant, and plans for its construction
are now being made. Judge E. H.
Gary, Chairman of the Board of
Directors of the United States Steel
Corporation, in discussing the project,
said:

"The work will be in the im-
mediate charge of a committee consist-
ing of a vice-president and the com-
ptroller of the corporation and eight
others designated from the officers
(presidents or vice-presidents) of the
various manufacturing subsidiary
companies, and all selected because of
their education, experience and pec-
uliar fitness. This committee will
keep in touch with the building and
operating organization which is be-
ing formed, and with the officers of
the Steel Corporation and with the
War Department."

The work will be done at Govern-
ment expense.

**How to Change Beneficiary
Under War Risk Insurance**

The following regulation has been
issued relative to changes in the bene-
ficiaries under the war risk insur-
ance:

"Every change of beneficiary shall
be made in writing and shall be
signed by the insured and be wit-
nessed by at least one person. No
change of beneficiary shall be valid
unless and until it is recorded in the
Bureau of War Risk Insurance. A
change of beneficiary shall, whenever
practicable, be made upon blanks pre-
scribed by the Bureau.

"A change of beneficiary may be
made by last will and testament. Pay-
ments of instalments of insurance
shall be made to the beneficiaries last
of record in the Bureau until the Bu-
reau receives notice of such change.
In the absence of any beneficiary of
record, payments shall be made
according to the laws of intestacy, as
provided in Article IV, until the Bu-
reau receives notice that a beneficiary
was designated by last will and tes-
tament."