

# TRENCH AND CAMP

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## The Charlotte Observer

Edition for CAMP GREENE—Charlotte, N. C.

ARMY NEWS

FOR ARMY MEN  
AND  
THEIR HOME FOLKS

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### ARE FIGHTING SPANISH "FLU" AT CAMP GREENE

Camp and Town Both Quarantined. Spread Now Thought Checked. Precaution Taken.

The general quarantine over Camp Greene has reduced the activities in all welfare divisions to the minimum. The elimination of all programs has been taken as a means to check the spread of the influenza and the officials have started early. Most of the cases are confined to the colored men.

At all of the Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and Jewish welfare buildings, public programs of all kinds have been eliminated almost, except to put benches about the feet apart and allow only a few men in the buildings at a time. Some of the programs have been held

in such a way as to permit the health of the men, yet at the same time give them some means of enjoying a little amusement and helping them to pass away the idle hours and break the routine of camp life. Just as soon as the quarantine is lifted the programs will start again in full swing and come into action as quickly as they were stopped. The different organizations are carefully following the instructions of military authorities in every way and the boys are allowed in the buildings to buy stamps, write letters but not to congregate in crowds.

The city of Charlotte has also been quarantined and the health officers are doing everything within human power to check the possible spread of the disease taking the situation in hand early instead of waiting until it was beyond control as has happened in many places.

In the camp it must be remembered that there are a large list of colored troops and limited service men which takes in those of a weaker constitution and the percentage of cases is exceptionally small. The tent floors over the camp are being disinfected, buildings renovated and every precaution taken early to keep the men in first class shape. The quarantine order is on until the 15th of October. In some quarters the men are required to sleep out in the open and to keep their tents well aired, eliminating all chance of the spread of the disease. Camp Greene seems to be very fortunate indeed as compared with most camps.

The following instructions have been sent out for prevention of the disease and the care of the sick, coming from the health department of New York:

**Spanish Influenza.**  
Influenza and pneumonia are infectious diseases which are caused by certain germs. The germs are carried in the matter which is spit, sneezed, or coughed up by sick persons, or sometimes by persons who, while carrying the disease germs in their mouth and throat, show no sign of illness.

These germs, even if they get into the nose, mouth, and throat, are usually unable to break through and attack a person who is in good health.

If a person is not in good health, he is usually unable to resist the attack of the germs and they break through some weak point and attack the body.

In order to be able to resist the attack of the germs which cause influenza, pneumonia, and other infectious diseases, we must carefully follow these instructions.

**Special Advice for Preventing These Diseases.**

Avoid contact with matter which is spit, sneezed, or coughed up. Persons who feel that they must do so, should spit, sneeze, or cough into a handkerchief.

Do not use a cup, spoon, knife, fork or dishes which have been used by others, unless they are first thor-



Stenography and Typewriting Class in a "Y" Hut. —Photo by Moon.

applied to the home as well as the public restaurant and soda water fountain.

One should avoid placing into the mouth pipes, cigar holders, pencils or toys which have been used by others.

Avoid placing the lips against the mouthpiece of a telephone, particularly a public telephone; in the case of children, kissing should be avoided.

Do not use a towel, napkin, or other kinds of table or bed linen which have been used by another person, unless they have been boiled or otherwise disinfected.

Keep the home, as well as the office and workroom, well ventilated. All cars, halls, and other places where numbers of persons assemble, should be freely ventilated. Particularly those who are not in good health, as well as the very young and the elderly, should be protected from being chilled or wet.

So far as practicable avoid crowds in subway cars, at mass meetings, theaters, moving picture shows or other gatherings, even at the expense of a little loss of time or convenience.

One should avoid over-eating, especially after doing so, one may be exposed to cold, chill or rain. Proper selection of food and exercise in the open air, particularly walking, are helpful in making one's power of resistance to disease stronger.

Dry sweeping on the platforms of subway and elevated stations in factories, stores, as well as other public places, and the shaking of rugs in public places are dangerous.

So far as possible avoid becoming fatigued.

One's hands should be washed before eating. Patronize only such restaurants as are clean.

**Care of the Sick.**

Those who feel ill and whose symptoms suggest an attack of influenza, pneumonia, or other infectious disease, should promptly go to bed. This precaution alone will frequently shorten the attack and prevent dangerous complications.

A person suffering from these diseases should have a separate room, if possible, and should sleep alone.

A sick person should cough, sneeze, or spit into a small piece of gauze or cheesecloth. Such gauze or cheesecloth should be burned. Handkerchiefs, pillow cases, bed sheets, bed covers and gowns should be disinfected by boiling. If for any reason boiling is not practicable, such linen which may contain the infectious charges from the nose, mouth, throat and lungs should be disinfected by soaking in a 5 per cent carbolic solution for at least two hours.

All visitors should be kept out of the room occupied by the sick person.

All dishes, glasses and other utensils used by a sick person should be used exclusively by that person, and should not be used by any other individual until they are washed in-

In all cases a physician should be called in and no patent medicines or general prescriptions which are advertised should be employed. One never knows at the beginning which case will turn out to be a mild one and which a serious one.

By order of the board of health,  
ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.,  
President.

#### HOSTESS HOUSE NOW IN GOOD QUARTERS

During the past week Mrs. Pirney and Miss Ash have entered new quarters at the entrance of the camp at Liberty park, where one of the old mess shacks has been repaired, painted and floored and put in excellent condition. These quarters are only temporary but very homelike and will answer the purpose until the new hostess house which the Y. W. C. A. is building, can be completed. The contractors have the foundation and framework on the way and are rushing the work through as rapidly as possible.

#### SOME NEW ARRIVALS FROM OTHER CAMPS

During the week Major Stillwell C. Burns arrived from Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, and is acting C. O. of base hospital No. 122. Also Capt. L. J. Logue arrived from Fort Bliss, at El Paso, and is connected with base hospital 92. Then Lieut. F. J. Carnahan has joined base hospital No. 122, coming here from Camp Jackson; Lieut. Joseph J. Sweeney is also a new face among the officers of base hospital 122, coming here from Camp Greenleaf.

#### HOME SERVICE HELPING SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS

Monteporzio.—Frank Danoio, an Italian born, sergeant in the United States field artillery, reported to the headquarters of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., that his two little brothers in the village of Villipianna, province of Cozenza, needed help.

The American Red Cross in Italy found the children living with an old aunt who was incapable of taking care of them. The elder boy was in need of an operation.

Both children found a refuge in the American Red Cross orphan school at Monteporzio.

John Shirley, who has been supply secretary for Camp Greene for several months, has been transferred to Camp Sheridan for Y. M. C. A. work, where he will have charge of the supply department for the "Y" of that camp. He left Saturday and is driving through the country in his car.

As yet base hospital-92 states that no organization or company has answered their baseball challenge and they claim that they can beat anything in camp. Do you intend to let such a challenge stand without opposition?

### CO. LACKS NUMBERS BUT HOLDS BIG RECORD

Sixth Company, Fourth Recruit Camp, Has Famous Artist, Hun Chaser, Etc.

What company in the camp can make the biggest noise? By that term Trench and Camp does not mean just plain racket or blowing of fog-horns but just where are the most men who have been leaders out in civil life congregated, when it comes to limiting them to companies? In fourth recruit camp, sixth company, that reputation is claimed. They state by inference, suggestion, plain black and white and every other thing, that they have the best company in the entire camp—in fact they will put it in stronger terms than that if you talk with them personally and use some language that makes a fellow feel that they actually believe just what they are able to produce, you will have to give them the blue ribbon until some other company comes to the front with a stronger record.

For instance, listen to this. They have a famous opera star, a returned hero from the front who has three Hun planes to his credit, a fast baseball contortionist and an artist of national fame and repute. Besides this, they claim the best set of officers, the most efficient drilled company, a cook that can make you hungry four hours in advance with the desire he creates for his cooking and many little things which they will go into if competition develops in any quarter.

Now as to the evidence in the case. There is T. J. Longtin, the song bird of the company and if it comes right down to it, he can almost prove by precept and example that he can take first prize in the camp. He is now soloist at the First Baptist church at Charlotte and in civil life sang at Carnegie hall in New York city in the church of Dr. Steven Wise. Those who have heard him sing say that he hath the charms of all of them and that his music is superb.

As the Hun chaser, Merle B. Roe, or rather Sergeant Roe. He was a member of the famous Canadian air squadron that went into the fight early in the game and has three Hun planes to his credit, two broken legs, a shattered arm and one light put out. Otherwise he is a perfectly sound man. He made five attempts to get into the American service and was turned down as many times and got disgusted and went into Canada from his home at Elmira, N. Y. He does not say that it was his good looks that caused him to be refused in this country, but they were too strict for some reason and he proved beyond a doubt that he was worth his weight in gold and that is about 176 pounds. After he enlisted he went right into the game of Hun chasing 18 months all over France and right over into Belgium. At one time he fell 8,000 feet and all he got for the experience has been related above. He can talk most interestingly of his experience and he had been discharged only 30 days until he was drafted into the army that he tried so hard to get into and is now in the limited service branch but says he can go over the top just as good as any man. When he looks you in the eye and informs you of some of the things those Huns practiced, upon the helpless women and children of Belgium and France, then you will have some idea of why he gets a stony glare as he says no can touch 'em up again.

In direct contrast to this fine entry, Roe, that same company has one, Salvatore Florio, the Italian artist, whose fine voice and choice descriptions tell of the meaning of real art as he fingers through photographs of his collection which he carries right in his bunk. He also says that he is going to ask permission to use his ideas of American victory and imprint them in the halls of the relief tag at Berlin. Florio is a modest sort of an individual except when he gets started talking about art and its real

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