

# 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**

Vol. 1

JULY 16, 1918

No. 41

### CHARLOTTE MISSING THE BOYS FROM CAMP GREENE

Streets Appear as They Did Before Camp Came—Soldiers Expected Back Soon.

All Charlotte seems to be missing the soldiers. The streets have turned back to ante-bellum days when a man in khaki attracted the attention of the multitude. It seems hard to believe that a military camp is just outside the bounds of the city. The absence of the soldiers, of course, is noticeable most on the streets, in the stores and at the moving picture shows and theaters. But in the churches and in the homes things look different from what they did a few days ago.

Nowhere, perhaps, are the soldiers more conspicuous by their absence than at the city Y. M. C. A. That hospitable place has claimed the attention of thousands of the boys in khaki almost daily since Camp Greene was established, with the exception of the two weeks the building was closed during the spinal meningitis quarantine, and for the last few days a single soldier at the association building has been considered a rare specimen.

The soldiers have helped wonderfully to keep Charlotte tuned up to war conditions, and their absence makes it hard to realize that the country is at war, unless one turns his attention to the work of patriotic societies or keeps close watch on the papers. The absence of the soldiers also bring upon the citizens the realization that Charlotte too has given a majority of its young men to the service of the country. The streets are bare of young men when things are contrasted with those of a year ago.

Nevertheless, conditions in the last few days seem to indicate that business in Charlotte goes on at a continuous good rate even in the absence of the soldiers. With the exception of a few businesses, firms have reported activities in the business line as good. The city has not taken the dull appearance that many believed would have come about. But it is expected the soldiers will be back on the streets in the next few days, and soldier activities will begin to liven up, and Charlotte will be tuned up to the breaking point again.

While it is true there has no been at Camp Greene over 15,000 men at one time since the departure several months ago of the Fourth regular division, commanded by Major General George H. Cameron, there are several thousand soldiers now encamped there. Until the ban imposed by Colonel Kennon, camp commander, is lifted, these men will not be permitted to come to Charlotte except on urgent business. It was stated at the camp when the restrictive order was issued that the action was for disciplinary purposes, and to impress upon the officers and enlisted men alike the necessity of observing strictly the rules of military courtesy. The health situation of neither the city nor camp exerted any influence upon Colonel Kennon in the issuance of the order, it was understood.

### MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

AT Y. M. C. A. HUT NO. 106  
Wednesday evening the boys around Y. M. C. A. 106 were treated to a musical concert by a group of young people from Charlotte, supplemented by talent from among the soldiers. The program consisted of songs and recitations. Miss Lavinia Boyer gave several readings which were exceedingly bright and gave a fine opportunity for the reader to display her talent, which is of the first order. Miss Lucy Oliver, who is visiting with folks in Charlotte, gave the opening number of the program, which were two vocal solos.

Private Cates, of the base hospital, sang several solos. Private Cates is becoming well known as a singer both in camp and in Charlotte, and he is always received with rounds of applause. Dr. Grogan, Y. M. C. A. camp secretary, gave a rendition of several funny farkey stories which took greatly with the crowd.

### AMERICA'S CONDITIONS FOR PEACE AS SET FORTH BY THE PRESIDENT

"These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting, and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

"I—The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it can not be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"II—The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"III—The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"IV—The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right, and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that can not be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed, and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

### LIEUTENANT ARNDT.



The above picture is that of Lieutenant Arndt, commander of the Depot band, military aeronautics. The Depot band is well known, not alone for its playing in camp, but in Charlotte and many of the neighboring towns as well. For the last few Sunday afternoons members of this band have been giving concerts at the Y. W. C. A. hostess house, and these concerts have been said by many to have been the best ever. The musicians comprising the band are of attainment and there is an orchestra connected with the band that is most unique in its individuality.

The soldiers at camp and the civilians in the neighboring towns are certainly fortunate in having been able to have heard the playing of this group of musicians. One outstanding feature of the band is its willingness to render its services when they are asked.

### OBSERVE BASTILLE DAY AT CAMP GREENE Y 106

About 20 Charlotte Women Attend and Participate in "Great" Musical Program.

In observance of Bastille day, the national holiday of France, corresponding to July 4 for Americans, about 20 Charlotte women attended and participated in what was described as "a great musical program" at Y. M. C. A. building No. 206, at Camp Greene, last night. The program was rendered in the open air, about 500 soldiers being present. One of the features of the evening was the group singing of "the old reliable" songs.

Miss Willie Mae McCorkle sang for the soldiers and Mrs. Ennis and Miss Marion Medlock gave readings. Miss Alva Earny brought a number of women to the building in her car and another party was brought out by Mrs. and Miss Parker. Three trombone selections by four members of the aviation section band, one of the selections being "The Marseillaise," were rendered.

Secretary Stephens, in charge of the services, delivered an informal talk on "The Knock-out Blow."

### MUSIC AT "Y" 105

A short musical program was presented Wednesday evening at "Y" 105 before the regular movie show was given.

Miss Helen Daubenheyer, of Indiana, gave a violin recital that was greatly appreciated and consisted of: "Souvennia"—Dralda.

Minuet in G—Beethoven.

Last Rose of Summer.

and several encores.

Miss Daubenheyer is a young lady of marked musical ability and played with sympathy and expression that was not lost upon the large audience of soldiers and the small sprinkling of their lady friends.

Private J. D. MacDonald, Aero squadron, sang "The Perfect Day," which was well rendered and fully appreciated by those present.

Miss Katherine Hardin, of Hickory, N. C., gave a character recitation "At the Photographers," in which she introduced various characters and their mannerisms, having their photos taken, and was truly effective. Miss Hardin was obliged to give several encores before the audience was content to have her withdraw.

Private F. L. Saxton, Twenty-third aero squadron, sang "For You" in a very finished and delightful way.

Private Saxton has been singing at a number of the churches in Charlotte as well as the usual religious services at the "Y" and has a fine tenor voice.

Private R. B. Dunn, Twenty-third aero squadron, played accompaniments with skill and sympathy and aided greatly to the enjoyment.

The program was in charge of Mr. Sully, acting building secretary.

### TRAINING MEN TO CARE FOR PIGEON MESSENGERS

Teaching Birds Their Great Part in War Communications Requires Skill and Patience.

At present other training activities may be on the wane at Camp Greene, but the pigeon detachment is getting in some good practice. Pigeon fanciers in the detachment feel that the training of the men in the care of pigeons and the developing along scientific lines of the homing instinct, or the in-born sense of direction of the birds, is the most interesting and the most important work in the government's plans for licking the Kaiser.

Whether or not this be true, "pigeon liaison," as this system of communication is known to the army, calls for rare patience and skill for the nature and organization of the sensible birds is almost as delicate and complex as that of a child. However, in spite of all the careful attention given to the feeding, flying, and conditioning, some of the birds occasionally lose their way and do not return for hours and often days.

In the last few weeks a few have failed to return to the camp loft from neighboring towns, including Belmont, Hoskins, Gastonia, Rock Hill, Lincolnton and points on the roads leading from Charlotte.

Any pigeons in this general section of the country found with U. S. A. numbers on their leg-bands should be enticed to cover, their numbers taken and the matter promptly reported to Lieut. Joseph H. Sands, camp signal supply officer, telephone Camp Greene No. 33. The birds should not be frightened or molested in any way until it is evident after a few hours wait, they do not intend to leave the vicinity.

It may not be generally known that there is a heavy penalty for molesting or killing government pigeons and that it is considered a serious offense to keep the birds without feeding them and giving prompt notice of finding them to the military authorities.

### Rehabilitation of Our Wounded.

Perhaps none of the various uses to which the proceeds of the Liberty loan are to be devoted appeals more strongly to the American people than the rehabilitation and re-education of our wounded men. To teach these men, to train and fit them for useful and gainful occupations, when by reason of loss of sight or limbs or other injuries they are rendered unable to pursue ordinary vocations, is a work in which every American has a heart-felt interest.

Compensation will be allowed them and family allowances will be paid their families as if they were in actual service while they are taking the training, and every method known to science will be used to restore our wounded men to health and usefulness.

This work has been delegated by Congress to the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The board publishes at Washington a monthly bulletin, dealing with its work called The Vocational Summary, which will be sent free to anyone upon request.

### QUOIT PLAYING BECOMES POPULAR AT CAMP GREENE

Not only has the game of quoits taken a strong hold upon the soldier at Camp Greene but it has become "the" game of the officers as well. A few teams have been organized thus far and much interest has been manifested in the match games played to date. Perhaps the most interesting match game of the week was that played between Dr. J. O. Grogan, camp secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Dr. T. Thompson as one team and Dr. R. E. Gaines with T. M. Mangum as the other. The latter team beat their opponents in a nip and tuck affair two games out of three.



# TRENCH AND CAMP

Theodore Partrick, Jr., Editor.

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## CAMP GREENE EDITION.

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## EDITORIAL.

The recent letter of Secretary of the Interior Lane addressed to President Wilson in which he suggests plans for the providing of opportunities for the soldiers after the war to establish themselves in farm homes on public lands, seems extremely timely and to the point.

He states that to the great number of returning soldiers land will offer the great and fundamental opportunity. The experience of war points out the lesson that our service men, because of army life, with its openness and activity, will largely seek out-of-doors vocations and occupations.

The question therefore arises, "What land can be made available for our soldiers for farm lands?"

He goes on to show how, at the close of the Civil War, we were fortunate in that the public domains in the West offered opportunities to the home-returning soldier. Now, however, we do not have the boundless domains of the sixties and seventies. While this is true, we do have millions of acres of undeveloped land that can be made available for this use. We have the rich lands in the West, cut over lands in the Northwest, Lake States and South, and also swamp lands in the middle West and South, which can be made available through proper development.

It is this need of proper development, which is not a matter of a moment's notice, that has led Secretary Lane to project his plans now. It is pointed out how any plan for the development of land will have to meet with new conditions. The era of free or cheap land in the United States has passed. The new conditions of developing lands must be met in advance, security must in a degree displace speculation. Some of the defects in our old system of "reclamation" have been described by Dr. Elwood Mead in these words:

"Science should have gone hand in hand with the settlement of the arid and semi-arid country, and all that science could give would have been utilized, first, in the creations of the conditions of settlement, and then in aiding the settled in difficult tasks. Because nothing was done these heroic but uninformed souls were bedeviled by the winds, cold, and insect pests. They wasted their efforts, lost their hopes and ambitions, and a tragic percentage left, impoverished and embittered."

"The tragic part of this history is that nearly all of this suffering and loss could have been avoided under a carefully thought out plan of development."

Secretary Lane then goes on to give the virtues of the present development plan which are:

**Success of Development Plan.**  
A plan of land development, whereby land is developed in large areas, subdivided into individual farms, then sold to actual bona fide farmers on a long-time payment basis, has been in force, not only in the United States under the reclamation act, but also in many other countries for several years. It has proved a distinct success. In Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, and the Australian commonwealth it has completely changed the land situation, one of the new features of this plan is that holders are aided in improving and cultivating the farm. In a word, there is organized community development. Its beneficial results have been well described by the Canadian commission which was appointed to investigate its results in New Zealand in these words:

"... the farmers have built better houses or remodeled their old ones, brought a larger acreage of land under cultivation that would otherwise be lying idle; have bought and kept better livestock and have bought and urged more labor-saving machinery on the farms and in the houses."

"... They keep more sheep and pigs and have so largely increased the revenue from their farms that they are able to meet the payments on the mortgages and to adopt a higher standard of living, and a better one. Throughout the country a higher and better civilization is gradually being evolved; the young men and women who are growing up are happy and contented to remain at home on the farm and find ample time and opportunity for recreation and entertainment than can be obtained in the cities.

It may be said that this country out-

side of Alaska has no frontier today. Of course, Alaska will still offer opportunity for a pioneer life. And, of course, Alaska likewise has yet unknown remarkable agricultural possibilities, but unless we make possible the development of this land by the men who desire their life in that field, we will lose a great national opportunity.

This is an immediate duty. It will be too late to plan for these things when the war is over. Our thought now should be given to the problem. And I therefore desire to bring to your mind the wisdom of immediately supplying the interior department with a sufficient fund with which to make the necessary surveys and studies. We should know by the time the war ends not merely how much arid land can be irrigated, nor how much swamp land reclaimed, nor where the grazing land is and how many cattle it will support nor how much cut-over land can be cleared, but we should know with definiteness where it is practicable to begin new irrigation projects, what the character of the land is, what the nature of the improvements needed will be, and what the cost will be. We should know also, not in a general way, but with particularity, what definite areas of swamp and may be reclaimed, and how they can be drained, what the cost of the drainage will be, what crops they will raise. We should have in mind specific areas of grazing lands, with a knowledge of the cattle which are best adapted to them, and the practicability of supporting a family upon them. To, too, with our cut-over lands. We should know what it would cost to pull or "blow-out" stumps and to put the lands into condition for a farm home.

Secretary Lane goes on to state that this plan does not contemplate anything like charity to the soldier. He is not to be given a bounty. He is not to be made to feel that he is a dependent. On the contrary, he is to continue in a sense in the service of the government. Instead of destroying our enemies, he is to develop our resources.

We agree with Secretary Lane that a small sum of money put into the hands of men of thought and experience and vision will give us a program which will make us feel entirely confident that we are not to be submerged, industrially or otherwise, by labor which we will not be able to absorb, or that we would be in a condition where we would show a lack of respect for those who return as heroes, but who will be without means of immediate self-support.

May this work be heartily endorsed as all such work which tends to the increasing of the future happiness of our people, and may the work of planning be entrusted to competent hands.

—W. J. M.

## WAR DEPARTMENT WOULD RENEW RANGE CONTRACT

### Telegraphs Latta Papers for New Lease on Rifle Range Are Placed in Mails.

The war department telegraphed E. D. Latta, Sr., yesterday informing him that the legal papers for a renewal of the government's lease on the rifle range of Camp Greene, located near the Catawba river, had been placed in the mails and should be received by him without delay. Mr. Latta said last night. The lease on this property has not been renewed, it was stated, but the statements of the owner indicated his willingness to do so.

This announced desire on the part of the war department, and the renewal of the water contract between the war department and the city of Charlotte for another year were regarded by the parties concerned as "encouraging" indications of the war department's intentions toward the camp here.

The paving work at the camp continues, with satisfactory progress being made. Unconfirmed reports which have been circulated several days are to the effect that the war department intends to authorize more paving work at the camp. It was understood about 10,000 bags of cement have been ordered shipped to the camp.

### The Soldier's Chances.

Great as the danger and large as the losses in the aggregate, the individual soldier has plenty of chances of coming out of the war unscathed, or at least not badly injured.

Based on the mortality statistics of the allied armies, a soldier's chances are as follows:

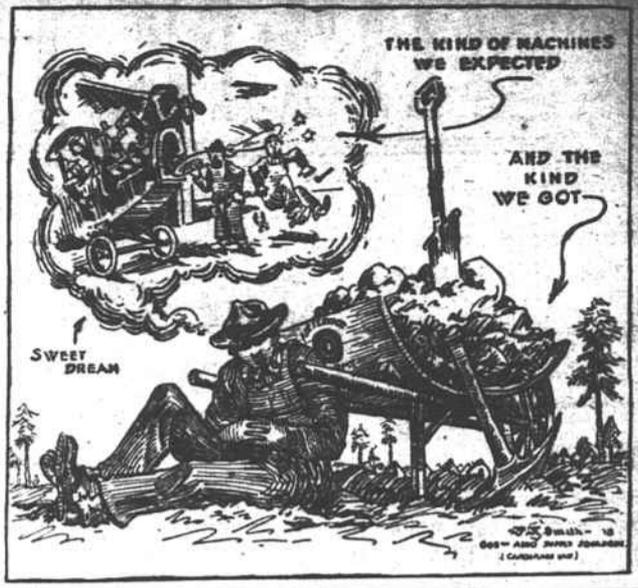
Twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.

Forty-nine chances of recovering from wounds to one chance of dying from them.

One chance in 500 of losing a limb. Will live five years longer because of physical training, is freer from disease in the army than in civil life, an dhas better medical care at the front than at home.

In other wars from 10 to 15 men died from disease to 1 from bullets; in this war 1 man dies from disease to every 10 from bullets.

For those of our fighting men who do not escape scathless, the government under the soldier and sailor insurance law gives protection to the wounded and their dependents and to the families and dependents of those who make the supreme sacrifice for their country.



## FINE PROGRAM GIVEN BY CHARLOTTE SINGERS

Presenting a program that was varied and excellently chosen, a party of talented entertainers delighted a large audience of soldiers at the base hospital "Y" building one evening. The storms of applause which each number of the program evoked gave evidence of a well appreciation on the part of the audience.

The majority of musicians were from Charlotte, though some of the most applauded numbers on the program were those given by Private Jack Foster who is known in camp as "Soldier Harry Lauder." The list of the entertainers included Mesdames Hunter Marshall, Jr., and Theodore Partrick, Jr., Misses Ella Mosely, Lucy Oliver, Boyer and Private Foster. Miss Oliver played the accompaniments.

The musical numbers were interspersed by readings by Miss Boyer, whose work was genuinely enjoyed by the audience. Foster's costume was one of the features of the evening. It is an exact duplicate of the one that Harry Lauder wears in his most comical mood; that it is one that Foster himself rigged up. Foster is a typical Scot, with the burr in his voice that marks him as genuine. After the rendering of the set program there was community singing by the men present.

- The program was as follows:  
Solo, "Love is the Wind"—Mrs. Marshall.  
Piano solo, "Two Larks"—Mrs. Partrick.  
Violin solo, "Orienta"—Miss Mosely.  
Solos, "She's the Lass for Me," "Tis Nice to Get Up in the Morning," "Rosy Posy"—Private Foster.  
Reading, "The Boy Who Said 'Go On'"—Miss Boyer.  
Solo, "I Hear a Thrush at Eve"—Mrs. Marshall.  
Reading, "The Optimist"—Miss Boyer.  
Violin solo, "Hawaiian Dreams"—Miss Mosely.  
Duet, "Rosary"—Mrs. Marshall and Miss Oliver.  
Trio, "The End of a Perfect Day"—Mrs. Marshall and Misses Oliver and Mosely.

### BOOKS FOR FIGHTERS.

The Camp Greene library, which under the active management of Librarian Johnston is proving of great worth to the soldiers stationed at this camp, has recently received a large number of new books of special value and interest. A partial list is as follows:

- Making the Most of One's Mind—Adams.  
Soldier Unafraid—Auguer.  
Patenting and Promoting Inventions—Avram.  
Frontiers of Freedom—Baker.  
Uncivil War—Browne.  
Trotting and Pacing Horse in America—Busbey.  
Germany in Defeat—De Souza.  
First Shot for Liberty—De Varila.  
Generals of the British Army—Dodd.  
War Shock—Eder.  
Prophecy of the War—Einstein.  
Europe's Fateful Hour—Ferrero.  
Men Who Are Making America—Forbes.  
Keeping Our Fighters Fit—Fosdick.  
War Lords—Gardiner.  
Notes for Army Medical Officers—Goodwin.  
Life in a Tank—Haigh.  
America at War.  
Just Behind the Front in France—Hoggson.  
Life of General Joffre—Kahn.  
American Spirit—Lane.  
Minstrel in France—Lauder.  
War and After—Lodge.  
Storage Battery Engineering—Lyndon.  
American government—Magruder.  
Taps; a Book for the Boys in Khaki—Mantle.  
Study in Troop Leading—Morrison & Munson.  
World War and Road to Peace—McLeod.  
Flying Poilu—Nadand.  
Fighting Fleets—Paine.  
Russia in Upheaval—Ross.

Dere Mable—Streeter.  
Drink—Thompson.  
Uncle Sam's Fact Book of the World War.  
Sanitation for Medical Officers—Vedder.  
War Letters of Edmund Gentt.  
End of the War—Weyl.  
Book of Verse of the Great War—Wheeler.  
Textbook of Military Aeronautics—Woodhouse.

## MRS. MALONE AND THE CENSOR.

(By Edgar Guest in New York Herald.)

When Mrs. Malone got a letter from Pat, She started to read it aloud in her flat. "Dear Mary," it started, "I can't tell you much. I'm somewhere in France, and I'm fightin' the Dutch. I'm chokin' wid news that I'd like to relate. But it's little a soldier's permitted to state. De ye mind Rer McPhee—well, he fell in a ditch. An' busted an arm, but I can't tell ye which.

"An' Paddy O'Hara was caught in a flame. An' rescued by faith, I can't tell ye his name. Last night I woke up wid a terrible pain. I thought for awhile it would drive me insane. Oh, the sufferin I had was most dreadful to bear! I'm sorry, my dear, but I can't tell ye where. The doctor he gave me a pill, but I find it's contrary to rules t' disclose here the kind.

"I've been t' the dentist 'an had a tooth out. I'm sorry to leave you shrouded in doubt, But the best I can is that one tooth is gone. The sensorwort let me inform ye which one. I met a young fellow who knows ye right well. An' ye know him, too, but his name I can't tell. He's Irish, red-headed, and there with the blarney. His folks once knew our folks back home in Kilarney."

"By gorry," said Mrs. Malone, in her flat. "It's hard to make sence out av writin' like that. But I'll give him as good as he sends that I will." So she went right to work with her ink well and quill. An' she wrote, "I suppose ye're dead eager for news, You know when ye left we were buyin' the shoes; Well, the baby has come, an' we're both doin' well. It's a— Oh, that's somethin' they wont let me tell."

### HUGE PUSHBALL IN CAMP.

Y. M. C. A. Athletic Director A. E. Bergman announces that a new pushball has been received by him and it will be available for use of every unit in camp. The game of pushball is fast becoming the most popular sport in the army camps. The ball itself is six feet in diameter when fully inflated. It is expected that a great deal of physical benefit as well as pleasure will be derived from this game. The game is a hard one, in which one side tries to push the huge ball through a line of opponents to the goal. The ball cost about \$300. Several pushball teams are being organized and it is proposed that a team to represent each unit will be obtained.

### Talk!

"One wastes the food on which he feeds. One starves," said old man Blam. "One has more money than he needs. One needs more than he has."

# Confessions Of A Conscript

(This is the eighth of a series of diary entries written by a young man called from his civilian pursuits by the operation of the selective draft. It is a frank, outspoken record of his own feelings, thoughts and emotions, which, perhaps, have been shared by other American men now overseas or in training. These diary entries are commended to the soldiers of the National Army as a truthful portrayal of the process of converting civilians into soldiers of "the finest army ever called to the colors by any nation." The writer is Ted Wallace, a luxury-loving young man, who, at the outset has no settled convictions, except selfish ones, and who is transformed by the purging process of war into a red-blooded patriot.)

September 9.

With the sound of Taps I fell fast asleep, and I did not awake this morning until I heard the bugle again. There was a lot of grumbling in the squad tent; but I must say that I welcomed the call. I felt so invigorated by my exercise yesterday and so interested in what the day would bring forth that I looked forward to it eagerly.

We went through our setting-up exercises today—and did it without any commands. It was fine work, the First Lieutenant said. Then we ran up and down the company streets and never stopped until we entered the mess hall.

Army life is not much as it is pictured. There is a great deal of care



We went through our setting-up exercises today.

in the preparation of meals, though to read the comic papers you would think there was none. And the scrupulous cleanliness of which I have written before impresses you every day. Our tables are made of rough boards and the tongued joints have been planed away so that there is a space between the boards. This is to prevent an accumulation of particles of food between boards. When the study of the care of the men has led to little things like that it is a sign that it has reached a high degree of efficiency.

It was a good hard day today. We had our periods of drill and our times of play. I find it is not very tiring. Also I find that I am feeling better than I ever did in my life. We have absolutely no cares. Everything is provided and we are just being put into the finest possible physical condition.

It is amazing how many details enter into an officer's knowledge of military work. If these training camps turned out really effective men in a few months, all honor to the system, I say.

Take even the matter of folding your kit. The officers demand absolute precision in this. A man grows rebellious and says they are fussy. But once in a while, for an object lesson, the officers let these men who complain have their own way, so I am told, and then the men, through discomforts, learn that there was a reason for the officers' insistence. We have not gone on any hikes yet; but I am told the kit gets very heavy. Heavy marching order, they call it, when you carry all your equipment.

A rifle was taken apart for us today and we learned something of its mechanism.

The Captain did the lecturing on the rifle. "This is the soldier's best friend," he said, patting the gun as if he were fond of it. "It is not only

a life taker but a life saver; and it is your life—the life of each one of you that it will try to save."

I wondered the other morning why a Lieutenant reprimanded a man so severely because there was a tiny spot of dust in the barrel of the rifle. I found out today. It does not matter what is insisted upon, you come to learn sooner or later that there is a reason why the officers are so particular.

We have formed a baseball team and have sent a challenge to the next company. I have not played for many years; but the truth of the matter is that I begin to feel like a boy again. I want to play.

As I come to think about it, I have neglected the people at home. I ought to write to father and to Mary. Somehow I don't quite know how to write to father. I realize that I have lost my resentment; that I am making the most of the situation; but back in my head I have an idea that I may be sorry for anything lukewarm I write. I have a feeling that some new impulses are stirring in me. The notes of the bugle affect me strangely and I catch myself occasionally longing for the time when we shall start overseas. At times I think it is my haste to have it all over, or at any rate to find out just where it is all going to lead to. But there is an urge within me that cannot be accounted for in that way. It is the something that sent my father off to war. It is the something in him that could not understand the other thing in me, the thing that would have held me back.

I am an American in spite of myself.

There are others in the camp that feel as I do. I can tell it in their altered bearing.

Life at home was very precious and it did seem to me that it might have gone on.

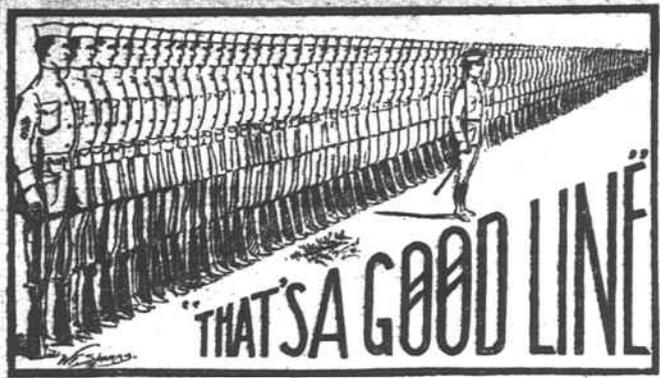


"This is the soldier's best friend."

I reconcile myself with the thought that Allan Seeger felt this, too. I read his poem today. It is the song of a real singer, but it ends with a feeling that I have had.

"God knows 'twere better to be deep  
Pillowed in silk and scented down,  
Where love throbs out in blissful sleep,  
Pulse high to pulse, and breath to breath,  
Where hushed awakenings are dear.  
But I've a rendezvous with Death  
At midnight in some flaming town,  
When spring trips north again this year,  
And I to my pledged word am true,  
I shall not fail that rendezvous."

The Government has ordered us to go through with this thing. And whatever else may be said to me, I am not a coward. I may have been something of a shirker—perhaps I was—but I am no coward.



- "Politics is adjourned."—President Wilson.
- "Don't look for the end of the war till it comes."—Major-General Leonard Wood.
- "Not a trick peace in the guise of German camouflage but a victory without qualification."—Owen Johnson.
- "We will not be content with merely holding our positions—we will try to push through."—An American general to a Collier's correspondent.
- "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but they go much faster when some one is hot on their trail."—A very old paraphrase by Dr. Parkhurst applying to present-day Germany.
- "The yellow peril is the yellow streak."—The Memphis Commercial Appeal.
- "When you 'give until it hurts' it is going to hurt the enemy more than it hurts you."—The New York World.
- "In the course of our dashing attack to the north of Renneres Wood the American occupants of a position which had been untouched by our preparatory fire refused to surrender and fought hopelessly outnumbered to the last. We could only bring in as prisoners two men who were overpowered."—Herman Katsch, war correspondent of the Koelnische Volks-Zeitung.
- "If it takes ten years and 20,000,000 men, we are going to wipe the German Empire off the map."—Former President William Howard Taft.

## Camp Beauregard Expects Its Men To Deliver The Goods Over There

BY HARTLEY J. HARTMAN

Former Editor of the Camp Beauregard Edition of Trench and Camp, now a U. S. Marine

Camp Beauregard, the best of them all! Located in the Sunny Southland where there were all the advantages through the winter, yet high enough to get good cooling breezes, surrounded by immense woods of pine, Beauregard has been as healthy as the average camp. We had our full share of the epidemics which always follow the influx of troops from other camps. Perhaps our meningitis situation was as serious a period as a camp could go through. Beauregard weathered that storm with a minimum of losses, thanks to the wonderfully efficient medical staff and sanitary officers with which we are blessed. We lost some of our best men during those dark days, but it welded the camp together in a way that nothing short of life in the trenches could do.

### Seasoned Soldiers

Beauregard is a National Guard Camp. It was at the beginning composed of men who had gone through the rigors of life on the Mexican border and knew more than a little about soldiering. Men from Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas who had seen service with the Guard in the Philippines, in the Spanish-American War, with their recent experiences on the border were in trim for the "big show" when they came to Beauregard to get down to preparation for Over There.

The Thirty-ninth Division had a running start over the National Army divisions and the Thirty-ninth made the very best use of that start. There has been little child's play in the building up of this army here. From the very beginning emphasis has been placed upon the kind of training that would fit the men of this division for the tasks awaiting them in France. The physical training brought into prominence the forms of sport which developed team work and reached every man in the ranks. The obstacle course here was one of the first to be established anywhere in the country. This course consists of performances to bring into play every muscle of the body and co-ordinate them so they would come in handy when men got into the trenches and went over the top.

The hardening up process included a lengthy stay on the target range fifteen miles from camp over roads which could not have been better imitations of those in maddy Flanders if they had been imported. The conditions under which each brigade separately lived for weeks on the

range were carbon copies of the life Over There!

### Inoculated with Pep

Beauregard has one of the finest military leaders of any division of the Army. Major General H. C. Hodges was in France during the early days of the mobilization of the division. When he got back, full of the sights of the "real thing" and deeply impressed with the urgent need of men trained to the highest power of efficiency, he put that pep into the officers and men of Beauregard which has made them "first-class fighting men."

The vision of our Commander that men "must be born again" to become genuine soldiers has been caught by the entire camp. Officers and men alike are training with their eyes and guns aimed at Prussian brutality and barbarity, with their hearts feeling the curse which the Hun has brought upon civilization. There is a determination upon the part of every man in camp that what the German nation has perpetrated upon poor Belgium and France she shall never again be able to duplicate. Soldiers who fight for principle have their heart in the struggle and make fiercer, surer fighters than the hired minions of a hateful Hun demagogue. America will swing the world's scales in favor of right and justice because her fighting men believe in the things they are fighting for.

Beauregard is not boastful of any superfluous advantages over other camps. There are many comforts of life which other divisions have that are not found here. But Uncle Sam has furnished everything necessary to turn out A Number One Soldiers. It may be that some of the obstacles to comfort have made the struggle harder, but it has made the product all the more sturdy. All minor and frivolous details laid aside, Beauregard will show up among the best when its men get into action and the reports of their successes come in.

The measure of a camp is its men. The Boys of Beauregard will stand comparison with the product from any other camp. When the whistle blows for action the Thirty-ninth is ready to "HOP TO IT."

### THEY WANT THE NEWS

The mothers and other relatives of soldiers in training in camps and cantonments are anxious to learn everything they can about camp life. Send them Trench and Camp every week.

S. O. S.

"Why Waste Anything? Does It Make You Happier?"



## LINE OF WHITE POSTS AID WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Lines of heavy wooden posts, painted white to render them conspicuous, are placed across No Man's Land and through communication trenches of the Allied battlefront to aid wounded soldiers in getting to the dressing stations back of their lines. The posts are set by members of the Engineer Corps at distances which enable a man who is wounded but able to walk to swing himself along from one post to next. By this means thousands of wounded soldiers have made their way to safety without being compelled to wait for assistance.

## ALLIES GET BY-PRODUCTS FROM WORN-OUT SHOES

The care with which the shoes of European soldiers are repaired again and again has undoubtedly been a great lesson to the average American who clings to his war habits. However, shoes had worn out after repeated mendings would be considered worthless by a Yankee. Not so the thrifty French and English. From one ton of worn-out shoes, about 560 pairs, they have been able to obtain various products valued at \$52, or about 15 cents per pair.



Probably the most successful Sunday evening entertainment of the season was held a week ago Sunday. The program was the longest ever offered. One of the Knights of Columbus secretaries, formerly known as "Bill Casey" on the vaudeville stage, was perhaps the chief performer. All of the entertainers were liberally applauded.

The holiday dance given on the night of July 3 was a huge success. Refreshments were served in the electric lighted outdoor garden and a brief entertainment was given on the outdoor platform. The dancers danced with the spotlights throwing various colors upon them.

The restriction against going to town has unfortunately compelled the temporary abandonment of our town activities.

The erection of the new building which was delayed due to the scarcity of material has moved so rapidly that it is now practically finished. The usual weekly and Sabbath religious services were well attended. Tisha Be-Ab services will be held on Wednesday evening, July 17. An announcement regarding these services will be made on all company bulletin boards.

Tisha Be-ab (the ninth of Av) will fall this year on July 18. This is the great black fast in the Jewish year, which, like the great white fast of the Day of Atonement, is observed from sunset to sunset. It will therefore, begin on Wednesday evening, July 17, at sunset, and will close on the following evening as darkness sets in.

This fast is widely observed by the orthodox because of the threefold tragedy that befell the Jewish people on the ninth day of the month of Av. 2504

years ago. On the ninth day of Av, the city of Jerusalem was captured, the temple destroyed and the Babylonian captivity began. This event marked the end of the kingdom of Judea founded by King David, and, for the time, destroyed organized Jewish life and left Palestine denuded of Jews.

Six and a half centuries later, after a desperately and heroically fought war and a siege of protracted horrors, Jerusalem fell to Titus, the Roman conqueror, again on the ninth of Av. The flames that consumed the temple wiped out the central organization of Jewish religious life, and the sword that razed the city scattered the remnants of the Jewish people to the lands of their Golus (exile) where they are found today. On the ninth of Av began that homelessness and restlessness of the Jewish people which have been the cause of the centuries of Jewish suffering since Roman times.

Three score years later, the rebellion led by Bar Kochba ended in a blood bath on this fateful day, the ninth of Av. With the collapse of this last despairing effort of the Jewish people to reassert its freedom from the yoke of Rome, the sentence of Jewry's exile and persecution was sealed.

The fast of Av has, therefore, voiced the cry of anguish of the Jewish people in the nineteen centuries of its scattered and martyred existence in the lands of its dispersion. The Jewish people that has lived through and that remembers the persecutions suffered from ancient Rome, from the barbarians, from Cossacks, from pogroms and from the agonies of this world war has consecrated these sorrows in the fast of Av.

engines have been delivered to the army and navy and 37,250 machine guns have been delivered for use on aeroplanes.

More than 1,300,000 rifles were produced in the United States and delivered between the declaration of war and June 1 of this year.

During May more than 900 heavy Browning machine guns and more than 1,800 light Brownings were delivered.

American engineers have so increased the port facilities of France that during this month it will be possible to handle 750,000 tons at the ports used by the American army.

These are some of the more striking accomplishments in war preparations during the last fourteen months. They are enough to demonstrate the efficiency that has been reached and to dispel any gloom which the troubles of the period of the war may have created. America has struck her stride, and will go forward swiftly and surely to victory. The resolution of congratulations to the War Department, which the House committee on military affairs passed upon consideration of Secretary Baker's letter, will be approved by the public generally.

Y. M. C. A. LEADERS AT CAMP AT BLUE RIDGE

Rev. T. W. Davies, Y. M. C. A. secretary at the base hospital, and Religious Secretary Groubb at "Y" 106, have been transferred to Camp Jackson. Harry K. Grausnick, physical director at "Y" 102, has left camp to enter the army.

Camp Secretary Grogan, Religious Director Thompson, and Rev. Theodore Patrick, Jr., are attending a conference of the camp secretaries at Blue Ridge for 10 days.

Secretary "Billy" Stevens, who has been doing physical work at the Y. M. C. A. in Charlotte, has been transferred to the camp secretarial force. At present Secretary Stevens is taking the place of Secretary McCreery at the base hospital. Secretary McCreery is to have charge of "Trench and Camp" during the absence of the editor, Mr. Patrick.

Give Long Concert.

A most interesting and appreciative program was given to the soldiers at "Y" 102 Friday evening before the usual moving picture show.

The program consisted of musical numbers by Mrs. McRae and Miss Georgia Caldwell.

Mrs. McRae sang some Irish melodies in a most pleasing manner and was forced to give several encores. Miss Caldwell, singing a repertoire of humorous selections, just carried the audience off its feet. Her first selection, "Naughty," called forth rounds of applause and she had to give several encores before the boys were satisfied.

Mr. R. Brooks Thomas, acting building secretary, had the program in charge and he was assisted by Mr. Stevens.

MINNESOTA REGISTRANTS ARRIVE AT SPARTANBURG

Ten Thousand Selectmen From the Gopher State Will Train at Camp Wadsworth.

Special to The Observer.

Spartanburg, S. C., July 15.—Special trains are arriving every hour at Camp Wadsworth today, bringing 10,000 drafted men from the state of Minnesota and 4,000 from South Carolina for military duty in the national army. Six thousand men from Pennsylvania are also due to arrive during the month and a statement issued at the camp today says that August will bring another 10,000 soldiers to camp, although it has not yet been determined what states they will come from. With this number of troops arriving in July and August, military officials think that Camp Wadsworth will be the largest military camp in the United States.

WARNS NEW REGISTRANTS TO VOLUNTEER AT ONCE

Warning that all young men who registered June 5 with the Mecklenburg county local board and who, from their knowledge of the selective service regulations know they will be placed in class one, should volunteer for navy or marine corps service at once, if they prefer to serve in one of these branches, said Chief Clerk Cheek of the county board, yesterday. Mr. Cheek added that the reason he gave out this warning is because every indication now points to the drafting, perhaps during August, of a relatively large number of these men who have been or will be placed in class one. He pointed out that the regulations prevent a registrant enlisting in either of these branches of service after the call for entrainment of a number of men are sufficient to reach his order number.

SOLDIER REMINDS FRIEND THEY THINK OF CHARLOTTE

Corporal Thomas Jordan, of a provisional replacement battalion of the Third American army corps, wrote Mrs. James Hudson, of 226 North College street, about June 26, stating that he had been wounded but that he is now waiting for his company commander to recall him into service. "We boys who have been in North Carolina send out thanks to the people of Charlotte for what they have done for us," said the corporal. In a postscript he asked Mrs. Hudson to submit his letter to The Observer for publication "so the people of North Carolina will see we have not forgotten them." Corporal Jordan is one of the boys stationed at Camp Greene during last winter.

"ELDER COBB" AND OTHERS ENTERTAIN THE SOLDIERS

Featured by excellent numbers from some of the choice entertainers at Camp Greene, the "stunt night" program at "Y" hut 105 on Tuesday evening was a tremendous success. An unusually large audience of soldiers enjoyed the program, part of which was rendered outside of the "Y" building and part on the inside.

Preceding the stunt program the Camp Greene aviation band gave a concert in the open air just outside the hut. This musical organization, which has gained for itself a wide recognition of merit since its location here, is commanded by Lieut. Joseph Arndt and directed by Sergt. Joseph D. Reis. At this concert a varied program was rendered, consisting of selections that appealed to everyone.

The remainder of the evening's program was given inside the building. Sergt. Ben Bear of the Twenty-second aero squadron gave a number of recitations which were enthusiastically received. This was the first time that his clever work has been seen at camp. He was followed by "Elder Cobb," alias Jesse Gray, social secretary of the army Y. M. C. A. Elder Cobb, one of the most popular and clever entertainers in the camp, created gales of laughter by his witty sallies, songs and monologues. Dr. J. O. Grogan, camp general secretary of the army Y. M. C. A., concluded with a talk that reached the hearts and gripped the minds of the large number of soldiers present. As a whole, the evening was voted by everyone present as one of the most delightful spent in some time.

GROWTH OF THE ARMY.

In compliance with the request of Chairman Dent, of the House committee on military affairs, Secretary Baker has written a letter sketching what has been accomplished since the advent of the United States into the war toward organizing, arming and equipping the American army. It is a splendid record, encouraging to every patriotic citizen and inspiring the conviction of triumph.

In fourteen months the army has increased from 3,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to approximately 150,400 officers and 2,010,000 enlisted men. As has been shown in previous official statements from the Secretary of War, practically half of the present military force is now in France.

The stupendous task of providing supplies for the army is indicated by the purchases made by the quartermaster corps. Some of these are: Horses and mules, 339,593; shoes, 27,249,000 pairs; cotton undershirts, 43,922,000; denim cloth, 103,028,000 yards, and wool stockings, 104,333,000 pairs.

The health of the American soldiers has been conserved and protected most efficiently. In 1898 the death rate per thousand in the army was 20.14, in 1900 it was 7.78 and in 1916 it was 5.13. For the week ended June 7 of this year the death rate per thousand among all troops—regulars, national army and national guard—in the United States was 3.16.

Army hospitals in the United States

on June 5 contained 72,667 beds, and new construction now under way will increase this capacity to 87,344 beds. In France hospital facilities have been and are being organized which will provide beds equal to 5 to 10 per cent of the number of men in the American forces. The number of officers in the medical corps has been increased from 900 to 24,000 and the number of enlisted men from 8,000 to 148,000.

American engineers have constructed hundreds of miles of railway in France. More than 22,000 standard gauge and 60 C. M. freight cars and 1,600 standard gauge and 60 C. M. locomotives have been sent to France.

The aircraft program is proceeding most encouragingly. Up to June 86,880 elementary training planes and 2,133 advanced training planes were delivered, more than 2,000 Liberty

Individual Winners of Victory Athletic Meet, July 4

Event	Place	Name—Organization—Camp	Record	Points
50 yds.	1st	Pvt. J. L. Sewell, Cadet Detachment, Carlstrom field.....	5:25 sec.	5
	2nd	Sgt. S. Bishop, M. R. U. 305, Fort McPherson.....		
	3rd	Ensign C. B. Hoyt, Naval School, Charleston Navy Yard.....		
		Sgt. T. H. Jackson, 252 Aero Squad, Payne field.....		
		Pvt. A. T. Rawlins, Officers' T. S., Camp Sevier.....		
100 yds.	1st	Lieut. Joe Loomis, First Brigade F. A. R. D.....	10:15 sec.	5
	2nd	Pvt. C. D. Watson, Fifth Company C. A. C., Fort Morgan.....		
		Sgt. T. H. Jackson, 252 Aero Squad, Payne field.....		
	3rd	Ensign C. B. Hoyt, Naval School, Charleston Navy Yard.....		
		Pvt. J. L. Sewell, Cadet Detachment, Carlstrom field.....		
220 yds.	1st	Sgt. A. B. Mahaffy, Base Hospital, Camp Jackson.....	24 sec.	21:2
	2nd	Pvt. S. R. Pierson, Company B, M. M. S., Georgia Tech.....		
	3rd	Pvt. H. F. Nichols, 29th Company, Camp Johnston.....		
1 mile	1st	Pvt. F. A. Drinkwater, Second Brigade, F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson.....	5:13	5
	2nd	Pvt. Frank J. Hines, 252 Aero Squad, Payne field.....		
	3rd	Pvt. Paul Koellnug, 113 S. E., Camp Shelby.....		
½ mile	1st	Pvt. F. T. Hilsley, First Brigade, F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson.....	2:13	5
	2nd	C. Q. M. G., Attia, Naval Aero Station, Miami, Fla.....		
	3rd	Pvt. P. O. Fallon, Dental B. T., Fort Oglethorpe.....		
Running Broad Jump	1st	Sgt. H. A. Stuckey, 139th F. A., Camp Shelby.....	21 ft. ½ in.	5
	2nd	Corp. C. T. Taylor, 317th F. A., Camp Jackson.....		
	3rd	Pvt. A. E. Propst, Q. M. C., Fort McPherson.....		
Running High Jump	1st	Pvt. R. G. Letick, First Brigade, F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson.....	5 ft. 11 in.	5
	2nd	Ensign B. H. Crighton, U. S. N. Air Station, Miami, Fla.....		
	3rd	Pvt. Ted Reynolds, 326th F. A. Btn., Camp Wadsworth.....		
Semaphore Signaling Contest	1st	Pvts. A. Morski, J. Friday, W. Fraley, J. Simon, 4th Infantry, Camp Sheridan.....	2:22 2/5	5
	2nd	Sixty-first, Fifth Regiment, Camp Green.....		
	3rd	Radio School, Paris Island.....		
Litter Bearers' Race	1st	Pvts. C. R. Franks, Wm. F. Rogers, J. C. Pulliam, Base Hosp. 65, Ft. McPhers'n.....	10 sec.	5
	2nd	Hospital Corp. App., Paris Island.....		
	3rd	107th Squadron, Carlstrom field.....		
Relay	1st	Pvts. Fred Martin, Lonzo Holt, David Drayden, Sgt. B. Jarrett, Col. Depot Brigade, Camp Gordon.....	3:44 2/5	5
	2nd	Forty-fifth Infantry, Camp Sheridan.....		
	3rd	O. T. S., Camp Sevier.....		

# SPORTS

## CAMP JACKSON IS VICTORY WINNER

Made Total of 25 1/2 Points in Athletic Meet on Fourth.

Fort McPherson Finished Second; Camp Greene Is Officially Reported as Ninth.

BY DICK JEMISON.

Atlanta, Ga., July 14.—Camp Jackson, the big artillery camp at Columbia, S. C., was the winner of the Victory athletic meet held July 4, according to the official compilation of points, with a total of 25 1/2 points.

Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., finished second with 8 1/2 points and Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., third with 8 points. The order of the other camps competing and their points is as follows:

Miami 6 7-12, Arcadia 6 1-3, Shelby 6, Gordon 5, West Point 4 3-4, Greene and Johnston 3 each, Sevier 2 3-4, Georgia Tech 2 1-2, Paris Island nad Oglethorpe 2 each, Fort Morgan 1 1-2, Park Field and Wadsworth 1 each, Charleston 7-12.

Other camps competing were Fort Caswell, Fort Screven, Americus, Fort Dada, Mississippi A. & M. and Key West.

Of the 30 camps in the southeastern department eligible to compete, 24 did so. This monster army and navy track and field championship was held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and with the sanction of Col. Thos. Ridway, C. A. acting commandant of the southeastern department, and Rear Admiral F. E. Beatty, U. S. N., commanding the Sixth naval district.

A beautiful pennant suitably inscribed is to be presented to Camp Jackson, the department winners, and the raising of this trophy at that camp will probably be observed with fitting ceremonies and jubilation.

One of the conditions of the meet was that each contestant should compete equipped in regulation trousers and shoes. Under these conditions, the time in the sprint events and the distances in the field events are remarkable.

Some of the marks established closely approached those made in civil life and under more ideal conditions. These marks are likely to stand for some time to come.

It is estimated that some 10,000 khaki and blue clad athletes participated and that some 150,000 spectators witnessed the establishing of these marks.

One feature in connection with the meet was the relay race which was won by four colored soldiers competing under the colors of the Colored depot brigade at Camp Gordon. They showed their heels to all the other athletes in the department.

Lieut. Joe Loomis, the famous runner of the Chicago Athletic club, easily walked away with the 100-yard dash, his specialty prior to his entering the service.

Another unusual feature of the meet was that officers, "non-coms," privates and seamen competed in the same events.

No individual departmental winner of points could be compiled inasmuch as, under the rules, no contestant was permitted to compete in more than three events.

The individual winners in each of the ten events for the departmental title are as follows:

Private J. L. Sewell, cadet detachment, Carlstrom field, won the 50-yard dash in 5-2-5 seconds.

Lieut. Joe Loomis, First brigade, F. A. R. D., won the 100-yard dash in 10 1-5 seconds.

Sergeant A. B. Mahaffy, base hospital, Camp Jackson, won the 220-yard dash in 24 seconds.

Private F. A. Drinkwater, Second brigade, F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson, won the mile run in 5 minutes 13 seconds.

Private F. T. Hilsley, First brigade, F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson, won the half mile run in 2 minutes 13 seconds.

Sergeant H. A. Stuckey, 139th Field artillery, Camp Shelby, won the running broad jump with 20 feet 1-2 inch.

Private R. G. Lettick, First brigade, F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson, won the running high jump with 5 feet 11 inches.

Privates A. Morski, J. Friday, W. Fraley and J. Simon, 45th Infantry, Camp Sheridan, Ala., won the sema-

### WINNERS OF ATHLETIC MEET.



Here we have them. These are the boys who carried away the honors in the Fourth of July meet held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Working up a sum total of 27 points these representatives of the camouflage squadron of the Fifth Aviation regiment showed that they were "ace high" in the line of athletics here in camp. The cup in the foreground is the Y. M. C. A. trophy which they won.

phone signalling contest in 2 minutes 22 2-5 seconds.

Privates C. R. Franks, Wm. F. Rogers and J. C. Pulliam, base hospital No. 65, Fort McPherson, Ga., won the stretcher bearer race in 10 seconds.

Privates Fred Martin, Lomzo Holt, Davis Drayden and Sergeant B. Jarnett, colored depot brigade, Camp Gordon, won the relay race in 3 minutes 44 2-5 seconds.

A complete list of the first, second and third place winners with the ties for second and third places, can be found in the accompanying table.

### BROADWAY STAR HELPS AMUSE SOLDIER CROWD

On Friday evening, July 12, at the K. of C. building No. 3, located at the base hospital there was given a snappy vaudeville show which was thoroughly enjoyed by the large crowd present. "Billy" Cloonan, the well-known Broadway star, did some very clever work as a character comedian and drew one round of applause after another. All cares and worries were completely forgotten while listening to his stories and seeing his funny antics. Frank Tronstone, pianist and singer, entertained the boys with some wonderful jazz music, and rendered for their approval a brand new song entitled "Bring Back My Daddy to Me." He was well received. Corporal Lang introduced a very good juggling act, and was applauded very much at the end of his act. Private John O'Keefe and Private Francis Loonie treated the boys to three rounds of fast boxing with lots of action. Private Joe Lowery, late of the Smart Set company, a big Broadway production introduced his wonderful singing and dancing act and scored heavily with it. "Billy" Henry, in a wonderful Irish act, kept the boys laughing with his Irish songs. Corporal W. Mundy did some real jazz dancing and was well liked. The show was closed by the Darktown Follies, a troop of singers and dancers, which was very good.

### STUNT NIGHT PROGRAM GIVEN AT Y. M. C. A. 105

The usual stunt night at "Y" 105 took place Tuesday night under the direction of Harry Herzfeld, physical director, and was in the form of a musicale. The Depot band of the aviation camp, under the command of Lieutenant Arndt and Director Sergeant Joseph P. Reis, rendered a highly pleasing program.

The concert was given on the spacious grounds outside of the "Y" building and was attended by one of the largest audiences of the season.

After the outdoor concert a short entertainment was continued inside of the building consisting of recitations and songs.

Sergeant Ben Bear, Twenty-second aero squadron presented a number of short stories that were well received and roundly applauded.

Acting Social Secretary Jesse Gray, alias Elder Cobb, again made his bow to the soldiers of this building with songs and recitations making his usual hit.

Camp secretary, Dr. J. W. Grogan, closed the evening with a short talk and dialect stories that were heartily received by all present.

### MEDICAL CORPS COMBATS SOCIAL DISEASE AMONG SOLDIERS WITH SUCCESS

Expeditionary Forces Maintaining Annual Rate of Less Than 75 a Thousand—Home Record Better.

Washington, July 14—Figures made public today by the army medical corps furnish striking proof of the success with which social disease among the troops is being curbed both here and in France as a result of cleaning up campaigns in communities near the camps with the co-operation of the civil authorities. The disease is the greatest foe of military efficiency in any army, but the vigorous campaign being waged against it among American troops already has gone far toward keeping the army fit.

In France, with probably 700,000 men mobilized, the rate reported on June 13 showed less than one new case per thousand men each week. Before the war, the lowest rate in the regular army was double this.

For more than 30 weeks the expeditionary forces have maintained an annual rate of less than 75 per thousand, or less than two new cases a week. In the United States the record was even better. The average annual rate per thousand for the period being: National guard, 76; regular army 98; national army 128. Medical authorities estimate the annual rate

in the United States for all troops, at 21 the thousand, which would mean one new case per thousand every two weeks.

"Of the total number of cases among troops in this country," the statement said, "five-sixths were contracted before induction into the military service. Of the newly inducted men, seven out of every hundred have the disease when brought to camp."

This disease, it is stated, claimed more victims than any other communicable disease during the period from September to May and more men were withdrawn from active service on account of it than because of injuries. Only about 100 men, however, have been discharged as physically unfit for military service, cures having been effected in the other cases.

### PHYSICAL DIRECTOR JOINS ARMY

Harry K. Grausnick, who for the past six months has been connected with the Y. M. C. A. in the capacity of physical director at "Y" 102, has joined Uncle Sam's army. He has been in athletics all of his life and was an able instructor in many ports. The men in his unit have expressed their sincere regrets at his going. Mr. Grausnick has been of great service in the promotion of athletic activities and also acted as physical instructor for regiments in his vicinity. For the past two weeks the 680th aerial squadron received special gymnastic work and sitting-up exercises under his personal direction.

- and not only for

## Aching Feet

"The Little Nurse for Little Ills"

A HEALING CREAM

### Mentholatum

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Many thousands of army men have found that Mentholatum relieves swollen, "shoe sore" feet more quickly than any other healing agent made. Try it tonight—and learn its prompt, gentle, certain action. All druggists' in tubes, 25c. Jars, 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

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Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.	The Chicago Daily News	Victor F. Lawson
Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.	Charlotte Observer	W. B. Sullivan
Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.	Augusta Herald	Bowdler Phinizy
Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	Columbia State	W. A. Elliott
Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.	Jacksonville Times-Union	Harry Chandler
Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.	Los Angeles Times	John Stewart Bryan
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	Taroma Tribune	F. S. Baker
Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash.	Oregon Post	Gough J. Palmer
Camp Logan, Houston, Texas	Waco Morning News	Charles E. Marsh
Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas	Birmingham (Ala.) News	Victor E. Hanson
Camp McChesnan, Anniston, Ala.	Atlanta Journal	J. S. Cohen
Camp McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.	Wash. D. C. Evening Star	Fleming Newbold
Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.	Arkansas Democrat	Elmer E. Clarke
Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	Greenville Daily News	B. H. Peace
Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.	New Orleans Item	James M. Thomson
Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.	Montgomery Advertiser	C. H. Allen
Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.	Louisville Courier Journal	Bruce Haldeman
Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	Louisville Light	Charles S. Diehl
Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas	San Antonio Light	Don C. Seitz
Kelly Field and Camp Stanley	New York World	W. T. Anderson
Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.	Macon Telegraph	R. C. Siegling
Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.	Charleston News and Courier	Edward H. Butler
Charleston Naval Station	Buffalo Evening News	
Buffalo Military District, embracing ten Camps		

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"IF YOU DON'T KNOW, YOU ARE KILLED"

Soldiers of the second draft are filling all the American camps. For many months now they have been prepared for separation from the peaceful pursuits of civil life. Some have come into the National Army with a little preliminary training gained in home guard units or at the many schools that have been started all over the country with the avowed idea of fitting new men for non-commissioned officers' chevrons and starting them on their way to the officers' training schools.

But the great majority of the new men have had absolutely no training. To them a military encampment is an undiscovered country.

During the first few days the novelty of their surroundings and the succession of new experiences will keep their minds actively engaged. But in the next few weeks there will be times of physical weariness and mental distress. In the quiet of the squad tent, too tired to sleep—for there is such a condition—the new men are going to question the wisdom of all this intensive training. Whether they can give adequate expression to the thought or not they will feel that the army is the slave of a system, that much of the routine might be eliminated. These men will come to feel that all this preliminary training is not only unnecessary but that it actually makes them sense a danger of what the athlete calls "going stale."

To such men Trench and Camp addresses a heartfelt admonition. Those who have been privileged to sit under the spell of the magic message of Lieutenant-Colonel George Applin, of the British military commission, well remember his famous paraphrase: "You say time is money. I say solemnly it is more than money—it is life itself."

At Camp Wadsworth the British officer illustrated his meaning in dramatic fashion. A great meeting of all the officers at that encampment had been arranged for ten o'clock on a Saturday morning. It was four minutes after the hour.

Colonel Applin drew out his watch. "Gentlemen," he began, "we are now four minutes late. If we were similarly delayed in going into action we would count our dead in hundreds, perhaps in thousands—our needlessly dead."

The average American is a human paradox. He will elbow his way into a crowded car to save time when time is of no concern to him and when a half-filled car is only a few hundred feet away. But he will be late in keeping an important appointment.

In the military there is no choice. There must be absolute precision. In fact, the term "military precision" has

grown out of the army's insistence upon clockwork obedience.

One of the first lessons the newcomer to the military must learn is this "military precision." He learns it through the infantry drill—through the manual of arms. When an exasperated officer denounces the careless soldier, the awkward man resents the officer's display of spleen. Perhaps it is unbecoming—perhaps an officer should have himself better in hand. But the officer knows. Back of the platoon he sees the regiment; back of the regiment he sees the brigade and the division. Back of all that he sees the huge problem of army transport.

The man in the awkward squad has not come to see these things. A division is merely a unit to him and he knows nothing of the difficulties in maneuvering 27,000 odd men.

But let him stop to think of the possible order calling for the replacing of a battle-weary division with entirely new troops—all of this to be done in absolute quiet and in utter darkness; and in the given space of a few hours.

The new troops must be where they are wanted when they are wanted. This does not mean three minutes ahead of time or three minutes late. Three minutes ahead might mean the blocking of a duckboard road—a path in the maze of entrenchments just large enough for one man. Three minutes late might mean exposure to attack at a point where an attack could not be withstood.

The drill regulations and the field service regulations are the result of many years of experience in the handling of troops. They are not codified experiments, but codified experience.

In the marine training camps there is a slogan that all the recruits must learn. They carry it about with them on banners and boards; they sing it and they shout it. The slogan is:

"If You Don't Know, You Are Killed!"

No better slogan could be adopted by the new National Army.

The men who direct the training know. They are aiming to conserve the lives of their men. In a word, they are teaching their men to move with such clockwork precision that they all move together; that the Army moves as one man.

Not only minutes but seconds count. Every day the officers of a regiment go to regimental headquarters to have their watches adjusted. All must read alike. When an order is given to be executed at a certain minute it means that the hands of every officers' watch will point then to that minute—not to a few seconds off the minute—but exactly that minute. This is what the Europeans call the synchronizing watch system. Bugles cannot be sounded; whistles must not be blown—the enemy would have the advantage of advance knowledge of an impending troop movement. The silent sentinel—the synchronized watch—must give the order.

From time to time Trench and Camp will seek to interpret to the new men the meaning of drill regulations and other aspects of military training. Sometimes men lose heart because they cannot see the significance of all the elaborate preparation. But they must acquire a knowledge of the military machinery even if they cannot grasp its meaning. For, "If you don't know, you are killed."

No Lowering Of Self-Respect In Submitting To Discipline

LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE APPLIN

"There is only one thing that will win this war. The Germans have had it for years; the finest discipline in the world. The whole nation has been preparing for over forty years for the present war, not alone the army but the whole nation, and all the preparations made and planned are based on discipline. It was, therefore, not to be wondered at that when the United States entered the war the German General Staff issued the following statement: 'The German people need not fear the entrance of America into this war, because America is a democracy and will never accept the standard of discipline required.' This opinion was well founded, as Americans would never accept German discipline (the discipline of brute force, and they know no other)."

"How, then, have British successes been possible? Through discipline—instantaneous, and given willingly. Not the German discipline of force and fear, but the discipline of respect for superior officers. The British and our French brothers in arms would no more think of accepting the discipline of the Germans than would Americans, but the officers have succeeded in maintaining a discipline of higher grade and character than ever

existed in the German army. They have established the discipline of democracy, which is the instant and willing obedience of an order, or in the absence of an order, what you believe it would have been.

"This can be accepted by any American without in the least lowering his self-respect, his high morale, or his ideals of a democracy.

"Discipline is and must be supreme. All other things must be secondary. Machine guns, trench mortars, hand grenades, airplanes, artillery, gas, and last, but not least, the bayonet, cannot be of any value in the hands of troops poorly disciplined. A few well organized and disciplined men can hold off a mob, and the higher the discipline the better the results. In one word, the entire army, from general to buck private in the rear rank, must 'click' at the word of command.

"When you sum up all the things we have to do in order to make the big machine run smoothly, we find that all work for one thing—to win the war; and to do it we must have discipline. Instantaneous obedience, given willingly."

(From a lecture being delivered to commissioned officers in every camp and cantonment in the United States by Lieut.-Col. George Applin, of the British Army.)

Homer Pigeons As War Couriers Prove Swifter Than Wireless

The pigeon, of that feathered family which has furnished the whole world with a commonly-accepted emblem of peace, has proved itself really a bird of war, for the part the pigeon of the homer variety is playing in the battle lines of France is warlike in its effect and of great military value to the armies it serves. For the homer pigeon has proved itself a courier that not only can be trusted to perform its mission, but to carry messages with a speed which only the field telephone can excel, and the pigeon is sometimes available when the telephone is not. Lieut. William L. Butler, Department Pigeon Officer, U. S. A., tells of a speed test at Camp Funston. Messages were sent a distance of five miles by wireless, dog and pigeon. The message by bird was delivered first. Uncle Sam needs 25,000 pedigreed racing homers and men from eighteen to forty years old to handle them, for our own lines in France will employ these feathered messengers which our European allies have found so useful. Almost every scouting party that crosses No Man's Land is supplied with homer pigeons.

At the outbreak of the war the German army had more than 50,000 pigeons in service; today the French and British forces have each about 30,000, writes Norman LeRoc in the Illustrated World, while our own Signal Corps is training a large number of men to handle these trusty messengers. Tanks, which so far have been unable to make use of wireless, take along a crate of pigeons, and they are also carried on airplanes, to bring back to artillery observers the location of vital enemy positions.

"Bring in your guns and pigeons" under penalty of death was the sinister notice placarded by the Germans all over conquered Belgium, for these birds are the sure reliance of the spy. The Belgians defied the order, and so to France came invaluable information of the plans and number of the invaders, together with the story of the atrocities in Flanders. Navies, too, make constant use of pigeons. They have been the one sure means of communication between raiding U-boats and their bases, and they are carried by practically every patrol boat in European waters. There is a case on record of a tiny British scout, sinking after an encounter with a submarine, to which relief was brought by a pigeon, released in the teeth of a howling gale.

Science cannot explain the wonderful instinct which brings the pigeon to its home, but it is stronger than fear or any other obstacle. "Liberated in the face of the heaviest barrage, it circles in the air to get its bearings, rises swiftly to a height of half a mile, then is off with the speed of a bullet. For a distance of thirty miles they are capable of making two miles a minute, and have flown 800 miles on a single flight.

Years of breeding for show purposes have ruined the real carrier pigeons for actual flying. The war bird of today is the Belgian racing homer, which is built for speed and

endurance, with an especially deep chest to insure lung capacity, and a strong, slender body. In racing condition it weighs from ten to twelve ounces. Scattered behind the Allied lines are hundreds of lofts where the pigeons are trained or "settled," and from these they are taken by motor to the front. The French say officially that they are 97 per cent. efficient.

The "pigeon voyager" is a model of patriotism, for it knows but one home. So it must be "settled" in the locality where it is to be used. Consequently only the men to handle them can be trained in the United States; the birds, all of racing homer stock, sent from here are useful only for breeding. When ten weeks old, the "squeekers," as the young birds are called, are able to fly, and their training begins. They are taken from the lofts and left alone to get the first "mental photograph" of their surroundings. If frightened at this time they may become useless. Afterward come daily flights, beginning with one mile and gradually increased.

Weather Here Is Index to Coming Conditions Abroad

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Even the weather in the United States is being watched from the western battle front in France. Like other events over here, such as the mobilization of man power and the conservation of food, the weather in the United States may vitally affect operations on the "frontiers of freedom."

Once every 24 hours a summary of weather conditions in the United States is cabled to officers of the Army who formerly were officials of the United States Weather Bureau.

The reason is that marked conditions of the weather in this hemisphere are likely to be reflected in the other, and the reason for that is the trend of the atmosphere toward the east. As the world revolves from east to west the atmosphere in mid latitudes tends to move constantly toward the rising sun. A great storm in this country may have its counterpart in greater or less degree in Europe some days later. Fair weather on this side may mean fair weather over there within the week. Supplied with this, in addition to local information, the "officers of the weather Over There" are aided in forecasting conditions favorable for airplane activity, artillery work or other military operations.

TIME UNIMPORTANT

Soldier in stockade to passing sergeant—What time is it, buddy?

Sergeant—What do you want to know for? You are not going anywhere.

Save your bayonet thrusts for the enemy; cots and tents are not flimsy.



**BASE HOSPITAL NOTES.**  
Athletics around the base hospital are booming these days and the boys are certainly might the best of the daylight as they play games nearly to 9 o'clock every evening. Quoits and volleyball seem to be the most interesting games. Several games of baseball have been played which have brought out some good material. The base hospital boasts of a good ball team and is looking for games with other camp units.  
The room in the rear of the stage has been cleaned out and the plan is to make this room a reading and game room. Many new books have

been added to the library and are already in circulation.  
Checkers is becoming a very popular pastime with the boys and many good players are being brought to the front. This coming week a checker tournament is to be held.  
Many of the friends of Rev. T. W. Davies will regret to hear of his transfer to Camp Jackson, where he will take up the Y. M. C. A. work. The religious services have been very well attended this past week and the spirit of the meetings has been of the best. Last Sunday morning Dr. Thompson, Y. M. C. A. camp religious secretary, spoke, taking for his text,

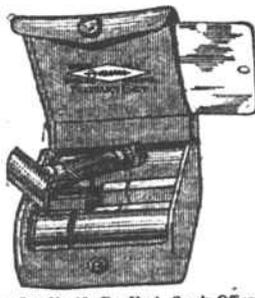
Hebrew 11:27: "By faith he forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of the king for he endured as seeing Him Who is invisible." He showed that "we must not go through simply on principle, but we need someone who is constant and not variable to hold us to that principle, and that someone is our Savior, Jesus Christ."  
The evening service was addressed by Mr. Branch, Red Cross district welfare worker. He gave a most spirited talk on "The Change of Conviction," basing his remarks on the life of Paul. Sunday afternoon the young people from the Westminster Presbyterian church had charge of the home hour.

**CAMOUFLEURS ENTERTAIN.**  
In their studio on Tuckasee road Wednesday night members of the camouflage squadron entertained a number of visitors from Charlotte. A two-phonograph orchestra provided music for the dance, which was followed by refreshments served in the mess hall. The camoufleurs say they like Charlotte and its people, and playing host to their civilian friends is only one means taken by the artists in appreciation of hospitality extended to them since their arrival in Camp Greene.

# Gillette SAFETY RAZOR



The New U. S. Service Set—A solid metal case, heavy nickel-plated and embossed with the insignia of the U. S. Army and Navy. Strong, thin, compact 1 1/2 inches wide, 4 inches long, 3/8 inch thick. 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (24 Shaving Edges). Contains a nickel-plated Gillette Safety Razor and Blade Box. Indestructible Trench Mirror inside lid. \$5



Military Set, No. 18—For Uncle Sam's Officers, a Gillette Combination Set, in case of U. S. Regulation Khaki twill—nickel-plated "Bulldog" Razor; indestructible Trench Mirror fitted in pocket in lid; Shaving Brush and Stick Gillette Shaving Soap in nickel-plated Holders; two Blade Boxes; 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (24 Shaving Edges). \$7

## In the Service a Man is Handicapped without a Gillette

A few days of camp life puts it all off with the old razor and on with the Gillette for keeps! Time is crowded. A man's day is full of things to be done just so—on the jump—to the minute.

That means the Gillette! Shaving done and out of the way in three to five minutes. A cleaner, smoother shave than is possible with an old-fashioned razor. *Shaving quality* that every man can depend upon, whether in barracks, between decks, or in a billet within sound of the big guns.

Have you seen the new Gillette sets specially made for the fighting man? Two of them are illustrated on this page. They were designed by members of the Gillette Organization in the Service—men who know what the fighting man is up against.

Simple and compact, fit the pack, the pocket or the ditty box. No strops or hones to clutter up the kit. Blades always sharp,

always ready. No Stropping—No Honing. When a man wants new Blades he can get them in any Post Exchange, Ship's Canteen, or Y. M. C. A. Hut, here in America or overseas.

Our Paris Office carries stocks—is constantly supplying the American Expeditionary Forces. Gillette Safety Razors and Blades on sale everywhere in France, England, Italy and the Eastern battle fronts.

### Here's the Way to Get 100% Efficiency Out of Your Gillette

Try this when you shave tomorrow morning. Lather the beard thoroughly, and rub well in—that's essential with any shave.



Put in a new blade and screw the handle down tight. If you want a specially close shave, unscrew the handle a part turn.

Hold the razor naturally and easily, and tilt the handle so you can just feel the blade engage the beard.

Then shave with short slanting strokes. It doesn't require any brute force to shave with a Gillette—the razor does the work.



Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Ltd. 72 St. Alexander St. Montreal, P. Q., Canada

Gillette Safety Razor Societe Anonyme 17 Bis, Rue La Boetie Paris, France

Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd. 200 Great Portland St. London, W., England

A. G. Micheles 63 Liteiny, Petrograd, Russia  
Vedova Tosi Quirino & Figli Via Senato, 18 Milan, Italy

# Gillette Safety Razor Company

## Boston Mass. U.S.A.



# Y. M. C. A. LEADERS DISCUSS PLANS

Hold Special Southern War Conference at Blue Ridge.

War Fund Campaign, Training of Secretaries and Building Program to Be Considered.

Because of fast growing responsibilities of the army and navy Y. M. C. A. in the southeastern military department and sixth naval district, caused by the influx of drafted men and volunteers, Executive Secretary S. A. Ackley, commandant, has called a special mid-summer conference of camp executive secretaries from 30-odd training camps with Atlanta headquarters staff at Blue Ridge, N. C., commencing today and continuing through the week, it was announced here yesterday.

Thursday and Friday, Campaign Director R. H. King, who heads the \$112,000,000 Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. campaign organization in the seven states of the southeast, will meet there with members of the war fund campaign cabinet and state directors from Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas.

This week-end the "officers' training school" for army and navy Y. M. C. A. workers at Blue Ridge, attended by about 200 of the southland's prominent business and professional men, members of clergy, volunteers and Red Triangle service, will terminate after three weeks of intensive training courses.

Summer training schools for civilian Y. M. C. A. work secretaries also are now in session at Blue Ridge association. Several hundred will graduate Friday. The courses, as follows, commenced July 5: City administration, railroad, industrial, county, boys' work, physical, student, Bible study and general advanced.

**Special War Conference.**  
Today's conference at Blue Ridge will bring together the leaders of the Y. M. C. A. war work in the southeast for the first time in several months—a special mid-summer meeting inadequate to serve the soldiers most important since America entered the war and of vital interest to the southern public.

Crowding of the southern training camps, and the popularity of the "Y" huts with enlisted men and officers alike have made the present 150 building inadequate to serve the soldiers and sailors in this department. Buildings must be enlarged and those in the nine original national guard cantonments in the southeastern states will be improved for permanency. In addition, many new huts will be erected. The scope of this big building program will be settled at Blue Ridge.

**Need Over 1,000 Workers.**  
Forces of the Red Triangle must be increased. By fall the present total of 700 Y. M. C. A. workers will be increased to approximately 1,000, it is estimated. Training these and hundreds of others to be recruited from the southeast for home camp and overseas service, necessitates monthly Y. M. C. A. "officers' training schools," not only during the summer months, as heretofore, but every month during the winter. Holding these schools by the year-round will require the remodeling of the famous Robert E. Lee hall at Blue Ridge association, together with numerous class hall and dormitories, and installation of heating apparatus.

Executive Secretary S. A. Ackley will preside at today's conference. Staff members who will be present include: R. H. King and B. G. Alexander, associate executive secretaries; Dr. W. W. Alexander, personnel secretary; C. R. Caldwell, business secretary; R. C. Cubbon, athletic director; Prof. A.

Max Souby, educational director; Marston Allen, entertainment director; E. S. Mowbray, motion picture director; A. K. Adams, chief of construction, and L. Porter Moore, publicity director.

Camp executive secretaries who will attend follow: F. W. Evans, Camp Gordon, Georgia; Dr. O. E. Brown, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Charles E. Hawkins, Fort McPherson and Camp Jessup, Ga.; J. T. Malone, Southern Flying Field, Ga.; Charles W. Bush, Camp Wheeler, Ga.; R. A. Tracy, Camp Hancock, Ga.; L. E. Hamlet, Camp Screven, Ga.; George C. Booth, Camp Shelby, Miss.; J. K. Marshall, Payne Flying Field, Miss.; H. L. Ezell, Camp McClellan, Ala.; J. W. Bailey, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; W. T. Wertz, Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, Ala.; F. V. McCaul, Carlstrom and Dorr Flying Fields, Fla.; J. P. Jackson, Key West Naval Air station, Fla.; E. F. Linkens, Fort Dade and Fort DeSota, Fla.; Dr. L. E. McNair, Camp Johnston, Fla.; E. L. Secrest, Pensacola Naval Air station, Fla.; R. C. Dobson, Miami Naval Air station, Fla.; L. R. Forsdick, Park Flying Field, Tenn.; C. R. Boucher, Fort Moultrie, S. C.; C. C. McNeill, Charleston Navy yard, S. C.; H. M. Johnston, Paris Island Marines training station, S. C.; E. W. Leslie, Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; E. D. Langley, Camp Sevier, S. C.; J. Herbert Wilson, Camp Jackson, S. C.; Dr. J. O. Grogan, Camp Greene, N. C.; Earl S. St. Clair, Convalescent hospital, Waynesville, N. C.; and A. R. Marwick, Fort Caswell, N. C.

## BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS AT K. OF C. BUILDING

Through the courtesy of Manager Schofield, of the Keith's theater, the entire show that played the last half of the week at Keith's appeared at the K. of C. building No. 1 Sunday afternoon in observance of Bastille day, which was celebrated at Camp Grene.

"Joe" Lanigan made quite a hit with his songs and stories of a quaint old New England farmer. He was well received by the crowd. Sergeant Nelson introduced a very good singing act. The hit of the bill was Montgomery sextet in vocal, instrumental and dancing numbers. Chick and Chicklet, in very funny saying, made a hit. Soldier "Billy" Cloonan introduced some new character songs and was well liked.

Sunday evening the boys witnessed some very good moving pictures and listened to a song review, which finished the days celebration.

## Y. W. C. A. HOSTESS HOUSE

The Sunday afternoon entertainments that have been held on the grounds of the hostess house are certainly being appreciated by the soldiers as is shown by the constantly increasing attendance on successive Sunday afternoons. These entertainments have been mainly of a musical nature and of exceptionally good talent.

Last Sunday the jazz band of the depot band military aeronautics furnished furnished entertainment. Newton Bruson and Wilfred Holack of the band rendered darkey songs which brought forth rounds of applause. Lieut. Craik of the camouflage squadron sang a most pleasing solo. Sergeant Gates of the base hospital sang two solos that took very well. Miss Withers of Charlotte sang, and Private Adams of the camouflage squadron played a violin solo.

The Motor Mechanics have built tables and benches which they have placed in the grove behind the hostess house.

The directors of the hostess wish to state that this grove may be used by the soldiers for picnics. Arrangements for the same can be arranged by calling 9113.

A striking and unique sign has been placed across the road from the hostess house and an old English swinging sign is soon to be hung over the gate, all of which tends to add considerable to the looks of the grounds which already are most attractive.

Patrons of the hostess house will be pleased to hear of the coming of Miss Helen Urie. Miss Urie comes here from Chestertown, Md., and is to have charge of the hostess house tea room during the month of July. Miss Urie is a certified dietitian and has had charge of the department of home economics in a private school in Aurora, N. Y.

The biggest delegation of Y. W. C. A. workers ever held south of the city of Baltimore is to be held at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, this month. It is expected that at this conference much that has a bearing on the Y. W. C. A. work for the soldiers will be discussed.

Some of those who will be present are:

Miss Winifred Robins, industrial secretary.  
Mrs. Abbot, president.  
Miss Elizabeth Jamieson, office secretary.  
Miss Josephine Kelly, general secretary.

Mrs. Helen Butler Schuyler, special war worker for Charlotte.  
Miss Evelyn Greene of the hostess house.

Miss Edith Gates, Miss Mildred Roe, and Miss Weir are holding forth at the hostess house during this time and are supervising the swimming at the Myers Park Country club.



CAMP GREEN CAMOUFLEURS AT WORK

# Over The Top And Through



For a polish that goes over the top of the leather leaving a brilliant polish and sinks into the fibers to lubricate them, you should use

## BIXBY'S A-A BROWN

DOUBLE A BROWN is a polish for dark tan shoes and is especially suitable for army men. It keeps the leather soft and pliable with a "dress-parade" shine that lasts.

BIXBY'S AA BROWN 25c  
"Good for a Hundred Shines"

S. M. BIXBY & CO.  
New York, U. S. A.



# Union National Bank

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We cordially invite the banking business of men and officers of Camp Greene.

Every courtesy and accommodation extended consistent with safe banking.

H. M. VICTOR, President,  
D. P. TILLET, Cashier,  
A. G. TROTTER, Asst. Cashier.

## Napoleon Once Said: "A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated."

Men from every community are drilling for Military Service. For all these men the frequent use of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder, shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the shoe and freshens the feet.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Dep't store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy.



Soldiers use Foot-Ease