

TRENCH AND CAMP AN ARMY HEADLINE



1812.



1834.



1864.



1876.



1890.



1898.



1916.



1918.

It Is The Side That Has The Nerve That Will Win This War, Says Taft

"It is sticking to it that does it." "It is the side that has the nerve that will win."

With these pithy sentences former President Taft closed his speech to the soldiers in twelve Army cantonments. He has just made a thirty-day tour of the cantonments for the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Taft talked on the Great War—why we are in it; what caused it; who will win it.

"The battle is not won in the first day, but by the commander and the army that are ready, even after apparent defeat, to begin the next day," he said.

Liked His Laugh and Talk
This is the stuff the soldiers liked. They believed it. They have to live it. And, besides liking what Mr. Taft said, the soldiers loved to hear him laugh.

The Commanding Officers at each cantonment welcomed Mr. Taft and with their staffs escorted him to headquarters. The salient arguments in Mr. Taft's address follow:

Peace now, even though it be made on the basis of the restoration of the status quo "without indemnities and without annexations," would be a failure to achieve the great purpose for which the Allies have made heartrending sacrifice. Armaments would continue for the next war, and this war would have been fought in vain.

Future at Stake
The Allies are fighting for a principle the maintenance of which affects the future of civilization. If they do not achieve it they have sacrificed the power of their youth and mortgaged their future for a century. The Allies cannot concede peace until they conquer it. When they do so, it will be permanent. Otherwise they fail.

Under the first William with his Prime Minister, Bismarck, who came to power in 1862, the whole Prussian nation was made into an army, and it soon became a machine with a power of conquest equaled by no other. The diplomacy of Bismarck first united Prussia with Austria to deprive Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein by force, then secured a quarrel with Austria over spoils, and deprived her of all influence over the German states by humiliating defeat in the six weeks' war of 1866.

Then in 1871 the occasion was seized, when it was known that France was not prepared, to strike at her. France was beaten, and Alsace and Lorraine were taken from her. The German Empire was established with a Prussian King at its head.

the minute that that presented the likelihood of war, Germany accepted it as the opportunity for her to strike down her neighbors, Russia and France, and to enlarge her power. She knew that Russia was utterly unprepared. She knew that France was unprepared. She knew that Great Britain was unprepared. She herself was ready to the last cannon and the last reservist.

To End Militarism
President Wilson says the Allies are fighting to make the world safe for democracy. Some misconception has been created on this head. The Allies are not struggling to force a particular form of government on Germany. Their purpose is to end the military policy and foreign policy of Germany that looks to the maintenance of a military and naval machine, with its hair-trigger preparation for use against her neighbors.

How is the change to be effected? By defeating Germany in this war. Men who see clearly the kind of peace which we must have, to be a real and lasting peace, can have no sympathy with a patched-up peace, one made at a council table, the result of diplomatic chaffering and bargaining.

And now what of the United States?
The right of non-combatants on commercial vessels, officers, crew, and passengers, either enemy or neutral, to be secure from danger of life, has always been recognized and never contested. Nevertheless, German sank, without warning, 150 American citizens, men, women and children, and sent them to their death by a submarine torpedo, simply because they happened to be on English of American commercial vessels. We protested and Germany halted for a time. We thought that if we condoned the death of 150 we might still maintain peace with that Power.

U. S. Forced Into War
But it was not to be, and after more than a year Germany announced her purpose to resume this murderous and illegal course toward innocent Americans. Had we hesitated, we would have lost our independence as a people.

But we are at a danger point. The war is now to be determined by the active tenacity of purpose of the contestants. England showed that tenacity in the wars of Napoleon. Napoleon succumbed, General Grant, in his Memoirs, says that the battle is won not in the first day, but by the commander and the army that are ready, even after apparent defeat, to begin the next day. It is the side that has the nerve that will win.

It is doggedness that does it. Stamp on all proposals of peace as ill advised or seditious, and then time will make for our certain victory.

When the war is won, the United States will insist on a just peace, not one of material conquest. It is a moral victory the world should win.

Secretary Baker, In Washington, Will Be Able To Call Up Gen. Pershing, In France, And Converse Over Telephone Next August

"Hello, Mr. Secretary, this is General Pershing speaking. I have the honor to report that we have the enemy on the run and are getting nearer and nearer to Berlin."

This is a purely imaginary conversation between General Pershing, sitting in his headquarters in France, and Secretary Baker at his desk in the War Department in Washington, but after next August it will be not only possible but probable.

Work of putting General Pershing and Secretary Baker into telephone connection is being rushed. The fact that 3,000 miles of water and hundreds of miles of land will separate them will be an inconsequential detail.

Telephone communication between the two will be established when the giant radio station which the United States Government is building in France is completed. The station is being constructed by the Navy Department, which has charge of all radio communication. It will cost \$2,250,000 and be as powerful as the wireless station at Arlington, Va., which has a range of almost 5,000 miles.

The practicability of using the telephone in connection with wireless telegraphy was established many months ago and Secretary of the Navy Daniels has already sat in his office in Washington and talked to the commanders of vessels far out at sea.

It would take an entire volume to fully explain how the human voice

can be transmitted several thousand miles and be heard as plainly as if the speaker were just across the room, but here is a rough outline of it:

The human voice vibrates the air, or chops it up into waves. When the sound of the human voice is sent over the telephone wire to the wireless station, it goes up to the top of the high tower. There the vibrations or waves are thrown out into the atmosphere, which it chops up into chunks. When the sound waves are thrown out on the atmosphere there is sufficient powerful electrical current behind them to drive them to their destination. So much for the start.

The wireless tower to which these sound waves, the vibrations of Secretary Baker's voice, we will call a powerful magnet which attracts the chunks of atmosphere. This attraction is strong and comes just about the time the "juice" put behind the vibrations at the start is evaporating. The sound waves run true to the magnet which transmits the vibrations down the wire into the wireless station, where the sounds are transmitted to the telephone wire.

When the vibrations strike the telephone wire they cease to be mere waves of air but are converted back into words which General Pershing can understand. The words have the same tone, pitch and inflection they had when they left Secretary Baker's lips and General Pershing can recognize the Secretary's voice.

When the wireless tower in France is completed Secretary Baker can telephone to General Pershing with practically as much ease as the one call up a bureau chief in some part of the War Department.

NEW WAR TELEGRAPH SENDS 6,000 WORDS A MINUTE

A seven-league stride has recently been made in high speed telegraphy. An apparatus which in actual tests has proved its ability to transmit over a single grounded wire 6,000 words a minute has been evolved.

The real significance of this apparatus is that it is realized that 6,000 words set in type will fill seven a half standard magazine pages.

Details of what appears to be an epoch-making achievement must be withheld for military reasons. It is a war invention and has for its chief purpose the liberation of hundreds of expert operators for the signal corps without disorganizing our much needed commercial lines. No secret is divulged, however, when the apparatus is described as a printing telegraph system depending upon a universally used recording instru-

ment that has never before been associated with telegraphy.

Messages are handled in any language or cipher with equal facility and rapidity. The speed of 6,000 words a minute does not hinge upon the use of an abbreviating code, but by such an agency it could be increased several fold. Crack operators are not required. In two hours' time, it is claimed, a quick witted person with no previous knowledge of telegraphy can be trained to send and receive messages. Instead of being highly complicated and expensive the instrument are not of involved character.

MAIL IT HOME
Trench and Camp is exclusively "the soldier's paper." Civilians are clamoring for it. Send this paper to your relatives or friends.