

TRENCH & CAMP

National Headquarters
Room 1711, 347 Madison Avenue
New York City

JOHN STEWART BRYAN
Chairman of Advisory Board of Co-operating Publishers

Camp and Location	Newspaper	Publisher
Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.	New Orleans Times Picayune	D. D. Moore
Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas	Fort Worth Star Telegram	Amos C. Carter
Carlstrom Aviation Field, Arcadia, Fla.	Tampa Times	D. B. McKay
Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.	El Paso Herald	H. D. Slater
Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.	Battle Creek Enquirer-News	A. L. Miller
Camp Devenas, Ayer, Mass.	Boston Globe	Charles H. Taylor, Jr.
Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.	Trenton Times	James Korney
Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.	Oklahoma City Oklahoman	E. K. Gayler
Camp Forrest, Fairbairn, Ga.	Chatanooga (Tenn.) Times	H. C. Adler
Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.	San Francisco Bulletin	R. A. Crothers
Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.	Topeka State Journal	Frank P. McLennan
Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta Constitution	Clark Howell
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	Bowdre Phinlay
Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	Columbia State	W. W. Ball
Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.	Jacksonville Times-Union	W. A. Elliott
Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.	Los Angeles Times	Harry Chandler
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	Richmond News Leader	John Stewart Bryan
Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash.	Tacoma Tribune	F. S. Baker
Camp Logan, Houston, Texas	Houston Post	Gough J. Palmer
Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas	Waco Morning News	Charles E. Mazah
Camp McCallan, Anniston, Ala.	Birmingham (Ala.) News	Victor H. Hansen
Fort McPherson and Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta Journal	J. B. Cohen
Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.	Wash. (D. C.) Evening Star	Clemens Newbold
Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	Arkansas Democrat	Elmer E. Clarke
Camp Sever, Greenville, S. C.	Greenville Daily News	B. H. Peace
Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.	New Orleans Item	James M. Thomson
Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.	Montgomery Advertiser	C. H. Allen
Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	Louisville Courier Journal	Bruce Haldeman
Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas	San Antonio Light	Charles S. Diehl
Kelly Field and Camp Stanley	New York World	Don C. Seitz
Camp Tilton, Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.	Macon Telegraph	W. T. Anderson
Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.	Charleston News and Courier	R. C. Slegling
Charleston Naval Station	Buffalo Evening News	Edward H. Butler
Buffalo Military District, embracing ten Camps		

Published under the auspices of the National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A. of the United States, with the co-operation of the above named publishers and papers.

PRINCIPLE AGAINST SELF

While the United States is preparing to take up the Fourth Liberty Loan, a far larger issue of bonds than any previous one, the Imperial German Minister of Finance and the Reichsbank are working out plans for a new war loan there.

It is interesting to note the difference of method here and in Germany. Official circles in the enemy country are said to recognize that recent military reverses will make it difficult to float the new loan. Therefore theatrical organizations and societies of artists have been ordered to further the loan propaganda by plays and songs. Also, as with previous loans, business and commercial houses will have to take allotments of the new bonds. Workers will have to make subscriptions, and out of each week's pay envelope a certain amount will be kept to pay for the bonds. In other words, Germany will raise the money for its new loan by compulsion. The powers of the government will be exerted to take the money.

The United States is not organized on these lines. Here the government asks for subscriptions to its Fourth Liberty Loan, but there will be no compulsion about it. Whoever lends his money to the government will do so because he believes in the righteousness of America's war and wants to help win a victory by every means within his power. There will be no orders issued to banks and business firms to take up a certain amount of the bonds.

No worker will be compelled to subscribe, regardless of his domestic problems and financial condition.

FAIR PLAY FOR OUR FOREIGN-BORN FIGHTERS

Ever since this country was born it has been regarded as an asylum for the oppressed, the promised land of the lover of liberty. To escape the injustices of the feudal system in Europe many of our forefathers burned their bridges behind them, and with scant resources but plenteous courage they crossed the ocean and conquered the wilderness. To get away from the shackles of birth in the Old World, to recover lost fortunes and to enjoy the freer air of our democracy, men have continued to "go West" from Europe down to our present time. One person in every three in this country was born in a foreign land. Practically the same proportion exists in our army. Many of the foreign-born have entered the ranks, although they could have taken advantage of the fact that they were not fully naturalized.

Most of the foreign-born soldiers in our army have had little opportunity to enjoy the advantages that this country offers. Newly arrived and often handicapped by inability to speak our language, they have been obliged to work hard for small wages and live in crowded cities, where they have often doubted the truth of statements they had heard about this being a land of milk and honey. In the midst of their struggles for a livelihood

There will be vast organizations of salesmen and speakers and writers at work on loan propaganda, but no official will order the performance of such service. Actors and artists will give their time and talents to further the sale of Liberty Bonds, not because they have to, but because they deem such service a privilege.

This sharp contrast in the methods of obtaining money to carry on the war is the best possible illustration of the difference between the ideas and aims of Germany and America in this great war.

"The best propaganda will be Hindenburg's saber, which will continue to win victories," remarks one of the German papers, in telling about the plans for their new bond issue. This country believes the best propaganda will be the love of country and the desire to have its conceptions of national principles survive.

With the Teutons the victory is the end sought, for victory would mean power and loot—the imposition of their might on others, and the collection of vast trade advantages and tremendous indemnities. With us victory will be merely a means to an end—the demonstration, once for all, that free people have a right to remain free to pursue their destinies according to their ideals, without the danger of aggression by some greedy neighbor. On that basis the war becomes a battle of principle against self.

The German people are fighting because a ruling class decreed that they must. We are fighting because we saw it had become necessary to defend democracy lest it perish. In such a fight they will give what they have to. We will give all we have, if necessary to make right win. With that spirit in us, there can be no question about the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan or about the ultimate success of the men in khaki Over There.

hood they were called to don a uniform to fight for the preservation of democracy and the Stars and Stripes.

Barely familiar with our institutions and still feeling that they were considered as aliens, strangers in a strange land, they have been placed in army camps throughout the country, where their lot has often been a hard one. It was impossible to put them in the best companies, as they could not learn quickly, owing to the handicap of language and education. Many of them were only able to do laborer service, and that they were given aplenty.

Because a man was born in the Appennines and not the Alleghanies, in Poland and not Pennsylvania, because he does not understand English but may speak another language perfectly, because he may never have heard of Grover Cleveland Alexander, but knows the poems of Pushkin by heart, because he is not familiar with the commonplaces of American life, but has seen much more of the world than most of us, is no reason why he should be treated with disdain by some native-born son of Uncle Sam and called a "wop" or a "dago," a "square-head" or a "bohunk."

Most of us in uniform who use these derisive terms do not stop to think how they hurt, as the native-born American is hardened to chaff and does not mind being called a "red-

head," a "dough-head" or even a "greenhorn." It is characteristic of us to bandy such words in fun. The foreign-born American, who did not spend his boyhood in a New Hampshire hill town and enjoy the old swimmin' hole, does not understand such talk, and when he is greeted by a slang word denoting his nationality or race he is cut to the quick. He is just as much a man as the rest of us, often more highstrung and more sensitive.

There is often more foundation back of the resentment of the foreign-born soldier. Because he is so often handicapped and cannot learn as quickly as the rest of us, we frequently make the serious mistake of thinking that he is not as intelligent as we are. It has been found that a bulldozing sergeant recently cast the most biting reflections on the mental capabilities of a man whom he called a "square-head," although the object of his derision knew six languages and had taken post-graduate courses in a European university. Intellectually, the "non-com" was not in the same class with the "square-head."

Any American who casts reflection on the Pole, the Bohemian or the Italian knows little of the history of those peoples nor of his own country. He probably does not know that Washington's adjutant was a Pole, born and bred, upon whom Congress by a special act during the Revolution, conferred the rank of brigadier-general, full citizenship and a large grant of land. In all history there are few victories to compare with that of John Sobieski, who, with only 3,000 men, defeated 60,000 Turks and turned back the Ottoman tide that threatened to inundate the whole of Europe. John was a "squarehead."

We sometimes forget that an Italian discovered America, another invented the wireless, and under the leadership of Napoleon the forefathers of our present Allies won most bril-

liant victories against the Austrians. All American lovers of liberty would find pleasure in reading the lives of Garibaldi and Cavour. Some day we may have the equal of Dante or a Michaelangelo, but we Americans can search our history in vain for such now.

Pages might be written about the victories and triumphs of all the nationalities about which some of us speak in derision. When we do so seriously we only reflect on ourselves. That in itself is not important. It is only when our actions directly interfere with our military effectiveness that they cause real concern. Every time a foreign-born soldier is insulted with derisive epithets he becomes more of an alien than ever, less enthusiastic about fighting for the people who deride him, and more than ever willing to listen to those who would use him for a tool in causing trouble.

The foreign-born soldier in our army can be made a great asset or a great liability. He can fight as well as any man if he is given proper opportunity for training and is made to feel that he can enjoy the fruits of victory with the rest of us.

To fail to understand and get along with the man born in another country is to be narrow and provincial. The same ideas of liberty, the same aspirations for justice and the development of democracy beats in the heart of the Pole, the Jugo-Slav, the Scandinavian, the Armenian, the Italian and the Greek as in our own. We are fighting to make the world safe for democracy, the liberation of small nations and an equal opportunity for all men.

In our army are men who come from small oppressed nations and from almost every corner of the earth. It is a denial of all that we seek in fighting to make them feel like despised strangers in a strange land. Most of all, it makes the army as a whole less united, less efficient, less powerful.

WHEN ABOUT TO EMBARK

When you get to an Embarkation Port keep a sharp lookout for "Going Over," the new Embarkation Newspaper published exclusively for the men sailing for France. A transport clerk of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council usually has one ready for you when you board ship, but the paper goes fast.

Officers of the army and officials in civil life are writing "stuff" for this newspaper which is brand new and chockful of real information about details of the life "Over There." Every "Yank" going over will be better posted on things in France when he lands there if he peruses closely a copy of "Going Over."

SEE IT THROUGH

By EARL BALDWIN THOMAS

Perhaps it's out on Broadway and the lights are flashing high,
The crowds are surging theateward, a smile on every face—
Then suddenly a young marine goes gallily walking by—
The white lights blur—the buildings fade—I'm in another place;
And cannons roar and rifles crack, though Broadway's underneath,
And up the road, a shell-gouged lane, the camion dashes through,
A Gotha circus whirls its way above the shrapnel's wraith,
The Stars and Stripes—they're in the van—Marine, by God, that's you!
You're in the fight, the thick of it—that's it, the bayonet, son!
Now round about—that nest through there, behind the broken trees,
He's screeching Kamerad now, but look out, for he's a Hun!
The vision breaks, the close-up dies, I'm weak about the knees;
A hundred thousand people press about me where I stand,
I'm back from out my dreaming, but I know what I will do:
My income isn't Croesus-like, our army needs a hand—
I'll buy another Bond to-day and see the big push through!

Buy A Bond—Clear The Road



"Liberty Bonds Will Steer Them In The Right Direction"