

TRENCH & CAMP

Published weekly at the National Camps and Cantonments for the soldiers of the United States.

National Headquarters
Rocou 1111, 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	Amon C. Carter
Barlstrom Aviation Field, Arcadia, Fla.	Tampa Times	D. B. McKay
Camp Cady, Denning, N. Mex.	El Paso Herald	H. D. Slater
Camp Carter, Battle Creek, Mich.	Battle Creek Enquirer-News	A. L. Miller
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.	Boston Globe	Charles H. Taylor, Jr.
Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.	Trenton Times	James Kerney
Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.	Oklahoma City Oklahoman	E. K. Oayford
Camp Forrest, Chickamauga, Ga.	Chattanooga (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. MacLennan
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 Phinizy
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, Tex.	Houston Post	Roy G. Watson
Camp McArthur, Waco, Tex.	Waco Morning News	Charles E. Marsh
Camp McCallan, Aniston, Ala.	Birmingham (Ala.) News	Victor H. Hansen
Fort McPherson and Camp Jessup, Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta Journal	J. S. Cohen
Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.	Wash. (D. C.) Evening Star	Fleming Newbold
Camp Mills, Little Rock, Ark.	Arkansas Democrat	Elmer E. Clarke
Camp Moore, 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	Robert W. Bingham
Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex.	San Antonio Light	Charles S. Diehl
Reilly Field and Camp Stanley, Upton, Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.	New York World	Don C. Seltz
Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.	Macon Telegraph	W. T. Anderson
Charleston Naval Station, Charleston, S. C.	Charleston News and Courier	H. C. Slegling
Fort Island (S. C.) Marine Station, Buffalo, N. Y.	Buffalo Evening News	Edward H. Butler

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.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

In the last paragraph of the President's reply to the German peace proposals is a ringing message of Americanism.

Speaking for the United States, the President says:

"If it must deal with the military masters and mercenary autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving the essential thing unsaid."

There never was any doubt as to where the President stood. On November 12 of last year, addressing the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Buffalo, he said:

"You will notice that I sent a friend of mine, Col. House, to Europe, who is as great a lover of peace as any man in the world; but I didn't send him on a peace mission yet. I sent him to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won, and he knows, as I know, that that is the way to get peace, if you want it for more than a few minutes."

There is no one in this land that does not desire peace just as earnestly as Col. House, or, for that matter, as earnestly as the fond parents whose only son is right now in the midst of the carnage. But the country is resolute in its determination to achieve peace by victory.

It is one of the cardinal teachings of the Germany military system that peace shall be desired only as a means to new wars and that the short peace shall be desired more earnestly than the long.

America desires peace that the useful and productive industries may flourish, that none shall be afraid any more. To make peace without the guarantee that the useful and productive industries should be permitted to prosper or that the fear of the jangling sword should be removed, would be to build upon a false foundation.

When the United States was called upon by the President to declare a state of war with Germany, this was his message to the Congress:

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government (Germany's), following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gauge of battle with this natural foe of liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. . . . We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them."

In his address to the Congress of the United States recommending the declaration of a state of war between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian government (December 4, 1917), the President said:

"Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished."

What was true on April 2, 1917, and on December 4, 1917, is not only

equally true at this time, but more obviously so.

Overtures for peace have been made by both the German and the Austro-Hungarian governments. The Austro-Hungarian proposal was given the scant treatment it deserved. The German proposal was the subject of some diplomatic "conversations." The conclusion of the "conversations" was a single word, but a thoroughly American word—"Surrender."

Given every possible opportunity to prove that they were capable of being dealt with, the German spokesmen failed to establish a claim.

Therefore the message to them, as to Lee at Appomattox, was "surrender."

We have said that there is a sincere desire for peace on the part of the American people. We say, without any equivocation, that there is no evidence of a united desire on the part of the German government and people for peace. Until such time there can be but this one answer, "surrender." When there is such a desire the surrender will be an accomplished fact.

The German replies are their own commentaries. Always they are looking towards the new war to which a covenanted peace now would be but a prelude. War is the national industry of the German people because of the attitude of a government under which they have been subject so long.

It was represented to the President by the new Chancellor that he voiced the majority opinion of the Reichstag and the overwhelming opinion of the German people. Listen to this same Chancellor as he addresses the Reichstag while the President's reply to an apparent surrender is being awaited: "President Wilson's last note did not make clear to the German people how this public agitation will end. His next answer will, perhaps, bring definite certainty. Until then we must in all our thoughts and in our actions prepare for both eventualities—first, that the enemy governments are anxious for war, in which case there is no choice for us but to put ourselves in a posture of defense with all the strength of our people driven to the last extremity. Should this necessity arise, I have no doubt that the German government, in the name of the German people, will issue a call for national defense in the same way that it spoke for the German people when it took action for peace. He who honestly took a stand on the basis of peace will ALSO UNDERTAKE THE DUTY OF NOT SUBMITTING TO A PEACE OF VIOLENCE WITHOUT A FIGHT."

Evidently there is great capacity for fight still left in the German government and in the German people.

America's reply to the Chancellor is: "Surrender."

The Chancellor said he spoke for the people. A very large number of the German people are under arms. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, addressing that large number, said:

"Political events of the last few days have produced the most profound impression upon the army, notably upon the officers. It is my duty to support the government instituted by His Majesty. I approve the step taken toward peace. The German army has a superiority over all others in that the troops and officers have never engaged in politics. We desire to adhere to that principle. I expect that the confidence that was accorded me in the

days of success will be all the stronger now."

It is a very grudging acquiescence that von Hindenburg gives and between the lines of his order to his troops is only a very thinly veiled assurance that the army is ready to get on with the fight.

Less subtle is the Crown Prince of Germany. Says he:

"The exchange of diplomatic notes gives me the occasion to recall my order according to which each officer in command engages his responsibility when he loses a position or modifies his line of resistance without express orders."

Two constructions might be placed upon the word "recall" as employed by the Crown Prince. But it is obvious that he is abrogating nothing; he is calling his order to mind. His is an attitude of smug compliance, which means nothing short of delayed defiance.

And while the negotiations are

pending the burning of villages and the ruthless deportation of civilians may have ceased in some of the more conspicuous places in response to President Wilson's pointed statement. Yet German soldiers staggered out of Valenciennes with so much loot that they could scarcely make their escape before the Allies appeared.

One cannot but feel that the German peace proposals were sent to America when they were sent because the United States was engaged just then in raising the largest war loan even proposed for any people.

One cannot but rejoice that this war loan was not only subscribed, but liberally over-subscribed. One cannot but feel that the generous, whole-hearted response of the American people was a mandate to the Army to "get on with the war."

To the German government, to the German army, to the German people, we say, "Surrender."

"FLU"

Never has the spirit of the American Army been illustrated so strikingly as during the ravages of the influenza epidemic.

Notwithstanding the fact that men were stricken by the thousands; notwithstanding the fact that, in some of the camps, there were daily funerals, the men in the ranks always referred to the epidemic lightly, calling it the "Flu."

The daily routine was upset in some of the camps; a strict quarantine was imposed; liberties were curtailed—but never were the men depressed.

They knew they were in the presence of a visitation and they felt that the surgeons of the army were doing the best they could. This they felt was as good a best as any civilian physicians could do.

It was not that the men had suddenly become fatalists and that they were resigned to the inevitable. They demonstrated that they were not fatalists when they cheerfully adopted all the precautions prescribed by the sanitary officers. But they were re-

signed to this extent, that if they were to give their lives on account of the ravages of a disease, they would do so cheerfully. And who shall say that those in the service of the army who were felled by the disease are not just as much entitled to a place on the nation's roll of honor as those who fell in battle?

To those that are concerned with the behavior of the troops in battle, their attitude during the epidemic was a splendid augury.

The men who called the little understood disease the "Flu" will think in terms of Heinies and Busy Berthas and will go into the very jaws of death smiling and singing.

They will see the wounded and the dead and they will cultivate a new will to win and an undying determination.

The patience, the fortitude—and the resignation—in the presence of a scourge were the products of the discipline of democracy.

Is it any wonder that our men have written a splendid chapter in the record of military achievement?

"SNAP"

Parsons was a newspaperman, an exceptionally clean-cut, intelligent chap with a real desire to do service. He was officer-timber through and through, but he went along with the rest of the fellows from his draft board, cheerfully, willingly.

His first letter was typical, full of the wonders of camp and the service. His second indicated disappointment at the caliber of men he was thrown with. Subsequent letters showed a growing discontent, first with things in general, later with his non-coms and finally with his officers.

Then Parsons came back home on a short furlough and called on his former employer, an old veteran of our war with Spain. After listening to his criticism of camp life and the Army in general, the employer suggested in a bantering but kindly way that, after all, the Army was fortunate in having at a time when everything was all wrong, at least one man who was right

—a man who knew how things should be run.

Parsons saw the point and backed water; but nevertheless insisted that he could see no chance for promotion, for, as he put it, "my officers don't know I'm alive."

Then he asked for suggestions. On the basis that no matter how good the material in an "ad" may be, unless it catches the eye it fails, his employer insisted on being shown how Parsons saluted. Upon being satisfied that "the old man" was entirely serious, Parsons came to a salute which, while technically correct, lacked all semblance of "snap" and spirit.

That was the turning point. Straightway the employer insisted upon Parsons throwing everything he had into his salute. Parsons saw a great light and promised that "snap" would be his slogan from that day on.

And it was; for, on a day some four months later, he came back as "snappy" a soldier as one could wish—a corporal.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me"

