

# TRENCH AND CAMP

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## The Charlotte Observer

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ARMY NEWS  
FOR ARMY MEN  
AND  
THEIR HOME FOLKS

NOVEMBER 13, 1918

### THE WORLD-WIDE WAR IS OVER

Rights of Mankind Served After Four Years of Struggle—"Greatest Day in the History of Nations Has Dawned," the Day of Victory and Absolute Triumph for the Allied Arms and the Day of Peace for the World.

### ONCE GREAT EUROPEAN POWER IN COMPLETE DEFEAT

Imperialistic Germany Has Met the Fate That Must Come to Any Country That Seeks to Rule the World and the Kaiser, Whose Ambition Was to Dominate Over All, is an Exile in an Alien Country—German Armies and Navy Reduced to Impotency by the Terms of Armistice Which the Once Great Empire, Brought to its Knees, Has Accepted.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

More than four years of struggling, the rights of mankind are restored today in the history of nations has dawned. Germany's military machine, arrogant beyond expression, has in the end been broken. Her armies and her navy are in flight—retreating in an alien country, and she is no longer held in the hands of her conquerors. Imperialistic Germany has met the fate that must come to any country that seeks to rule the world. Brought to her knees, on her knees, is accepting terms of armistice which amount virtually to a complete surrender. Except for a small remnant of military invasion, the once great European power, the monarch of which was to dominate over all, is in complete defeat.

#### ARMIES AND NAVIES IMPOTENT.

Beaten on the field of battle, the edict of the chief command is that the German armies shall retire into their own home land from all invaded territory. Impotent as the German armies shall be, also as impotent shall be the German fleet. Colonies are lost, and the hand that sought to reach out and claim additional territory is withered by the ruling of the supreme war council at Versailles.

Reparation and restitution, in fact, full compensation of all kinds, is to be made by Germany for all the disaster that has followed her armies and those of her allies throughout the world war.

The handwriting was on the wall for Germany. Her troops had been vanquished throughout the more than four years of warfare. But what had been considered in Germany an invincible army was beaten in feats of arms by the allied powers. Even before Germany's allies deserted her the strength of the coalition allies had become apparent. Unprepared, they had resisted for more than three years the assaults of an enemy who had been preparing for combat since the Franco-Prussian war.

#### ALLIES HAD HARD DAYS.

With a determination that could never recognize defeat, Belgium, France, Italy and Serbia were overrun. Hard days were experienced by the allies, but the smile of hopefulness—of satisfaction in ultimate success—never faded.

When finally the United States was drawn into the war by Germany's continued violations of international law and of the precepts of humanity, the gleam of the dawn of victory for world democracy rose in the sky.

On the field of battle, in France and Belgium, the Germans were fast being defeated when they flew the white flag of submission and asked for terms of peace. Everywhere from the Belgian coast to the Moselle river, the allies were pressing them. It was only a matter of time when their armies were to be decisively beaten on the battle field. Their great fortified lines of resistance had crumbled successively under the impetus of the attacks of their foes. They were being harried everywhere from pillar to post. Even the great Rhine fortifications, it was foreseen, would prove a barrier to the onward rush of the victorious armies. Germany's Germanic allies, who had been expected to stand by her side, had turned their backs on her in the face and

Germany as a nation—sheer of her imperialistic and militaristic ambitions, and her long run of disadvantage. Already the republicans throughout the country are tending toward democratization, which may mean the salvation of a country once controlled by war lords.

#### FIGHTING IS ENDED.

On the battle fronts ended at 11 o'clock Monday morning; east of the United States. The armies of the allied forces at that time were in possession of the enemy.

The British had all but cleared the Germans from northern France and the Allies were driving northward up the Meuse and Moselle rivers, the enemy with capitulation by envelopment.

Called out on the seventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, the American infantrymen, in true sportsmanlike fashion, were on their wits' end, watching as the German soldiers in the fear that they would be starved for cessation of hostilities. Not until the American artillery men had fired the time for the calling off the dogs—a thousand of them—

### MANY NEW SOLDIERS ARRIVING IN CAMP

Recruit Camp Four to Be Refilled. Ten Thousand Stevedores Expected.

This week marks the arrival of many new troops. In Fourth Recruit camp, some 2,500 men will be received to take the place of those transferred overseas and to other camps; then a provisional depot brigade arrived last week, consisting of 179 men and officers who are to handle the incoming drafted men. Captain Gleason of Recruit Camp four will have charge of the white men and Captain Meisner of Recruit Camp five will have charge of the colored recruits. In the latter camp, something like 2,500 colored troops are expected this coming week.

Then orders have been received to prepare for a stevedores' organization which will consist of 10,000 especially trained men. These men are expected any day now and they will be in command of Lieutenant Colonel Brand who arrived last week and will be located in the area near Liberty theater. These men are really experts in handling the loading and unloading of troops and supplies of all kinds both on this side of the water and over there. In all this will make from 15,000 to 20,000 new men who will be added to the camp within a short time and it is not believed that the peace negotiations will affect the organization but little.

### FIVE THOUSAND TROOPS COMING

This month's draft will induct close to 5,000 troops into Camp Greene, about half being white troops and half colored.

Following that it is believed that a division will be placed here just as soon as the authorities can bring them into the service and accommodations secured.

A large number of troops have left the camp for overseas in the last month and their places will undoubtedly be filled and others are undoubtedly going soon.

### ALL DRAFT CALLS ARE CANCELLED

Movement of 252,000 Men to Camps This Week Stopped.

Action of War Department Affects More Than 300,000 Men Called to Go This Month.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Almost the first action of the war department today after the announcement of the signing of the armistice with Germany was the cancellation of all army draft calls under which more than 200,000 men had been ordered to entrain for camps before November 30.

Urgent telegrams were sent to all local draft boards directing that the movement of 252,000 men under orders to entrain between today and Friday be stopped immediately. The telegrams reached most of the boards in time, but a few men are known to have started for camp. Secretary Baker said, however, that wherever possible their immediate return to civil life would be arranged.

### NAMED MORALE OFFICER.

Captain B. L. Chapin has been appointed morale officer for Camp Greene and it is his duty to look after the morale of the camp. Every welfare organization comes under his supervision as well as the army activities of the camp and his work is law when it comes to public programs and other events which effect the morale of the soldier in any way. This department is considered one of the most important in the whole service of the army in time of war or peace.

### NEW CAMP SINGER.

Albert Bellingham, who is the new camp singer and arrived last week from New York to replace Ira Hamilton, who was transferred.

## PRINCIPAL THINGS REQUIRED OF GERMANY IN TERMS OF ARMISTICE

Here are the principal things Germany must do, or, powerless before the victorious allied armies, she will have them done for her:

Immediate evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, Luxembourg, Russia and Rumania without further destruction or harm to inhabitants.

Then, occupation by American and allied troops of all the countries on the west bank of the Rhine.

Creation of a neutral zone in a strip of territory on the east bank of the Rhine.

Meanwhile, as a guaranty of good faith, the occupation by American and allied troops of Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne, the principal crossings of the Rhine.

On the eastern front all German troops are to be withdrawn from territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey. Then, the German war machine must disarm.

American and allied prisoners are to at once be repatriated, without reciprocal action by the associated governments and civilians dragged off into slavery from the invaded territories are to be returned.

The provision for compensation the occupied territories for the havoc wrought by the invaders is contained in a simple sentence—"reparation for the damage done."

As a step to restoring the map lines, the treaties of Brest-Litovsk which laid Russia prone, and of Bucharest which plundered Rumania, must be abandoned. Money, securities, precious metals and other valuables looted from the invaded countries must be returned in trust to the allies until the conclusion of peace.

In the west, the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, the valuable stores of iron and coal, stores of supplies in Belgium with arms and ammunition, must be handed over.

In the east, the Black sea ports must be evacuated, the warships taken by Germany from the Russians must be surrendered; in the Baltic, forts and defenses barred the way at the Categat must be delivered, and there must be free access to the sea for the allies.

The allied blockade is to remain unchanged. Meanwhile German merchant ships are to be delivered for missions of mercy in carrying food to the starving; Germany is to notify the neutrals they are free to trade with the associated governments without molestation.

In a word the iron ring is tightened and at her borders the civilized world waits while Germany reforms herself from within.

