The American Legion Weekly

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Back From Archangel—Ole Hanson on Bolshevism—Building The Legion—Sprints in Splints—The Legion and The Public—Benny Kauff's "Rookies"

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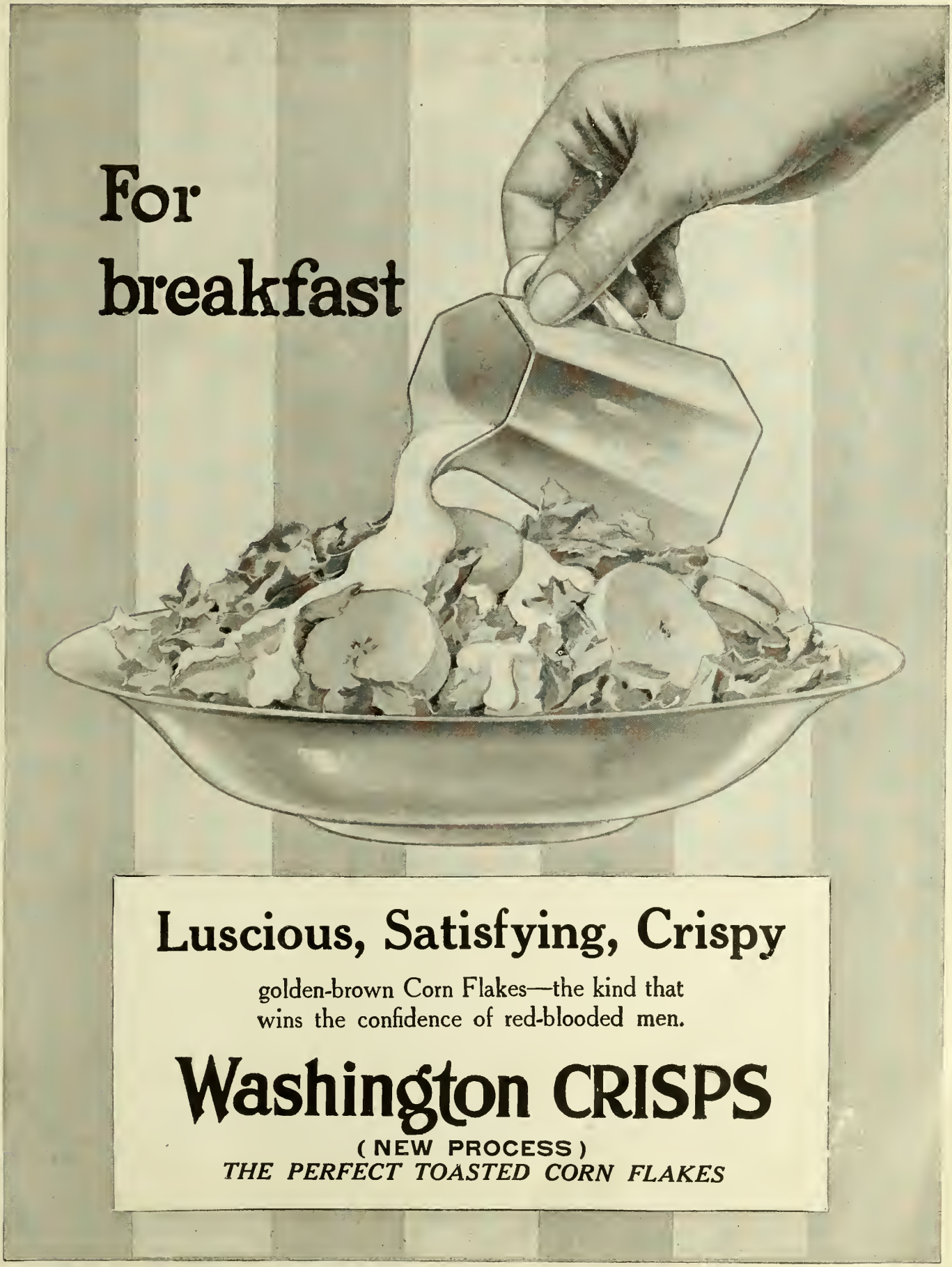

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Back From Archangel

"MUTINY? There wasn't any mutiny. Where do you get that stuff anyway?" indignantly demanded a private of the contingent which has just returned to America from Archangel. A group of the officers and men of the regiment were sitting on the steps of the barracks at the debarkation camp reminiscing, and an interested civilian had just asked them about the mutiny which was reported to have occurred in their ranks in April.

"Ask the lieutenant there, if you want the dope," continued the private. "He was right in it."

"He's right," said the young lieutenant, patiently. "There was no mutiny. American troops do not mutiny. There wasn't a man in the outfit who wouldn't have given his life for the United States. The trouble with you folks back here is that you don't know the least thing about the North Russian expedition. Most of you don't even know where we were. Siberia? Rot! Siberia was 3,000 miles away. Murmansk? More rot! The Murmansk coast is 300 miles from the Archangel section. That's where we were, in and around Archangel."

"The story of the mutiny," said the lieutenant, "had very little foundation in fact. A sergeant came to the officers one afternoon and reported that he had ordered his men to load some droskies and they had refused to obey. I went out myself and told the men to get to work on the loading. They all obeyed immediately except one. Without wasting any more talk on him, I placed him under arrest. But when I came to look into the case, I found he was a Polish-American and had not understood what I said. He himself denied any intention to disobey, and insisted he would certainly have done what I told him if he had understood. A day or two later the colonel talked to that outfit and asked them if there was a man who was unwilling to go to the front. Of course there was not.

"But one corporal asked the colonel why they were in Russia at all.

"'I don't know,' said the colonel. 'I have not been told our purpose here. But I do know that we are fighting for our lives here, and if we stop we will all be killed.'

"So the men went down to the front as a matter of course. That's all there is about the mutiny."

It isn't all of the story, however. There arises in one's mind a natural question as to why so much was made by the press of so small a matter. Here is the answer to that: For

months the American Military Mission at Archangel had been cabling repeatedly to the War Department, explaining the predicament of the little force and asking to be reinforced and better equipped. No answer came from Washington. But when this incident occurred, a civilian member of the Mission saw his opportunity.

"I am going to get some action at last," he said, and he did. He purposely cabled to Washington such a version of the affair that the War Department sat up and took immediate notice, and the condition of the soldiers thereafter was much improved.

In truth Americans know little about the five thousand men who spent nine months "on ice" in Northern Russia, fighting a desperate foe that outnumbered them sometimes as much as fifteen to one; suffering bitterly from the Arctic winter; part of the time underfed—"pitifully underfed," one of the officers said; without proper weapons; with news from home two or three months late; and with no explanation forthcoming as to why they should be fighting when the troops on the French front were on their way home.

MOST of the men were trained at Camp Custer, Michigan. In July, 1918, they left America and traveled by way of Liverpool to Archangel, reaching that port on September 4th. They believed that their objects in going to Northern Russia were:

1. To guard enormous stores which the Allies had sold to the old Imperial Russian Government.

2. To keep the Germans from coming up through Finland and establishing a submarine base on the White Sea.

3. To aid the Russians in reforming their shattered army and starting anew on the East front.

As they sailed into the beautiful harbor of Archangel they saw a French battleship and a British gunboat, and they felt among friends at once. When these Allied ships had reached Archangel several weeks previously the Bolsheviki, or, as the Americans call them, the "Bolo," had fled from the city, looting it as thoroughly as a gang of professional burglars. Scottish troops on the British ship, with French soldiers and some bluejackets of an American warship which had been there, had pursued them about 100 miles and so set up the first front.

Archangel in peace times is a city of 60,000 people. When the Americans arrived there, however, there were some 75,000 Russian refugees in the town, who had fled from the persecution of the new government. The country around is all forest and swamp, with practically no settlements, except along the streams. In the clearings here and there throughout the forests are scattered a few woodcutters' cabins. Under such circumstances the fighting that followed resembled the Indian warfare of the early American settlers rather than the trench warfare in France.

The people of Archangel were doubtful about the Americans. They had been deceived and "sold out" so frequently that it was small wonder if they hesitated to put their trust in anyone. They believed that the Allies were in Russia only to get territory, and they did not make them welcome.

After the looting of Archangel, business had practically stopped. A few shops were open, but all the food that was for sale was fish and fish products. To add to these difficulties, influenza had broken out on board the American transports en route to Archangel, and when they dropped anchor in the harbor many of the men were sick with it. There were no hospitals, and the sick were unloaded because the ships had to leave. They were placed on bare floors of rickety and draughty barracks with few blankets. The number who died in the first two or three days was distressingly large.

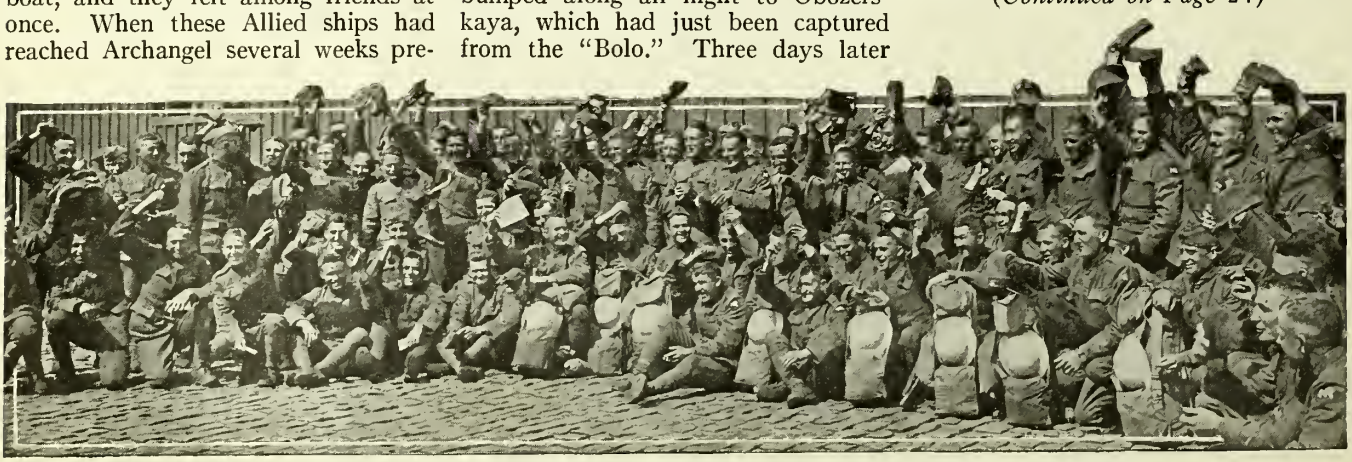
But that did not hold up the campaign. From the ships the well men were loaded into tiny box cars and bumped along all night to Obozerskaya, which had just been captured from the "Bolo." Three days later they went into their first fight, just three months after most of them entered the Michigan training camp as civilians.

Six fronts were established in a huge semi-circle around Archangel Their length was about 250 miles, with a diameter ranging from 120 to 300 miles. In order, from left to right on the map, they were known as the Onega, Railroad, Kadish, Vaga, Dvina and Pinega fronts. The autumn and early winter passed with various skirmishes and maneuvers, during which the Americans advanced their lines from 40 to 50 versts (a verst is two-thirds of a mile).

THEN came the offensive of December, 1918. The armistice had been signed, but "that meant nothing in our young lives," as one of the privates said. There was no celebration in Northern Russia, only strictly business. Lack of troops now necessitated shortening the lines. So a grand offensive was planned for December 31st. But a small number of Russians deserted to the enemy and gave the plan away, so that when zero hour approached the "Bolo" laid a heavy barrage on the Allied trenches. The projected offensive was defeated, and the "Bolo" then took a turn. Since the autumn they had been getting stronger and better organized, and they always were better armed than the Yanks, who had nothing but Russian rifles which were far inferior to the standard American and British makes. Also, the Yanks had no machine guns, no trench mortars, no grenades, no automatics, no one-pounders. These things came in slowly, but early in the game they were very conspicuous by their absence.

So the approaching Bolshevik offensive boded no good for the handful of Americans and French and British, who numbered in all about 7,000 men. The attack opened against Ust Padenga. Clad entirely in white, which

(*Continued on Page* 24)



In God's Country Once More

The Legion and The Public

By Ivy Lee

THE American Legion has at the outset determined that publicity should be one of its watchwords. To that end it has inaugurated a comprehensive policy, the result of which it is expected will be to make every member of the Legion as well as every American citizen that may be in the slightest degree interested, fully acquainted with the affairs and policies of this organization.

In the proposed charter of the Legion just introduced in Congress it is stipulated that the accounts of the organization shall, as is the case with the American Red Cross, be audited by the War Department, and that the records of the organization shall at all times be open to public scrutiny. This policy is an absolutely necessary one in carrying out the idea that the Legion should be at once non-partisan and non-political and nothing more nor less than 100 per cent. American.

There is liable to be discussion as to the meaning of the phrase "100 per cent. Americanism" and in order that it may be clear to all the world that there are no hidden motives in any of the policies of the Legion, that there are no private ends being served, there must be nothing about the organization that is not subject to the most thoroughgoing publicity. The Legion and those who are at any moment in charge of its affairs may do foolish or unwise things but if these acts are in perfect good faith and made public immediately, though they may be criticised, there will be ample time to correct them before any damage is done and the experience cannot but be helpful to the organization as a whole.

Its Acts are Open

It is of supreme importance, of course, that every member of the Legion should clearly know that the Legion is not an organization in any sense militaristic—the influence of the private will be just as great as that of the general. To this end he must know always who the Legion's officers are, where the money comes from—in fact every detail concerning the Legion's affairs should at all times be available to the humblest inquirer.

IN full appreciation of the foregoing considerations the temporary organization of the Legion has arranged to send to the heads of the state organizations frequent bulletins of every decision and the reasons underlying it. Complete information will be given to the press concerning each move of the Legion, such information being provided for the press not alone from national headquarters but from state headquarters as well. Each state organization will be asked to give the utmost publicity locally to its affairs and by the same token each post will be urged to see to it that its activities are brought with the greatest detail to the attention of the local public.

The publicity activities of the national, state or local organizations should not be merely of a defensive character. Not alone should the most

detailed information be made available. The Legion has another distinctly important mission to perform. In the performance of this second phase of its mission it will be enormously aided by the public conviction of the Legion's sincerity and honesty of purpose which will grow out of faithful adherence to the principles stated above.

Its Work Positive

This second phase of the publicity is a direct enunciation on the part of the Legion of its views concerning public questions. The men who have been in the service of their country during the great war have been through a crucible; their patriotism has been tested under a temperature at white heat. That fact has made these men the sort of Americans who are really qualified to shape the destinies of our country during the next twenty or thirty years. The people have confidence in these men.

Of course, the national executive committee is largely an organizing committee planned to develop the enrollment and organization pending definitive and permanent organization at the meeting in Minneapolis on November 11th.

The state branches are at work and in direct contact with the posts. The posts themselves are qualified to speak on every question. These men should and will make themselves heard, and it is believed that nothing will contribute more to the permanent success of the Legion than that these local posts will have an opportunity to make clear to the people of their neighborhood that they have come back from their country's service imbued with "100 per cent. Americanism" and opposed to Bolshevism, anarchy and disorder, and to every attempt to tear down the institutions of our country.

That does not mean that the American Legion will be a "standpat" organization. It certainly ought to be progressive; not in the political, but in the truest sense of the word. Institutions of our country may and doubtless will require alteration and development. But there is one proposition on which every well-thinking citizen can stand—that whatever alteration is undertaken must be by the orderly process of government and not through anarchy, riot and bloodshed.

THE backbone of the publicity of the American Legion will be the "WEEKLY," which has just started its existence but which will, I believe, come to be one of the strongest forces in American life. This "WEEKLY" should embody the very best Americanism which it is possible to express—sane, sound, robust. It will be read throughout the country. It will be a medium through which veterans of the Great War may know what their fellow veterans in various parts of the country are doing. It will serve no selfish ends, promote no private purposes. It will need the cooperation of every state organization, local post and individual. With proper cooperation it will become a very interesting and influential institution in our national life.

The American Legion is taking pains through direct representatives at the Debarkation Camps to acquaint the discharged men of the nature of this organization. It is placing posters at various vantage points

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Sprints in Splints—Wounded Men Hold Spirited Field Meet

ARMY hospitals are "Hope Factories" these days. War-worn and war-torn men must have more than iodoform and bandages, surgery and O. D. pills. They need more than a formula for diet and quiet.

Modern surgeons also are neurologists in these times of reconstruction and one of the best known formulæ in the average army hospital of today might be written thus:

Treatment + work + play — worry + contentment = cure.

This is the prescription which the army doctors are working on in the general hospital at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. And in line with the "third dose" in the formula they got up a field meet on the post parade ground recently in which the contestants were limited solely to wounded men or to those otherwise incapacitated by their duties in France.

"Pillow fight for one-armed men."

"Combination two-legged race for two men with opposite amputations."

"35-yard hop for men with one good leg."

No more unusual titles than these ever headed the sports summary of a field meet. In fact, were it not for the topsy-turvy state of daily press reports resulting from the complete upset of news values and oddities due to the war, one might think some sport writer had gone dippier than usual in handling the King's English.

But such was not the case! Here was a hospital full of "He-men." A missing arm or leg or the lack of both arms or both legs detracted nothing whatever from their masculinity.

ON first thought one might feel that there was something inconsiderate in such a contest. Doubtless, the surgeons thought over the question as affecting these men who have given so much for their country. But they knew in the first place that they were dealing with *men;* men who were good sports and had taken chances, and in the second place——. Let the shining, almost radiant face of Private W. C. Leghorn answer the entire question when he came in first in the "wheel chair race." He was able still to excel in *athletics,* despite the loss of both his legs.

And the other patients, those who weren't far enough along on the Road to Wellville! It was the greatest day of their wounded life. These men entered into the spirit of the event and wouldn't let their ailments down them, and to cultivate just this spirit was the reason for the meet.

Manual of Arms by One-Legged Man

"Atta boy, Joe."

"Go to it, Stumpy."

"My bonus is bet on yer, Hop-Along."

Such were the "side line" expressions of more than one thousand spectators and they were greeted with smiles.

"Oh, you Pegleg, whoever told you you could run?" shouted a "double amputation in a wheel chair" on the side lines to Private Malone of Fort Scott, Ark., as he hobbled up for the fifty-yard dash for "one leggers."

"The M. D. did, and if you don't believe it, just watch me," he cried back.

They were off. Malone and a dozen others, making gigantic hops toward their goal. Malone made it in six flat, the reports show, which as one wounded ex-sport writer described it afterwards, was "gee whizz good two-legged time."

THEN came the baseball game between one-armed men and one-legged men. If the former were unable to catch, the latter were hampered in running and the game was called a tie after three innings.

Here let the *Fort Des Moines Post,* the camp newspaper gotten out by service men, take up the story:

The tug-of-war between the patients from Wards C and D went to Ward C after a hard tussle. The winners were coached by Private Revie Sweet, who attributes the victory to the fact that he was carrying a rabbit foot in one hand and some of the hard-earned necessary in the other.

The cage ball contest between empyema cases from Ward 9 and Ward 10 was won by the men from 9. The winning team included Simonds, McCray, Kennicker and Robinson.

The wheel chair race was one of the novel features of the day. These men who were entered in the race were injured in the Argonne Forest and their injuries necessitated double amputations. The dash, which was for fifty yards, was won by W. C. Leghorn, of Sesser, Illinois. Charles Duvardo, of Williamsville, Illinois, came in second.

The baseball throwing contest for men with single amputations who had lost their throwing arm went to J. Betke, of Ludington, Michigan, who heaved the pill for 87 feet 9 inches. The contest furnished a great deal of amusement provided one was equipped with a mask and chest protector, for one Jackson, of Ward 4, who hails from St. Joe, Missouri, persisted in throwing the ball in almost any direction, regardless of the peril to the spectators. Victor Robinson, of Mena, Arkansas, was second.

One-Armed Batter Steps Into One

ONE of the prettiest events of the day was the manual of arms for one-legged men. They stood at rigid attention and their ability to balance on the leg left caused the spectators to gasp in surprise. Good-natured bantering by other patients who would call out "Parade-Rest" failed to distract the attention of the entrants who kept their eyes directly to

the front as if in a rigid inspection. V. L. Meade, of Pittsburg, Kansas, carried off the event, surviving the snappy, mixed, catch commands given by Otto E. Myrland, one of the Red Cross men here and a former lieutenant in the service. Otto Jensen, of Bismarck, N. D., was second and McGibboney, of Springfield, Mo., was third.

John Campbell, of Peoria, Illinois, and Teddy Baszis, of Danville, Illinois, won the combination two-legged race for two men with opposite amputations. The race was for thirty yards. McGibboney, of Springfield, Mo., and V. L. Meade, of Pittsburg, Kansas, finished second. The losers had a lead on the field and when they came within five yards of the finish stumbled but got up and came in, a good second.

The efficiency walk for men with more than six inches stump was won by Holtz, of Ward 7. Larney, of Ward 3, finished second, and Dougherty, of Ward 3, came in third. The order of the efficiency walk for men with less than six inches stump was: McCray, Wilson and Johnson.

Other events were: One-legged hop, "Army Potato" race, tether ball contest and pillow fight.

Cash prizes for the winners of first and seconds were donated by Harris-Emery Co., J. Mandlebaum Co., L. Oransky and Son, Younker Brothers and Wilkins Bros. Co.

The prizes were presented to the men at the Red Cross house in the evening.

Summary:

50-yard dash for any one with two good legs—Malone (Fort Scott, Kan.), first; Hope (Albia, Iowa), second; Gunn, third. Time :06.

Efficiency walk for those with more than 6-inch stumps—Holtz, first; Larney, second; Dougherty, third.

Efficiency walk for those with less than 6-inch stumps—Wilson (Centrahoma, Okla.), first; McCray, second; Johnson, third.

35-yard hop for those with one good leg—McGibboney (Springfield, Mo.), first; Baszis (Danville, Ill.), second; Campbell, third. Time, :06 4-5.

50-yard potato race for those with two good legs—Hope (Albia), first; Welsh (Mason City), second; Campbell (Minneapolis), third.

Manual of arms for one-legged men—Meade (Pittsburg, Kan.), first; Jensen (Bismarck, N. D.), second; McGibboney (Springfield, Mo.), third.

Tug of war for psychiatric (shell shock) patients—Ward C won.

Combination race for teams of one-legged men—Meade (Pittsburg, Kan.) and McGibboney (Springfield, Mo.), first; Campbell (Peoria, Ill.) and Baszis (Danville, Ill.), second; Stanberg and Broberk, third.

Wheel chair race for double amputation—Leghorn (Sesser, Ill.), first; Duvardo (Williamsville, Ill.), second.

Baseball throw for distance for all with throwing arm gone—Betke (Ludington, Mich.), first; Robinson (Mena, Ark.), second; Vacek (Glencoe, Minn.), third.

Efficiency walk for men with more than six-inch stump; Holtz, first; Larney, second; Dougherty, third.

Efficiency walk for men with less than six-inch stumps: McCray, first; Wilson, second; Johnson, third.

Top—"Psychos" Tug-of-War. Center—Racing on Game Legs. Bottom—Wheel Chair Race.

Incorporation of The American Legion

CONGRESSIONAL incorporation of the American Legion is pending. Identical bills of incorporation were introduced into the United States Senate by Senator James O. Wolcott, Democrat, of Delaware, and into the House of Representatives by Representative Royall C. Johnson, Republican.

The preamble of the bill recites that "under official authority" a caucus of delegates representing the various organizations of the A. E. F. met at Paris on March 17, 1919, and a similar caucus met in St. Louis, May 8-10, 1919, "for the purpose of forming an organization of veterans of the military and naval forces of the United States in the War of 1917-1918"; that these caucuses resulted in the formation of the American Legion, the scope and importance of whose principles and work require its incorporation by Congress.

The purposes of the Legion as set forth in the bill are recorded as solely patriotic and benevolent. One section gives the preamble to the Legion Constitution, and another section requires the Legion as soon as possible after the first day of January each year to make and transmit to the United States Government a report of its proceedings for the preceding calendar year, "including a full, complete and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of its national organization of whatever kind," and that this report shall be officially audited and transmitted to Congress.

Under the bill the Legion is empowered to establish and maintain state and territorial organizations, adopt a constitution and by-laws; publish a magazine and "generally do such acts and things as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act and promote the purposes and principles of the organization."

If at this time there is any fear that the Legion is not non-partisan and non-political the following provision in the bill should certainly allay it: "While requiring that every member of the American Legion perform his full duty as a citizen according to his own conscience and understanding, the organization shall be absolutely non-partisan and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles or for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment."

THE EDITORIAL PC.

POLICIES—NOT POLITICS

The Red Autocracy

AMERICA will not be poisoned by the virus of Bolshevism. There is no concrete danger that a virile democracy which by herculean endeavor has saved itself from crowned autocrats will fall victim to the toxin of autocracy in a new and hideous form.

The American Legion and the 100 per cent. Americanism it represents are an infallible antidote for Bolshevism. Having had considerable to do with throttling the dominion of the imperial Hohenzollern autocracy, those who were in the service will not weakly evade the issue of an autocracy of imported ignorance and alien viciousness. Autocracy is autocracy whether exercised by right of princely inheritance or by dint of conniving usurpation. No matter what its source or inspiration it is the foe of democracy.

The unbalanced temperament of virulent Slav radicalism can introduce no ideals of social conduct or Government which Americans will care to accept. And let the disciples of the new red autocracy not mistake patience for indifference. That was the mistake which brought such sharp disaster to the old autocracy.

Passing of the A. E. F.

IT has been announced that very shortly the A. E. F. will be a thing of the past. From the outposts beyond Rengsdorf to the biggest debarkation port at Brest the man in O. D. is to be withdrawn from his long vigil and returned to the land he has yearned for through many weary months. The realms beyond will be left to the poilus and mademoiselles and the herrs and frauleins.

Perhaps the rear-guard will not cast a backward glance as the transport moves out to sea. It has been a long adventure and the hundreds of thousands return without a fleeting regret, hungering for the first glimpse of their own land. And yet the A. E. F. will go on and on, and in the years to come it will return abroad of its own volition many, many times in the flesh or in the spirit. The days of strong ties of comradeship, of strong deeds, of hardship, sacrifice, sharp suffering, of travel, romance, play, of all the things that spelled life in the A. E. F.—these will recur in alluring retrospect. Strange as the prediction may sound to those just returned or those just returning, tens of thousands of A. E. F. men will slip back to France one day to view in new perspective the old scenes, the old adventures—the Marne, the Aisne, the Ourcq, the Argonne, or the battle of Paris.

Seeds of Discontent

THERE has come to attention a publication, apparently transitory in character, which undertakes to make an appeal to the returned and returning soldier. It is one of several such publications. The ultimate purpose is not clearly exposed but its tone gives rise to certain definite suspicions. It dwells upon the hardships and sacrifices of the soldier and avers that these must be equalized. Just how, of course, is not hinted at. The appeal is one to discontent without any sane or definite program of remedy.

Whether inspired by radicalism or cupidity is a matter of no particular consequence; the point is that such propaganda will get nowhere. It reckons without the temperament and character of the man who was in service. It reminds one of the bales of silly Teuton leaflets scattered over the American lines urging desertion to the German trenches in order to end the war.

The man in service has been dealing in true values. Floss and buncombe have lost their appeal. The soap-box orator and the soap-box printer cast the seeds of radicalism upon barren soil. The man who was in service wants to better his condition, of course, and he wants to better America. But he has his own ideas—American ideas—of how this will be done.

Comrade Organizations

ELSEWHERE in the AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY will be found greetings from the three great American associations of war veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic, United Confederate Veterans, and the Spanish War Veterans. Each of these has been of service to America in stimulating the patriotism of the country. Each has undertaken to express and reflect, according to the practices of the times, the best ideals of our unfolding national life. They are the predecessors in service of the American Legion, which is potentially the greatest association of virile men and women in world history; the greatest power for service and for the preservation of sanity and equity and justice. The American Legion appreciates the words of greeting from its comrade associations. Doubtless liaison will be established in course of time with them; for what more certain than that those who served in '63 and '98 are fired today with the spirit of the new-order-of-things growing out of America's death grapple with autocracy.

American Legion Progress—by States

(Continued From Last Week, In Alphabetical Order of States)

MASSACHUSETTS. The Massachusetts branch of the American Legion, of which at the time of the St. Louis caucus there were no posts, now has sixty-two, one of which is composed exclusively of yeomanettes and another of negroes. The total membership is estimated at about 17,000.

Though authorized by the temporary constitution adopted at St. Louis to constitute themselves a State governing body, the thirty-six delegates who represented Massachusetts, to avoid any possible criticism, decided to hold an open meeting on June 6th. This meeting was largely attended, and made itself into a temporary State organization, choosing officers to act until it was possible to hold a representative State convention. The executive committee's headquarters in Boston give advice and instruction to about one hundred men a day regarding their allotments, war risk insurance, compensation, employment, and kindred subjects.

MICHIGAN. Michigan perfected its temporary organization Saturday, May 10th, at the Hotel Statler in St. Louis, by naming as a committee two men in each congressional district and five men as members-at-large. The district men are responsible for local work, while the members-at-large assist in a general way wherever they are specially needed. Each district committeeman has called a meeting to be attended by at least one man in each county in the district. The idea is to organize a post in each county seat, which post in turn would lend aid in the formation of other local posts.

Twenty-five thousand dollars has been allotted to the Michigan Legion by the trustees of the State's Patriotic Fund, to aid the Legion in its work. Already twenty-five posts have been completed. In Detroit fifty nurses organized the Ragan-Lide Post, naming their post after two nurses who gave their lives in France.

MINNESOTA. Start was made in organizing the Minnesota Legion when the State's representatives of the St. Louis caucus constituted themselves a State Executive Committee to act until a State convention could be held. Each congressional district had two votes on the committee. In order to concentrate authority for the sake of speed, it was decided to create a central administration committee of seven, of whom four, constituting a quorum, should live in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Later a county central committee was organized in each county. For the purposes of its work the county central committee was authorized to levy fifty cents a member. A pamphlet of information on all phases of the Legion has been distributed and a committee on newspaper publicity appointed. Employment and war risk bureaus have also been instituted. It is estimated that over eight thousand veterans have already joined.

MISSISSIPPI. A meeting of the Mississippi delegates to the St. Louis caucus was held at Jackson on June 13th. Officers were elected and arrangements were made for the State convention at Jackson on October 21st. Charters have been issued to three posts, but applications for many more have been received. Instruction on the organization of posts and information regarding the Legion, its purposes, management and dues have been sent throughout the State.

NEBRASKA. The Nebraska branch of the American Legion has extended its organization through forty of the ninety counties of the State. The State organization was perfected by May 3d and an executive committee appointed from each congressional district. By the time the State convention gathers in October it is expected that every county will be completely organized.

NEVADA. In February of this year it was necessary to establish an organization of ex-service men in Nevada, because some of the returned soldiers were found to be in distressing circumstances. Money was borrowed on the personal notes of the officers and small sums were advanced to discharged soldiers and sailors who were in need. Discharge papers were taken as security, and the bonuses thereon were collected. More permanent relief was extended by procuring work for the unemployed.

In March, with the aid of the mayors and the newspapers of the State, the organization was extended. Representatives of ten cities met in convention in Reno in April, and laid the foundation of the future larger organization. Emphasis has been laid on the principle of helping the returned soldier to take up the burden of citizenship and make himself responsible for the public welfare.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Delegates from all parts of the State attended a convention on May 25th and started the Legion. As a result the work of organizing local posts has started under auspicious circumstances.

A petition, addressed by the Legion to the Governor and the Council of New Hampshire, resulted in the State committee receiving a fund of ten thousand dollars, appropriated by the State for the purpose of welcoming

THE DANGERS OF PEACE

home the returned soldiers. This fund is being used for starting the Legion. State headquarters have been opened in Manchester, and at least two members of the Legion will devote their entire time to the work of forming posts throughout the State. The first formal State convention will be held at Lake Winnipesaukee late in August.

NEW JERSEY. The State executive committee of New Jersey has a fund, given by a non-partisan organization to establish an office and employ the necessary help to perfect the organization in New Jersey. The fund will be used until such time as the New Jersey Legion becomes self-supporting. Plans are being made for a State convention to be held in the autumn.

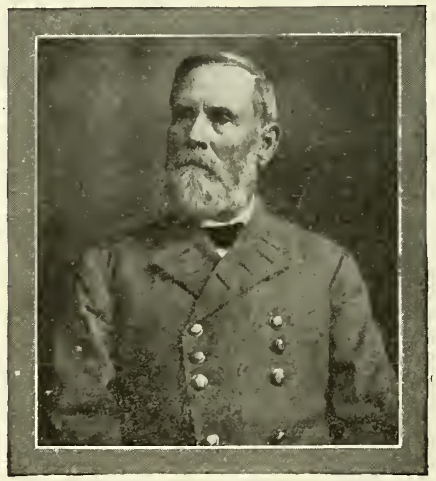
NEW MEXICO. New Mexico has formed a temporary executive committee composed of men from all parts of the State, selected for the purpose of arousing interest in the Legion and of acting with the regularly constituted authorities in their respective localities. The organization has been much aided by a State organization secretary, whose duties are to travel around the State and assist local chairmen in starting posts. Local officials are notified in advance of the arrival of the organizing secretary so that ample time is afforded to call meetings. In addition to the post officers provided in the constitution, two men are to be chosen from each county as members of the State executive committee. This arrangement is proving a great success, and organizations have been perfected in six counties. Owing to great area, sparse population, and inadequate railway facilities, the work of starting the Legion has been fraught with many difficulties. The first State convention was held at Albuquerque on May 1st, and representatives from fifteen counties were present. A second State convention will be held in the autumn.

NEW YORK. The New York branch of the American Legion was organized at St. Louis by the delegates from New York attending the St. Louis convention. The delegation adopted a State constitution, providing that the legislative power shall be vested in an annual State convention, and the executive power in a State committee of twenty-five members. The constitution also provides for six State officers, who with five members of the State committee, each representing one of the five districts into which the State has been divided for organization purposes, compose the State executive committee. The five members representing each district on the State committee act as an organizing committee in their district.

The Legion started with a foundation of county organizations. Methods adopted follow:

A county organizer was appointed by each district committee for each county in its district. A temporary county committee was appointed with a temporary chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer. The county committee will ultimately be composed of representatives of each post in the county, all posts being entitled to one member of the county committee and to one additional member for each one hundred members of the post in excess of the minimum membership of fifteen.

A large number of members has been obtained by having enrolment cards available at various places where soldiers and sailors are passing through. Twenty-six posts have been organized, among them Edith Cavell Post of the Yeoman (F). The Lackawanna Post has 8,000 members, while the Newburg Post has 2,300 members. Much of the progress of the Legion in New York has been due to the work of the committee on publicity.



Gen. K. M. Van Zandt

FROM THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Fort Worth, Texas.
June 27, 1919.

The survivors of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States delight to join with all local Americans in greeting the American soldier sons of the north and sons of the south who, following the Stars and Stripes, offered themselves a willing sacrifice on the altar of human liberty and human rights.

K. M. Van Zandt,
Commander, United Confederate Veterans.

County conventions will be held in every county in August. The State convention will take place at Rochester on September 20th.

OHIO. Ohio took steps to push organization of the American Legion at their State caucus in Columbus on April 22d. After the national caucus a committee of seven was decided on to conduct organization, the officers of the State caucus were continued in the new temporary organization and four members were added. The formation of local posts started immediately and has continued until now twenty have completed organization and at least twenty-five more are being formed.

OKLAHOMA. In April the Adjutant-General of Oklahoma called together a few active and representative men to effect a temporary State organization. Officers were elected and call was issued for a State caucus on May 3d. A hundred delegates representing twenty-five cities assembled at the State capital then and perfected a permanent organization. The executive committee consists of one representative from each of the eight congressional districts. A committee on constitution and by-laws has been working on the State constitution. The executive committee meets every month.

The largest post is in Tulsa, where more than 1,200 members have been enrolled.

OREGON. The first attempts at starting the Oregon Legion were made early in April, with the appointment by the national officers of a temporary State chairman and secretary. After the St. Louis convention a successful effort was made to enlist the support of the press by approaching it through the ex-service men on newspaper staffs.

The State committeemen have spent a large portion of their time in addressing meetings of business men, not neglecting the opportunity of getting the assistance of the women. An auxiliary post of the wives, mothers and sweethearts of the men who were in service has been encouraged.

The first post was organized at Portland with a membership of five hundred. Applications for charters are now coming in rapidly.

PENNSYLVANIA. The members of the State executive committee resid-

(*Continued on Page* 25)

Bolshevism . . . *by Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle*

This Old-World Menace Will Find No Abiding Place in Free America

THE question now before us is, did the wounded, and the gassed, and the maimed, and the sick and the crippled in the war on autocracy suffer in vain? Do the graves on foreign soil represent the Great Sacrifice, without recompense to the rest of the world? Did Germany and her allies, though defeated, really destroy all that is good and sweet in the world? In plain words, will the Bolshevists of Europe and their blood brothers, the I. W. W. of the United States, succeed in upsetting all governments and turning our destinies over to a dictatorship of a few, chosen from the fanatical, half-baked crowd of theoretical communists or anarchists?

Did you and your fellows fight the good fight in vain?

Did we, who remained at home and kept this carmine colored crew from stabbing you in the back while you were away, merely postpone our mutual destruction?

Let us face the facts, then let us take sides, stand up and be counted! Let us separate the sheep from the goats, whether in or out of office. We are either for our Government or against it! We are either for Bolshevism or against it! We are either for the I. W. W. or against them!

There is no middle ground.

THE people of Russia overthrew the government of the Romanoffs, and justly so, although the time and the place were unpropitious. One hundred and eighty million people could not and would not live forever under the tyranny of an absolute monarchy. They revolted. Kerensky became the leader, and if in his veins had run the red blood of Roosevelt, Russia today would be a free country, a free republic, and labor unarmed, but unafraid, would be wresting from the wonderful resources of that vast domain all that its great population needs.

Thirty-six million men and women went to the polls and elected their representatives to a constituent assembly. This assembly was to meet December 12, 1917. The entire number of Bolsheviki in all Russia amounted to but two hundred thousand, but when the crucial time came Kerensky tried honeyed words and sent to other lands for the very men that overthrew his government. Trotsky was, at that time, in the United States. He had applied for a passport and our government had refused its issuance, but the government of Kerensky and Kerensky himself asked our government and pleaded with our government that Trotsky be given his passports and allowed to return to Russia. This our government finally agreed to, and he returned to assist in the overthrow of the men who thought they could compromise with anarchists.

Ole Hanson

Photo by Webster & Stevens

Three weeks before the constituent assembly was to have convened these men, under the leadership of Lenine and Trotsky in Petrograd, seized control of the food supply, secured by glowing promises the support of a portion of the Russian army, overthrew the government by force and violence, and took control of the affairs in Russia. By murder, rapine, threats and bribery they still control a very large portion of Russia.

Under the doctrine of common property, a few fanatics, thieves and anarchists in Russia have destroyed all property. Crying for the division of all wealth, they have confiscated and wasted all wealth on hand, thus exhausting the savings of generations and bringing the whole nation face to face with starvation. Shouting the common use of everything, they have not stopped with dividing land and tools, but have declared for and put in practice the common use of women. Forgetting that all governments are paupers and get their sustenance only from the governed, they have tried once more to put into practice that age-old fallacy of creating wealth by law. Forgetting that without labor and toil there can be no wealth production, they have seated themselves upon the raft of idleness, and even now we watch it slowly sink into the depths.

NOW this doctrine of Bolshevism, alluring to the ignorant, full of sweet promise and hope on the surface to humankind, has invaded many other countries of the world. Even here in this land, dedicated to equality of opportunity, we find that propaganda is being carefully spread, teaching the necessity of the overthrow of our government and of the abolition of private property, of the overthrow of law and order, and of the confiscation of honestly earned and saved competencies; and advocating turning over the government to those who talk the loudest, promise the most and do the least.

One would think that here, where every man can vote and the government is really *ourselves,* such seed would fall on barren ground; but I

fear that our soil, watered by the tears of injustice in the past and carefully tilled by the agitators of the present, promises to bring forth a crop of weeds, which, unless we do our full and fearless duty both as citizens and as public officials, may choke out and destroy some of the most beautiful flowers of our civilization.

Turning the government into a worse autocracy than ever before existed in the world, the leaders in Russia found they could only maintain their position by murder and rapine. Realizing full well that one or two nations could not become Bolshevik and the other nations of the world remain free, they were compelled by self-preservation to go throughout the world and preach their damnable doctrines. The effect is now seen in Hungary, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Spain and France; and even Great Britain herself, as well as our own land, may feel the effects of this destroying curse.

They advocated a free press, and the press has never been free since they came into power. Lenine admits this in his "Soviets at Work," a speech delivered in April, 1918. He says: "We must systematically suppress the dishonest and slanderous press." They not only "suppressed" the so-called conservative journals, but nailed up the doors of socialist papers and threw the editors in jail. They advocated free speech and yet men are murdered for even disagreeing with them.

LENINE, in his April speech, admits that uniformity of pay is impossible; that he will not allow a free press or free speech; that since equality of pay cannot be put into effect the old managers of business must be hired at enormous salaries. In other words, he admits the failure of his government.

The international Reds saw the necessity of procuring a force already organized in this land of ours, and chose the I. W. W. to do their work and carry out their policies in America. The I. W. W. is not a labor union. Its members are opposed to all labor unions. Their policy is the destruction of all industries and the overthrow of all government. They do not strike and quit the job; they strike on the job, against the job and against the employer. If conditions do not suit the union labor man, he goes on strike, leaving industry idle until someone takes his place or until he returns to work. The I. W. W. does not strike for better wages or better conditions. The I. W. W. strikes on the job and at the job, doing what he can, such as putting emery dust in machinery, spikes in logs, et cetera, to make sure that industry may be made unprofitable.

The I. W. W. decided long ago, after consultation with and under the direction of Bolshevists from foreign lands, that the best way to overthrow our government was to gain possession of the labor movement in this country, foment discontent, magnify grievances, and bring about strike after strike until the whole country was thrown into revolution and chaos. They depended upon dissatisfaction among the returning soldiers and sailors, caused by unemployment, as a major help in carrying out their plans. It was also their belief that many aliens, who had been welcomed to our lands and partaken of our bounty, would unite with them in the effort to bring about communism, anarchy, and minority control.

Since 1820 we have welcomed to our country approximately:

5,000,000 Germans.
4,300,000 Irish.
4,000,000 Italians.
4,000,000 Austrians.
3,300,000 Russians.
2,400,000 English.
2,300,000 Scandinavians.
500,000 Scotch.

The I. W. W. were confident they could secure control of the labor union movement of the United States and overthrow the conservative leaders. They believed that the United States Government would allow them to say anything, print anything and do anything they desired, so long as they did not use dynamite at twelve high noon on the White House steps. They were wrong. Why?

First: The returned soldiers and sailors stand for the flag they carried to victory.

Second: The unemployment problem is easily solved.

Third: The immigrants and their descendants with but few exceptions fought just as well and just as true a fight as did those whose forbears came over in the *Mayflower*, and the vast majority stand squarely behind the ideals of our flag.

Fourth: The fight is now going on and the test is whether the constructive, conservative forces or the I. W. W. element shall control the American Federation of Labor. Upon the result of this fight does not depend the future of this country, but upon the result of this fight does depend the future of organized labor. If the I. W. W. gain control, organized labor will lose all that it has ever won in this country. However, there is but little danger. In a few cities, such as Seattle, the Reds have gained control of the central governing body, but the great majority of workers in Seattle, when the crucial time came, stood for law and order.

WHAT is the answer to this serious menace that confronts our nation today? What must we do?

We must solve, once and for all, in this great country of ours, the problem of unemployment. Enforced idleness is a national crime from which spring most of the other crimes and miseries that plague humankind. The return of four million soldiers and the discharge of many millions from the war work industries mean that we must go full steam ahead with both public and private enterprises. There is but one excuse for idleness, and that is that there is no useful, productive work to be done in this country.

It seems to me that the first thing to do to solve the unemployment problem is for the Congress of the United States and other governing bodies to define in no uncertain terms, the rules and track upon which business is to run. Today, great enterprises are held in abeyance, or are running in low gear because business cannot find out just where it is going, how it is going to get there and how long it can remain after its arrival. Let the rules and laws upon which business must be conducted be made plain, simple and useful; then the business man can go full steam ahead and employ his full quota of labor!

We must inaugurate and adopt as a policy in this nation the development in times of stress of great public enterprises. In times gone by, our great public works have been built when there was plenty of employment in private enterprises. We should irrigate land, clear land, dike land, drain land and develop and use as much of our water power as may be needed.

In advocating the development of great public works throughout the nation I do so with the thought that these great works may cease in a great measure when private enterprise absorbs the available labor and may start again as necessity arises; lands must be made ready, homes built, improvements made, and then let the boys who fought our battles have the first right to secure a home at cost, on long-time and easy payments.

As to immigration, it seems to me that we should be more careful in the future than we have been in the past. The prospective immigrant should first sign a questionnaire before leaving foreign soil and submit it to our consular representatives prior to his start for this land of the free. If found questionable, his admission should be refused. We must not allow entrance of folks to our country who will become dangerous to the public safety. All men in this country should learn

(*Continued on Page* 26)

Big League "Rookies" from the Service

Benny Kauff Says War Developed Much Promising Material

BIG league baseball, I believe, will get many recruits from the Army as a result of the games that were played continually by the men in the service. Just as the civilian population of the United States has shown an immensely increased interest in baseball since the war, I think the men who spent their leisure hours of Army life playing the game are going to show the same interest. The result will be that soldiers will enlist with the Big Leagues.

Benny Kauff

Few people who have not been through it realize how much ball was played by the Army in the war. In France there were games between divisions, between regiments, between companies, or, if other things failed, the men would get up a game of "one old cat." Enormous quantities of gloves, bats and balls were shipped to the A. E. F. The papers said that 250,000 bats had been sent over in one ship.

And the games were played all over France. Not only did the men in leave areas spend much of their time in "tossing the pill," but the men in the trenches or in reserve near the front would get up a game every time they could. Many of the games were played where the sound of the big guns drowned out the umpire's voice. A few games took place so close to the front that the men would joke about issuing "barrage checks" instead of rain checks, in case the game should be called off on account of barrage.

Naturally, not all of the games could be played on regulation American diamonds, but anyone who has played ball knows that a real lover of the game does not need all the frills to have a good time. Hun helmets have done duty as first base in some games in France, and bayonets stuck in the ground have served as foul-line markers. The French and English used to comment with wonder on the make-shifts the Yanks would rig up in order to get at the old game once more.

Now it seems only reasonable that out of the quantity of really splendid talent that appeared in these games, some of it is going to feel the call of the game and stick with it. Some men showed remarkable skill, and although the dope-artists say that no first-class players have ever developed unless they began playing before they were twenty-five years old, I am sure that a great many of these men will get their names in the batting order of the Major Leagues. Besides the fact that they were often thrown with big league players and talked a lot about the game with them, they will feel the thrill that gets into the blood when you hear the bat crack the "old apple" and see the quick fielding and throw to first. That feeling is so powerful that it gets to be like any other passion of human nature, not to be denied. The men who have felt it during their military lives won't forget it, and sooner or later it will get them.

Press Comment on The American Legion

The birth of the American Legion was attended by circumstances having a significance comparable with those surrounding the signing of a certain document in Philadelphia, one hundred and forty-three years ago.—*Collier's Weekly.*

* * *

It (The American Legion) is big enough and broad enough to admit every man and woman who joined the colors. It will be conserved to foster and promote only those high purposes which are so highly defined in the language—taken from the Constitution of the Legion.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union.*

* * *

If these men and their organization (The American Legion) offer themselves as the militant and ever-vigilant champions of Americanism, they will make themselves even more useful to the Republic in time of peace than they were in time of war.—*Duluth (Minn.) Herald.*

* * *

The American Legion and state organizations of returned service men will do a great thing for their country if they dedicate themselves to the upholding of high ideals of Americanism.—*Boise (Idaho) Statesman.*

* * *

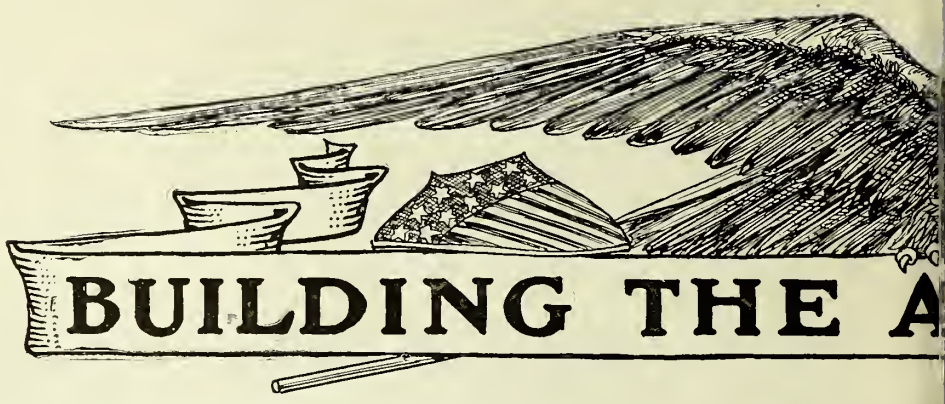
This organization of returned soldiers promises to have great influence for the good of the nation.—*Anaconda (Mont.) Standard.*

* * *

The American Legion is the peace-born offspring of our citizen army; devoted to honest and unselfish national service, it should accomplish much for the good of the country.—*Dallas (Tex.) News.*

(*Continued on Page 22*)

BENNETT C. CLARK
CHAIRMAN OF A.E.F. WORKING COMMITTEE OF 17



BUILDING THE A

ON plans and specifications approved by soldier, sailor and marine delegates assembled at Paris and St. Louis in March and May, respectively, the American Legion is being built into a great Get-Together and Stick-Together organization for the 4,000,000 Americans who served in the war with Germany.

The foundations are anchored in patriotism reinforced by 100 per cent. Americanism.

The super-structure—a framework of national service in peace strengthened by cross beams of comradeship and proud memories of national service in war—has been raised in every state in the Union. With the formation of more than 1,000 local posts throughout the country, the Legion is already beginning to have that flesh and blood which vitalizes its framework.

At temporary national headquarters in New York City are the blue prints and the consulting architects and builders; an executive force. The foremen are in the state branch organizations, directing the work and adapting plans for the national structure to their own peculiar problems. Finally, in the local posts you find the workers who put the job through.

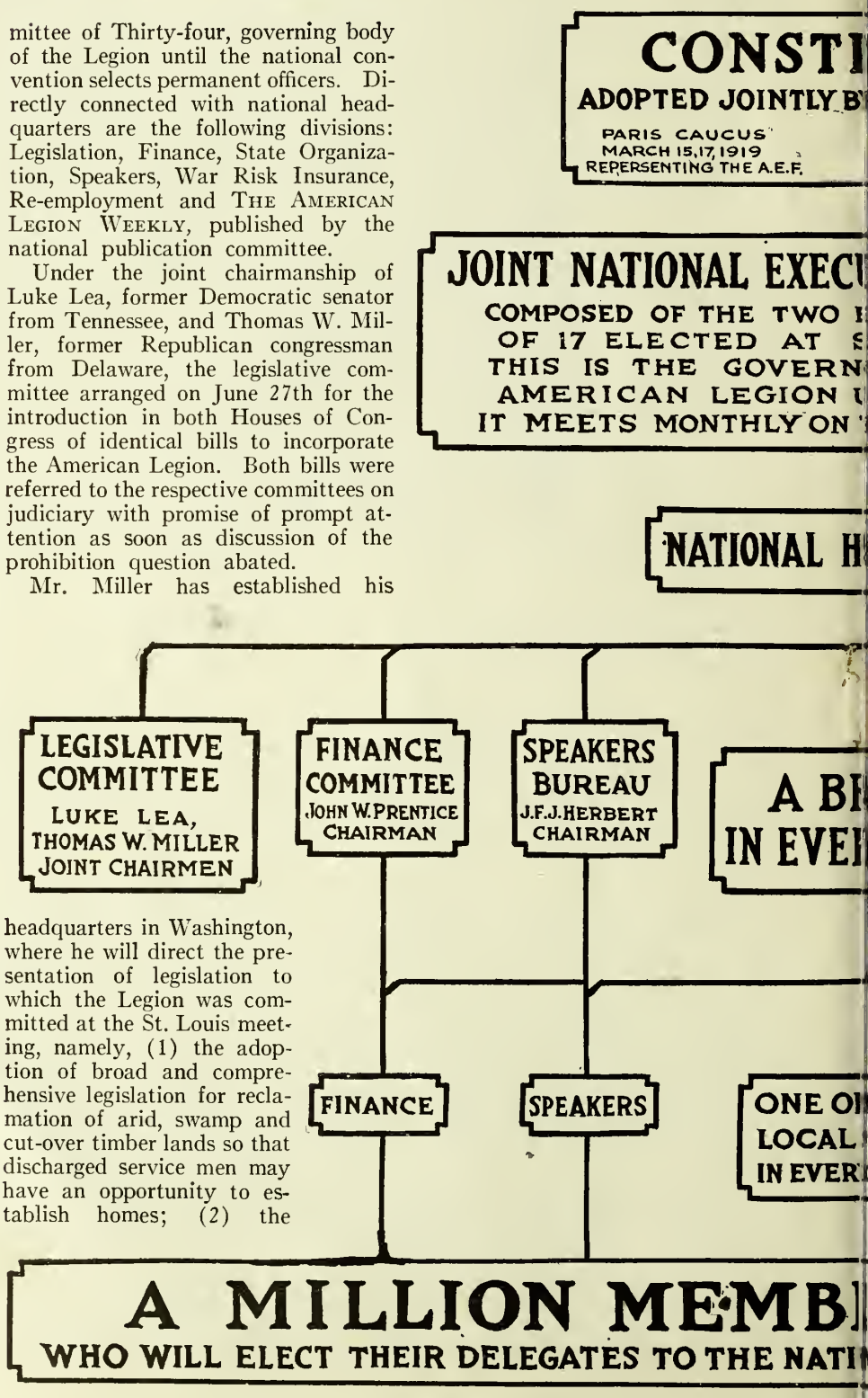
They are all working together, these builders of the Legion, each department with a full knowledge of what the other department is doing. During the war, this service of information was called liaison. In the American Legion, however, it is merely inter-communication designed to stimulate interest in the great task at hand—to enroll 1,000,000 members before the first national convention meets in Minneapolis in November.

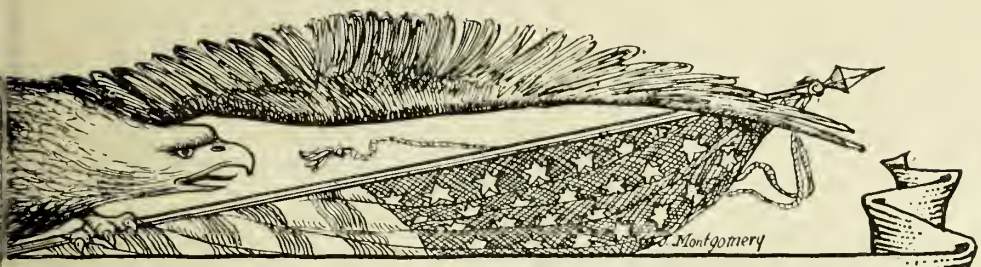
THE Legion is functioning actually today as follows:

On the fourth floor of 19 West 44th Street, one of Manhattan's newest office buildings, is the headquarters of the Joint National Executive Committee of Thirty-four, governing body of the Legion until the national convention selects permanent officers. Directly connected with national headquarters are the following divisions: Legislation, Finance, State Organization, Speakers, War Risk Insurance, Re-employment and THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, published by the national publication committee.

Under the joint chairmanship of Luke Lea, former Democratic senator from Tennessee, and Thomas W. Miller, former Republican congressman from Delaware, the legislative committee arranged on June 27th for the introduction in both Houses of Congress of identical bills to incorporate the American Legion. Both bills were referred to the respective committees on judiciary with promise of prompt attention as soon as discussion of the prohibition question abated.

Mr. Miller has established his headquarters in Washington, where he will direct the presentation of legislation to which the Legion was committed at the St. Louis meeting, namely, (1) the adoption of broad and comprehensive legislation for reclamation of arid, swamp and cut-over timber lands so that discharged service men may have an opportunity to establish homes; (2) the





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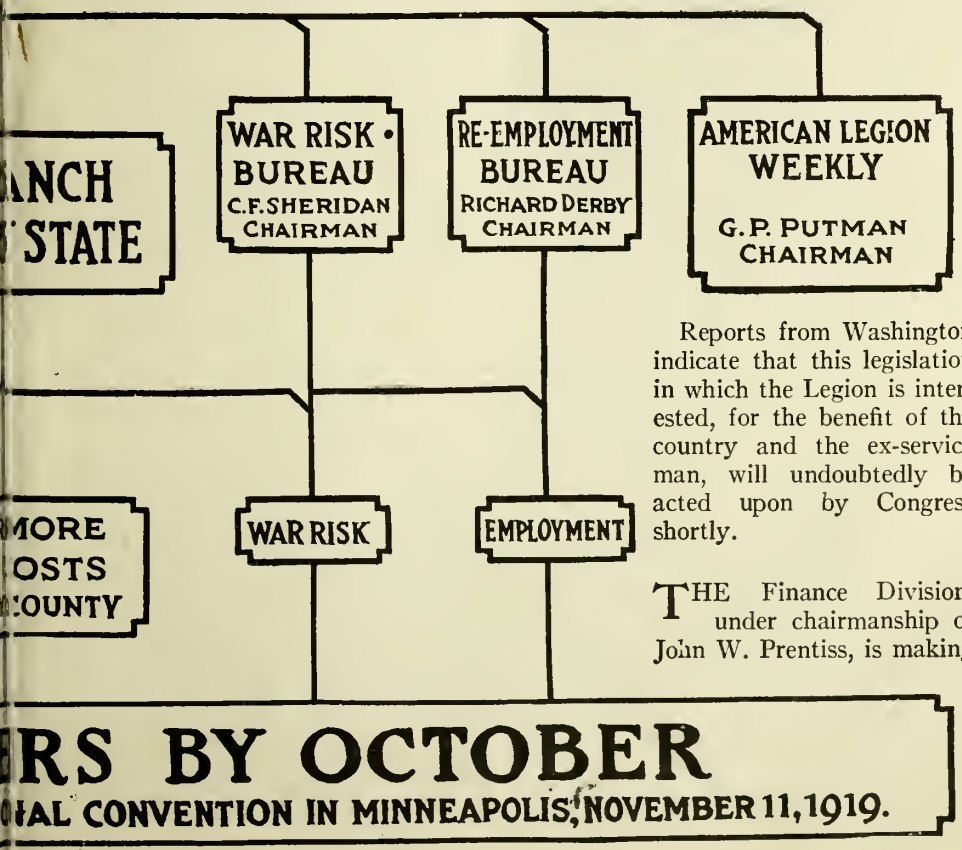


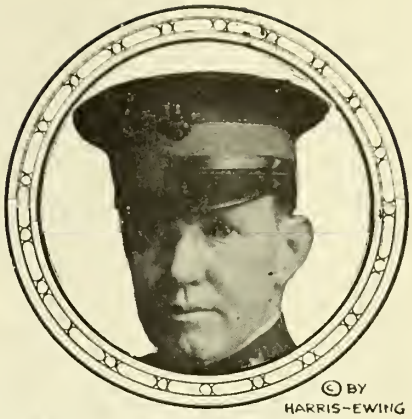
RS BY OCTOBER
AL CONVENTION IN MINNEAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 11, 1919.

prompt enactment of a program for internal improvement having in view the absorption of surplus labor of the country, giving preference to discharged ex-service men; (3) legislation to place on an equal basis as to retirement for disability incurred in active service during the recent war, all officers and enlisted personnel who served on the military and naval forces of the United States; (4) the enactment of a law to send aliens, who withdrew their first naturalization papers to obtain exemption from national service, back to the country from which they came.

These alien slackers were branded as "counterfeit Americans" by the St. Louis delegates who passed a resolution declaring "The country which we live in and are willing to fight for is good enough for us; and this country, which they live in and prospered in, yet were unwilling to fight for, is too good for them."

Reports from Washington indicate that this legislation in which the Legion is interested, for the benefit of the country and the ex-service man, will undoubtedly be acted upon by Congress shortly.

THE Finance Division, under chairmanship of John W. Prentiss, is making



H.D. LINDSLEY
CHAIRMAN OF WORKING COMMITTEE OF 17 FOR U.S.

arrangements to raise $250,000 which the National Executive Committee has concluded will be needed to take care of current expenses until funds are received from states in accordance with the assessment of twenty-five cents per member as provided by the national constitution. It is proposed to raise this money through temporary loans from friends of the Legion in thirty of the larger cities with the understanding that such amounts as are advanced may be returned without interest when there are sufficient funds in hand.

The State Organization Division, under Franklin D'Olier of Pennsylvania, and the Speakers' Division, under J. F. J. Herbert of Massachusetts, work hand in hand to keep in touch with progress of organization throughout all the states.

"It is our business to see that the state branches are on the job," Mr. D'Olier says, "to make sure that the temporary state officers selected at St. Louis are functioning properly. We know here at National Headquarters how many men from each state went into the service. By checking up weekly reports from the states on the number of local posts organized we are able to decide, in all fairness to the states, whether they are doing their full share to enroll the potential membership in their territory. Reports from the state organizations on publicity, War Risk Insurance, and re-employment also keep us informed of the general progress of organization.

"If a state organization does not appear to be as active as we think it might be, then the Speakers' Division arranges to send to that state speakers who can stir up interest in the Legion."

Theodore Roosevelt, former lieutenant colonel in the Twenty-sixth Infantry, is to make a tour through the west for the Legion in September. Mr. Herbert, chairman of the Speakers' Bureau, the man who told the St.

Louis delegates "as long as Chicago has a mayor who does not square with 100 per cent. Americanism, Massachusetts says no" and thereby eliminated Chicago as a national convention possibility for the American Legion, is to make a speaking tour, also Chaplain John W. Inzer of Alabama, who made a remarkable address at St. Louis on the spirit of the Legion.

Aid for Veterans

THE War Risk Insurance Division with Charles F. Sheridan as chairman and the Re-employment Division with Richard Derby as chairman are rendering direct service to national service men. Many soldiers, sailors and marines find, at the time of discharge from the service, that their financial relationships with the government have become complicated or entangled. Perhaps war risk insurance policies have been allowed to lapse, or allotments have not been received by dependents, or Liberty Bonds bought and paid for have not been delivered, or, in the rush of demobilization, the ex-service man has had no time to straighten out his $60 bonus, extra mileage due for travel to his home, back pay, or compensation under the disability provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act.

The American Legion, through its War Risk Insurance Division working in cooperation with state insurance officers, is giving daily prompt and efficient aid in simplifying delayed financial transactions between the government and the veterans who have just gone back to civilian clothes. A representative of the Legion in Washington presents these cases to the Special Service Section of the War Risk Insurance Bureau to expedite action.

Colonel Arthur Woods, Assistant to the Secretary of War on Re-employment, has informed the National Executive Committee that the Legion, through its local posts, is one of the most effective agencies in the country to assist in bringing ex-service men to desirable jobs. The Re-employment Division is working in close cooperation with Colonel Woods and with the force which the Government has placed in charge of organizing employment facilities throughout the country.

George Palmer Putnam is chairman of the publication committee which has charge of the editing and printing of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Each morning there is a conference at National Headquarters attended by a sub-committee of five representing the Joint National Executive Committee of Thirty-four and the chiefs of these several divisions to discuss outstanding features in the previous day's work. The Joint Committee meets on the second Tuesday of each month.

Each state branch continues the national plan of organization by having special departments devoted to Finance, Speakers, War Risk Insurance and Re-employment. It is the job of the state chairman and the state secretary to stimulate organization of local posts, to send speakers to any town or city where ex-service men desire information about the American Legion, what it is, how it works, and what it has to offer to men and women just discharged from the service. By forwarding promptly to National Headquarters the details of particularly complicated problems in matters of War Risk Insurance or Re-employment, the state branches assist the Legion in rendering important service to soldiers, sailors and marines. Early in the autumn conventions will be held in the various states to perfect state organization and to elect delegates to the national convention in Minneapolis on November 10, 11 and 12, first anniversary of the signing of the armistice with Germany.

C. E. Adams

THE GRAND ARMY GREETS THE LEGION.

Omaha, Neb., June 10, 1919.

The inauguration of the World's War Veterans into a Society of the "American Legion" will be an organization of wonderful and significant importance and influence. Four million Americans, the best blood of the land, banded together for a better and stronger America, will have not only a wholesome effect upon good citizenship, but a lasting influence upon the liberty-loving people of the world. It will be to the future strength and peace of the world what the Grand Army of the Republic has been in its loyalty and strength to the American Union.

How eminently gratifying it is that we have four million young men, tried and true, in whose veins pulsates 100 *per cent. Americanism. This organization will be the pride of America, and the beginning of the freedom and peace of the world, in a degree commensurate with the spirit in which the Grand Army of the Republic preserved the patriotism of this country and enabled us to successfully fight the world's war.*

Sincerely yours,

C. E. ADAMS,
Commander in Chief,
Grand Army of the Republic.

The Next Convention

ALL that is tentative and temporary with the American Legion organization will be supplanted by permanency at the Minneapolis convention. If the Legion continues to maintain the pace it has made in these first few weeks of its existence, there is reason to believe that the delegates from the states to the first national convention will represent a membership of at least 1,000,000. Latest returns to the State Organization Division at National Headquarters indicate an approximate membership of 300,000 on July 1st.

The following final steps in organization will be taken at Minneapolis:

First: The tentative constitution of the Legion will be discussed and ratified with such amendments as the delegates may suggest.

Second: Permanent officers for the Legion will be elected.

Third: The place for permanent headquarters will be selected.

Prospective change in the uniform of the Marine Corps has brought forth from the officers, in answer to a questionnaire, a majority vote in favor of the abolition of full dress. The Marine officers are said to be about evenly divided on the question of changing the blouse collar from standing to the roll style. The Navy has adopted the roll collar.

National Speakers for the Legion

WHAT is the American Legion? What are its purposes, aims and ambitions, its right not only to existence, but to take an important part in the community life and civil affairs of the United States?

The American Legion wants to answer those questions. To do so it has organized many activities, one of

J. F. J. Herbert

which is a national speakers' bureau.

This bureau expects to fill one of the most important Legion functions. Its activities will consist in aiding states, towns and communities to get their organizations under way, at the same time spreading throughout the length and breadth of the country the spirit which made 4,000,000 men don uniforms and for which so many of them made the supreme sacrifice.

The United States has been divided into fifteen zones, each under the supervision of a zone organizer of the National Bureau. Prominent speakers resident in each zone will be available for any occasion when it is necessary to talk about the American Legion and what it stands for. When a state chairman wants a speaker he should call upon the Zone Organizer, although the national bureau at national headquarters also will give attention to any such requests.

Three "national speakers"—men widely known throughout the country—will travel under the direction of the national bureau. These men are John F. J. Herbert, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Dr. John W. Inzer. It was Mr. Herbert who, as head of the Massachusetts delegation to the St. Louis caucus, made the dramatic speech saying the Legion should not hold a convention in Chicago until it had a mayor who could measure up to 100 per cent. Americanism. It was Dr. Inzer who made that stirring speech about Legion aims and ideals at the St. Louis caucus which brought the entire audience to its feet.

IT IS the purpose of the National Bureau to send them to various parts of the country to make clear the Legion's history, to explain its benefits to the individual and to the nation and to spread that splendid Americanism which is embodied in the spirit of the millions who were organized into a mighty military machine to help crush autocracy.

These speakers also will lay stress upon two fundamental principles of the American Legion, namely, that it is and must always be non-partisan and non-political, at the same time explaining that the Legion has very strong policies.

They will elucidate the resolutions passed by the St. Louis caucus, which, with the Constitution and by-laws makes the foundation on which the Legion rests. The Speakers' Bureau

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

wants to eliminate such terms as "Whereas," "Be it resolved," "Preamble" and "Therefore" from them and let the speakers tell the plain and simple story of Americanism which lies within those formal appearing and formal sounding but nevertheless epochal documents.

The Speakers' Bureau has no "silver-tongued orators" who "fly in fanciful flights to roseate heights from abysmal depths." The men chosen can speak the English language. They will speak simple words simply. They will understand themselves and you will understand them. Also if you are an American at heart you will understand their doctrines, too, and that is the main thing.

What is the American Legion? What are its purposes, aims and ambitions, its right not only to existence but to take an important part in the community life and civil affairs of the United States?

If it is felt that these questions or others like them should be specifically answered before any particular gathering or community communicate with the zone organizer in your zone. The zones and those in charge of them follow:

ZONE I. New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania; Roberty McMarsh, 31 Liberty St., New York City.

ZONE II. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine; George C. Cutler, Jr., 84 State St., Boston, Mass.

ZONE III. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware; E. Lester Jones, 205 New Jersey Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C.

ZONE IV. Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia; Alex Laughlin, Jr., First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ZONE V. Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina; Luke Lea, 421 Fourth Ave., N. Nashville, Tenn.

ZONE VI. Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida; John W. Inzer, 206 Old Shell Road, Mobile, Ala.

ZONE VII. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin; Thomas R. Gowenlock, 14 East Jackson Bvd., Chicago, Ill.

ZONE VIII. Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa; John G. Maher, 515 South Twenty-ninth St., Lincoln, Neb.

ZONE IX. Arkansas, Louisiana; J. J. Harrison, 207 West Thirty-seventh St., Little Rock, Ark.

John W. Inzer, D.D.

ZONE X. New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma; Bronson Cutting, Sante Fe, N. Mex.

ZONE XI. Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota; Harrison Fuller, St. Paul Dispatch, St. Paul, Minn.

ZONE XII. Montana, Idaho, Wyoming; Charles E. Pew, Helena, Mont.

ZONE XIII. Colorado, Utah; Royal Douglass, Ogden, Utah.

ZONE XIV. Oregon, Washington, Alaska; John J. Sullivan, 510 White Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

ZONE XV. California, Nevada; Henry G. Mathewson, Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Rebuilding Men and Morale

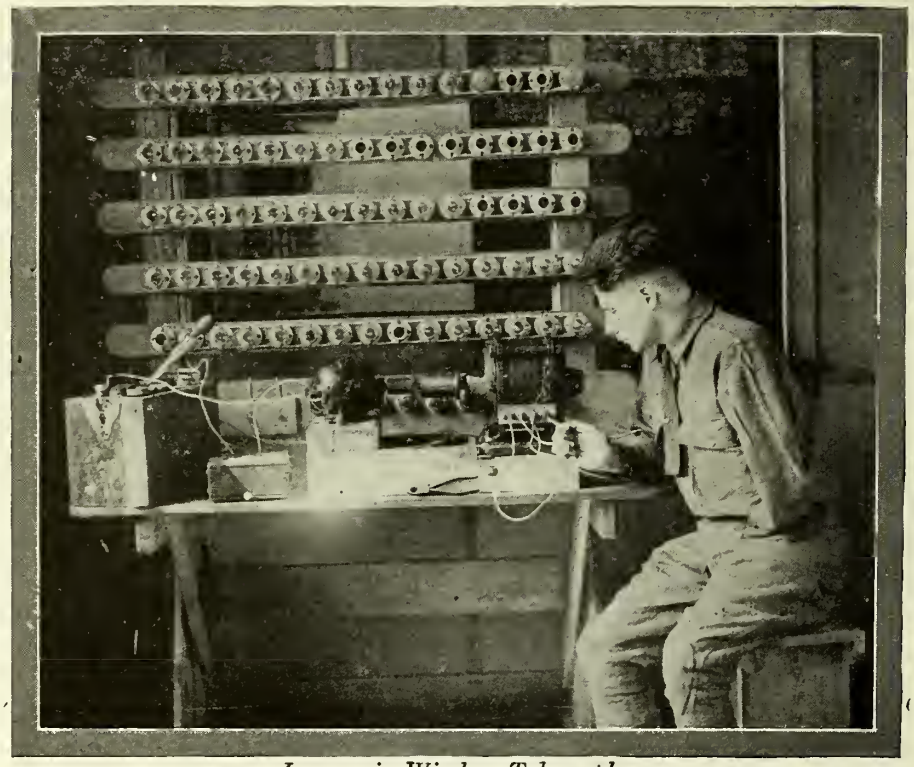
By Major A. G. Crane, S. C.

EUROPEAN experience demonstrated that the recovery of men would be hastened, materially, by the application of curative work, and that men otherwise lost to industry and likely to become burdens upon society could be rehabilitated and become useful, productive, self-sustaining citizens. Profiting by this experience, the Surgeon General of the United States Army early laid plans for the work in the United States.

By Congressional action the work of re-education and rehabilitation of United States soldiers, after discharge, was placed under the direction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, thus leaving such work, prior to discharge under the Surgeon General. The very liberal offer of the Federal Board for Vocational Education is available to those who elect to accept. The work under the Surgeon General, however, reaches nearly all men in reconstruction hospitals to whom the work can possibly be of benefit.

In October of 1918 there were seventeen general hospitals in which reconstruction work was more or less established. The work started in ten more in December. In January, 1919, fifteen Base Hospitals established physical reconstruction service. At the height of the work in March, forty-seven hospitals had fully developed centers for physical reconstruction. At the same time the service spread by local initiative to other hospitals not officially designated. By judicious selection the designated reconstruction centers have been distributed throughout the United States, thus serving all important regions.

ALONG with the increase in the number of centers was a corresponding increase in personnel. The rapid growth of the service and its extreme concentration into a few months is evident from the number of men enrolled, which rose from 829 in October to 28,500 in April.



Lessons in Wireless Telegraphy

It is the purpose of the work to use educational activities as a means of helping men to recover the fullest possible functional restoration. Perhaps the first thing accomplished may be merely relief from the monotony of weary waiting. Diversional activity, of any sort, even while patients are still in bed, may afford relief from hospital tedium. The activity may be so chosen and directed as to exercise a direct beneficial effect upon the disabilities. Experience has shown, almost universally, that interesting activity exerts far greater curative value than mechanical exercise undertaken under orders. Typewriting is better to limber stiffened fingers than harnessing them to a brick and raising it a prescribed number of times each day. To make some article of beauty or utility gives far more valuable curative exercise than the best mechanical devices.

THE curative value of woodshop activities was shown clearly by careful measurements of increase of motion given to stiffened joints. Machines for such measurements were devised and daily measures of extent of motion taken. Forty men working in woodshop were watched for one month. They averaged 12.1 hours of active work. Seventy-three per cent. of the men who did more than the average amount of work in the woodshop also showed the most improvement in regaining motion. Seventy-six per cent. of the men who worked less than the average in the woodshop

A Workshop in Bed

also showed less than average improvement in motion. In other words, the greater the time spent in woodshop activities the more pronounced was the improvement in regained motion as shown by actual measurement over a period of one month.

Accompanying the recovery of strength should come an awakening of purpose and ambition. It is here that the activity can become more truly educational, more useful and more vocational. This explains the demand for educational activities. The thing which appeals to the patient as likely to be of most use to him, as something worth knowing or doing, arouses his effort and cooperation and makes him content with the time required for hospital treatment and directly increases his opportunities for recovery. The agencies employed are as old as man himself. For all ages, work has been the great developer and preserver of mind and body. It has here been used by the Surgeon General, in an organized way, as a great curative agency.

Mastering the Pen

With the signing of the armistice, it was possible to immediately begin the return of disabled men from overseas. The return was rapid and consequent expansion was required of all hospital facilities on this side. The reconstruction service being the newest service in army hospital practice, necessarily had one of the most difficult tasks. It had no precedents; no trained and established personnel; no established channels of communication. It had to make its way in a military establishment, selling its services to medical officers who were not acquainted with the ideals or possibilities of the service and who, perhaps, had no conception of its value. The difficulties were almost insurmountable. Experienced people did not exist, because the task had never before been attempted. New commissions were impossible and it was necessary to select men with any possibility of becoming teachers from any available army source. They were secured. The service was expanded from a few hundred instructors in seventeen hospitals in October to nearly 3,000 instructors and fifty hospitals during the winter months. The largest part of the service in point of numbers was embraced between the months of January and June. July 1st the reconstruction centers will be reduced to twenty and probably ten after October 1st. As an organized government enterprise, applying work as a new curative agency practically untried in hospital experience, dealing with large numbers of men and doing it all within a space of a few months, the achievement stands as a superb record for the Surgeon General and those in charge of the work.

The progress of a wounded man through an Army hospital will give the best idea of the service. As soon as the medical officer decides that the man can profitably undertake some form of occupation, he gives a prescription for this to the Reconstruction Aide in Occupational Therapy, or other educational worker. The medical officer limits the character of the work, stating the length of time that can be profitably and successfully devoted to it by the patient and states whether the work should be light or heavy, and in cases where the occupation can have specific effect upon the disability, he states the disability and the end which he wishes the activity to achieve. For example, John Doe has a gunshot wound, leaving one elbow stiff and fingers have lost their action. The medical officer states that the man is ready for two or three hours light occupation per day, and that the activity should center directly upon the disability. The reconstruction aide perhaps gets the man interested in basketry, clay modeling, typewriting, carving, leather work or anything which most appeals to him and which exercises his fingers and elbow. His interests are studied, his aptitude and his probable future and these are used as guides for selecting the most profitable activity for him. The Physio Therapy department of the Reconstruction service, under the direction of medical officers specially skilled in this work, assigns the man to massage and passive exercises, electrical, mechanical and hydro treatment, given by Reconstruction Aides in Physio Therapy. This treatment accompanies the occupational treatment, both helping to restore function. The occupational activity also occupies the man's mind and gives something pleasant to look forward to.

As the soldier's strength returns and he becomes ambulatory he is urged to enter upon some course of instruction in curative workship or classroom where again the man's individual case is studied and he is advised to undertake work which will be of the most use to him. The instruction is all of a laboratory type, rather than the usual bookish style of academic instruction. Shops for machineshop work, woodworking, auto repair, jewelry, painting and shoe repair are open, and the man acquires instruction in these various lines by actual practice. Practice affords exercise, keeps instruction definite and practical, and serves to maintain interest.

Though most of the men have not been under instruction in the hospital a sufficient length of time to complete any very thorough course of vocational instruction, yet many have made material progress and thousands have learned to read and write; other thousands have become creditable typists, hundreds have become creditable telegraphers, shoe repair men, mechanical draftsmen, auto mechanics and vulcanizers. Thousands of men have discovered possibilities for themselves in new vocations. Latent tastes and capabilities have been discovered. To many men it has been a discovery that they could profitably undertake a course of instruction.

(*Continued on Page* 28)

BURSTS AND DUDS

Two sailors, an Irishman and a Scotchman, could never agree, and the rest of the crew had become adepts in starting them on an argument. One day "patron saints" was the subject, of which the Scotchman knew nothing and the Irishman just a little.

"Who was the patron saint of Ireland?" said Jock.

"Do you mean to say you don't know?" said Pat. "Why, the holy St. Patrick."

"Well," said Jock in deliberate tones, "hang your St. Patrick."

In a towering rage the Irishman hesitated a second while he thought of something equally offensive, and then burst out with, "And hang your Harry Lauder!"—*London Tit-Bits.*

ONE LESSON OF THE WAR

Nothing but war could have taught us that the Kaiser didn't raise his boy to be a soldier.—Greenville (S. C.) *Piedmont.*

The AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY wants original, humorous stories of the service. It will pay each week the sum of twenty dollars for the best original joke of fifty words or less; ten dollars for the next best, and five dollars for the third. One dollar will be paid for each joke accepted. This offer limited to those eligible to membership in the American Legion.

Address manuscripts to The Editor, AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 19 West 44th Street, New York City, giving your name, present address, the organization you served with during the war and the period in service. Manuscripts will not be returned.

Bank Official: "So you have been in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Argonne Forest, and killed thirty Prussians and captured forty-one single-handed?"

Doughboy: "Yes, sir."

Bank Official: "You're hired. We need you for a bank messenger."—*N. Y. World.*

It was Sunday, and Sergeant Jones was driving a bucking, one-cylinder Ford down the streets of the old home town.

"Ought to put Lizzie's name on the casualty list," called a fresh gob who was witnessing the struggle.

"Whaddaye mean?" hissed the sergeant between bucks.

"Missing in action."—*The Jacksonian.*

(Young adjutant, flourishing a telegram): "What d'ya know about this bird! Wiring for an extension of his AWOL."—*Whizz Bang.*

The O. D.—"Who watches that safe during the night?"

Pvt. (on night guard duty).—"It's all right, lieutenant, I sleep on it."—*Service Sentinel.*

Press Comment on The American Legion

(*Continued from Page* 15)

With an organization of such possibilities in numbers and all imbued with a patriotic fervor, the safety of the Republic against the machinations of those who would tear it down is assured.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette-Times.*

* * *

Today there is a new patriotic power crystallizing in this country. The American Legion, which will not forget what our boys did overseas, will take up the work of Americanism where the fathers of '61 to '65 lay it down and build a newer and nobler America, which never can be destroyed by any combination of covetous crowns.—*Madison (Wis.) State Journal.*

* * *

All American and all for America; non-sectional, non-political, and when it came to something for itself, unselfish too.—*Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review.*

* * *

The American Legion will do an indispensable service.—*N. Y. Sun.*

It (the constitution of the American Legion) is one of the great statements of the war period. It is a creed to which every American should subscribe in his heart and practice daily.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post.*

* * *

History is repeating itself in the formation of a great, grand body of consecrated American citizenship destined to exert as far-reaching influence in shaping the destiny of our nation in peace as it was efficacious in winning victory on the field of battle for the nation we all love.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

* * *

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Eternal vigilance without regard to fear or favor is to be the spirit of the American Legion.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

* * *

We hail the Legion. Good men are at the head of the column and better men than those in the ranks exist nowhere in the country.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

It should not be necessary to point out the tremendous power such an organization as this will wield in national affairs.—*N. Y. Sun.*

* * *

It should serve as the most salutary means to influence returned soldiers to cling to plain old Americanism.—*N. Y. Sun.*

* * *

This event (the organization of the Legion) will be a date-mark in our patriotic annals and in the progress of the nation.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

* * *

The American Legion should be a strong body and radiate a powerful influence of the steadying, patriotic kind.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald.*

* * *

The American Legion, through the tremendous influence and mighty power of 3,000,000 organized fighting men, is certain to shape and control the destinies of the nation in years to come to an extent of which the wise will refrain from even suggesting a limit.—*New Orleans (La.) Item.*

THE BULLETIN BOARD

Can you fill in the blanks in the following paragraphs which were censored by the French Government: "A police commissary called at the Hotel Vatel, Versailles, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, and (blank) Schuermann, correspondent of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, on (blank) concerning acts of larceny and pillage committed in invaded territory in 1919.

"Herr Brandt protested in the name of the German correspondents, maintaining that Schuermann accompanied the German delegation and therefore enjoyed diplomatic immunity. His protest was without effect, and Schuermann was (blank)."

The information service which the Red Cross has conducted for the benefit of families and friends of men at the front was discontinued on July 1st.

Soldiers who have lost their baggage on the way home should write to the Lost Baggage Depot, Hoboken, N. J., giving name and present address, and description of the missing property.

The boys who got their naval training in the Pelham Bay Station will be interested to know that the Navy Department will soon turn Pelham Bay Park back to New York City. On the four hundred acres used in the training camp, approximately four hundred buildings were erected. The city of New York is considering using these buildings for housing facilities to relieve the congestion in the tenement sections.

Topmasts of a floating steamer do not often come in contact with bridges. Those of the transport *Graf Waldersee* did, however, on her last start to France. After she had been in collision with another steamer and been beached for several days on the sands of Long Island, she was being towed up the East River in New York harbor when her four topmasts scraped against the Williamsburg Bridge as she passed under. Thirty feet of the bridge structure were cut up, and the topmasts were snapped off. Ordinarily she would have passed under easily, but all her ballast had been removed in order to float her off the Long Beach shoal.

No battleships or cruisers will be used as troop transports after July 15th; 269,456 soldiers have crossed the Atlantic in these ships.

It costs $81.75 to bring an American soldier home. That is what Great Britain is now charging Uncle Sam for bringing the doughboys here on British ships.

No more men will be permitted to enlist for service with the A. E. F. The last chance was midnight, July 5th.

Eighty-two war brides, the largest number ever brought to these shores by soldiers and sailors, arrived recently at New York on the army transport *Harrisburg*. Most of the husbands of the newly married girls were Westerners.

Debarkation Hospital Number 5, in the Grand Central Palace, New York, has been emptied of patients and will be returned to its owners by July 15th.

Changes in collar insignia have been prepared by the War Department. Officers and enlisted men of the Reserve Corps, the volunteers and the National Guard will be affected as follows: Reserve and Volunteer officers will wear the bronze U. S. with the letters R. or V. respectively in gold superimposed. Officers of the National Guard will wear U. S. with the abbreviation of their state not exceeding four letters in gilt superimposed on the U. S. Enlisted men will wear the bronze disk with the letters U. S. and the letter R. or V. or the abbreviation of the State superimposed in bright metal.

Twenty-six per cent. of the entire medical profession of the United States was in the Army and Navy when the armistice was signed, according to Dr. Alexander Lambert, President of the American Medical Association. There were 35,000 in the Army and 3,000 in the Navy.

Wm. Jones.

GREETINGS FROM SAN JUAN HILL

To the Comrades of the American Legion:

On behalf of my Comrades of the United Spanish War Veterans, I take this opportunity to extend our fraternal greetings to you with our most cordial and sincere good wishes for your future success.

I congratulate you upon the broad spirit of your organization which does not discriminate between the man who was privileged to see active service and the man who was denied that privilege and forced to remain at home. An organization founded upon that spirit of Comradeship cannot help but prosper and the years to come will prove the wisdom of your action.

As the Commander-in-Chief of your brother organization, with its Camps dotting the United States, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone, I extend to you the hearty cooperation of every one of these Camps in the work of your organization.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

WM. JONES,

Commander-in-Chief.

BACK FROM ARCHANGEL

(*Continued from Page 6*)

rendered them almost invisible on the snow, and traveling rapidly on skis, the enemy came on in wave after wave. But wave after wave the Yanks beat back with streams of lead from their rifles. Again the "Bolo" came on, and again they were shot down in swaths.

But the Yanks suffered also. One platoon of forty-five men suffered forty-one casualties in the first day's fighting at Ust Padenga. Therefore, when night came, the Americans did not have enough men to prevent the Bolsheviki from surrounding the post. They retreated to Shenkursk, where the enemy again attacked with artillery fire from every side. Scouts reported each road blockaded, and the town was falling about the ears of the Yanks. So when night came they left their stores and equipment, slipped out over a winter trail through the silent woods and hiked forty-four versts to Shegovari.

Two hours later the Reds were before the gates of Shegovari, and the wearying game began anew. For three days the Yanks fought like fiends, night and day, replying to the artillery fire of the enemy with the weak but deadly fire from their rifles. Finally they drew back again, this time to Vistovkaya, twenty-four versts north. But again the "Bolo" followed, and battered the town to pieces with their sled-drawn cannon. Followed another desperate fight, and once again the Americans had to withdraw, this time to the strong positions twelve versts northward, where they held out against all attempts to dislodge them.

WAS there ever a finer exhibition of courage and perseverance? Again and again, the men say, the Bolsheviki missed opportunities to annihilate them, but the God of Battles fought with the Americans, and they came through. Three hundred and fifty men had held off a force of 5,000, much better armed and over a battle-ground of eighty miles, campaigned through strange country lacking all the elements of transportation and lines of communication that are deemed so necessary in modern warfare. They had to use sleds to carry all their equipment. The snow was knee deep and the cold was intense, rarely above 20 below, and often down to 40 below zero.

"You won't ever know what sentry duty is till you've done it in winter in the Arctic regions," stated one man emphatically. "You stand all alone staring over the snow into the dark pine forests, and you think of summer days at home—phew! Well, it's over now."

The sun rarely appeared during the winter, and it was light only from ten in the morning until two in the afternoon. Single squads were sent out, not once, but several times, under such conditions to capture villages thirty-five miles away, held by a force of 400 or 500 Reds. The men had to find their way by compass through the woods. But, being Yanks, they found their way and did the job up right.

After the first of May, 1919, the Americans, with the exception of the Engineers, were relieved by a brigade of British and three companies of newly organized Russians, and saw no more fighting. Certain of the Russians had given trouble. The Americans naturally wanted to know why Americans had to fight when Russians did not. So several attempts were made to form a reinforcement from among the Russian element which was anti-Red. But their ranks were so shot through with Bolshevism that they caused more trouble than benefit. In one instance such a unit mutinied and Americans turned machine guns on the barracks. When the Russians came out, a drum-head court-martial was held and fourteen of the mutineers were shot then and there.

THE Bolsheviki, of course, carried on a steady propaganda to get the Americans to cease their "capitalistic war and join the free working classes." Their orators addressed the men across No Man's Land nightly, telling how well the American prisoners were being treated. "Once they brought out a yarn about one Yank liking them so well that he did not want to come back to us," said one of the veterans. "I told the interpreter to tell the 'Bolo' that he was a 'd—n liar,' and that seemed to hold him for a while.

"Another time they shelled us all morning with indirect machine-gun fire. They didn't do any harm, but when we had a truce and a conference that afternoon about prisoners, I asked a 'Bolo' officer:

" 'Say, Jake, what was the idea of shooting us up all morning? That's no game at all.'

"He said that a fresh contingent had just come up from Petrograd with a lot of new machine guns and wanted to try them out.

" 'Well,' I told him, 'we just got a couple of new 75's from the French front, and we aren't just sure how they shoot. We're thinking of trying them out in your direction today unless you call a halt on your machine guns.' At that he saw the light and grinned. But he stopped the practice shooting."

Incidentally, eighty per cent. of the ammunition the "Bolo" threw at the Yanks was stamped with the "U. S." mark.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Arctic explorer, chose the clothing our men wore. The average outfit consisted of a pair of heavy boots; lumbermen's socks that reached over the knees; wool or felt-lined canvas mittens fastened on by strings thrown over the neck; fur-lined canvas coats; black and white fur hats; leather vests, and an array of knit helmets, mufflers, snow glasses, sweaters, skis, snowshoes and sheepskin sleeping bags. Warm skins, worth $500 in America, could be purchased for ten pounds of sugar.

Scores of the men were decorated, no one could say how many. The Provisional Russian Government wanted to decorate every last one of them, but the American command demurred.

Cold, hunger, sickness, a pitiless enemy, insufficient arms to fight him with—and they did not know why they were there. But mutiny? Not they!

THE A. E. F. DIALECT.

This conversation overheard at the Hotel Pavillon, Y. M. C. A. hotel for enlisted men in Paris, is a fair sample of how the doughboys are talking now:

"When do you expect to go home?"

"Toot sweet, and the tooter the sweeter. I've got a job waiting for me that pays thirty moons a week instead of thirty a month."

"Thirty discs. That's sure beaucoup l'argent. You must have somebody fooled into thinking you one bon homme."

"I'll admit it. I've also got one tres jolie little lady waiting back there that looks better than pleasures and palaces to me."

"Tres bien, old kid. I'm for you."
—*Air Scout.*

PLUTOCRATS.

Sing a song o' thirty bucks,
A soldier's heart is gay,
When he salutes the gentleman
Who peddles out his pay!
Fifteen for allotment goes,
War Risk, seven dollars,
Eight for bonds—now figure what is
Left of thirty dollars.
—W. C. Brighan, in *The Jacksonian.*

Can the large spot on the sun which the Naval Observatory reports as undergoing a noticeable change be Germany's much-discussed place?—*New York Sun.*

Now that the war is over, we suppose that the professional wits will lay off the second "loots" and go back to the mothers-in-law and Fords.—*Judge.*

THE AMERICAN LEGION PROGRESS

(*Continued from Page* 12)

ing in each county have formed themselves into county committees, added to their number from the residents of the county, and assumed the direction of the enrolment of members and formation of posts. Much Legion literature has been distributed to local units. Each county manages and finances its own campaign, subject only to the necessary supervision by State headquarters.

Many different committees have been formed to assist the county committees in special work. The function of the county committees is to perfect organizations, while the function of the special committees is to supplement all the efforts of the county committees by co-operation with the various divisional, regimental, special service, and other military societies already formed. In addition to these plans for securing enrolment, State headquarters has been studying schemes for service and assistance to the individual members of the Legion. Effective systems for handling such matters as allotment, war risk insurance, employment and medical aid are now being put into operation.

RHODE ISLAND. A State charter for the American Legion in Rhode Island was taken out on May 13th. The executive committee began by communicating with the town clerks throughout the State, asking them to suggest to the committee names of several competent service men. Upon receipt of these names, the committee communicates with the men asking them to form posts. If they comply with this request, the necessary instructions and advice are sent to them.

By the middle of June a post of 750 men had been established in Woonsocket, and ten other posts were rapidly nearing completion. The executive committee meets weekly at the office of the chairman and it has elected a treasurer, a publicity director and a State war risk insurance officer.

SOUTH CAROLINA. A majority of the counties of South Carolina have perfected organization of Legion posts. A State employment officer has been appointed and has taken charge of the problem of re-employing ex-service men. The most important committee appointed is the national publicity committee, which is hard at work placing the purposes of the Legion before the men of the State.

The women of Florence County have perfected an organization as an auxiliary to the Legion, and have issued a call to the women of the entire State to meet and organize.

The State convention will take place at Florence on July 16th. Then most of the South Carolina men will have been demobilized.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Since the return from the St. Louis convention much publicity work has been done. Every week the publicity director sends out a story to all the papers in the State and every week other literature is sent out to one or more persons in each county. Legion literature of all kinds has thus been given wide circulation. One pamphlet was sent out explaining the various questions that would come up at the State convention at Sioux Falls, July 15th.

Twenty-seven posts have been thoroughly established and twenty-three more are expected to obtain charters before the convention. One difficulty in the way of rapid organization has been the fact that of the sixty-nine counties, several have no railroads, and six of them are Indian reservations.

TENNESSEE. Tennessee has started six posts. At a meeting in Nashville on May 28th arrangements were made for financing the temporary committee of the Legion and for the selection of a committee of nine, in whose hands were to be placed the detail work of the State organization. A large post is in full operation in Memphis.

TEXAS. The Texas American Legion started a State caucus at San Antonio on April 21st. Five hundred and seventy-two delegates elected temporary officers and committees. Since the St. Louis convention the organization of local posts has been delayed because the two Texas divisions were late in returning, and there has been a general feeling that organizations should not be chartered until they return. Many posts will be organized on July 4th. By the middle of June fifty-six posts had communicated with headquarters. The State convention will probably take place late in September.

VERMONT. Eight posts have been completely organized in Vermont. Much publicity work has been done, including the distribution of five hundred copies of the Legion Constitution. The suggestion is being considered that each town should be organized and then elect a temporary committeeman for a county committee to confer regarding a State convention in September. It has also been suggested that each post shall bear the name of the town in which it is located.

VIRGINIA. The present State organization is composed of an executive committee composed of men who were delegates to the St. Louis caucus, together with certain organizers of local posts who were unable to attend that caucus. Eleven posts have completed their organization and many others are being formed. As yet no negro posts have been started, but it is expected that these soon will be organized. The State convention will be held in Roanoke on October 6th and 7th.

WASHINGTON. Five post organizations have been perfected in Washington. Circulars have been sent to all parts of the State, with copies of the national constitution and information regarding the plan of organization of local posts. A State convention will take place in September or October for the perfection of the State arrangements.

WEST VIRGINIA. At the time of the St. Louis caucus only twenty-five per cent. of the West Virginia men who had gone overseas had returned. It was thought best to hold up with the State organization until their return. As a result only preliminary steps toward organizing the various counties have been taken. Eight counties, how-

(*Continued on Page* 27)

With Low Shoes

The appearance of your ankles is even more important than usual. To insure faultlessly smooth hose—

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, BOSTON

If you are a member of the American Legion, the Legion's official publication—

The American Legion Weekly

$2.00 per year

—issued every Friday—costs you only one dollar. Become a subscriber at once. The American Legion is **your** organization; the American Legion Weekly is the printed exponent of the Legion's ideas and ideals.

If you are not a member and want to know what the men and women who served the United States in the great war are doing now, pin a two-dollar bill to the coupon below for a year's subscription.

The American Legion Weekly
19 West Forty-Fourth Street
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Please enter for one year, 52 issues, my subscription to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY for $2.00 enclosed herewith.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—To members American Legion, $1.00 per year in U. S. and possessions, Cuba and Mexico, payable only through Local Posts.

To all others—For U. S. and Possessions, also Cuba and Mexico, $2.00 a year in advance. For Canada, add postage at rate of 50 cents a year extra. Foreign countries, $1.00 a year extra.

BOLSHEVISM

(*Continued from Page* 14)

English. If they will not learn English, and do not like our language, they should go back where they came from.

As for those aliens who would destroy our government, who are against all government—they must and shall be deported from these United States, and if the present officials do not perform this necessary duty, the time will soon come when the sovereign people of this country will choose new servants who will obey their wishes.

LABOR and capital must cooperate, because by fair, square dealing between the employer and the worker, Bolshevism is destroyed. It is my belief that the fomenting of strife between the employers of labor and the employes must fail, because I believe that the sane, conservative employers and workers will cooperate. Capital is entitled to safety and a fair return on its investment. No employer must take advantage of his workmen. Labor must be satisfied, must have good living conditions, and must receive the highest possible remuneration. The dark, noisome factories must be torn down and replaced by new buildings where the sunlight of heaven pours in on the workers, for his precious eyesight must be saved. His fingers, his legs, his life must be protected from injury by every possible safety device. His food and his housing conditions must be such that he comes to his toil whistling "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty." The workman must be made to feel that he has an interest in the success of the enterprise in which he is employed. The employer has a duty to perform and must do it.

The worker, on the other hand, has an equally important and mutual duty to perform. He must not limit production, because in so doing he decreases the wealth of the world and there is just that much less to divide. He must not loaf on the job and expect to receive a full day's pay. The workman who does poor work or less than a full day's work for a full day's pay is just as much a thief as the employer who takes advantage of his workmen and refuses to give a full day's pay for a full day's work.

There is no intrinsic sanctity vested in overalls or broadcloth! Our nation's future rests equally with soldiers and civilians. In order to enjoy our blessings and our privileges we must perform our duty. This country must and shall remain free and self-governed. The I. W. W. Bolshevist minority must never secure control! You men have shown by your acts on the field of battle that you were ready to sacrifice your lives—aye, more than your lives—your health, your limbs, your eyesight, in order that our country might live!

The people of this country have full faith that in private life you will stand by, protect and uphold the Constitution and the law.

The soldiers and sailors and civilians who love this land far outnumber that "cootie" crew who would wreck it.

Let us go over the top together and *clean them up*.

Let us sign no armistice.

Our terms *Deportation, Incarceration, Annihilation!*

The women who have been prosecuted for marrying several soldiers to get their allowances may be said to have husbanded their resources.—*London Opinion.*

Two convalescent negro soldiers were whiling away the time with a discussion of the goodness of "Gawd," one stoutly maintaining that all our blessings came from Him, the other being somewhat more than skeptical.

"Yas, suh!" exclaimed the former, "I'm a-tellin' yuh, ev'ything you got de Lawd give it to yuh."

"Huh, He did, did He?" rejoined his opponent. "Say, tell me dis, nigger—who give yuh dem pajamas you got on?"

"De Lawd did it; sho' He did."

"Yeh, mebbe de Lawd did, but yuh jes' tear a hole in 'em an' see ef Uncle Sam don't make yuh pay for 'em."—*Judge.*

"Do you favor a League of Nations?"

"Yes," replied the baseball fan. "But I doubt whether all the nations can get into one league. There always have to be a few minor leagues for the development of talent."—*N. Y. Globe.*

The stipulation in the Peace Treaty that the German Government restore the skull of the Sultan Okwawa has aroused curiosity. Sultan Okwawa was a sort of Mohammed among his clansmen in German East Africa and in getting possession of this skull the British Government will accomplish much toward the pacification of the tribe.

Despatches from Coblenz tell of the bridging of the Rhine by the First Engineers in forty-one minutes, which is more than four times as fast as the German Army ever did it. The bridge was a pontoon bridge 1,450 feet long.

THE AMERICAN LEGION PROGRESS

(*Continued from Page 25*)

ever, have organized, while twenty others are holding open their charter applications pending the discharge of men of the 80th Division.

The county form of organizing is considered the best for West Virginia, because it gives a fair representation throughout the State. It is the intention at the State convention in September or October to give the several counties votes according to their respective representation in the State House of Delegates.

WISCONSIN. Prior to the creation of the American Legion in St. Louis, the American War Veterans of Wisconsin formed as the service man's organization for this State. This association has been practically unanimous in its determination to join the American Legion. Twenty-two posts, representing more than five thousand men, have applied for charters and the State organization will be completed at the convention some time in the middle of the summer. A centralized employment bureau has been established at Milwaukee.

WYOMING. The Wyoming branch of the American Legion is making good use of the State and county fairs. Officers of the Legion maintain booths for purposes of enrolment of members at each county fair, as well as at Frontier Day celebrations. Wyoming hopes to have every soldier and sailor in the State interested in the Legion by the end of the current month. Publicity is being obtained by means of many local meetings, and the State convention to be held in October is being widely advertised.

A new world's altitude record of 33,136 feet has been set by Adjutant Casale, a French aviator, who made the flight in fifty-five minutes. At that height the temperature was eight degrees below zero.

Every day comes some new indication that the country is getting back to a peace basis. Now it is the naval base at Bensonhurst that is being returned to its owners after two years of war service.

Four times as many Americans were killed in this country during the nineteen months of our participation in the war as were killed in action at the front. The war claimed 56,000 lives from America, while accidents at home in the same period claimed 226,000, according to the figures of the National Safety Council.

A STICKLER FOR FORM

Drawn for JUDGE *by* PVT. DON WOOTTON, *Camp Sherman, O.*

Officer—Why didn't you salute me?

Colored Rookie—'Cause Ah was told not t' salute officers with a cigarette in ma mouth, suh.

This is an example of humor that made it necessary for the Army authorities to tell us, "We can't begin to supply the soldier-demand for good periodicals. There never are enough Judges to go 'round."

An average issue of Judge contains:

One hundred and eighty-four humorous short stories, satires, pleasantries, skits, jocular paragraphs, and items of amusement and entertainment. Fifty-four of them are illustrated—and by the pens and brushes of the leading artists of the world.

This Week's ***Best Service Joke*** *can best be appreciated by the "Tent and Deck Boys"*

JUDGE

TEN CENTS ON ALL NEWSSTANDS

"It's a bully article"

This is Colonel Roosevelt's comment on the article by William S. McNutt on the St. Louis caucus of the American Legion, published in *Collier's* for June 7th.

And Colonel Lindsley, Chairman of the caucus, says:

"Mr. McNutt, in a very remarkable way, caught the spirit of the St. Louis caucus."

Collier's was the only national magazine represented at the caucus, and Mr. McNutt's story has, in the words of Colonel F. J. Herbert, of Massachusetts, "created in the minds of great numbers of your readers throughout the country, who knew nothing of the Legion or of its purposes, a very great respect for the body.

Collier's is so thoroughly interested in the principles and progress of the Legion that it is going to publish at frequent intervals news articles about the development of the organization. You will find more information about the Legion in *Collier's* than in any other publication except THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Don't miss these Collier's articles

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

THE LEGION AND THE PUBLIC

(*Continued from Page* 7)

in this country and in France. Its posters, its publicity, all its activities are designed not alone to secure members for the Legion but to promote the fundamental idea of the Legion.

Very shortly it is planned to send on the road three speakers to tell the story throughout the country. There is an article about them in another part of the "WEEKLY." They should be listened to not with the thought that they come ex-cathedra telling a story as from a central organization but coming with the desire to instill into every veteran the thought of his continued obligation to his country and the opportunity of fulfilling that obligation, in part at least, through the American Legion.

November 11, next, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice, will be celebrated throughout the United States as American Legion Day. The whole effort of the members of the Legion, the whole purpose of its publicity, should be to make its activities, importance and ideals so well known that by the time that date arrives every veteran of the war will have been enrolled in this organization. It will have been organized to go forward with a definite policy and under inspiring leadership and the whole country shall have been thrilled over this wonderful new thing which has come into American life.

REBUILDING MEN AND MORALE

(*Continued from Page* 21)

Every effort possible has been made by the instructors to interest all compensable cases in the offer of the government, made through the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The army hospital service has served as a recruiting agency for the Federal Board for Vocational Education after discharge.

Crippled men who by force of character, enterprise and effort have learned to make good, have been secured as instructors. These men have shown to disabled soldiers their own possibilities and have demonstrated that the loss of a limb need not be a fatal handicap. The shop and class rooms have provided an opportunity for the disabled men to discover for themselves that their disability, though it may be a serious handicap, has not yet incapacitated them. The left hand may be taught to replace the right; a wooden leg may become a useful substitute; sight may take the place of hearing; ability may overcome disability. Through it all, the aim has been to convince men that a trained mind and high determination can make a man independent of infirmity. As Michael Dowling says, "There is no cripple when the mind functions." Of all the beneficial effects of reconstruction service, this awakening of a man from a condition of lethargy or despair, inspiring him to stronger efforts, guiding him into paths of preparation and awakening the will to work is preeminently the best service rendered in the rehabilitation of our soldiers. The United States Army can well be proud of the complete, comprehensive, scientific way in which it has handled the problem of physical reconstruction. European countries have done much, but no other nation has evolved as complete and comprehensive a plan under direct Army management as has America.

Taking into account the provisions made for the compensable cases after discharge, under government agencies, the United States can boast a system which starts with the man in bed and does not forget or lose him during his entire stay in the hospital, or after discharge. It is a continuous opportunity for the best physical and educational rehabilitation that the man is willing to accept. The choice rests with him. Subjects of study started in hospitals may be continued in any of the best educational institutions in the land. It is indeed a worthy effort by the government to compensate these men to the highest possible degree for the losses which they have suffered in the defense of their common country.

A re-designed Browning gun has been constructed of about 50-caliber. Experience on the Western Front proved the necessity of a machine-gun of more than 30-caliber for use armored planes and tanks. The new gun is in process of perfection.

The Eastern Division of the Marine Corps won the recent rifle competition at Quantico. Their average was 625.6; second was the Southeastern Division with 623.1; and third, the West Indies Division with 602.7. High man was Pvt. John T. Tate of the Southeastern Division, whose score was 638.

The War Department has notified the Transportation Service of Supplies that dogs, cats and other animals "on active duty" as mascots may be carried as passenger baggage. If dogs or other animals are infested with "cooties" they are put through the regular process.

The United States Government has bought Mitchel Field, at Garden City, Long Island, for about $450,000. The tract comprises 450 acres.

like putting a new blade in your razor

YOU know the convenience and economy you get from that simple action —but did you know that you can renew your shaving stick just as easily?

You can — with Colgate's Handy Grip." The soap is threaded — and screws into the metal Grip. When it is nearly gone screw out the stub, using a knife blade or a dime like a screw-driver. Then screw in a Colgate "Refill" stick—which comes all threaded to fit. This costs less than the complete "Handy Grip" — you save the price of a new metal box.

You can wet the stub and stick it on the "Refill" too—adding 50 cool, comfortable Colgate shaves. Do this for thrift instead of throwing away the stub.

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The Gold Seal, to be found on the face of every Congoleum Art-Rug is our positive Guarantee of *satisfaction or your money back.* Insist on seeing this Gold Seal or the name "Congoleum" stamped on the back. Be sure to get the genuine.

"That Seal Guarantees Congoleum Quality"—*says the salesman pointing to seal on rug.*

"It shows you that the manufacturers stand squarely behind every claim they make for Congoleum *Gold-Seal* Rugs and Floor-Coverings. We are glad they put the Gold Seal where you can't help seeing it, because it protects both you and us."

"But why do you recommend Congoleum?"

—asks the customer

"Because, where a low-priced floor-covering is desired, there is nothing else that answers the purpose so well as a Congoleum Gold-Seal Art-Rug. First, it is sanitary and easy to keep clean. Water won't hurt it. A damp mop will keep the colors clear and bright.

"Second, a Congoleum Gold-Seal Art-Rug is very durable. The surface is wear-resisting and absolutely sanitary. Then, too, it lies perfectly flat without fastening.

"And remember, this Gold Seal guarantees every good point I have told you about them."

"That Seal guarantees Congoleum Quality"

CONGOLEUM Art-Rugs were developed to meet a real need in American homes for a sanitary floor-covering of great beauty and economy.

So you will find every Congoleum Rug a masterpiece of rug design and color harmony. Among the full line of patterns is just the one to fit into your decorating scheme in any room —be it living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen or bathroom.

They cost only a little, too. Note the following prices:

6 x 9 feet, $8.75. 7½ x 9 feet, $10.60.
9 x 9 feet, $12.75. 9 x 10½ feet, $14.85.
9 x 12 feet, $17.00.

Congoleum (2 Yards Wide) is our original line. Made in a splendid variety of beautiful designs suitable for kitchen, pantry, bathroom, etc. For use wherever an *all-over* floor covering is desired. 90c. per square yard.

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Color Charts Free

Send your name and address to the nearest branch office for a copy of the latest Rug Chart showing the full assortment of patterns in the actual colors. We also have color folders, illustrating the other Congoleum Floor-Coverings. State which you want.

Prices in the Far West and South average 15% higher than those quoted; in Canada prices average 25% higher. All prices subject to change without notice.

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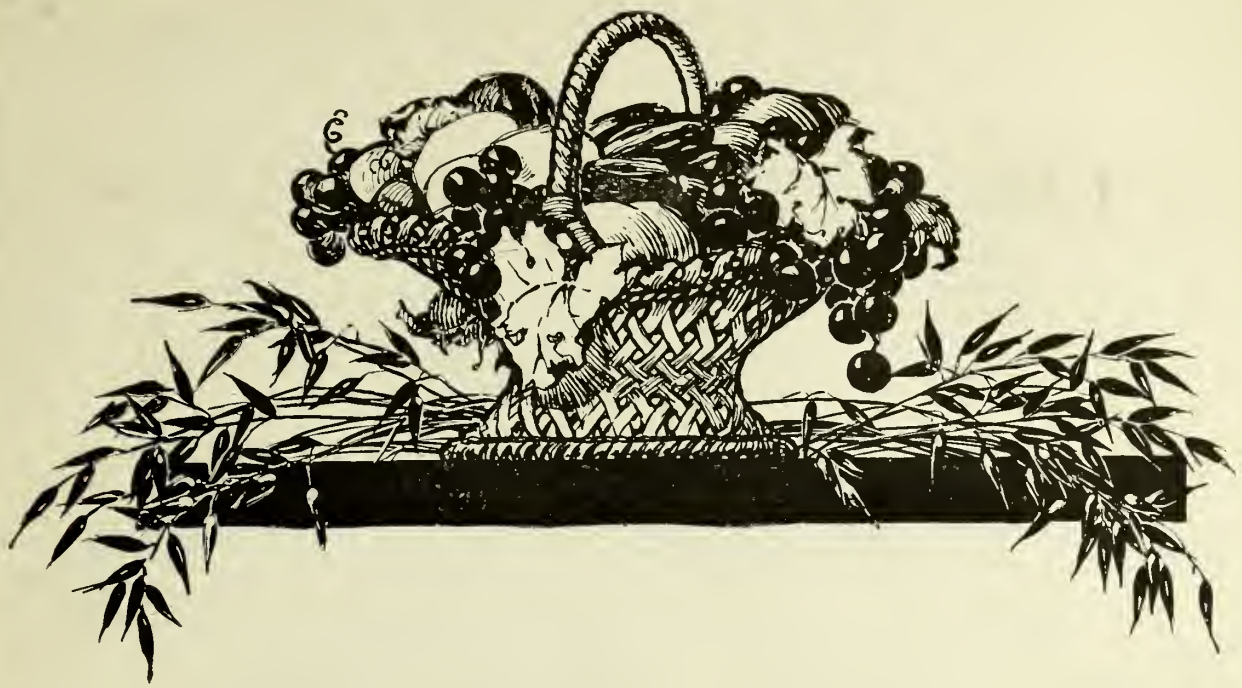

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Imagine FIGS—DATES—RAISINS—with WHOLE WHEAT in one and WHOLE OATS in the other. Truly an appetizing food, and *so* nutritious. These scientific foods are known as bone and muscle builders —true "conditioners."

Just think, too, how economical,—*less than a penny a dish.*

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If you are going to roof—

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Then get all the facts

on Everlastic Roofings before you decide what type of roof to use.

You will find that Barrett Everlastic Roofings combine *four* points—that you cannot afford to overlook in selecting your roof—(1.) Low cost. (2.) Artistic appearance. (3.) Fire resistance. (4.) Exceptional durability.

We have space at the right for only a brief description of the four styles of Everlastic Roofings, two of which are in shingle form and two in rolls, but we suggest that you write our nearest branch for illustrated booklet describing all styles in detail.

Roofings you can depend upon

Everlastic Multi-Shingles. The newest thing in roofing —*four shingles in one.* Tough, elastic, durable. Made of high grade water-proofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Weather and fire-resisting to a high degree. Need no painting.

Everlastic Tylike Shingles. Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in individual shingles; size, 8 x 12¾ inches. A finished roof of Tylike Shingles is far more beautiful than an ordinary shingle roof and, in addition, costs less per year of service.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing. The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. Very durable; requires no painting. Nails and cement in each roll.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. This is one of our most popular roofings. Thousands upon thousands of buildings all over the country are protected from wind and weather by Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

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