The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Vol. 2 No. 15

MAY 7, 1920 [illegible]EN CENTS A COPY

HOW DO YO[illegible]

FROM ocean to ocean, throughout the area of the Unite[illegible]es, hundreds of groups of men are meeting nightly. In the metropolis you will see them whisked by elevator to an assembly room high up in a cliff of steel and concrete which surmounts crowded streets and seas of lights which twinkle electric bewilderment. In the West you will see them drive up to the town hall in their flivvers and their buggies. In the newest American oil boom town you will find them gathered in a floorless structure of corrugated iron.

They differ widely in environment and superficial characteristics, do these groups—these nine thousand posts of The American Legion—but fundamentally they have everything in common.

Each is probably the most representative body in its community. Each is a cross-section of American community life; each numbers among its members men of all classes—bankers, business men, clerks, mechanics; employees and their bosses; tenants and their landlords; men who sell goods and men who buy them; producers, middlemen, consumers. Men of all interests, they are; but men of common interests, too—the mutual welfare of each other, the welfare of their community, the welfare of their country. Each group constitutes a forum where the ideas and the ideals of all sorts of men can be voiced frankly. Each has opportunities for result-getting only possible in an organization so completely representative and so completely democratic.

Such are the potentialities of the Legion posts. And yet each of these posts must be something more than a body which devotes itself entirely to business. Every successful post probably must exist as a social organization.

What is your post doing to keep its members interested and to attract new ones, to make itself worth while? What ideas on social activity has it developed that might be profitably employed by other posts throughout the country—ideas on entertainments, dances, carnivals, the way you fix up your headquarters? That is what the WEEKLY wants to know. If you have developed plans which might help out the officers, the entertainment committees and the members of other posts, write them and send them in. We will see that the ideas are placed at the disposal of the other posts of the Legion.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

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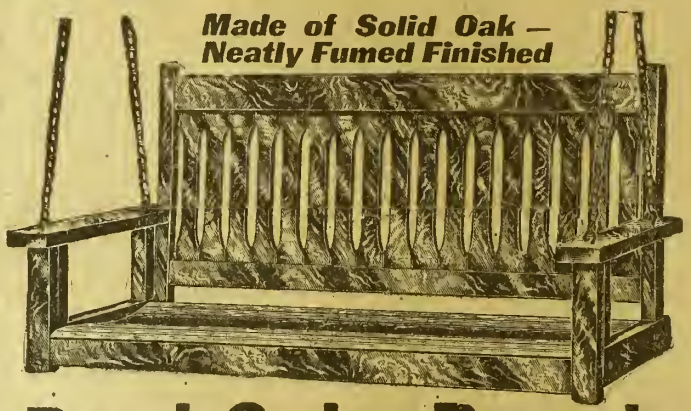

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THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, MAY 7, 1920
Vol. II. No. 15. Issued weekly. Entered as second-class matter March 24, 1920, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. Price 10c the copy; $2 the year. The Legion Publishing Corporation, 627 West 43d Street, New York City.

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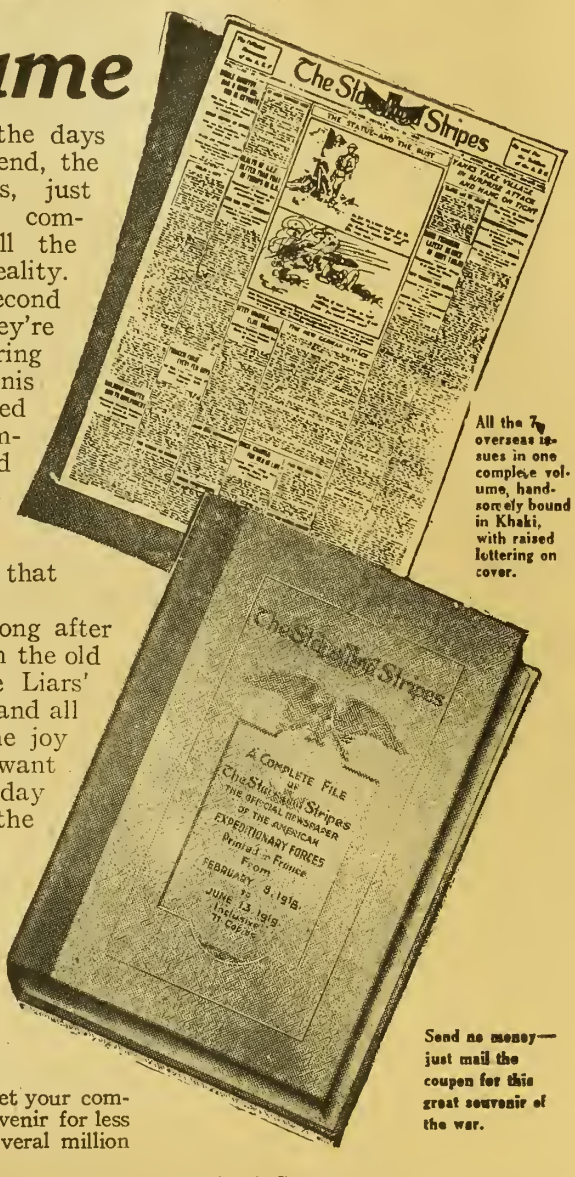

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. . . The music died away. The three men sat on in silence. They were lost in reverie.

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Summing Up for Compensation

"Make It as Liberal as Is Consistent with the Welfare of the Whole Country," Says the National Commander

THE National Commander in a recent speech at Philadelphia, reaffirmed the Legion's attitude toward the four-fold optional compensation plan, which, embodied in the Fordney bill, now is the subject of the daily debate and compromise incident to the reporting of a bill from a committee to the floor of the House. At the same time Mr. D'Olier answered the arguments of the most vociferous objectors.

"Whether intentional or otherwise," said the Commander, "critics of this proposed legislation lose sight of the great economic soundness of the first three options, which, we submit, should be made available to every ex-service man and woman.

"Just think of a quarter to a half million young men going to the farms, not as hired hands, but as owners. Think of these young farmers increasing the quantity of farm products at the very time when such increase is needed more than ever before in history.

"Think of the one half to one million young men helped to purchase their own homes. Don't forget that the easiest way to keep a man contented with his country is to help him own a home and make him a stockholder in the U. S. A.

"Think of one half to one million young men bettering their condition by vocational training which will make for greater production when at this moment the cry is production and yet more production.

The two principal arguments of the opponents of the Legion's adjusted compensation program are that the financial burden involved would be more than America could stand at this time and that the ex-service man, in supporting the program, is "putting a price on his patriotism." Here is the answer of the National Commander to these arguments, contained in a recent speech that admirably summarizes the attitude of the Legion toward the whole compensation question.

"If legislation is wisely framed and efficiently administered, the Government will make a handsome return on every dollar invested.

"For the dependents of those who died, for the disabled and for those who suffered financial handicap because of their service, and not caring to avail themselves of any of the above options, we ask an adjustment of compensation based on length of service. We ask that Congress shall make each of these options as liberal as is consistent with the welfare of the whole country.

"Now, personally, I do not need any compensation whatsoever as a result of my service. I do not want it and would not take it. But simply because I do not need it is no reason why I should advocate that others, who do need it, should not have it.

"THE criticism without the Legion and from a small minority within the Legion falls under two heads, first, as being too great a financial burden, which might wreck the country, and, second, as placing a price on patriotism.

"You will agree that the ex-service man showed some regard for our country's future when he offered his life for his country. He was not out of the service very long until he made his virile stand for law and order. The ex-service man believes in national economy, but he

does not believe all the economizing should be done at his expense. It will be very difficult for Congress, after spending billions of dollars as a result of war-time extravagance—a Congress which has well protected the profiteering manufacturer and contractor—to explain to the ex-service man that they can do nothing to help him overcome the disadvantages incident to his service, when he is the very person who stopped the war a year earlier than was expected, thus saving Congress from raising ten billion more.

"Likewise I fail to see much force in the statement about 'placing a price on patriotism.' Washington received a grant of land in appreciation of what he did, and no one has accused him of putting a price on his patriotism. Admiral Dewey received by popular subscription a home. Did he put a price on his patriotism? And General Pershing received from Congress, and justly so, as an appreciation of what he did, the permanent rank of general and its increased salary. No greater patriot lives than our old Commander-in-Chief. Did he, too, put a price on his patriotism?

"Your national officers have a full realization of their responsibility for moral leadership and are not afraid of the criticism of lack of moral courage because—again let me repeat—all we ask is that our Government shall deal as fairly with us as we have dealt with our country.

"While in the service we knew that our strength—four million strong—against the enemy was in direct proportion to the strength of the nation in arms—one hundred million strong—back of us. And, so, we now realize that The American Legion's power for good, its ability to serve our country and our comrades, will be in direct proportion to the support received from the one hundred million other Americans likewise interested in the future of our country.

"And so, in asking for this legislation for our comrades, we repeat, 'Make it as liberal as is consistent with the welfare of the *whole* country,' which is nothing more and nothing less than fair play for those who have played fair. That is the great cure for all unrest and misunderstanding."

That the Country May Know

Who Demanded Compensation? Who is It That is Getting Sentimental When the Question is Discussed?

By JAMES E. DARST

THE point which these articles have attempted to make is that compensation is owed to the former service man; that it is not a "bonus" but an amount actually due to put him economically on a level with the man who stayed at home. It seems that the question is simply one of plain justice.

But some opponents of any compensation are clouding the issue by raising the nice point whether the service man should *ask* for compensation, admitting he is entitled to it. Some even go so far as to say the majority of service men do not desire to make this demand.

These men must admit that polls have shown ex-service men ten to one favorable to compensation and a big majority favorable to demanding it. The opponents profess to go beyond these figures and argue that the straw-votes are not really representative.

You cannot answer such men. Apparently nothing can convince them that their point of view is not the popular one—not even the records that ten out of eleven men think differently.

It is unfortunate that The American Legion was forced to ask for justice for ex-service men. It would have been better had Congress awarded compensation without the necessity of anyone's asking for it. But since when have men of spirit been silent in the face of injustice? How long has it been ethical to suffer in silence rather than to stand up for your rights?

There has been a great confusion over this question of demand. While some opponents are declaring that service men do not really *want* compensation, others are attacking on a different flank and argue that *only* the service men desire it and that the country at large is opposed; that the minority is endeavoring to inflict its will on the majority.

Of course, it is hard to get definite proof to show to these people. No one likes to deal in glittering generalities, but, in the absence of tabulated facts, our statement of the case is as valuable as theirs. Both of us must rely on the scattering bits of information that come to our notice.

A few witnesses have appeared at Congressional hearings to oppose compensation, but they represented no one but themselves. The bulk of editorial opinion we have seen has been favorable. A majority of the newspapers quoted in the *Literary Digest* of March 20, in which a compendium of opinion appeared, admitted the justice of the service man's claim. The nation, so far as we have been able to observe, is quite willing to see the fair thing done by the men who fought.

WE do not claim to have our finger to the pulse of America. We really are not prepared to stand up and shout: "Now, what this country wants. . . ." Nevertheless we do not think it is the oft-quoted man in the street who opposes compensation. Ask him. We believe he is willing to give the soldier a chance to break even with the man who stayed at home. We have no stethoscope to the nation's heart, but we feel sure it beats warmly. We do not think America is against justice for the man who fought.

There is a third group of tacticians who wage another kind of warfare and say that neither the nation nor the service man desires compensation, but only "a group of self-seeking politicians." Here we must trot out the facts. We must point out that compensation was a dead issue in Congress, in spite of the fact that some seventy-six bills had been introduced, until The American Legion heard the voice of the service man and demanded action.

It is not fair to drag this question of demand into the argument at this stage. The Legion did not make the demand until it saw—not only its leaders but the vast majority of its members—that a demand was necessary. Now that it is made, it is merely necessary to convince the country of the justice and reasonableness of what we ask.

There are those who like to concede that compensation is due and even that it should be demanded, but pull up short of admitting that all service men should receive the benefits by saying: "Give it to the man who needs it, by all means; but not to everyone."

There are two fair objections to this procedure, the first being that it would be impossible to ascertain who does and does not need compensation. A vast machinery would have to be set up if there were to be courts of inquiry into the justice of the claims of actual need of every service man. Unless such courts were established, it would be necessary for the service man to come forward and declare himself in need and to beg his Government to help him.

This brings us to the second objection, that this thing is not a matter of charity. It is just and fair compensation, as fair as the compensation paid to the workman who is injured because of faulty factory safety devices or to the citizen hurt

in a railroad wreck. It is not a dole, to be sought like food in a soup-line. Why put the burden on the service man to go, hat in hand, and plead his need of assistance? We have seen enough of government bureaus passing on the service man's need of help. We have had enough "hard-boiled" boards, like the one that handled vocational training, that looked on applicants as mendicants—a "poor-spirited lot," as they were called.

It is contended that every man has not received a set-back because of war service. Very well. Let the man who is no worse off financially, or who is even better off, forego asking for compensation After all, he must apply for it to get it. Only one and a half million men out of the four million have applied for the $60 bonus.

IT is said, in effect, that the service man has been asked if he will take something if it is handed to him and that, of course, he has said he will. It is declared that we must distinguish between "need" and "receptivity." Again we will admit there may be men who have not suffered financial loss and who will not need compensation. Here is the chance for these men to prove themselves patriots. Let them refuse to avail themselves of the opportunity to take compensation.

But some men will not need compensation and will, nevertheless, take it, says the opponents. This cannot be avoided. Even if there were courts of inquiry such men probably would be able to satisfy the judges that they needed help. We might go so far as to suggest here that these opponents, who want compensation given only to those who need it, might do well to ascertain, so far as they can, how many actually *are* in need. Perhaps they would be surprised to find how many service men there are, suffering uncomplainingly, who are staggering under the financial burden their war service imposed.

It is said that War Risk Insurance will take care of the needs of all former service men. It cannot but be admitted that this insurance, as changed by the Government, is a beneficent aid. It is an investment that every service man should look into. But it is simply a good investment.

What the former service man needs is not a good investment that will bring him an endowment ten or twenty years from now, but present compensation that will enable him to get on his feet—to make such investments as this War Risk Insurance, among other things.

It has been contended that persons who favor compensation resort to the sentimental, pointing to the service man and telling what he suffered, and ranting about the nation's debt of gratitude. It is true that gratitude ever will be a matter of sentiment. You cannot reduce it to dollars and cents. But this general charge of sentimentality deserves a denial.

WE have tried to leave out the horrors of war in these discussions. We have said that the man who denies the soldier sacrificed anything to fight for his country is a cold-blooded opponent and will be convinced only by cold-blooded arguments. We have tried to stick to these arguments, to the simple, unadorned facts that the service man *did* suffer economically by his service and *does* deserve compensation.

It seems to us that the sentimentality is largely on the other side. We have heard a great deal about ideals and the thrill no money can buy and the protesting voices of the dead. We have heard people tell how they shrink from "insulting" the soldier by offering him anything.

It probably is frightfully crude on our part, but the thought keeps recurring that some of the orators who thus have made the eagle scream are men who do not need or care for compensation, or who would not get it, and who see a really magnificent opportunity here to pose as idealists, not only at their own expense, for that would be fair enough; but also at the expense of the men who do need compensation.

It would be utterly unfair to accuse every opponent of such grandiose motives. So many are sincere in their regret that the wonderful days of heroic sacrifice are of the past; the days when men rushed to throw themselves against the enemy of their country, with never a thought of gain or loss; with never a thought but to give all.

What did we heed then of compensation, of disadvantage, of sacrifice? The privilege to give was glorious. We trooped from village and city, from farm and workshop and desk. And America stood back of us and lent encouragement, as if any encouragement were required. She called: "Go in and fight! I will see to it that there will be no grafting and profiteering, as in other wars; that no class will wax rich and strong, by acquiring, while you grow lean and drawn by giving. I will guard your home fires that your loved ones shall not suffer."

The system that sent the fit to fight and sacrifice and the less fit to work and profit cannot be just. So, now that the fine days of impulse are over, now that men have proved they were patriots, it is high time to see to it that the wrongs of the old system are redressed and the inequalities made level. Now is the time for facts.

WE are afraid some men who served have lost sight of the other men who served. There may be cogent reasons why one man does not need compensation and equally sound reasons why the majority of other men do need it. We believe those who do need it are in the big majority.

Men who are in actual need have been beset by agents for radical organizations. John Edward Holden,

(*Continued on page* 24)

What the Veteran Says

Do the citizens of the United States realize that our trade schools are educating returned veterans and that our colleges are filled with ex-service men who will no longer be financially able to attend school if they are not aided by our Government in the next few months? Does the country at large know that their funds, which were diligently saved from their service earnings, are fast nearing their ebb? As an ex-service college man, I will have to admit that over seventy-five per cent. of the ex-service men who now attend my college will be forced to leave unless some measure in their favor is passed.

WILLIAM J. LOSSONE,
Boston University,
Boston, Mass.

Here is why I prefer the home aid plan. While I was away my wife was forced to live with her mother. Installment collectors worried her to her bed. My home was wrecked and my health lost. When I returned, my bed was all I had, and that in a strange house. Had I remained at home my position would have paid me $55 a week. In the navy I was coal-passer at $36 a month for over a year and then ships-fitter for a trifle more. I was patriotic. Now I am a day laborer on account of injuries I received since my release.

CHARLES W. SMITH,
Harrison, N. J.

Do I want compensation? I don't want cash, but I do want to take advantage of the home aid plan and have a home of my own.

I recently took a poll of the students in the carpenter, machine and blacksmith shops and the auto repair department of Kansas State Agricultural College. Among the forty-five or fifty men, not a man was against the compensation bill, and nine out of every ten wanted the educational or home aid offered. The cash was considered only by a few who had seen short service.

DENNIS K. HARPER,
Pearce-Keller Post,
Manhattan, Kan.

Gold star mother planting a flag beside a tree memorial for her soldier son at Bordentown, New Jersey

Keeping Memories Green

On Memorial Day Many Legion Posts Will Plant Trees Dedicated to Those Who Gave Their Lives in the War

By WALTER J. WOOD

TREES, which have always symbolized the principle of everlasting life in nature, holding in their development from the seed and their seasonal changes the lessons of that mysterious growth whose promise robs death of despair, will acquire on this coming May 30 a new significance to the men who fought in the war.

On that day, in thousands of towns in the United States, trees will be planted and dedicated to the memory of those who gave their lives for their country. They will be planted and dedicated with a solemnity that will recall the purpose for which those lives were given. And as the trees live and grow stronger with the years, so will the memory of those they honor endure.

Posts of The American Legion in all sections of the country are preparing for tree planting as a part of their Memorial Day ceremonies. Most of the posts are asking other patriotic organizations of their communities to join with them in the tree plantings and are obtaining speakers who will voice the united public sympathy at the one great American assembly where there never can be a division of spirit.

The planting of trees as memorials was adopted by some American cities soon after the Armistice. Trees have been planted in parks and along highways, with memorial plates bearing the names of those whom they honor. The first signs of Spring this year saw a renewal of the planting ceremonies which had grown so numerous before the ending of last Autumn.

National Headquarters of The American Legion has promoted the planting of trees as memorials and has suggested, in a bulletin, that posts intending to hold public ceremonies communicate with the American Forestry Association, 1410 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for information on the best results to be obtained. This association will tell the trees best suited to the different sections of the country and how each should be planted. Franklin D'Olier, National Commander, in recommending trees for memorials, emphasizes that a proper setting adds to the beauty of any form of memorial.

Trees

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast.

A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

—SERGEANT JOYCE KILMER*

*Sergeant Kilmer was killed in action on the Ourcq while with the 165th Infantry, Forty-second Division. The poem is taken from "Joyce Kilmer: Poems, Essays, and Letters," edited by Robert Cortes Holliday. Copyright, 1918, George H. Doran Company, Publishers.

Washington will have an unusually extensive tree planting ceremony on Memorial Day, when the Legion Posts of the District of Columbia will join in setting out and marking six hundred such memorials. These will be planted in Sixteenth street.

Post No. 21 of The American Legion at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, was a pioneer in planting a memorial tree. On April 6, the third anniversary of the declaration of war against Germany, the post planted a maple on the hospital grounds. The tree stands near the site of Fort Stevens.

CALIFORNIA has taken the lead in tree planting on the Pacific Coast. On Arbor Day thirty-seven California oak trees were planted along the State Highways at Ingleside Terrace, near San Francisco, and dedicated to the memory of thirty-seven California men killed in action. Near each tree was placed a post bearing a brass plate inscribed with the name of the man honored.

At Lodi, Fernley, Wheatland and other California cities, trees also were planted on Arbor Day. A giant sequoia was set out at Smartville in honor of Edward J. McGanney, who was killed in France October 6, 1918. At Sacramento, fifteen tulip trees were planted in McKinley Park. Planting of memorial trees along the highway between Petaluma and Santa Rosa is proceeding. This and other California roads are to be known as Roads of Remembrance.

(*Continued on page* 29)

Fill Up Those Blank Files!

Personal Solicitation Will Be the Main Factor in the May Membership Drive to Get a Million More Men into the Legion

By FREDERICK A. WADE

THEY say a man ceases to grow when he becomes satisfied. The same rule holds for an organization. The American Legion is not satisfied.

The Legion knows this is no time for glances backward. It has traveled straight and fought hard. But its biggest battles are ahead. A world of deeds to be done stretches out before its feet. Before these battles can be waged, the ranks must be recruited to full strength. Replacements must fill up blank files.

The Legion feels it has need and immediate use for a million new members, to bring its total enrollment around the two and a half million mark. It needs them at once. It was only fifteen months ago, on February 15, 1919, that twenty members of the A. E. F. got together in Paris and crystallized the idea of a veterans' organization. Only six months ago the first national convention was held and the organization got a name and a constitution. There is every reason to be proud of these attainments—proud but not satisfied. The Legion will not be satisfied until every eligible ex-service man and woman is enrolled under its banner "for God and Country."

So the Legion will hold a nation-wide campaign for new members from May 17 to 22, inclusive. The goal is to be one million new paid-up members, and the bringing back into the fold of any who were once members but have fallen away.

When that drive is finished and numbered among Legion successes, then the Legion will be more than ready to grapple with the big problems of the immediate future. It then will have enrolled more than a majority of all the men and women who served the United States in any active capacity during the great war. The next step, then, will be to enroll the minority. That is a bridge to be crossed after the bridgehead has been carried.

This setting of the drive for May 17 to 22 does not give any Legionnaire much time. You are reading these words some ten days, or less, in advance of the opening day. Your Post Adjutant already has received word of the coming drive from the Department Adjutant; the Post Adjutant has called a meeting to consider the drive and you have made plans within your post and in connection with other posts to handle the job.

There were certain good reasons why the drive had to be held in May. The convention of Department Adjutants, April 22-24 in Indianapolis, made a good starting point. These officials brought the latest word from their states and could take back with them plans for the drive. The date set in May also preceded most state conventions, which was an advantage because it would give the state meetings a chance to consider and hear from the new members received in the drive. Again, by setting the date in May, the hottest of the summer months were sure to be avoided and the work certain to be done before the national convention in September.

No, buddy, you can't pull yourself up by your bootstraps. Why not pull with the gang? That's the way the war was won. There's a Legion membership blank waiting for you.

WE STARTED TOGETHER—LET'S STICK TOGETHER

WHILE the immediate objective of the drive is one million new members, its scope is really unlimited. The figure—one million—is only arbitrary. It is extremely likely the Legion may exceed that figure. Then, too, by means of an intensive and informative campaign, every prospective member in the land will be educated and instructed in Legion principles. This means at least a start after every eligible man, and they say the secret of good advertising is keeping everlastingly at it.

The campaign will have features all its own. You have become a little fed up perhaps with "drives." They have been so numerous and so varied. You have been asked to contribute to the cause of the Suffering Tom Cats and the Little Wildflowers, whether you were interested in Tom Cats and Wildflowers or not. This drive will be characterized by the fact that *you* will be interested. It vitally concerns you. It concerns your buddies and comrades. It is a concerted effort to get in those who should be in; men who have known all along that their place was in the Legion—perhaps in as great a measure as their place was in the service when the war was on—but who have put it off and told themselves there was no hurry. This campaign is to show them there *is* a hurry.

Again, the drive will be unique in that the public will be interested—immensely so—but will not be called on to contribute anything more than its moral support and good-will. The American public will be with us.

It's to be a straight-goods drive—nothing phony about it; no false hurrah. We haven't time for much of a preliminary barrage. We are going over the top with a light advance preparation and fight it out as we go. It will be honest, because every new member taken in will put up his yearly dues when he signs the application card. It might be easy enough to go out into the highways and byways and say, "Forget about the money, make that good on pay-day." But that won't do. For the Legion has found out that the man who doesn't pay his dues is the man who doesn't like to take part in activities. Not only the money is lost but the man as well.

IT is going to be a drive of the rank and file. Make no mistake about that. Not only are the Legion leaders unable to take over a great amount of direction, but there actually is not time to take it over. Here is a job to be done at once. Headquarters has just enough time to pass the word along and point out the objectives and set the zero hour. To be a success every single and individual member of the Legion must make it his drive and put everything he has into it.

It will be a campaign of personal

Application for Membership in The American Legion

Name_____
(Please Print) First Middle Last

Address_____
Street

_____
City

Military Organization_____

Civil Occupation_____

I hereby subscribe to the Constitution of THE AMERICAN LEGION and apply for enrollment in

_____ Post No._____

_____ County, Department of_____

_____
Signature of Applicant

This is the official application blank for Legion membership. Cut it out and use it in soliciting a new member

solicitation. Every man must talk personally to prospective members and explain why they should be in the Legion. A million dollars spent on publicity might fail to convince Jim Brown, who lives next door to you, that he should quit talking about it and actually get in the Legion. But you can go to Jim and clutch his lapel with one hand and thrust a membership blank at him with the other and show him where he *has* to come on in now. The gang wants him. You want him. He is the sort of fellow the Legion needs. He needs the Legion. Personal solicitation will get him. And that is the only thing that will get him.

Plans are so laid that no prospective member should escape solicitation. The Legion knows how many are missing, and individual members throughout the land know who they are. Every one of these prospects should and must be reached by solicitation. This being the case, there really is no reason why more than a bare minority should fail to come in. A million—why stop at a million? We can go ahead and take objectives ahead of our schedule. It's up to you.

In addition to this personal solicitation there will be publicity. This will be the artillery support. We couldn't get along without it but, after all, it is only an auxiliary arm. The publicity will be both general and particular, that is, it will be national, as handled out of National Headquarters; and local, as handled by your post and you. It will include newspapers, motion pictures, theaters, three-minute speakers, billboards, telephones, sermons, street cars—every known vehicle of publicity and perhaps a few that are new under the sun.

Some of this work will necessarily be handled by National Headquarters, as has been said; but here again, the bulk of the job is up to you. Truly this, too, will be a war of platoon leaders and buck privates.

This publicity will be immensly valuable because it will show the nation what we are accomplishing—and the nation is interested—and it will help you convince the man who must be convinced. Advertising men say such publicity "builds prestige." The Legion does not need additional prestige, but it does need to have its message put over.

THE publicity and your efforts will be aimed at clearing up all the old fog that too long has obscured the truth concerning the Legion. When the fog is put to rout the rush of membership will follow

(*Continued on page* 26)

The Legion's Army Bill

Summary of Measure That Would Provide Four Months' Training for Youths of from Eighteen to Twenty-one

A SMALL Regular Army supplemented by a large Citizen Army is the ideal sought in The American Legion Army Reorganization Bill (Senate Bill 3792) to which the support of the Legion is pledged through its National Legislative Committee in accordance with resolutions adopted at the Minneapolis Convention.

The provisions of the bill may be summarized as follows:

The large citizen army would be composed of all young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, who would take a four months' course in intensive training—vocational, educational and military.

Veterans of the war would not be called upon to serve these four months or to take any other training, although provisions probably would be made to accept veterans who volunteered to assist in the training program.

Young men could elect, if they so desired, to substitute for the four months of intensive training an enlistment of three years in the National Guard. This National Guard service would be under rules specified by the Federal Government, requiring weekly drills and certain standards of proficiency.

The training proposed would not interfere unduly with the regular occupations of the young men enrolled because there would be both Winter and Summer periods, of which they could make their choice. This would enable the youth working on a Northern farm to select the Winter training period and be assigned to a training camp in the South. In any event, he would be away from home a comparatively short time and he would not be absent during the harvest season.

Furthermore, young men would be placed in training according to the service for which they are best suited. For example, negro youths of the South who had not gone far in schooling might be enrolled in labor battalions.

A careful selection of officers would be relied on to insure the system against any abuse of authority. Officers unsuited for training work, whether they belonged to the Regular Army, the National Guard or the Reserve Corps, would not be assigned to training camps. Those developing traits that impaired their usefulness would be relieved. Civilian officers would have an equal share with Regular Army officers in the training.

Advocates of the system of compulsory training say that a small Regular Army together with a large Citizen Army as contemplated would cost less than even the Regular Army establishment which would be set up under the bill which the House of Representatives now is considering seriously.

A Tourist's Guide to France

Useful Hints to Inexperienced Travelers Compiled from Trustworthy Sources by a Recognized Expert

By TIP BLISS

The menu is delicious in its simplicity

Introduction

LADIES and gentlemen of refined tastes who contemplate extensive travel in foreign parts during the coming Summer will do well to make due note of the following suggestions before venturing into the celebrated French watering—and the other stuff too—places. The author, himself a fastidious youth of the *haut monde*, is an extensive traveler, having been a member, in 1918, of a large number of personally conducted parties, and is well qualified to give advice on every phase of life among the French.

Ocean Travel

PASSENGERS on the commodious steamships plying between the United States and France cannot but be impressed by the constant personal attention given to each by the authorities. Hardly a moment passes but one is the recipient of those little touches indicating the keenest appreciation and sympathy in one's individual well being. For example, in order that no laggard may become embarrassed by missing the boat, it has been the custom to invite all on board between three days and a week in advance of the time of sailing. These little things mean *so* much.

Ocean-going ships consist invariably of two decks, yours being the eighth below the water level. One is lulled to sleep by the merry rat-tat of metal-incased shoes on the floor of the deck above. The constant association of several hundred persons in one space might become irksome were it not for the added advantage of closer social companionship involved otherwise.

The care exercised by the authorities in inducing one to stay below is of the utmost sanitary value. Were the passengers permitted to roam above in the open air, they would be exposed to wind and rain, which would almost certainly occur during the passage, and would consequently become subject to severe colds.

Ventilation may be obtained by putting one's head through the portholes and inhaling the air bubbles emitted by passing fish, with which the Atlantic is remarkably replete.

In order to minimize the ravages of *mal de mer*, viands will be served but twice a day, and, because a changing diet would wreak havoc upon delicate digestive organs, a uniform one will prevail throughout the journey.

Railroad Travel

RAILROAD travel in France may be indulged in by taking passage in one of two kinds of conveyances—third- and tenth-class coaches. However, it is difficult indeed to worm one's way into the former, inasmuch as ninety per cent. of every compartment is reserved by the French government for the sole use of gentlemen addicted to the use of garlic, and ladies with vociferously melancholy children, crates of roosters and large pieces of strong cheese.

A personally conducted tour

The tenth-class is known as the side-door Pullman, showing that it really has a close association with the popular American Pullman. It is also known as Hommes Forties, the last term designating its exclusiveness. Admission to every car is limited to forty persons except on special instances, such as occasions when the authorities desire to extend the membership.

Climate

THE chief beauty of the climate of France is its uniformity. In America one is subject to rapid changes—sun, rain, snow, etc.—which cannot but prove devastating to one's health. In France, however, the government has done away with such freakish innovations and has decreed that there shall be but one rainy season, extending from October 28 of one year to and including October 27 of the year following. It is understood that there is at present a bill pending in the Chamber of Deputies to amend this to the extent that the season shall extend from November 6 through November 5, but the fate of this is uncertain.

Foods, Drinks, Etc.

THE French menu is delicious in its simplicity. It follows:

Petit Dejeuner.
One liter red wine.
Three pounds of cheese.

Dejeuner.
Two liters red wine.
Two pounds of cheese.

Diner.
Three liters red wine.
One pound of cheese.

Souper.
Four liters red wine.

In the matter of liquors the French taste is more catholic. There are, for instance, van rooge and van blonk, easily distinguishable on account of their color, though when they are served in dark bottles there is liable to be some confusion. On first swig, they may come as a shock to the American palate accustomed only to third rail and liquid horseshoes, but we have the word that they are, in the long run, in-

comparable, on no less an authority than the Vinegar Addicts' Post, Keeley Cure Branch, Graduates of Bellevue Hospital Psychopathic Ward, Inc.

Beer, generally written with quotation marks, is also to be had, and may be differentiated from Mississippi River water by the label on the bottle, though in color, taste and action the two are identical.

Turning to the more kicksome beverages, the inquisitive tourist finds cognac and rhum, both of which are *defendu*, a happy French condensation of the English expression, "to be had in large quantities."

Champagne may also be obtained on about the eighth of every month. It may be procurable at other times, although the writer, during his year and a half sojourn in France, was never able to purchase it except on the above date. It may be had at the aptly named Cafe de la Pay, in Paris, for from eighty to two hundred francs, and at Baptiste the Bite's, around the corner, for nineteen francs.

Finances

ONE does not need unlimited resources with which to live in luxury in this country, a system of barter and trade being in vogue,

One Carton Humps equals two weeks' board and lodging

which reduces life to its essentials. A table of comparative values, compiled after exhaustive and painful researches, follows:

1 Army slicker equals 1 week's board and lodging.

1 Carton Humps equals 2 weeks' board and lodging.

1 pr. trained bones equals indefinite weeks' board and lodging.

A fortune is available to every traveler if he sees fit to follow this hint. Let him, on leaving America, invest twenty cents in a deck of cigarettes. On arriving in Paris he will be able to exchange this for a complete bound file of *La Vie Parisienne*. On returning to America let him take this file to the cigarette manufacturers, who will gladly give in exchange for it their factory. Thus he is set up in business at a single *coup*.

Points of Interest

THE Points of Interest in France fall into two classifications: (a) The Rest of the Country, and, (b) Paris. We will take these up in order.

(a) The Rest of the Country is divided into the Front, St. Agony and the Base Ports. None of these possess any Points of Interest.

(b) Paris possesses many Points of Interest! ! ! ! ! !

Conclusion

UPON returning to the United States the traveler will invariably be asked his experiences in France. Should there be members of his immediate family present he will reply: "Oh—er—nothin' particular." Should there not be any such present, he will lead his inquisitor into a secluded corner and spill the beans.

A Spring Tonic for War Risk Ailments

Regional Insurance Offices Will Bring Bureau Into Direct Liaison with the Ex-service Policy Holder

BY J. W. RIXEY SMITH

IT begins at last to look as if the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the ex-service man might meet face to face all over the country, settle their difficulties, shake hands, make up and live happily ever afterward.

It heretofore has been a difficult proposition for the Bureau and the soldier to see and know each other across the miles and miles of red tape and over the mountains of forms to be filled in. The Bureau at times has seemed to take itself as a national correspondence school and the four million odd ex-service men as students in the art of leisure letter writing.

The one thing that has been needed all along, I think it will be agreed by all those intimate with the details of War Risk difficulties, is direct contact. The organization has been top-heavy, has need to be decentralized.

This great need is now assured. The salient feature of the Wason Bill, as amended and reintroduced in the House of Representatives on April 10, is the provision for the establishment of fourteen regional offices of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, such sub-offices as may be deemed necessary, and the designation of every post-office and postal official in the country as channels for direct action between the ex-service man and the War Risk Bureau.

It is worth while observing that the Public Health Service, the Vocational Board, and the War Risk Bureau now can have regional offices together under one roof.

The new Wason bill has been favorably reported to the House and has taken its place on the calendar. It is sure of passage at this session.

IN its final form the bill is not a panacea for all War Risk ills. If it contained nothing more than the provision for the decentralization of the War Risk organization, it would justify its existence and passage. It does contain, however, several other much needed improvements which will have a tonic-like effect on the War Risk Insurance business.

Among them there is the provision by which sick and disabled veterans in hospitals, taking vocational training and temporarily totally disabled, are relieved from the payment of premiums on their insurance.

The representatives of the Legion at Washington tried to have included in the bill provision for the payment of a percentage of converted term insurance for temporary total disability and partial permanent disability. There was considerable opposition to this, however, although Congress acceded to all other Legion proposals, and in view of the fact that quick action was imperative if the legislation was to be accomplished at this session, it was decided to take what could be got now and leave the rest for another day.

The committee, too, left out of the new bill the appropriation for advertising which the War Risk Bureau wanted to make known the advantages of government insurance. An effort will be made on the floor of the House to amend the bill to carry an appropriation of $250,000 for this purpose.

The measure permits the Director of the War Risk Bureau to penalize patients in hospital for misconduct by forfeiting not exceeding three-fourths of their monthly compensation each month for a period of not more than three months.

The Wason bill carries at its masthead the promise that it is "for the purpose of improving the facilities and service of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance." So be it, and as quickly as possible.

The Poilu Talks to the Legion

"Remain United With Us," Is Plea of Demobilized French Soldier to His Former American Brother-in-arms

"AMERICA and France should remain sisters, and their sons should help them to remain so."

So declares a statement to the American Legion from the French war veterans of America—the *Federation des Veterans Francais de la Grande Guerre*—whose membership consists of men from among the 30,000 French residents who were established in America before the war and returned to the homeland to fight her battles.

Many of the organization's members belong to the Legion as well, being qualified for membership in the latter from the fact that they transferred to the A. E. F. from French units, particularly ambulance and flying outfits, in which they had volunteered prior to America's entry into the war.

Headquarters of the Federation in New York recently gave a reception and ball *"en l'honneur de leur Camarade Georges Carpentier"* at which the fighting Frenchman—fighting in two senses of the word—was officially greeted by Legion representatives and ex-soldiers of the Allied forces.

The statement follows:

"Comrades: The poilus of France make this appeal to their American brothers-in-arms, and say to them in the name of that justice for which they fought together, never to forget what you came to do amongst us. By the blood which was shed by us together, in the name of our dead who lie side by side, in the name of all the brave men who bear on their bodies the glorious marks of desperate battles, in the name of all the heroes whom our nations have produced, let us not forget, let us continue together their sacred work, let us unite our countries as our hearts were in the face of death, let us not lose the fruits of such generous efforts, of so many willing sacrifices, let us look clearly into the future and continue for the maintenance of our liberty and for the honor of our race the battle to which our duty calls us.

"America has gained through her sons in this war the right to immortality. Nations looked on with admiration at the spectacle of millions of young American heroes arriving on the soil of France to defend the sacred principles of honor and liberty inscribed in the American Constitution.

"Victory has crowned their banners. That, and the blood shed for a just cause is a past which future generations will be proud to claim as a heritage. But the sons of America have not finished their work. Our common enemy does not acknowledge his defeat. He hopes when he will have succeeded in sowing the seeds of discord amongst us to renew the fight which he lost, thanks to you. We know that calumny will have no effect on you who have seen with your own eyes, you who know us and know what we are, but we fear that those who have not seen like you may come to doubt us. And that is why we send out this appeal to you, comrades, that you may take part in our defense.

"Our cause is yours also. You cannot go back on us. You saw us in action and you know that we do not need any other proofs than our past records to prove to all men of worth that if we fought this war with so much heroism, it was because we were defending not only our soil, but also the liberties of the entire world.

"We held back and stemmed the formidable wave of German invasion almost alone for four years, from the Somme to Alsace, bearing the brunt of the hardest shocks, our brave men leaving their lifeless bodies by the hundreds of thousands on the fields of battle, without one word of complaint or without asking for quarter, because they knew that if France were vanquished, the principles of the great Revolution were doomed forever, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen would have been destroyed and trampled on, the poor and humble would have been forced back under the iron rule of lords, might would have prevailed over right, crime and dishonor would have been written as the very heading of fundamental laws of modern nations. That is why the poilus held firm—gave up their lives when necessary. But the supreme consolation of our dying heroes was that they had waged war against war.

> *"You must not imagine it was we alone whom you helped. You must understand that your liberty was threatened just as much as ours."*
>
> *This is the message of the demobilized poilu to the Yank who fought at his side. The man who wore the horizon blue adds:*
>
> *"Our common enemy does not acknowledge his defeat. He hopes when he will have succeeded in sowing the seeds of discord amongst us to renew the fight which he lost, thanks to you. We know that calumny will have no effect on you who have seen with your own eyes what you saw, but we fear that those who have not seen like you may come to doubt us. And that is why we send out this appeal to you, comrades, that you may take part in our defense."*

"IT must not come to pass that our brave men died in vain. We owe it and you owe it to their memory. The survivors must not sleep on their laurels in false security. You must not imagine that it was we alone whom you helped. You must understand that your liberty was threatened just as much as ours. All nations are more or less dependent on each other. As for us, poilus, we shall never believe that is was from pity, nor even out of gratitude for help given by us to you in former times, that you came to our aid.

"France dead would have meant the condemnation of the whole world, and France would have died rather than go back on her principles. Do not therefore let any one say you have done enough for her. It was not she whom you helped; it was the ideals and principles for which she always stood, and without these ideals of justice and liberty a free nation cannot exist.

"France is still bleeding, and will suffer for a long time from the wounds which she received—her young sons cut off in their youth, her lands devastated, her commerce destroyed, her credit diminished—but what makes the greatness of a people is not alone its prosperity, it is keeping its honor unsullied. As long as this sentiment remains in a nation, that nation will live in spite of all oppression.

"Therefore, comrades, by the ideals represented by our two great nations, remain united with us. Let us continue together the work so well begun, we who being above all parties wish only to consider friendship as our object, and by this friendship strong and living seek only to thwart the selfish plots of our enemies, who by falsehood and impudence seek to destroy this sacred sentiment which animated us back yonder at Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, Verdun, St. Mihiel, in the Argonne, and every place where we fought together, bled and died for the same cause.

"America and France should remain sisters and their sons should help them to remain so.

"For the eternal glory of our dead, may our appeal to our American brothers-in-arms be heard and our two great republics walk hand in hand toward the future, allied and invincible.

"Long live America, long live France, united by the blood of their sons!"

THE EDITORIAL P. C.

POLICIES—NOT POLITICS

Real Members

NOT many of us will soon forget the tempestuous confusion of those midsummer days of 1914 when in their eagerness to impress the home folks and the world in general with the prowess of their arms, both the Russian and the Austrian official communiqués kept reporting amazing totals of prisoners captured that soon added up to more men than there were in either army. Too great enthusiasm for impressive totals might accomplish the same sort of empty arithmetic in the coming Legion membership drive. Let post workers remember that membership includes the payment of dues, that the mere enrolling of names is not enough. And in carrying their appeals to men who have not joined, let them not neglect the man who has joined, but has maintained faulty liaison with the post treasurer.

There are thousands of men and women who take pride in the fact they have joined The American Legion. They wear the button and contribute to the prestige the Legion enjoys, for they are upstanding citizens. Any intimation that they were not, in actual fact, members in good standing, would invite instant and vigorous denial.

There are thousands of such persons—and the technical truth (according to the auditor at National Headquarters) is that they are *not* active members because they have not come through with their dollar for the current year. Prestige, loyalty, service—they are all fine and the Legion has them in unlimited measure from its membership; but the dollar, the old cart-wheel, the post dues are vital when it comes to squaring things with that practical and hard-headed hombre, the auditor.

Who Won the War?

ON the public square of a town in Louisiana is a new monument in memory of the soldier dead of the parish.

Carved in the polished granite on one face of the monument, in large letters, are the names of the members of the parish council of defense. On the face opposite are the names of the building committee. There are no other names on the monument. A few words on the front are the proof that it is a soldiers' memorial.

Which reminds us of the funny man on the stage who stands in the shadow while his team-mate is singing, but jumps alone into the spot-light and bows when the applause starts.

Those Legion Rifles

AFTER the Civil War and the Spanish American War, newspapers and magazines carried many advertisements offering army rifles for sale cheap. For $4.98 or $8.67, anybody could buy a bargain blunderbuss turned out originally for General Grant's doughboys or the Cuban Expeditionary Force. The dealers, who bought these rifles from the Government in huge lots, advertised also to supply ammunition, and for a small extra sum they included a bayonet. Many a farmer has used his bargain army rifle on sheep-killing dogs.

The obsolete rifles left over after our latest war will not be sold by mail. Congress has passed a law authorizing the War Department to lend ten obsolete rifles to each post of The American Legion applying for them. Bayonets, which are still serviceable equipment, will not be loaned with the rifles. These rifles of rather ancient vintage ought to supply the proper military touch for Memorial Day or Fourth of July services, for they are still capable of being fired in the salute to the dead over graves which are just beginning to be green with the vegetation of one or two years. But good care will have to be taken of the rifles, because they are of an old pattern and it may be impossible to obtain spare parts for them.

We have an idea that many a man who thought he was done with rifles forever will find himself on rifle cleaning detail after some future Independence Day services.

One Thing at a Time

SIGNS accumulate that the Legion is beginning to feel its strength. When local posts begin to flood National Headquarters with resolutions requesting the support of the entire body in favor of a dye-stuff bill and the adoption of the metric system, the indication also is that the Legion is beginning to feel its oats.

The dye-stuff bill and the metric system (especially the metric system, which makes a mile far shorter under a full pack) may be all very well in their way, but to the Legion they are of little more concern than is the tariff on insulating varnish to the Northern Ohio Florists' Association. Yet Legion posts actually have urged national support of these two programs on the part of Indianapolis.

The reply sent to them denotes a singleness of purpose that should forestall any contemplated attempt to gain the Legion's recognition of the new Mexican republic of Sonora:

"For the present, National Headquarters is concentrating its entire efforts upon securing satisfactory beneficial legislation for the ex-service man, based on the four-fold optional plan as already outlined."

When every just need of the ex-service man has been met, when the tangles of war risk insurance, vocational training and adjusted compensation have been straightened out, then it will be time for the Legion to throw its weight into the scales in favor of an open season on caribou in Patagonia from December 7 to 23 annually. And not until then.

A Generation of Old-timers

THE war had the curious effect of making old-timers out of all of us. Certainly all men over twenty-one have acquired the gray-beard habit of beginning their sentences with: "I can remember when——" or "In the good old days, you used to be able to——" or: "Before the war, we could——."

The war did more than merely divide our lives sharply into two very different periods, with all the before-and-after-taking effects of such a cleavage. It crowded into a few teeming years the excitement and the experience and the wisdom and the folly of forty. Obviously, by any other measurement than that of the foolish calendar, the span between August, 1914, and August, 1918, was longer and more wearing than the span from 1815 to 1845. In those four years the world (and all thereon) aged accordingly. It is suffering at present from nothing except growing pains.

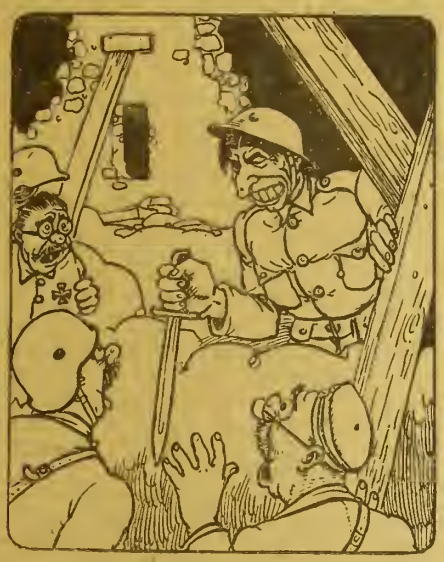
Now, we can remember when——

Little White Bear and Mamzelle

by Will Tasker

Illustrated by Wally

Little White Bear's gone away,
Left the outfit weeks ago;
No one knows his whereabouts,
From the Cook to Captain Snow.
We got orders yesterday,
We are off for St. Nazaire;
White Bear's taking Injun leave—
I'm the only one knows where.



White Bear is a Red Man's son—
Son of Sioux chief Whistling Ram;
Indian Reservation chap,
Carlisle man, till Uncle Sam
Called him from the white-barred turf,
Haled him from the pigskin clan—
Dressed him up in Olive Drab—
Made him heap big fighting man!

White Bear seemed to like the guns
Booming steady through the night;
Acted on him like the drums
By a council-fire's light;
Maybe in his brain they roused
Memories of long ago,
When his people danced and howled
To a tom-tom beating low!

White Bear didn't like the pack,
And he seldom used his "gat,"
And his head was not at home
In the old tin derby hat;
And he hated hikes and drills,
But his middle name was fight,
When we sent him out alone,
One-man raiding crew at night!

Then you'd see White Bear appear
Painted like a circus clown—
Naked as September Morn—
Bayonet in good right hand,
On the ending of a long,
Final rocket's dying spark,
Like a lean and silent ghost
He would vanish in the dark!

How the Heinies used to howl
When they saw him peeking down
O'er the sandbags, with his face
Painted in a fiendish frown!
Though they shouted "Kamerad!"
And the other safety stuff,
They were pretty apt to find
That the Chief played mighty rough.

But we haven't got him now;
He is somewhere in Paree.
When the Armistice was signed,
He went on a pass with me;
And we tarried for a while
In a little French cafe,
And I reckon he's there now,
Putting Creme de Menthe away!

Little White Bear loves the sweet
Fire-water of the French!
He is doubtless sitting now
On the little rustic bench,
In the corner of the shop,
Just the way I left him there;
And Marie is very busy,
Pouring drinks for Little Bear!

And he's making Injun eyes
At the lady of the place;
And she doesn't mind a bit,
Or her heart belies her face—
In the little cabaret
With the rooster on the sign,
She is full of love and wonder—
He is full of love and wine!

And she'd better watch her step,
For she isn't flirting now
With an ordinary Yank
She could regulate somehow;
And if White Bear likes her style,
In his savage Red Man's way,
She'll be saying Au Revoir
To her little French cafe!

For the Chief is not a flirt,
Never kissed the blarney-stone;
When he grabs her by the hair,
That will mean "You are my own!"
And she'll neither stall nor stay him,
Neither coax nor bluff nor bribe,
When they hit the trail from Paris
To the wigwams of his tribe!

Oh, it's been a funny war,
Full of contradictious things;
Wilder than the weird dreams
That the wildest poet sings;
In the gallery of strange
Garish pictures of la Guerre,
Add this striking family group:
Coy Marie—and Little Bear!

Nearby Fields Are Greenest

Home Trade Has Its Lure and Its Rewards No Less Than the Vaunted Foreign Commerce

By W. L. WHITTLESEY

AS part of the greatest single import and export business ever conducted on the face of the earth, the soldiers and sailors of the A. E. F. must have learned what trade with other countries may mean to our own. They helped make it possible for commerce to go abroad over the oceans without taking orders from Berlin or torpedoes from Kiel. By keeping the sea safe, the Allies kept the land safe. So we built flocks of ships and shipped goods without end. People got in the habit of looking "over there," of thinking and talking foreign trade. What does all that mean to us now?

Our country was discovered because of foreign trade. You may remember Columbus was seeking a new trade route to the Indies. It is even likely that plain ordinary English and French fishermen were salting down codfish on the banks off Newfoundland long before Columbus even thought of sailing this way, but they had no friends at court and no chroniclers to write up their doings. Trading companies played a fair part in our early development, but most of them made no money, for the Indians had nothing much to swap: America began to be something when exiles of various sorts settled down and started to hew out homes in the wilderness.

But we did not know how to burn anthracite coal until about 1809; the back country around Ohio was held by the Indians until almost a century ago; settlement long stuck to the thirteen colonies or new states strung out along the Atlantic, and the young United States took to the sea. Our second great war was fought to protect and establish our sea-going rights. We invented steamboats and clipper ships, and took the Stars and Stripes into every port of the world. The Chinese at Hong Kong called it "the flag that is like a flower."

BUT we long ago did with the steamship just what we lately did with the airplane—invented it, and then let the other fellow develop and profit by it. The Confederate ocean raiders of Civil War days, the new iron steamboats, the romantic growth—oil, gold, and cattle—of our Western states, all figured in the great change of the 50's and 60's whereby we turned our backs on salt water and took to shoving railroads out across the Western prairies and to hustling up factories in the industrial regions of the East.

Portsmouth, Salem, Newburyport, Gloucester, Southampton and Amagansett declined into sleepy, poetic seaside summer towns. St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Omaha, Minneapolis and Cincinnati were the centers of the new prosperity. Immigrants came by the million, but not as sea-workers, save for a few Portuguese fishermen who replaced 'longshore New Englanders gone West. Other countries improved and enlarged their steamships after we had invented the steam propeller for them, and then they built more ships.

Our own people had found out what a wonderful good country this United States is. The European countries are limited geographically, and their longest railroad trips seem short to an American. It is easy to stray over from one land into another. The United States of America is a continent in itself, and it has everything—coal, iron, oil, forests, soil, climate, water—everything and lots of it, and plenty of room in which to put it to use. The only thing needed is to find your best job and get busy.

Look at the estimates of the world's foreign trade for 1919—value of total imports and total exports, $70,000,000,000. We did just about one-fifth of all that business, and it sounds big, but the world's total itself is only one-third or one-fourth of the whole wealth of this country.

Taking it in terms of trade, the bank clearings of the United States in 1919 were more than $400,000,000,000. That means a giant run of daily business, enough to make the outside stuff seem rather small. If this appears to be flashy arguing, you can test it out in terms of goods and get the same result. Our country raises more crops for each man working on the farm than any other, owns more machinery, including railroads, mines more coal for each miner, turns out more pig iron for each man in the mill, and so on. We have the resources, the spirit to do something with them, freedom to do it, and our folks are trained to break and improve their working habits, not to stick drearily to the same ways year after year. By speaking one language all over our three million square miles, and by publishing plenty of newspapers, people are reachable for business purposes and alive to business inspiration and opportunity. If so rich a field were known to us to exist anywhere else on earth we would be eager to get to it, just as many of the most live-wire Europeans are eager to get over here.

But the dollar here is not any bigger than ten dimes anywhere else. Whom does foreign trade benefit? Those who must have it. Values generally vary in different places. Hence trade arises; here largely *within* our own country because of the great breadth and variety of our wealth; in Europe largely *between* countries of much smaller size and scope.

The greatest traders in the world are probably the mixed races who live in and among the mixed countries

Most of the A. E. F. was practically French-proof

that line the eastern half of the Mediterranean Sea. Some of them are such keen traders that they keep themselves poor as countries by producing little or nothing. No part of Great Britain is more than seventy-five-miles from the sea, and the British have flourished as ocean-goers. Holland is largely Rhine water and sea-land, and so figures extensively as an exporter and importer. Ship voyages cost money, and it is cheaper to use goods fairly near where they are made, unless the manufacturing advantages of some other place are decidedly greater.

It follows that an exporting country must either be a low-cost country, manufacturing things cheaply and paying rather low wages, as France, Great Britain and Germany used to do; or else must export chiefly that part of its output which is not needed at home and which can therefore be sold at rather low prices without real loss, as the United States used to do. In any case somebody has got to pay the freight by sea, either the buyer in higher prices paid, or else the worker in lower wages received. The latter end of the business is not, in the long run, much of an advantage to a nation.

BUSINESS across the ocean, like any other, has many sidelights such as shipbuilding and running, insurance, the banking end of getting and making payments with distant clients, etc. The war, what with shipyards and submarines, left us a fair start on the boat-building and boat-owning end of it. But this work was done at high cost (paid for out of government bonds) and many of the craft launched were such special war-emergency types as are not likely to be able to hold their own in the race for peace business. Our big bankers have now established branches in all parts of the world, and we are on our feet to a much better extent than formerly in insurance and in financial organization. A good many schools and universities are now doing more with trade technique and with the modern business languages.

But Americans do not take readily to these latter. Most of the A. E. F. was practically French-proof, as far as the *parlez vous* was concerned, and even a year's residence did not give the dialect a chance. The average nephew of Uncle Sam is content to assume that business either speaks Yank or else goes by sign-language. That attitude is comfortable for us, but does not land much of the international bacon.

Our other main foreign trade weakness is in ship operation. The typical man of the U. S. A. is an inlander and does not care about going to sea save as a passenger, first-class preferred. Double pay over the doughboy and no pack to lug, among other advantages, got a few hundred thousand into the recent Navy, but how many do you know who really got the sea-salt into their blood? The standard gob, so it might seem, is a nice young chap with a flappy walk looking for or holding down a job on shore. Ships, especially merchantmen, sometimes lack modern plumbing and other conveniences.

Perhaps, in time, better built boats and even more humane practices as to food, pay and working hours may make deep water look good to our young fellows, but the chances are that we will have to find improved mechanical methods for working ships and handling cargoes. That is, if we want to have American crews. In the long stretch sea-going will be done by those who like it. But, please note, there will always be a lot of good jobs in the foreign lines for men who are good travelers and good traders. These openings are not too many, and require both brains and patience.

COUNTRIES swap goods, things for things; but if the flow of goods both ways does not balance up, they swap money or other services. The United States used to ship a great deal of stuff to Europe which practically went to pay British charges for passenger fares, freight and insurance, and European charges for entertainment furnished to tourists, and European dividends on money invested in this country. We bought back a great many of those investments during the war; there is not nearly so much travel abroad as there once was, and we have more goods to send out in spite of laziness and strikes than our foreign friends have to send in. The difference has to be paid us in money sent across the ocean or in credit loaned by us to them. These matters constitute what is called the question of "foreign exchange," a big and troublesome subject, which will have no real solution until other countries get to producing more than can be shipped here.

Other European allies and former enemies are hard at work to catch up on their end of it, and have an advantage because the exchange is all in favor of stuff shipped and sold this way, and against stuff shipped and sold into Liverpool or Hamburg, or Marseilles. What they want from us are chiefly raw materials sold on credit.

So our best foreign trade for the next few years will probably be right at home with our own fellow-citizens. The United States can, should, and will some day, keep at least 500,000,000 people in the American standard of living. When we have worked up to that, as we will, the trade totals will be something never known before in human history. For foreign trade bet on the U. S. A., and get acquainted with the foreigners therein!

(This is the third and last of a series of articles by Mr. Whittlesey on present-day conditions.)

Beginner's Luck

The third hitch man and the no-striper had been sent out on patrol duty in No Man's Land with strict instructions to get the sniper who had been worrying the company all day. Finally the offending Jerry was located among the branches of a tree.

With the utmost coolness the old-timer took careful aim, fired and—missed. The recruit, with teeth chattering, wobbled his rifle to his shoulder, pulled the trigger, and the sniper fell to the ground dead.

Disgustedly the veteran of three enlistments watched the performance.

"No wonder you got him," he growled. "You aimed all over the damn tree."

Do, Re, Mi

"Dawgonit, man," expostulated the O. D., who was making the rounds of the green sentries. "Don't mutter your challenge. Sing it out, man, sing it out."

"Sure, cap'n," responded the obliging recruit. "Ta-ra-ra-ra-boom-de-aye. Halt! Who's there?"

Expensive Luxury

The social worker was doing his best to condole with the inmates of the county jail.

"And you, my poor man," he queried. "How long are you confined for?"

"Six months and six days," replied the poor man, cheerfully.

"Why, that's a peculiar sentence. And what are the six days for?"

"Oh, I dunno," responded the convict with nonchalance. "War tax, I guess. Everything comes high these days."

Matter of Muscle

She: What do they mean when they speak of a soldier who goes AWOL?

He: Oh, he's a guy who is too weak to juggle a pick and shovel, but strong enough to pull his freight.

He: "Do you believe in palmistry?" She: "Oh, it's all right at first if a fellow is shy."

Orders Is Orders

It was on the transport on the way back. The second loot was down in Hold G-4 to see that all the men were in their bunks.

"Are those portholes all closed?" he demanded.

"Those portholes are ten feet under water, lieutenant," someone replied respectfully.

"Don't make a blame bit of difference if they are," stormed the future Napoleon. "Close them anyway."

D. S. C. stuff—the first straw

Taking No Chances

Lady (to sniffling small boy): Haven't you a handkerchief?

Small boy: Yes'm, but I never lend it to strangers.

Even Up

A roadmaster for a Middle Western railroad was much incensed on finding one of his subordinates getting a shave while on duty.

"What's the idea?" he roared. "Getting your beard shaved on the company's time?"

"Idea yourself," came back the offender. "It grew on the company's time, didn't it?"

A New One on Her

While her big brother was in France, little Dorothy exercised her patriotism in learning war songs. One day after his return, he entered the room where she was playing with her doll and singing "Over There."

"Why, Dorothy," he said, "don't you know the war is over?"

She looked at him quizzically and replied:

"Hum it, and I'll see if I do."

Parrot Supreme

A gob and a dusky stevedore on the piers at Bordeaux were arguing about the singing abilities of the parrot mascots of the sailor's ship and the negro's labor battalion.

"Why, boy," said the gob, "that parrot of ours can sing 'Home, Sweet Home' until the tears run down your cheeks."

"Dat ain't nuthin," was the negro's reply. "Dat bird of ours can warble de 'Anvil Chorus' until the sparks fly offen his beak."

Worse than Death

"You say you served in France?" asked the restaurant proprietor, as he sampled the new cook's first soup.

"Yes, sir, officers' cook for two years and wounded twice."

"You're lucky, man. It's a wonder they didn't kill you."

As per the I. D. R.

An ultra-military officer from a nearby reserve depot turned to the street car conductor who sported a discharge button.

"My man, can you tell me how to get to Glenwood Boulevard?"

"Yessir. Cross the street, turn at the corner, go three blocks and then take the street at your right."

"Pardon me," said the officer. "I

do not quite understand. Can't you be a little more specific?"

"Yessir," replied the ex-doughboy, lifting his voice to a roar. "About face smartly and do right oblique to the corner. Then mark time, holding the pivot, then continue the march at a cadence of exactly 120 steps to the minute until you reach your objective. Har-RUMPF!"

The Odious Comparison

Those who saw service in the States did not have the Sam Browne belt to fall back upon as an easy method of identifying an officer at a distance. Accordingly, with many it grew to be a habit to rely upon leather puttees as a token of commissioned rank.

One day a buck, who had neglected the formality of a salute, was held up in his tracks by an irate lieutenant, who demanded: "Here you, where are you going? Don't you see these leggins?"

"Yeah, they're pretty keen," replied the buck in an aggrieved tone. "And look at the damn things they gave me."

THE WEEK *in the* LEGION

This page is a clearing house of ideas, so that accomplishments of any one post may suggest possibilities for all posts. Originality is the best recommendation of an item for this department. Photographs are wanted of Legion members who have interesting records, of Legion happenings, and of Legion clubhouses. Address Editor, The Week in the Legion, 627 West 43d St., New York City.

Earl Faulkner Post, Everett, Wash., will establish an American Legion plot in Everett cemetery.

Austin, Minn., Post, with six hundred members, will provide flowers for the graves of those left behind in France.

William Hedges Baker Post, Dover, N. J., has received $1,400 from the War Relief Association of Morris County.

Iron crosses, German helmets, bayonets, field glasses and dozens of other A. E. F. relics were sold at auction to raise money for the treasury of a veterans' society in Aberdeen, Wash.

Because of the large number of volunteers in East Providence, R. I., the draft board did not have to function until after the second general call. The former chairman of the draft board has just presented a flag to East Providence Post for their part in making his job easy.

When John Sloss Post of Madras, Ore., gave a full uniform dance—everybody invited—it had an anti-bootlegging committee on the job to keep temptation from the guests. The sheriff assisted, reserving several rooms in his concrete hotel for possible liquor outlaws.

Residents of Kern County, Cal., will decide at the polls whether $400,000 in bonds shall be issued to provide a $240,000 memorial auditorium at Bakersfield, and memorial halls costing $20,000 each in eight other towns of the county. The buildings are to have quarters for Legion posts.

Navy Club Post, New York City, has indorsed the Navy Legal Aid Association recently organized to provide defense for enlisted men of the navy tried by general court martial. The Post also favors organizing posts on all the vessels of the navy and in all foreign ports where American sailors and marines are stationed. Members will be recruited on all the navy ships which go to New York and all sailors will be invited to call at the Navy Club, 15 East 41st St.

Elks at Somerville, Mass., presented a set of colors to The American Legion Post of that city.

David Wisted Post, Duluth, Minn., staged a community musical revue, "Oh, Oh, Cindy," with a cast of three hundred.

In a town of 1,500, Potter Post, Chamberlain, S. D., intends to raise $50,000 for its clubhouse before Autumn. It got $5,000 in a single day's celebration.

Thomas Haldane Young Post, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is interviewing 108 Brooklyn men who applied for vocational training but never availed themselves of the chances offered by it.

Bluefield, W. Va., Post, has been taking an active part in a movement started in Bluefield for the erection of a $200,000 memorial building in honor of the thirty service men of the city who lost their lives during the war. It is planned to make this building a community center.

Lieutenant Harold Ainsworth Post, Swarthmore, Pa., has passed a resolution calling for equal rights within the Legion for all members, whether they served overseas or not. The resolution was intended particularly to apply to former members of the Students' Army Training Corps now attending Swarthmore College.

The granting of a charter to a Harvard Post, resulted in a controversy at a recent Massachusetts state Legion meeting when officials of the Sawyer Post of Cambridge reproached the State Commander for giving the Harvard Post the right to take members who were not in the university. The State Commander said he had given ample notice of the intention to grant the Harvard Post a charter.

John Jennings Post, Belle Plaine, Iowa, cleared $600 with a show.

Harland G. Pfantz Post, State Center, Iowa, is raising money for a club house or community hall. It would like suggestions from other posts.

Ira Lou Spring Post, Jamestown, N. Y., has invited the three hundred members of the Jamestown War Council to join a civilian section to cooperate in Legion activities.

Berkeley Post, California, gave a reception in honor of Dr. and Mrs. David Prescott Barrows. Dr. Barrows, State president of the Department of California, has been elected President of the University of California.

Parents of service men who lost their lives in the war occupied honorary boxes at a memorial concert given by Goshen Post, Indiana. The post is raising a fund for a memorial shaft to be placed in Goshen's Court Square.

The Illinois Department has issued the following bulletin: "The American Legion will take no part in strikes. Its members will not carry arms in the event of a general railroad walkout. They will not take sides, one way or the other, in any industrial upheavals between employers and employes."

With a membership of one hundred, Flemington Post, New Jersey, bravely bought a building for $2,300. Forty-nine members agreed to lend the post $10 each, without security or interest. Eighteen shares of building and loan stock were taken out at a cost of $18 a month. On this the post borrowed $1,800, on which monthly interest is $7.50. The post gave a minstrel show, clearing $550. Dues are fifty cents a month and provide enough money for operating expenses and allow $24.50 a month toward the building loan. The public has not been asked for cash subscriptions.

Paris Post has undertaken to obtain employment for American former service men who are in financial difficulties in France. American

business interests in France have been asked to give "honest work and opportunity to men who carry honorable discharges from the service of the United States." Individual members of Paris Post also are using their efforts to help out the less fortunate of those who stayed behind when the A. E. F. went home. In urgent cases loans have been made to help men get on their feet.

Redwood Post, Cal., opposes the introduction of Asiatic labor in California.

A Legion baseball league has been organized among the posts in Philadelphia.

Chicago headquarters have been moved to the Conway building, a Washington Street skyscraper.

The Texas Department is planning to establish a printing plant in Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio or Houston. Circulation growth of *The Legionnaire*, official organ of the Texas Legion, is one of the reasons why the printing plant is said to be necessary.

A gift of $10,000 by the mother of a soldier who lost his life in France, and the authorization by town vote of a campaign to raise $50,000, is expected to bring success to the plans of Hillsboro-Gleason Post, of Hillsboro, N. H., for the construction of a memorial building.

A state policeman seized a wheel of fortune which was being operated at the bazaar given by William B. Dalton Post, Holbrook, Mass. Legionnaires said the seizure was made in retaliation for efforts made by former service men at a Columbus Day celebration in their honor which prevented an out-of-town man from operating a game of chance.

"The Oldest Buddy"

On "The Week in the Legion" page for March 26 appeared a photograph of a member of Wyandot Post, Upper Sandusky, O., with the caption, "The Oldest Buddy." The "oldest buddy's" name was given as J. J. Saslavsky. The correct name under the picture should have been Charles F. Harman, as it was Mr. Harman who enlisted when past the age of sixty-one. Mr. Saslavsky is State War Risk Insurance officer for the Department of Ohio, and served as a captain with the Thirty-seventh Division. He doesn't qualify at all in the "oldest buddy" competition. The confusion of names occurred after the story had been forwarded "through channels." Harman was injured in Alsace-Lorraine while a cook with Company H, 146th Infantry, Thirty-seventh Division.

A flying frolic and barbecue featured the May Day Carnival of Redwood City Post, California, in which many other civic and fraternal organizations took part. The celebration was held at Redwood Flying Field.

The Massachusetts Department supplies all posts in the state with information on all activities by means of mimeographed bulletins. These bulletins reflect the high degree of organization efficiency that has been reached in the state. The bulletins cover such general subjects as athletics, War Risk Insurance, Americanization plans and conventions.

A Second Division Post of the American Legion has been organized in New York City. It is believed that most of the 2,000 former members of the Second Division living in New York City will join. Membership is restricted to veterans of this division. Temporary headquarters have been established in Room 512, Ziegler Building, Fifth avenue and Forty-third street. All but one of the officers were wounded in action. Together they won thirteen medals for bravery in action.

Gordon Bissell Post Clubhouse at Keene, N. H.

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Receipts nearly all profit. No operating expense. No pin boys, no ticket seller. Earning capacity twice that of ordinary bowling. Alleys easily set up and maintained without expense. Alleys are portable. When season closes, pick up alleys and take them into town and run them there until the next park season.

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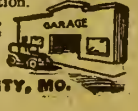

RAHE AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL
Department 2004 KANSAS CITY, MO.

FROM OUR ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Land Hungry

To the Editor: I am very much pleased with the work of the National Legislative Committee at Washington in regard to land. I have talked with about twenty-five of the boys who are ready to roll up their blankets and start preparing some of the non-producing land for homes and farms.

I was a farmer before I enlisted, but since being discharged things have advanced so much I did not have capital to start over. Believe me, if I ever get a chance to get back to a farm and own it, I will be moving just like I did in the Argonne on the morning of September 26, even if I did have a Chauchat with 528 rounds of ammunition, four grenades and two flares.

THOMAS W. HAMACK,
Thomas Post No. 6,
Thomas, Okla.

Never Mind a Special Day—Write Anyway

To the Editor: Like all ex-service men, I am very much interested in the compensation program. The four plans that the Legion has offered seem to me to be very good, and I hope that Congress will take some action on them in the near future.

As a matter of bringing pressure to bear, I suggest that a certain day be set through the columns of your magazine, asking all ex-service men to write to their Congressmen, requesting their interest and help in supporting the compensation of ex-soldiers for war service.

E. C. WILLIAMS,
Portsmouth, O.

Two Men—One War

To the Editor: Let us compare two homes in a certain flat building in Chicago, occupied by two couples married in 1912 and having no children at the beginning of the war, both men drawing $150 a month, one as a skilled mechanic and the other as an accountant.

The skilled mechanic claimed preferred class and got $15 a day until the end of the war.

The accountant was drafted at $30 a month, with a $15 allotment to his wife, $45 in all, just enough to pay his rent. In one year the furniture was sold, the wife went to work, his bank account of $1,000 was gone. I do not know what became of either of them, but suppose the accountant came back alive and whole, his $1,000 bank account gone, his $2,000 worth of furniture vanished. He paid $3,000 to serve his country. Does his country owe him anything?

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I mean when you were just finishing that long, weary, muddy hike—with your wardrobe on your back (a hundred pounds heavy)—your old trusty feeling like so much lead—your hob-nails crying for rest and your feet protesting at every step—that good old back about to cave in—and "Halt!" brought you right at a shack where you faked a terrible pain and a peach of a mademoiselle slipped you some "Cognac." Oh, mister!!! And when you hiked farther up the line, pitched your pup tent, wrapped your weary bones in your only three and slept like a top, with the mud and water oozing in,—OH MAN! R-E-S-T, 'twas PERFECT REST—Old Oil Can, you said it. BUT did you have a RELU about you? Yes? Oh well, that made it different. NO? Hard Luck Buddie, it would have kindled your spirits. NO!—not a fire in your mouth, not on your life. A Cigarette minus the SAP will not turn your mouth to a HOT-BOX—Our process takes care of the SAP and there's COMFORT AND PLEASURE A-PLENTY IN A RELU. Fall in! We will mail you a FREE SAMPLE upon request if you also mention the name and address of your dealer.

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THAT THE COUNTRY MAY KNOW

(*Continued from page 9*)

State Adjutant of The American Legion in Utah, told at a Congressional hearing how he was approached twice in hospitals in this country by young women who handed him I. W. W. literature. He told how that organization in Chicago boasts it has enrolled 20 per cent. of the former ex-service men. The I. W. W. and kindred bodies have made persistent and not unsuccessful efforts to get ex-soldiers and sailors with them. Their biggest argument is: "What has the Government done for you? Join us and get a new government." This is not a cry of wolf but a conservative statement of a grave situation.

The strongest arguments put forward by opponents of compensation are these three: That the service man is not justly entitled to compensation; that he is entitled to so much that there is no use attempting to pay him; that to pay him, even in part, would hurt the country's financial system. We have answered these, in considerable detail in other articles of this series. We have said that a great many men of means advanced such arguments. But here is the opinion of one man of financial standing that answers the foregoing arguments, very clearly and concisely.

FREDERICK M. ALGER, of Detroit, was asked what he thought of compensation. Mr. Alger is director and treasurer of Alger, Smith and Company; director of the Packard Motor Car Company; director and vice-president of the Jefferson Forge Products Company; director of the National Bank of Commerce and of the Union Trust Company, of Detroit.

"It seems to me the country at large has taken a mistaken view of what this compensation really means," said Mr. Alger. "I further believe that this mistaken view is largely due to the misuse of the word 'bonus.' A bonus generally means a gift for meritorious service, over and above wages earned. Those of us who are supporting service compensation maintain that we are asking for something the exact reverse of a bonus. We are asking that the Government shall return to the service man money, or its equivalent, in an amount approximately equal to the difference between the pay that he received and the wages he would have received had he stayed at home and not gone into the military or naval service of the United States. We are asking that the service man be given only the same opportunity to establish a savings account with his companion who occupied a civil position during the war. This is not a request for char-

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The Legion's Finances

Robert H. Tyndall, National Treasurer, has issued the following statement of the financial condition of the Legion as of March 31, 1920:

ASSETS.

Cash in Fletcher Amer. Nat. Bank		$ 5,943.28
Cash Reserve for Legion Pub. Corp		307,542.94
Y. M. C. A. Trust Fund		400,000.00
Notes Receivable		7,118.00
Accounts Receivable		
Emblems	$38,853.01	
News Stands	6,000.00	
Advertising	9,084.31	53,937.32
Prepaid Insurance		287.70
Mdse. on hand (Inventory)		11,217.71
Furniture & Fixtures		2,001.83
Total Assets		$788,048.78
Deficit		256,963.61
Total		$1,045,012.39

LIABILITIES.

Notes Payable		$322,755.00
Bills Payable (current for month)		568.84
Accrued Int. on Notes Payable		10,351.91
Emblem Deposits (Mdse. undelivered)		3,793.70
Reserves		
Weekly (Legion Pub. Corp.)		307,542.94
Y. M. C. A. Trust Fund		400,000.00
Total		$1,045,012.39

ity. It is a fair demand for equalization.

"The country cannot, of course, pay men with money for the services these men rendered.

"On August 31, 1919, when it is fair to say the vast majority of service men could not have participated, 209,800 savings accounts in Detroit averaged $423.84 apiece. On the date of the Armistice, the payroll of one industry in Detroit, which by no means paid the highest wages, averaged $130 a month for each of its 13,000 employes. I believe data of this sort can be gathered in all parts of the country to show the real difference between army and navy pay and civil wages.

"A great many objections can, of course, be raised against compensation on the ground of the financial difficulties involved. Most of these objections are really technical in nature. No objections should be permitted to stand in the way of this country's paying its just debts.

"The country cannot, I believe, make a better investment than to render to more than 4,000,000 of its men and women conviction that their work is recognized and that they have received fair play."

THIS fair play is all the service man asks. He does not wish to be compensated to an extent that will do harm to the nation.

It is realized that the cash compensation feature is perhaps the least valuable of the four propositions; but it has been this feature that has drawn the incessant burden of the enemy attack, so that the general advantages, to the soldier and the whole country, of the home aid, land settlement and vocational training projects have been lost sight of. Cash compensation was designed for those who could not take advantage of the other three forms of compensation.

Enemies of all compensation profess to see only the cash feature and, while they are calling for some plan that will be of permanent value, refuse to recognize the existence of the home aid, vocational training or land settlement plans.

We believe the case of the service man can rest, then, when he has proved he is entitled to just compensation. We do not think it is necessary to further defend his action in asking for payment. We do not think he has violated his ideals, nor has The American Legion, in petitioning Congress for payment.

There *is* real justice in his demand. Lincoln voiced the truth of this when, in his second inaugural address, he declared it was the government's duty to "bind up the nation's wounds, *to care for him who shall have borne the battle* and for his widow and orphan."

When this shall have been done, in 1920 as it has been in the past, the service man and his friends will have reason to be content.

Invest in United States Dollars

HIGH PRICES for labor and commodities mean CHEAP MONEY. When prices go down and the purchasing power of a dollar returns, the thinking folks who have recognized and taken advantage of this condition by SAVING part of their income regularly will doubly profit because their money will not only increase in buying power but will be *earning interest* in a *savings bank* while the owner is acquiring a fund which will prepare him for further emergencies or opportunities.

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FILL UP THOSE BLANK FILES!

(*Continued from Page* 12)

easily enough. The Legion has had to bear little trifling attacks of falsehood during its fifteen months of existence because it has been too outright busy to pay any attention to them. Now is the time for the Legion to stop a moment and put these falsehoods to rout. Then it can go ahead again, accomplishing its real work.

You have heard some of these stories, perhaps all of them, for there are so many. There is the story that the Legion is inimical to the cause of union labor. This should appear false on the face of it, for the Legion numbers union labor men by the thousands—just how many thousands it does not know simply because the Legion does not ask a man whether he belonged to a union or not, any more than it would ask him if he belonged to a church and which church. That is not the Legion's concern. Is he an American? That is the point.

Individual members of the Legion who are union men and posts that are composed exclusively of union men have been the most indignant at this canard that the Legion is inimical to the cause of labor. Samuel Gompers has announced that there is no quarrel between labor and the Legion and has said he sees no reason why a union labor man should not join.

But the lie comes back in new forms. The latest is the story that the War Department, "at the behest of Wall Street," is issuing rifles and ball ammunition to posts. The absolute fact is that a few antiquated rifles, vintage of 1898, and about ten to a post, can soon be had by posts on application, for use in post ceremonies. Blank ammunition can also be obtained, but no ball ammunition.

The chief opposition argument, perhaps, has been that the Legion has not accomplished enough. Again, such an argument is premised on ignorance of the facts. In the membership drive, every prospective member, and the country as well, will be made thoroughly acquainted with the things the Legion has done and is on the way to doing. It is an impressive showing, too.

PLAIN old inertia has kept more men out of the Legion than any one other factor. It has been the old spirit of procrastination, that keeps men from making their wills and taking out enough insurance and painting their houses. You and every other Legionnaire know plenty of fellows who are convinced of the value of Legion membership but who just haven't got around to becoming members. Perhaps they have been solicited by half a dozen posts but haven't found time to answer the letters.

These are the men who are com-

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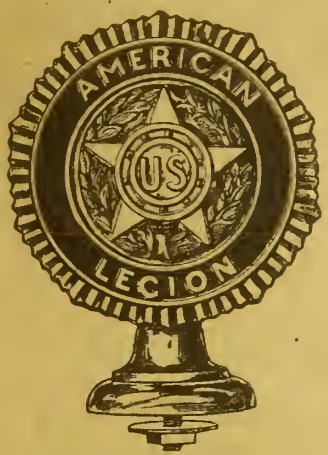

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ing in this time. The Legion may not have had time in the past to go after them right, but it has time now and it is going to get them. Again, that's your job.

Tell Bill Smith all about the Legion and its aims, indicate to him the dotted line, hand him a fountain pen and painlessly extract the money. Comfort Bill with the admonition that he won't miss the three or four dollars a week from today. He will feel better when he is in and so will all of us.

Organization has been held to a minimum in this campaign. The Legion leaders have wanted it to be as near spontaneous as possible. There will be just enough direction to prevent duplication and waste of effort. What organization there is will be about as follows: National Headquarters will handle general and national publicity and will receive returns sent in by posts to be tabulated and given to the country. The various State Headquarters will collect returns from posts and send them to National Headquarters, and will pass out information and data to posts. Each post will organize and name a Drive Committee which will direct the work of members and see to local publicity. Where there are two or more posts in a community they will unite in a City Drive Committee.

That will be the organization—just enough to hold things together. The work, the push, the success is up to individuals—to every individual.

Results will be measured by a quota system. Every Department Adjutant will assign a certain number of prospects to every post. When a post gets all these men in, it will rank 100 per cent. efficient. Sometimes a post may believe the Department Adjutant has assigned it more men than really live in its district. In that case it can adjust differences with the Department Adjutant. That adjustment will come *after* the drive. Until that date there will be no time to argue over technicalities. Names of 100 per cent. posts will be recorded in the WEEKLY.

Some departments have held membership campaigns of their own recently. They have the option of joining or not joining in this drive. In any case all new members recruited in campaigns since Janurary 1 will count in the standings. So much for the plan. Detailed instructions on its operation have gone out to all posts, giving directions how to proceed.

The big thing is your own personal interest. How frequently have you run into those curt, terse signs that abound on factory and office walls: "Keep Out. THIS MEANS YOU!' Very brusque but striking. That should be amended to be the slogan of every Legion member for the coming drive: "Get busy. THIS MEANS YOU!"

Save on SOX

Buy these SOX Direct by Mail

Thousands of carefnl buyers bave purchased throngh our advertisements—and have saved money. You too can do it. These prices are less than present wholesale quotations.

Lisle Finish SOX

Fine quality, medium weight, and very serviceable. Cost 50c to 75c a pair elsewhere—our price affords you a substantial saving of $2.25 to $5.25 per dozen. Colors, white, natural, tan and black. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sold only in dozens—colors and sizes mixed if desired. Our price only $3.25 per dozen. Rate per pair Only 31c

SILK SOX Best Pure Thread Silk

Guaranteed perfect. Offered now at this extremely low figure of box of 3 pair For Only $2.95
Very fine quality—close knit and good weight. Better than many that retail for $1.75 per pair.
Colors—black, white, champagne, navy, green, purple and gray—assorted colors if desired—same price. Limited number Order NOW. 3 pair only $2.95.

FREE Examination

This method adopted as the simplest for you. Sox are mailed prepaid, C. O. D. You have privilege of opening package and examining contents after paying postman cost of sox. Also after you have paid C.O.D. we guarantee to promptly refund amount paid if you return sox to us, unworn for any reason.

ORDER NOW—SEND NO MONEY

Make your selection at once. The risk is ours—the saving yours. Be sure to give size and color. Please state Dept. 924

BACH BROS. 20 Years Satisfying Customers Our Record
References: Dun or Bradstreet
115th St. & Michigan Ave., Dept. 924 Chicago

"GOLD MEDAL" EVERYWHERE

Wherever outdoor men go—into the North Woods—out into the big game country—fishing—hunting—exploring—you'll find Gold Medal, the logical camp furniture.

For years the standard among campers and in the government service; built light, strong, durable and compact; there is no better camp furniture, for novice or veteran than Gold Medal.

At Sporting Goods, Furniture and Hardware Stores and Tent Makers.

Write for complete catalog and dealer's name.

Gold Medal
Camp Furniture Mfg. Co.
1735 Packard Ave., Racine, Wis.

"GOLD MEDAL"
Furniture For Home and Camp

Guaranteed Money-Saving Offer

Send No Money!

Wonderful $6.00 Value for Only $3.98!

Amazing direct-to-wearer bargain—two beautiful, finest quality Madras dress shirts sent to you on approval. Not a penny until you receive the shirts. Write today for this stunning bargain—only limited supply. Satisfaction guaranteed.

STYLTEX CORDED MADRAS
Two Shirts, $6.00 Value—Only $3.98

Made of fine quality Styltex corded Madras. A shirting unexcelled for dressy appearance and wear. All year weight. Cut extra full in coat style. Soft French turn-back cuffs. Pearl buttons securely sewed. Full sleeves. Firmly stitched throughout. The latest striped effects in lavender, black and blue stripes on white backgrounds. State two colors desired.

We Guarantee to return your money in full if you can match these fine shirts anywhere at less than $3.00 each. Send No Money—just name, address and size. Shirts will be sent at once, transportation prepaid. Pay only $3.98 on arrival—no more. Money back if you'll take it. Write today. Be sure to state neck-band size.

BERNARD-HEWITT AND COMPANY
Desk S1084 900 W. Van Buren St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Advertising and the Weekly

Do Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds?

Here's one of our advertising agency friends who thinks so.

Read his letter.

I have just seen the March 12th issue, and am very much disappointed. I do not think that the magazine in the form you now have it will be anywhere near as good a producer as it was in the old form. It doesn't look like anything, and I imagine the subscribers are not going to give it the attention that they gave to the other issues in the better mechanical makeup.

Honestly, I don't think that space in this magazine is worth a fraction of the space in the former issues which were printed like a real magazine, and certainly would not recommend it to any advertiser.

That's frank enough, isn't it—comrades?

Second indorsement—(this is from a large advertiser of men's clothing).

Originally we were interested in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Our advertising plans have changed somewhat since then, and at this time we cannot seriously consider the publication. . . . It has, up to this time been anything but attractive, and has not warranted the price you charge for space. Until the publication itself merits the best class of advertising, we fear you are going to have trouble selling your space. The first thing to do is to get out a meritorious paper and the advertising will flow your way.

We recognize the fact that a circulation among men of The American Legion will be most valuable, but we do not see how the men can take the publication very seriously in its present form.

Some time in the future when you have developed a real paper, we will be interested, but not until that happens.

Now you'll see where your advertising department has an even stiffer job cut out for it than before.

Because—it's true—appearance does cut a lot of ice—

We like to see our better halves dressed up in silk instead of calico—

We like to see ourselves all dressed up in new spring suits—rather than the old winter ones.

Just like we used to borrow the best there was in the whole squad when we went on leave.

As Comrade F. A. A. of Baltimore says in a recent letter— (You remember he's the guy that wrote the first F. W. letter to us).

If you were in the Real Estate Business you'd soon find out that it's impossible to ask 500 Cold Dollars for a month's use of an Apartment unless that Apartment has the 500 Dollar Class showing right in the grain of the wood!—and it's the same with our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

But—are we downhearted— No.

For though appearance does cut a lot of ice, it isn't everything.

She's just the same old sweetheart, you know, in calico as well as silk—

And we can do just as good a day's work in our old last year's suit—

And when we were at the front—we could put a crimp in Jerry just as well in our dirty, muddy old O.D's. as we could have done with dress uniforms on—

And THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—fatigue clothes, or full dress—is still our magazine.

That's why we're for it—and why we read it—and believe in it—

Do Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds?

As long as it's fighting for those things that we stand for and are fighting for—

And our magazine—like any magazine—is made first of all for its readers.

The advertiser is important—but he's secondary—

Now see what our *readers* say.

This is why we're not downhearted—

Comrade E. F. G. of New London writes:

And I would like to give you a word about the new cover. It is this, that to me it is the contents of the magazine and not the cover that is usually worth while. Let the outside be plain so that we may look for the good that we find on the inside.

And Comrade R. E. M. of Detroit does better still:

Well, old friend, I have been waiting for you to "show" for some time past, and now at last you have returned from "sick leave," as you call it.

I sure hardly recognized you in your fatigue clothes, but the contents were as good as ever.

While I was only a buck in the A. E. F., I am now going to promote myself to acting Sergeant and say, "Do not appear in Fatigue Clothes at Dress Parade again; and if you haven't a suitable uniform, here's a Dollar. Go and see the Company Supply Sergeant and get fixed up."

If every Buck or Sergeant will do the same it will rank us the leader of any and all publications.

Thanks for the dollar—Buddy—but more thanks for the spirit of loyalty you show.

And here's what Comrade C. H. B. of San Francisco says:

Out here at the jumping off place of the U. S., we want to send congratulations to you on the "fatigue clothes" issue. The WEEKLY isn't quite as much "dolled up" as she used to be, but the old girl shows more intelligence, and anyhow, beauty's more than cover deep.

And from Comrade H. W. W. of Trenton, N. J.:

The fellows are all overjoyed because they are again getting that live wire, red-blooded "pub"—our "Mag." Fatigue Clothes or no clothes—let it come.

And from Comrade C. F. R. of Havana, Ill.:

Just a line in regard to the new dress in which the WEEKLY recently appeared. I tho't from the start, when it came out in colors and fine engravings that the Legion finances could not stand it, but believe me, the paper is appreciated just as much as it was before. Havana Post is for it stronger than horse radish, and we wish you all the luck in the world.

And we could print dozens of letters more like these—if we had the space—

But these ought to be enough to show why we're not downhearted—why we're still full of pep and fight—and why we're continuing to land contract after contract—day after day—

Only we want you to realize that we need your help—and your support, more than ever—

For you can do more than we can do to convince our friends who wrote the first two letters that they are dead wrong—

They think that fine feathers make fine birds—let's show 'em.

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
627 West 43d Street,
New York City.

THIS SERIES OF ARTICLES BEGAN IN THE ISSUE OF JANUARY 2, 1920.

BE AN EXPERT

Auto and Tractor Mechanic
Earn $100 to $400 a Month

Young man, are you mechanically inclined? Come to the Sweeney School. Learn to be an expert. I teach with tools not books. Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the

SWEENEY SYSTEM

of practicel training by which 5,000 soldiers were trainsd for U. S. Government and over 20,000 expert mechanics. Learn in a few weeks; no previous experience necessary.

FREE Write today for illustrated free catalog showing hnndreds of picturss men working in new Million Dollar Trade School.

LEARN A TRADE
Sweeney
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION
93 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

5000 MILES
Standard Guarantee

AKRON TIRES

represent the highest standard in rebuilt tires. Their reinforcement of four extra layers of standard fabric and rubber greatly reduce tire cost and trouble. The multitude of car owners that are using these tires is the best proof as to their durability. We can therefore safely guarantee them on a 5000-mile basis.

Size	Tire	Tube
30x3	$ 5.50	$2 00
30x3 1-2	6.50	2.10
32x3 1-2 S. S. only	7.50	2.20
31x4	8.50	2.40
32x4	8.75	2.45
33x4	9.00	2.50
34x4	9.25	2.60
34x4 1-2	10.75	2.80
35x4 1-2	11.00	2.90
36x4 1-2	11.50	3.00
35x5	12.25	3.20
37x5	13.00	3.50

Reliner Free With Every Tire

State whether straight side or clincher desired. Send $2 deposit for each tire ordered and $1 for tube; balance C. O. D. subject to examination. If you aend foll amount with order, deduct 5 per cent discount.

AKRON RUBBER CO.
Dept. 128 Roosevelt and Robey, Chicago, Illinois

AGENTS: $4 an Hour

taking orders for Thomas Guaranteed Shoes, for men, women and children. All styles. Cheaper, tougher and better than leather. Heel cannot come off. Flexible steel arch shank. Big seller.

All Styles and Sizes

Must wear and give satisfaction or replaced FREE

Brand New Proposition

Make $2000 This Season

Get started at once. A profitable, legitimate business for men and women. Steady income. No capital required, just your time and honest efforts. Write quick for particulars and be first in your territory to introduce this brand new line.

Thomas Shoe Co. 101 Long St., Dayton, Ohio

WANTED: A VETERAN

In Every Post. MAKE BIG MONEY. Selling our

SILK EMBROIDERED SOUVENIR

Pillow Tops and Banners, with Insignia of Every Branch of the Army and Navy.

Write for Special Offer—Now!

BOULEVARD LACE AND EMBROIDERY CO.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.
Preference to Disabled Veterans.

Transport Photographs!!

WE have beautiful photographs of all transports—taken during the war. Majority of prints 10 by 14 size. Send name of troopship you want. Agents wanted all over. Small cash outlay for exclusive territory.

PRICE FOR PHOTOS, $1.00 each
Special: 12 by 20 Leviathans, $1.00

ARMY TRANSPORT PHOTOGRAPH CO.
206 Broadway, New York City

KEEPING MEMORIES GREEN

(*Continued from page 10*)

Scores of tree-planting ceremonies will be held in California on Memorial Day.

The planting of memorial trees along highways is expected to find favor with Legion posts, as every soldier who returned from France brought back memories of the rows of poplars along the roads that led to the front, the poplars whose shade hid the lines of marching men.

The following list shows the trees best suited for the various sections of the United States:

New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa:

Deciduous Trees.

Sugar maple, Norway maple, scarlet maple, green ash, white ash, American white elm, red oak, white oak, pin oak, American linden, scarlet oak.

Evergreen Trees.

White spruce, Colorado blue spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, balsam pine, hemlock, arbor vitae.

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas:

Tulip, sycamore, pin oak, scarlet oak, white oak, black oak, red oak, white ash, bald cypress, Norway maple, scarlet maple, red elm, American white elm, Kentucky coffee tree, American linden, red gum, black gum, hackberry, willow oak, white pine, longleaf pine, magnolia, live oak, Cedar of Lebanon, American holly.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho:

Bur oak, linden, Norway maple, green ash, wild cherry, larch, American elm, black walnut, hackberry, honey locust, black locust.

Less desirable: Cottonwood, box elder, Scotch pine, Austrian pine, white pine, Norway spruce, Colorado blue spruce, white spruce, red cedar, arbor vitae.

New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada:

Hackberry, honey locust, green ash, American elm, black locust, bur oak, valley cottonwood, mountain cottonwood, mountain ash, box elder, arbor vitae, deodar cedar, box, euonymus.

California, Oregon and Washington:

Deciduous Trees.

COAST REGION

Large leaved maple, European linden, sycamore, weeping willow.

COLUMBIA BASIN

Norway maple, European linden, sycamore, green ash, silver poplar, Russian poplar, white willow.

Evergreens.

Deodar cedar, Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, Lawson cypress, big tree.

Quality First
Boston Garter
Velvet Grip

RUN A TIRE REPAIR SHOP
BIG MONEY—
FROM THE START

Every auto owner needs frequent tire repairs. Badger Equipment makes the work quick and easy. Small investment puts you into a business of your own, paying up to $200—$300 a month.

MODEL F.

WE TEACH YOU FREE

No experience needed. We teach you at factory or by mail. Show you how to get the business and handle your shop. Best system, best machines and money-making FREE AID SERVICE.

Write for Catalog. Tells how to get into the lucrative field right. Full description of Badger outfits. It's free. Write.

Tire Repair Equipment Co.
1600 Johnson Street
APPLETON, WISCONSIN

Rider Agents Wanted

Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new Ranger "Motorbike" completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stend, tool tenk, coaster-brake, mud guards and enti-akid tires. Choice of 44 other styles, colore and sizes in the "Ranger" line of bicycles.

EASY PAYMENTS if desired et a small advence over our Special Factory-to-Rider cash prices.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL.

TIRES Lamps, Wheels, Sundries, and parts for all hicycles—half usual prices.

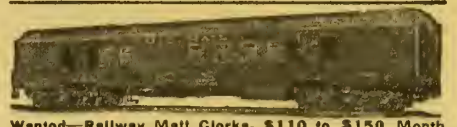
SEND NO MONEY but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the hig FREE cetelog.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. F. 166 Chicago

9 PAYMENTS

monthly buys outright any stock or bond. Purchaser secures all dividends. Odd lots our specialty. Write for selected list and full particulars - *FREE*.

CHARLES E. VAN RIPER
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange
50 BROAD ST., NEW YORK



Wanted—Railway Mail Clerks, $110 to $150 Month

U. S. Government wants hundreds. Every second week off—full pay. Men-Boys 18 or over. Common education sufficient. Write IMMEDIATELY for free list of Government positions now open.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, *Dept. T 130*, Rochester, N. Y.

Overseas Men

A real photograph of U. S. S. Leviathan, size 12x20. A wonderful souvenir of the trip across the "big pond"—sent postpaid for $1.00—checks or money orders.

The C&C SALES CO., 17 West 42d St., New York

PATENT-SENSE
SIXTH EDITION
"The Book for Inventors & Mfrs."
By Return Mail FREE. Write
LACEY & LACEY, Dept. 1, Washington, D.C.

LOCKHART PUTTEES
PATENTED
Spirals are Regulation! (Note: S.R. #42 U.S.A.)
ORDER NOW FOR
DECORATION DAY
MAY 31st
Regulation Colors: Olive Drab—Marine—Cadet Gray.
Smart—Comfortable—Efficient. The thing to wear when roughing it.
At Post Exchanges, Military and Sporting Equipment places, or write us for nearest Dealer.
LOCKHART SPIRAL SERVICE LEGGINGS, Inc.
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Mfrs. to the Government, Military Schools, Organizations and Posts

BECOME AN EXPERT
ACCOUNTANT
Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,500 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning $3,000 to $10,000 a year. We train you thoroly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service are under the supervision of William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., Former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois, assisted by a staff of C. P. A's, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for information and free book of Accountancy facts.
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"The Largest Business Training Institution in the World"

NO MONEY DOWN
2 CREDIT ALL $2 A MONTH
Genuine 15-17-19-21 Jewel Elgin, Waltham, Howard, or any watch you want, send for
FREE CATALOG
112 Pages Wonderful Values
Diamonds, watches rings, jewelry, up-to-date designs. Buy the Ware Way, you will never miss the money. Liberty Bonds accepted.
WARE DEALS SQUARE
ALFRED WARE CO., Dept. 164
Let us prove it. St. Louis, Mo.

WORLD WAR RINGS
For the Army or Navy
All Arms of the Service
Made By One In A. E. F.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
(PATENTED)
C. T. Crossman, 85 Park St., Attleboro, Mass.

Learn to Dance!
You can learn Fox-Trot, One-Step, Two-Step, Waltz and latest "up-to-the-minute" society dances *in your own home* by the wonderful Peak System of Mail Instruction.
New Diagram Method. Easily learned; no music needed: thousands taught successfully.
Write for Special Terms. Send *today* for FREE information and surprisingly low offer.
WILLIAM CHANDLER PEAK, M. B.
Room 310 821 Crescent Place—Chicago, Ill.

SIGNAL ENGINEERING
Be an ELECTRICAL SIGNAL ENGINEER
Write quick for Big Free Book that tells all about this fascinating work with salaries of $2,500 to $5,000 a year and more. You can quickly qualify for one of these fine jobs by easy home-study method including complete courses in Practical Electricity and Mechanical Drafting. Write quick for big illustrated book and special Free-Outfits offer.
Department of Signaling, Dept. 1805,
1924 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Ill.

INDIVIDUAL
POST STATIONERY
200 Each, Note Heads, Envelopes $3.00
100 Calling Cards, Legion Emblem $2.00
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES OF OTHER PRINTING
REPUBLICAN-LEADER, Marion, Ill.

MISSING MEN

Inquiries to this department should be addressed MISSING MEN, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43d St., New York City. Use of these columns is restricted to relatives and friends seeking information concerning men killed, wounded or missing. Casual requests for the whereabouts of men who have returned to their homes cannot be inserted because of lack of space. Photographs cannot be printed. Relatives and others should beware of fake buddies who demand money for information about missing and deceased soldiers.

The editors regret that, owing to lack of space, queries printed in this department must be restricted to requests by friends and relatives of killed, wounded, and missing men. They feel confident that readers will agree that the right of way should be given to relatives and friends seeking such vital information to the exclusion of the man who merely wants to get in touch with some member of the old outfit. THE WEEKLY receives many more serious requests than it can possibly print at one time, and can only assure readers that all of these will eventually appear. Several thousand men have already been located, or specific information of their death or disappearance made available through the medium of this department.

DONALD WILLIAMS, U. S. Marine.—Relatives may have trench mirror found on his body by writing A. J. Ross, Perry, Kan.

JAMES L. RYAN.—Formerly in the First Army Hdqrs. Write news of his whereabouts to Hugh H. Hickey, Commander, Lynn Post No. 6, American Legion, Lynn, Mass.

LIEUT. JACK ROBERTS HUNTER.—Discharged from U. S. Army in France; no news since. His wife, Mrs. J. R. Hunter, 955 Fiftieth St., Brooklyn, N. Y., seeks information.

ALBERT PETERSON, U. S. N. R. F.—Service Division, National Headquarters, American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind., has a Liberty Bond which is being held for receipt of his address.

U. S. S. FINLAND.—Any information concerning John Robert Galligan, reported lost overboard from this ship Feb. 3, 1919, desired by his father, John B. Galligan, R. F. D. 1, Homer City, Pa.

FERDINAND EDWIN GREENBECK, Sept. Aut. Repl. Draft.—Reported dead Oct. 8, 1918, St. Nazaire, France. Information concerning particulars of death desired by Emanuel Rechtenbaugh, Canistota, S. D.

RAILWAY ENG.—Frank Ciezinski, formerly of Railway Eng.; reported dead and buried in Le Mans Cemetery. Any information concerning this man's fate desired by his sister. Write Harold S. Nelson, Owatonna, Minn.

ARTHUR NICHOLAS.—Believed to have been in 42d Division. Information concerning this man, particularly date and place of enlistment, desired by his father, in order that War Risk Insurance papers may be made out. Write Richard Nicholas, 106 N. Hope St., Los Angeles, Cal.

EVACUATION HOSPITAL No. 24.—Lieut. H. C. Ziesenis, 314th Field Signal Bn., died at this hospital Feb. 12, 1919. Will Dr. Murphy, Nurse McFarland, or anyone else who knew him, write his father, C. H. Ziesenis, 700 Mississippi St., Lawrence, Kan.

CPL. RALPH FLORA, 28th Inf., Co. L; killed in action at Seicheprey, March, 1918, and LIEUT. HAYDOCK, PVTS. SCHMIDT, FEY, TURACK, SKIPDELL and DYER, killed in action at Cantigny, May, 1918.—Relatives of these men can get information concerning their deaths by writing Chas. P. Prine, 1101 Warner St., Lansing, Mich.

8TH M. G. BN.—Pvt. David F. Campbell; anyone who served with this boy overseas or knows anything about his fate write his mother, Mrs. Rose Campbell, Box 1, Ray, Ariz. Last news from him was just before St. Mihiel battle.

16TH INF., Co. F.—Pvt. Frank Lechner. Wounded and dicd overseas. Information regarding manner of death and other news desired by his anxious mother, Mrs. A. Lechner, Loogootee, Ind., R. R. No. 3.

23D INF., Co. F.—Pvt. Claude Derrick, also known as George Petie; killed in action. Information as to details wanted by Alfred Jones, 765 Fillmore St., Gary, Ind.

23D ENG.—Harry H. Hurt, formerly 1st Sgt. Co. D. News of his whereabouts desired by Leo A. Spillane, War Risk Officer, American Legion of Massachusetts, Room 179, State House, Boston, Mass.

23D INF., Co. L.—Pvt. Oscar Walcutt; wounded Nov. 1, 1918, and died Nov. 7, 1918. Will anyone who knew or saw him during this time write his mother, care Ralph Karns, 1253 Wyandotte Rd., R. 233, Columbus, O.

27TH P. O. D. Co., REG. 2.—Pvt. Earl H. Rogers, died at Brest Oct. 19, 1918. Information regarding his sickness and death desired by his mother, Mrs. Harry Rogers, 346 S. Rogers St., Bloomington, Ind.

28TH INF.—Sgt. Roy N. Hackenbery; reported killed in France but no date given. Will anyone with definite information write J. L. Cope, 196 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.

28TH INF.—Pvt. John Baxter, reported missing July 21, 1918; no word since. Any information regarding this man should be sent to J. A. Carroll, executive secretary, Robert E. Bentley Post, Cincinnati, O.

28TH INF., Co. L.—Pvt. Thomas Edward Condon; killed July 18, 1918. His mother desires to hear from his buddies and members of the company. Write Russell B. Harrison, Newton Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

28TH INF., Co. G.—Sherman H. Osborne; wounded in Argonne and later died in Paris Hospital. Will anyone who met him during this time or knows anything about him write Sherman H. Osborne, Post 192, American Legion, Temperance, Mich.

47TH INF., Co. I.—Ray J. Hulett; killed in action. Information regarding his death desired by his cousin, Ira Picht, Walnut Grove, Minn.

55TH NURSES UNIT.—Ruth G. Morgan; last heard of on way to France, August, 1918. Information of her fate desired by E. B. Bauman, L. B. 364, Flemingsburg, Ky.

56TH INF., Co. F.—Cpl. Carl C. Hansen; killed in action Oct. 30, 1918. Particulars desired by his brother, Fred O. Hansen, St. Ansgar, Iowa.

57TH PIONEER INF., Co. F, and BASE HOSPITAL No. 4.—Information desired regarding Pvts. Henry C. Cates and William Ledford. They were last heard of in B. H. No. 4, Brest; no further reports, and W. D. can give no information. Anyone knowing their fate write A. B. Ganoe, P. O. Box 324, Tullahoma, Tenn.

58TH INF., Co. G.—Albert Hoium; reported missing on Aug. 6, 1918; nothing further from W. D. His brother, Hans Hoium, 701 Madison St., Albert Lea, Minn., desires to hear from anyone who knew him or circumstances of death.

113TH INF., Co. H.—Pvt. James L. Reynolds, reported killed in action Oct. 16, 1918. Anyone knowing circumstances of death and where buried should communicate with his mother, Mrs. Seth N. Reynolds, El Reno, Okla.

139TH INF., M. G. Co.—Sgt. Frank Orris Pierce; last heard from Sept. 19, 1918. Wounded near Cheppy, Sept. 28, 1918; taken to first aid station near there and all trace of him lost. Information concerning him should be forwarded to Mrs. W. J. Pierce, Rural Route 3, Bronson, Kan.

326TH M. G. BN., Co. C.—Pvt. Henry Fryer, reported to have died Nov. 5, 1918. Any news regarding this man's death should be sent to his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Jane Fryer, Main St., Pottstown, Pa., R. D. 1, who has had nothing but the official War Department report.

362D INF., Co. B.—Pvt. Swantine H. E. Olsen; word from W. D. said after missing in action from Sept. 29, 1918, was in hospital March 14, 1919; no further information whatever. Last letter from him was June, 1918. Information of his fate or whereabouts desired by Mrs. Sophie Olsen, Box 97, Elk, Mendocino Co., Cal.

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