The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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MAY 14, 1920

No. 16
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PLAYING THE GAME

IN organizations such as The American Legion there is strength only in unity.

In recent weeks, while the officers and committees of the Legion have been bending all their efforts to carrying out the broad legislative and other programs outlined by the National Convention and the National Executive Committee, their efforts frequently have been embarrassed by minority elements and individuals within the Legion who have vociferously condemned or opposed them. The opposition of this minority has not been serious. It has been merely bothersome.

Following one instance of such opposition, National Commander Franklin D'Olier expressed his sentiments thus:

> I have not a great deal of patience with the new type of "conscientious objector" who feels his responsibility to such an extent that he is stating what he personally believes his membership ought to do and ought to think, rather than what they really do think and do desire.
>
> While the small minority have every right in the world to be heard and to express freely their personal convictions, and we must all admire the manner in which they stand up for their personal convictions, still I believe that having repeatedly given voice to those personal convictions they should then play ball with the overwhelming majority.

The minority, of course, has its rights. It has all the right in the world to voice its opinion to the limit, to raise the roof, to fight until the last second before a decision is made. But once the decision is made its rights become its obligations. It is obligated to abide by the decision of the majority, and it should loyally bend its efforts toward the accomplishment of the purposes of the majority.

The good loser loses neither his temper nor his head. He doesn't whine and he doesn't quit the game. He plays ball with the gang.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

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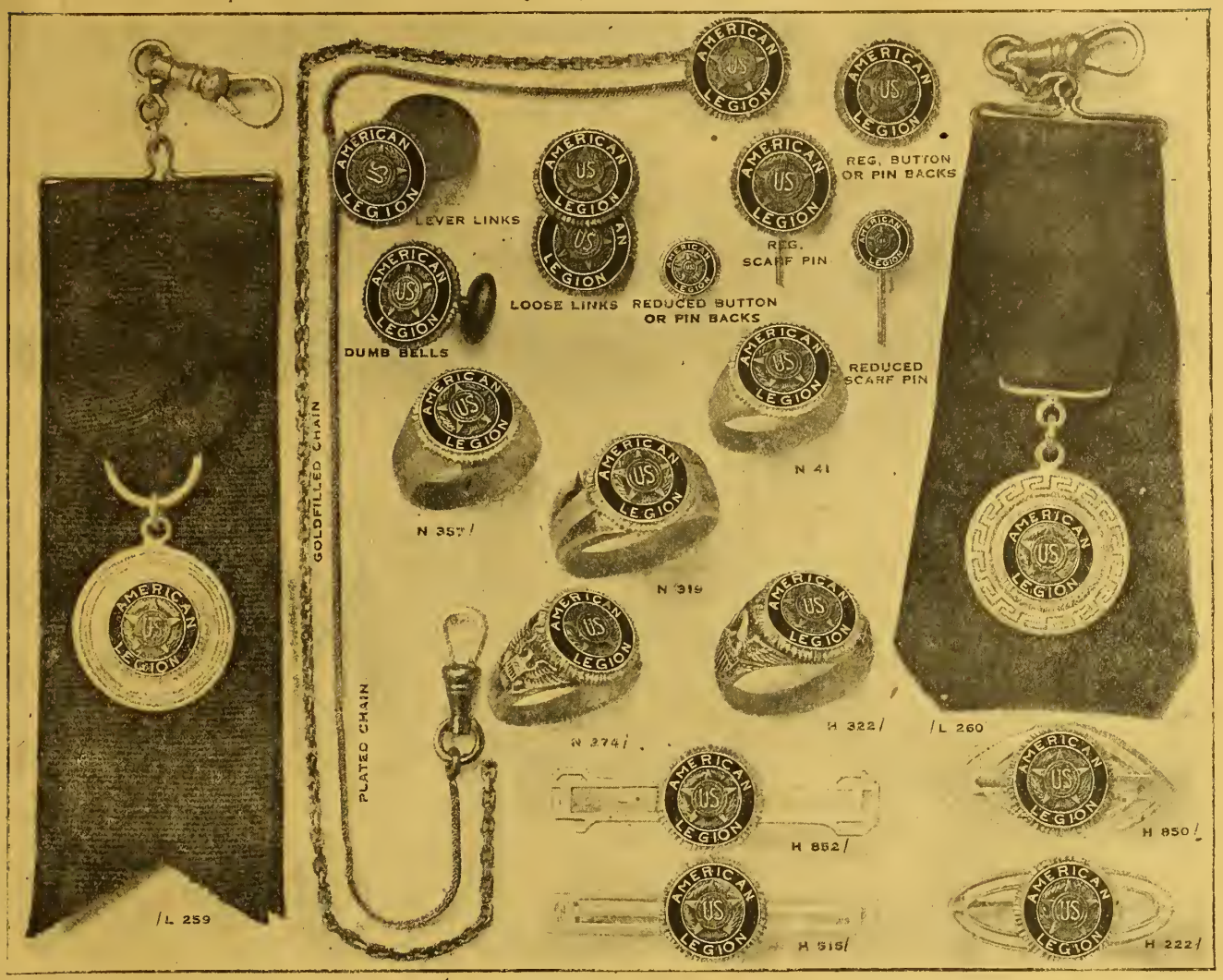

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After the Civil War—the Railroads
After the World War—the Motor Truck

"MOTOR trucks and good roads hold as great a promise for the America of 1920 as the railroads held for the America of 1865.

After the upheaval of the Civil War, the railroads spanned the continent and drew it together. Today motor trucks are reaching out into every corner of the land, affording contact one community with its neighbor, linking each and every one with trunk-line railroads, joining farm and table, joining business with business.

Motor trucks are ready to serve the entire nation with just the complete and flexible transportation facilities the nation needs for the full fruition of its wonderful endowment of natural resources.

The motor truck is one of the real wonders of the age—untiring, quick—freighted with product of factory and mill, of loom, work-bench, forge and farm, it transports raw materials, materials in process, the finished product, from mine and field to foundry and market, to retail store, to home and table.

The advance of such transportation is the advance of civilization itself."

In fact—

Wherever there's a Road

American business men are turning to motor truck transportation

The Manufacturer

Because motor trucks are the quickest and most economical means of hauling between plant and railroad terminals.

Because motor trucks connect his plant with every shipping or receiving platform by the most direct highway, independent of railroads.

They make him independent of freight and express delays and embargoes.

When necessary, the manufacturer himself can go after raw materials to keep unbroken the steady flow of production.

Motor trucks help the manufacturer to make good on delivery promises.

Motor truck shipments make possible a saving in packing costs.

Motor trucks working within the plant keep departments regularly supplied with raw materials and materials in process. In congested plants one motor truck will easily do the work of three double teams or five single teams.

Motor trucks make it possible to establish plants in inexpensive locations away from the congested centers.

The Distributor—Wholesale or Retail

Because motor trucks are the means of rendering more regular and dependable delivery service to customers.

They increase the territory in which a house can do business with profit.

Truck transportation helps speed up the turnover of stock, reducing the necessary investment and storage space.

A reliable motor truck, well-kept up, advertises wherever it goes the stability and progressiveness of the firm whose name is on it.

Controlled delivery with trucks backs up the selling organization with an assurance that the house can make good on delivery dates.

The Expressman and Contract Hauler

Trucks are the only possible means of giving complete, quick service over long and short hauls.

With trucks he can respond to any emergency calls that prove the efficiency of his service and establish his reputation.

Motor trucks mean bigger earnings for capital invested.

They increase the earning capacity of every employee.

They are practically independent of weather, and will work long hours when the rush of business demands it.

The installation of motor trucks reduces stable expense.

The Farmer

Motor trucks place the farmer within easy reach of the markets.

They enable him to take quick advantage of favorable market conditions.

They enable him to deliver his produce in better condition.

Trucks deliver live stock with less shrinkage.

Motor trucks enable farmers to market, before freezing weather, all of their crops that must be shipped during moderate temperatures.

With this closer contact between farm and market the farmer can devote land to big-yield market-garden crops which formerly he devoted to small-yield crops.

The quickness of motor delivery increases the time available for work on the farm.

Trucks facilitate the hauling of fertilizer before the rush of spring work begins. During slack seasons the farmer can profitably employ his trucks in hauling for neighbors.

The Engineer and Building Contractor

Motor trucks alone answer completely the varied hauling needs of the engineer and contractor for quickness, strength and capacity.

They cut down the distance between excavation and fill.

When conditions demand it, motor trucks are ready to work twenty-four hours a day.

It is possible to work motor trucks under practically any conditions of road and weather.

At building operations motor trucks assure at all times a full supply of necessary materials.

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The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Official Publication of The American Legion

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Vocational Training Looks Up

The Sun Begins to Shine Again on the Disabled Service Man Who Thought He Had Been Left Out in the Cold by the Board With the Long Name

By J. W. RIXEY SMITH

The first duty of the Legion is to the disabled service man. So while an opposition press has been slurring the able-bodied veteran for "attempting to raid the Treasury at the expense of his less fortunate brother" in the Legion's efforts to obtain the passage of the four-fold compensation program, the Legion has had its own committee working quietly and effectively to rehabilitate the Rehabilitation Section of the Federal Board for Vocational Training. That actual and definite good already has been accomplished, and that every atom of the Legion's strength will be enlisted in the fight for justice for the disabled veteran, is made clear in Mr. Smith's explanation of the task undertaken and results achieved by the Legion's special committee on Vocational Training.

WASHINGTON has been busy for some time trying to diagnose the ailments of that cumbersome body with the most cumbersome of names, the Rehabilitation Section of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

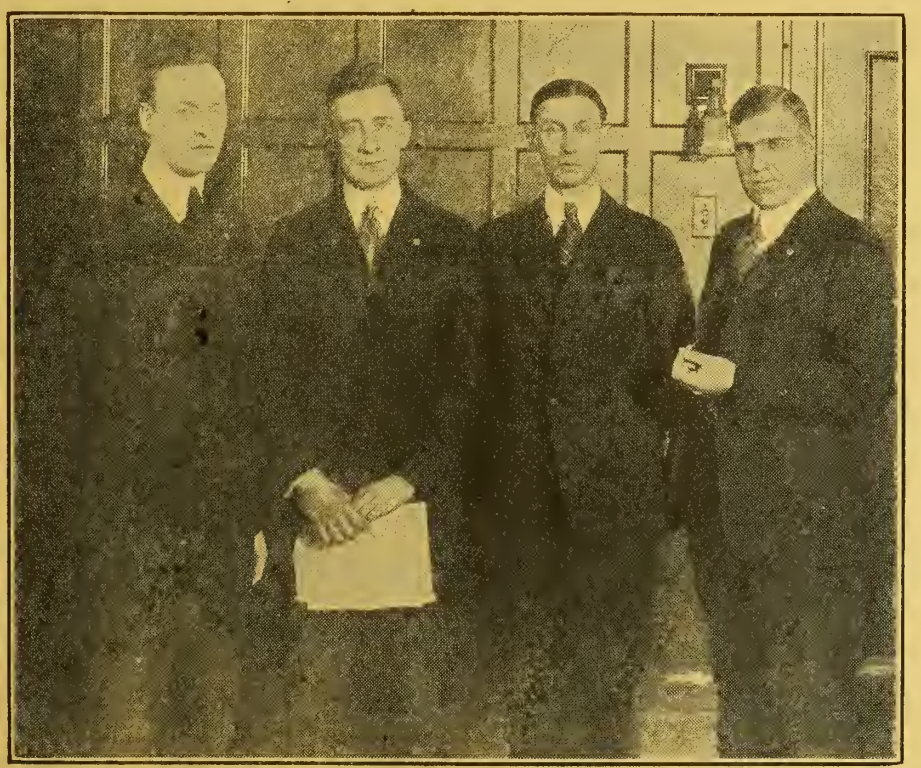
Designed as the instrument through which America was to make good her debt of honor to her disabled war veterans, "The Board," as it is commonly known, has accumulated, justly or unjustly, such an unsavory reputation that Congress finally has been forced to investigate it.

The position of The American Legion with reference to the Board and the disabled man has been made clear. The Legion hopes that much may come out of the belated Congressional investigation, that the searchlight once turned on will leave no dark corner untouched and that the remedies proposed will leave no mistake to be repeated. But it does not intend to sit hopefully and idle-handed awaiting the panacea of new law. Patients have been known to die while physicians argued and prescriptions were being written and filled. The program for putting the country's war cripples back on their feet needs stimulation and needs it now.

The Legion intends to bring about that stimulation through the creation of a vast, nation-wide organization within its own ranks to cooperate with the Board.

From the pinnacle of its organized power at Indianapolis down to the smallest reservoir of its strength, the village post, the whole force of the great ex-service fraternity is being mobilized and maneuvered in the service of America's disabled veterans. From the Legion's National Vocational Officer, appointed by the National Commander, to vocational officers appointed by each Department Commander and vocational officers for all of the nine thousand posts, the Legion is linking freely and generously the arteries of its blood strength with those of that body through which, by government creation, the disabled must be served.

The creation of a Legion cooperative organization to serve as an auxiliary to the government agencies in vocational training for ex-service folk, is the



The American Legion Committee on Vocational Education. Left to right: Gerald J. Murphy, Head of Service Division; Marquis James, American Legion Weekly; Walter F. Shaw, Assistant to Chief of Rehabilitation Section, Federal Board for Vocational Education; Lemuel Bolles, National Adjutant, American Legion

outstanding product of an investigation recently undertaken by a committee appointed by the National Commander "to study the situation with reference to vocational training for disabled service persons as provided by law, and to make recommendations for the improvement of that situation by cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Training and by other means."

Committee reports generally are word showers from which the most of us like to take refuge under any old umbrella that comes along. It is indeed a unique experience to discover a report in which words seem to be kept in the background and action looms to the forefront. The report of this Legion committee on the vocational training situation bristles with action and races along without any superfluous word baggage. Indeed, in summing up its work, the committee says, after stating the desiderata: "To achieve this your committee did three things":

First, it announced that it had taken steps for the creation of the Legion cooperative organization to function as an auxiliary to the Federal Board.

Secondly, it recommended that the vocational investigation now in progress at Washington by the House Committee on Education be continued and extended.

Thirdly, it recommended the passage of the Rogers Bill providing for the consolidation of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the United States Public Health Service under one executive head.

AFTER they had shaped the Legion's official position toward the present vocational training situation, the members of the Legion committee met representatives of the Federal Board. All agreed that something was wrong and that something ought to be done.

As the committee report tersely puts it: "The present vocational situation is bad. The Government's pledge to disabled veterans has not been kept, for which the Federal Board for Vocational Training is held largely to blame. Lack of vision and foresight, inadequate conception of the magnitude of its task, cumbersome and incompetent administrative methods, executive incapacity, insincerity and lack of sympathy and understanding of the basic problems presented in the vocational rehabilitation of disabled men, have been charged against the Board so repeatedly, and in instances these charges so supported by what seems to be trustworthy evidence, that the disabled veteran's confidence in the ability of the Board to carry out the pledges of the Government has been seriously and universally impaired, if not, in effect, destroyed."

It was agreed that "before the Board can hope to solve its problem the confidence of the disabled man and the country at large must be restored," and that "the Board must merit the restoration of that confidence" by correcting deficiencies within its organization and administration.

In pledging itself to aid the Vocational Board, the Legion did not raise its sails on an uncharted sea. The pathway was laid down to the minutest detail of paper-work by the representatives of the Legion and of the Board. Many, if not all, contingencies were provided against. The Legion vocational officers, their appointment, their functions and duties, were first arranged for; the possibilities of state vocational conferences were enumerated and their importance characterized as "absolutely indispensable in the proper instruction of local post officials in the duties to be assigned to them and in establishing close liaison between the post officials, the State Vocational Training Officer and the Federal Board."

Don't Try to Speed Up the Rifle Issue

Posts which wish to obtain rifles under the provisions of the new law passed by Congress are notified that it is useless to try to speed up the issues by writing to the Chief of Ordnance or to National Headquarters of The American Legion.

A bulletin issued at Indianapolis says that methods of distributing rifles are now being worked out and that when the plan is adopted instructions will be issued to the Adjutant of each State Department of the Legion. Each State Adjutant will give to the posts in his state instructions covering the distribution of the rifles. Until that time, posts are requested to refrain from useless correspondence.

Delay has been occasioned by the fact that there is a shortage of spare parts for the rifles which would be distributed under the present law. It is possible that an additional bill may be introduced in Congress to prevent any possible difficulties that might arise.

THE representatives of the Board and the Legion then agreed upon the following moves to get the Government's rehabilitation program on its feet:

1. To restore the confidence of disabled men in the Board and induce all men who are eligible for vocational training and who desire it to accept it.

2. To observe and study the Board and by criticism and constructive suggestion enable the Board to improve its organization where deficient, and thus merit a restoration of confidence.

3. To help the Board in seeking out disabled men eligible for training and desirous of taking training and to assist the Board in placing these men in training in a manner which will be most beneficial to the men and in accordance with their welfare and desires.

In entering upon this program with the Board, the Legion has in no wise muzzled itself with respect to future criticism of the Board, its organization or administration.

TO paraphrase the position of the Legion committee, as outlined at length in its report, the Federal Board should sweep off its own doorstep and set its house in order before the Legion goes in to help run it.

Citing particularly the case of Vocational District No. 2, the committee has this to say: "Criticism of the populous and important New York, New Jersey and Connecticut district has been severe, and if the charges which have been made are true, the policies of the Board in that district should be reformed at once and certain individuals released from the Board's employ before The American Legion should associate itself in a cooperative enterprise with the Board organization in that district."

The Legion committee wrote to Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, chairman of the House Committee on Education, stating the attitude of the Legion toward the investigation into the Federal Board's activities, asking a full, complete survey, and calling in particular for a special inquiry into the record of Vocational District No. 2.

In the meantime the whole Legion organization is bestirring itself in the service of the disabled. Plank by plank, the chasm between the Government and the disabled veteran is being bridged.

The investigation is a good thing. Let it go on. Let there be light and plenty of it. The amalgamation of the Federal Board, the War Risk Bureau and the Public Health Service is an obvious necessity. Let us have the Rogers Bill. The decentralization of the organization of the Federal Board and more and better paid employes are logical steps. Let the House Committee on Education bear it in mind when the time comes for them to report out a bill.

But all of these things would be deadly, terrible benefits if, while awaiting them, we of the Legion all knocked off from the big job and let things drift. The Legion has a vision of service and it intends to serve with the instrument and the only instrument it can lay its hands on, realizing the force of the rustic platitude that it is better to saw wood with a rusty saw than to sit by a fireless hearth.

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Body of James S. Ford, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, buried with military honors at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., following its arrival from overseas. Legion Posts will provide many similar firing squads at this year's Memorial Day exercises

In Honor of the Golden Legion

Posts in America and Europe Plan Observances of a Memorial Day That Will See Part of the A. E. F.'s Dead At Rest in Their Native Soil

By FREDERICK M. THAYER

THE people want to forget about the war. How often do we hear the sentiment!

But are the American people really anxious to forget so soon the spirit of sacrifice which took hold of almost five million men who were willing to endure all things, blindly in the hands of fate, dwindling as they marched farther and farther into the conflict which had been cutting down the millions of men of other nations?

America is going to answer "No!" on this Memorial Day. It does not matter how grievous the burdens of the peace and reconstruction, how worn the feelings of finer sentiment by the clashing of victors since the war ended. America is going to halt and remember on May 30, two weeks from now. America is going to remember, just as she always has remembered, those who died that she might live.

The A. E. F.—what was left of it—knew the true emotions of Memorial Day on May 30 last. Its sentiments were simple, but deeply rooted. The A. E. F. felt as the members of Company E of the One Hundredth and Sixty-fifth Infantry must have felt at the battlefield funeral of nineteen of their comrades on March 7, 1918—the funeral in the Rouge Bouquet, Forest of Parroy, made memorable by the lines of Joyce Kilmer, the regimental poet, soon to die himself. Those men of the One Hundredth and Sixty-fifth Infantry were stirred by the voice of its chaplain and the refrain echoing the music of taps sounded from a distant grove—stirred by such lines as these:

There is on earth no worthier grave
To hold the bodies of the brave
Than this spot of pain and pride
Where they nobly fought and nobly died.

This year the men of the A. E. F. are in their own homes. The two million are scattered through all the states. All who heard taps abroad and all who heard taps at home in uniform will be together on Memorial Day to honor the hundred thousand dead and to take thought themselves on the meaning of sacrifice.

UNIFORMS AND MEMORIAL DAY

Members of Posts of The American Legion may with propriety wear their uniforms on Memorial Day if they are requested to do so by the senior veterans' societies. This was the opinion of State Adjutants who discussed the question at a recent meeting at National Headquarters. It was suggested, however, that if uniforms are worn all marks or insignia of rank be removed. The red discharge chevron must, of course, be displayed on the left arm.

THE more than four million young veterans of the late war will march side by side with the aged survivors of the war fought fifty-five years ago and the middle-aged men who fought only a score of years ago. The new veterans will escort the old, the thinned files of the once mighty ranks which have been marching year after year, in their faded uniforms, resurrecting memory periodically when it seemed each year that memory had almost died.

Many American Legion posts will provide automobiles in parades for those veterans whose legs finally have weakened after years of following the flag on Memorial Day. These posts also expect to have automobiles for the wounded of the late war whose battles have lasted longer than the Armistice. In hundreds of cities and towns all the veterans will appear in uniform. National Guard and Regular Army companies will march in the parades. Whole communities have reawakened to the significance of the holiday and civilian organizations will follow behind the men in uniform. Beside the old graves with the G. A. R. crosses there will be new ceremonies, and be-

side the graves of the last two years the assembled people will pledge themselves that the dead shall not be forgotten.

National Headquarters of the Legion has suggested that all posts in their ceremonies observe a "silent period," a moment's pause, either at the graveside or at the services indoors, in which the living shall take thought of the dead.

Each community is expected to arrange its own Memorial Day services in keeping with its own responsibilities. In more than a thousand towns and cities, however, it is probable that there will be Memorial Day pageants. Community Service, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, the peacetime organization which is carrying on the wartime work of the War Camp Community Service, is supplying staging directions for this pageant to all posts which apply for it.

The pageant is staged before an altar covered with a purple cloth on which stands a golden bowl. Six gold-tipped spears divide the backstage into five sections. From the center spears float American flags, and in front of each flagstaff stands a soldier.

The symbolical characters of the pageant are the Spirit of the Town and the Spirit of the Nation. The Spirit of the Nation is attended by the North, the South, the East and the West, portrayed by women. Classical musical accompaniments are played and sung to the action of the play, which reveals the sacrifice of the dead and appeals to the living to take up the task where they laid it down.

NOT only will Memorial Day be observed throughout the United States by all posts of The American Legion, but in France also will the homage of America be bestowed on the graves of the 70,000 who still are buried in French soil. A cablegram received from the Paris Post of The American Legion informs National Headquarters that the post, cooperating with the Graves Registration Service, the American Embassy and consulates, the Red Cross, American churches and the French Government, will see that no grave, however isolated, is overlooked.

National Headquarters has appealed to every post in the United States for small donations to assure that this duty of honor is performed as The American Legion would have it.

The French Government is lending every assistance and will be represented at the ceremonies in the larger cemeteries, such as Romagne, Suresnes and Thiaucourt. Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, will speak at Suresnes, where President Wilson spoke on last Memorial Day.

The Paris Post sums up the intentions of The American Legion in these cabled words: "The Legion posts of France recognize their duty to their comrades at home and the relatives of those deceased that appropriate observances will be held. Paris Post is willing to carry out individual decorations for families contributing for special cases."

A cablegram from London from The American Legion organization there promises that the American graves in England also will be cared for.

Because of the many cemeteries in both countries and the travel involved, the committee in charge of the Memorial Day ceremonies abroad needs more funds. Responses to the first requests for funds issued by Commander D'Olier have been generous, and $5,000 will carry the plan through. Posts or members are asked to remit funds to their State headquarters, whence money will be cabled to Paris and London.

GRADUALLY the cemeteries of America in France are being transformed beyond the recognition of those who knew them in their days of newness. Romagne, the Argonne

(*Continued on page* 24)

THE LEGION'S SHARE

One of the first posts of The American Legion to take part in the funeral of a comrade whose body was brought from overseas was Roy W. Kelly Post of Ashland, Wisconsin.

The body of Private William B. Boyle arrived at Ashland on April 12 with Private Ford of the Twenty-second Infantry as escort. A committee of Roy W. Kelly Post escorted the coffin from the train to a chapel where Legionnaires stood guard until the services on the following day.

The members of the post attended the funeral in civilian clothes, with the exception of the pallbearers and the firing squad, who were in full uniform. The body was escorted from the chapel to the church, where Legion members were seated in a group. After the services the post formed ranks in front of the hearse and marched to the city limits. Here the ranks were opened and the men uncovered while the hearse passed through. The pallbearers and the firing squad followed the cortege to the cemetery for the final ceremonies and salute.

The States' Voting Strength

Each Department Is Reminded That the Size of Its Convention Delegation Will Depend on Paid-up Membership on August 28

AN insistent warning has been sent out by National Headquarters that each State Department of The American Legion in fairness to itself should take steps to see that it is not deprived of some of its delegates at the next National Convention through failure to collect dues from a portion of its membership.

The American Legion's Constitution provides that "each Department shall be entitled to five delegates and one additional delegate for each thousand members whose current dues have been received by the National Treasurer thirty days prior to the meeting of said convention."

The 1920 Convention will be held on September 27 in Cleveland, Ohio. In accordance with the Constitution, August 28 is the date on which the voting strength of each State Department will be determined upon the basis of the amount of dues received at National Headquarters up to and including that day.

The National Treasurer has mailed to each State Department a statement showing the amount of dues received up to the close of business on March 31. This statement should show each State Headquarters the extent of its task to collect unpaid dues, so that its actual voting strength may approximate its enrollment.

Another factor that must be considered in this connection is the further provision of the Constitution that "delegates shall be chosen at Department conventions to be held not less than two weeks before the National Convention."

This means that September 12 is the latest date on which the State Departments may hold their conventions for the election of delegates to the National Convention.

A resolution adopted by the National Convention at Minneapolis specifies that resolutions to be presented at the next annual convention should be mailed to the National Adjutant at least two weeks in advance of the convention, so that the National Adjutant may classify them for the prompt consideration of the appropriate committees. Each resolution should be prepared in triplicate. Each should be on a separate sheet of paper and deal with one subject only. They should be typewritten, if possible. Under this recommendation, all resolutions should be forwarded to the National Adjutant at Indianapolis as soon as convenient following the close of any State convention and not later than September 12.

Confessions of a Dog-Robber

How He Dodged Drill, Swatted Flies and Copped the Officers' Chocolates

By HIMSELF

MEN who say they know, allege that all the world's greatest artists, poets and novelists were born and not made. But a dog-robber, never! The best dog-robbers that ever came out of the South were made on the drill fields.

A few days of hikes and heavy packs ruined my flat feet and made a dog-robber out of me. I addressed my squad-mates thus:

"Fellow-sufferers, henceforth and forever our paths part. You birds can ride to fame as machine-gunners, bombers, greaseballs or M. P.'s, but my lot is cast as a slum purveyor. Until la guerre is fini I sleep in the striker's tent, shoot craps on the looey's bunk and parley in the third person. The great ambition of my life is to be a butler. To you, old side-kicks, I allot the other opportunities which army life offers. As for me, the looey waits without."

"Without what?"

"A dog-robber."

That new lieutenant was the best pal a hard-driven buck ever had. Three days after I had been on the job and off the sick book he blew in and found me going over his assortment of chocolates.

"Boy," he murmured, "help yourself to anything that's here. What's mine is yours. We split 25-75, with you on the long end."

"Thanks, lieutenant," I gulped guiltily. Later as he lay in the hay I could hear him whispering to himself: "He will take what he wants, anyway, so I might as well make a play for the short end."

Once across the Rubicon I kicked up more dust than cowboys in the movies. Although my ancestors were not spaghetti eaters I know now that I must have inherited my agility with a shoe brush from them. The hardest half-hour in my short day was when the warriors were being made ready for the arena. Some shoes I shined were so much like mirrors that the lieutenant trained his pompadour in them.

The sounds of squads east and west were plainly discernible in the looey's tent, and right there one morning I took the sacred vow to dog rob until the hounds of war overran

A busy dog-robber hasn't time to stop and kick at every pup that snaps at his heels

the field kitchens and cleaned up the very mess gear.

Frequently on the way to the tailor's I had to pass the much-beaten sod.

"Hey, Whoosis," some beetle would chortle, "when did you get a pull in Washington?"

"Orderly, carry those pants according to the A. R."

"How'd you get on the staff?"

"And yet they advise soldiers to carry insurance."

But a busy dog-robber hasn't time to stop and kick at every pup that snaps at his heels. I combined business with pleasure and took on another lieutenant, making an additional ten smacks a month.

TIDYING up an officers' tent while the boys were charging fat Boche dummies may not have tallied with the romantic novels of the war, but it provided punk and a pup tent for a lot of cripples who got into outfits when army doctors were about as reckless with other men's lives as Fatty Arbuckle is with a pie. That's not saying that all strikers had name-stamps made for the sick book, but a lot of them never would have got through an overseas hike if they hadn't shied their weighty war implements into the skipper's bedding roll.

The best bunch of souvenirs I ever garnered went with the officers' stuff on a limber and the collection now adorns the walls of some mule skinner's mansion. When the junk went A.W.O.L the officers made affidavit it was worth five thousand francs, and I stood around with tears in my eyes and said it was worth twenty thousand if it was worth a gorilla's chance of getting into the Air Service.

Frequently, even oftener, officers borrowed kale from their dog-robbers. After the armistice I lent the skipper 300 francs, and while I was down the sick line he signed up with the Poles.

A striker was judged by the flies he kept out. If he couldn't shoo 'em from an officer's tent he might better have followed the drill schedule and

not wasted his talents sanding mess equipment. I had a scheme of my own, patent applied for, that never failed. I would rush the steaming slum into the tent and deposit it on the soap box. In about 100 seconds I would grab the chow and shoot it out into the atmosphere, blowing the flies into space. I then would return with the slum cleared for action. Once outside, the stunned flies would become confused and get lost or else plunge recklessly toward the kitchen. I just fell short of a citation for this piece of skull work. Personally, I scraped a mean mess tin.

I REQUIRED new dog-robbers on the staff to address me as "chief" because of long service. They had to go through an initiation ceremony that made No Man's Land look like a picnic grounds.

Occasionally a dog-robber got on the staff who was a little lacking in the fine points of etiquette. When he "served" at officers' mess, or "poured," as you prefer, he gave orders like a kitchen mechanic to an unruly chunk of beef.

"Pass that gear!" or "Hand me that java can!" he would say to the officers.

After mess the captain would call the looey.

"Wherenel did you get that buck? You got a fine idea of picking an orderly."

"Well, captain," the looey would say, laughing. "The boy's hoofs were bothering him again."

"Put him on the grease wagon until he gets his commission. We've got too many of the boys playing a general's part now."

Some of the old-timers claim the cognomen "dog-robber" was a term used in the Regular Army, because this beetle was supposed to eat what the officers left. Before his day, so the story goes, this slum was the inherent property of the canine family. Hence, the dogs were robbed.

A "striker" derived his title from the fact that after a hike on a rainy day, instead of getting under shelter himself, he had to pitch or "strike" the officer's tent. By the time this was done some buck had swooped down on his tent pegs and he would have to bivouac.

An "orderly" is a striker out of luck, probably having lost his title and extra three bones in money through the removal of an officer. While awaiting a new opening he dressed like a supply sergeant and tried to make the colonel's shack on days of guard duty.

An English officer called his dog-robber a batman or a servant, but this name would never do for a doughboy unless the remark was made near a dressing station.

When a couple of dog-robbers went out shopping for the officers they always picked out food they had a hankering for themselves. "What's good enough for the dog-robber is good enough for the officers," was our motto.

Most of the dog-robbers know more about European shoe polishes than about the Armistice terms. But they also knew something about finance. If it hadn't been for strikers the Army never would have snapped up the Liberty bonds it did. Dog-robbers were the only birds who ever missed a pay line. They could slide over a month by merely boning an officer for fees overdue.

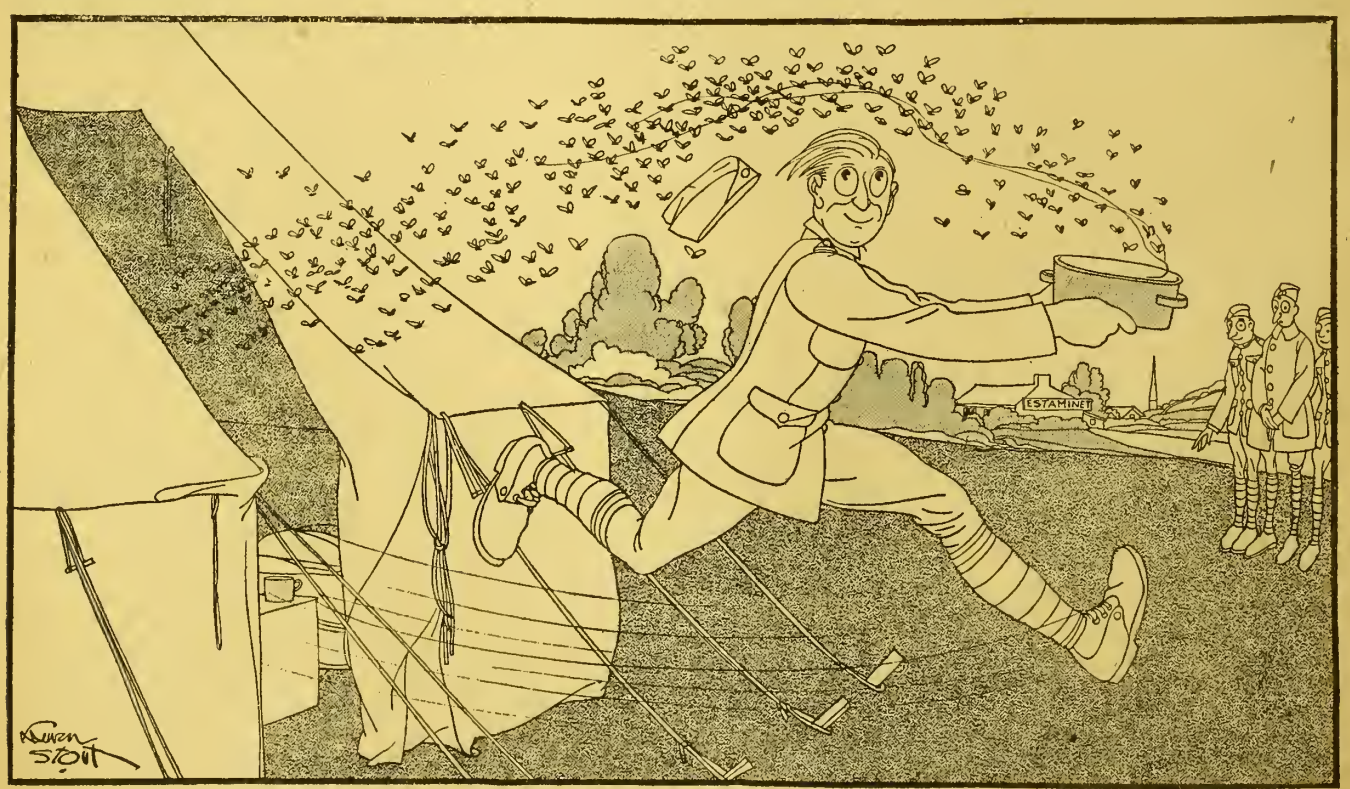
THE only American battlers who ever recrossed the fish pond without a grouch against some officer were the leisure class of army chambermaids. I know it was that way with myself. I never was aide to an officer who didn't try to do the right thing, even going so far as to request me in person to report for drill at least twice a week.

When Christmas Day blew around our skipper was determined the boys would have roast pig for dinner. No one was allowed to buy food in Germany and the M. P.'s guarded the roads in France. But this officer borrowed a motorcycle and asked me to go with him. We ran the guard, the officer disguised as a buck, and reached a French village where the captain swung a deal for a two-hundred-pound porker. The money that runt cost him ought to save French exchange today.

We got him aboard and started back for headquarters, with the cap burning up the roads and me guarding the precious pig. Paul Revere on his famous ride never woke up half the people that pig did. Thirty miles from the jump-off I put a bayonet into him. We were riding safely through the night with the bacon safely beneath my feet when a big M. P. turned a light onto the car and we skidded to a stop.

"Christmas parcel for headquarters," the officer volunteered.

"You win in a walk," said the human M. P. "Merry Christmas to the three of youse." That M. P. was no pig-robber.



In about 100 seconds I would grab the chow and shoot it out into the atmosphere, blowing the flies into space

The war wasn't a one man affair. Neither is the peace. Get in line! And if you're in already, line up a buddy

Have You Lined Up Your Man?

Success of the Legion's Membership Push Next Week Will Depend Largely on the Efforts of the Individual Booster

By JAMES E. DARST

IT was at Washington recently that I heard one of the finest left-handed compliments that ever has been paid to The American Legion.

When I first heard it I wasn't sure whether it was right-handed, left-handed or ambidextrous. Nor have I been so sure since then.

A well-known Representative in Congress was discussing the Legion, following a hearing on the compensation bill before the Ways and Means Committee of the House. This particular man is nothing if not frank.

"That is a great organization you belong to," he remarked. "In fact, it is a unique organization. There are two things about it that strike me as being remarkable: first, the number of men you have enrolled; and, second, the number of men you haven't enrolled."

The Legion has made a wonderful record in getting a million and a half former service men and women enrolled in less than fifteen months. But it is also wonderful that it hasn't got all—or very nearly all—of the four and a half million eligibles.

It is record-breaking that in a little over a year, the Legion has lined up so many former soldiers, sailors and marines "for God and Country." It is impressive to realize that more than four thousand persons have joined *every day* of the Legion's existence. More than nine thousand posts are now functioning in every state of the Union and in a dozen foreign countries.

This is doubly laudable when it is remembered that the Legion has not had time to make a real fight for membership, but has had to content itself with enrolling eligibles as they presented themselves.

But it is also impressive that there still are so many eligible men and women on the outside who should be actively and whole-heartedly in the Legion.

You and I know dozens of men and women who have no business being out of the Legion. They are out simply because the Legion has not had an opportunity to go out and get them.

But there must be other reasons.

National Commander Franklin D'Olier has requested that this final message on the membership push of May 17-22 be communicated to all Legionnaires:

"This is The American Legion's first fight for itself.

"Heretofore, there have been so many battles to wage, so many skirmishes to engage our attention, that the Legion has not had time to see to its own defences. While we have been giving what we had in the interests of our country and for the rights of our comrades in arms, we have been, perforce, denied the chance to survey our own needs.

"We are taking the time to do this now.

"Heretofore, the Legion has fought to get adequate compensation for the disabled; to remedy evils in the administration of vocational training for the physically handicapped; to straighten out the War Risk tangle; to stem the spread of Bolshevism and violence; to promote the ideals of 100 per cent. Americanism; to gain adjusted compensation for all former service men.

"To-day we are waging our own battle. We are going out to enlist the active support of the men and women who always have been with us in spirit but who have put off joining our ranks. Now they shall have the benefit of real association with the comrades who feel as they feel. We are going to join their names with ours."

THE first and foremost is inertia. Many a potential member has not taken the time to get around to it. Added to this, there may be the deep-seated conviction that it is up to someone else to come and get him.

He will be sought henceforward. If, in the past, the Legion was too busy straightening the line and fighting battles for service men and the country as a whole, it has found time now to go out and get replacements.

The nation-wide membership push of the Legion will start on May 17. Preliminary reports from all sections of the country show that interest is deep and that every post and every member feels that it is an individual affair—a push that needs the cooperation of every man of the rank and file. Reports show that posts all over the country have held organization meetings and have named their post Push Committees to supervise the work. They have appointed citizens' committees to work with them. In cases where there are more than one post in a community, they have got together in a central organization to prevent duplication of effort.

An intensive advertising campaign has been carried on in every city and state so that the general public will make no mistake about May 17-22 being American Legion Week. The field is set for six days when every member of the Legion will make it his personal goal to get one new member.

Every one of these individual workers will run into this problem of inertia. The surest cure for it is a little well-applied energy. The

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

Show this to the man you're lining up and lend him your fountain pen

fellow who has intended joining the Legion all along "as soon as he got around to it" will know that his hour has struck when an alert Legionnaire backs him into a corner and flashes an application blank in his face.

BUT every booster also will run into men who honestly think that they have a genuine argument against joining the Legion. There are not so many of these arguments, but some of them are oft-recurring and deserve a place and an answer, right here.

It has been said that the Legion is not doing or has not done anything for the ex-service man. The answer:

The Legion has obtained from Congress an increase of base pay for the war's disabled.

The Legion, through its service department at National Headquarters, and through War Risk officers in every state, cooperating with the War Risk Insurance Bureau, has adjusted claims for compensation for disabled men and for the dependents of men who died in service.

The Legion first disclosed the failure of the Federal Board for Vocational Training to do its duty toward the disabled. It brought about Congressional investigation and reform. Through the national vocational officer, at headquarters, and through state vocational officers, it has devised a plan of cooperation with the board that promises to solve speedily the vocational rehabilitation problem.

The Legion helped to obtain preference for ex-service men and women and the widows of ex-service men in civil service appointments, as well as special preference for disabled men.

The Legion drafted and put before Congress the four-fold optional plan for compensation, which calls for a choice of farm lands, home aid, vocational training or cash compensation.

The Legion cooperated with national, state and private organizations to get adequate, suitable and remunerative employment for tens of thousands of former service men. The Legion on May 30 will decorate the graves of every comrade who sleeps overseas.

It has also been argued that the Legion has done nothing for the country as a whole.

The American Legion today is the most powerful force in this country for 100 per cent Americanism. Since its inception it has met crises, as they have arisen, without flinching. In numerous instances of disorders and disasters, the Legion and its members have stood with the constituted authorities of law and order.

It has been said that the Legion is opposed to union labor.

Samuel Gompers has said that there exists no reason why a union man should not join the Legion. There are dozens of posts throughout the country composed exclusively of union men. In other posts, union men are comrades of men who are not organized. There is no quarrel between labor and the Legion.

It has been said that the Legion attempts to interfere with the rights of citizens.

There is no case on record where the Legion has interfered with the

(*Continued on page* 25)

Where Are Your Discharge Papers?

National Headquarters Urges Recording of Precious Documents in View of Impending Passage of Compensation Legislation

RECOGNIZING the importance to every former service man of having documentary proof of his service available at all times, many posts of The American Legion have been facilitating the recording of discharge papers. National Headquarters recently has issued two bulletins advising all posts to ascertain some method of meeting the need for official recording, which has acquired new importance in view of the probable passage of the fourfold compensation legislation plan by Congress.

In most states the county recorder may officially record discharge papers, often without charge. In some places, however, the county recorder has given way to the clerks of the various courts, the registrars of probates and deeds, and it is questionable whether any of these officials could record the discharges. In some instances provisions have been made for the municipal clerks, being recorders, to copy the ex-service man's papers.

National Headquarters has recommended that in all cases books be reserved for recording discharges, and that where there is no county recorder's office, the municipal authorities make provision for extending this important safeguard to ex-service men.

In one town the municipal clerk offered to procure the necessary record book, and in addition to recording discharge papers to make copies of all records of citations. The Archives Division of the Secretary of State's office in Massachusetts is making photostatic copies of all discharges, citations and other records of service, giving one print to the owner and filing the negative for reference. More than 1,500 Massachusetts men already have had records made in this office.

In several parts of the country individual posts or groups of posts within a certain district have united to provide a form on which a certified copy of the discharge paper has been made and sworn to by a notary public. The original papers then were filed in vaults which were rented in a bank or some other safe depository.

A Digest of Compensation Views

What the Nation's Newspapers Have to Say Regarding the Theory and Feasibilty of Adjusted Compensation

THIS digest of opinions for and against adjusted compensation is taken from editorial columns all over the country. The attempt here is not to cover the entire field, but to present a few representative statements, in order that the ex-service man may gain some idea of what arguments are being advanced by both defenders and opponents of the compensation plan.

FOR

For the Majority

A calm consideration of the situation, a disregarding of the fact that there are many who will receive bonuses who did little to deserve them and who do not need them at this time, brings the conclusion that such aid must be granted for the sake of the great majority which does deserve and which does need the bonus. —*New Britain (Conn.) Herald.*

Justice to All Who Risked Lives

Hundreds of thousands went to war gladly because their country needed their service. They would not have gone for any money consideration whatever, hence there are imperative reasons why all these men who need financial assistance should have it in the form of a bonus or in accordance with some well-considered plan which will do justice to every man who risked his life for his country's cause.—*New Haven (Conn.) Times-Leader.*

A Preferred Claim

If the United States is justly indebted to anyone it is the soldiers. Theirs is a preferred claim.—*Doylestown (Pa.) Intelligencer.*

Ex-Service Opposition

That a certain proportion of the service men themselves oppose the idea should not weigh too heavily with candid men, who are not merely seeking an excuse to protect their own pockets. Those who oppose the soldiers' compensation bill are scarcely to be congratulated on the character of their arguments.—*North Adams (Mass.) Transcript.*

Justice of Step Plain

The justice of extra compensation is so plain and the injustice of denying it so gross that discussion of the question becomes difficult. We asked these young men to leave their business and go into the government service for $30 a month. We asked them to leave pleasant, comfortable homes for the discomforts and hardships of a soldier's life. And then we asked them—the crowning sacrifice of all—to risk their lives and limbs in the country's service, all for $30 a month. The Constitution of the United States provides that property shall not be taken without just compensation. If it were a question of property, the amount that was lost by these young men in wages alone would probably greatly exceed the entire extra compensation which the soldiers ask.—*Boston American.*

The Legion's Four-fold Beneficial Legislation Program

The American Legion's four-fold optional plan of beneficial legislation embraces the following provisions:

1. Land settlement, whereby ex-service men will be assisted in purchasing a farm in any state, reimbursing the Government for funds advanced by easy payments extending over a period of ten years or more.

2. Home aid, whereby ex-service men will get Government assistance in purchasing a home.

3. Vocational training, whereby an ex-service man may learn a trade or vocation with the assistance of the Government.

4. Adjusted compensation based on length of military service. This would go automatically to the beneficiaries of those who died in service, to all disabled men, and to those ex-service men who do not elect to avail themselves of one of the foregoing provisions.

The plan is designed to overcome the financial disadvantages incidental to military service. It is the result of a careful study of the needs and wishes of the ex-service men of every state. The economic value to the United States of re-establishing the ex-soldier in the present period of readjustment and low production is considered to be great.

The Legion has asked that Congress, in meeting the nation's obligation to the ex-service man, be as liberal as is consistent with the welfare of the country. It has recommended that the extent to which assistance is given the individual ex-service man be based upon his length of service.

Members of the Legion are urged to familiarize themselves with these facts so that they may assist in dispelling the misunderstanding now surrounding the Legion's program.

Lot of Money, but They're Worth It

It will require two billion dollars to provide the proposed bonus for soldiers. This is a lot of money, but the boys are worth every dollar of it. —*Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Independent.*

Agreed on One Point

There is a division of opinion among ex-service men on the matter of the proposed bonus, but while there are many suggestions among lawmakers as to the best method of rewarding the ex-service man, practically all are agreed something should be done.—*Trinidad (Colo.) News.*

Means Can Be Found

If the bonus is spread over four or five years, the increased taxation burden would not be crushing. Means can be found, in other words, to pay the bonus without emptying the treasury or imposing exorbitant taxes.—*Seattle (Wash.) Times.*

Pay for Confiscated Time

If we may not confiscate property without paying an owner its full value, we certainly may not in justice confiscate men's time without equal due compensation.—*New York Tribune.*

Not a Question of Asking

Has our sense of honor sunk so low that our country is urged to dishonor its pledge because of a few million dollars in cost? It matters not whether the soldiers ask for extra pay or not. We owe it to them. It is not theirs to ask; it is ours to give.—*Manufacturer's Record.*

As It Was in War Time

Two billions of dollars is a lot of money. "Certainly," the soldiers can consistently reply, "but billions were scraped up every day or so and spent without thought of the amount when arrangements were being made to send us out to get shot at." This is a strong answer.—*Omaha (Neb.) News.*

AGAINST

Issue One of Definition

The Legion talks of adjustment to cover disadvantages. Some of the opponents talk of patriotism being its own reward. The issue is thus one of definition. The public objection is not against a proper recognition, but has to do with the Government's present financial condition. Congress must take care of the disabled. The uninjured, who came

(*Continued on page* 26)

THE EDITORIAL P. C.

POLICIES—NOT POLITICS

Tell Congress

IT would require several issues of the WEEKLY, even with everything else omitted, to give space to the hundreds of letters that have come in in response to the request for opinions on the Legion's four-fold compensation program printed a few weeks ago. Every letter, however, has been carefully read and appraised, and while it is impossible to reproduce them, it is possible to summarize certain general conclusions that are forced upon anyone who has gone through the mass of them.

Whatever may be the proportion of ex-service men who would choose the fourth option on the Legion's program, cash compensation, the number sufficiently interested in the cash feature to write to the WEEKLY about it is very small. An overwhelming majority of the letter writers announce their eagerness to take advantage of Option No. 2—the home aid plan.

The letters also reveal the fact that Legionnaires are writing their Representatives and Senators urging the passage of the measure. The importance of this step cannot be overstressed. The opposition also is writing to Washington, and the size of a pile of letters is a pretty strong index to the strength of sentiment. Make the pro pile bigger than the antis'.

A Bit Thick

A WESTERN minister who subscribes himself "Yours for America, God bless her!" has sent to this magazine a newspaper clipping describing an address he made before The American Legion Post in his town.

The clipping quotes some of the things the clergyman said in his speech, including:

"He said Congress ought to equip the Legion with rifles and 100 rounds of ammunition, and these disloyalists should be lined up before a stone wall and face a firing squad."

Old-fashioned folk who believe in our painfully established system of justice will not agree with the good bloodthirsty parson. Probably the pastor himself, after thinking it over, would plead that he had not wished to be taken literally, but was merely using a figure of speech. No matter what he meant, the use of such exaggerated language has one result. It discredits those who subscribe to it in the eyes of reasonable people who compose our majority. Rabid hyperbole doesn't usually go with clear thinking.

A Word about the Weekly

SOMETIME in April two years ago, the 500,000th member of the A. E. F. tripped down the gangplank with his pack on his back and made the overseas outfit a full half million strong. Sometime in this month of April just past, the presses which print THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY clicked off the 500,000th copy of a single issue, setting a record that stood for exactly seven days. Last week the total had risen to 550,000. This week it is still more.

The WEEKLY is in its working clothes. It wears blue denim, hobnails, canvas gauntlets and a cap now, instead of top hat, serge, kid gloves, gauntlets and patent leathers. It has put fancy covers and highly laundered paper on the shelf for a while. It slipped on its working clothes when it came back from sick leave in March. And it hardly needed apologize for its costume, because the whole country, it seemed, had turned thoughtfully to economy about that time, and overalls and old clothes became honored raiment. The nation has started in to do loyal plugging for its own sake, casting aside non-essentials, cutting out waste.

Speaking about the magazine, it might interest brother Legionnaires to know how well the whole country is represented among the department heads of the present editorial and business staffs of the WEEKLY. We submit the following list of States, to every one of which some executive member of the WEEKLY staff owes allegiance, as a pretty representative one:

California, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Connecticut, Virginia, New York, Tennessee and the Philippine Islands.

Trouble Ahead

THE contest is now open on ways of using that 300-mile-an-hour wind which Major Schroeder, the Dayton Army flyer, found away up in the air. Restless genius probably is already busy designing an inflated windmill which can be run up above the clouds at the end of a cable to give the world a new electric supply. The Tower of Babel school of architects probably will kick into the Sunday supplements with a drawing of a nine-mile combination weather vane and traffic sign. And maybe some of these irrigation experts out of a job will try to form a company to haul down by suction a part of the 300-mile air current within working distance of earth.

But this violent wind height is going to mean more trouble for the Government when those $1,975 private airplanes get onto the market and people start going from New York to St. Louis in aerial runabouts. A whole lot of amateur drivers will get beyond their depth—or height—and when the New York-St. Louis commuter finds his clutch isn't working and he is flitting over the Rocky Mountains, the Government aerial life savers will have to go up and bring him down.

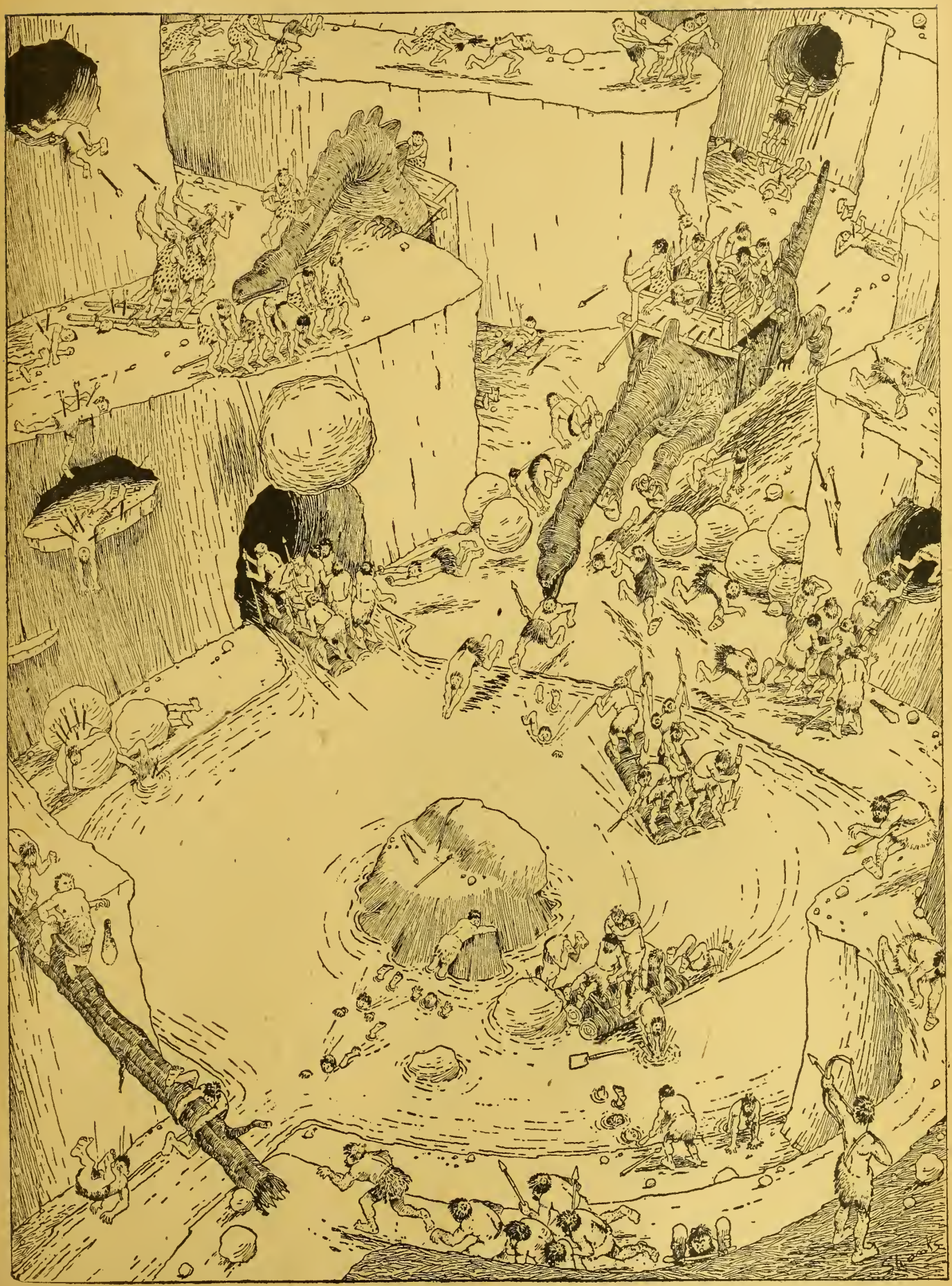
The Farmer's Answer to Piracy

WHETHER men will raise pigs or lay bricks depends largely on the relative money returns of the two occupations. If all the pig raisers in the country should suddenly discover that bricklaying would produce a fifty per cent. greater profit than pig raising, there might be an absolute famine in hams and shortribs and pork sausages.

In recent months the hog market has fallen nearly half. But retail prices of pork have continued to climb. The farmers sold their potatoes for $1.50 a bushel. But the consumer is paying $4 a bushel for those same potatoes. The same story may be told of practically all foodstuffs. Somewhere in the present marketing system organized piracy levies outrageous tribute.

Now, human nature always rebels against piracy. In the days of the Spanish Main, traders refused to send their vessels where the Black Flag was flown. There may be some significance in the Department of Agriculture's new report showing that the wheat crop this year will be 248,000,000 bushels below that of the year before. Perhaps the farmer is growing tired of working for the Captain Kidds of the marketing system.

THE FIRST TANK ATTACK



His Choice

The ex-gob, now the father of triplets, proudly displayed his offspring to his bashful buddy.

"What do you think of them?" he chortled.

"Well," replied his buddy doubtfully, "if I was you I think I'd keep that one there."

Sufficient

"Which kind of a bonus would you prefer?" asked the official at the St. Louis Bonus Registration Bureau of the colored applicant. "Land settlement, loan, vocational training—"

"Nossuh, no-*suh*," yelled the other, "not das las' one. Dis baby's done had all de trainin' he can handle already."

Reversed English

"D'ye know," said Leftenant Cheerio, who was being entertained on his visit to America, "you Americans speak so peculiarly. Twist everything about, you know."

"How is that?" queried his hostess.

"Why, you know, here you've been talking about the Russian ballet all evening when everybody knows you mean the bally Russians."

An Early Start

Self-made man, to admiring audience: "I tell you, the only way to educate children is to put them to work early. Why, when I was only one year old I served as an efficient paperweight in my father's office."

The Dread T. B.

Little Willie: Papa, what's all this about the ravages of T. B.

Senator (gloomily): Terrible Bonus, my son.

100 Per Cent

The stranger who had been present at the funeral and had showed every evidence of the deepest grief elbowed himself into the carriage reserved for members of the immediate family.

"Pardon me," inquired the undertaker. "Are you one of the principal mourners of the late Mr. Juggins?"

"I am indeed," replied the stranger firmly. "The late Mr. Juggins owed me ten dollars."

THE DRAWBACKS OF PEACE

Tramp (who has been told to move on): Oh, for the good old air raid days! Then I could spend the night in a nice warm cellar and nobody tried to kick me out!

—La Baionnette, Paris.

His Reputation

At one of the Western camps a rookie had been made the victim of so much guying that he had long since given up the idea of taking any statements seriously. One night while on guard, a tall figure loomed out of the darkness.

"Who's there?" challenged the recruit.

"Major Moses," replied the figure.

"Glad to meet you, Mose. Advance and give the Ten Commandments."

The Anniversary

"Is this your baptism of fire, too?" asked the quaking recruit of the old-timer whom he found next to him in the trench.

The veteran looked him over scornfully. "Baptism?" he ejaculated. "Baptism, hell. It's me golden wedding."

A Penny Saved

The butcher grumbled angrily to himself as he put up the ten-cent meat order. "Cheap skate," he muttered, "if she ever let loose of a dollar—"

Just then a small boy burst excitedly in the door.

"Hey," he shouted, "are you putting up mama's order of cat meat?"

"Yeah," replied the butcher, "and all I gotta say is—"

"Unwrap it right away," announced the boy. "Kitty's caught a sparrow."

Battle Royal

The Captain scanned the deck.
He says, says he, "I well can see
That someone's up to deviltry."
The Captain scanned the deck.
He says, says he, "If fight it be
Put the joker in the deck."

"Selected" for Service

At Camp Custer in the summer of 1918 a draft of 5,000 Alabama negroes was received one day. All were checked in but one man, and for him the receiving officer could find no papers. He finally called the man over and said:

"See here, Sam, I can't find any papers for you. Where were you drafted from?"

"Sho', Boss, Ah wan't drafted at all, nohow."

"Well, how did you get here, then?"

"Well, you see it was lak this. Ah went down to the depo in Bumminham to see mah fren's off. Jes' as the train was about to staht, a great big policeman grabbed me by the

shouldah and said, 'Boy, hurry up.' Ah sez, 'Ah ain't gwine on dat train.' He 'lows, 'Yes, you is.' So Ah got on and heah Ah is."

Whose Meal Ticket?

Secretary Baker reviewed the First Division at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., recently. When the last elements had marched past he turned to General Summerall.

"General," said he, "there is a First Division man I want to meet. On my last trip to France I was traveling about with General Pershing on his special train. On the morning before the Argonne offensive we were on a sidetrack up near the front. I had just finished breakfast in the diner—fruit, bacon and eggs, coffee; as good a breakfast as a man could want.

"I stepped to the door of the car to get a breath of air and a smoke. Some enlisted men from the First Division were slopping along through the mud. It was raining. One of them was munching at a loaf of bread. He would take a bite and then restore the loaf beneath his raincoat to keep it as dry as possible. He caught sight of me, in my civilian attire in the door of the car.

"'Pretty soft for you, old timer,' he called out.

"I would like to find that man," concluded the secretary. "I would like to take him to the swellest restaurant in Louisville and blow him to a meal that would make it 'pretty soft' for him."

The man could not be found—but wherever he is he has a meal coming from the Secretary of War.

THE WEEK *in the* LEGION

Goodland Post, Kan., has fallen heir to a G. A. R. hall, which it is remodeling.

Meech Stewart Post, Yorkville, S. C., is seeking three thousand dollars to establish a Legion Club.

Santa Fe Post, N. M., subscribed the entire quota of its county for the Gift to France Monument Fund.

Clifford Harter Post, Alturas, Cal., conducted a fishing excursion. Dry but successful, the post reports.

Aaron A. Platner Post, Ellis, Kan., raised one thousand dollars in three days to finance its baseball team. The team is out for the Kansas Legion championship.

Two members of Portsmouth Post, Va., have been elected to Portsmouth city council. They are J. Gerhman White, Post Commander, and J. Alden Oast, Executive Officer.

The band of Fraternity Post, New York City, gave a concert in the Academy of Music on May 9 for the benefit of the Memorial Hospital for Indigent Soldiers and Sailors. The musicians served in army and navy bands during the war.

Akron Post, Ohio, has its own clubroom in Goodyear Hall, a six-story community building erected for employes of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., and dedicated April 24. The building is considered one of the best of its type in the United States.

"You could have raised two hundred thousand dollars in Kirksville after any train had left this city with a contingent of Adair County draft men during the war, but today the boys who are alive have returned, enthusiasm has waned and apparently you can't raise seventy-five dollars to erect a monument in their honor," said the Rev. F. W. Condit in an address to American Legion members of Kirksville, Mo. He deplored the lack of interest in the movement to provide a Community House.

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.

The California State Executive Committee favors immediate steps to prevent the wearing of the uniform for commercial purposes.

San Francisco's Memorial

San Francisco Post, Cal., has just started a campaign for the construction of a huge community war memorial, a group of classic buildings to house the activities of the California School of Fine Arts, the San Francisco Musical Association, The American Legion and other organizations. The memorial group is to cost $2,500,000. The fifteen thousand San Francisco Legionnaires will work with a citizens' committee on the project. Title to the buildings will rest with the University of California, to assure that they will always be for the use of the community and all the people. The popular campaign for the fund will be conducted between May 19 and May 29. A mass meeting will be held in Exposition Auditorium on May 19.

New York posts are taking over Luna Park at Coney Island for two weeks during May, and State, County and post treasuries are expected to be enriched by the sale of combination tickets at $1 each. Half of the admission price goes to the park management, one-fourth to the post selling the ticket and the remaining twenty-five cents is divided equally between the State and County organizations.

Dwight Wood Post, Springfield, Neb., will hold banquets annually.

Walter L. Fox Post, Dover, Del., has bought an eight-thousand-dollar home.

Sergt. John W. Powers Post, Milford, Mass., has organized a thirty-six-piece band among its members.

The Gobs and the Doughboys are two baseball teams in Bucktail Post, Smethport, Pa. The post team is getting up a schedule with nearby posts.

Citizens of Takaman, Neb., bought a theatre and presented it to La Frenz Post. The building is being remodeled to afford all club accommodations.

Roy Kinard Post, El Dorado, Ark., enters Fred McRea, one of its members, in the youngest service man contest. McRea was thirteen years and one month old when he enlisted May 16, 1917. He weighed 158 pounds and was six feet tall.

Elgin Post, Kan., is developing new ideas in its clubhouse now under construction. The building is to cost four thousand dollars and structurally will be like an army barracks, with the roof high enough for basketball games. A reading-room, billiard-room, a long hall with hardwood floor for dancing and a kitchen will be included. There also will be a clubroom for those who are not members of the Legion. Outside memberships will be sold at fifty dollars. Riley Post, Kan., with only twenty-five members, is building its own clubhouse.

The Illinois Department has drawn up an athletic program and has divided the state into eleven athletic districts. Each district is sub-divided among the posts of the one hundred and three counties. A state track meet at a Chicago baseball park and a state tennis tournament at the Chicago Beach Hotel in August are being arranged. It is expected that each of the 609 Illinois posts will

have a baseball team entered in the Legion's state league. Most posts are preparing to engage in water sports also, and state meets at lake resorts are projected.

May 2 was American Legion Sunday in most of the churches in Illinois.

Norfolk Post, Va., maintains a business office in the downtown section of Norfolk. It has handled sixty-five War Risk cases.

County delegations will travel on special cars or special trains to the Minnesota Department Convention which opens August 16.

Los Angeles Post, Cal., has declared war on profiteering landlords. It is cooperating with the Los Angeles Rent Payers Protective Association.

William W. Reeves Post, Huron, S. D., isn't expecting "somebody to do something" for it, but is working hard to provide itself with a clubhouse.

A piano and a phonograph are among the prizes which Ralph Williamson Post, Redkey, Ind., will distribute at its Independence Day celebration on July 3.

When a strike of electrical workers prevented its carnival from obtaining light, the Legion post at Marion, Ill., got a motor truck and hauled a dynamo from a near-by summer resort. They got their light.

Alfred William Leach Post, Olympia, Wash., has requested newspapers not to place undue emphasis on war service in accounts of veterans arrested. It requests newspapers not to use the terms "ex-service man" or "former service man" in reporting such arrests.

New York's 106th Infantry Post expects to raise $100,000 for a memorial building by the sale of 100,000 subscriptions of $1 each. Every member will receive ten of the subscription forms which he is expected to sell. The post has more than eight hundred paid-up members.

Farmington Post, Minn., insists that each member shall make a speech on any subject he chooses at certain intervals, the idea being to improve the speaking ability of members. It has been found that some of those most unaccustomed to making impromptu addresses express the best ideas.

Delegates from Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, meeting in Des Moines, Ia., prepared an American Legion ritual which has been submitted to the National Executive Committee. The ritual is declared suitable for initiations, Memorial Day exercises, dedications and funerals.

Noon mass meetings in loop theatres are features of the membership drive in Chicago.

Rockford Post, Ill., raised three thousand five hundred dollars in an "attic" sale managed by its women's auxiliary.

The Advertising Men's Post, Chicago, has started a reinstate-your-insurance campaign in connection with the Spring membership drive.

Was Lester King, of Pontiac, Ill., the youngest soldier of the A. E. F. killed in action? Members of the American Legion in Pontiac believe he was, and they think that possibly he was the youngest youth in the service. He was born August 8, 1904, and enlisted July 4, 1917, when he was twelve years, ten months and twenty-six days old. On August 6, 1918, two weeks after he landed in France and two days before his fourteenth birthday, he was killed at Fismes while serving in Company E, Fifty-eighth Infantry, Fourth Division.

George J. Amole Post, Pottstown, Pa., gave a smoker for all former service men of Pottstown. Speeches, eats and vaudeville were all on the evening's schedule.

Suggestions for a suitable war memorial for Trenton, N. J., included a Victory Public School, a community house and a music hall. The mayor of the city, favoring the last named, suggested that it should have a gymnasium, auditorium and special rooms for Legion post meetings. He estimated the cost at one million dollars.

Posts in all the larger towns and cities may promote closer relations among their members by following the example of Tampa Post, Fla., which has published a pamphlet directory listing the names of all members and containing a members' business directory and advertisements of members in business. Telephone numbers are given in most of the lists. The directory has fifty-four pages.

Seventy-five Minnesota posts now have women's auxiliaries.

Gordon Peters Post, Natchitoches, La., held a luncheon for William H. Taft.

Georges Carpentier, French boxing champion, was a guest of Thomas B. Wanamaker Post, New York City, at an entertainment and ball.

Real get-together Legion spirit was shown by Saxton Post, Pa., which gave a dinner and invited the former service men of all the nearby towns.

One hundred members of the post at Santa Barbara, Cal., took part in the annual Primavera Masque, a pageant staged before thousands of persons.

The Women's Auxiliary of Robert S. Thurman Post, Joplin, Mo., is providing magazines by subscription for the benefit of ex-service men in a Joplin hospital.

W. W. Shoemaker Post, Lehighton, Pa., has admitted the few remaining members of the G. A. R. in its town to full privileges of its clubhouse. The G. A. R. Post in Lehighton was disbanded recently.

H. Hessler, 6104 Union Ave., Montreal, secretary of an American Legion post, is endeavoring to form a Legion Department in Canada with a view to holding a Dominion Convention of the American Legion.

Michael J. O'Connor Post, Jamaica Plain, Mass., is raising seventy-five thousand dollars for a memorial building. The post's women's auxiliary collected one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars in a tag day.

Orley E. Brown, legionnaire of Iowa City, Ia., is earning money as an artillery shell decorator while working his way through college. Lamps and vases keep him busy when he is not puzzling over history and economics.

Nebraska Legionnaires heard William Jennings Bryan, during his recent primary campaign, declare himself in favor of compensation for all former service men, the money to be raised from big business which profited by the war.

Signal Post, Rochester, N. Y., composed of men who served with the 306th and 319th Field Signal Battalions, will receive letters from members of these battalions who live in other parts of the country and make the reading of the letters a regular feature of meetings. Men of the battalions named are requested to write E. C. Rickels, Y. M. C. A. Building, Rochester, N. Y.

U. S. Official

Thousands of tourists are sure to mistake the Bois de Belleu, in the Meuse-Argonne area, for the Bois de Belleau, northwest of Chateau-Thierry

French Views of the New Invasion

Parisian Satirists Take Flings at the Tourist Host Invading the Battle Regions with Kodaks Worn at the Alert

FRANCE is welcoming the tourist. Already he is debarking at the old base ports, trying to get away from Paris and inevitably drifting back, "doing" the one-time front in twenty-four and forty-eight hour bird's-eye glimpses. He is of every nationality—French, British, American, Italian, Japanese.

To the French hotel proprietor, cafe owner, souvenir vender, merchant and all the rest he represents a walking gold-mine. Certain it is, too, that the money he leaves behind him will have an appreciable effect on present abnormal exchange rates. To the ordinary French citizen he is about as uninteresting as the people who make up the bus-loads at Newport, R. I., which flash past millions of dollars worth of estates in half an hour, are to the average Newportese. But to the poilu—

Well, to the poilu the tourist is a sort of necessary and inevitable evil. The feeling is directed not at any brand of tourist in particular. The French soldier who fought up to his waist in icy water along the Yser rather resents having that same front covered in twenty minutes aboard a motor car by a civilian looking for a thrill—and he does not care whether the civilian is a Frenchman or not.

This internationalism is the saving factor in the situation. The American veteran has already expressed himself with some irony concerning the American tourist; the French veteran thinks first of all in terms of his compatriot. Here is what a demobilized poilu has to say "to a young woman leaving for the front" —and he means a young Frenchwoman:

"MADAME: Tomorrow you will be at Cauroy, you will visit Hill 304, you will follow the dry canal alongside Road 44, and they will take you to the Chemin des Dames.

"You seemed quite happy at the thought of this fine trip, and you complacently showed me the tailor-made suit that you are going to wear. Very gently I reproached you for being a coquette, and then I charitably warned you not to wear those exquisite high-heeled shoes, which would leave you stuck in the mud of Champagne.

"They will show you tomorrow a famous corner of the battlefield of Champagne. You will leave Cormicy, at the edge of the woods, to go up north. The guide will point out to you the Maison de Jehanne, garlanded with the foliage of broken trees and the desolate plain where formerly there stood the mill, of which you seek in vain a stone among the entanglements.

"It is not in any way the pious desire of seeing a husband's or a son's tomb which leads you toward this funereal spectacle of ruins left by the battle. Fate, madame, has happily spared you this disheartening experience of a love bereaved by the war, but I should not like it to be only the fashion of the day which decided you to take this sort of pilgrimage to a famous battlefield. It is not one of those visits which one makes with a simple, curious desire of seeing something. The trip which you are going to make is not like those which the tourist agencies commonly organize.

"If those who did not take an active part in the combat because their age or their sex prevented them seek to understand through its results what a great battle must have been like and what a life the soldiers must have led, they should not make an entertainment out of it. They should not go there just because it is the thing to do. Moreover, I should not like to imagine that you were going there to try to learn a little more about man by studying how he organized his life of exile away from women.

"You have told me that you love sports and the excitement of a little

> "They should not make an entertainment out of it. They should not go there just because it is the thing to do." Thus declares a writer in *L'Opinion* of Paris, whose open letter "To a Young Woman Leaving for the Front," printed herewith, well portrays the sensations of the demobilized poilu at the prospect of the tourist invasion that is even now under way. Another writer, in the Parisian humorous weekly *Le Rire*, presents a satiric forecast of the impending onslaught of the Sightseers' Army and urges a form of preparedness that would preserve some of the old thrills and discomforts.

danger. You relish the emotion of speed in an automobile, or of a boxing match. I should not be any happier to know that it is the salt brine of danger rather than curiosity which might incite you to investigate the dugouts filled with grenades.

"However desolate may appear to your eyes, accustomed to the harmonious order of things among the wealthy, the white field where formerly was Moscow Farm, there will certainly be lacking in this sadness of sterile and empty nature that desolation of other times when the terrible rain soaked the clay like lime. It was worse in our days.

"You will be very careful not to spot yourself with dust, and you will not reflect that we have crawled about in this earth which sticks to a man as if it had claws.

"After having passed the Briqueterie, you will stand enchanted by the strange picturesqueness of Hill 304, broken off into an enormous crater, but will you picture to yourself the horror of death our soldiers had in the assault, who leaped there upon a colossal German mine?

"You will see splintered crosses like broken sword hilts stuck in the earth—crosses of the dead whose tomb no pious hand is coming to adorn. You will distinguish the shapeless ruins, hideous and inexplicable—all the traces of this atrocious struggle—and you will understand all its enormity, for Death roams there like the criminal returning to the place of his crime.

"How the sinister grandeur of the battlefield's tragic appeal at night stabs your intensely sentimental heart, madame! Open your whole soul to it, so that its memory may never be effaced.

"And then you will withdraw with short steps and slow, saddened, without doubt, but proud of owing so much gratitude to those brave men, with your heart ready to give its tribute of affection and of love in return for so much sublime devotion."

(C) *Underwood & Underwood*

Set of Colors Presented to Roxbury, Mass., Post by the Woman's Auxiliary. Left to Right: Guy M. Young, Spanish and Great War Veteran; Little Dorothy McMinimon; Equally Little Austin Johnson, and Eugene F. Sullivan, Spanish and Great War Veteran

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More directly concerned with the American traveler is the following humorous picture from *Le Rire*, which presents one French humorist's idea of the reception which should be accorded the tourist to the old front:

"A DEPUTY, M. Revault, has just presented a proposition 'tending to open a credit of thirty millions to organize the front.'

"Let us be sure that we understand what he is driving at: It is not a question of remaking the trenches, or reinstalling new fields of barbed wire. We aren't awaiting the Boches: on the contrary, we are expecting our Allies. But this time, like the other we must be prepared.

"These thirty millions will serve to put into condition the hotels situated near the old firing lines; they will permit us to create facilities for automobiles, information bureaus, a school for guides, etc., etc.

"But these 'little journeys to the front' would perhaps be more interesting if the Ferryman's House had not been turned into furnished flats, if the Moulin de Laffaux had not become another Moulin de Galette, if the Maisons-de-Champagne had not been metamorphosed into an American Bar.

"Our visitors want emotions? Let them have them! I would see these brave pilgrims stand guard in the trenches with full packs and two boxes of monkey meat. No Touring Club service, but straw ticks in the usual billet. I would even organize bombardments and bayonet attacks—with mere grenades, of course, and wooden bayonets with solid rubber tips. I would toss over a bit of laughing gas, which would put everybody in good humor and thus end the little jaunt in a pleasant manner.

"Understood in this way, the little journeys to the front would offer more attractions than trips in automobiles with billets in the most comfortable modern hotels.

"The lovely women tourists would cry out, scratching themselves, 'I believe I have one!'

"And naturally the cooties would be extra on the bill. Just think of it—real cooties of the Great War!

"Thus organized, the firing line would be really fascinating, and volunteers for the front would never be lacking."

(Note: The Ferrymen's House on the banks of the Yser Canal was the scene of hard fighting early in the war and became famous in the communiques. The Moulin de Laffaux became equally celebrated in the French offensive on the Aisne in 1917. The Moulin de Galette, a noted Parisian dance hall, was closed during the war. The Maisons-de-Champagne were on the Champagne front not far east of the Argonne Forest.)

The Department Adjutants' Conference

Three days of shop talk of the most intimate character in which opinions were freely expressed and the administrative problems of the Legion were frankly discussed made for the success of the first conference of Department Adjutants held at Indianapolis, April 22-24 inclusive.

Not only did the adjutants air their own problems, but they learned at first-hand of the duties and problems of other officials of the Legion, and the whole mechanism of National Headquarters was taken apart and put together again for their examination. The heads of all divisions of National Headquarters explained the work of their sections, heard complaints and received suggestions.

The exchange of ideas among the adjutants, and between adjutants and headquarters officials, not only worked toward greater efficiency in national administration but welded the whole organization more closely and resulted in an *esprit de corps* which will go far toward accomplishing the Legion's program.

Resulting from the discussions, the following recommendations were made at the close of the conference:

That the National Legislative Committee and National Executive Committee be informed that it is the conviction of the Department Adjutants that any attempt by Congress to eliminate members of the Regular Army or former officers or any other special class from the benefits of soldiers' legislation is undemocratic and unwise.

That Department Commanders be elected members of the National Executive Committee, and that Department Adjutants be delegated to serve as alternate members of the Executive Committee.

That National Headquarters prepare and issue, without cost to the Departments, a digest of rules and interpretations governing eligibility to membership in The Ameriean Legion.

That a ritual or manual be prepared at the earliest possible date for the use of all posts at funerals, initiations and other ceremonies, and that the initiation section should provide an element of comedy.

That only such Department representatives be named on National bodies and committees as shall have first received the endorsement of the Department affected.

That the National Executive Committee adopt measures to curb the indiscriminate actions of posts and individual members which tend to embarrass and retard the promotion of avowed policies of the Legion as expressed by a majority sentiment, and that any action taken by the National administrative body be made to apply to and operate within the Departments.

That the Legion adopt the policy of electing Department Commanders and Department Adjutants as delegates to the National Convention.

That a Constitutional amendment be adopted to make the National Commander and all Past National Commanders voting life delegates-at-large to National Conventions.

That National Headquarters furnish official administrative forms, literature and posters to Departments and posts at cost, or without cost where warranted.

That provisions be made at the next National Convention for trial of members charged with conduct prejudicial to or violating the principles of the Legion and for the suspension or dishonorbale discharge of those found guilty of such offenses; also for the disbarment of those violating the criminal laws of the country.

That a National Committee be formed to standardize forms and usages for all Departments.

The adjutants discussed with A. R. Whiton, circulation manager of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, methods for the perfection of the distribution of the official publication. Mr. Whiton explained that many of the delays reported were due to imperfect cooperation between the post and state adjutants and national headquarters, and to the fact that addresses were frequently incomplete and incorrect when forwarded from post adjutants. He told of the problems encountered by the WEEKLY in the way of labor troubles, embargoes and other difficulties which have been common to the publishing industry of the country for several months. He also asked the adjutants to impress upon readers the necessity of notifying the WEEKLY in the event of a change of address, giving notice of such change as far in advance as possible. Questions pertaining to the editorial policy and the general betterment of the magazine were taken up. At the close of the discussion the adjutants passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the committee and personnel now responsible for the publication.

The adjutants were the guests of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon and at a theatre party, and were the guests of Commander D'Olier at dinner. Learning that the National Commander was about to celebrate his birthday, the adjutants presented him with a combination set umbrella and cane. When he arose to accept it he was applauded for several minutes.

"I Got the Job!"

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☐ PLUMBING AND HEATING	☐ Railway Mail Clerk
☐ Sheet Metal Worker	☐ AUTOMOBILE OPERATING
☐ Textile Overseer or Supt.	☐ Auto Repairing ☐ Spanish
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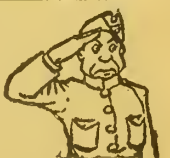

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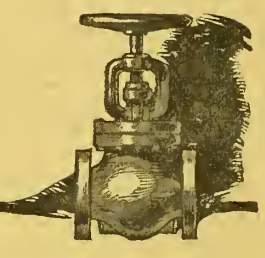

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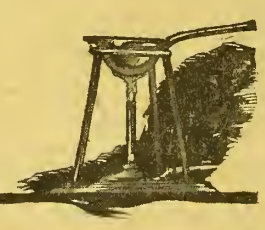

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FROM OUR ASSOCIATE EDITORS

The Joys of Farming

To the Editor: You ask, "How much is it worth to the United States to have a quarter of a million more producing farmers in these days of fifteen cent milk?"

Farmers in this section are hard pressed to make a living at present prices (approximately eight cents per quart delivered at railroad station) due to surplus in the market.

You seem to be making the common mistake of charging high prices against producers. Actually farmers are getting alarmed at increasing costs not covered by sufficiently increased prices.

Better preach more production by members of labor unions, who work eight hours or less, at big wages, against the farmer's twelve to sixteen hours.

More farm production might lower living costs for city people, but the resulting drop in prices would drive the farmer out of business. Too many lose sight of the fact that the farmer, by cutting production (as so many unions are doing), can raise his own income.

Don't work for more farm owners, but to make it possible for present farm owners to produce more.

CHESTER A. DAVIDSON,
North Edgecomb, Me.

A Protest

To the Editor: This morning I was disappointed to hear of a solicitation for "advertising" in a souvenir book of The American Legion. Apparently it was some sort of a Massachusetts publication, as it didn't seem to give any special Post prominence.

I say I was disappointed because I feel that the Legion is above this form of solicitation. You know what it is—the old souvenir book graft that has been worked by all kinds of organizations, some of them honest but ignorant, some of them weak, and some of them actively dishonest, for years to get support from people under the guise of advertising.

Under no rules of the game can it be called advertising, and it seems to me a little more dignified and honest, and a little more in keeping with the A. E. F. spirit of independence and frankness, to come out flat for subscriptions or donations when money is needed than to camouflage it under this souvenir book method.

Probably there is many a Post that needs the money, but this isn't the way to get it, and it certainly cannot be in accordance with the desires of the Legion at large to have this form of begging going on.

RALPH BARSTOW.
John J. Galvin Post,
Greenfield, Mass.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL McGEE

By Our Own Readers

MORE troubles for Private McGee. If having adventures has anything to do with it, Bill can put in a claim as being the one and only Guy Who Won the War all by himself. Wounded, gassed, shell-shocked, killed a few times, Bill is still alive and kicking—particularly the latter, for he went in and came out of the army a buck private, and kicking is one of the inalienable rights (about the only one) of a freeborn B. P. Here are his latest trials and tribulations:

Bill's deeds were in dispatches noted,
His folks believed he'd been promoted.
He did get something of the sort,
For William won a General Court.

C. T. ROGERS.
Philadelphia, Pa.

While walking post one windy day,
A pretty girl passed William's way,
His outcry challenges belief,
'Twas: "Corp'ral of the guard—relief!"

GEORGE H. DAMSEL.
Fort Worth, Tex.

The loot didn't duck when the shell went by,
And Bill was heard to softly sigh,
"He was a good loot when all is said,
But in a tight place he lost his head."

SCRAGGS.
Seattle, Wash.

When Bill first started out to fly,
The pilot took him up sky high,
Once back on earth Bill said, "By gee,
That's too near heav'n for guys like me."

JAY C. HARTMAN.
Winnebago, Minn.

A piece of shell lit on Bill's head,
When he awoke he was in bed,
A pretty nurse stood by his side,
Quoth Bill, "Oh, Sherman, how you lied!"

WILKIE O. MOODY.
Granville, Ohio.

Bill won his chevrons—count 'em, two—
And then what did the poor mutt do?
Drank *beaucoup vin* to quench his thirst.
Next morning Bill slid back to first.

HARRY C. PRENTICE.
Middletown, Conn.

Said Bill: "If I were General D,
I would not stay where now I be.
I'd open up a new P. C.
Where, did you say? Why, in Paree!"

PERLEY THORPE.
Spokane, Wash.

$20 a Day!

You Can Make Big Money

Distributing the new Bound Volume edition of all the Overseas Issues of the Stars and Stripes. Ex-Service men, their families, friends and the general public want this famous souvenir of the war. All you have to do is to take their orders.

Butts of Chicago is now making $20 a day. Darling of Minnesota is cleaning up $2,000 a month! Foster and assistants of Illinois $4,000 a month! Kegerreis of Pennsylvania made $80 the first day!

Get in now on the ground floor—territories are being assigned fast. Grab a local or county agency quick before some other fellow beats you to it! Don't delay! Mail the coupon now for full information.

All the Overseas Issues of The Stars and Stripes in One Complete Bound Volume

Legion Posts—Money for Your Treasury

We have a special offer to Legion Posts whereby they can get money for their Post funds by taking orders from members. Many Posts are already having big success on this proposition. Write quick for full details of this plan.

Sample Copy Sent on Request

You can reserve a volume of the Overseas Stars and Stripes by mailing the coupon on the left. Send no money—your copy will be shipped to you by express as soon as ready. Examine it on arrival and if satisfied pay the express agent the special Introductory price of $12. If you do not care to keep this great souvenir of the war, simply return it and you won't be out one penny. Act quickly as the first edition is limited and going fast.

Eames-Luckett Corporation,

Distributors A. E. F. Publishing Ass'n.

Dept. 15, 64 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

RESERVATION COUPON—Mail Today

EAMES-LUCKETT CORPORATION,
Distributors A. E. F. Publishing Co.,
Dept. 15, 64 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Please reserve for me one complete bound file of all the 71 issues of the Overseas Stars and Stripes, to be shipped to me as soon as it is ready. When it arrives I shall examine it thoroughly and if satisfied I shall pay the express company $12. Otherwise I will return it to you at your expense.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....

AGENCY COUPON

EAMES-LUCKETT CORPORATION,
Distributors A. E. F. Publishing Co.,
Dept. 15, 64 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Check proposition you are interested in. ( ) I am interested in securing ( ) the local agency, ( ) county agency. I am interested in the Legion Post fund plan( ). Send full particulars quick.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....

THE exuberant tastes of youth and the more quiet preferences of older folk, are both provided for in the many styles of Crane's Linen Lawn and Eaton's Highland Linen.

There are styles enough to supply the social needs of every man and woman of every age. And every sheet, no matter what its style, is the last word in correct writing paper.

EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY
New York Pittsfield, Mass.

$365.75 ONE DAY

Ira Shook of Flint Did That amount of business in one day

making and selling popcorn Crispettes with this machine. **Profits 269.00** Mullen of East Liberty bought two outfits recently. Feb. 2, said ready for third. J. R. Bert, Ala., wrote Jan. 23, 1920; "Only thing I ever bought equalled advertisement." J. M. Pattilo, Ocala, wrote Feb. 2, 1920; "Enclosed find money order to pay all my notes. Getting along fine. Crispette business all you claim and then some." John W. Culp, So. Carolina writes, "Everything is going lovely—business is growing by leaps and bounds. The business section of this town covers two blocks. Crispette wrappers lying everywhere. **It's a good old world after all. Kellog $700 ahead end of second week.** Mexiner, Baltimore, 250 in one day. Perrin, 380 in one day. Baker, 3,000 packages, one day.

WE Start You In Business

Little capital, no experience. Teach you secret formula.

BUILD A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN

The demand for crispettes is enormous. A delicious food confection made without sugar. Write me. Get facts about an honorable business which will make you independent. You can start right in your own town. Business will grow. You won't be scrambling and crowding for a job. You will have made yonr own place.

PROFITS $1000 A MONTH EASILY POSSIBLE

Send post card for illustrated book of facts. Contains enthusiastic letters from others—shows their places of business, tells you how to start, when to start, and all other information needed. It's free. Write now.

LONG EAKINS COMPANY
1509 High Street SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

IN HONOR OF THE GOLDEN LEGION

(*Continued from page 8*)

cemetery where 23,000 men lie buried, is being made one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the world, according to recent dispatches. The foremost landscape gardeners of France are setting out flowers, plants, shrubs and trees with a view to giving the cemetery a scenic beauty that will rival the landscapes of the Riviera.

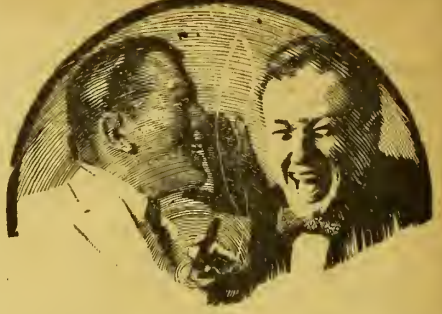
A large approach at the entrance to the cemetery will be several feet below the level of the rows of graves and will be developed as an enormous sunken garden, banked with flowering plants and shrubs. On each side of the broad steps leading to Romagne proper the name of the cemetery will stand forth in beautiful flowers. There will be a central bed in the approach, from which will radiate flower-bordered paths which will be changed in color and design according to the seasons. In the Spring daffodils and crocuses will predominate along the paths, while yellow daisies and asters will line the paths in Summer. In the Autumn all the paths will be bordered with chrysanthemums.

MEMORIAL DAY will have an added significance this year in some American communities because there will be newly-made graves. The bodies of America's dead are beginning to arrive from overseas cemeteries in numbers. By June it is expected that five thousand bodies will be coming from France and England each month, and it is believed that 7,500 will arrive monthly later in the Summer. Early in May the number received at Hoboken had risen to 531. Of these, one group had been sent from Russia and three groups from England.

Early this year the War Department requested the relatives of all soldiers buried abroad to state whether they wished their own kin brought back to the United States or to remain in a foreign cemetery. About fifty thousand requested that the bodies be returned. Twenty thousand signified their desire to have the bodies left abroad. The Government has offered to provide burial in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., or to transport bodies, each with a soldier escort, to any place the relatives designated.

Each coffin is draped with a flag as it is taken from the transport. The coffins are placed in express cars, twenty to the car and no coffin on top of another. An enlisted man accompanies each coffin to its destination.

Posts of The American Legion have provided honorary escorts for bodies after they arrived in the towns in which they were buried, and in most cases Legion posts have taken active part in the ceremonies at the grave.



With the Yankee

Baked Beans, Codfish Cakes and Blackstone Cigars always follow the New Englander when he packs up and goes West.

There is a certain well-to-do citizen who selects his hotels between Boston and Minneapolis on the score of being able to buy Blackstones in them.

A light cigar with refined Havana flavor and agreeable aroma, Blackstone has been a gentleman's cigar for many years.

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FACTORY TO RIDER prices save you money. We make our bicycles in our own **new model factory** and sell direct to you. We put real quality in them and our bicycles **must** satisfy you.

44 STYLES, colors, and sizes to choose from in our famous **RANGER** line. Send for big beautiful catalog.

Many parents advance the first payment and energetic boys by odd jobs—paper routes, delivery for stores, etc., **make the bicycle earn money** to meet the small monthly Payments.

DELIVERED FREE on Approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL.** Select the bicycle you want and terms that suit you—cash or easy payments.

TIRES lamps, horns, wheels, sundries and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY** but write today for the big new catalog, prices and terms.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. F 166 Chicago

HAVE YOU LINED UP YOUR MAN?

(*Continued from page* 12)

exercise of the rights of a citizen who acted within the law.

Opponents declare that the Legion is a military organization.

Membership in the Legion does not in any way effect a man's liability for military service. Because he belongs to the Legion is no reason why a man will be called for duty in putting down riots, guarding property or for any kind of military or police service. In those cases where posts have acted in time of stress their members decided to do so as individuals and the decision was in no way binding on other individuals.

It is asserted that the Legion is a political organization.

The Legion successfully has fought sporadic efforts of groups of men to line up Legion members for some party or some person. Membership in the Legion does not affect a man's political status any more than it affects his military liability. The absurdity of such a charge is shown by the very roster of the Legion, where men of all political creeds and shades of opinion are represented. Every member retains his personal right of suffrage. The Legion has no favorite sons and no political axes to grind. It is dominated by no group and no special interests. The Legion will make no attempt to swing "the soldier vote" to any candidate or any party. It would be idle to attempt such a thing. Legion members are expected to be active in politics, just as any loyal American is expected to use his ballot for good government.

It has been said that the Legion acts in the selfish interests of its members.

The Legion never has asked whether a man or a group of ex-service men, who needed help, were members of the Legion. In fact, most of the disabled and needy it has aided were not Legion members at the time the Legion aided them.

Sometimes individual posts and groups of members condemn or approve by resolution some thing or person not approved or condemned by the Legion as a whole. This simply shows that the right of resolution of individual posts is paramount.

These are the most frequent arguments against the Legion. If any acquaintance of yours believes any of these things, set him right. And see to it that every man who is eligible to join the Legion and who has some such objection to it at least comes out into the open and tells you what his objections are, so that you can answer him.

For, after all, the battle is going to be won in the coming six days of concentrated effort by the personal work of every Legion member along just these lines: Personal contact with eligible men and the overcoming of their inertia or their objections.

DU PONT

American Legion Posts

Organize a Rifle Club!

The Government Furnishes FREE

—SPRINGFIELD RIFLES
—AMMUNITION
—TARGETS
—AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

Just ten men are needed to start a Rifle Club and get recognition from the National Rifle Association. This entitles you to compete in State and National Championship and also gets you a free trip to the National or Camp Perry, Ohio, if your team qualifies, with a chance to go to the Olympic Games in Belgium as a member of the American Rifle Team.

You can shoot free at any government range or lay out a sub-calibre range of your own with the help of the N. R. A.

Talk to a couple of your "buddies," then bring it up at the next Post meeting.

We will be glad to send you complete and detailed information if you will write

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.
Sales Dept.: Military Sales Division
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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.

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Has Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address to-day.

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THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

The American Legion
Automobile Radiator Cap Decoration

Manufactured and Distributed Only by National Headquarters of The American Legion

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Actual size about two and one-half inches in diameter. Made in full emblem colors—Gold, Bronze and Blue. Equipped with bolt and nut for fastening to radiator cap.

Price.....$2.60 Each
War Tax 5%..... .13
Total Price.....$2.73 Each

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Emblem Division, Natl. Headquarters
The American Legion
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

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Send Your Name and We'll Send You a Lachnite

DON'T send a penny. Just send your name and say: "Send me a Lachnite mounted in a solid gold ring on 10 days' free trial." We will send it prepaid right to your home. When it comes merely deposit $4.75 with the postman and then wear the ring for 10 full days. If you, or if any of your friends can tell it from a diamond, send it back. But if you decide to buy it—send us $2.50 a month until $18.75 has been paid.

Write Today Send your name now. Tell us which of the solid gold rings illustrated above you wish (ladies' or men's). Be sure to send finger size.
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And How to Feed
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118 W. 31st Street, New York

A DIGEST OF COMPENSATION VIEWS

(*Continued from page* 13)

through better physically and mentally than when they entered, are for the most part, not in need of cash.—*Indianapolis News.*

Jacking Up the H. C. L.

Representatives and senators in Congress who think they can get away with a bonus, or any other kind of new tax, and jack up still higher the cost of the bread and butter of the American people, have something coming to them at the polls—something good and hard.—*New York Sun.*

Paying for Patriotism

To pay the army out of the pockets of citizens, after the war is past, creates the anomaly of an extra post-bellum wage for a patriotic defence of the country.—*York (Pa.) Dispatch.*

Counting Noses

Will Congress, collectively or individually, risk twenty-six million votes for the sake of four million?—*Bangor (Me.) News.*

Fearful for a Panic

Whether giving the bonus precipitates a national panic makes little difference, because if the soldiers, by their demands, don't precipitate one, various other strongly organized minorities will. Our national motto now is, "Let's eat, drink and be merry, and the country can go to the dogs."—*Brownsville (Tex.) Sentinel.*

Disappointment and Pain

The country cannot avoid a feeling of disappointment and pain when it sees the newly organized American Legion, which solemnly vowed to keep clear of politics, dragged into the worst kind of politics—namely, "going in for the old flag and an appropriation."—*New York Evening Post.*

Wants Time to Catch Up

Stop the bonus! Write to your Senator and Representative that this is no time for him to vote for it. Public burdens are everywhere sufficiently heavy as they are now. Give us a little time to catch up.—*Boston Herald.*

The Soldier Vote

Politicians may be afraid of the soldier vote. The newspapers of the country are beginning to call the bonus by its right name—graft or gratuity.—*New York Commercial.*

Only a Minority

An active and persistent campaign has been carried on at Washington by a few advocates of the bonus. But it would be rash to say that the demand represents the opinion of the whole number. So far, only a small minority has been heard from.—*New York World.*

BULLETIN BOARD

"The American Fellowship," is the name of Buffalo's new community service, which seeks to spread the message of Americanization.

Canada will pay privates of its permanent military force $1.70 a day, and $1.25 a day during the training period. Non-commissioned officers' pay also will be raised.

Cows and goats will not be allowed to disport in the parks of New Orleans. The commissioner of public safety in that city is detailing a motor-cycle civilian M. P. to round up the trespassers.

From Naples comes a story that a goat ate up the records of twenty-nine cases of families who had not received their allotments from American soldier relatives, when a Red Cross worker inadvertently put her portfolio on a table.

Apparently labor is not altogether to blame for the high cost of clothing. Frank B. McClain, Fair Price Commissioner of Pennsylvania, declares "train robbing is fully as respectable, but not so remunerative" as the operations of Philadelphia retail clothiers.

When a woman admitted stealing to buy food, having lost her husband in France, her infant child a few months later, and not having received his insurance because he enlisted as a single man, a Brooklyn judge took up a purse to pay the owner of the food.

Poor fish! To keep fish out of power and irrigation ditches the Oregon state game warden is contemplating sending a current across *"verboten"* streams. "As the fish come up to this line," it is explained in the *Morning Oregonian*, "they are tickled by the current and turn back."

About 77,000 graves of men who fell in France have been marked by the Red Cross, working with the Graves Registration Service. Twelve lost bodies were found with the assistance of German prisoners. The bodies vanished in a counter attack during their original burial.

Labor demonstrators in Germany expressed their opinion of former Kaiser Wilhelm by painting his statue red. Incidentally Amerongen reports that the constant pacing of the sentinel behind his late majesty is the source of much annoyance to the self-invited guest of Count Bentuick.

The limit of taxation was thought to have arrived when Congress pounced on chocolate nut sundae and grape juice. But a dispatch from Crisfield, Maryland, announces that the local clergymen are praying against the imposition of a tax on crabs threatened by the legislature.

Chillicothe Central Labor Council, of Chillicothe, O., endorses The American Legion, saying, "Inasmuch as this organization has for its fundamental principles the upbuilding and education that makes for true Americanism, we feel it our duty to walk hand in hand toward a common end."

Dr. Robert W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, is quoted as being in favor of supplying the police of that city with gas grenades to prevent criminals from engaging in the harmless pastime of shutting themselves up in a house and shooting at their would-be capturers. He recommends tear gas.

"Judge, that statement is not true," Charles Hattie, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is quoted as having said when his wife testified he had not worked for fourteen years. "It's an insult for that woman to stand there and say such a thing. It has been only—let me see—twelve years since I stopped working." He's thirty-five now, so he retired at twenty-three.

Lieutenant Commander Thomas Mott Osborne served an eight-day voluntary sentence in the Portsmouth Naval Prison as "Tom Brown" to learn conditions inside the jail. When he tried to leave for a twenty-day lecture tour, the Prisoners' Mutual Welfare League ruled that he had not graduated as a first-class prisoner. So he will return and do another week's time on the woodpile.

The Fifty-sixth (searchlight) Engineers are planning to hold in February, next year, a series of reunions in New York, San Francisco, Chicago and other cities to be selected. All the meetings will be held on the same night, and it is expected that most of the 2,500 men who served with the regiment in the A. E. F. will attend. H. E. Walker, Jr., 48 Oxford Pl., Tompkinville, N. Y., is receiving suggestions in regard to the reunion plans. A history of the Searchlight Regiment is to appear soon, and it is announced that Major Alexander Macomber, 261 Franklin St., Boston, can furnish extra copies.

—when "delicious and refreshing" mean the most.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
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LET'S GO!

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ARMY CLOTHING *and* SUPPLIES

Marine trench shoes (hobbed heels, etc.), you can't beat this for good value in a field shoe	$8.35
Munson last army shoes (russet)	7.15
Hip Rubber Boots, these are a big bargain	5.95
4½ lb. Best O. D. wool army blankets (New)	9.25
4¼ lb Gray 80% wool artillery blanket (New)	7.35
4 lb. O. D. and grays, brown, army and commercial blankets (these used but in very good condition)	6.50

Note: These blankets all measure about 64x88 inches

O. D. wool army breeches (used, but good condition)	$3.50
Khaki breeches (summer issue, used)	1.95
O. D. wool army shirts (used but good shape)	3.45
O. D. cotton regulation style shirts (New)	2.75
Pup or shelter tents (used, but O. K., everyone uses them)	4.75
Spiral puttees, O. D. jersey knit (stitched edge)	3.35

Besides this we have hundreds of other articles for campers, hunters, aviators, sportsmen and workers in all pursuits. Write for our folder 11-J.

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40th Division History

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Never gets on your nerves

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THE correct shaving angle for a close, smooth shave *built into* an inexpensive razor of the very highest quality.

K.J. 10
Price
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SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY

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price direct to you

This $12 Officer Shoe

Hand sewed. First Grade. The factory price—direct to you at only $6.98

The retail price of this shoe is $12.00. It is made of the best waterproof mahogany calf leather. Guaranteed to give the best wear. If these shoes are not just as we say, send them back. You don't lose a cent.

If you are sending money order, or check do not include postage. Pay only $6.98 for shoes. We pay postage. State size.

These shoes are built to be good for work and dress at the same time.

U. S. NATIONAL ARMY SHOE CO.
Dept. 836, Westfield, Mass.

A CEREMONIAL BADGE FOR LEGION OFFICIALS

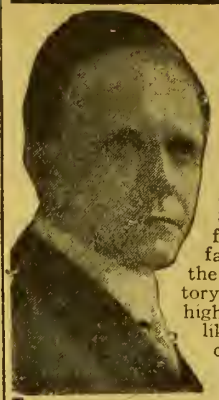
A CEREMONIAL badge for American Legion officials and other members, suitable for such occasions as Memorial Day and Fourth of July celebrations, is now being supplied by National Headquarters of The American Legion.

The badge for members consists of a three-color ribbon, divided in three stripes of equal width—army khaki, navy blue and marine corps green—intermixed with the colors of the Victory Ribbon. The pendant is the official emblem of the Legion, the same as the lapel button but enlarged. It is lettered on the back to show the name of the owner and the post of which he is a member.

Officers of departments will wear a badge with a bronze top bar, containing a white field and lettered to indicate the office held. Officers of posts will wear a top bar with a field of blue, also lettered to show the office.

The War Department authorizes the wearing of this badge with all service uniforms. National Headquarters of the Legion will sell the badges only to departments and posts for distribution to members. The price is $1 each, with discounts of five and ten per cent. for quantities. Orders should be signed by department or post officers and accompanied by remittances. They should be addressed to: Emblem Division, National Headquarters, The American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Emblem Division is growing to large proportions and the ceremonial badge is only one of the articles which it has added recently to the lists of official supplies which it furnishes to members everywhere.



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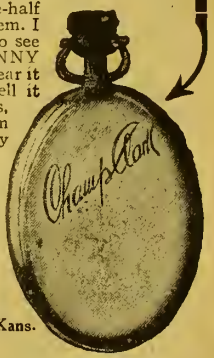

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EMPLOYMENT

Applicants for jobs should write direct to the government agency offering them. A full description of your qualifications should be given in the first letter.

Technical Jobs

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for the government jobs listed below on the dates indicated. Full particulars regarding each job may be had by addressing the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., and referring to the circular number given.

Bacteriologist, Public Health Service—$70 to $180 a month with subsistence and quarters; applications received up to June 29. No. 10 (amended).

Piping Draftsman, field service, Navy Department, South Charleston, W. Va.—$2.50 to $12 per day, ranging from draftsman to chargeman. Application received any time until further notice. No. 105.

Telegraph Operator, Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture—$900 to $1,200; June 23 and August 18. No. 215.

Assistant Appraisal Engineer and Appraisal Engineer, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.—$1,800 to $4,800; no written examination; applications on forms provided will be received up to August 2,. No. 216.

Topographic Draftsman, Engineer Department at Large, War Department; $1,500 to $1,880; no written examination; applications on forms provided will be received up to August 2. No. 234.

Senior Structural Engineer, Interstate Commerce Commission—$1,800 to $4,000; non-assembled examination; applications received on forms provided at any time. No. 504.

Technologists, Department of Commerce—$1,400 to $2,800; applications received any time; non-assembled. No. 648.

Circular No. 191—Medical Interne, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; $1,200 and maintenance; examination July 1.

Circular No. 190—Statisticians, Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Washington, D. C.; $1,500 to $3,600; examination July 1.

Circular No. 183—Electric Draftsman, Office of Chief of Engineers, War Department, Washington, D. C.; $1,200 to $2,400; examination July 1.

Circular No. 177—Auditors, Income Tax Unit, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; $2,500 to $4,500; examination July 1.

In all cases ex-service men and women have the preference on the lists. Appointees at $2,500 or less whose services prove satisfactory may receive the additional compensation of from $10 to $20 a month authorized by Congress.

Varied Opportunities

The names of the firms having the following opportunities are on file with the Service and Information Branch. Applicants should address Lieutenant Colonel Mathew C. Smith, Room 1118, Council of National Defence Building, Washington, D. C., giving the reference number, age, education and qualifications:

Mechanical Draftsmen—Men with general experience in structural work and machine designing, preferably experienced in smelter work, wanted by metal company having large engineering office in northern Mexico. Knowledge of Spanish preferred but not essential. No. 2377.

Salesmen—Large New York concern manufacturing interior telephone service wants men to represent them in New York City district. No. 2343.

Mechanical Draftsmen—Kentucky manufacturing concern wants draftsmen experienced in designing gravity and power conveying machinery. No. 2346.

Chemists—Large assayers, smelters and refiners located in Chicago want chemists with experience in inorganic work. No. 2370.

Teachers for the Philippines

The Philippine Service soon will take 135 teachers for high schools, five primary specialists, and four model teachers, for which applications will be received until further notice, at salaries from $1,600 to $2,000, with a bonus of fifteen per cent. Civil service in the Philippine Islands offers excellent opportunities to qualified persons in salary and promotion. Liberal leaves are granted on full pay and Government rate on contract steamships between Manila and the United States.

The ten weeks' vacation allows teachers to visit nearby oriental countries, and there is a teacher camp maintained at Baguio, where the climate and general living conditions are practically the same as in the United States. Men and women are eligible. Those interested should write to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for Circular No. 31, Amended.

WHITE OWL

Real Reasons

THE way money has shrunk in the last few years a man certainly gets a square deal when he buys White Owls at 9c or 3 for 25c.

Of course there are real reasons behind White Owl's value. The vast resources of the General Cigar Co., Inc., allow the purchase of leaf at most favorable prices. This tobacco is cured from one to two years by experts who release it for manufacture only when it reaches the very peak of mellow fragrance.

White Owl joins with its modest price the appearance of a more expensive cigar—a long Invincible shape with a pleasing taper.

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This Binder will hold 52 issues or one year's volume of "The Weekly." It is made in

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This is a regular $12.00 shoe, the kind you wore in the service. Every pair bears inspector's stamp. A dressy shoe **built to stand hard marching.** If you want to keep your feet free from corns, ingrowing nails and other foot troubles **get a pair at once.** Feel the soft leather upper, note the wide, roomy toe caps and double thick soles. Army men say "they are **full of solid comfort** and **wear like iron.**"

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24 Armory Bldg., East Boston, Mass.

Send U. S. Army Shoes C. O. D. My money back if not satisfied.

Size..... Name.....

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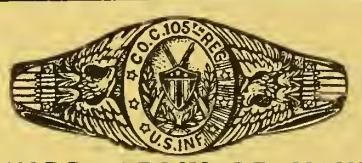

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Camp Life at St. Aignan and Brest

A wonderful collection of typical French Life Scenes, such as: a public market place, an old-fashioned fireplace, an old well, a hay cart, a farm house, a cave, a real French bed, women returning from market, etc. 20 pictures specially selected for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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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.

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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.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CAMP—Cpl. Clark B. Waterhouse, Co. A, 3d Bn., 20th Eng.; will anyone who knew him when at this Camp write his brother, Mills N. Waterhouse, Saratoga, Cal.

ALFRED S. ANDERSON—Formerly Lt., 166th Inf.; discharged on March 25, 1919; no word from him since. Any news of his whereabouts or fate desired by his anxious mother. Write Massachusetts Dept., American Legion, State House, Mass.

S. BROWNING AND B. KERIN, Lts. who were in the same rooms' with Harold W. Chance, at Nice, France, before he was taken ill and died, communicate with his mother, Mrs. Martha D. Chance, Wichita, Kan., who is anxious to get news concerning his illness.

LEONARD CARROLL, Pvt., Med. Det.—Anyone knowing this man's relatives write Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C., which is holding insurance for them. Refer to case No. C-182032.

WILLARD O. CHRISTENSEN, Cpl., formerly 127th Inf.—Returned from France in Sept., 1918, as instructor at Camp Lewis and has not been heard from since Nov. 10, 1918. Never reported at camp although seen by friends in Portland, Ore. Send information to Miss Lutie Wollesen, Marshfield, Wis.

GUSTAV A. DORN, Med. Dept., Camp Johnston, Fla.—Anyone knowing this man's whereabouts or fate write his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Dorn, Buffalo, Minn.

WALTER J. HONECK, Pvt., Co. A-2 P R-156 D. U.—Last heard of from France December, 1918. Anyone knowing his fate or whereabouts write F. B. Broderick, State Welfare Officer, American Legion of Michigan, 401 Equity Bldg., Detroit.

JOHN BURNS MARTIN, formerly 9th C. A. C., N. G. N. Y.—Disappeared Sept. 19, 1919, and no word since. Information should be sent to his mother, Mrs. Teresa Martin, 315 52d St., New York City.

RICHARD A. SMITH, formerly Capt. Co. H, 113th Inf.—Write Mrs. Mary P. Flagg, 84 Johnson St., Springfield, Mass., who needs some information from you to enable her to collect her insurance for her son.

ELMER E. STEMPGES.—Missing since April, 1918. Anyone recognizing this man communicate with Mrs. D. B. Stempges, Box 41, Scotland, S. D.

AUBRUY VICK, killed by shell-fire near Xammes—If relatives of this man will get in touch with A. J. Miail, 1516 City National Bank, Omaha, Neb., he will send them some of Vick's possessions.

JOHN WALL, formerly 168th Inf.—Gassed in France. Left home on June 5, 1919, and never heard from since. Anyone knowing his whereabouts write his anxious wife, Mrs. A. Wall, 1409 N. Pennsylvania Ave., Mason City, Ia.

U. S. S. "RIGNBAM."—Harry Edward Griffin; 4th Co. S. A. R. D. Left America Oct. 1, 1918; and died of flu while in passage. Will anyone who knew him communicate with his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Griffin, Dakota, Ill.

S. S. "YSLEHAVEN."—Any who survived from this steamer which struck a mine the early part of 1919 write Florence M. Powers, Room 217, Granite Block, Fall River, Mass., who is trying to get in touch with someone who was on this steamer.

4TH REG., 9TH Co., M. M. D. M. A., A. E. F.—Sgt. Orlo H. Edgecomb, reported drowned Jan. 2, 1919, in France. Information concerning the details of his death desired by his family. Write his brother, R. E. Edgecomb, 3016 Lafayette Ave., Omaha, Neb.

6TH MARINES, M. G. REPL. BN.—Pvt. Edgar H. English, reported killed in action Nov. 1, 1918; later reported seen unwounded Nov. 10, 1918. His sister, Mrs. Frederick Ryan, 17½ West Church St., Newark, Ohio, seeks any information.

8TH F. A., BTY. E.—Pvt. Milton Maager, died in France. Information regarding manner of death desired by his father who is unable to get definite information from War Department. Write Chas. Maager, 2032 Wabansia Ave., Chicago, Ill.

58TH INF., Co. H.—Albert O. Kjelde; killed in action Oct., 1918. His father, O. Kjelde, Mission, Texas, would like to hear from anyone who was in his company at that time.

60TH INF., Co. F.—Lancelot Olds; killed in action Oct. 15, 1918. Particulars of his death desired by Leedice Olds, 116 Eighth Ave., S. E., Aberdeen, S. D.

97TH Co., 6TH MARINES.—Cpl. Howard R. Votaw, wounded Oct. 3, 1918; reported died same day. Anyone that was in hospital with him write L. F. Votaw, Neoga, Ill.

101ST INF., Co. F.—Sgt. John J. Murphy; admitted to Base Hospital No. 6, Nov. 9, 1918. Returned to duty on Dec. 7, 1918. Nothing further ever heard of him. Information as to his fate should be sent to Leo A. Spillane, Room 179, State House, Boston, Mass.

102D INF., Co. K.—Frank J. Troxell; killed in action. Anyone having information of death write Harry M. Troxell, Lykens, Pa.

103D INF., Co. C.—Cpl. James M. Forsaith; reported killed in action Sept. 27 or 28, 1918. Anyone with information regarding his death write his brother, Ralph M. Forsaith, East Northfield, Mass.

103D INF., Co. D.—Pvt. Walter O. Bennett, missing in action first part of July, 1918. Numerous conflicting reports of fate since. Information desired by E. J. Richardson, 142 Westminster St., Bellows Falls, Vt.

103D FIELD SIGNAL BN., Co. C.—Pvt. Walter Marshall. Particulars concerning his death in France desired by his cousin, R. Hays, Eriton, Pa.

107TH INF., Co. L.—Pvt. Arthur Clayton; killed Sept. 29 near Guillamont Farm. Any information concerning his death or a photograph of his grave desired by J. G. Kearton, 319 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

110TH INF., Co. L.—Raymond F. Kelly; reported wounded Aug. 23, 1918, and died Aug. 25. Information regarding his death and any other particulars desired by his sister, Evelyn Kelly, 67 Cornell St., Akron, Ohio.

117TH INF., Co. I.—Pvt. Fred Wm. Becker; killed in battle Oct. 7, 1918. Information concerning death desired by his mother, Mrs. L. D. Shreve, 13423 Merl Ave., Lakewood, O.

128TH INF., Co. H.—Cpl. Robert F. Myers; killed in railway accident between Paris and Brest, April 21, 1919. Anyone with him at time of accident or death write his mother, Mrs. Minnie E. Myers, Paso Robles, Cal.

137TH INF.—August Schnell; no news of this man since he was in the Argonne Oct. 1, 1918. Any information regarding this man or his fate desired by his brother, Carl Schnell, Rockwell City, Iowa.

137TH INF., Co. D.—Bugler Harry S. Anderson; reported missing in action Oct. 1, 1918. Later reported died, date and cause undetermined. Information concerning death desired by his mother, Mrs. D. G. Anderson, 302 W. Peoria St., Paola, Kan.

138TH INF., Co. H.—Chris E. Larson; last heard from in Argonne. Anyone with information concerning his fate communicate with his father, Samuel Larson, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

140TH INF., Co. D.—Pvt. Hervey L. Blaylock; reported missing in action Sept. 26, 1918, later reported present for duty April 4, 1919, now reported killed in action Sept. 26, 1918. Anyone with any information regarding this man write his father, Rufus Blaylock, Elvins, Mo.

325TH INF., Co. I.—S. A. Klegstad. Will anyone who was with this man in Base Hospital write Mrs. A. Klegstad, Box 236, Oslo, Minn.

328TH INF.—Pvt. Mike Manno; reported missing in action. Information regarding his fate desired by Harry N. Blose, Box 84, Valier, Pa.

337TH F. A., BTY. D.—Pvt. Henry F. Crone; reported killed Oct. 20, 1918. Information from anyone who served with him desired by his brother, Thomas J. Crone, R. F. D. No. 1, Fruitland, Iowa.

OUR DIRECTORY of ADVERTISERS

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. in our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY." Or tell the same thing to the salesman from whom you buy their products.

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We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to promptly report any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City

A NEW STUNT

We're starting something new this week.

Which will hereafter be a regular feature of the advertising department—

A Directory of Advertisers—in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

A Roll of Honor of some of the best business firms in the country—

Who through their support in the advertising columns of the WEEKLY—express their faith in you and in our magazine—

Let's reciprocate—and show them that their confidence in us isn't misplaced—

And that the money they are spending with us is a profitable business investment for them.

This directory may appear sometimes on this page—

Sometimes in other positions in the magazine—

According to what space is available—

But it will be in each week—

You'll find in it listed under proper alphabetical headings—the names of all our regular advertisers—

By that we mean—advertisers who have contracts or "schedules" with us, calling for the insertion of their copy at least once a month.

You won't find advertisements from all the firms listed in the Directory in each and every issue of the magazine—

Because some of them run their advertising every other week or twice a month with us—some only once a month—

In the issues in which their advertising appears, the number of the page on which it appears will be given after their name in the Directory.

You can all help this list to grow.

Here's one way. (Comrade —— of New York City is responsible for the suggestion which led to this idea.)

There's a coupon at the bottom of this page—

Fill it out and send it in—

Or write a letter—if you prefer—

No objection to your sending in a dozen different coupons—or a dozen letters if you want to—the more the merrier—

Give us the name of the national advertiser whom you would personally most like to see listed in this directory—or the product if you don't know the manufacturer's name—

And tell us why you particularly want to see them advertising with us—

For example—

"——Shoes, made by —— because I wear them, like them and think other comrades would"—or

"——Tooth Paste—because I used it in the Army, and am using it now, and think others would if they were told about it"—or

"——Farm Tractors, because I'm going to buy one this year"—

There are hundreds of articles that you or your family use in your daily life that you could mention—

Or which you are planning to purchase this year.

How can we use this information?

We'll tell you frankly—the door is still wide open—no mystery, no secrets—

About six hundred thousand of you will read this page—

Suppose you all send in at least one coupon, as we hope you will—

And suppose, just for example, that ten thousand of you say that you would like to see ———— Shoes or ———— Clothing advertised with us—and give your reasons why—

Don't you think that, when we lay that bundle of coupons before the advertising managers of those concerns, that it will be rather convincing proof to them of the value of our WEEKLY for their advertising—

We'll say so—

Here's the coupon— Get busy—

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

I would like to see.....

Made by.....

Advertised with us—

Because (give reason).....

.....

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Name .....

Address.....

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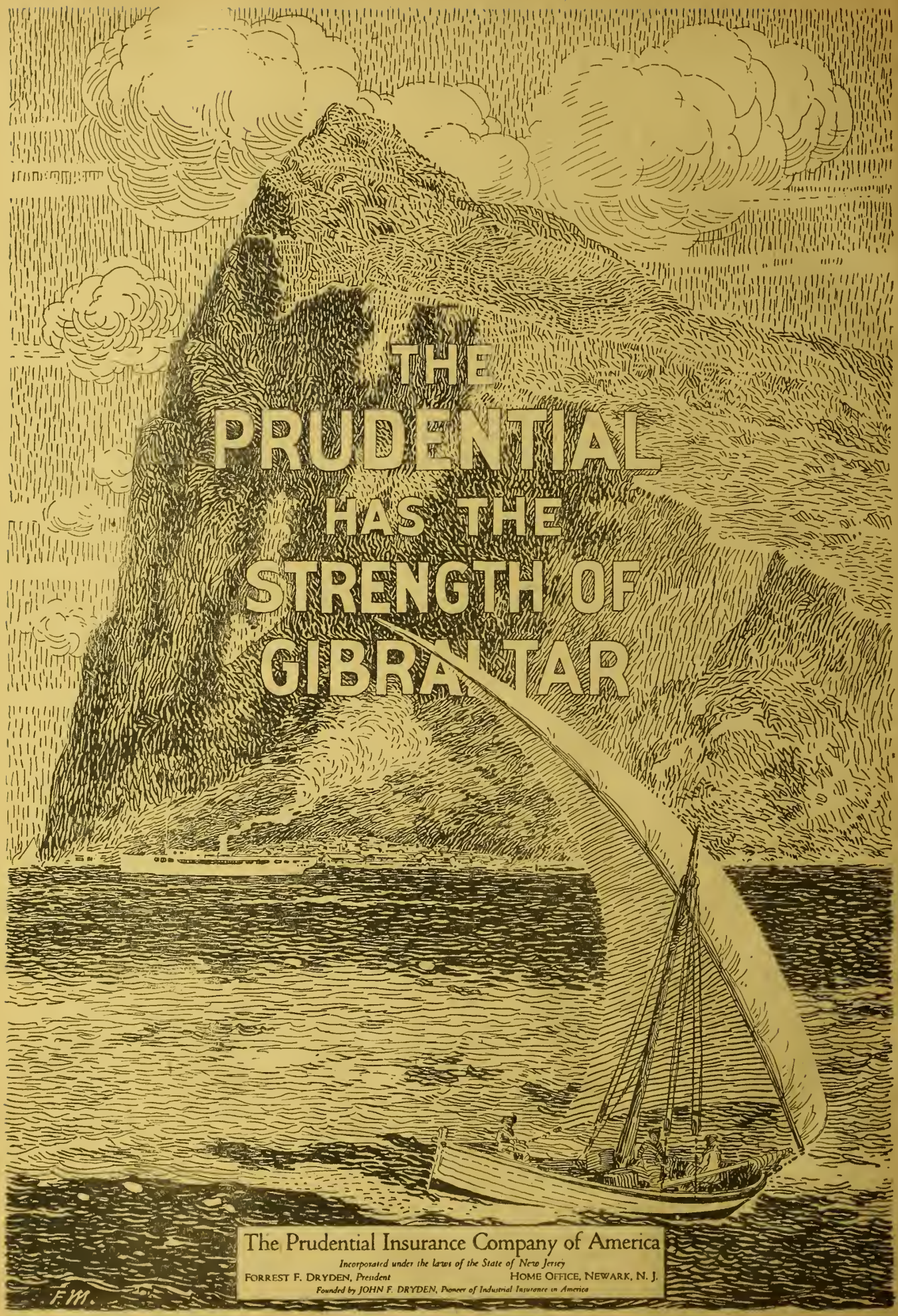
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