The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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ST. MIHIEL ANNIVERSARY NUMBER
(September 12-13, 1918)

GREETINGS FROM AMERICAN DIVISION COMMANDERS AT ST. MIHIEL TO THE MEN OF THEIR FORMER ORGANIZATIONS

HOW WILL WOMEN VOTE?
By Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President, National American Woman Suffrage Association

THE ISSUES AT CLEVELAND
Questions of Vital Import to the Legion To Be Considered at the Convention

THE DARK CLOUD OF FISTIANA
A Former Heavyweight Champion Returns to America After a Murky Stay Abroad

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The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Official Publication of The American Legion

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Second Lieutenant
J. Hunter Wickersham, M.H.

THIS poem, here published for the first time, was written by Lieut. J. Hunter Wickersham, 353rd Infantry, Eighty-ninth Division, on the eve of the St. Mihiel attack, and was enclosed in his last letter to his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Damon, of Denver, Col. Lieutenant Wickersham was killed on the following day, September 12, 1918, near Limey, in an exploit which won for him the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor. His citation reads:

"Advancing with his platoon during the St. Mihiel offensive, he was severely wounded in four places by the bursting of a high-explosive shell. Before receiving any aid for himself he dressed the wounds of his orderly, who was wounded at the same time. He then ordered and accompanied the further advance of his platoon, although weakened by the loss of blood. His right hand and arm being disabled by wounds, he continued to fire his revolver with his left hand until, exhausted by loss of blood, he fell and died from his wounds before aid could be administered."

'The Raindrops on Your Old Tin Hat

The mist hangs low and quiet on a ragged line of hills,
There's a whispering of wind across the flat,
You'd be feeling kind of lonesome if it wasn't for one thing—
The patter of the raindrops on your old tin hat.

An' you just can't help a-figuring—sitting there alone—
About this war and hero stuff and that,
And you wonder if they haven't sort of got things twisted up,
While the rain keeps up its patter on your old tin hat.

When you step off with the outfit to do your little bit
You're simply doing what you're s'posed to do—
And you don't take time to figure what you gain or lose—
It's the spirit of the game that brings you through.

But back at home she's waiting, writing cheerful little notes,
And every night she offers up a prayer
And just keeps on a-hoping that her soldier boy is safe—
The Mother of the boy who's over there.

And, fellows, she's the hero of this great big ugly war,
And her prayer is on the wind across the flat,
And don't you reckon maybe it's her tears, and not the rain,
That's keeping up the patter on your old tin hat?

In Memory of St. Mihiel

Commanders of the American Divisions Which Took Part in the Attack of Two Years Ago Send Greetings to the Veterans of Their Organizations

(The following statements are arranged in the order in which the division stood from left to right at the jump-off)

FOURTH DIVISION

To my comrades of the Fourth Division: Now that the second anniversary of the St. Mihiel drive is approaching, my mind naturally reverts to the stirring scenes of that great event in American history. The courage, energy and devotion to our great cause which you displayed in that attack shall always remain fresh in my memory. I desire to express to you my appreciation of your gallant conduct and wish for you every happiness and prosperity.

Your comrade in arms.

J. H. HINES,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

Washington, D. C.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION

To the veterans of the YD, or Yankee Division, this anniversary recalls the fact that in 1915 fifteen French divisions with thirty thousand casualties failed to penetrate the Les Eparges sector which was yours to reduce on the twelfth of September, and that you didn't stop but made a night march down on the Grande Tranchée Calonne and reached Vigneulles at two o'clock on the morning of the thirteenth. My greetings and congratulations.

Sincerely yours,

C. R. EDWARDS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

Headquarters, Northeastern Department,
Boston, Mass.

FIRST DIVISION

On the anniversary of the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient I desire to extend the greetings of the First Division and of myself to all our members, wherever they may be, in remembrance of the momentous events of that day and of the superb spirit, the high morale and the fine courage that animated the entire command.

Very sincerely yours,

C. P. SUMMERALL,
Major-General, U. S. A.

Headquarters, First Division,
Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky.

FORTY-SECOND DIVISION

The most vivid recollection that we of the Rainbow Division have on St. Mihiel day is of those who went with us two years ago to their last charge. We cannot forget. Blue lipped, smudged with sludge, chilled by the wind and rain of the foxhole, forming grimly and without emotion in the murk which the ground was throwing up, as heavy as that which the skies were letting down, they drove through to their objective—and to the judgment seat of God. We will not say that they have died. They have but passed beyond the mists that blind us here—and come to the end of the Rainbow.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

Superintendent's Office,
United States Military Academy,
West Point, N. Y.

EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION

To the members of the Eighty-Ninth Division: My affectionate greetings! Upon this second anniversary of the great struggle at St. Mihiel my pulse quickens at the thought of the deeds of valor which marked the part you played. Equally patriotic is the way you have individually grasped the post-war problems of readjustment. Heartiest congratulations!

W. M. WRIGHT,
Major-General, General Staff, U. S. A.
Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff.

War Department,
Office of the Chief of Staff,
Washington, D. C.

SECOND DIVISION

To the men who served in the Second Division during the world war! September 12 will be the second anniversary of the battle of St. Mihiel. In that battle, for the first time in history, an American Army, under American command, fought on European soil. It was a great victory. The Second Division played a glorious part in that victory. It broke through the enemy's fortified lines, and leading the advance, it seized the crossings of the Rupt de Mad, captured Thiaucourt, and occupied the heights beyond. In this battle it captured 3,300 prisoners, 120 cannon, and an enormous quantity of other military material.

JOHN A. LEJEUNE,
Major-General, U. S. M. C.

Commandant's Office,
Headquarters, U. S. M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

FIFTH DIVISION

Greetings to the old Fifth Division! Owing to the death of Major-General McMahon, who commanded the Division at St. Mihiel, the undersigned, who succeeded him in command, sends greeting to the old members of the Division who so gloriously participated in the St. Mihiel drive. They may all be proud of having participated in the St. Mihiel action, which will be an epoch in American history as the first purely American action of the World War. May success attend all your efforts and may you always retain that patriotism and devotion to your country that distinguished you at St. Mihiel.

H. E. ELY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

General Service Schools,
Leavenworth, Kan.

NINETIETH DIVISION

Brig.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, former commander of the Ninetieth Division is now commanding the American Forces in Germany, with headquarters at Coblenz. A cabled invitation has been sent him to contribute a message to the old members of the Ninetieth, but no reply has as yet been received. General Allen's greeting will be printed in this magazine as soon as it arrives.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION

Good luck to the soldiers of the Eighty-second (All American) Division, who fought so nobly and so well at the battle of St. Mihiel. Advancing from your posts astride the Moselle River you acted well a most difficult part. While praising those who live to relate the victory, let us not forget the men who died on those eventful days.

W. P. BURNHAM,
Colonel, Infantry, U. S. A.
Office of the Commanding Officer,
Recruit and Replacement Depot,
Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal.

What Next?

By Carrie Chapman Catt

President, National American Woman Suffrage Association

(The following statement was prepared by Mrs. Catt at the request of the editors of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY)

TENNESSEE has put the capstone on woman's freedom. It has triumphantly closed the sixty years of women's struggle for the right to have their prayers counted on election day. The gallant men of the Volunteer State, unafraid of the noisy threats meant to intimidate, have opened at last the long-locked door through which millions of grateful women will pass to political freedom. In this hour of victory there is but one regret, and that is that every man and woman in the nation does not share our joy. Today there are those yet too blinded by prejudice to recognize the justice and inevitability of woman suffrage, but tomorrow we know that we shall work together for the common good of this great and glorious nation.

What will women do with the vote?

They will do very much what they have been doing with it, for suffrage for women is not experimental. Women have voted for fifty-one years in Wyoming, for twenty-seven years in Colorado and New Zealand; for nearly a quarter of a century in Idaho and Utah; for eighteen years in Federated Australia; for fourteen in Finland; for seven in Norway. In all these lands women have sought and gained specific reforms by means of the ballot. Without the ballot, they confess that their efforts at reform have been unfruitful.

Through the fifty years of the fight for Federal suffrage in this country, suffragists have found it increasingly hard to go on working *for* the vote when there were so many things they wanted to do *with* the vote.

Since votes for women is now an accomplished fact, what are the women going to do with the vote?

Are they going to draw back their skirts in disdain from all interest in politics on the ground that it is corrupt?

Are they going to join the army of kid-gloved men slackers who I have heard proudly boast that they would not touch politics with a ten-foot pole?

Or, are they going to be of those who will help swell America's army of voters, who put conscience and thought into the scales with party politics and party candidates?

IN order to help the new woman voter find her way through the maze of these besetting questions, there has been formed the National League of Women Voters. In each State, State branches are forming out of the old suffrage associations. This League is not partisan, it is pan-partisan, all partisan. A woman can be a member of it and yet be a member of any political party she may choose, exactly as she may be a member of it and be a member of any church she may choose.

This year the League of Women Voters proposed the first woman's platform to both the major parties. That is to say, a platform including subjects upon which women, because of their experience as mothers, homemakers and wage-earners, have a distinctive point of view.

The first plank was concerned with child welfare, because that interest is foremost in the minds of women.

The League of Women Voters is not encouraging women to leave their parties, for it is through the political parties that we must work. They furnish us with the machinery through which we are enabled to reach the public, keep the public informed, through which the public consciousness is created. "Get into the parties" was the slogan

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ANOTHER REASON FOR HIGH PRICES

The Dark Cloud of Fistiana

Jack Johnson's Return to These Parts Gives the Opponent of Professional Pugilism Another Horrible Example

By W. O. McGeehan

THEY are discussing what the boxing writers call a "logical opponent" for Jack Dempsey at the current writing; "logical opponent" meaning one who would have something more than a Chinaman's chance with the champion.

There are no logical opponents for Dempsey but one. Dempsey knocked out Wild Bill Brennan. Gene Tunney, the A. E. F. boxer, is not yet in his class. Fred Fulton was once knocked out by Dempsey and more recently by Harry Wills, the colored boxer. Therefore Wills would seem the only nearly logical contender.

But behind this proposition looms the memory of the dark cloud of Fistiana, Jack Johnson, now serving time in Illinois for violation of the Mann act. The story of the dark cloud is a lurid one.

Jack Johnson started life as a roustabout on the docks of Galveston. He was just a dock negro, illiterate and with the mind of a child. He had that instinct for boxing that some negroes have, and he had that nearly animal cunning, that sixth sense for the game.

While Jim Jeffries was still the heavyweight champion Johnson was hanging around San Francisco hunting for a match with him. The negro's record was nothing startling. He had boxed some rather perfunctory bouts with Sam Langford and he had been frightened to death by Marvin Hart, a mediocre white heavyweight.

They tell one rather fishy yarn of Johnson's quest for a bout with Jeffries. One night Johnson came face to face with the white champion and asked him for a match.

"We'll go down into the cellar," growled Jeffries, "and the one that comes out alive will be the winner."

Johnson is said to have backed away with the reply, "I ain't no cellar fighter, Mr. Jeffries."

IN the meantime Johnson continued to box third raters and develop while Jeffries took up soft and easy ways and eventually retired. The title went to Noah Brusso, a Canadian, who fought under the ring name of Tommy Burns. Burns knocked out Bill Squires, the champion of Australia, in one round at San Francisco. Then he went to Australia to box Squires again and collect some easy money.

The dark cloud of Fistiana followed him there, and Burns eventually signed to box with Jack Johnson. The undersized Burns was easy for Johnson, who grinned with all his gold teeth as he toyed with the white champion and finally dropped Burns, taking the title of heavyweight champion of the world.

His success and the adulation of silly prize ring followers turned the head of the negro. He made himself particularly obnoxious on his return to the United States both to the whites and to the self-respecting members of his own race. Soon the call went out for Jeffries to "bring the championship back to the white race."

> They're looking for someone to lick Dempsey—not because he's Dempsey, but because the big idea in prize fighting, as in most other activities, is to keep things moving. Picking people that can't lick him, however, is proving a lot easier. There's Jack Johnson, for instance. "The dark cloud of Fistiana," reports Mr. McGeehan, "looms darker than ever"

Jeffries, by this time a portly café owner of Los Angeles, set out to do this little thing—not that he cared particularly about bringing back the championship to the white race, but because a bout with Johnson would bring him big money.

Tex Rickard, the Western promoter, who had staged the Gans-Nelson bout at Goldfield, Nevada, finally signed Jeffries and Johnson for a bout at San Francisco. By this time the reputation of Johnson had become so unsavory that the governor of California overruled the supervisors of San Francisco and declared that he would stop the bout if he had to call out the State militia to do it. Rickard went to Reno.

THE story of the Reno bout is well known. Jeffries demonstrated the prize ring axiom, "They never come back." There was no doubt then that Johnson was the heavyweight champion of the world and one of the most formidable ring men that ever had held the title.

The victory of Johnson started race riots all over the United States. When the motion pictures of the bout were exhibited they caused so much trouble that Congress enacted a special law which prohibits interstate traffic in pictures of prize fights. This law still stands, though it was aimed only at this one set of films.

While he was still champion Johnson went to Chicago, where he ran a café, owned racing automobiles and paraded like a black prince of the Chicago tenderloin with a gathering of white satellites, male and female. He finally ran foul of the law, jumped his bail and fled to Paris.

In the meantime a syndicate was formed to dig up a "white hope" to win the world's championship from Johnson and to cash on it, for the world's championship is worth something like a million in the amusement market. The syndicate finally picked Jess Willard, and because Johnson was a fugitive from American justice the bout was held in Havana, Cuba. Willard won without much difficulty.

SINCE that time Johnson has maintained that he quit to Willard on the promise of members of the syndicate that he would be enabled to return to the United States. Johnson went back to Paris with thirty thousand dollars, while Willard returned to the United States with practically nothing but the prospect of cashing in on his theatrical contracts and future matches.

Then came the war, and the world needed real fighters, regardless of color, not ring fighters. France fighting for her life was no longer amused by Jack Johnson. Like most prize fighters, Johnson was too proud to fight for the wages of a poilu, black or white.

Johnson fled to Spain and the pleasant refuge of Paris was barred to him forever, for France realized that the great ring fighter was a poltroon when it came to the real thing. In Spain Johnson took up bull fighting as well as boxing. Then nostalgia claimed him. He became just a "homesick pusson" longing for the United States. He returned to Havana, where he gave out his confession that the bout with Willard was a fake. This inspired the chief of police there to order him to move on, this time to Mexico City.

Then came another revolution, and machine gunners became so careless that Johnson got nervous and moved north to Tia Juana, near the border of California. Here he got a congenial job in a combination bar and gambling house. But he was still homesick, and besides people were too careless with revolvers on the other side of the border. Eventually he came across the border and gave himself up.

THE negro is now serving the sentence from which he fled. He declares that he will challenge Jack Dempsey as soon as he gets out of jail, and Chicago sporting writers have started a symposium to get views on whether or not Dempsey should accept the challenge. I am quite certain that Dempsey could knock out Johnson with ease and precision if they ever fought.

It is not as a serious contender for the heavyweight championship that Johnson menaces the fight game, but as a reminder of the depths to which professional pugilism may sink.

Johnson is a sample of the worst that the game could produce, and he comes now like a Frankenstein to destroy the thing that made him. His presence here gives the opponents of professional pugilism the awful example to point out. Beaten and out of the game, the dark cloud of Fistiana looms darker than ever.

The Issues at Cleveland

Participation in Politics, Compensation Legislation and Disciplining of Posts Among Questions to Come Before the Legion's Convention

POLITICS will be one of the paramount issues at the National Convention of The American Legion in Cleveland, September 27, 28, and 29.

This prediction is neither ludicrous nor paradoxical in the light of The American Legion's oft-proclaimed status as an "absolutely non-political" organization.

It is simply a statement of fact—a fact advanced with a purely informative objective, a speculative attitude and an unbiased viewpoint. It is a deduction based on signs which are unmistakably in evidence wherever Legionnaires are active. The vanes which swing with Legion sentiment and show its direction all point to an apparent understanding and determination that at Cleveland the question of politics and the extent of the Legion's future participation in politics will come before the Convention, in some form or other.

No matter what individuals may feel toward the problem of the Legion's participation in politics—whether they believe posts and Departments should be free to support or oppose certain candidates, or whether they believe the organization's policy should be to avoid taking any side whatever, under any circumstances—all apparently realize that the Convention will be the opportunity to bring the question out into the open and solve it with courage and open consideration.

Politics probably will produce the most momentous decision affecting the future policy of The American Legion—although, of course, there will be many other important questions to come before the three thousand or more delegates, as the reports from Department Conventions indicate.

Persons actively engaged in promoting the Legion's interests recognize that circumstances have decreed that the Legion could not ignore the existence of politics, and the demand for a new statement of policy on the attitude of the organization toward politics has been spontaneous. Significant circumstances prove that this is true, but definite proof need extend no further than a resolution adopted by the Department of Indiana at its recent convention at Vincennes. This resolution reads:

"Resolved, that necessary action be taken to provide for the dissemination of data to each post of The American Legion in Indiana regarding the actual stand taken by each and every member of the State Legislature, and other public officials where possible to obtain their views by vote, speech or action on any and all matters pertaining to the welfare of The American Legion; and

"Be it further resolved, that recommendations be made by this convention to the National Convention of The American Legion for a like provision regarding the members of the United States Congress and national public officials."

A prominent California Legionnaire publicly advocated the placing of a Legion ticket in the field not long since, and from Oklahoma and Tennessee have come unofficial reports of the active participation of Legion members in the campaigns of candidates for State and National public offices, the Legionnaires directing their attention to the candidates' war records.

As the recommendations made by all Department Conventions of The American Legion have not yet been received at National Headquarters it is impossible at this time to enumerate all the issues which will come before the National Convention at Cleveland. The accompanying article deals with some the vital problems to be considered. Other questions which the delegates will discuss will be embodied in a second article next week

The political restriction clause in the Legion Constitution, therefore, seems certain to engross the attention of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, recently appointed by the National Commander, by direction of the National Executive Committee. Daniel F. Steck, of Ottumwa, Iowa, is the chairman of this Committee on Amendments, and the other members are R. A. Adams, of Indiana, and Emmet O'Neal, of Kentucky. The committee will, of course, consider many other suggested amendments to the Constitution and recommend, probably, many of these for adoption.

The National Adjutant has prepared a memorandum on the subject of constitutional changes, which, it has been suggested, may possibly be covered by by-laws, rather than by actual changes in the Constitution itself. This suggests, among other things, that:

"The political restriction clause of the present Constitution should be care-

Brown Bros Photo.

The Euclid Avenue trail, down which thousands of Legionnaires will parade in O. D. on September 27. The Hippodrome, where the Convention sessions will be held, is in the building at the extreme right of the photograph

fully considered. If it be found that it has been satisfactory during the present year, it should remain unchanged. If, on the other hand, it be found unsatisfactory in certain respects, such changes as may be thought necessary should be recommended."

An evidence of the National Commander's views on the subject are afforded by a telegram recently forwarded by him to Basil Stockbridge, commander of the Department of Georgia. The message was in reply to one from Mr. Stockbridge, reading, in part, as follows:

"THOMAS E. WATSON, whose newspaper was excluded from the mails during the war on account of obstructing recruiting and inciting soldiers to defy the draft act, is now running for United States Senator in Georgia and has made a conspicuous part of his platform an unprovoked attack on the Legion, which he charges is a Catholic and un-American organization. The Georgia Posts are getting magnificently behind the campaign which has been inaugurated in Atlanta in opposition to Watson and in defense of the Legion, and State Headquarters is backing the fight. Interest is at fever heat, but we shall scrupulously observe both the letter and spirit of our Constitution and abstain from taking a partisan or political stand. Our fight is based on Watson's war record."

Commander D'Olier's reply reads:

"Because of his service during the war, no civilian has any sense of his responsibilities as a citizen and a voter keener than that of the ex-service man. No State furnished more patriotic and loyal soldiers than Georgia, and members of The American Legion of Georgia owe it to themselves and to the memory of their fallen comrades who paid the supreme sacrifice to use the full power of their ballot to keep out of public office any individual, regardless of party, whose record during the war was disloyal and unpatriotic. This can be done without conflicting directly or indirectly with either the letter or the spirit of our constitutional restriction against partisan political activity."

The constitutional clause on political restriction is as follows:

"The American Legion shall be absolutely non-political and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles or for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment. No candidate for or incumbent of a salaried elective public office shall hold any office in The American Legion, or in any Department or Post thereof."

THE voice that will say whether this clause will be modified, amended, repealed or re-affirmed, will be the combined voice of the three thousand Convention delegates. By the structural principles of the Legion these delegates have the power of decision on all questions of Legion policy. All questions of general policy must originate with the delegates and be disposed of by them.

The purpose of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution is to study questions laid before it, in the light of experiences in the year just passed, with a view to making recommendations to the Convention. The Committee was provided for by the National Executive Committee as a part of the regular administrative machinery of the Legion; and national officers, in suggesting matters for consideration, have purposely refrained from taking sides on any question on which there is likely to be a wide divergency of views.

The Committee has received copies of resolutions which Departments have adopted in State Conventions for presentation to the National Convention. It is considering suggestions received from all parts of the country. Any attempt to put forward positive predictions as to the recommendations of the Committee or the final action of the Convention on the various issues would be premature, but it is believed that a general outline of the more important questions to come before the Convention is worth presenting at this time.

¶"One is not so bad here after all." With those words the author of "So This Is America!" the French wife of a Yankee soldier, closed the recently published recital of her experiences from Paris to "a Pacific port." This story of a French war bride aroused so much comment on the part of readers of this magazine that the editors decided to ask her to write something about her experiences after she had had a chance to study the American, not as a stranger in a strange land and an ill-fitting uniform, but in his native haunts. "What," they asked her, "do you think of American cooking? How about our American manners? We'll admit we're not so polite as Frenchmen, but are they too polite or aren't we polite enough? What do you think of American dress? Is it ahead of Paris or behind it and if so, how much? And what sort of an idea of America are your people in France getting from your letters?" The first in a series of articles in answer to these questions will be printed in an early number of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

It will be taken for granted, of course, that the question of beneficial legislation to provide compensation for veterans will be at the front and center on the Convention stage. It is evident that there will be opposition to the present four-fold program of legislation by delegates from certain Southern States, and there is no doubt but that every factor entering into the Legion's fight to obtain some material recompense for ex-service men will be thoroughly covered in debate. But it is believed the Convention as a whole will reaffirm its stand for compensation, with perhaps a few changes in methods and results to be sought, changes which developments indicate may be advisable.

ANOTHER question which may assume importance and be freely debated, is the question of providing a system for the disciplining of members, Posts or Departments which violate the Constitution or policies determined upon by resolutions of the National Convention.

The National Constitution fails to provide means for exercising restraint on individuals or branches of the organization whose unwise and sometimes illegal activities may bring discredit upon the Legion as a whole. It is possible that courts may be established in the different elements of the Legion, from Posts to National Headquarters, with jurisdiction clearly defined and powers of review provided, so that accused individuals or groups may be held responsible for acts in defiance of regulations or policy or for unlawful acts which lay the organization open to condemnation. It has also been suggested that national by-laws be adopted to define what offenses may be recognized under Legion discipline.

AS an example of the necessity for discipline, complaints have beenreceived that the name of The American Legion has been used to promote the sale of oil stock. Other complaints have been based on the charge that certain groups which have engaged in acts of violence, such as the breaking up of a picnic in a Western State, and the use of force against public speakers in several Eastern cities, have operated in the name of The American Legion.

In view of the occasions in recent months in which The American Legion has been challenged for alleged unfairness in labor controversies, it is believed that the Convention will adopt a statement of policy toward labor which will guide the conduct of all posts and individuals and prevent occurrence of incidents which may be used as propaganda by those hostile to the Legion.

While in a few instances it has been shown that posts have violated the spirit of the Legion's professed policy of neutrality in labor disputes—in one instance such a violation caused the denial of a charter to a half-organized post which gained considerable notoriety during a railroad strike—investigation has shown that in most cases complaints of Legion activity in strikes were based on misinformation and wrong assumptions.

The Convention, however, will determine probably whether it is to be regarded as beneficial to the Legion's interests to have it understood that the organization is on call as an emergency police force. The wisdom of Legion posts volunteering to preserve order after riots had started in certain cities is not considered debatable; but, at the same time, there is a feeling that the authorities of every city should have police provisions, whether by regular forces or reserves, sufficient to meet emergencies, and that any tendency to "call out the Legion" in ordinary emergencies should be discouraged. Persons advancing these arguments point to the fact that much of the old-time prejudice against joining the National Guard was due to the fact that it served frequently on strike duty.

WHILE it is believed that the Convention will voice its gratification at the results achieved by the Legion to date in obtaining better treatment for the disabled, including those veterans receiving instruction under the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the question of further beneficial legislation for the wounded and disabled will probably receive attention. The new policy of the Government in

(*Continued on page* 19)

When the Yank Wiped Out the Salient

Some On-the-Spot Signal Corps Impressions of the Victory of September 12-13, 1918

Above, captured Boche officers being led away to the rear

At left, American Engineers marching off to sectors new after taking part in the St. Mihiel cleanup

At bottom, shallow trenches near Beney where the doughboy dug in on the first night of the drive—and then went five kilometers farther

EDITORIAL

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.— Preamble to the Constitution of the American Legion.

The Legion and Denver

THE following letter has been received by THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, in answer to a telegram sent to the president of the street car men's union of Denver asking if the activity of Denver Legionnaires in assisting in the preservation of order during the riots and disorders accompanying the recent Denver strike of tram car workers was satisfactory from the standpoint of members of the Union:

DENVER, COL., August 21, 1920.

Answering your telegram of August 18, asking for information regarding the action of the American Legion during our street car strike in this city. We have also sent you today a telegram explaining our thought on the action taken by The American Legion as follows:

"We approve action of The American Legion insofar as applied to protecting life and property, but do not approve of methods. Detailed account in mail to you."

We are all law-abiding citizens and are not and were not in favor of the destruction of life and property. This condition, due to the action taken by sympathizers, was beyond our control and was caused by the importation by the tramway company of armed thugs and gunmen, the scum of the Pacific Coast and other parts of the country.

In order to cope with the situation thus brought about, the mayor sent out a call for volunteers to save life and property. The American Legion promptly passed a resolution to co-operate with the officials in their request and every one of its members was armed with a club and a gun.

However, instead of being present where they knew riots were taking place, they made it their business to be in the downtown districts, etc., to flag traffic, and thus left the poor innocent people to be mowed down by the bullets fired from the guns of the rats hired by the tramway company.

The following remark made by some of the Legion men also created ill feeling toward themselves among the rank and file. This remark was made to our uniformed men; that is, men in the U. S. uniforms:

"Go home and take off your uniform; join The American Legion or go to jail."

There is considerable information still pending with regard to this matter and at the proper time we will enlighten you further. Appreciating your interest in this affair, we remain,

Very truly yours,

COMMITTEE, Local Division No. 746, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

This magazine invited an expression of opinion from the Denver union because reports of Legion activity printed outside of Denver, which were eagerly seized and circulated by agencies unfriendly to the Legion, left the impression in the minds of some persons that the Legion had not maintained strict neutrality in the Denver fight.

In further explanation of what happened in Denver, attention is called to the formal report of the Department Adjutant of Colorado which was printed in last week's issue. This report chronicled the facts that the Legionnaires of Denver acted in response to an urgent last minute appeal from the governor of the State, that for purposes of patrol work the city was divided into districts and each Legion post assigned to patrol one of these districts, and that extraordinary precautions were taken to preserve strict neutrality in the wage dispute between the tramway company and its employes.

In addition to the letter from the committee of union men and the department adjutant's report may be considered the comment made by the newspapers of Denver during and after the trouble. This comment indicates that the Legion's disinterestedness in the wage dispute was made extremely clear, and was understood by the citizens of Denver.

"He [the Legion member] is not interested in partisan fights or partisan controversies," said the Denver *Times*.

"The American Legion made it perfectly clear that it was out for the purpose of maintaining peace and order," said the Rocky Mountain *News*.

Assume for the moment that the Legion actually did interfere in the strike and that the newspapers suppressed the news of the interference. The fact remains that whatever the newspapers' motives (and neither party to the controversy has brought them into question), the newspapers saw fit to accept the universally expressed viewpoint of the Legion in disputes between capital and labor.

In view of all the evidence there is no doubt that the Legionnaires of Denver took adequate precautions that their activity would not be misunderstood. That, on the whole, these precautions were effective is also beyond doubt. If the complaints made in the foregoing letter by the union committee are substantiated it would prove, not that the Legion Posts of Denver took any part in a labor dispute, but that a few members disobeyed the principles of the organization to which they belong and betrayed the confidence placed in them. If evidence of their misconduct can be produced it would, of course, be the spirit of the Legion to discipline them.

That the city of Denver not only understood the attitude of the Legion, but that it is extremely thankful for the aid the Legion rendered in preserving order after rioting had claimed seven killed and half a hundred injured, also is amply attested. "I personally am at a loss for words to express my admiration for these young men," wrote the mayor of the city.

"Denver owes him [the Legion man] an everlasting debt of gratitude," said one newspaper, and other newspapers were similarly complimentary.

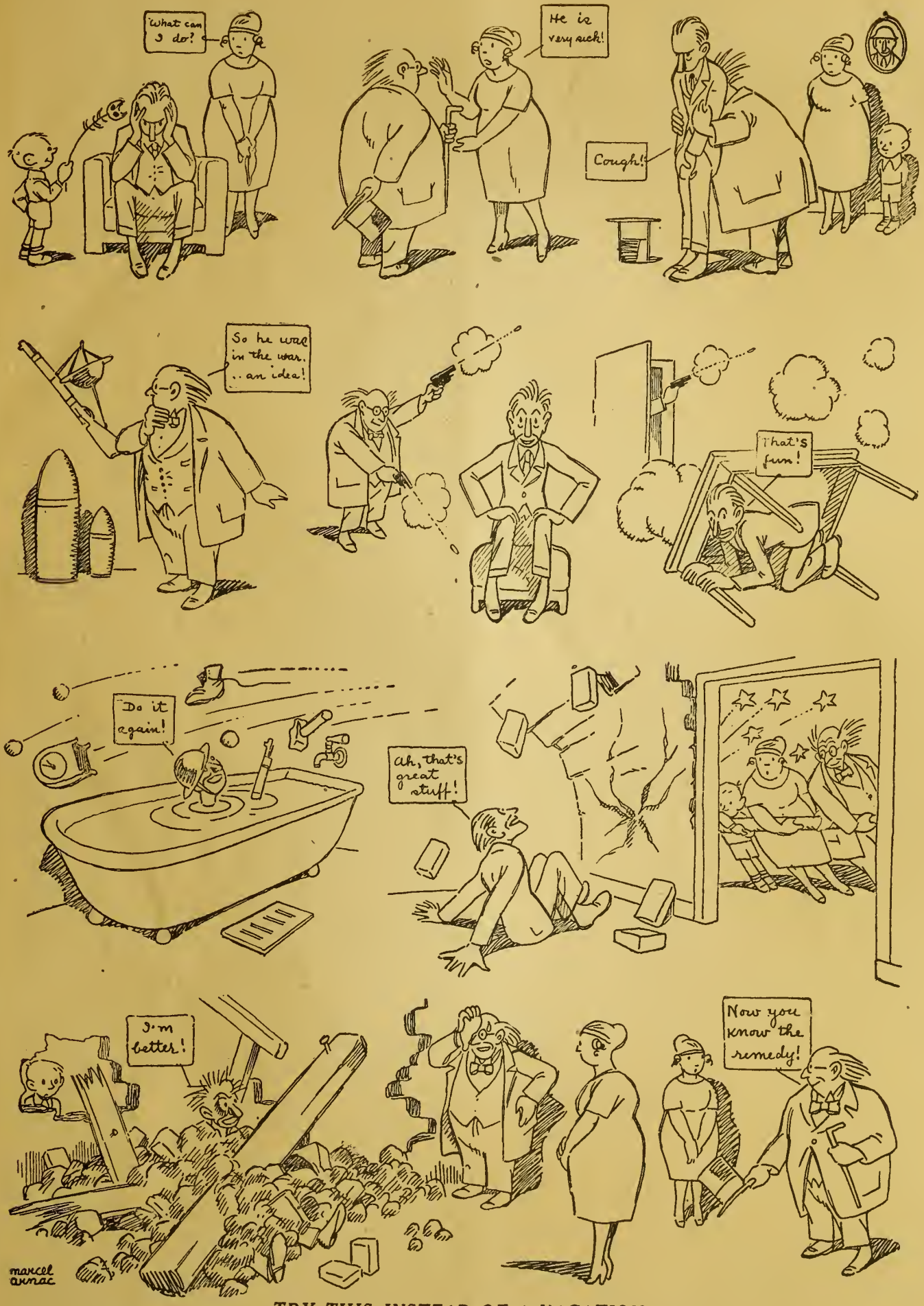
In the last analysis it is certain that, even if the activity of a few Legion members is questioned, the Legion of Denver, on the whole, did a job of which the entire membership may be proud.

Murder by Acclamation

THE founders of Anglo-Saxon law considered well the fallibility of human judgment when they framed safeguards for an accused man damned by the strongest circumstantial evidence of guilt. They were not willing to trust human capacity for charity to protect a prisoner in case of doubt. They put definite obstacles in the way of the death penalty where even a chance of innocence obtained.

A Texas negro, twenty-four hours before he was to be hanged by due process of law, confessed he was guilty of a crime committed when he was eighteen years old for which another man has already served eight years in the penitentiary.

If an innocent man can be judged guilty in spite of all modern legal safeguards, what chance does an innocent man have in the tribunal of the mob? How often does the blood vengeance of lynch law simply constitute murder in the worst degree?



TRY THIS INSTEAD OF A VACATION

Drawn for THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY *by Marcel Arnac of Le Rire, Paris.*

BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for Bursts and Duds. Unavailable jokes will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Editor, Bursts and Duds, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43d street, New York City.

Inquisitive

The precocious infant had just returned from his first day at school, registering intense ennui. The anxious family gathered around.

"Donald," asked his mother, "what did you learn today?"

"Nothing."

"What, nothing at all?"

"Nope; there was a woman there who wanted to know how to spell cat, so I told her. That's all."

The Modern Raffles

Scene—A lonely spot on a dark night. Enter nervous pedestrian. Also enter courteous highwayman.

Highwayman: "Sir, would the gentleman be so kind as to assist a poor man, who, outside of a loaded revolver, possesses nothing in the wide world?"

Wilful Waste

"Judge," wailed Mrs. Speed, "I simply must have a divorce. My husband is a perfect brute."

"What's he done?" queried his honor.

"Why, the other morning he went and paid the rent, and there's another installment due on the c-c-car next week," wept the betrayed wife.

Practical Prayer

The mother was a bit puzzled by her young hopeful's insistence that the cook be present when she said her prayers.

"Why, Violet, are you tired of mother?" was her reproachful query.

"No, mums," answered her daughter loyally, "but I want Annie to be around while I'm sayin' them, 'cause last night I prayed for ice cream for desert, and we had bread pudding."

Almost All

Proud Mother: "Oh, Lord Du Tellum, did you see anything of my daughter at the dance."

Distinguished Visitor: "Madame, I should say I did."

None Worth a Hoot

"This bone dry law has put some things on an equality."

"What, for instance?"

"Mince pies."

Ain't This H—?

How Hell received its name that day
The great archangel fell from grace
And landed in that dreadful place.
It seemed the natural thing to say!

Tempus Fugits

"Man wants but little here below—"
Was written very long ago.

The Long, Long Trail

Pat Moran, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, gambled during the spring training season on a lanky youth from the bushes who thought he could pitch. While he was in the box the team batted twice around, and then Moran pulled him out.

"I was away off today," apologized the aspirant.

"You bet you were," said Moran. "But you weren't anywhere near as far off as you will be tomorrow at this time. You're released."

SHAKESPEARE UP TO DATE

"Alas! Poor Barleycorn—
I knew him, Bo."

The Odious Comparison

The particular stretch of road was probably worse than any other in all France, if such a thing were possible, and the weary and footsore company was of one mind concerning it.

Private Red Long, at one of the infrequent rests, turned disgustedly to his buddy and asked: "Say, Jack, what's that road that's paved with good intentions?"

"Road to hell," replied the other.

"Well," said Private Long, "all I gotta say is that even that has got this licked a mile."

"Ruffhouse broke a mirror at the Britelite Restaurant last night."

"That means seven years' hard luck."

"No, only thirty days."

The Chatty Colonel

"Yep," said the second loot proudly, "the colonel and I are just like that with each other. Whenever he sees me he has something to say to me."

"That so?" inquired the first loot admiringly. "What does he say?"

Gold bar puffed out his chest. "Oh, he always says, 'Lieutenant, how long have you been in the Army, anyway?'"

No Place for Personalities

Two doughboys, one white and one black, were hopelessly lost out in No Man's Land. After darkness had fallen the white soldier cautiously stuck his head over the edge of the shell hole to take a look.

"Whatcher see, Boss?" inquired the other.

"You can't see your hand before your face, it's so dark."

"Look-a-here now, white man," expostulated the negro. "Dis ain't no time for pussonalities. Ah ain't askin' you what Ah *kaint* see; Ah's askin' you what you *can* see."

Hitched to a Star

Mrs. Dill: "Who are those two ladies who just got out of the limousine and are coming toward the house?"

Mrs. Pickle: "Oh, that's my cook and her new understudy."

As She Is Spoke

The Pennsylvania Dutch have their own way of saying things, and generally they manage to make their meaning clear, although sometimes in unconventional language.

Over the bell on the front door of a house in a little town near Gettysburg, was affixed a card reading:

"Button doesn't bell. Bump."

Expert

"Are you sure you're qualified to lead a jazz orchestra?" asked the hotel proprietor.

"Absolutely," answered the applicant with confidence. "I've had two nervous breakdowns, was shell-shocked in France, and I coached at third base for three seasons."

Mutual

"Dear May," wrote the young man who had been turned down the night before and craved vengeance, "Last night I proposed to you, but really have forgotten whether you said yes or no. These little thing slip one's mind so."

"Dear Will," she wrote back. "I was so glad to get your letter. I re-

member having said no to someone last night, but had forgotten to whom. These little things certainly do."

The Sporting Chance

At an officer's school in France the shavetails were engaged in their daily pursuit of tracking their way through the intricacies of the French language.

Their instructor, a dapper French colonel, shot, "Que dites vous, monsieur?" at an embarrassed would-be linguist from Fort Wayne.

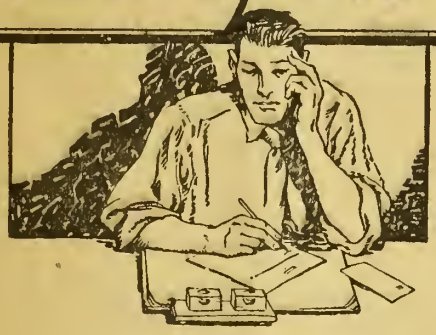
The lieutenant looked wildly around the room for several seconds, and then answered, "Indiana."

Evening Things Up

The ship had left Havana some miles behind, when a gentleman who had been going while the going was good tottered up to the captain.

"Cap'n," he said thickly, "woncha rock the ship a little so's to make things look level to me?"

THE VOICE *of the* LEGION



Pirated Victory Buttons

To the Editor: Something should be done at once to stop the sale of the Victory Button. It is a matter which can be settled only by the combined opinions of those of us who did their bit. We must demand that Congress pass legislation making it a misdemeanor for others than war veterans to wear the button. What is now true of the Victory Button—its sale by private manufacturers and the apparent powerlessness of the Government to stop the sale—will very likely be true of the Victory Medal in the future. Legislation should be demanded at once to protect both.

RALPH E. FIGERT

Wooster, O.

Are There Others?

To the Editor: I am a veteran of three wars, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the World War. I am a Past Commander of Post No. 40, G. A. R., chaplain and life member of Camp 44 of the United Spanish War Veterans and a life member of Post No. 69 of The American Legion, all of Malden, Mass. I am curious to know how many other veterans of three wars there are in The American Legion. Let's hear from the others.

CHARLES W. BENNET

Bandmaster, U. S. N., Retired, Malden, Mass.

The Legion and Its Magazine

To the Editor: I am attaching an editorial from a privately owned ex-service men's publication printed in Washington, in which is embodied a recommendation to reduce the national per capita tax of The American Legion. The editorial pretends to show a solicitous interest in increasing the membership of the Legion by decreasing the national dues. It is, however, merely a clumsy and obviously selfish attack upon The American Legion's magazine, or, rather, upon The American Legion's policy of maintaining an official organ.

I have read several issues of the ex-soldier publication of which I speak. I find that, parading sometimes in sheep's clothing, sometimes in goat's, it never fails in the espousement of any cause when that espousement will work to its own advantage. I also note that, while pretending great interest in the welfare of the Legion, it never misses an opportunity to embarrass the national officers and Legion organization.

As a Legion member I like THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. As a Post Adjutant I believe an official publication is necessary. Moreover, I am firmly of the opinion that the profits from such a publication should be kept within the Legion and should not line the pockets of private individuals.

In the August 13th issue of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, it was stated that the magazine was returning a profit and that it would be improved in appearance and contents. I do not believe any Legionnaire wants to be compelled to read a published-for-profit newspaper like the Washington publication (at a subscription price twice as large as he is now paying) in order to get the news of the national organization at large. I think most other members feel the same way.

JOHN MCSWEENEY

Adjutant, Reveille Post No 127, New York City

To the Editor: Just read a suggestion, in a newspaper carrying-on under the name of the grand old paper we had on the other side, that the Legion reduce its national dues by ceasing to have an official publication. Oh, sure! Don't have an official publication and save the members fifty or seventy-five cents a year—and then let these public spirited birds come along and charge two dollars a year for the same thing. Clever. Wot?

H. A. FIELDS

Minneapolis, Minn.

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY *disclaims responsibility for facts stated or opinions expressed in this department, which is open to all readers for the discussion of subjects of general interest. The only restriction imposed is that, because of space demands, no letter may exceed two hundred words.*

The Carry-on Spirit

To the Editor: It is with disappointment that I notice letters from men who claim the right of 100 percent Americanism, yet openly state that if another war should come they would "be there—like hell." Is it fair to those who in any possible future wars must carry on the work of the nation to cast such a reflection into hearts which are willing and ready to serve should it ever become necessary?

I defy any man to renounce his country by refusing to don a uniform in time of need and yet claim to be a son of our America. Bonus or no bonus, we are bound by the example of our forefathers to be men such as they were. I know that deep down in the hearts of all ex-service men there is a feeling of willingness, and that business, home ties and everything would make way for America if a call were issued for the defense of Old Glory. Let us, as men, cast out the poison talk, that we may help those who administer the laws, and let us reduce to the minimum such traits as Bergdollism and kill at every chance the damnable spirit of "like-hell-I-will."

PHILIP O. DEITSCH

Cleveland, O.

The Dance and the Flag

To the Editor: Reverence and devotion to our country's flag is part of the make-up of every 100 percent American, in or out of service. Every Legionnaire shares in this love. It is therefore with genuine regret that I note in the August 6th issue the photograph of a young girl, draped in the colors, dancing for the amusement of Florida Legion members. The old flag was good enough for many of our comrades to die for; isn't it too good to have such use made of it?

VIRGINIA A. JENNINGS

Ex-Yeo (F), U. S. N. Philadelphia, Pa.

The Public Interests

To the Editor: Referring to the letter in the August 6th issue by I. W. J., I wish to say that I believe as he does. If the ex-soldiers should organize a party of their own the very best friends of the Legion would be strong against it. Are our interests so different from those of the general public that we should use the power of our organization to put our interests before those of the people generally?

G. A. CLARK

Elkhart, Tex.

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CARRYING ON

Post correspondents: What is your Post doing? Tell it here. Copy for this department supplied by The American Legion News Service, 627 West 43d Street, New York City

BUNK FATIGUE WHERE BREEZES ARE COOL

Disabled ex-service men are grabbing off a nice two weeks' vacation this summer at Brooks Lake Camp, Bear Mountain, N. Y., which is conducted by Community Service, Inc., and the Tuxedo Park chapter of the American Red Cross. Men receiving compensation are charged $5 a week, but those who can't find the price won't be turned down. The New York Community Service, 15 East Fortieth Street, New York City, will receive applications until October 1

LOUIS J. BOLAND POST, of Buffalo, N. Y., is planning a campaign to educate the voters of the city on the question of the New York State bonus for ex-service persons. The Post, which is one of the leaders in the fight for the State bonus, made an appropriation to advertise the campaign.

Stirring war scenes depicting night trench fighting were staged by Victory Post, of Chicago, Ill., in its second annual carnival and war spectacle, and proved the most popular event on the program. Fireworks, music, vaudeville and exhibition drills, for which prizes were offered, also helped to attract a big crowd.

Ex-service men as wild men, wild women, snake eaters and sideshow freaks in general! Who'd believe it? And yet those very roles were assumed by Legionnaires from the Posts in Columbus and Franklin Counties, Ohio. The Legion took over and operated an amusement park for an entire week to raise funds for those ex-service men of Franklin County who are in hard luck.

The American Legion conveyed its greetings to the poilus' organization in Brussels when N. J. Mittenhal, vice commander of Brussels Post, represented Yank veterans at a banquet given by the Ligue des Poilus de France.

George Washington Post, of the District of Columbia, has the right idea. "How About a New Member Today?" is the query printed across the top of its letterhead.

The Shanghai, China, unit will be called the General Frederick Ward Post, after the American military leader who organized the "Ever Victorious Army" in China during the Taiping Rebellion. There are 160 members in the Post.

Legionnaires of Windsor, Mo., Post dug down in their own pockets when their campaign to open a headquarters seemed to be sagging. That aroused the local newspaper so that it jumped in to boom the project, and in a short time $2,000 had been raised by public subscription, and the Legion clubroom went over with a jump.

To show the ex-service men of the vicinity what they're doing with a view to signing them up as Legionnaires, the four posts of Crawford County, Ill., held a fish fry on the banks of the Wabash.

WOUNDED men were the guests of honor at the excursion and athletic carnival of the Vincent B. Costello Post, of Washington, D. C., held at Chesapeake Beach. Thirty-five patients attended from the Walter Reed Hospital, forty-five from the Navy Hospital and ten from Fort Myer Hospital.

Since the Mississippi River is so handy to the Prairie La Port Post, of Guttenberg, Iowa, the Legionnaires make constant use of it for their big doings. Several afternoon and moonlight steamer excursions have been run by the Post.

The Oscar H. Gruber Post, of Philadelphia, claims the championship of the Legion, and is willing to match all comers in the matter of selecting rainy nights on which to hold its meetings and social affairs. Since the first meeting last November there has been but one exception to this watery siege, but, in spite of this, the Post has been able to maintain an average attendance of more than sixty percent of its membership.

More activity from Canada. D. J. Mahoney, a member of the Springfield, Mass., Post, who is now in Toronto, wants to get in touch with former service men desirous of forming a post in the Canadian city. His address is the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

The "Montfaucon Drive," an attractive monthly, joins the ever-growing list of Legion publications with an excellent first issue. It is published by Montfaucon Post, of Baltimore, Md., with J. M. Bitz as editor.

Harold T. Andrews Post, of Portland, Me., which has steadily endeavored to aid all unfortunate service men, whether Legionnaires or not, has purchased a burial plot in a local cemetery. In this plot will be buried deceased veterans whose relatives are not known or who are unable to meet funeral expenses.

The clams of New Hampshire suffered heavy casualties on the Little Lake Sunapee front recently. The occasion was the outing of the Newport, N. H., Post.

With the Auxiliary

THE manifold advantages to Legion posts of having a Woman's Auxiliary is showing itself daily in reports from widely scattered sections of the country. Dances, festivals, hospital visiting, theatrical performances, civic improvement movements—these are but a few of the activities in which women are aiding veteran posts.

The first town in Alaska to organize a woman's auxiliary is Fairbanks, where eleven women recently applied for a charter. The application was signed by Mrs. Dorman H. Baker, mother of the war hero for whom the Fairbanks Post was named.

Co-operation between West Hoboken, N. J., Post and its woman's auxiliary produced a highly enjoyable mardi gras and block dance. Novelty favors were distributed. The Jersey City police quartet and a forty-piece band furnished music.

A large banner bearing the inscription "American Legion—Canarsie Post" was presented to the Canarsie, N. Y., unit by its woman's auxiliary at a recent meeting.

Application has been made to New York State headquarters for a charter for a woman's auxiliary to the J. W. Person Post of Brooklyn. Mrs. Jeanette Lakestream, a past department president of the auxiliaries of the United Spanish War Veterans, is the organizer.

The woman's auxiliary of the Shelton Beaty Post of Arkansas City, Kas., took charge of the church services when the Post held a military funeral for the body of Pvt. Albert Campbell. Two airplanes piloted by Legionnaires, hovered over the line of march as the coffin on a caisson was transported to the cemetery.

A highly successful "tag day" was engineered by the Women's Auxiliary of the Peter E. Leddy Post of Bayonne, N. J., to create a fund for a membership drive. The sum of $500 was realized. Mrs. F. M. Ross, 10 West 29th street, Bayonne, secretary of the unit, wants to hear from any women's auxiliaries that would like to visit the Bayonne organization and have them return the call.

See These Results

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See the results of the new way of teeth cleaning. They are quick and decisive. You will know at once that they mean a lifetime of cleaner, safer teeth.

Millions of people employ it. And the glistening teeth seen everywhere show what it means. See what it means to you.

A film combatant

Most tooth troubles are now traced to film—to that viscous coat you feel. Film clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

The ordinary tooth paste does not end film. So the film remains—much of it—and may do a ceaseless damage. Nearly all people suffer from it, more or less.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food-substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So, despite the tooth brush, all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

New methods now

Dental science, after years of searching, has found new ways to fight film. All have been proved by many clinical tests. They are so efficient that leading dentists everywhere advise them.

These methods are combined now in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. It has brought a new era in teeth cleaning. This is the tooth paste we urge you to try.

Watch the new effects

The use of Pepsodent at once reveals many new effects.

One ingredient is pepsin. One multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits that cling. One multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize mouth acids.

Two factors directly attack the film. One of them keeps the teeth so highly polished that film cannot easily cling.

Pepsodent is the new-day tooth paste, complying with all modern requirements. It does what never before was done. You should learn its benefits at once.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. Watch the teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears.

Every one in your family needs Pepsodent daily, and a week will prove this to you. Cut out the coupon now.

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REG. U.S.
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THE OLD CAMPAIGN HAT IS PASSED

What is to become of the 3,700 French war orphans adopted by the A. E. F. during the war? To-day they are facing the cold and hunger of another winter. Unless they are readopted these children will suffer even more keenly than they did before their American godfathers befriended them.

Who is to readopt them? Why not their former benefactors, now civilians again? Posts of the Legion or individual members or friends may adopt one of these children for $75 a year. Send the money to the French Orphan Fund. National Headquarters, American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.

The American Red Cross, which is working in conjunction with the Legion, will assign to each adopting unit or individual a definite child. If your Post adopts an orphan you will receive his or her photograph and address and you can write to your little protege and receive letters in return just like old times.

How about it?

ADOPTED THIS WEEK

Edwin C. Halsey Post, Easthampton, N. Y..	1
Fifteenth Field Artillery, Second Division Camp Travis, Texas.....	1
Previously adopted.....	22
Total.....	24

IF the Red Cross is able to locate him in far-off France—and the chances are strongly in favor of it—a little French war orphan named André Dubuc is going to receive beaucoup francs for food and clothes this winter. He's probably going to be a lot luckier than most of the 3,700 other French kids the A. E. F. adopted, unless—

You and your post, and all the other posts which have not yet done so, jump into the readoption campaign and help put it across big. We've got twenty-four orphans already.

It's the Regulars this week who have passed the old campaign hat for a lonesome, hungry French kid. They not only passed the hat, but they filled it to overflowing with more francs than were needed to keep the orphan they adopted in war time for a year of peace.

"Enclosed please find $108.40, with a request that every possible effort be made to locate orphan André Dubuc, of Le Mans, France, so that he, our former protégé, will be benefited by our contribution," writes Acting Regimental Sergeant Major A. E. Hutchins, of the Fifteenth Field Artillery, Second Division, Camp Travis, Tex., in sending the funds to the Legion's Texas headquarters for forwarding to Indianapolis.

Edwin C. Halsey Post, of Easthampton, N. Y., also is on the orphan honor roll this week. The members want a girl, says Nelson C. Osborne, the adjutant, and they haven't got any particular preference as to age. That's an easy order to fill.

Josephine Kree, twelve, of Nomexy, Vosges, readopted by Karl Ross Post, Stockton, Cal.

And now this week comes a photograph from the other side of little Josephine Kree, of Nomexy, Vosges, just readopted by Karl Ross Post, of Stockton, Cal. Looks cute, doesn't she, and pretty happy to be cared for again by her oldtime pals? And, remember, there's nothing to prevent you and your post from getting the photograph of a little mascot like Josephine, and hearing all the news of one of those funny villages in letters she'll send you across the ocean.

All it takes is a collection of $75 at a post meeting, and there you are. Just $75, and with everybody present kicking in his share it won't take much apiece to make it up, and after that you simply send it to Indianapolis and the Red Cross does the rest.

WHAT NEXT?

(*Continued from page* 5)

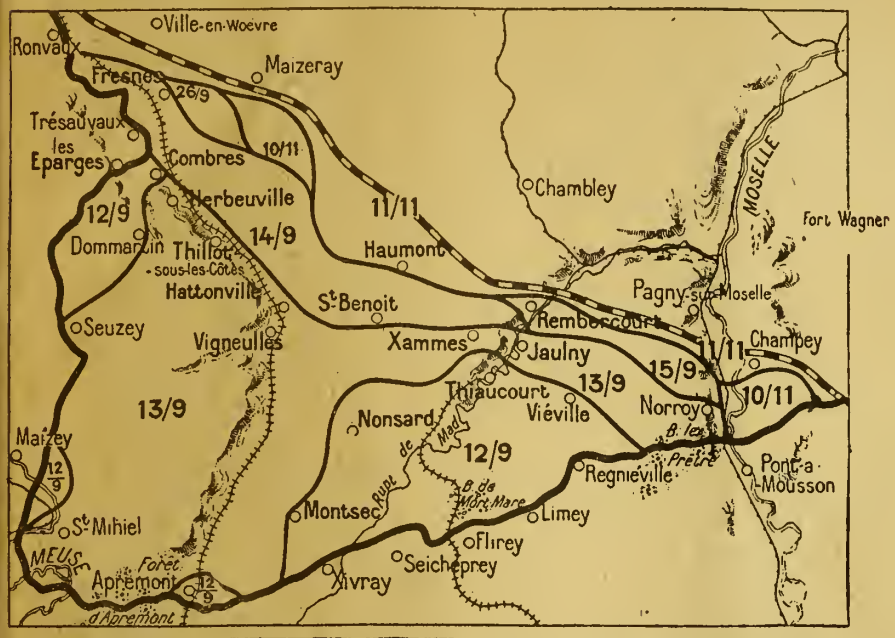
adopted by the League at the Chicago convention.

Neither State nor Nation should temporize with the problems of government before them. Lynchings, compelling the kissing of the American flag, deportation, are not meeting the situation. The nation is suffering from having so long kept the tools of government from women. Home means more to woman than it ever can to man. Since the earliest forms of civilization, when a dug-out with its wood fires was the center of the home, woman with her children has been the defender of that spot and she will continue to defend it to the last.

We must set our strong American shoulders against intolerance, wherever it may be. Intolerance anywhere will cause the crumbling of any foundation. The Great War was the result of many causes, but after all the one great cause was intolerance. No sooner has one step of freedom been gained than those who suffered from intolerance themselves become intolerant and try to prevent the next step. Let us unite upon that principle and give our efforts, our every thought and energy to making this everybody's world.

THE LEGION LIBRARY

Through the medium of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, *The American Legion expects to assemble a complete library covering the field of American activity of the Great War. It is intended ultimately to assemble this library in a room of its own, preferably at National Headquarters. Books received in the office of this magazine for inclusion in the library are listed on receipt, and therefore in most cases noticed in reviews.*



St. Mihiel salient and adjacent sectors from September 12 to November 11, 1918.—From "The Battle of St. Mihiel" (Michelin Guides)

Even As You and I

AMONG the thrills that come once in a lifetime should be listed any Yank's first occupancy of a French box car. Here is how the initial experience impressed the author of "A History of Company A, 314th Engineers":

"The company stood muster the following morning, and in the evening was marched to the gare and loaded into freight and cattle cars. Each lilliputian car was labeled 'Hommes 40 —Chevaux 8 (en long),' but although only thirty-two to thirty-eight men were assigned to a car, we studied much and pondered long trying to figure out how forty hommes could possibly find room for their feet without overlapping. We considered the chevaux lucky indeed, an entire car being given to a corporal and his squad. The cars were not sealed, only the doors opening to the other track being kept closed, and space at the doors was immediately a bone of contention.

"As it grew dark the wits and ingenuity of all were taxed in trying to solve the problem of sleeping space. Much was thought, and quite a little said, concerning the French mathematician who had figured the carrying capacity of those cars, and we tried for some time to determine just what his arrangement might have been. It was finally decided in most of the cars to work the thing in shifts—one-half the men sleeping, while the others sat up."

Fini

HENRY W. DREWS, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, whose name was given as the source of the copy of "The History of the 311th Infantry," recently contributed to the Legion library, writes that he has been deluged with requests for the book, which he has had to turn down because the copy he gave the Legion was the only extra one he had. "I do not even know where copies can be secured," he writes, "unless some of the other members of the regiment have an extra one or two."

It is the practice of this department to give, with the notice of each book entered in the "Books Received" list, the name of the available source from which copies of the book can be secured. In the case of a large publishing house this is a simple matter, but many outfit histories have been printed in small lots by local job or newspaper plants, or, as in the case of this history of the 311th, were published in France, so that it is not always easy to tell just how the book may be had. Contributors are asked to give as much information on this point as possible as well as stating, if they can, whether any more copies of a book are available.

Query

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY recently printed an article by Arthur E. Hartzell describing the capture of "the first German prisoner taken by the United States forces in France" which credited the haul to two men of Company C, Eighteenth Infantry, First Division. The authors of "Smashing Through the World War With Fighting Battery C (102d Field Artillery)" make the following claim: "The Yankee Division was the first division to capture a German." Mr. Hartzell's statement is supported by War Department records. Anyway, the gauntlet is flung down. Who will take it up? There couldn't have been two "first prisoners."

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Loulee Bowles, Epworth, Va., writes: "Received my teacher's certificate. I highly recommend your school and wouldn't take anything for the help it has given me."

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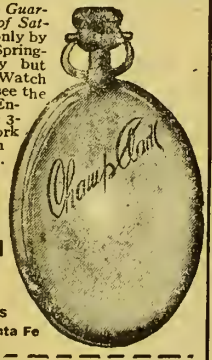

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THE *Ex-Service* REVIEW

A Digest of News of Interest to the Former Soldier and Sailor

Field Clerk Passes; New Rank Created

The Field Clerk will soon be extinct in the Army. The Army Reorganization Bill, passed June 4, provides that no more appointments will be made with this title, although men now serving as field clerks may continue in that grade.

The same legislation creates the rank of warrant officer, with base pay of $1,320 a year and allowances of a second lieutenant. Appointments will be made by the Secretary of War from among non-commissioned officers, field clerks and band leaders. The warrant officer will rank just below a second lieutenant and above the highest non-commissioned grade. It is expected, however, that many high-ranking non-coms with long periods of service, who might obtain the rank of warrant officer if they wished, will decline it because their present pay is more than that of the new grade.

Civil Service Offers Many Opportunities

Ex-Service men intending to work their way through school are finding opportunities in the national capitol where civil service positions are open in large numbers. Men who are partly disabled are also finding civil service positions attractive. Special concessions are made to ex-service men in the examinations for these positions and, despite the opinion generally held, the examinations are not difficult. Persons with a grammar school education can pass many of them.

At present the Government is seeking 300 typists at salaries averaging $1,400 a year. Civil Service examinations for positions in the National Museum, paying $1,100 a year, will be held on September 22. Many Government employes are able to take courses outside their working hours in Washington universities, colleges or special schools.

The Government is also trying to obtain nurses for Public Health Service hospitals and for service among the Indians. The pay offered is $1,200 a year, with quarters and subsistence furnished.

Women Rate Salute Now—Under regulations issued by the War Department August 11, 1920, army nurses, who were recently accorded relative rank by act of Congress, will hereafter wear on their uniforms the same insignia of rank worn by regular commissioned officers, will salute and be saluted in the same manner and under the same conditions as prescribed for regular commissioned officers and will be addressed by their titles.

Army Pay Twenty Years Over-due—Can you imagine soldiers waiting twenty years for army pay without a squawk? Well, 300 South Dakota men who volunteered and were sent to the Philippines in 1898 left the mobilization camp at Sioux Falls without collecting pay due them from Uncle Sam, and the money is still waiting for them. It amounts to $3,000, and this sum is now burning the pockets of W. A. Hazle, the Adjutant General of South Dakota. He is anxious to get rid of it. He wants to hear from the former members of the First South Dakota Infantry who are entitled to the money. He also has pay checks due six men of the Fourth South Dakota Infantry who went to the Mexican Border in 1916.

Did He Do It Politely?—A former Army mule-skinner almost bankrupted a carnival company at Hastings, Neb., which rashly offered to pay $1 for each second any man could remain on the back of the carnival's alleged wicked mule. The veteran hopped on the mule's back and stuck there thirty minutes. Then he presented a bill for $1,800. He cut his claim to $180 and then, after attorneys had been called in by both sides, compromised on a smaller sum.

Field Artillery Convention—The Field Artillery Reserve Association, in which all former officers of the Field Artillery are eligible for membership whether or not they are at present in the Reserve, will hold its annual convention in Cleveland on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the National Convention of The American Legion. Col. Arthur H. Carter, 2 West Forty-fifth street, New York City, is President of the Association.

Soldiers' Funerals—The War Risk Insurance Bureau, on application by the relatives of deceased soldiers whose bodies are brought to their country for reinterment, is granting not to exceed $100 to meet the expenses of private burial. Forty-five thousand bodies buried in France, England, Belgium, Italy, Russia and Germany, will be transported to this country at the request of relatives of the dead. More than 3,500 bodies have already been brought back.

Chaplain Seeks Release—Frantz J. Feinler, formerly an Army Chaplain with the rank of Captain, who was tried and convicted of pro-German statements early in 1918 at Honolulu, is seeking release from custody on the grounds that his trial was "fixed." Feinler claims to have served in France prior to the court-martial trial in which he was sentenced to dismissal from the service and fifteen years' imprisonment.

Bargains in Sub-Chasers—One hundred and forty-one submarine chasers are listed for sale by the Navy Department. These little boats formed the famous "mosquito fleet" during the war. Authorities pronounce them ideally constructed for yachts, fishing boats and even small freighters. The Sales Board of the Navy in Washington has charge of their sale and they are priced as bargains.

Naval Examinations—An examination will be held January 16, 1921, for temporary and Reserve Naval officers who desire commissions in the permanent establishment. There are 389 vacancies in the Supply Corps up to Lieutenant senior grade inclusive. The application list will be open until November 15 and the 3801 eligible candidates have been notified by mail. Any Reserve or temporary Supply officer on active or inactive duty who has failed to receive his notification should communicate with the President of the Naval Examining Board, Room 1004, Navy Department, Washington.

West Point and Public Life—During the first hundred years of the West Point Military Academy (1802–1902), 2371 graduates left the army to enter civil life. Of these, one became President, 3 were presidential candidates, 4 became cabinet members, 24 members of Congress, 16 became Governors of States, 46 became college presidents, 87 became heads of railroad or other corporations, 20 became clergymen and 1 was a bishop.

The War Risk Graft Inquiry—Thirty-five ex-soldiers appeared recently before a Washington grand jury and testified against fourteen employes of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance charged with defrauding them of sums totalling more than $100,000. It is not likely that any indictments will be returned until some time in September, as the grand jury will have other cases of a similar nature to investigate. Senator Smoot of Utah has telegraphed the district attorney that he intends to demand a Congressional investigation of the whole matter as soon as Congress reconvenes.

THE ISSUES AT CLEVELAND

(*Continued from page* 8)

attempting to withdraw patients from private hospitals and institutions and concentrate them in Army hospitals, may be attacked by delegates, as considerable opposition to this plan has developed among the disabled men themselves, 17,981 of whom are now scattered in almost a thousand institutions.

The Legion's activities in behalf of the disabled during the last year were mostly undertaken when situations developed which could hardly have been foreseen at the last Convention of The American Legion. For instance, when it developed that the machinery of the Federal Board for Vocational Education was not working, the National Executive Committee and the National Legislative Committee immediately threw all the power of the Legion behind the demands for reform. Likewise, when it developed that disabled men were unable to pay even their living expenses from the Government allowances, the national Legion agencies led in the successful fight for increased rates. So it is possible that the Convention may not feel itself called upon to attempt to do more than reaffirm the organization's determination to give the claims of the disabled first place and to leave the adoption of helpful measures up to the administrative branches.

The question of War Risk Insurance will come before the Convention through a resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania Department Convention. This resolution favors the extension of the period for conversion of policies beyond the present five-year limit. It also recommends that those who have dropped or decreased their insurance be permitted to reinstate themselves to the full amount of $10,000, if they so desire, without further physical examination. It urges that the Government encourage all men to hold their insurance.

It is believed that these proposed insurance changes may be advanced as a possible substitute for a cash bonus. The proponents of this change contend that veterans should be permitted to retain War Risk Insurance at the wartime rates for thirty years, or until they are fifty-five years old. Inasmuch as only a fraction of ex-service men at present carry War Risk or converted policies, and because of a wide feeling that the premiums on converted policies may be too large to permit a large percentage of the men to carry insurance in amounts sufficient for the protection of their dependents, it is believed that many plans for changes will be discussed.

[NOTE: The Cleveland Convention Committee urges that delegates and other Legionnaires attending the Convention bring their uniforms. When the big parade planned gets under way it is hoped that a large proportion of those marching will be in their wartime olive drab. The Committee announces, however, that lack of a uniform will bar no one from the parade.]

More Famous People

Jim Nastix, Pete Roleum, Lou Crative, Will Derness, Jud Iciary, Georgette Crepe, and the Mumm sisters, Maxie and Minnie.

BEAUTY that is strong and strength that is beautiful—*the mark of the masterpiece*—inseparably entwined in the master tire—*The Silvertown Cord.*

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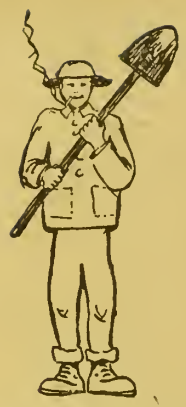


Well—There's This Much About It

Very few of us escaped the pick and shovel brigade.

Just think of those hot old days in the practice trenches, over here in camp, when you were practicing the art of "swinging a wicked pick"—and throwing a mean shovelful!

Think of the wet mud of France, sticking like a cootie, when you had "30 minutes to do this in."

You sure earned your money with the shovel—Take it from us!

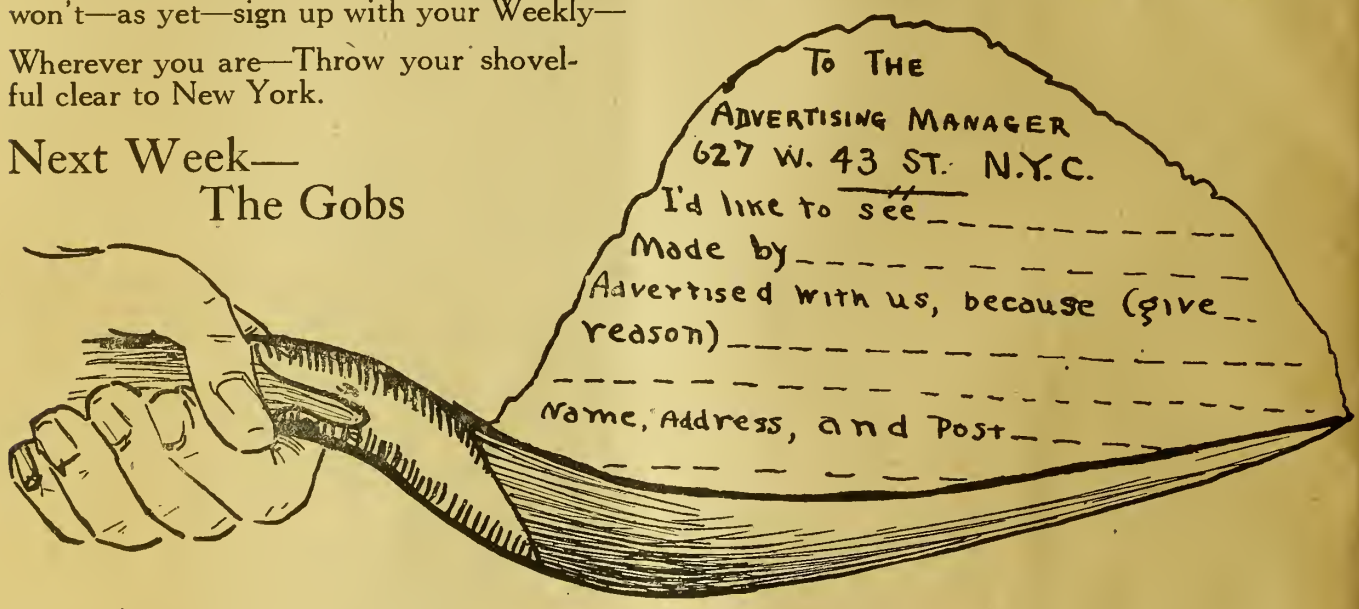
Well—the shovel has again been brought into play—

This time—it won't break your back, or blister your hands!

It's a paper shovel—but every blade you send in—digs us in deeper with those advertisers who won't—as yet—sign up with your Weekly—

Wherever you are—Throw your shovelful clear to New York.

Next Week—
The Gobs



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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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VV The Two Stripers Are Beginning to Appear

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Advertising rates: $3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch.)

The Advertising Manager, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City

A PLAN FOR THE DISABLED

WHEN the disabled ex-service man leaves the hospital and goes out to face the task of making his own living once more in a land where expenses have mounted to a height that he never dreamed possible in his pre-war civilian days, he no longer will have to make his battle for a start single-handed. Instead there will be friends to meet him, practically at the door of the hospital, men of The American Legion who will take the demobilized convalescent under their guidance and see that the first and the worst bumps are smoothed away from his path.

That is the program arranged by the Americanism Commission of the Legion. The groundwork for it already has been laid and in many sections it is now being put into practice. Posts in communities where service men's hospitals are located have been directed to watch out for the men on their discharge and to make every effort to get jobs for them and aid them in adjusting such problems as war risk insurance and compensation.

If a man on quitting the hospital is bound for another town the local post will communicate with the post in that town, urging it to get in touch with the convalescent immediately on his arrival and extend to him all possible aid. If he is going to another State the Americanism Chairman of that State will receive all particulars of his case and in turn will forward them to the post at the traveler's final destination.

In this way the Legion will maintain contact with each discharged hospital patient until he has reached his destination and has settled down into a good job free from the worries that otherwise might beset him. In the meantime, before the service man's discharge from the hospital, committees of visitors appointed by Legion Posts in hospital towns will visit him and provide him with comforts.

The Scarsdale, N. Y., Post will care for eight service men from the Fox Hills Hospital on their discharge. The John Purroy Mitchell Post of New York City has formed a committee to advise and assist ex-service men in the Polyclinic Hospital. At New Haven, the services of the Post's welfare officer have been offered to the veterans in the hospital. Country clubs, also, in many towns are inviting the soldier patients for outings.

These are typical examples of the way the program of the Americanism Commission is working in practice. If your post is in a town where there is a hospital with service men the chance is now yours to do as much or more.

This Is Sumpin Awful

The Codfish: "Say, that was a whale of a bump you gave me. I nearly turned turtle."

The Swordfish (cuttingly): "Clam yourself. I didn't do it on porpoise. Your scales were in the weigh."

The Lady Cop

She was pretty, I gave her a nudge,
When she frowned I just winked and said, "Fudge,"
Then she showed me her star,
Said, "you're going too far,
I'll let you explain to the judge."

THE "Exide" BATTERY

It Followed the Flag

Just as hundreds of thousands of American men are proud of that little button which denotes the service rendered their country in its hour of need, so we are proud of the part our batteries played in those same stirring times.

For on Uncle Sam's gigantic battleships, his doughty submarines, his tanks and aeroplanes—almost everywhere the Stars and Stripes were hoisted—Exide Batteries, in widely varying fields of usefulness, gave the same satisfactory service that you may expect to receive from your Exide Starting and Lighting Battery.

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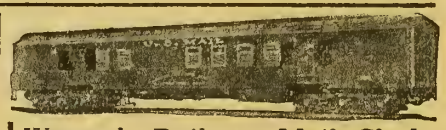

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THE COMMANDER'S WESTERN TOUR

AFTER a trip of seven weeks through the departments west of the Mississippi, National Commander D'Olier returned to Indianapolis early in September. His tour, which was in the nature of a regular "swing around the circle," enabled the Commander to get in touch with Legion officers and members throughout the West, and his visit met a hearty welcome all along the line.

St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Topeka, Kans., Denver, Colo., Cheyenne, Wyo., Pocatello, Idaho, Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, Reno and Carson City, Nev., Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., Centralia and Seattle, Wash., Helena, Mont., Bismarck, N. D., and Fremont, Nebr., form a partial list of the cities where Commander D'Olier stopped, and at each of them a different program of events was staged. In every State the Commander found an alert group of officers to welcome him, and reports all along the line indicated that the strength of the Legion west of the Mississippi is increasing steadily.

Mayor Henry Kiel. of St. Louis, extended a personal welcome to Commander D'Olier on his arrival at the station in that city, where he was met by a committee of Legionnaires headed by Robert Burkman, chairman of the St. Louis Central Committee. While in St. Louis, Commander D'Olier visited disabled world war veterans in the United States Public Health Hospital and in the Army Hospital at Jefferson Barracks, and later addressed a joint meeting of the four negro posts of the city.

Kansas City staged a Legion reception for Commander D'Olier, who was shown about the city by a committee led by Charles W. Bartlett and A. J. Elliott. In Topeka he attended a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce and a reception at Legion headquarters in the Memorial Building. Dr. W. A. Phares, department commander, was host at a dinner at this stop. Delegations of Legionnaires were met at way stations all along the route to Denver, and on arrival in the Colorado City the D'Olier party was met by Morton David, State adjutant, and a body of Legionnaires.

Commander D'Olier spoke briefly at the funeral of two overseas men whose bodies had been brought back to Denver, and later visited veterans who are suffering from tuberculosis at the Fitzsimmons General Hospital at Aurora. He also addressed a public meeting, and the following day spoke to a crowd of 800 at Boulder, Colo. The Commander's party was caught in a cloudburst returning from Boulder to Denver and missed the train to Cheyenne, Wyo., delaying arrival there until noon of July 26. Mr. D'Olier was taken to the ranch of Frank King for luncheon, after a reception at the station by a delegation headed by Charles S. Ellis, department commander for Wyoming, and Harry Fisher, department adjutant. The Commander spoke at a dinner given by Legionnaires of Cheyenne and Laramie counties.

In Pocatello, Idaho, the Commander was greeted by a Legion committee headed by T. W. Bracken, State commander, and Lester F. Albert, State adjutant. After a dinner given by Pocatello Legionnaires, the Commander spoke to a meeting of local members and Legionnaires from distant parts of the State, many of whom had ridden hours in automobiles. A reception and an automobile ride were part of Pocatello's entertainment program.

The Commander was met at Ogden, Utah, by Murray W. McCarty, State commander, and Wesley E. King, former national executive committeeman. An automobile ride showed the Commander Salt Lake City, the next stop, and its environs. At luncheon he was the guest of the Kiwanis Club, and spoke on the Legion and adjusted compensation. While in the city, Mr. D'Olier and his party enjoyed the novelty of a dip in the great Salt Lake. Hamilton Gardner, national executive committeeman, gave a dinner to the Commander at the University Club, and Mr. D'Olier also spoke at a mass meeting.

Arriving at Reno, the Commander and his party breakfasted at the home of J. G. Scrugham, national executive committeeman for Nevada. Mr. D'Olier spoke at a luncheon at the Riverside Club, and was given the key of the city of Reno, seven feet tall. Mrs. D'Olier received a nugget of virgin gold from the women of the Auxiliary of the Reno Post. Dinner after the ceremony was at the home of Governor Emmett Boyle, of Nevada, at Carson City. The Commander spoke at a dedication ceremony of the War Memorial Building at Carson City, and Legionnaires gave him a gavel made from wood taken from an old silver mine. Resolutions of welcome filled the front page of the daily press.

Leaving Reno, the Commander and his party motored to Sacramento, Calif., through the Sierra Nevada mountains. Mr. D'Olier was met by a delegation of Legionnaires at Placerville, Cal., and again at Sacramento. Fred F. Bebergall, adjutant of the department of California, met the Commander at Sacramento and accompanied him to San Francisco.

From San Francisco, where a great reception was tendered him, Commander D'Olier went to Portland, Ore., and from that city to Centralia, Wash. Here he spoke at the grave of Warren Grimm, one of the four Legionnaires who were shot down during the I. W. W. trouble in the Armistice Day parade last year. The Commander laid a wreath of flowers on the grave of Grimm in an impressive ceremony, and in a speech referred to the spot as a shrine of The American Legion.

From Centralia the Commander's route lay through Seattle, Wash., Helena, Mont., Bismarck, N. D., Omaha and Fremont, Nebr., Chicago, Cleveland and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Indianapolis, where the long tour ended. In all these cities receptions, luncheons and dinners were tendered to the Commander. While in the West a short trip to Yellowstone Park was made by the Commander's party.

A party of Sioux Indians, all members of the Legion, greeted Commander D'Olier on his arrival at Watertown, S. D. Many of the young warriors brought their fathers, blanketed and feathered braves of another day, to Watertown to meet "the Chief," as Mr. D'Olier is called out in those parts. At Livingston, Mont., the national commander was initiated into Park Post of the Legion, which contains about fifty employes of Yellowstone Park.

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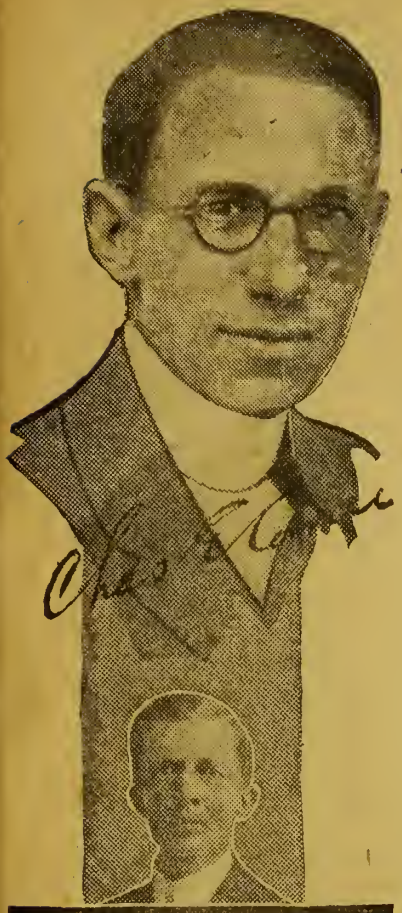

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A Startling Memory Feat That You Can Do

How I learned the secret in one evening. It has helped me every day

WHEN my old friend Faulkner invited me to a dinner party at his house, I little thought it would be the direct means of getting me a one-hundred and-fifty per cent. increase in salary. Yet it was, and here is the way it all came about.

Toward the close of the evening things began to drag a bit as they often do at parties. Finally some one suggested the old idea of having everyone do a "stunt." Some sang, others forced weird sounds out of the piano recited told stories. and so on.

Then it came to MacDonald's turn. He was a quiet sort of chap. with an air about him that reminded one of the old saying that "still waters run deep." He said he had a simple "stunt' which he hoped we would like He selected me to assist him. First he asked to be blindfolded securely to prove there was no trickery in it. Those present were to call out twenty-five numbers of three figures each such as 161, 249. and so on. He asked me to write down the numbers as they were called.

This was done. MacDonald then astounded everyone by repeating the entire list of twenty five numbers backwards and forwards. Then he asked people to request numbers by positions. such as the eighth number called. the fourth number. and so on. Instantly he repeated back the exact number in the position called. He did this with the entire list—over and over again, without making a single mistake.

Then MacDonald asked that a deck of cards be shuffled and called out to him in their order. This was done. Still blindfolded, he instantly named the cards in their order backwards and forwards. And then, to further amaze us. he gave us the number of any card counting from the top. or the card for any number.

You may well imagine our amazement at MacDonald's remarkable feat. You naturally expect to see a thing of this sort on the stage and even then you look upon it as a trick. But to see it done by an everyday business man. in plain view of everyone, blindfolded and under conditions which make trickery impossible, is astonishing. to say the least.

* * * * * * *

ON the way home that night I asked MacDonald how it was done. He said there was really nothing to it—simply a memory feat the key to which anyone could easily learn in one evening Then he told me that the reason most people have bad memories is because they leave memory development to chance. Anyone could do what he had done, and develop a good memory. he said, by following a few simple rules. And then he told me exactly how to do it. At the time I little thought that evening would prove to be one of the most eventful in my life, but such it proved to be.

What MacDonald told me I took to heart. In one evening I made remarkable strides toward improving my memory and it was but a question of days before I learned to do exactly what he had done. At first I amused myself with my newfound ability by amazing people at parties. My "memory-feat," as my friends called it, surely made a hit. Everyone was talking about it. and I was showered with invitations for all sorts of affairs. If anyone were to ask me how quickly to develop social popularity, I would tell him to learn my memory "feat"—but that is apart from what I want to tell you.

The most gratifying thing about the improvement of my memory was the remarkable way it helped me in business. Much to my surprise I discovered that my memory training had literally put a razor edge on my brain. My brain had become clearer, quicker. keener. I felt that I was fast acquiring that mental grasp and alertness I had so often admired in men who were spoken of as "wonders" and "geniuses."

The next thing I noticed was a marked improvement in my conversational powers. Formerly my talk was halting and disconnected. I never could think of things to say until the conversation was over And then, when it was too late I would always think of apt and striking things I "might have said." But now I can think like a flash. When I am talking I never have to hesitate for the right word. the right expression or the right thing to say. It seems that all I have to do is to start to talk and instantly I find myself saying the very thing I want to say to make the greatest impression on people.

It wasn't long before my newfound ability to remember things and to say the right thing at the right time attracted the attention of our president. He got in the habit of calling me in whenever he wanted facts about the business. As he expressed himself to me, "You can always tell me instantly what I want to know, while the other fellows annoy me by dodging out of the office and saying 'I'll look it up.'"

* * * * * * *

I FOUND that my ability to remember helped me wonderfully in dealing with other people, particularly in committee meetings. When a discussion opens up the man who can back up his statements quickly with a string of definite facts and figures usually dominates the others. Time and again I have won people to my way of thinking simply because I could instantly recall facts and figures. While I'm proud of my triumphs in this respect, I often feel sorry for the ill-at-ease look of the other men who cannot hold up their end in the argument because they cannot recall facts instantly It seems as though I never forget anything. Every fact I now put in my mind is as clear and as easy to recall instantly as though it were written before me in plain black and white.

We all hear a lot about the importance of sound judgment. People who ought to know say that a man cannot begin to exercise sound judgment until he is forty to fifty years of age. But I have disproved all that. I have found that sound judgment is nothing more than the ability to weigh and judge facts in their relation to each other. Memory is the basis of sound judgment. I am only thirty-two but many times I have been complimented on having the judgment of a man of forty-five. I take no personal credit for this—it is all due to the way I trained my memory.

* * * * * * *

THESE are only a few of the hundreds of ways I have profited by my trained memory No longer do I suffer the humiliation of meeting men I know and not being able to recall their names. The moment I see a man his name flashes to my mind together with a string of facts about him. I always liked to read, but usually forgot most of it. Now I find it easy to recall what I have read. Another surprising thing is that I can now master a subject in considerably less time than before. Price lists, market quotations, data of all kinds, I can recall in detail almost at will. I rarely make a mistake.

My vocabulary, too, has increased wonderfully Whenever I see a striking word or expression, I memorize it and use it in my dictation or conversation. This has put a remarkable sparkle and pulling power into my conversation and business letters. And the remarkable part of it all is that I can now do my day's work quicker and with much less effort, simply because my mind works like a flash and I do not have to keep stopping to look things up.

All this is extremely satisfying to me of course. But the best part of it all is that since my memory power first attracted the attention of our president, my salary has steadily been increased. Today it is many times greater than it was the day MacDonald got me interested in improving my memory.

* * * * * * *

WHAT MacDonald told me that eventful evening was this: "Get the Roth Memory Course." I did. That is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I have told you about. The Publishers of the Roth Memory Course—The Independent Corporation—are so confident that it will also show you how to develop a remarkable memory that they will gladly send the Course to you on approval.

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