# The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

OCTOBER 8, 1920

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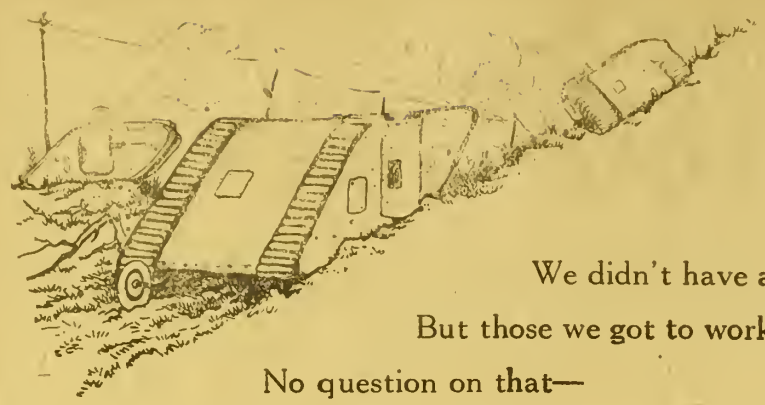

# THE TANKS

We didn't have a million of them over there—

But those we got to working, sure did their duty—

No question on that—

The men who ran them—a plucky lot of mighty fine soldiers—

Opposition never stopped the tanks—trenches—shell holes—barbed wire—right over and through them all—

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Start it rolling our way—now.

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*The Medical Corps—*

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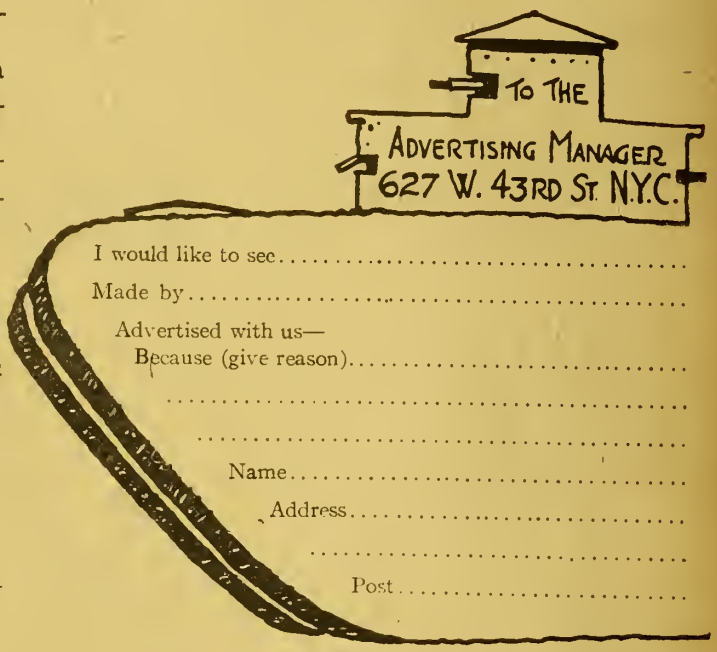


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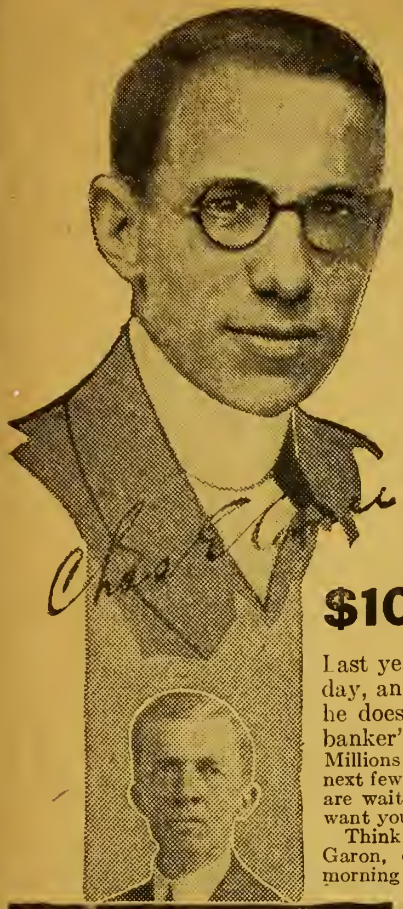
Advertising rates: $3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch.)

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

# Legion Men! I offer you $300 in 30 Days for your spare Time



If you want to add $10 a day to your income, this is your opportunity. I will pay you $300 a month for taking a few orders each day for Comer raincoats. Experience is not necessary. No capital needed. My splendid new line of models and fabrics is now ready. Thousands of people in all parts of the United States are ready to buy. And I offer to pay you from $50 to $100 a week for a little of your spare time.

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Last year I paid McCrary a net profit of $5,218. He often makes from $20 to $40 in a single day, and he only works a few hours each day. And you can make just as much or more than he does. Your income can be bigger than a banker's, lawyer's, merchant's or doctor's. Millions of dollars are going to be spent within the next few months for raincoats. Thousands of orders are waiting for someone to come and get them. I want you to help in getting these orders.

Think what an opportunity this is. George Garon, of Massachusetts, just wrote: "Yesterday morning I started on a new job, and in the evening I found I had made about $40 commission. I think that's a pretty good start."

You don't have to be a smooth-tongued salesman. Comer raincoats are all high-grade and wonderfully attractive in style and fabric. The prices are so exceedingly low that they sell on sight. Every man, woman and child needs a raincoat.

We also give our representatives the agency for our waterproof aprons and raincapes. On every call there is the opportunity to make from $2.00 to $20.00 net profit for yourself. If you take only three average orders a day during your spare time you will make $2,500 a year. Many of our agents make twice that much."

**$ 2,005 CASH**

**FOR SIX MONTHS PART TIME**

That's the record of C. E. Ray, of New York. Only devoted his spare time to this work and he added $13 a day to his income. You can do as well. Write at once for my offer.

**$ 1,060 CASH**

**FOR THREE MONTHS SPARE TIME**

A few hours now and then devoted to this proposition gave Carl Rowe a net profit in one month of over a thousand dollars. I offer you the same proposition.

## I Tell You Where to Go, What to Say, and How to make Money

We manufacture our own coats. The Comer Manufacturing Company is the largest business of its kind in the world. We stand back of our agents. We help you. We show you exactly what to do in order to make big profits for yourself. We furnish everything and we finance you. That is why A. McDonough, of Washington, made $1,509 in three months and Barnes cleared $523 in thirty days.

## Full Equipment Free to You

I give all of my agents a beautiful raincoat so they can show their customers the fine workmanship, wonderful style and great values. I will give you your choice of the coat you want to wear, and I will also furnish you with dozens of samples of materials used in these coats and everything you need to start this prosperous and profitable business. If A. N. Weckerly, of Ohio, made $74 in four days' spare time, and Cooper averages $4,000 a year, think what an opportunity this presents to you.

## I Offer Thousands of Dollars In Cash

Mail the coupon, and I will tell you how you can earn big cash prizes, in addition to your regular commissions and income. The Comer plan makes it possible and easy for you to make an extra hundred dollars the second month you work for me. It doesn't cost you a cent to get started, so act now.

I want you to understand that a Comer agent makes real profit. You get the cash, and you get it right away. There is no waiting, no delay, no delivering and no collecting. If you have confidence in yourself there is no limit to what you can make.

## NOW--GET STARTED

Don't send any money. I want you to simply mail the coupon and I will send you all the details of this wonderful proposition. It is actually worth thousands of dollars to you. People are buying raincoats by the thousand. There is no chance of failure. Hundreds are successful, and you can be just as successful as any of them. Just write your name and address on this coupon with a pen or pencil, tear it off and mail at once. Act right now.

## The Comer Mfg. Co.

**Dept. F-47, DAYTON, OHIO**

**MAIL THIS COUPON**

**THE COMER MFG. CO.**
**Dept. F-47, Dayton, Ohio**

Please tell me how, without investing any money, I can become your agent and make from $50 to $100 a week. Also send me, without charge, your offer of free raincoat for myself.

Name.....

Address.....

P. O.....State.....

# The Transportation Question Every Business Executive Must Answer

"ARE you bringing your transportation equipment up to the assured demands of this fall and winter?"

The railroad situation is gradually improving, but railroad equipment is admittedly five years behind the business needs of the present.

Good business judgment demands an immediate stock-taking of your present transportation equipment.

Motor trucks are being called upon to handle a constantly increasing share of the country's short haul transportation. They can relieve your business of a large part of the delay and annoyance incident to the railroad situation.

By assuming more of the short haul traffic they can help set free to your advantage the full complement of railroad equipment for long haul and bulk shipments.

Motor trucks will give your business a valuable measure of transportation independence.

**THE AUTOCAR COMPANY, Ardmore, Pa.** **Established 1897**

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**Wherever there's a road**

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

*Official Publication of The American Legion*

627 West Forty-third Street, New York City

OWNED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE AMERICAN LEGION

# As Others See Us—1. Our Manners

## Further Experiences of the French Bride of an American Soldier

*By the Author of "So This Is America!"*

Illustrations by DeAlton Valentine

I HAVE often heard that the French only knew how to be absolutely polite and courteous. After having been in contact with American soldiers in France I thought this adage was true, for a great many of the Yankee boys acted just terribly in streets, restaurants, or theatres. Since I am in America, my opinion has changed for a better one towards American manners, though I dare say French remains far above in that question.

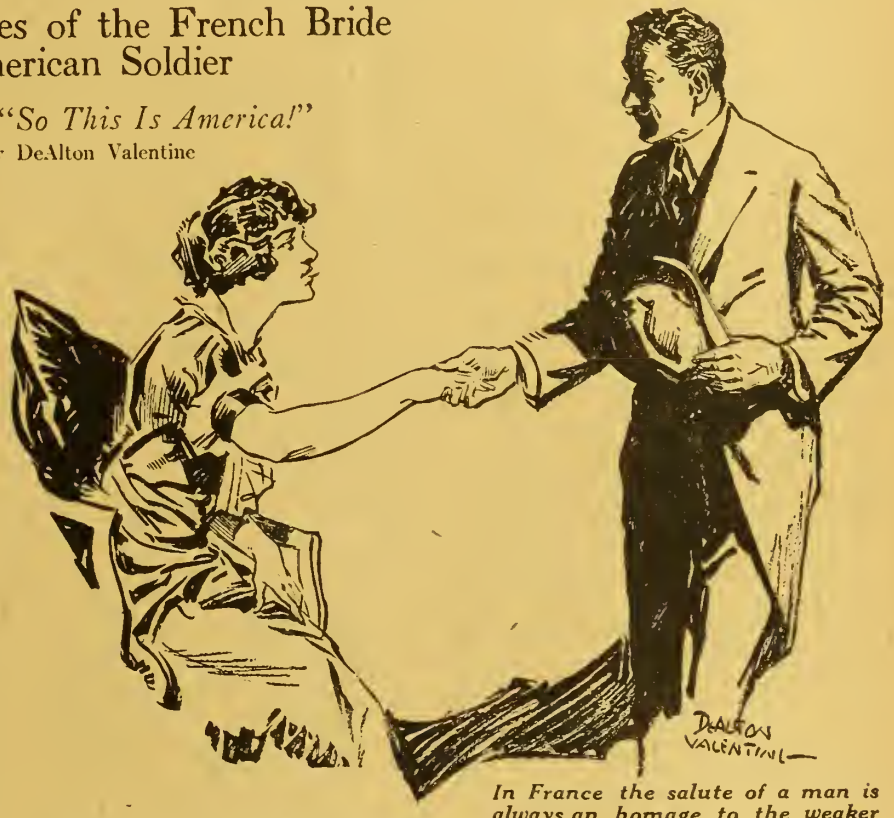
The American is altogether a too busy man to be gallant with the women; besides, women here have a too big aspiration to act and to look like men to pay attention to their gallantry if they had any.

Americans are just polite without the desire to please, neither to flatter or to pay a compliment. When a man salutes a lady, that's exactly what he means, to salute her. When a Frenchman does the same salute there is something else in his act—there is a compliment for her dress, for her looks, for herself, the woman. In France the salute of a man is always an homage to the weaker but loved sex.

I have many times noticed men talking to women here without removing their hats or smoking cigarettes. I have also seen men staying comfortably seated in a street car while a lady is standing and struggling to keep her balance. I have noticed this without any thought of blame, because the lady in question is almost all the time a young and healthy one, and I often think that the man seated is coming back from his work tired and hungry, and the lady has probably been spending her afternoon shopping or visiting friends. I want to say that I have never seen an elderly lady or a lady with children standing up.

In France we have given up the idea of feeling insulted if a man does not offer you his seat, because a great many of them could not stand up, having a new wooden leg or any other fresh wound from the war.

Before I came here I was very much worrying about what would be my answer if people ask me how I met my husband. I thought it was a crime to talk to anybody you have not met before through a third person (how could we do it in France? Nobody knew them before!). Anyway, I was afraid people would think strange of me to have talked to a boy without knowing who he was. Since I am here I have met hundreds of people, but also I have been talked to by a great many without having met them, specially in department stores—at first I thought because I looked stranger and excited their curiosity, but later on I went with American friends, and I noticed how men take the slightest opportunity to talk to a woman they have never met.




*In France the salute of a man is always an homage to the weaker but loved sex*

This is the first of four articles written by the former mademoiselle whose account of her experiences from Paris to California was published in July issues of this magazine. The second article, which will appear in an early number, will discuss "Our Clothes"

AMERICAN women are so fond of independence, emancipation and equality with men that I don't think they would feel very much hurt or offended if a man talk to them without removing his hat, smoking or chewing gum, what a Frenchwoman will notice at once.

American boys over there used to tell me how they were surprised to see Frenchmen almost all in soldier uniform "saluting all the time and everywhere." They were certainly exaggerating a little; however, in France, the fact of entering a place, store, street car, private or public house, café, obliges you to salute. Even at the barber shop, where there are men only, the

one who enters will remove his hat or salute military if he is a soldier. Any place where there is somebody or the meeting of several persons, the last one who enters will salute. It is in my country the very first law of politeness, and no one fails to execute it.

I have seen thousand times American boys entering a store in France, just as if they were in their own place, buy and talk to the girl and go without any further mark of politeness, their hats screwed on their heads and their hands in their pockets. That girl, of course, would feel a little offended and think, "How rude these Yankee boys are!" The American girl won't feel that way though. To her eyes this is only a business question. She has been selling something and the man is the buyer—no difference of sex here, no respect paid to the woman, business only. Woman here is the equal of man and wants to be treated like. I do not blame her, but still it is so new to me!

SINCE I am here I have the opportunity to study a little the people of my new country, and everywhere I find the same spirit in man and women, the very same ambition "to get more than they have got already." Americans are never satisfied, they are dollar hunters. Their life is an everlasting race for better and newer, they seem to build today to destroy tomorrow for something newer again. We French people take our time to live, we get a liking of old things, we would hate to destroy the house where our folks were born, we are born sentimental with the love of what is beautiful and not what is the newest. We have a very conservative spirit.

Just to show the difference between French and American, one Yankee told me one day, "Well, yes, your churches and monuments are splendid, but they are black with dust. Why don't you scrub them?" That reflexion struck me very funny, that's all what he had found in the artistic destruction of time.

I never tried to explain to him why we like to keep these old things in the same condition they were put centuries ago, and how we admire and respect the efforts of our ancestors. Maybe he would not have understood me, still thinking of turning the hose on them. Everything that is new in France is very much considered before being adopted. We like to keep up old traditions, and though men do not bow or kiss ladies' hands as they used to do years ago, they have still kept that old refined and absolutely French courtesy.

Have not American people no respect for death? This is always the question I put to myself when I see funerals passing by. In France when the poorest or the richest funeral is passing in the streets, men take off their hats, giving thus a last salute to the one who is going. Any automobile or street cars won't stop a funeral line. Women will stop the time the hearse passes by and will have a respectful thought, and, as soon as they can understand, children will act the same. Is it not a little help for the nearest relative who is following to see people stopping happy or busy doings for a minute to pay respect to their dear one who won't be anymore? But here, life is too short and people too busy!

EVEN little ones are very busy people. Children are raised so different with French ones! At six years old the little American tot will already dream of making money, and what he would do if he had a thousand dollars! Of course he would buy a motorcycle and an airplane! A five-year-old little neighbor wants me to keep my newspapers for him, expecting to sell them to the ragman and have plenty of money! His sister, two years older, wants my empty bottles, and I guess she has disposed the money in beautiful clothes, while brother will be satisfied with ice cream cones and suckers.

When I began to know them I was very much surprised to find in so young ones this so active thought of making and spending money. American children are not babies long enough.

The other day another little neighbor got a spanking from his mother. He went home directly and then, when alone with her, he reproached her to have humiliated him in my presence. It is wonderful to have such feeling of honor so young, but why so much reason when they are so little! A little French kid would have started to howl in the street, thinking only that he was hurt, forgetting his dignity and already trying to be kissed, loved and forgiven by his mother.

*I have many times noticed men talking to ladies here without removing their hats or smoking cigarettes*

My same little neighbor spends his Saturdays mowing lawns for other neighbors for twenty-five cents each. His parents are well-to-do and can very well afford to give him all what he wants, but that is not the idea. My little friend is a pure American—born business man and dollar-hunter.

My niece, a thirteen-year-old girl, came the other day from school announcing that she was going to take up cooking, bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, millinery, gardening and dressmaking! And all that in addition of what she has to do already!

The same night I was helping her with her English, civic and analysis. Even in school they are so much in a hurry to pile up as many things as they can that when the girl leaves she knows a little of everything but not enough to help her in life if she needs it.

I HEARD another very young girl declaring to her mother that she will not marry a poor man, won't have any children, and if her husband is not exactly what she wants she will divorce him!

If my folks could hear that they would think she is a devil. Well, no, she is as good as any French girls, but she is grown up too early. Children here assist all kinds of conversation between grown people. They have their self-control three and four years earlier than French ones and from there they reason like men and women when ours are still babies hanging on their mothers' petticoats yet. I would not say this is right or wrong, but I am sure that French children have for their parents more respect and obedience than American ones. I see every day around me parents asking something from their children and the children putting a condition to do it.

I know a gentleman who has a beautiful seventeen-year-old girl who promised her a baby grand piano if she does not go with a boy before she is twenty years old! I do not say that children should be afraid of their parents, but why should parents be afraid of their children?

I think if children, specially girls, were kept longer babies with more washable dresses and less silk, and taught to be more respectful to their parents instead of treating them like their comrades, there would not be so many elopements of young girls getting married with young boys they think they love and divorce them three months after.

# To a Shelter Half

By STEUART M. EMERY

It was thin and it was drafty
  And it always had been old;
It was hot as sin in summer
  And in winter it was cold.
While September showers entered
  Through the front and sides and back
And the snows of February
  Knew the way to every crack.
Rest? It didn't know the meaning,
  It was ever on the roam;
Here today and gone tomorrow
  Was the little army home.

Now, it never had a carpet
  Or a painting on the wall
And it had no frills about it
  Like a hat rack in the hall;
There was very little plumbing
  And it didn't have a 'phone,
It was minus a veranda
  Or a garden of its own.
And you didn't press a button
  To attract a household staff
If your throat called out for water
  In a canvas shelter half.

It was issued forth in pieces
  So you shared it with a friend,
And you lost the pins that staked it
  And the holes acquired a bend.
Half the time it liked to frolic
  With a humor low and cheap,
And it doted on collapsing
  In the middle of your sleep.
Or it blew away regardless
  With a mischievous intent—
No, it wasn't much to live in,
  But—*they never raised the rent!*

# Who Elects the President?

## Long and Complicated Process Has Evolved with Growth of Party System

*By Everett Kimball*

ON November 2d thousands of people will say, "Who did you vote for for President?" This question is both grammatically and constitutionally incorrect. On November 2d no one will vote for President. Millions of voters, however, will take one, and by no means the last, step in the complicated process by which the President of the United States is chosen.

This process is only partly provided for by the Constitution. Part of it is determined by Congressional statutes, while State laws regulate other portions. The whole process is the result of the evolution of political parties, which, while utilizing the forms prescribed by the Constitution, has resulted in the adoption of a method undreamed of by the framers of the Constitution.

The complete process of selection is as follows:

(1) The nomination of presidential electors.

(2) The selection of delegates to the National Conventions which nominate the candidates for President and Vice-President.

(3) The meeting of these conventions, at which the presidential candidates are nominated.

(4) The election of the presidential electors on November 2, 1920.

(5) The election, on January 10, 1921, of the President by the presidential electors chosen November 2, 1920.

(6) The counting of the votes of the presidential electors on February 8, 1921.

(7) The inauguration of the President on March 4, 1921.

PRESIDENTIAL electors formerly were nominated by the party conventions held in the various States. They are so chosen to this day in those States which have not adopted the system of primary elections.

The real interest, however, in a presidential campaign begins with the selecting of delegates to the nominating conventions. This selection takes place in the spring preceding the presidential election. In most of the States the delegates are chosen by caucuses and conventions held in each State.

This was supposed to give the party organizations or the "boss" an unfair advantage. Hence in 1912 a number of States adopted the system of choosing the delegates by direct election. This year the delegates in sixteen States had to be chosen in that manner. In eight other States the direct primary was optional. It was believed that the direct primary would give the voter an opportunity to make his opinion effective and that it would weaken the power of the "boss." Perhaps this may be so. But the use of the direct primary compels the aspirants for nomination to make expensive campaigns, and, as the recent investigation by Congress showed, puts a premium upon the longest purse. Nor is it at all certain that a convention of delegates chosen by the direct primary will be an unbossed convention.

The nominating convention generally meets in June. In general, each State has twice the number of delegates that it has Representatives and Senators in Congress. The Republican party, however, while following this rule in the main, decreases the number of delegates from those States which cast few Republican votes.

At the nominating convention there are bound to be contested seats. Two or more delegates will claim that they are the legally elected delegates from their district. In the first instance the national committee of each party passes upon these claims and makes a temporary roll of the members of the convention. Later, however, the convention is given the opportunity to pass upon the disputed claims. Since, however, the convention itself is the work of the national committee it seldom reverses the decisions of that body.

At this convention the party platforms are adopted. Generally there is little discussion. But in the Republican convention of 1896 over thirty-four delegates seceded when the platform endorsed the gold standard. In 1920, moreover, in the Republican convention, certain elements threatened to bolt should their will not be expressed in the platform.

In the Republican convention a majority vote is necessary for the nomination, in the Democratic convention a two-thirds vote. This two-thirds rule was adopted to insure party harmony, but in only two instances has a candidate who obtained the majority failed to get the two-thirds.

On November 2, 1920, the voters in each State will vote not for the President, but for the presidential electors nominated the preceding spring by the primaries or conventions. This action is what we call the election of the President. For practical purposes such it is. Constitutionally and legally the electors we choose in November might vote for whomsoever they wish in the following January. The original conception of the duty of the electors was not to register blindly the will of the voters, but to use their own judgment and intelligence and so select the best person for the office. Today they are but a cog in the electoral machinery.

On January 10, 1921, the electors will meet at the capitols of the various States and cast their votes. These votes will be certified to and sent by a special messenger to the President of the United States Senate.

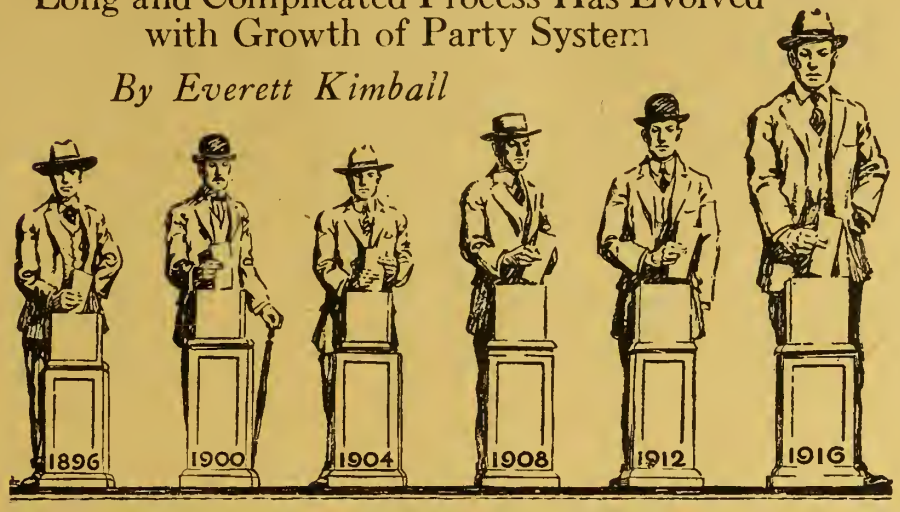
On February 8, the President of the Senate, in the presence of the House of Representatives and Senate, will open these votes and count them. If any candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes—that is, 266 or more—he will be declared elected President of the United States—and our long suspense will be at an end.

WHY do we follow this complicated and illogical method? Why not elect the President directly as we do the governors of the States or as the present German Republic elects its President?

To answer this we must understand the conditions which existed in 1787, when our Constitution was framed, and the aims of the men who gave us this system.

The framers of the Constitution distrusted popular election. In the Constitution, as it came from their hands, only the members of the House of Representatives were chosen by direct popular vote. Judges were appointed, Senators were elected by the State Legislatures. The President was to be chosen by presidential electors.

According to our Constitution the first step in the election of the President is the choice of the presidential electors. The framers of the Constitution had no conception of a political party. The system they devised contemplated no nominating convention—no candidate. The Legislatures of the




***HOW THE ELECTORATE HAS GROWN***

***In 1896 less than fourteen million votes were cast for the presidential candidates. This figure showed little change until 1908—in 1904 it was even smaller than in 1896—when the total reached nearly fifteen million. The election of 1912 evidenced a slight increase, while that of 1916 recorded a total of eighteen and a half million ballots. Actual figures are: 1896, 13,813,243; 1900, 13,964,518; 1904, 13,523,519; 1908, 14,887,133; 1912, 15,031,169; 1916, 18,528,743***

several States were to appoint presidential electors in such manner as they should see fit. The Legislatures might themselves elect the presidential electors, and until 1812 the majority so did. From 1812 on, presidential electors in the majority of the States were chosen by popular vote, although South Carolina did not adopt this method until 1860, and in the Colorado Constitution of 1876 the old method of election by the Legislature was revived. At present, however, all the States provide that the electors shall be chosen by the popular vote.

HOW are these presidential electors chosen by the voters of the State? You are all familiar with the ballot. At the top of each party column are the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President. Below comes a list of names. These names are those of the presidential electors. You think you are voting for Harding or Debs or Cox. As a matter of fact you are voting for the forty-five electors which New York chooses or the twelve to be chosen in Alabama or the ten for Oklahoma or the seven for Washington or the twenty-four for Ohio, and so on. Each one of us votes not for the President, but for as many presidential electors as our State is entitled to.

What is the electoral vote of each State? Each State is entitled to as many presidential electors as the combined number of its Representatives in the House of Representatives, and its Senators in the Senate.

This is a very different thing from saying that the electoral vote is apportioned according to population. Arizona, Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming have only one Representative apiece in Congress, but they have three electoral votes because of the two Senators to which every State, large or small, is entitled. New York has forty-three Representatives in the House and forty-five electoral votes.

The population of Arizona in 1910 was 200,000, of New York 9,000,000. If the electoral votes were apportioned according to population and Arizona given three, New York should receive 135. But the framers of the Constitution considered not merely the population, but the population distributed among the States. They took care that every State, whether large or small, should be equally represented in the Senate, and gave this equality of representation as a handicap in the presidential election.

THUS the candidate is elected who receives not the plurality or the majority of popular votes, but the majority of electoral votes. Thus, in the ten elections since 1880, only four times has the successful candidate received the majority of the popular vote—McKinley in 1896 and 1900, Roosevelt in 1904 and Taft in 1908. But in every case the candidate has received the majority of the electoral votes.

The presidential electors, moreover, are all on a single ticket and not chosen as Congressmen are, by districts. Thus it makes no difference how large a majority a candidate may get in a State, he can never receive more than the electoral vote to which that State is entitled. Moreover, all votes within a State cast for an unsuccessful candidate are wasted. They may not be counted with the popular vote in some other State. Each State is a closed unit

CERTAIN very important consequences result from this method of voting. Sectionalism is prevented. Were the President to be chosen by the majority of the popular vote, the States north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi might have in more than one election seated their candidate. But since a majority of the presidential electors is required, no sectional choice is possible. The South can never choose its President without the aid of the West and North. And the North must always call upon the West for aid.

Certain other consequences, less fortunate, result from this method of choice. The presidential campaign is apt to be concentrated in the so-called


In its next issue

*The* AMERICAN LEGION *Weekly*

will publish

A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AT CLEVELAND

September 27-29


"doubtful States"—States where a change of a few votes would give the entire electoral vote of the State to one candidate or the other.

No one worries about Mississippi. There the Democrats are sure to win the ten electoral votes. No one cares whether Pennsylvania has a majority of 200,000 or 300,000 for the Republican candidate. Pennsylvania, with the exception of 1912, has always cast its electoral vote for the Republicans since the foundation of the party.

But how about New York? Illinois? Ohio? California? How about other States which sometimes go Republican, sometimes Democratic? It is the vote of these "doubtful States" that both parties are striving for, and oftentimes the change of a few votes would change the electoral vote of the entire State and perhaps the presidential election.

Thus in 1884, if six hundred votes had changed sides in New York, New York would have gone Republican and Blaine instead of Cleveland would have been inaugurated March 4, 1885. Thus in 1916, if three thousand votes had been cast in California for Hughes instead of Wilson, the thirteen electoral votes of California would have been transferred from Wilson to Hughes and the Republicans would have won.

The fact that the change of a few votes may lead to the change of the electoral vote of a State leads the expert politicians to concentrate upon the State, or even the district, where those doubtful votes may be found. The prize is so great that the temptation to employ corrupt methods is great. A very real danger constantly threatens that the vote will not be the free choice of the people, but the mandate of some boss.

The Constitution provides that the successful candidate must obtain the majority of the votes of the presidential electors. In 1921 this will be 266, for there are 531 electoral votes. Should no candidate receive this number, the House of Representatives makes the choice.

TWICE in the history of the United States this device has been employed. Burr and Jefferson received an equal number of votes. The House of Representatives interpreted the intention of the people wisely and chose Jefferson for President. But constitutionally they might have chosen Burr.

Again, in 1824, no candidate obtained the majority of the electoral vote, and although Andrew Jackson received a popular vote of 155,000 and an electoral vote of 99, the House of Representatives chose not Jackson but John Quincy Adams, who received only 105,000 popular votes and 84 electoral.

Should the Democratic candidate this year obtain more electoral votes than the Republican candidate, but fail to receive 266 votes, the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives, which is now Republican, and a Republican President might be elected in spite of a Democratic plurality.

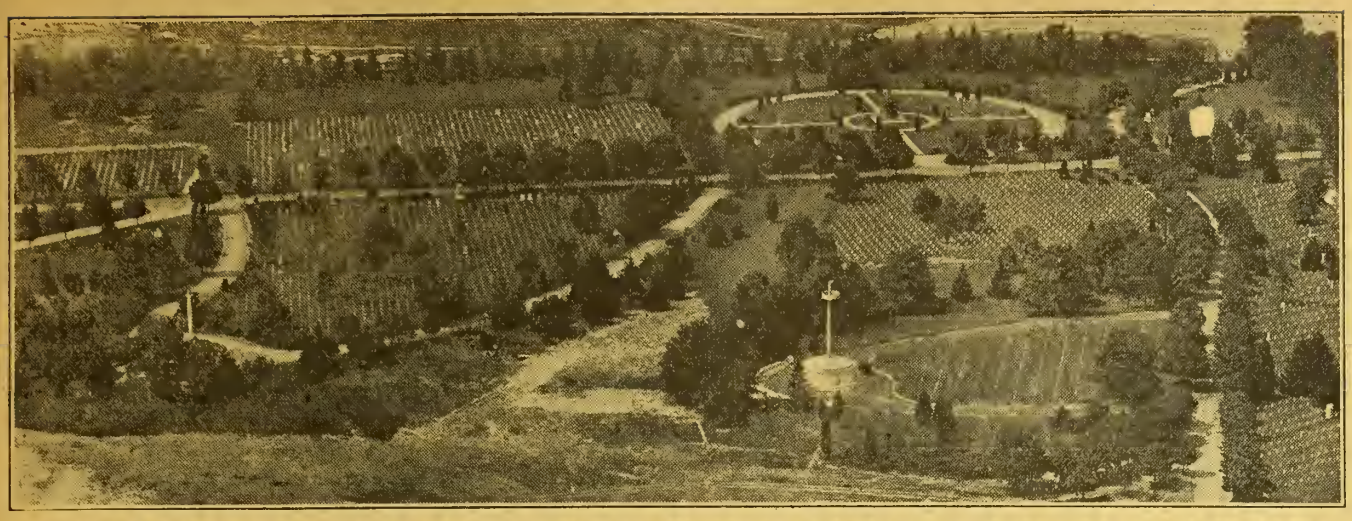
This would seem to be the direct negation of popular election, just as the election of 1824 seemed to the supporters of Andrew Jackson a thwarting of popular will. But it must be repeated that the Constitution provides not for election by popular vote directly, but for an indirect election through the medium of the States.

Why should the framers of the Constitution have adopted this method?

In 1789 state pride was strong. State rights were emphasized. The small States feared the large. The possibility of sectionalism was very great. Should we, who have learned to look beyond State boundaries and who are more attached to our country than to our States, continue to be governed by the prejudices of the eighteenth century? Should we allow the accidental distribution of population in States to make it possible for the will of the minority to prevail.

What is our country? Certainly not simply the large States, but the large and small together. As population tends to become massed in certain sections, these sections, although they may contain a majority, cease to be representative of the whole nation.

The framers of the Constitution established not majority rule, but representative government. Thus in the choice of our President we are forced to consider not merely that section which contains the majority of the population, but all sections. No President may be the representative of a single homogeneous group with special and peculiar interests. Every President must represent the heterogeniety and the diverse interests of all sections of the country. A temporary majority may be temporarily disappointed, but the wide and various interests the country over will continue to be better satisfied by following the plan which the framers of the Constitution in their wisdom devised, than by attempting to please a chance majority.



*Section of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., near Washington, which contains bodies of America's World War dead. Both A. E. F. and home troops are buried here*

# The Return of the Dead

## Difficulties Encountered in Tremendous Task Begin in Most Cases With Arrival of Bodies on This Side

*By J. W. Rixey Smith*

Washington Correspondent of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

THE white crosses under which the A. E. F. left its dead in lands beyond the sea are not so many as they were a few months ago. More than 8,000 of them have disappeared from the gentle slopes of Britain, France and the Rhine, as the bodies over which those crosses stood have been taken up, casketed and convoyed home across the Atlantic to America. American soldier dead from 41 English, two Scotch, 28 French and 20 German cemeteries, to the exact number of 8,347, have been returned to this country.

By the express wish of the next of kin in all cases, 50,000 bodies are to be brought back to their native soil and 25,000 are to rest forever within the bounds of A. E. F. country. Counting the bodies now en route on the sea, the program for the return of the 50,000 may be said to be one-fifth accomplished.

It has at least assumed proportions where one is able to say with some degree of authority just how well the Government is performing this delicate task, how nearly perfect the work of identification by the Graves Registration Service is holding up, with what amount of good taste, efficiency and sentiment arrangements for the reception and re-interment of bodies in this country are made and carried through, and withal what manner of welcome these last members of the A. E. F. to come home are getting from kinsfolks, friends and public.

It is difficult to find fault with the way the Government and its 6,000 agents engaged in the work are functioning. There has been little if any criticism of their methods, either in exhuming the bodies, preparing them for shipment, convoying them, receiving them at Hoboken, forwarding them to the desired designation or re-burying them. The correspondent of the Stamford and Rutland (England) *News*, after the first field operations of the Graves Registration Service in the south of England, described the process of disinterment and gave his impressions as follows:

"The work was carried out in a most reverent manner by a special party of American men, under the direction of the United States military authorities, who were represented by officers.

"That portion of God's Acre where interments took place (during 1918) was screened off from the public view, and the public were not admitted to the cemetery while the operations were in progress. Each coffin was raised from its resting place by means of ropes. Then the lid was taken off, and the body, after being disinfected, was carefully wrapped in a khaki sheet and lifted into a zinc and copper lined shell. A disk bearing the name of the departed soldier was pinned to the sheet, and the whole was draped with white material. A domed metal lid was then placed on the shell and hermetically sealed down.

"Each shell was afterwards inclosed in a beautifully polished walnut coffin, which was placed in a stout wooden packing case ready for transshipment.

"A large motor lorry stood on the drive close at hand, and into this each case was lifted and the vehicle then left direct for Southampton, from which port the coffins are being shipped. On arrival the coffins will be ready for immediate reburial."

THIS correspondent is not alone in his favorable impression of the way in which the work on the other side is done. Numerous reports from representatives of the American Red Cross, The American Legion, the War Department and many private individuals fully bear out his testimony.

There are many, too, to bear witness to the fitting and orderly manner in which the boxed coffins containing the dead have been cared for while awaiting ships in ports on the other side, whether Southampton, Liverpool, Antwerp, Brest, St. Nazaire or any other. I have personally talked with men who convoyed shipments of the dead across the ocean on board the *Princess Matoika* and the United States transport *Sherman* who assured me that the most scrupulous care was taken in the handling of the boxes; that they were never left without the proper guard and that there was a certain feeling of pride and affection among the living aboard ship, both crew and passengers, toward those mute wooden symbols of sacrifice that prevented anything like unseeming levity or indifference.

One sergeant told me of an incident where one evening in mid-ocean a group had gathered singing, and between songs one man began to tell a joke. Immediately, he said, several in the crowd proposed that they adjourn "to the other end of the ship where there are no boxes."

FINALLY the A. E. F. dead come to Hoboken, that gateway to America and home through which the multitude of their living comrades preceded them. And howsoever much we might wish it otherwise, and as strange as it may seem, it is when the bodies touch their native soil that such difficulties and deficiencies as have been encountered in their return commence.

For instance, one will hear it said, and it has been noised abroad both in and out of print, that a comparatively small percentage of the 8,347 bodies brought back have been met at Hoboken by any relative; that bodies have in many cases laid at Hoboken for one,

(*Continued on page* 14)

# 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 Unwilling Juror

UNDER the heading, "Juror Refuses to Serve in Criminal Trial," an Eastern newspaper recently printed a thoughtworthy news item. The conversation between the judge and the juror ran thus:

"Why is it you do not want to serve?"

"Because I am utterly opposed to the trial, conviction and punishment of these young men. Society itself, which tolerates conditions that breed criminals, should be tried and punished."

"Do you know that your attitude has put the county to a useless expense of at least $1,000?"

"I can't help that, your honor. If society were on trial, I would gladly sit."

Most of the infinite wisdom of the Lord's ten commandments has been embodied, one way or another, into the laws of this land. Sometime, perhaps, the Congress of the United States or some other legislative body may daringly go several steps further and, by making the Golden Rule a legal statute, solve humanity's whole social problem. Then, possibly, some descendant of this venireman may have the pleasure of fulfilling the desire of his ancestor. In the meantime, most of us of this epoch will agree with the judge's comment: "This is the most remarkable statement I ever heard from a juror."

But whether or not most of us would be in agreement with the judge's subsequent remarks is another question. For the judge terminated the incident by remarking, "If I believed you really knew what you were talking about, I would adjudge you in contempt of court and punish you severely, but you are so illogical and unsound in your views that I am merely going to discharge you from the panel. Leave this courtroom."

## The Short Circuit

HALF a dozen States the size of New York could monopolize a Presidential election. The twelve largest States, with the addition of any other, could do likewise. Happily this hypothesis can never become a fact. Texas and Pennsylvania can never go romping up to the White House hand in hand. Georgia and Massachusetts did it in 1912 but are not likely to repeat. The big dozen cannot hold together. Neither can they all be doubtful.

If either contingency were possible, imagine what a strangulating effect it would have on the campaign. If the twelve regularly went Republican or Democratic in a lump, there would be no campaign at all, apart from the battle in the nominating conventions. If they were all doubtful, the fight would be concentrated inside the dozen, and in thirty-six other hard-working, self-respecting commonwealths the glorious spectacle of two aspiring chief executives telling the world how all wrong the other fellow was would be reduced to newspaper talk. No special trains, no up-all-night local committeemen, no street banners, no red fire, no deadhead cigars in thirty-six States.

The spectacle is too terrible to contemplate. We are much better off as we are. For as we are, the citizen of Delaware can look the nation in the face and proudly proclaim: "Delaware never has swung an election, but Delaware always may."

## Odious Distinctions

IT will undoubtedly shock many persons to learn that in the reinterment of A. E. F. homecoming dead at the great national cemetery at Arlington, Va., distinctions of rank in the service are being observed in the segregation and designation of graves—that the graves of officers are separated from those of enlisted men, and that the size of an officer's headstone is dependent, to the last fraction of an inch, upon his previous position in the Army.

Could the senses be restored to one of these dead heroes, it would probably be embarrassing to try to explain to him, whether he were officer or enlisted man, the present condition of affairs. He could but marvel at the workings of the democracy for which he gave his life.

Soldiers all, these men responded to the same call for the same service. They knew the same bugle notes, the same commands, the same dangers. They followed the same flag. They paid the same price. To shatter their fine comradeship now is to destroy an ideal. It is a strange paradox that a land which boasts of equality in birth and life does not practice it in death.

## The Dividing Line

MUCH has been written and said during the last several months about school superintendents and teachers who have been criticized for discussing what they term "freedom of thought" and what their critics call bolshevism, socialism and other things.

The whole argument boils down to a fundamental: Are our schools to teach how to think, or what to think? Shall the school pupil be trained to use his own thinking machine, or shall his brain be crammed with predigested knowledge?

Unquestionably, of course, the purpose of education is the former. A school teacher is as much entitled to his beliefs and opinions as any other subject of this democracy. He manifestly has not the right, however, to take advantage of his position to inculcate his political and social beliefs upon the facile minds of his students.

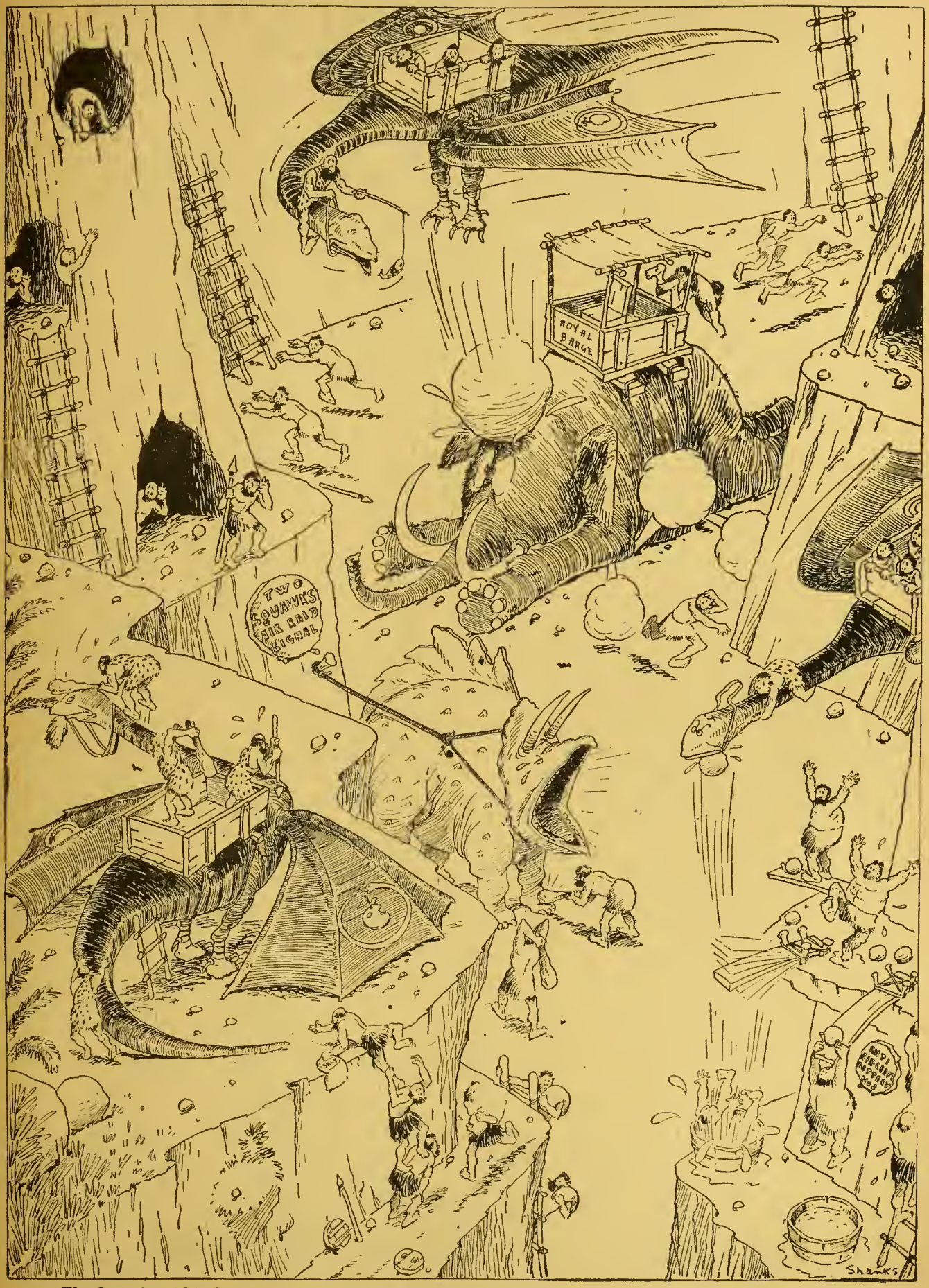
## Itinerant Royalty

THE days when kings went forth to do battle are past—not so very far past at that, but far enough to insure the rest of us a certain degree of peace of mind. Kings still go forth, but not to do battle. Instead they do America, or Australia, or Brazil.

King Albert of the Belgians, a recent visitor to our own shores (both of them), after awarding the last Olympic Games cup, left for South America. The Prince of Wales, another transcontinental American tourist, has been welcomed not alone in Australia and New Zealand, but on the beach at Waikiki.

Crown Prince Carol of Roumania, a sort of recruit tourist, recently sailed for home after traveling around the States more or less incognito and snatching, according to persistent rumor, a parting cocktail in the face of the Eighteenth Amendment.

It is a quarter of a century, however, since a representative of one royal European house came to see us. And it is safe to assume that no blood relative of this visitor is likely to seek hospitality here for at least a quarter century to come. For he was Prince Henry of Prussia.




*The first air raid in history proves partially successful in spite of the unanticipated development of the first anti-aircraft battery*

# 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.*

### Where Indeed?

Alabam: "They tell me that up No'th the Yankees put signs on their cemeteries, 'No autos allowed.' "

Mississipp: "Huh, then tell me what they do when their engine dies on them."

### Practice Makes Imperfect

"What crime did you commit to be in here?" inquired the prison visitor.

"I guess it must have been because I attended too many weddings."

"I see! You stole the gifts or drank too much champagne?"

"No, it was just because I was always the bridegroom," answered the arch-bigamist.

### Some Tight

Late Arrival: "What's the score?"

Early Arrival: "Nothing to nothing."

L. A.: "Must be a good game, huh?"

E. A.: "Dunno. Ain't started yet."

### Only a Few of 'Em Left

Little Willie: "My papa was a colonel. What was your papa?"

Little Billie: "My papa was a dud sergeant."

Little Willie: "Dud sergeant? What's a dud sergeant?"

Little Billie: "One that didn't get busted."

### True Philosophy

"This is a rotten world," mourned Gloomy Gus.

"Oh, I dunno," yawned Weary Willie, as he stretched himself at full length in the grateful shade of a tree. "If this was only work and we got paid for doin' it, it wouldn't be so bad."

### Word to the Wise

"What are you cutting out of the paper?"

"About a man getting a divorce because his wife went through his pockets."

"What are you going to do with it?"

"Put it in my pocket."

### Deficit Somewhere

"Didn't I tell you to feed pussy a pound of meat every day while I was away?" demanded the irate Mrs. Blink, just returned from her vacation.

"I did, my dear," replied Mr. Blink mildly. To prove it he placed the cat in the scales. They balanced at exactly one pound.

"You darling," ejaculated Mrs. Blink. "Forgive me for thinking you had forgotten."

And it was not until she was well out of sight that her husband muttered to himself, "they weighed for the pound of meat all right, but where the devil was the cat?"

### Per Regulations

Post No. 1, bugbear of all guard mounters, was in charge of a rookie, learning his apprenticeship at Fort Crook, Neb. Just after midnight the blackness of the night was broken by his cry:

"Corp'ril of the guard; Number 1; drunken prisoner."

A long pause and then:

"Never mind the corp'ril; drunken prisoner's gone away."

### Crool, Crool!

Outside it was cold, dark and rainy, but from the lighted windows of the regimental P. C. came sounds of mirth and jollification.

"Say, buddy," said Post No. 2, just over and green to the job, "what does P. C. stand for, anyway?"

"Oh, that?" answered Post No. 1, an old-timer. "That means Pinochle Club."

### Them Good Old Days

Captain Blink was making love to his company in the manner that only captains have.

"What are you doing there, Private Blank?" he demanded. "Yeah, you with the elephant ears. What were you in civilian life?"

And Private Blank answered meekly: "I was happy, sir."

### The Chronic Optimist

A group of war veterans were discussing Thanksgiving. One of the guests was a veteran who had lost both legs.

"And what have you to be thankful for?" they asked.

"Lots," he replied. "I've got cork legs, and I can put on my socks with thumb tacks."

### With Malice Aforethought

"Ever have any accidents?" asked the insurance man of the lanky Westerner who had put in an application for a policy.

"Nope." Then he added as an afterthought, "Got a couple o' rattlesnake bites though."

"Great Scott, man! Don't you call those accidents?"

"No, sir. They bit me on purpose."

### Pax Vobiscum

Sullivan had just appeared at home with a black eye, a broken nose and a split lip.

"I got the like fightin' wit' Dugan," he explained.

"Ye big stiff," ejaculated Mrs. Sullivan, "and for why should a man-sized man like ye be licked by a puny little half-baked shrimp like Dugan?"

"Whist, woman," said Sullivan charitably, "do not be speakin' evil of the dead."

### Pussy the Job Does

Gretchen: "Mutter, a rat has into the milk fallen."

Mutter: "And did you it out take?"

Gretchen: "No, but I have the cat in after it thrown and when she it eaten has, I will her out lug."

### Incomplete Detail

At Camp Willis, Ohio, a fierce cyclone arose one day, threatening the entire camp with devastation. The colonel of the 112th Engineers, who happened to be nearby, seized one of the guide ropes of the guard tent, which was on

*The dubious dub wins a moral victory*

the point of spilling itself over the landscape, and yelled excitedly to a passing private:

"Get a maul, quick, get a maul."

The buck highballed himself away, returning in about ten minutes with a dozen or so men. Saluting the colonel conscientiously, he reported:

"I couldn't get 'em all, sir. Will this many do?"

### Today

You can take a bathing beauty to water but you can't make her go in.

The way of the transgressor is expensive.

It was once considered clever to ask when the 11:25 train arrived. Now it's a matter of opinion.

If every man loved his neighbor as himself he'd be arrested as a Jack the Hugger.

Home brew is harmless if not taken internally.

### Try It Once

Sign in front of a florist's shop in Mt. Clemens, Mich.:

ARTHUR VAN DERBLUMENSCHEUER
Say it With Flowers.

# THE VOICE *of the* LEGION

### Our Foreign Policy

*To the Editor:* The recent debacle in Poland should cause all serious minded Americans to pause and ask themselves where our present national policy has been leading us.

It would seem that Armistice Day was the dividing point between the most intimate participation in European affairs and the almost total abstention from same. Must we Americans always oscillate widely from one extreme to another, or is there a possibility of laying out a rational program of international policy which will balance the actions of our volatile Balkan, Slavic and Latin sisters?

It appears that The American Legion is the logical organization to push the idea of intelligent cooperation, either along the lines of a League of Nations or some other idea. What our representatives at Washington need to be shown is that this country is in earnest about a determination of our international status and not about whether Tom, Dick or Harry will be the presiding genius of the White House.

RALPH I. CORYELL
*Birmingham, Mich.*

### A. E. F. Kitchen Secrets

*To the Editor:* Why all the jokes about K. P. in the Army being punishment? The men in my old outfit, Co. D, 303d Ammunition Train, liked to be put on K. P. The reason? Because then they ate steak with the belly robbers, while the rest of the company got slum or goldfish or gravelly beans. There were also always plenty of seconds and thirds when you ate first. Our cooks couldn't warm up canned beans without burning them, so the K. P.'s fried their own steaks. I'll leave it to my former buddies if they didn't get filled up (no joke) on K. P.

*Dover, Del.* T. R. DAWSON

### The Victory Medal

*To the Editor:* Let me say that I approve most heartily of the sentiment expressed by Comrade McMullen in last week's magazine anent red tape and the Victory Medal. Who, indeed, does want to *ask* for a gift? It is humiliating to require it. Moreover, I won't ask, even if I never get a medal. And, as Comrade McMullen says, the Government knows who we are and where we are.

This has happened to me once before. After the war was over the county from which I enlisted gave a big homecoming for all its ex-service men. At a large expense special medals were struck for the occasion, and it was meant that each ex-service man and woman should receive one. But, as in the case of the Victory Medals, we were required to file a request for one. I filed no request, and received no medal. But I can forego the decoration to save my self-respect.

DEPARTMENT CHAPLAIN
*Elgin, Ill.*

### E Pluribus Unum

*To the Editor:* A couple of birds have been using up good space telling about the wonders of their respective States. What's the use of arguing about one State—or two? It is the forty-eight that count. A noted professor of political science blames State government for our difficulty in Americanizing our foreign-born population. Let's have less of Calissippi and Minnegon and more of America.

W. WILLIAM WILLING
*University Post,*
*Columbus, O.*

### NINETIETH AND ST. MIHIEL

*Cable delays which held up the greeting from Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, former commanding general, Ninetieth Division, now commanding the American Forces in Germany, prevented the inclusion of his message in the St. Mihiel number (September 10) of* THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. *His greeting to the old members of the Ninetieth, just received in this office, is as follows:*

Time and revisits to our sector of two years ago enhance my pride in the extraordinary achievements of the victors of Bois le Prêtre and the Forêt des Venchères. May the memory and spirit of those we left there and your own brilliant exploits on the brink of the unknown keep us for all times on the superman level of St. Mihiel.

HENRY T. ALLEN,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.
Coblenz, Germany

### Tallest, Deepest Arkansas

*To the Editor:* After reading about the climate of California and Kansas, as described by the buddies in your last issue, I should like to call their attention to Arkansas. Although we are laughed at and scorned by most everyone we meet, we know a good thing when we see it.

In Arkansas we have every kind of grain that grows in the United States. We have almost all kinds of fruit and berries and vegetables—in addition to cotton. We have diamond, zinc, lead and copper mines.

We have mines so deep that, at the bottom, you can tickle the heads of the fiends of hell. We have timber so tall that traffic cops are needed in the treetops to prevent the clouds from being wrecked in collisions rounding the corners.

THOMAS S. ARMS
*Horatio, Ark.*

### Clothes and Parades

*To the Editor:* In your issue of August 27, F. D. Pilkham, of Boston, makes a few remarks that, perhaps, should be answered. He refers to "Comrade's" suggestions as to officers' insignia in parades as "sloppy, muddy, half-baked thinking," and he goes on to say that if ex-officers took off their insignia of former rank they would look like "prisoners—or tramps—or a disgrace to a good army." This all sounds like the ranting of a mediocrity who had risen to the mighty rank of shavetail. (The writer here begs the pardon of the regular fellows who held this rank.)

In the first place every man has a right to his own opinions, whether they be right or wrong. The writer does not know who "Comrade" may be, but believes he has a right to be heard without being insulted by someone who assumes he is capable of superior thinking.

Now, as to the question of clothes. If a man who formerly wore the insignia of an officer should remove the same and thereby degenerate into a

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"prisoner, tramp, etc.," how about the vast majority who never attained any rank higher than private? If it takes a few shoulder bars, a gold and black hat cord and gold braid to make a soldier, then God help the buck privates who truly won the war. Issue clothes never fit any man to whom they were given, but official orders prevented any man from spending his own money to buy clothes that would make him presentable while on this side of the pond. What was the idea? Was it to keep the men looking like "prisoners or tramps"?

R. B. MONTGOMERY,
*Philadelphia, Pa.* Ex-First Sgt.

### Stamp Collecting

*To the Editor:* I should like to get in touch with any reader of the WEEKLY interested in the collection of postage stamps, particularly war stamps acquired during service abroad.

HARRY C. WEARE
*23 Trowbridge Avenue,*
*Newtonville, Mass.*

### A New England Voice

*To the Editor:* I would like to say that the First, Second and Third Divisions did help to stop the Boche at the Marne, but how about the great work of the old boys of the famous Twenty-Sixth in the second battle of the Marne and in Belleau Wood? I have never seen any credit given us boys except in our own home papers, but when I hear someone saying that his division did all the work I know he is wrong. Our division saw as much action as any other division that landed in France—the good old YD Division.

ED. MCDERMOTT
*Manchester, N. H.*

### Stopping Fritz

*To the Editor:* In answer to D. L. Cole, whose letter appears in the August 13th number, I wish to say that he is wrong when he claims the Third Division stopped Fritz on his marathon to Paree, between July 14 and July 18, 1918. The Second Division stopped Fritz on his march to Paris in the early part of June, 1918.
*Havana, Ill.* F. E. SLOAN

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 RETURN OF THE DEAD

(*Continued from page 9*)

two and three weeks while the War Department bent every effort to get in touch with the next of kin; that a large proportion of the bodies have by special request of relatives been consigned to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, and taken there and buried, in most cases, without the attendance of friends or relatives; that throughout the country where re-interments have taken place, the ceremonies as a whole have been marked by the indifference and callousness of the general public; that on the whole the welcome home of the A. E. F. dead has not been worthy of their fine sacrifice.

As generalizations, all these things are, I believe, true, with many notable exceptions.

Probably not more than three or four hundred of the bodies so far brought back have been met at Hoboken by those who asked their return, and yet one father came from Alaska to take charge of and bury the body of his son. In the great majority of the cases where bodies have been held at Hoboken for more than a week they were bodies returned from Germany before the next of kin had been consulted, although some were the bodies of men whose next of kin were none too much concerned as to when they were to arrive. One instance of this kind was that of a commercial traveler who wrote the Cemeterial Branch of the Quartermaster General's office that he had to be on the road at certain stated periods and that he hoped that the return of his son's body could be so timed as not to interfere with his business.

In vivid contrast to this case, there should be mentioned the fact that anxious relatives have pelted the same office with not one but dozens of telegrams inquiring as to the homecoming of their dead.

As to the bodies returned and buried at the Arlington National Cemetery, the figures speak for themselves. One thousand of the eight thousand bodies returned have been sent to Arlington. No figures are available as to the number of relatives who have attended the ceremonies incident to their re-interment. It is true, however, that the larger part of the thousand have been laid to rest without the presence of relatives or friends.

COMING to the matter of the reception given the dead by the general public, it is difficult to dismiss one way or the other with a sweep of the hand. There have been instances—numerous, too, where all business has been suspended in small towns and villages to do honor to the dead of the A. E. F.

There have been instances, alas, too, and many Legion posts know it, where only a handful of ex-service and overseas folks have shown the least concern as to the manner in which A. E. F. dead were welcomed home.

"If I had known of the heartless indifference of those who were his friends and neighbors," writes one sorrowing mother, "I would never in the world have asked that my son's body be brought home."

"They would have them brought home, let them bury them," was the unfeeling remark I myself overhead on the street one day in the nation's capital when some kindly person was regetting the slimness of the attendance at an ex-soldier burial.

Once home and safely in their graves —even then the troubles of the A. E. F. dead cease not. Relatives of men buried in Arlington have made a discovery. Officers and enlisted men are as rigidly separated in death as even the most intense martinet could wish. Plots for officers only stand out all through the great national cemetery of the greatest democracy on earth.

The graves, too, are marked with scrupulous conformity to rank. There is a uniform marker for all enlisted

men, while markers of different sizes, increasing in dimension as the rank increases, stand over the graves of officers.

There is nothing new about this. It has always existed as one of the curious and paradoxical customs of a democratic government. There is intense indignation about it just the same, and gold-star mothers are preparing a vigorous protest to the War Department on the subject. Those who want to see officers and enlisted men buried and their graves marked without distinction to rank point out that the War Memorials Council has already recommended that in all overseas Fields of Honor "headstones and markers be rigorously uniform and erected by the Government, and that in the making of permanent plots there be no segregation into distinctive locations on the basis of rank." If this is to be done overseas, why should it not be done here, they ask.

Many months will intervene before the last of the more than forty thousand dead yet to be brought back from the A. E. F. are at peace in their new-made American graves. It will take at least ten months at the rate at which the work is now proceeding, and it is not considered desirable to speed it up. Operations looking to the return of the dead have practically been completed in Great Britain, are well begun around the French base ports, commenced in the Zone of the Armies on September 15, and will start in Belgium this month.

Attention should be called to the fact that so far practically all bodies returned have been taken from sections of the A. E. F. other than the battlefield area. When the Graves Registration Service entered the old battle zones and began the exhumation of bodies on September 15, it became easily apparent that, difficult as its task had hitherto been, it had now more than doubled. This is due in part to the distance the bodies must be convoyed to ports and in part to the infinite pains that must be taken in the matter of exact identification.

Somehow I can never write of the dead of the A. E. F. and the return of the fifty thousand bodies to this country without thought of the twenty-five thousand who are to sleep forever close to the frontiers of freedom on the other side. At a recent meeting of the War Memorials Council in Washington, definite decision was made to retain four cemeteries in France as permanent Fields of Honor for these dead—Romagne, Surèsnes, Belleau Wood and Bony; to concentrate in these four cemeteries the dead that are to remain in France as quickly as possible; to preserve the straight alignment of graves; to make no distinction of location in the graves of officers and men reburied; to have a uniform marker for all graves regardless of person or rank, and to allow memorials to be erected in the cemeteries commemorative only of engagements and organizations, not of individuals.

When one thinks of the A. E. F. dead, after all, one thinks of them as a whole—of rows and rows of weathered white crosses on some hillside that God's sun and rain and flowers seem to love, and little does it matter by what name the country goes. Wherever they shall be, under whatsoever sign they shall rest, they are the soil and spirit of embattled America.

# Training For Service

What science and engineering have done to develop the mechanical efficiency of the telephone, specialized training has done in the development of workers.

Plant engineers, linemen, directory clerks, toll operators, equipment installers, electrolysis engineers, trouble hunters, line repairmen, test table operators, chief operators, contract agents, building engineers, line installers, exchange repairmen, plant inspectors, trouble operators, fundamental plan engineers, draftsmen, estimate clerks, exchange operators, cable testmen, equipment inspectors, wire chiefs, traffic engineers, galvanometermen, cable splicers, facilities engineers, surveyors, information operators, switchboard installers, accountants, testmen, supervisors, station repairmen, equipment engineers, directory operators, statisticians, appraisal engineers, routing operators and scores of other skilled employees are specially trained for the exacting work of providing telephone service.

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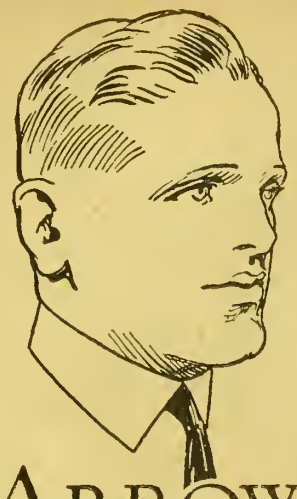

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# CARRYING ON

*What is your Post doing? Tell The American Legion News Service, 627 West 43d Street, New York City.*

LEGION posts in and around New York City were prompt to offer rewards for the arrest of the perpetrators of the recent Wall street bomb explosion. Of the thirty-three persons killed in the blast one was an army colonel and seven were ex-service men. The Nassau County Executive Committee, with an offer of $100, and the Jeff Fiegl Post, with one of $50, were among the first to take action. Following the explosion the War Risk Insurance Bureau at Washington pointed out that, of the eight service victims, only two had continued their Government insurance.

Believing that there must be a number of posts by the name of Riverside in the Legion, Riverside Post No. 51, New York County, wishes to get in touch with them to inscribe their names on the Post's records and fraternally salute them. Francis L. Mitchell, 31 Nassau street, New York City, is head of Riverside Post No. 51.

A committee of William T. Fitzsimons Post, of Kansas City, Mo., has completed a fund for the erection of a memorial tablet in honor of the first American officer killed in the war. The tablet will be five and one-half feet wide and thirteen feet high, and will bear the inscription: "Memorial to William T. Fitzsimons, M. D., killed in France September 17, 1917. The first American officer to give his life in the World War for Liberty." The tablet will be placed in a terrace wall at Twelfth Street and the Paseo.

### THE AUXILIARY'S YOUNGEST

**And now, following close upon the announcement of the enrollment of a five weeks' old young lady as the youngest member of the Women's Auxiliary, comes the news that that isn't the record after all. The auxiliary of the Sangamon Post, of Springfield, Ill., can claim the palm today over all comers. This unit signed up little Frances Jane Day at the early age of three days and Dorothy J. Crookston at the age of two weeks. Who says that record will not stand a while?**

Henry Sollis Post, of Lake Benton, Mich., entertained all the posts in its section of the State in addition to the general public at a huge picnic recently. Baseball, boxing and water sports were on the program.

DIFFERENT branches of the service are represented in the inner-post social activities of Dubuque, Ia. Ex-infantrymen of the Post have their club within the Legion, calling themselves "The Doughboys"; "Scuttle Butt" is the name applied to the Navy and Marine Corps group, while ex-artillerymen enliven proceedings with an occasional stunt by the "Lanyard Pullers."

More than $3,500 was taken in at a pageant presented by the Edgar Eubanks Post, of Rice Lake, Wis. Although the Post has only 256 members, it will help erect a $100,000 memorial building, with suitable club, and assembly rooms for the Post.

***"Hot Dog!" Legionnaire shooting 'em over the counter at a grange picnic at Verona Lake, N. J.***

All through the summer Smith-Sutton Post of Cawker City, Kan., carried out a program of public speaking at the local park on Sundays with prominent men addressing the gatherings under the auspices of the Legion. Governor H. J. Allen of Kansas was one of the speakers.

It rained when Edward Peterson Post of Rockport, Mass., gave its lawn fête, but that didn't affect the festivities to any great extent, as a clear $1,000 was made. The Post takes great pride in its Women's Auxiliary, which worked indefatigably to make the affair a success.

Commanders of Legion posts are urged to communicate with the editor of *The Bridgehead Sentinel*, First Division, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and the *Sentinel* will be mailed to the respective posts for their libraries.

"JANUARY JAZZ" refused to be routed by hot weather from the ranks of Douglas County Post of Omaha, Neb. This Post devoted several dog days to the organization of a forty-piece band which recently gave its first concert at the Municipal Auditorium.

To judge from the feeling existing among the citizens of Indiana, it is likely that the Board of Trustees charged with the erection of the building soon will invite the National Association of Architects to indorse and foster a competition of the architects of the United States to secure the handsomest and best type of architecture obtainable.

First honors for the organization making the best appearance in the Old Home Week parade in Greencastle, Pa., were carried off triumphantly by Frank L. Carbough Post. Not a button missing. Squads east—hr-r-arch!

The Welch, W. Va., Post is the first in the State to succeed in getting its county court to buy property and give it to the public as a home for The American Legion. A $40,000 house and lot has been provided by McDowell

County court. A statute recently passed by the West Virginia Legislature provides that if twenty percent of the voters of a county recommend the procedure, the county court can lay a levy of five percent on the taxable property of the county for a memorial building. Other West Virginia posts now are working on the proposition in their own localities.

REPRESENTATIVE GOOD, of Iowa, is the target of a satirical resolution published in the Des Moines *Register* over the signature of several prominent Legionnaires who take exception to the theory that soldiers should take payment for serving their country in honor paid them by the people of the United States. The Legionnaires suggest a law providing that all members of Congress receive $30 a month, from which $15 per month would be alloted to dependent wives and $6.60 per month deducted for insurance. Provision is also made for a bugler to sound reveille at 5.30 a. m., in order that all Representatives may be at their desks by 7 a. m., and "retreat" at 6.30 p. m. Under the proposed statute, the solons would have rations at the rate of 52 cents a day, all being required to eat in the Congressional kitchen."

Securing the assistance of a special representative of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, W. A. Hudgens Post of Anderson, S. C., carried through an intensive county campaign for the purpose of educating former service men as to new government war risk insurance and inducing them to reinstate lapsed policies. Nearly a million dollars' worth of insurance was reinstated in the first few days of the campaign. An expense fund of $1,000 was raised among local business interests to carry out the drive.

Harold R. Berges Post, of Jersey City, N. J., is advocating a county convention once a month to be attended by delegates from all posts within that jurisdiction.

THE Legion minstrel show, with an afterpiece entitled "Army Life," staged by Allen O. Delke Post, of Slatington, Pa., proved a dramatic and financial success. It ran for four nights to capacity houses and netted $450 with which to furnish the Legion home. A minstrel show or a play is contemplated for the autumn, the proceeds to be used to equip a gymnasium. The Post also gave an open air entertainment and picnic last summer and the Women's Auxiliary held a box social.

The Eleventh Engineers Post, of New York City, is planning a reunion of the regiment on November 30 to celebrate Guysacourt Day and Cambrai Day, famous occasions in the history of the outfit. Former members of the Eleventh Engineers desirous of attending should communicate with Col. William Barclay Parsons, 84 Pine street, New York City, or Charles S. Pemburn, 38 West 48th street, New York City.

Maple Valley Post, of Battle Creek, Ia., has solved the problem of a permanent home and headquarters by purchasing a controlling interest in the Battle Creek Opera House, part of which will be fitted up as clubrooms.

A community house with a children's playground is being built in connection with headquarters of the Illini Post, of Magnolia, Ill.

# Why Teeth Stain

## You leave a film-coat on them

*All statements approved by authorities*

Most teeth are dimmed more or less by a film. Smokers' teeth often become darkly coated.

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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.

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# THE *Ex-Service* REVIEW

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

## *Signal Corps Photos Now on Public Sale*

The United States Signal Corps is taking vigorous steps to frustrate, in so far as possible, profiteering in the Government's official photographs of the World War. The Signal Corps cannot stop private concerns from buying the standard Signal Corps pictures and reselling them, and certain shrewd parties with an eye to the opportunity presented by the great demand for these pictures among ex-service men and women have been conducting extensive advertising campaigns, collecting orders for the pictures, buying the pictures from the Signal Corps at cost and reselling them at profits ranging from 100 to 600 per cent.

Determined to do something constructive to protect ex-service people who want these pictures, the Signal Corps has supplied every public library in the country with a catalogue containing numbers and descriptions of all pictures and instructions for ordering them. It has also compiled and has ready to mail out to any one interested catalogues of the pictures taken of any and all divisions.

The Signal Corps has 75,000 different scenes and more than 1,000,000 feet of motion picture film, illustrating the activities of the American Army at home and in France, England, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Germany, Siberia and elsewhere.

Copies of these pictures may be obtained from the Photographic Section, Signal Corps, United States Army, Washington, D.C., at prices as follows:

For the standard print, 6½ x 8½ inches, 15 cents per copy; enlargements, per copy, 11 x 14 inches, black and white, 40 cents, sepia, 45 cents; 14 x 17 inches, black and white, 55 cents, sepia, 65 cents; 16 x 20 inches, black and white, 80 cents, sepia, 90 cents; 18 x 22 inches, black and white, 90 cents, sepia, $1.00; 20 x 24 inches, black and white $1.15, sepia, $1.25; for the motion picture film, positive print, 10 cents per foot, duplicate negative, 80 cents per foot.

Orders should be made by catalogue number where possible. Where access to a catalogue is impracticable, or where some picture or pictures wanted cannot be found listed in the catalogue, the Photographic Section of The Signal Corps will undertake to track down the scenes desired if the customer will write in naming the scene, action, location, organization or individual. All orders must be accompanied by money order, certified check or cash. Postage stamps cannot be accepted.

The Signal Corps has sold more than 350,000 prints to date.

## *Gas Heads Wounds List, Bayonet Hurts Few*

Of the 266,112 soldiers admitted to the hospitals of the A. E. F. from battle causes, more were suffering from gas than any other one cause, and more were wounded in the legs than in any other portion of the body, according to a comprehensive report recently completed by the Surgeon General of the Army. The final tabulation shows that 88,980 of the men were gassed and that 72,527 were wounded in the legs. The complete analysis follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gunshot missiles | 85,132 | Aerial bomb | 150 |
| Shrapnel | 40,448 | Cutting and piercing instrument | 146 |
| Rifle Ball | 22,536 | Aeroplane | 88 |
| Shell | 21,312 | Crushing | 85 |
| Hand Grenade | 1,156 | Saber | 14 |
| Indirect result | 1,333 | Other | 39,01 |
| Explosives | 946 | | |
| Pistol Ball | 257 | | |
| Bayonet | 245 | Total | 266,112 |
| Falling objects | 193 | | |

Another list prepared shows the location of wounds and the number. All casualties from gas, except mustard gas, are classified under "thorax."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Legs | 72,527 | Abdomen or pelvis | 10,286 |
| Thorax | 67,584 | Back | 8,948 |
| (50,084 gas cases.) | | Neck | 5,396 |
| Arms | 56,213 | Unclassified | 8,839 |
| Head | 35,819 | | |
| (24,251 facial injuries.) | | | |

## *New York Hotel for Ex-service Patients*

The problem of providing suitable living accommodations for veterans who must stay in New York City temporarily while undergoing special hospital treatment is to be solved by the leasing of a New York hotel which will be managed by the War Risk Insurance Bureau in co-operation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The hotel to be acquired under present plans would shelter 300 men. At present, the patients are scattered through many different institutions. All of them are able to walk, but many of them have nervous or mental afflictions and require supervision in addition to treatment.

**Fordney Is Renominated**—Evidently the people of the Eighth Michigan Congressional District do not think their representative in Congress, Joseph W. Fordney, led a "raid on the United States Treasury" in sponsoring the Legion's Four-fold Adjusted Compensation Bill for ex-service men, because they have just renominated him for his job by the largest majority he has ever received in the whole 22 years of his congressional service.

**Maine Votes Bonus**—Maine voters at the recent State election approved three to one a $3,000,000 bond issue to provide a bonus for soldiers and sailors who served in the World War. The bonus proposal received both the greatest margin and the greatest vote of the four questions submitted to referendum.

**Flyers Spot Forest Fires**—Air Service reports show that Army flyers are saving thousands of dollars in the prevention of forest fires. The patrol service of Army aviators has located and extinguished more than 464 forest fires since its recent organization.

**Sixty Thousand Hear School Bells**—When the school bells rang for the opening of the fall sessions, they called in for vocational training and rehabilitation more than 20,000 disabled World War veterans, bringing the total number of students under the Federal Board up from 40,000 to 60,000. The 20,000 new pupils of the Board are entering nearly 400 different schools and colleges. The Board is making progress toward the necessary classification, under the Warren amendment to the Darrow Bill substitute, of all cities and towns where men are in training, with reference to monthly allotments for living expenses. So far more than 20,000 Federal Board students in 1,000 communities have been certified as entitled to increased monthly allowances, and of this number four-fifths have been granted the full $20 a month increase.

**Exempt from Citizenship Too**—Andrew Lawrence, a Hungarian, of Washington, D. C., has just been denied American citizenship because during the war he claimed and was granted exemption as an enemy alien. The incident is significant because objection was made to the granting of citizenship in the case

by the Department of Labor and because it indicates that the Government may oppose citizenship for the 1,288,617 aliens in this country who were granted deferred classification in the draft because of their foreign allegiance.

**Aviator Re-enlists as Buck**—Buck Private Joseph Mathieson, formerly a lieutenant in the Air Service, is now special orderly to President Wilson. Mathieson, who held the rank of sergeant in the Regular Army when the war began and who was transferred to the Air Service and won his commission, recently got his discharge at the end of his enlistment period and almost immediately thereafter re-enlisted as a private and was assigned to the White House.

**Government After War Grafters**—Three hundred and thirty-four contractors who are alleged to have defrauded the United States Government out of millions of dollars on war contracts are facing vigorous prosecution by the War Department. First trials were begun in Seattle, Wash., last month. The Government is asking not only the refund of the money claimed to have been grafted but prison sentences for responsible individuals. Nearly all the cases now ready for prosecution were instituted by the War Department, but the Shipping Board and all other Government departments are getting ready to join the drive.

**Not Wanted in Mexico**—Lynn E. Gale, of Oxford, N. Y., who skipped over the border into Mexico in 1917 to evade the draft, and who conducted in Mexico City a bitter anti-American and communistic journal all during the war, has been ordered deported to this country by the new Mexican Government.

**Candidates Visit Disabled**—In the midst of their busy campaigns to elect themselves President of the United States, the candidates of the two major parties have both visited disabled veterans of the World War in hospitals. Governor James M. Cox of Ohio recently kept a Connecticut audience waiting while he paid a visit to 392 disabled men of the Yankee Division in the Public Health Service Hospital at Allingtown, Conn. Senator Harding, on his recent visit to the Minnesota State Fair, stopped off at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and went through the wards of the general hospital where many men wounded overseas are being cared for.

**Workshop for Tubercular Convalescents**—A modern training workshop for ex-service men recovering from tuberculosis has been opened at Long Island City, New York, under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association and the New York Tuberculosis Association. Watch repairing, jewelry manufacturing and cabinet making will be taught to men receiving government compensation. Applications are being received by the Reco Manufacturing Company, 10 East Thirty-ninth street, New York City.

**Insignia on Army Uniforms**—"Under the regulations of the War Department badges of societies will not be worn with decorations, service medals or substitutes therefor except at meetings, ceremonies or functions of the society in question." This is the last word from the Adjutant General of the Army on the subject of ex-service organization's insignia and the Army uniform.

## Review Notes

The Army and Navy Club of America is pushing a campaign for the erection in New York City of a $3,000,000 clubhouse and memorial to the officers who were killed in the World War.

A letter mailed from France was offered for probate as the last will of Private Leo B. Hickey, of New York City. It was written to his young sister and in it he told her he wished her to have his $10,000 of War Risk Insurance.

Public Health Service officials estimate that, with new cases of injury and disease attributable to Army service developing in increasing numbers, the height of after-the-war work will not be reached until 1929.

Five hundred new officers will be commissioned in the Marine Corps as the result of the increase in strength from 17,000 to 27,000 enlisted men.


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| Size | Tires | Size | Tires |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 34x4 | $11.35 |
| 30x3 | 7.25 | 33x4½ | 12.50 |
| 30x3½ | 8.35 | 34x4½ | 13.00 |
| 32x3½ S. S. | 8.95 | 35x4½ | 13.25 |
| 31x4 | 10.20 | 36x4½ | 13.75 |
| 32x4 | 10.55 | 35x5 | 14.50 |
| 33x4 | 11.00 | 37x5 | 14.80 |

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References: Madison & Kedzie State Bank

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| 30x3½ | 6.50 | 1.75 | 34x4½ | 10.00 | 3.00 |
| 31x3½ | 6.75 | 1.85 | 35x4½ | 11.00 | 3.15 |
| 32x3½ | 7.00 | 2.00 | 36x4½ | 11.50 | 3.40 |
| 31x4 | 8.00 | 2.25 | 35x5 | 12.50 | 3.50 |
| 32x4 | 8.25 | 2.40 | 36x5 | 12.75 | 3.65 |
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# ROLL CALL

*This department is placed at the disposal of ex-service men and their relatives for the renewal of friendships formed in the war and in getting information about casualties.*

*Inquiries should be addressed ROLL CALL, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Photographs cannot be printed. Send replies direct to the person who asks for the information.*

ANDERSON, Pvt., Co. G, 38th Inf., wounded Oct. 17, 1918, at Romagne; home, Montgomery, Ala., write W. R. Smith, Lawson Gen. Hosp., Atlanta, Ga.

BACHE, U. S. S.—Gobs from this ship are asked to send their addresses to Ernest B. Haskell, 9 Bangor st., Augusta, Me.

BOLLMAN, ROLAND A., wagoner, C. A. S., formerly of 408 Harrison ave., Seattle, write Ben W. Tidball, Wenatchee, Wash.

BOWEN, ALBERT R., formerly 314th Inf., last heard from at Camp Dix, N. J. Information wanted by mother, Mrs. Jennie E. Bowen, 103 Church st., Danville, Pa.

BREST—Sgt. Hamilton and Sgt. Coffee, of D. C. I., and Sgt. Hutchinson and Cpl. Hawkins, of 7th or 4th Guard Co., who made an arrest in Brest on Oct. 17, 1919, are asked to write to Charles P. Peretti, Jr., Wainwright Bldg., 7th and Chestnut sts., St. Louis, Mo., to help clear up case of prisoner in Fort Leavenworth.

BRIDGES, W. M., formerly 14th M. G. Bn., write Albert J. Woodcock, Route 2, Box 4, Byron, Ill.

CLARK, CHALMER, who enlisted from Elgin, Ill., write Norman P. Martin, Palestine, Crawford Co., Ill.

DEAN, PERRY L., formerly 338th F. A., write L. P. Embry, California, Mo.

DECKER, LEROY G., formerly Co. D, 102d Supply Train, wants to hear from Walter Butler, Roy Pratt, Larry Haymen, Joe Collins and others of the outfit. Address, 29 Mersereau ave., Port Richmond, S. I., N. Y.

DIAMENT, LEON C., formerly Hq. Tr., 37th Div., write C. C. Chambers, 1729 E. 22d st., Cleveland, Ohio.

DOLAN, THOMAS J., formerly Sgt., Bty. B, 65th C. A. C., write Eddie G. Poole, 150 Water st., Waterville, Me.

DRAGE, THOMAS L., formerly U. S. N., last heard from on Aug. 26, 1919. Information wanted by father, C. T. Drage, 1400 15th East st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

DUBOIS, WILLIAM J., New York City—Director of Finance, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., holds refund check. Give army record and mark application "190219-Miscl."

DURAND, PETER J., formerly Co. A, 2d M. G. Bn., write Francis M. Grubb, Aakers Business College, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

GREEVES, J. GARDNER, formerly Lt. Col., 84th Div., last heard from on discharge at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., July 29, 1919. Information wanted by L. C. Welch, Judge Advocate's Office, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

HABEL, FLOYD A., Eng. Corps, write R. L. Bliss, Signal Bridge, Sub Base, San Pedro, Cal.

HANSON, ROY, wants to hear from buddies of 14th Co., 4th Rec. Reg., 161st D. B., Camp Grant, Ill. Address, Route 7, London, Ohio.

HARTMAN, HARRY O., 2d Div. Hq., Paris, 1917, write Olin J. Herbeau, 200 Beelfield ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HILL, CHARLES J., formerly Co. M, 9th Inf., write Roy Morton, 538 W. Jefferson ave., Dallas, Texas.

HILL, RALPH V., formerly Co. B, 2d M. G. Bn., last heard from in Chicago. Information sought by mother, Mrs. Lauretta Hill, Route 2, Box 218, Tampa, Fla.

HOLLER, HOWARD S., wants to hear from buddies of Co. B, 305th M. G. Bn. Address, 602 Gordon st., West Lynchburg, Va.

HOLT, DELBERT E., formerly of Coffeyville, Kans., write G. S. Snead, 804 W. 11th st., Coffeyville, Kans.

HUMPHREYS, JULIUS W., formerly Co. A, 212th Eng., last heard from at Salmo, Baldworcks, B. C. Information wanted by mother, Mrs. H. Humphreys, Harrington, Vt.

HUNT, ELBERT C., formerly in 37th F. A., is missing. Information sought by mother, Mrs. Anna Hunt, Pella, Iowa.

HURT, HARRY H., formerly Co. D, 23d Eng., last heard from in Philadelphia. Information wanted by Leo A. Spillane, American Legion, State House, Boston, Mass.

JACOBY, CARL J., last heard from at Wyncote, Pa., write William T. Cox, Manning, S. C.

KNIGHT, GEORGE, formerly of North Dakota, is believed to have enlisted in Canadian Army about three years ago. Information sought by mother, Mrs. Sarah Knight, 40th and E. University, Des Moines, Iowa.

LEAVITT, C. W., formerly 14th Eng., wants to hear from John J. Kenyon, 11th Eng.; William F. Feller, 11th Eng.; Thomas P. Keenan, 58th Eng., and James E. Longworth, 58th Eng.

LESHER, PERCY E., formerly Co. M, 110th Inf., write Charles H. Kunze, Route 1, Barron, Wis.

LEWARK, MARION S., formerly Co. I, 152d Inf., write Edward Lewark, Manayka, W. Va.

LONG, ED., ex-sgt., 102d Co., Nintb Marines, write Lew Wiles, 762 Heliotrope Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.

LUNN, JOHN F., ex-Co. L, 361st Inf., send address to William M. Hooper, Brownwood, Texas.

MCCACHERN, RONALD, Neilson, Port Hood, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, enlisted in U. S. Army in 1917. Whereabouts sought by Leo A. Spillane, American Legion, State House, Boston, Mass.

MCCARTY, PATRICK J., formerly Co. H, 128th Inf., last heard from in Detroit. Information sought by mother, Mrs. Bridget McCarty, 34 Belmont st., Fitchburg, Mass.

MCGRATH, JOHN, formerly Co. G, 313th Inf., write Fred W. Thompson, 165 William st., New York City.

MCHASEN, COOK, Co. F, 2d Eng., write Frank S. Summers, Mexico, Mo.

MCLAUGHLIN, JAMES A., formerly 11th Cav., write John M. Balentine, Murphy's Hotel, Richmond, Va.

MCNARRY, GLADEN E., and TYLOR, formerly Co. B, Overseas Depot, U. S. M. C., Quantico, Va., write Elmer Johnson, Wayne City, Ill.

MAYNARD, BURTON J., JR., formerly Bty. C, 149th F. A., last heard from at Amarillo, Texas, on March 16, 1920. Information wanted by Burton J. Maynard, 2603 Hartzell st., Evanston, Ill.

MILLER, J., formerly Co. A, 2d Repl. Bn., U. S. M. C., write N. Pedersen, 917 25th ave., Tampa, Fla.

ODLE, SILAS A., wounded Nov. 7, 1918, while with Co. G, 356th Inf., can get personal effects from Riley W. MacGregor, Medicine Lodge, Kans.

PARR, THOMAS A., formerly Co. E, 364th Inf., discharged at Camp Lewis, Wash., is missing from home. May be in some hospital as he is suffering from shellshock. Information wanted by mother, Mrs. Mary Shiner, 19 Main st., Klamath Falls, Ore.

PRESSNALL, J. CHESTER, formerly of Black Foot, Idaho, has not been heard from since he landed in France from Camp Lewis. Information sought by father, E. E. Pressnall, Rocky Ford, Colo.

RADNOR, U. S. S.—Gobs on board this vessel between June and September, 1919, are asked to write to C. B. Salsbury, 1038 12th st., San Diego, Cal.

RENNER, WILLIAM A., formerly Co. M, 6th Cav., missing from home since May 24, 1920. Information wanted by Red Cross, Postoffice Bldg., Easton, Pa.

ROCKENBRANDT, HENRY A., formerly 3d A. R. D., C. A. C., and 54th C. A. C., write Herman Kohl, Jr., 2630 Bryant ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

SCHINDLER, DANIEL F., U. S. M. C., formerly of Gridley, Kans., write F. L. Seymour, Iola, Kans.

SEBUS, JACK, formerly 6th Reg. Supply Co., U. S. M. C., write B. Asthon, 7233 Dobson ave., Chicago, Ill.

SHARON, G. B., write George Blue, 66 Porter ave., Morgantown, W. Va.

SHAW, ASHLEY, New York City—Director of Finance, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., holds allotment refund check. Give army record in application and refer to "174925-Allot."

SHELDON, CLYDE, not heard from since he was sent to the Philippines from Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Information wanted by father, Stillman C. Sheldon, Walworth, Wis.

SPENCER, OLIVER L., last heard from with Co. D, 3d Eng., at Oahu, H. T. Information desired by mother, Mrs. James Spencer, Laurelville, Ohio.

WADLEIGH, B. A., formerly Co. A, 55th Inf., missing from home. Information wanted by father, A. B. Wadleigh, 1739 Rampart st., New Orleans, La.

WALL, FRANCIS S., last seen in Brest with Transportation Corps. Information sought by Edward J. Wall, 623 South Carolina ave., S. E., Washington, D. C.

WHITE, CPL., formerly Co. G, 313th Inf.,

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**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912**

of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1920.

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared C. ROBERT BAINES, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the BUSINESS MANAGER of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher
LEGION PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 627 West 43d St., New York City

Editor: HAROLD W. ROSS, 627 West 43d St., New York City

Managing Editor: JOHN T. WINTERICH, 627 West 43d St., New York City

Business Manager: C. R. BAINES, 627 West 43d St., New York City

2. That the owners are: THE AMERICAN LEGION, an organization of over 1,000,000 members. Holding corporation, THE LEGION PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 627 West 43d St., New York City.

PRESIDENT, FRANKLIN D'OLIER, Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION, Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

3. That tbe known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

NONE

4. Tbat the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security bolders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, tbe name of the person or corportion for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragrapbs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under wbich stockholders and security bolders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stocks and securities in a capacity other tban that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant bas no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) C. R. BAINES,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of September, 1920.

(Signed) E. R. LAKEMAN
[SEAL.]

Notary Public, New York County. Certificate filed in New York County, No. 193. (My commission expires March 31, 1921.)

write F. W. Thompson, 165 William st., New York City.

WILLIAMS, ALLEN S., discharged from 59th Inf. M. G. Co., at Camp Lewis, Wash., in Aug., 1919. Information wanted by Red Cross, Corvallis, Ore.

WILSON, JAMES, formerly Bty. D, 7th F. A., write J. J. Dynan, 47 Evergreen pl., East Orange, N. J.

WOLF, DON W., formerly of Casual Co. 58A, discharged at Camp Pike, Ark., in June, 1919. Address wanted by H. M. Wolf, Wyatt Ranch, Ault, Colo.

## In the Casualty List

HOSPITAL DEATHS—Information about the last hours of the following men who died overseas may be obtained by their relatives and next friends from Anna A. Rogers, R. N., 306 S. Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert Utz, —— Kotzen, Laurie Crowe, 120th Amb. Co.; Harrison Magness, Samuel Graham, Karl Creis, Eugene Hartels, W. O. Quirk, Co. M, 190th Inf.; William Barnec, D Dumesberger, Victor Caldare, 47th Inf.; Glen Crowe, John Hasley, Charles C. Gerele, Charles Medley, William Sullivan, Albert Smith, Joseph Knecht, H. W. Scroeder, Harry Morgan, Fred Grover and Charles Crews. Miss Rogers already has furnished one list to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY and has received many inquiries from relatives of deceased soldiers.

1ST FIELD SIG. BN.—Joseph I. Weller killed in action. Information sought by mother, Mrs. Sarah Weller, Velva, N. Dak.

4TH M. G. BN.—Fred W. Luchinger killed in action in Oct., 1918. Mother desires details. Write W. A. Vickery, 144-16th st., Richmond, Cal.

9TH INF., Co. G—Markus Zimmerman killed Nov. 4, 1918. Buddies are asked to write to John Zimmerman, brother, 401 N. Minnesota ave., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

16TH F. A., BTY. D—Richard A. Welch died in Hosp. No. 56 on Oct. 26, 1918. Details sought by Alice Welch, The Hills Co., Amherst, Mass.

18TH INF., Co. F—John W. Crice supposed to have been wounded on Oct. 5, 1918, and died in hospital three days later. Mother has had many conflicting reports. Information wanted by E. C. East, Box 45, Oscar, Ky.

23D INF., Co. D—Dexter Allen wounded in action; reported dead on July 3, 1918. Buddies requested to write his father, L. A. Allen, Statesboro, Ga.

28TH INF., Co. C—David Hendrickson reported killed in action between Oct. 1 and 12, 1918. Particulars wanted by father, Ole L. Hendrickson, Blanchardville, Wis.

47TH INF., Co. I—Ross E. Bankson killed in action near Sergy on July 29, 1918. Comrades are asked to write to his mother, Mrs. Ella Bankson, Box 193, Meade, Kans.

58TH INF., Co. D—Ariel N. Facey killed in action on Aug. 4, 1918. Anyone knowing details is asked to write to his mother, Mrs. Ellen Facey, Callahan, Cal.

58TH INF., Co. F—Neal Morgan reported missing on Aug. 6, 1918; reported dead on Sept. 4. Information wanted by Edward Morgan, Pearl st., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

96TH Co., 6TH MARINES—Archie R. Taylor died in Coblenz on May 13, 1919. Particulars of his death wanted by Adjutant, Vern R. Glick Post, Chillicothe, Mo.

105TH INF., 27TH DIV.—While touring France, Major General John F. O'Ryan found graves believed to be those of Cpl. Ambrose F. Patnode, Co. F, in the cemetery at Ronssoy and J. Armstrong, Co. G; and Philip Glisman, Co. H at Ridgewood in front of Dickebusch Lake. Information concerning the death and burial of these soldiers is wanted by the general at the office of the Adjutant General, Albany, N. Y.

109TH INF., Co. M—Ralph T. Ankerson reported by Red Cross slightly wounded on Oct. 10, 1918; War Department says he died of wounds on Oct. 15; buddies report him alive after that date. Information wanted by mother, Mrs. Helen V. Ankerson, Box 181, McIntosh, S. Dak.

125TH INF., Co. D—Frank VanSkiver reported dead on Oct. 13, 1918, of wounds received on Oct. 10. His sister, Hattie VanSkiver, Route 2, Genoa, Nebr., requests information regarding his death.

137TH INF., Co. B—August G. Schnell reported missing in the Argonne on Oct. 2, 1918. Information sought by sister, Mrs. G. Rickels, Atkins, Iowa.

138TH INF., Co. I—H. G. Bowker killed Sept. 26, 1918. Details requested by sister, Florence Hall, 2332 N. 65th st., Omaha, Nebr.

145TH INF., Co. D—Harry T. Thorns killed in the Argonne about Sept. 26, 1918. Mother wants to communicate with chaplain at burial. Address Mrs. E. Thorns, 43 Bryn Mawr ave., Crafton, Pa.

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Don't do it again—get a bottle *today* and *keep it handy* for possible use tonight! A sudden attack may come on—sciatica, lumbago, sore muscles, backache, stiff joints, neuralgia, the pains and aches resulting from exposure. You'll soon find warmth and relief in Sloan's, the liniment that *penetrates without rubbing.* Clean, economical. Three sizes—35c, 70c, $1.40.

**Sloan's Liniment** Pain's enemy

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ONLY A FEW HUNDRED LEFT of the large quantity of new Trench Knives recently sold us by the U. S. Government. This knife has a triangular blade with walnut grip and heavy studded guard. It is the model carried in France and we have sold thousands of them to ex-soldiers for their collections.

***Sent Prepaid on Receipt of $1.00***

**C. B. DRAKE, 34 S. 17th, Philadelphia**


# THIRTY-ONE ORPHAN RECRUITS

ADDITIONAL ADOPTIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Argonne Post, Galveston, Tex. | 1 |
| Gregg Post, Reading, Pa. | 1 |
| W. G. Arn, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago. | 1 |
| Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton (through John Purroy Mitchel Post, New York City) | 2 |
| Davis King Summers Post, Chattanooga, Tenn. | 1 |
| Women's Auxiliary, Frank E. Curry Post, Harvey, N. D. | 1 |
| Previously adopted | 24 |
| Total | 31 |

SEVEN more French orphans have been added to the list of former mascots of the A. E. F. readopted by Legion posts and individuals.

When Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, of New York, through John Purroy Mitchel Post, contributed $150 to the Legion's French War Orphan Fund, she started something, it seems. For, in his letter forwarding Mrs. Hamilton's check for a year's support of two orphans to the National Treasurer of the Legion at Indianapolis, Henry Varay, post treasurer, wrote:

"I might add that this Post also will adopt several orphans, as the matter will be discussed and acted on at the next meeting."

Girls, in the majority of cases, were sought after by the new godfathers and godmothers. The Women's Auxiliary of Frank E. Curry Post, of Harvey, N. D., urged that a little girl from Navarre be assigned as their mascot. Davis King Summers Post, of Chattanooga, Tenn., expressed a similar preference, asking for a girl between five and ten years old. "I prefer a little girl from the devastated region," announced W. G. Arn of Chicago.

Argonne Post of Galveston, Tex., likewise called for a *petite fille.*

"We prefer a girl about twelve years old from the Argonne Department," wrote R. D. Kern, chairman of the war orphan committee of the Post. "A number of members of the Post be-

*Cecile Fleury, one-time mascot of the 21st Field Artillery*

longed to outfits which adopted orphans in the various battle areas in France, and the thought that their mascots were now destitute, because their aid had ceased with their departure from France, prompted them to take this action."

Douglas Kaufman, adjutant of Gregg Post, of Reading, Pa., wrote: "Gregg Post, being one of the most active posts in the Department of Pennsylvania, passed a resolution at its last meeting to adopt one French war orphan."

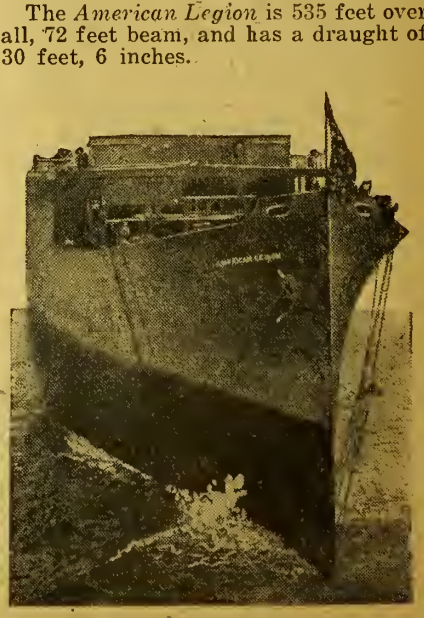
# THE "AMERICAN LEGION" READY SOON

ORIGINALLY designed as a transport, but later converted into a combined passenger and cargo carrier, the steamship *American Legion,* launched last year by the New York Shipbuilding Company, will make her trial trip this autumn, after which she will be put into immediate service either as a transatlantic liner or in trade between this country and South America, blazoning wherever she goes the deeds of the men for whom she was named.

It was through the efforts of William J. Brown, of J. J. Barry Post, Department of Pennsylvania, that the steamship bears the name of the Legion. Brown, who as an inspector for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, looked over the hull of the new ship, was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention of the Pennsylvania Department in October, 1919. At the closing session he suggested the passing of a resolution asking the Emergency Fleet Corporation to name the ship the *American Legion,* and this resolution was speedily put on the wires.

One week from that day, October 11, 1919, Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, wife of the United States Senator from New Jersey, smashed a bottle of champagne against the prow of the new ship, and she took the ways christened the *American Legion.* Addresses were made by Senator Frelinghuysen and Henry D. Lindsley, then chairman of the national executive committee of the Legion. A blessing on the ship was invoked by the Rev. Joseph M. Wolfe, chaplain of the Pennsylvania Department.

The *American Legion* is 535 feet over all, 72 feet beam, and has a draught of 30 feet, 6 inches.



*The "American Legion" riding easily after leaving the ways at her launching*

# 20-Year Guaranteed Aluminum Set

## Only $1.00 Down

An amazing value. Each piece is made of heavy gauge pressed sheet aluminum of a grade never offered at this price before. **Seamless.** Not cast like ordinary aluminumware. Will not crack, chip or peel. Heats quickly. Polish can't wear off. As easy to clean as glassware. Cooks and bakes better than any other kitchenware. **All pieces (except the pie plates) are highly polished, made of genuine Manganese aluminum, extra hard, absolutely guaranteed for 20 years.** Yours for only one dollar down—then $2.50 monthly. Price $23.90. **Satisfaction guaranteed.**

### NOTICE

Be careful in buying aluminumware. Some sets offered for sale are made of cheap, soft aluminum which bends easily, dents with every fall or knock and is not durable. Insist upon genuine, heavy gauge, hard, sheet aluminum. Set offered here is made of genuine Manganese aluminum, heavy and extra hard—guaranteed for 20 years.

## Everything in the Kitchen of Pure Aluminum

Combination tea kettle and double boiler (3 pieces), 5 quart size, 8¼ inches inside, with a double boiler, 2 quart capacity; one Colonial design coffee percolater (2 pieces), 8 cup size with welded spout, dome cover, fully polished; 1 roaster consisting of 9 pieces, measures 10½ inches wide and 6 inches high. These 9 pieces have dozens of different uses, including bread or bake pan (7 pint capacity); stew or pudding pan (7 pint capacity); pudding pan or mixing bowl (4 pint capacity); egg poacher (5 eggs at a time); muffin pan; biscuit baker with 6 custard cups or jelly moulds; deep locking self basting roaster, double boiler cereal cooker or triple steamer. The outfit also includes 6 quart preserving kettle with cover, 2 bread pans, 1 lip stew pan (1 quart capacity), 1 lip stew pan (1½ quart capacity). Combination cake and pudding pans (2 pieces), consist of 2-quart pudding pan with cake tube; 2 9-inch pie plates; 2 9½-inch extra deep cake pans; 1 colander with 9-inch top, 5½-inch bottom, and 2¼-inch depth (can also be used as a steamer). Shipping weight about 15 pounds.

**All pieces (except the pie plates) are highly polished, made of genuine Manganese aluminum, extra hard, absolutely guaranteed for 20 years.**

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☐ Furniture, Stoves and Jewelry ☐ Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing

# How I Improved My Memory In One Evening

## The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"OF *course* I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I *do* remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed. I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say, it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that, before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

When I met Mr. Roth—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"*You can do this just as easy as I do.* Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes, it was—a really *poor* memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight states to find that I had learned in about one hour, how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson *stuck*. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from Terence J. McManus, of the firm of Olcott, Bonynge, McManus & Ernst, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 170 Broadway, and one of the most famous trial lawyers in New York:

"May I take occasion to state that I regard your service in giving this system to the world as a public benefaction. The wonderful simplicity of the method, and the ease with which its principles may be acquired, especially appeal to me. I may add that I already had occasion to test the effectiveness of the first two lessons in the preparation for trial of an important action in which I am about to engage."

Mr. McManus didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth course is priceless, I can absolutely *count* on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't *sure*. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in *our* office say, "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forgot that right now" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember," or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph Smith?" Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his memory 100% in a week and 1000% in 6 months."

My advice to you is, don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in *increased power* will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES.

*"Of Course I Place You! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle."*

*While Mr. Jones has chosen the story form for this account of his experience and that of others with the Roth Memory Course, he has used only facts that are known personally to the President of the Independent Corporation, who hereby verifies the accuracy of Mr. Jones' story in all its particulars.*

## Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes, triple your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examinations.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter, and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied, send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only $5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

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**FREE EXAMINATION COUPON**

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You may send me the Course or Courses checked below. Within five days after receipt I will either remail them or send you $5 for each in full payment, except as noted.

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- ☐ Drawing, Art, Cartooning Course ($5) By Charles Lederer
- ☐ How to Read Character at Sight ($5) By Dr. K. M. H. Blackford
- ☐ Mastery of Speech ($5) By Frederick Houk Law
- ☐ Super-Salesmanship ($5) By Arthur Newcomb
- ☐ Practical Course in Personal Efficiency ($5) By Edward E. Purinton
- ☐ Money-Making Account System ($3.50) By Wesley W. Ferrin
- ☐ Paragon Shorthand ($5) By Alexander Lichtentag

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Address.....

.....Amer. Leg. 10-8-20