The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

NOVEMBER 5, 1920

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THE GREAT ANNIVERSARY

At Cleveland the Legion asked Congress to make November 11 a national holiday. What veteran fails to see the eminent fitness of that request? The anniversary of the day when, by the efforts of our forces afield and afloat and of our loyal toilers at home, the nation came victoriously from the greatest of wars, shall ever be an occasion for patriotic manifestations by which we shall renew those holy vows of fealty to God and country which inspired us in 1918.

The American Legion claims no monopoly on loyalty, but the nation has a right to expect and does expect that it shall take the lead in the formal observance of occasions like Armistice Day. We are a nation of communities, and the rallying point of loyal sentiment in each community must be the local Legion post.

Post officers! Post members! What will *your* post do on Armistice Day? Four months ago national headquarters suggested the formal presentation of Victory Medals, which the Legion has been helping the Government distribute. No more appropriate motive for an Armistice Day celebration is possible than the presentation under Legion auspices of Victory Medals to every man and woman in your community entitled to receive one. Our reports show that in many sections excellent plans have gone forward for such observances. From other sections there are no reports. We prefer to believe no news is good news, but we can't be too sure of it.

The time is mighty short, but it isn't so long ago when we were winning battles in a single day. There is still time to organize an Armistice Day celebration that will bespeak the true spirit of that great day—even if to date you haven't turned a wheel.

Get busy. Show the world we meant what we said at Cleveland. Let's prove we have a backbone and not a wishbone. Help make this Armistice Day memorable by the formal presentation in every community in the land of the Victory Medals.

Post officers and members: It is up to you.

F. W. GALBRAITH, Jr.
National Commander.

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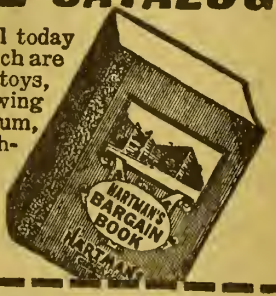

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What About Japanese Immigration?

Question Involves Not the Pacific Coast Alone, But the Whole Nation, Says a Recognized Authority

By V. S. McClatchy

This is the first of two articles by Mr. McClatchy on Japanese immigration, the restriction of which is urged by The American Legion. The second will appear in next week's issue. Mr. McClatchy is publisher of the Sacramento (Cal.) Bee and a recognized authority upon the subject

JAPANESE immigration offers a problem which is not confined in its ultimate results to California, or even to the Pacific coast, but which menaces the very life of this nation, and the supremacy of the white race on the continent. The danger is not only grave but imminent, and a remedy, to be effective, must be drastic, and must be applied at once.

The question is as yet an economic one, but continuance of existing conditions will certainly make it a racial one. The white race will not see itself gradually displaced in this country by the yellow race without resort to force. The Japanese will soon supplant the whites in certain sections under existing conditions, because of the advantages possessed by them in economic competition due to difference in standards of living, hours of labor, thrift, high birthrate, cooperation, and other factors. The results already noted in some districts in this regard will in time follow in all sections, in the absence of remedial measures.

(c) International.

Japanese bridegrooms waiting at the immigration dock, San Francisco, for permission to claim "picture brides" at Angel Island

And if the economic question of today develops into the racial question of tomorrow, the consequences will be very grave. Our colored racial problem is a difficult one. No one sees an adequate solution. A Japanese racial problem, if we permit it to develop, will be very much more serious. That statement needs no explanation.

There is involved no question of racial inferiority. As a matter of fact the Japanese are dangerous and undesirable when introduced into this country, partly because they excel the whites in a number of qualities and characteristics—many of them desirable—the possession of which will enable them in time to wrest control of the country from the whites. They should be kept out for the same reason that Japan keeps the Koreans and Chinese out of Japan—the reason suggested by Herbert Spencer in 1892, in his letter to Baron Kaneko Kentaro as to the policy which would enable Japan to preserve her national identity. The question involved is plainly one of national self-preservation.

It is to be remembered that Japan, not officially, but through her people and their organizations, has determined to colonize the desirable portions of the United States and "permanently establish the Yamato race" here. Her Pacific coast associations, and leaders, and newspapers, frankly announce that determination, and openly urge the Japanese here to "secure land and beget children" as the most effective means for securing that result.

This plan of "peaceful penetration," looking to ultimate control, is to be followed determinedly, whether the white race in this country likes it or not. Witness the following language from an editorial (translated) in the *New World* (*Shin Sekai*), a leading Japanese daily newspaper of San Francisco, October 22, 1919:

"Supposing . . . that we Japanese were prohibited from owning or cultivating land. . . . If we cannot conveniently do so in California, we shall go to other States, and devise some plan. Even the laws of California are not forever unchangeable. . . .

"The day will come when the real strength of the Japanese will make a clean sweep of all laws. . . .

"Even the Kaiser's empire was destroyed when its time came. . . .

"What can Phelan and Inman [prominent leaders in the exclusion move-

ment] . . . do to stop the forward movement of our Yamato race?"

The opening statement of this article will be questioned by most of those who read it but only because they are not intimately familiar with the facts upon which the statement is based. No intelligent, competent, and unprejudiced investigator who has availed himself of an opportunity to absorb and scrutinize carefully those facts has been able to reach any other conclusion.

In July and August of this year, the House Committee on Immigration held hearings in the States of California and Washington at which both sides of the question were fully ventilated. Most of the members of that committee are from States east of the Missouri River, and approached their task with preconceived notions that the question was a local one, for which racial prejudice is largely responsible. After three days' hearings in California, those members publicly conceded the gravity, the imminence, and the national character of the problem, and thereafter devoted their days and their evenings to a close investigation of the facts and a search for a practical solution.

The investigations of the committee brought to light astounding conditions, partially covered in the local newspapers' reports of the hearings, which will not be entirely available for use until presentation of the committee report at the December session of Congress.

The *Country Gentleman* sent a New Englander, Freeman Tilden, who had no previous knowledge of the facts, to the Coast to investigate the subject, and report what he found. In the issues of that magazine of May 1, 8, and 15 will be found his report clearly and frankly outlining the danger.

The World's Work sent Lothrop Stoddard to accompany the Congressional Committee in its hearings on the Coast and cover the facts in articles for the magazine. Stoddard was peculiarly fitted for the task because of the historical and biological study of the conflict between the white and colored races presented by him in his book, "The Rising Tide of Color Against White World Supremacy." In *The World's Work* for October will be found his conclusions fully bearing out what California has claimed as the magnitude of the danger.

THE State of California, through its legislature, in March, 1919, instructed the State Board of Control to investigate the effects of Japanese immigration in California and report thereon. That report was completed and printed in August of this year, under the title, "California and the Oriental," and is available for investigators. The report carefully presents both sides, but its facts and figures offer official and striking verification of the statements which I have made for a year and a half past in print, and before the committee of Congress, as to the gravity of the situation.

Governor William D. Stephens of California, who had, prior to the completion of this report, declined to take any steps looking to legislation or State action in connection with the Japanese problem, sent a copy of the Board of Control report to Secretary Colby, with a very strong letter urging immediate Federal recognition of a clearly defined National peril, and procedure for adequate protection, under friendly understanding with Japan, if possible.

If certain, or probable, or even possible, effects of continued Japanese immigration are as great as these investigations indicate, it should be stopped at once, and any other necessary remedial action taken. And since unprejudiced investigators, who have had opportunity for close scrutiny of the facts, agree that they furnish unanswered, and apparently unanswerable, proof of the gravity of the situation, it becomes the duty of every loyal American to examine those facts and join in demanding and securing the action by State and Nation which will provide the necessary protection for the Nation.

THE LEGION AND JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

The Second National Convention of The American Legion at Cleveland went on record as favoring cancellation of the gentlemen's agreement now existing between the United States and Japan, exclusion of "picture brides" and rigorous exclusion of Japanese as immigrants. The convention in this same resolution also entered "a vigorous protest against the demand of Japan that naturalization rights be granted to its nationals now located in the United States" and requested "that the State Department of the United States in its settlement of this question not . . . consider any proposition which will grant rights of naturalization to this unassimilable people." It was also voted that the National Commander appoint a committee of seven to make a full study of the entire question and report to the next National Convention at Kansas City.

CALIFORNIA is prominent in the matter for the sole reason that the problem has developed to greatest proportions, and has received greatest study, within her borders. There are within the State over 100,000 Japanese, two-thirds of all those in continental United States, twice as many as are found in the forty-seven other States combined. And of that hundred thousand, 75 percent are found in seven of the State's fifty-eight counties, where they have followed their established plan of securing control through "peaceful penetration" and concentration. There has been, particularly for a year and a half past, the closest investigation of conditions by official bodies, by civic organizations, by newspapers and by interested individuals, and the presentation of all available facts and arguments by the ablest representatives on both sides.

It is significant that, as a result, the voice of California today is practically unanimous for future exclusion of the Japanese, as the Chinese are excluded. The present Japanese Exclusion League of California was organized by official representatives from such organizations as The American Legion, Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, State Federation of Labor, State Federation of Women's Clubs, Farm Bureau, Loyal Order of Moose, State societies of various States and from various professions, trades, and occupations.

Against the movement are arrayed the Japanese themselves, propagandists like Sidney Gulick, some missionaries and evangelizing associations, and individuals who do not know the facts or do not realize the danger and wish to placate the Japanese, and large land owners, who wish to lease to Japanese.

THE counts against the Japanese, in brief, are these:

1. That in economic competition they can displace, and are displacing, the white race—even the hardiest and thriftiest of European immigrants—in any district which they colonize, and in any occupation or business which attracts them.

2. That they are securing control by ownership and lease of the most valuable agricultural lands in California; that they are already seeking to control production and markets; and that control of production and markets would eventually give them economic control of the country.

3. That they have already inaugurated their method of peaceful penetration in certain districts of other States—notably Washington, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Florida—and that what has already occurred in Hawaii and is coming to pass in California will in time develop also in all States desirable for occupation, unless remedy is speedily applied.

4. That the birthrate of the Japanese in this country is extraordinarily high, as compared to that of the whites, and that their continued admission, even in small numbers, will enable them in time to control the country by sheer force of numbers.

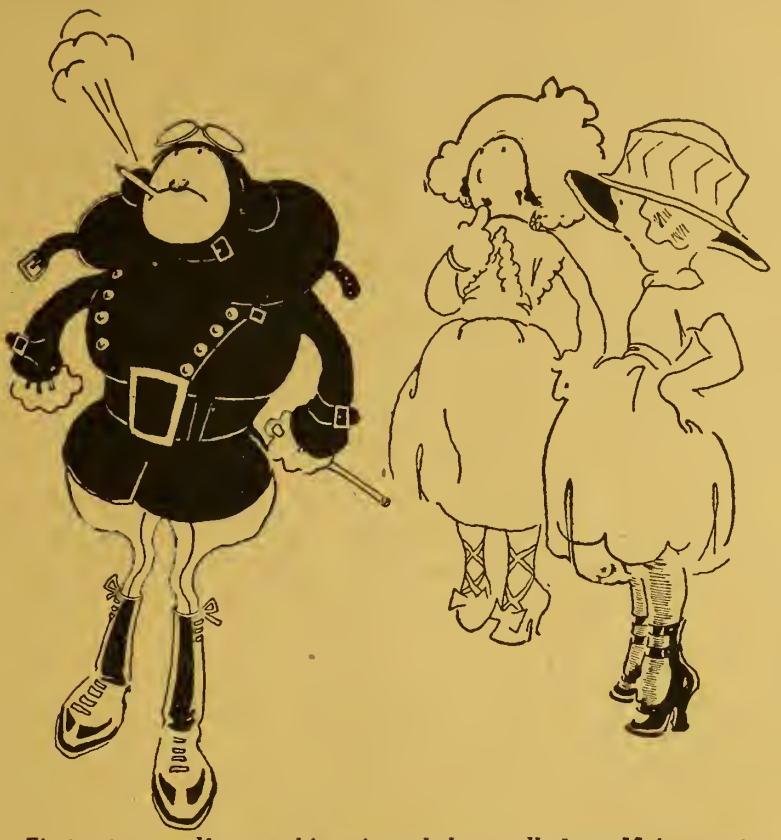
5. That for various reasons they cannot and will not assimilate; that as a race they cannot provide material out of which loyal and desirable American citizens can be made; that their presence in the country is creating an alien, unassimilable element, inimical to the spirit and institutions of the country, and certain to produce a racial conflict.

The truth of these points is placed beyond question by the facts which have been gathered and are now in various forms before the Congressional committee. Some of the points may be demonstrated almost mathematically. In the scope of this article, the facts supporting the various contentions can be indicated only, but any desired detail may be had from the several reports and documents suggested, including my published articles and statements before the committees of Congress.

Flying in Five Uneasy Lessons

By
C. H. Ramsey

Drawings by
John Held, Jr.



First get yourself a smashing rig and then walk down Main street

ALL Yanks beat Gaul to it by one definitive division. For all Yanks are divided into two parts: those who flew and those who wore regulation uniforms. For the benefit of any of the second class who are so foolish as to want to get into the first, and wish to get their papers of transfer started through the regular channels, we are offering an applied course in flight, the simplicity of which is exceeded only by its complication.

Truly has it been said that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. The knowledge which we have the honor to set forth herewith is so diminutive as to be positively poisonous. In presenting the basic principles and fundamental precepts, which are as essential to such a course as Shaffner and Marx are to Hart, particular attention has been paid to terminology. We have been careful to explain in simple language all of those things which we do not understand ourselves. The course startes with the first lesson.

Lesson I. Equipment

ALL Yanks who ever saw an army aviator walking around the District of Paris with the full make-up of a thirty-ninth degree member of the lodge will realize that the main thing about flying is the way you dress. First, get yourself a snappy rig and then walk down Main street and let the girls give you the once-over. Do this before your first flight, as you may not make as big a hit by proceeding down the same street in a cordwood sleeping jacket and a crow-colored limousine.

However, don't be afraid. While it may look dangerous to be in a plane twenty thousand feet up, still, it's a darn sight safer than being up that high and not in one. It's safer than oratory, for the public speaker gets into a tale-spin and falls flat time after time, but the flier never does it but once.

Get a good plane with a tail in the rear. The Wrights built their first machine with a tail in front, but as they observed that birds seldom fly in this manner they abandoned the idea, and tails are now placed in their proper position. Be sure the ship has an altimeter, ailerons and a fuselage, as you may not know what these things are and it is always interesting to find out.

Provide a supply of gasoline and oil and a mechanic. The mechanic will know what to do with the gasoline and oil. Get good clothing, as it will last a lifetime if you fly much. Then a helmet and a pair of goggles, and you are all set.

Upon landing borrow a cigarette

Lesson II. Leaving the Ground

LEAVING the ground is the first essential of a successful flight. Provide the ground. This should be a big smooth field. Have the mechanic taxi the plane to the lee side of the field and head it into the wind. Then have him put blocks under the wheels so the ship can't leave without your consent. Inspect the machine. You won't learn anything from the inspection, but if anyone is watching they may perhaps think that you know something. However, don't look it over too long or you will probably lose your nerve.

Now try and climb aboard without kicking any holes in the sides or wings. You will find this very similar to getting into an upper berth on a Pullman and about as easy. Once in, you should find yourself in the pilot's seat with your feet on the rudder bar and the control stick between your knees. Wiggle the controls in a professional way and have the mechanic start the motor. This causes the propeller to look fuzzy, indicating that it is rotating. Open the throttle to see if the motor makes noise enough. It will probably make too much. Close the throttle. The mechanic removes the blocks. Push on the stick and give her the gun. You're off. *Now, read the following instructions very carefully.*

Lesson III. In the Air

YOU are now, we may hope, safely in the air. The question comes up, "What shall I do next?" This is very natural under the circumstances. Keep the machine level and flying straight. If the right wing dips, move the stick to the left; if the left dips, move the stick to the right; if the nose dips, pull the stick back; if the tail dips, push on

the stick. It is very simple. If everything dips, try and forget about it.

To rise, point the nose up slightly. To descend, point the nose higher—or lower, if you prefer. You will come down in either case.

In order to get back to where you started, it is necessary to learn to turn. To do this, kick the rudder bar either way. You are now in a tail-spin. Without losing your self-control, put the machine controls in center position and wait for the ship to stop spinning. When it does, you will probably find yourself headed in a new direction. If it is not the right one, try again. Eventually you should come out right. Avoid any unnecessary turns.

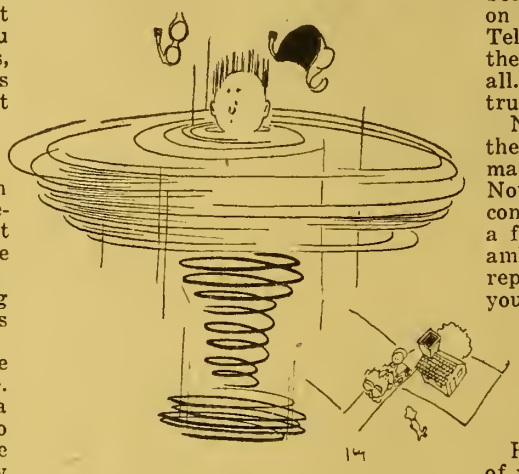
Now you know how to fly straight and make turns. Practise until you become expert. If the motor stops, come down at once. Keep these points in mind and get ready for your first landing.

Lesson IV. Landing

LANDING the machine, more than any other part of flying, requires care. Remember, they never get hurt except when they land, so be sure you make a good landing. A good landing may be defined as any landing wherein the pilot gets up and walks away from the machine.

The first essential is to get near the ground. In doing this, be deliberate. Shut off the motor and descend in a gentle glide. Turn gently so as to run into the wind as indicated by the weathercock on the wing, and gently approach the field. On arriving near the ground, gently pull back on the stick and gently hold it back until the ship gently sinks to the ground. The machine will either roll a short distance and stop or else turn over and stop.

If the attempt is successful, get out, expand the chest and borrow a cigarette. If the ship has turned over, get out, make a few well-chosen remarks such as used by golfers when they don't, and then borrow the cigarette. Tradition truthfully holds that a pilot upon landing requires one of two things—medical attention or a cigarette. As you have completed your first flight, you are now a pilot. Now, one more lesson and you are through.



What shall I do next?

Lesson V. Armchair Acrobatics

DON'T be nervous about your acrobatics. They are the easiest part of the course. All you need is a good comfortable armchair, a cigar and, most important, someone who will listen to you. Shove your conscience aside and remember that a haberdasher explaining why a non-olive-drab set of civvies costs a hundred units of wampum is a piker compared to the kind of liar you are going to be.

Lead them on with a bit of description of how beautiful the ground looked from the air, not mentioning that the main reason it looked beautiful was because you wished you were standing on it. Tell them how easy it was. Tell them you weren't afraid. Tell them you didn't have any trouble at all. Tell them—anything, but the truth.

Now try your acrobatics. Describe the way you looped it, illustrating the maneuvers with your right hand. Now put your right hand into a spin, coming out gracefully in a spiral. Do a few more stunts and then if you are ambitious you may bring down a Boche, represented by your left hand. Let your right hand bring down the left in flames (lighted cigar), after which it may make a short tour of the country firing a few rounds at enemy troops on the rug. The possibilities are unlimited. A good imagination is all that is required.

Here I will leave you. Probably all of your friends will do the same. You need no further instruction.

The Prison Carpenter of Dulmen

The Swan-Song of His Busy Hammer Put New Life into Many an Allied Captive Whose Foot Was Close to the Bucket

By John A. Level

SOMEWHERE in Germany is a tiny Heinie who deserves a D. S. M. from the War Department. He saved the life of many a prisoner of war in his day, even though he followed the humble trade of carpenter.

The Yanks in the hospital ward at Dulmen used to call him the Music Master, for he could play a tune that had the monkey glands backed off the map when it came to putting new life into undernourished, sick, wounded, gassed, worn-out and worked-out patients. Yet the only tune he played was the coffin song. If you ever get down and out and ready for the long journey, hire a coffin maker and put him to work in your back yard. The coffin cure is good.

Fritz had his carpenter shop in a corner of the hospital ward. He handled a wicked saw and a cruel hammer. He was the camp bugler, flipping out reveille with the hammer in the morning and pounding out taps at night. He played a tattoo on the pine that for strength-giving fundamentals had the Jerries' scientific concoctions looking about as useful as the stuff handed out by the old Kentucky root-and-herb doctors. Many a sick bird gritted his teeth as he watched the little kraut-grabber tapping on the boards.

When the recording angel had an off day or two with the ward members, the coffin pile would reach to a dizzy height, but when the sickle was working well the little Jerry had to call in a couple of healthy prisoners to help knock out the wooden buggies.

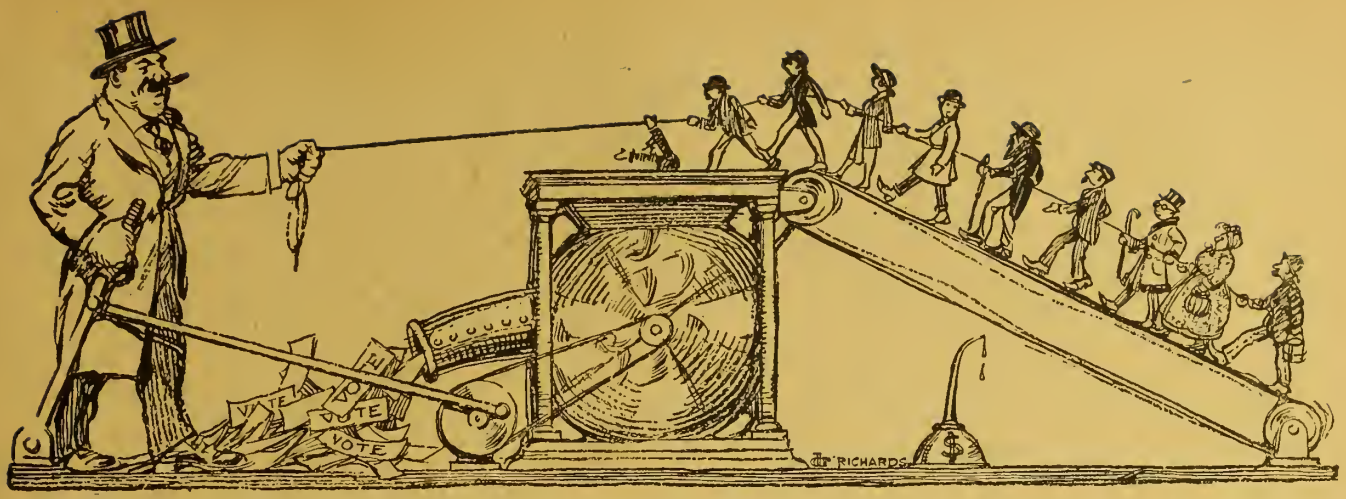
MERE shadows of human beings glommed the life-line as they listened to the coffin song. When a bird's temperature mounted higher than the stack of coffins and the prison doctor was around feeling the pulse, a few notes from the little Hein and all was well. The coffin song was international in 'scope—Roumanians, Belgians, Serbians, Italians, French, English and Yanks grabbed the meaning of those notes quicker than they ever copped foreign verbs and nouns.

One Yank had been near the fini point several times. When his temperature was normal he kept his ears stopped up with cotton, but when all hope of saving his life seemed gone he would yank out the cotton so that he could catch the ever-bracing music of the little Westphalian woodsman.

This cuckoo was the happiest warrior that ever signed with the Kaiser. His sixty years didn't keep him from giving his best. He could put boards together faster than Ponzi could interview customers. We called him the flower of the German Army. His hours on busy days were from sunrise to sunset. If he got double time for extra work he ought to be living in roses now. When he would parade down the alleyway toward the box factory us birds would strike up a funeral dirge that must have made him swell with pride.

But the flower of the German Army fell with the Armistice. The little "carp" kept right on working, very happy, but ignorant of the fate that awaited him. With home no longer a dream, the coffin-song inspired him doubly; in fact, it fairly thrilled him. The beetle from weinieland saw his coffin pile mounting higher and higher, but all in vain.

When the last weary *gerfangen* said *auf wiedersehen* at the sentry gates, near the hangout of the little Heinie, the box pile looked like the Woolworth building. A doughboy walked over to the shack, picked up a piece of abandoned chalk and across one of the rough last-resting places scribbled, "R. I. P.—we got back pay to worry about."



The Machine and the Boss

The Citizen Who Lets George Do It Is Himself Responsible for the Development of the Petty Despotism of His Home Town Party Kings

By Everett Kimball

THERE are all sorts of machines. There are sewing machines and reaping machines, but all machines have this in common—they make money. Some machines make money directly. Others make a product which brings in money. A political machine does both.

We sometimes say this is a free country. Has it been so to us? How about your own father and mother? In your first job, didn't you have a boss who told you what to do and how to do it? So in politics, there generally is someone who tells us what to do and how to do it. The muckrakers call this person a boss. They call his instrument a machine.

But just as in the factory a machine is necessary to produce the goods and the boss to direct the labor and see the product through, so in the Government we must have some organization—a machine, if you please—to do the work, and some leader—a boss, if you do not like him—to deliver the goods.

There is a lot of popular misapprehension about these four words—organization, machine, leader, and boss. We are apt to use them in an opprobrious sense when applying them to our opponent's party, but never to our own. Reformers and Mugwumps are prone to call all political organizations machines and every leader a boss. Even the daily papers use the words inaccurately. The Democratic politicians say that the Senate controlled the Republican machine at the Chicago convention, while the Republicans aver that the Democratic convention at San Francisco was run by the bosses. Substitute the words "organization" and "leaders" and you find nothing to criticise, but much to praise, in the statements.

Some people assert, however, that there is no need for an organization or a leader, much less for a machine and a boss. Such are in that blessed state of ignorance which characterized Adam and Eve before they had eaten of the Tree of Knowledge. To push the simile further, it is often the old serpent who tempts the leader to become a boss, and whose insidious suggestions cause the transformation of a political organization into a political machine.

EVERYONE agrees that political parties are necessary for the State. Parties mean cooperation, cooperation requires organization, therefore, political organization is necessary to the State. But what is "the organization" which we find in every political party? Let us see.

A political party consists of two elements, the voters who vote the ticket at the polls once a year, and a series of committees spreading in ever widening circles from the ward committee, the city committee, the county committee, the State committee, to the National committee.

Legally, "the organization" is these committees. What must the organization do? Of course we know that at election time the committees work up enthusiasm, arrange rallies, get out the vote, but that is only the spectacular and the least important part of their work. They are on the job every day and all the year through. What do they do?

In a good political organization, the first work of the smallest committee is to see that the new voters in its district are registered—that all new voters are registered. At this point party lines are not drawn.

They must next get to know the temper and feeling of the voters. No one man knows them all. But every member of the committee knows several men, who know several other men, who know the opinions of several more. News and opinions filter up and down the scale. The small committee can pretty accurately represent the opinion of its district to the next higher committee and can transmit the ideas of the committees above it to the people in its district.

There is nothing wrong about this. It is a necessary function which a politician performs for you and me—and himself. Did you ever stop to think that politicians are like brokers or real estate agents? They bring together the buyers and sellers. They make the market. Sometimes they rig the market. Sometimes they sell us.

POLITICIANS have another function. Politicians are the reagents which precipitate public opinion held in solution in the State. That is a simile from chemistry, and all it means is that the politicians make up our minds for us. It sometimes seems as if the politicians were like the ancient Athenians, who "spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell or to hear some new thing." Politicians are like us. They have two ears. They keep one ear to the ground and hear what we say, and with the other ear they hear what the men above are saying. And so they tell us what they are told to say and transmit what we have said to those above. Politicians existed before wireless.

But the organization does something else. It has a lot of hard and uninteresting work to do. We have all been to caucuses or primaries. Did you ever stop to think who gave the orders or actually themselves arranged the room? We received a ballot there, which sometimes contained a hundred names. How did those names get there? Someone had to get the candidates to be willing to run or stand for nomination. It is not always an honor to win a nomination. Sometimes it means sure defeat on Election Day. Someone had to get the necessary number of names on their petitions. Who did it? You or I? No. We were busy about other things. We let George do it. And George was the organization.

Have you ever been a delegate to a convention which really nominated candidates? Who engaged the hall where you met? Who were you? Just a man carrying a piece of paper, your credentials. Not until someone had O. K'd. or accepted your credentials

(*Continued on page* 20)

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 Ruin of Budding Caesars

AMERICA'S rapidly-organized Army during the World War was but a cross section of the American public. There developed in it some of the same problems which have perplexed business men for years. The Efficiency Board at Blois, which had to chop off the heads of many newly-created officers, performed a function not entirely unknown in office and factory. It was creditable to the A. E. F., however, that so few officers overseas had to be stripped of the authority which they could not properly administer.

E. M. Statler is a general of modern business. He commands thousands of workers in a chain of hotels in the country's largest cities. In one New York hotel alone two thousand men and women are governed by his orders. Mr. Statler at ten worked in a glass works. At twelve he was a bellboy. He was well past forty before success came to him. When he talks about the difficulty of placing authority in proper hands, his philosophy is not that of the haughty superman, the type of "born leader" who some people seem to think is the only person that can direct large affairs. It is a philosophy crystallized out of actual human relations. And it applies to an army as well as to a hotel.

"Of all traits, egotism is the certain barrier to progress," Mr. Statler says. "It is with the people who misuse an undeserved authority that I have the most trouble. A man is promoted to the head of a department. Overnight he may become a petty tyrant. I have to be constantly on guard lest characters of this sort—and they are common—stir up discontent among those working under them, and I have dismissed ever so many more men from important than from minor positions, just because human nature doesn't seem to be able to wear new power gracefully. I am always looking for people whom authority can't spoil."

Which proves that in business, as in the army, not every man can be a good lancejack or lieutenant.

Uncalled-for Inaccuracy

> It is plain that the element in the Legion that has set out to reduce the services of American soldiers from a patriotic to a cash basis is determined to stifle any democratic expression of opinion that might interfere with its plans.—*The Nation.*

THIS calm assumption that the friends of adjusted compensation in the Legion constitute only an "element"—that is, an insignificant but troublesome minority—is altogether too characteristic of the opposition to the four fold plan. From a publication which makes as great a profession of liberalism and fair play as *The Nation*, however, one might have expected greater regard for facts.

How strong was this pro-compensation "element" at the Second National Convention of the Legion at Cleveland? More than 1,100 delegates were present. The compensation resolution was supported on the actual vote by every delegation save one—that of South Carolina, with nine delegates. And what was the attitude of this "stifled" delegation toward the otherwise unanimous opinion of the Convention?

The following transcript is from the official minutes:

> MR. JOHNSON (South Carolina): South Carolina resents very seriously the implication that South Carolina is an enemy within the gates because she is opposed to The American Legion asking for a bonus. South Carolina has fought this from its inception. It will fight it within the Legion until it is finally settled. She will fight it nowhere but in the Legion.

In other words, without calling on *The Nation* for assistance.

Humor and Native Sons

"LET'S have less of Calissippi and Minnegon and more of America." This is the sentiment expressed by an Ohioan who fears that the spirit of the part being greater than the whole is the motive of the good-natured arguments which have been raging in this magazine's department devoted to letters from its readers.

Close in the wake of the Ohioan's letter comes one from a native son of Florida, who relates that a prominent citizen and front rank booster of California once smashed his camera because he attempted sacrilegiously to record for history a picture of a Pacific Coast phenomenon—small boys skating on ice in an old mission plaza.

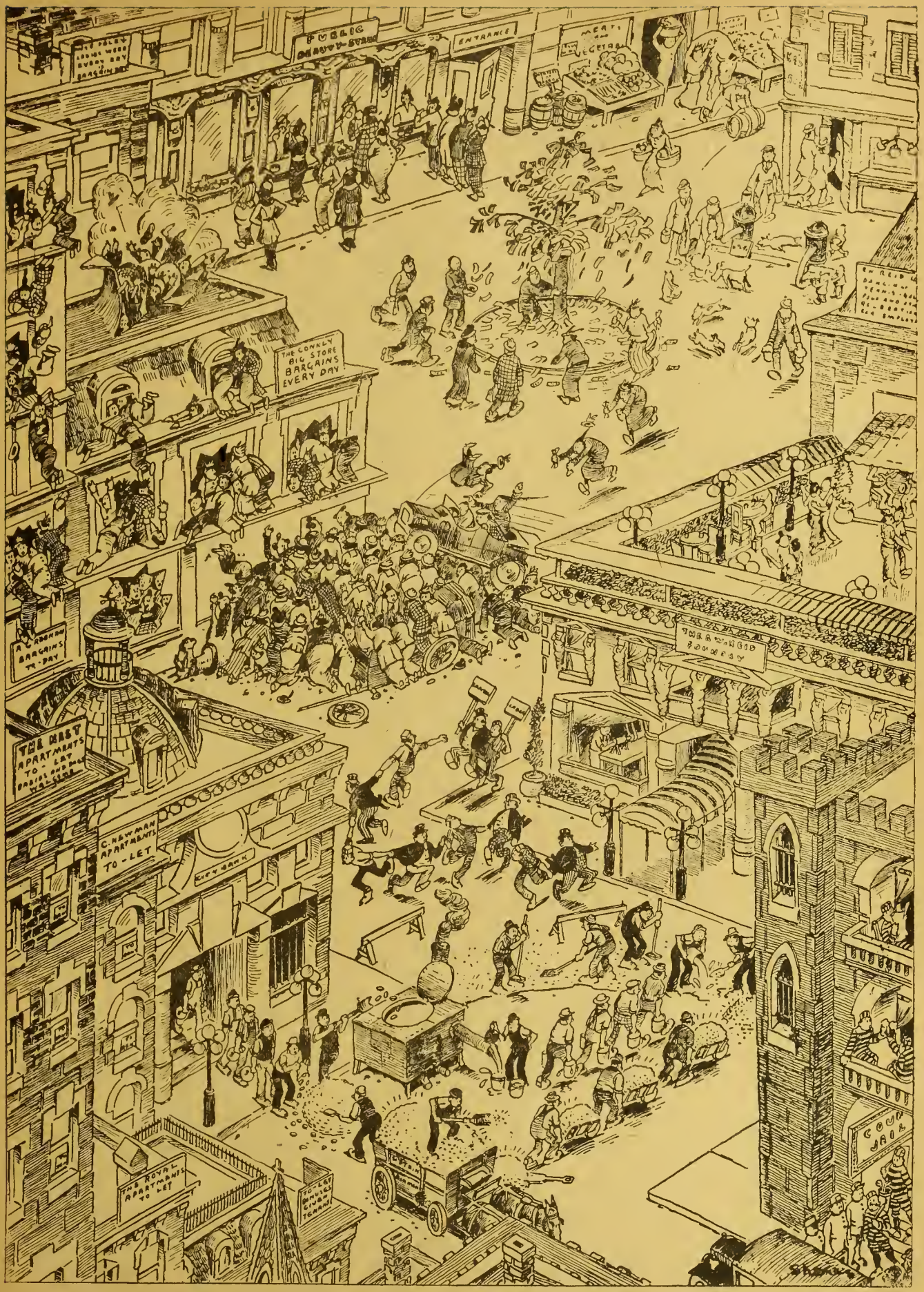
Local pride possibly is as deeply grounded in rocky Maine as it is in the wonderland about the Golden Gate, and between the two States at the country's ends are forty-six other States, each of whose inhabitants is grateful to Providence for characteristic blessings bestowed on him and denied the less fortunate people of other States. But the people of each State, with delightful powers of irony, affect a scorn for climatic charms beyond their borders which they really do not feel. It is a manifestation somewhat like the baseball rivalry between cities—verbal only. Literature and national humor are enriched by the controversies. And, no matter how thickly the various tribes of native sons hurl their spears and darts or figuratively raise their shields against sarcastic stones, they do not possess any less of that common spirit which belongs to Americans everywhere.

If feelings seem to be torn in the disputations over State charms, it should be remembered that America is the land of the royal raspberry—and it grows on thorny bushes.

Explained

IN 1905, when discontent was seething in Russia and the Czar's government was capable only of repression, Tolstoi wrote a letter to a friend, giving the key to the failure of executives of all ages to estimate and understand the feeling of the people whom they rule. He wrote: "You will reply that the Czar can choose disinterested and good people. Unfortunately, the Czar cannot do this, because he knows only a few score of individuals who have approached him accidentally, or through various intrigues, and who carefully screen him from all those who would replace them."

Many a junior bookkeeper will now understand why the boss has been so long coming through with that promotion.



What the old home town would be like if candidates for public office lived up to pre-election promises

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.*

The Ancient Butt

"Do you keep posted on all local events that take place around here?" inquired the tourist.

"Yes, indeed," replied the native of the Ozark country, as he pressed the self-starter on his Rolled-Rice. "We read all the newspaper jokes about us."

What Made the Wild Waves Wild

They were at the seaside with the well-known moon overhead. She was cuddled in his arms and for hours they had been murmuring sweet nothings. Finally she said the word that made him the happiest man in the world. The moment of sweet sorrow of parting came and, after a long caress, he tore himself away and dashed toward the station.

But just as he disappeared, the look on her face changed from joy to consternation, and a sob rose in her throat.

"Great heavens!" she wailed. "I clean forgot to get that fellow's name!"

What's in a Name?

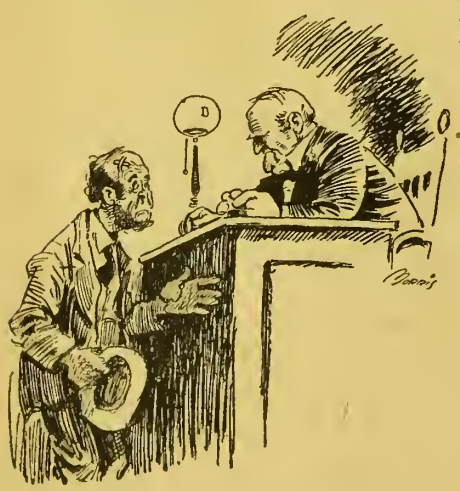
"I don't like your heart action," said the doctor applying his stethoscope. "You had some trouble with angina pectoris, haven't you?"

"You're partly right, doc," answered the young man sheepishly. "Only that ain't her name."

The Philosopher

"Help, help!" screamed the terrified young man who had just fallen over the edge of the wharf. "I can't swim!"

"Wot of it?" asked the stevedore mildly, taking his pipe out of his mouth, and glancing carelessly over the edge. "I can't neither, but I ain't yellin' my head off about it."



Judge (at trial of divorce case): "So your wife left you without any warning?"

Murphy: "She did thot, yer honor. Wan night she threw th' flatiron at me an th' next mornin' —whisht!—she was gone."

Dedbete: "Somebody raised the amount on the last check I sent out."

Offenstuck: "Congratulations, old man. I couldn't raise a nickel on the one you gave me."

Bowl Them Dominos!

A burly negro had admitted in court that at the time of his arrest he was engaged in a crap game, and the smart young prosecutor was trying to make things hot for him.

"Now," he said importantly, "I want you to tell the jury just how you deal craps."

"Whass dat?" asked the witness rolling his eyes.

"Address the jury," thundered the attorney, "and tell them how you deal craps."

"Lemme outa here," shrieked the darky wildly. "Fust thing Ah know dis gemman heah gwine ask me how to drink a samwich."

The Never Againer Speaks

"While earning, you'll be learning,
If you'll only be returning,"
Posters shout.
But when it comes to earning
It, en route you will be burning
It, no doubt.
And when it comes to learning,
It will mostly be of yearning
To get out.
So when you start returning,
If your mind's eye is discerning,
Face about!

The Practised Hand

The Rev. Mr. Smilie, off on a vacational fishing trip, was horrified to hear a youthful angler using words that had a dark, dark blue tinge.

"My boy," he remonstrated, "don't you know that the fish will never bite if you swear like that?"

"I know I ain't very good at it," replied the youngster apologetically. "But I thought maybe I could get some little ones on the few words I know. Here, you take my pole and see what you can do."

Dangerous Days

On board a transport, three days out from Brest, a fatherly officer went down into hold G-4 to inquire into the welfare of his colored charges.

"Well, Sam," he inquired of one buck who was sitting bolt upright on the side of his bunk, "been seasick yet?"

"Nossuh, not zackly seasick, but Ah sho am sleepy."

"Why don't you lie down, then? There's nothing to do."

"Nossuh, kain't lay down. Ef Ah lays down Ah'll jest start yawning, and Ah suttingly am pow-ful scared to yawn."

There Are Fronts and Fronts

A mud-spattered doughboy slouched into the Y hut where an entertainment was in progress and slumped into a front seat.

Firm, kindly and efficient, a Y. M. C. A. man approached him, saying: "Sorry, buddy, but the entire front section is reserved for officers."

Wearily the youth rose.

"All right," he drawled, "but the one I just got back from wasn't."

Excuse It, Please

"I've spent almost an hour trying to get you on the phone."

"That's nothing. Yesterday my brother came to visit me. Five miles out of town the train was stopped by the railroad bridge having been washed away. Before he could get the opera-

Friend of the Family: "Why do you call this your grill-room?"

He: "This is where my wife corners me when I come home late at night."

tor the river froze up again and he walked over. While we were having supper the phone rang and the operator notified me that someone had been trying to get me but had hung up."

Gumshoe

"Look here, Mose," said the white foreman of a gang of colored laborers, "every time I come around you're loafing. How does it happen I never find you at work?"

"Ah'll tell you how come, boss," explained Mose aggrievedly. "It's cause dem rubber heels of yours don' make no noise a-tall."

The Insubordinate Fowl

Hiking through the small French town, an ignorant chicken, unversed in the appetites of American darkies, crossed the road in front of a colored detachment. With much zeal a soldier broke forth from the ranks and set out in pursuit.

"Halt!" bellowed the officer in charge. Both fowl and negro only accelerated their paces.

"Halt! Halt!" repeated the officer.

The dusky doughboy made one plunge, grasped the chicken by the neck and stuffed it, still struggling, inside his shirt.

"Dere!" he panted. "Ah'll learn you to halt when de captain says halt, you disobedient bird."

Lay Off!

(From a current short story)

". . . the young man slid into the restaurant, ordered three eggs and fell to melancholy brooding."

THE OBSERVATION POST

ARMISTICE DAY—Victory Medals —Armistice Day. That's about all I hear these days. From Oregon and Texas and Maine and every other State; from big cities like Philadelphia and San Francisco and little towns tucked away in the woods, come nothing but reports of how this and that post or a whole bunch of them together are planning to celebrate the occasion. I couldn't even begin to list the thousands of posts that are going to make Armistice Day memorable with parades and sham battles and sports and banquets and dances—everything, of course, centering around the presentation of the Victory Medals.

In a great many towns the Legion has prevailed on the authorities to declare the day a holiday, which is as it should be. After all, it's the first real chance that all of us have had to celebrate the winning of the war. When the guns were silenced on November 11 two years ago, not much of a celebration was possible for us in the service, and last year there were a lot of us still remaining in uniform, so we couldn't all get in on the doings. But this year things are so different that there isn't any reason why every one of the Legion's more than 9,700 posts shouldn't be participating in the Victory Medal show next Thursday.

¶The designation by President Wilson of November 14, the nearest Sunday to Armistice Day, as a national memorial day for religious services in honor of the war dead will crown the observances of November 11 with an added solemnity. In many communities where the Legion's Armistice Day observance will run for two or three days this memorial day will come as a fitting climax.

WHEN I was going through the mail the other day a certain phrase in a letter caught my eye. The writer, a Kansas Legionnaire, said, "if a post is energetic and on its toes, I think it will find there is nothing it can't accomplish. I don't believe the purpose of The American Legion is simply to make a club where members go to smoke and visit. I think we should be on our toes, constantly accomplishing something worth while." I'll leave it to you if that isn't expressing the spirit of the Legion. Of course, a Legion post shouldn't be just a club to talk and blow smoke-rings in with a crowd of good fellows; it should be a vital, living force in the life of the community. Americanism, civic improvement, care of the disabled and needy, patriotic celebrations, maintenance of law and order —there are a hundred and one ways in which a post can be of service in its town, and there are a host of posts that are working day in and day out for just this end. Is yours?

¶Talk about the old army stuff being useful in civilian life! What does the McVey Post of Mansfield, O., do to handle the crowd at their six-day carnival but establish a regular guard of seven posts. Not only that, but when a guard was needed for the railroad crossing near the carnival grounds the Post promptly furnished men for that too. The name of one of the men who swung a lantern four hours a night for four nights is familiar to all—he was Sam Browne.

I GUESS some of us must have got so used to moving in the service that we can't shake off the habit. It looks that way anyhow to me, when I get reports from some of the posts. Their members are scattered all over the country but the fine thing of it is that when they had to leave the town where their post was located they didn't forget about their Legion connections, and every now and then a letter drifts back from them with their dues from the State they've located in and even from Europe and Asia and South America. For instance, the Army Transport Post of New York city has members living in thirty-six towns that range from Worcester, Mass., to Los Angeles, Cal., and in Bahia, Brazil; Lima, Peru, and Constantinople, Turkey. And Paul Hunt Post of Centerville, Ind., has three members in Arizona, one in California, two in New York, one in Virginia, one in Michigan and two still in the service. These are just a couple of examples out of many but they do show that once a Legionnaire, always a Legionnaire.

CARRYING ON

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

CONFIRMATION of the reappointment by Commander Galbraith of Lemuel Bolles, of Seattle, Wash., as National Adjutant of The American Legion for the ensuing year, will be made at the next meeting of the National Executive Committee on November 15. According to a constitutional amendment enacted at Cleveland the Executive Committee now names the National Adjutant on nomination of the National Commander.

Commander Galbraith also has nominated Russell G. Creviston, for the last year director of organization, as Assistant National Adjutant to succeed George H. Rennick, who resigned last month. Mr. Creviston will continue to supervise the activities of the organization division of National Headquarters. He resides in Marion, Ind.

Greetings by Air from Alaska

BORNE by airplane over thousands of miles of wilderness and across a whole continent, a letter of greeting from Dorman H. Baker Post, of Fairbanks, Alaska, to The American Legion in the States was received recently at the office of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Capt. St. Clair Street, commander of the group of aviators who made the pioneer trip by air from New York to Alaska and back, brought the message by the first aerial mail ever sent from Alaska. The Legion letter left Fairbanks, the farthest north stop of the fliers, on September 3 and arrived at its destination on October 22. While in Fairbanks the aviators were the guests of the post at a dinner.

Legionnaires of the Thomas Lee Coates Post, of Edna, Tex., with a color guard, headed the parade that opened the Jackson County Fair. After the fair a banquet was held in Legion headquarters for the ex-service men of the county by the Mothers' Club of the town. The Post also put on a tag day for the American Legion Memorial Hospital for tubercular soldiers, which is being built at Keerville.

Christmas Cheer for the Poor

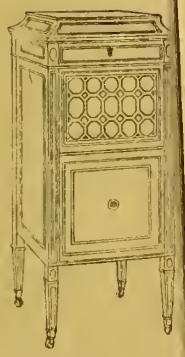
THE Christmas Campaign Fund which last year sent food and cheer to hundreds of needy families in Burley, Idaho, will be repeated this year by the Burley Post. Clothing, coal and food will be given out, and the children will be cared for by a Santa Claus.

White men marched behind a hearse containing the body of a negro in the South when Travis Post of Austin, Tex., conducted a military funeral in honor of Will Hollen, a negro, who died at the front in France and whose body was returned for burial.

One night a week the Legionnaires of the John Purroy Mitchel Post of New York City go in a body to visit the ex-service patients in

(*Continued on page* 22)

Furniture Making in the days of Queen Elizabeth



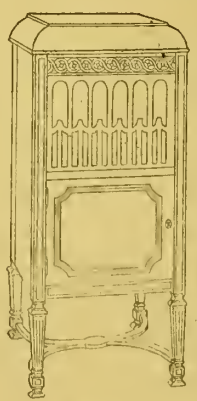
Sheraton

Out of the golden

THE search led back across the Atlantic, into the manor-houses of England, the chateaux of France, and the castles of Italy. Here they came to light—the aristocrats of furniture—the true originals of the period-furniture styles. And Mr. Edison's designers adapted seventeen of these masterpieces for the modern American home.

* * *

PERIOD FURNITURE is a heritage of the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. The Georges reigned in England, and the Louis ruled in France.



Louis XIV

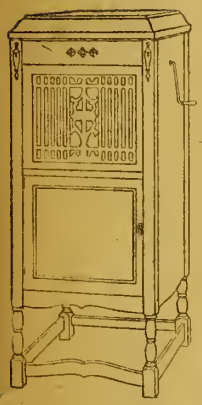
Fine living was the ideal of the day. Men of artistic genius were lionized by fair ladies, and made wealthy through the lavish patronage of kings. The arts prospered like flowers under June's smiling sun. Architects conjured up monumental palaces. Landscape artists set them in fairy grounds. Painters illumined their walls with imperishable canvases. Unparalleled designers and craftsmen furnished their interiors.

This era of luxury produced Chippendale, Sheraton, and other masters of the English, French and Italian schools. It brought the cabinetmaker's art to its most exquisite development. It was aptly named "THE GOLDEN AGE OF FURNITURE."

TWO CENTURIES later came a momentous development in music.

The NEW EDISON *in 17 period cabinets*

The Elizabethan Cabinet adapted by Mr. Edison

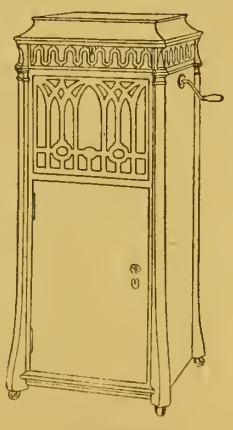


Jacobean

age of furniture

EDISON, the thinker, conceived the vision of an America, whose every home would be blessed with great music,—through a phonograph of SUPREME REALISM. Edison, the inventor, gave three millions of his money and seven years of his time to an exhaustive research—out of which the New Edison was finally evolved.

Then commenced those startling tests by which he proved, through direct comparison, that the New Edison RE-CREATES an artist's performance exactly as the artist himself gives it. More than 4,000 such tests were given, with over fifty vocalists and instrumentalists. More than four million people heard them. No one was able to tell the living performance from its RE-CREATION by the New Edison.



Chippendale

THE FAMILY that has an ear for the finer things in music is the family that has an eye for the finer things in furniture. Mr. Edison decided that Edison Cabinets should be patterned after the most exquisite furniture known.

And so the search led back across the Atlantic, into the manor-houses of England, the chateaux of France, and the castles of Italy. Mr. Edison's designers made every Edison Cabinet a period cabinet out of the Golden Age of Furniture.

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THE VOICE *of the* LEGION

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 Unfit and the Draft

To the Editor: If what is written in the letter headed "Nerves and the Draft," in a recent issue, is true, and if such a draft as the one during the war will weed out from our midst "neurotic subjects" and those affected with "mental psychosis," why not have a draft at definite intervals?

Any men made semi-fit and subjects for insane asylums, whose "physical and mental fabric" is of such texture that it is "vitiated—in most cases beyond repair," "through the process of development," had better become public charges in proper institutions before they attain positions of responsibility and trust, in which their failure (and they are bound to break some time) will result in misfortune and suffering to innocent wives, children and benefactors.

The fact is, however, that a great number of "these poor fellows who never saw a battle" are not, as our perfectionist would have it, functional cases of nervous disease, but cases of actual organic disease bearing no relation to military service whatsoever, but precipitated only through the process of time. That is, their affections would have overcome these men wherever they might have been, and in spite of whatever they might have been doing. Their number does not exceed that number which at any time would show itself under normal conditions should we group together such large numbers of men of similar age, just as it has been shown that the death rate from disease in the United States forces did not exceed that in civil life.

Bridgeport, Conn. T. A. L.

Who Was the Coxswain?

To the Editor: We had men in the Navy blue who had the making of heroes, even if the opportunities for heroism were limited by circumstances. For instance, I recall an incident of the time when we were lying in the Hudson River at anchor after the armistice and thousands of visitors were coming aboard the battle wagons.

A motor sailor from one of the ships shoved off from the pier with a good-sized load of visitors, mostly women. As the boat headed into the stream a sub-chaser rammed it amidships and cut it wide open. She immediately started to sink by the bow. I stood on the bridge of my ship and watched all this through a glass. The crew remained heroically cool, especially the coxswain. The river was running like a mill race and the water was icy cold.

The coxswain calmly passed out life jackets from the stern—and he *passed* them out. He didn't throw a bunch into the crowd for the visitors to scramble over. The women and other passengers seemed to remain cool also. The splendid spirit of the crew prevented any contagion of panic. In a few moments another craft laid alongside and took off the passengers and the sinking boat was towed ashore.

My only regret is that I didn't learn the name of this coxswain. He only did his duty, but it was an inspiring proof of the spirit that would have stood any test. I hope that the publication of this letter will bring me the name of that coxswain, and perhaps stir some other ex-gobs to help make the Voice of the Legion even more interesting to former sailors.

Beloit, Wis. R. C. ACKERMAN

The Belleau Wood Cemetery

To the Editor: I have read with interest Mr. Smith's article on the transporting of the A. E. F. dead, and it recalls the question that arose in my mind when I first heard that 40,000 requests had been received by the War Department for the return of bodies from France. I wondered whether the relatives of the 40,000 really felt deeply that they wanted the bodies brought home, or whether they had decided that it was "the thing to do" because others thought so. We Americans are great to jump before we look.

As an ex-seaman aboard the *Mongolia* who was fortunate enough to get a five-day leave to see some of France a year ago last August, I want to say that the most impressive sight I saw was the A. E. F. cemetery at Belleau Wood.

Lying at the base of the ascent to the famous hill, the cemetery commands a view of the surrounding terrain, with its slopes and valleys that compare with the beautiful scenes found in our own New England. No cemetery in the United States could be better cared for. My last look back to that cemetery as we speeded toward Château-Thierry was the most memorable of my whole trip. Those rows of white crosses, all alike, evenly placed, row after row, with the Stars and Stripes waving above them—surely anyone seeing that sight would never ask that the body of one dearly mourned could be removed from it.

To me it was more than a cemetery. It was a monument. As the years mellow the sorrow of those who really wanted the bodies of their sons brought back, I am sure many of them will feel a twinge of regret that their heroes are not resting with the rest of the gang in one of the cemeteries in France.

HENRY D. FIELD
Winnipeg Post,
Winnipeg, Canada.

The Ultimate Equality

To the Editor: In your issue of October 8, we noticed the editorial entitled, "Odious Distinctions," and in behalf of the Sheyenne (N. D.) Chapter of American War Mothers, we submit the following resolution:

"Whereas, our boys each and all offered themselves alike in response to their country's call, and

"Whereas, they all went as true soldiers, following the same flag and paying the price regardless of rank, therefore be it

"Resolved, that our boys lying in graves on this side should lie as those who still sleep close to the frontiers of freedom—with no distinctions of location between the graves of officers and enlisted men, and be it further

"Resolved, that uniform markers be used, disregarding person or rank."

MRS. O. B. STEDMAN,
MRS. R. B. WARREN,
MRS. J. E. MCCUE,
Committee

Sheyenne, N. D.

The Veterans' Reward

To the Editor: At the close of the war the Government established in a dozen or more of our great universities courses in military science and tactics. At Chicago there was instituted a school to train officers for the artillery reserve. At an estimated cost of half a million, the college was fully equipped with various types of material, trucks and tractors, and thirty or more mounts for the classes in equitation. Four officers and a score of men were detailed as instructors and assistants.

The student body was, as a whole, apathetic, largely because of the failure of the war-time S. A. T. C., the memory of which still lingered. In the face of this sentiment the ex-service men in the institution were active boosters from the start. Without their assistance the school could not have been started.

This fall the lists were made up of those who were to receive the reward for interest in our future safety. The war department order was in substance as follows: Compensation will be paid at the rate of $15 per month to all who have attended a training school in military science under the direction of an officer of the United States Army.

This was construed to include those who had attended officers' training camps, those who had been enlisted in the college S. A. T. C., and lastly, the final blow, the lads who belonged to the High School Cadets.

Those of us who had left high school to enlist in the Regular Army, those who had postponed college careers in order that we might blister in Texas suns, and later work the guns at Château-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne—we were ruled out. Our service did not count as training. Presumably, since we enlisted in the ranks at the outset, we were not fit material for the commissioned ranks of the reserve.

The officers in charge bemoan their inability to help matters, saying it is necessary for Congress to revise the bill before any change can be made. Meanwhile, the ex-service men are dropping the course in disgust at the treatment accorded them, or remaining in the course under protest and merely because they can see its advantages to themselves and the nation.

HARRY C. FISHER

University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

A Decoration Sidestepped

To the Editor: With pleasure the writer salutes R. G. D. of New Rochelle, N. Y., and heartily agrees with him in his stand toward officers who impress the public with their former rank by having same printed in plain letters on their baggage.

I have traveled extensively in New England since donning civvies, but it had not occurred to me until reading the above mentioned letter that my baggage is inadvertently labeled: "Lieut., C. A. R. C., U. S. A."

Thanks, old top, for calling my attention to the near decoration which we so justly deserve, the Gorgonzola Cheese Medalo, second class, with cauliflower star. The baggage will be re-labeled at once, thanks to our worthy buddy. Now, let's see other ex-officers follow suit.

Portland, Me. N. B. H.

Who Will Help Him

To the Editor: I have available the following duplicates of the Official A. E. F. "Stars and Stripes": Vol. 1, Nos. 7, 31, 37, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48 and 51. Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 9. Need these to fill my files and will be glad to have comrades submit lists of copies they may have for exchange.

10 Lombardy St., WILLIAM A. DUNN
Newark, N. J.

Another Voyageur

To the Editor: I enlisted three months after war was declared and was in the Army about 33 months. I spent 18 months overseas, and in just those 18 months overseas I traveled about 23,000 miles, besides traveling about 5,000 miles here in the U. S. A. And this doesn't count the trips across the Atlantic.

Dover, N. D. B. P. B.
Wagoner, 162 Amb. Co.

A Job for the Legion

To the Editor: The article in your issue of October 1 on "Apaches, American Style," has filled me with sympathetic horror. May a suggestion be made? These chaps in Paris would undoubtedly resent and fight any Government action as regards themselves, under the circumstances, but would not most of them respond to an appeal from The American Legion? Then why would it not be feasible for the Legion to borrow a transport from the Government, gather up these derelicts and bring them home? The Legion would have to make provision to place them on their arrival here. It should also provide medical treatment for those who need it.

Those who are so far gone that no appeal could touch them ought to be rounded up by the Paris police and brought home as mentally afflicted.

These suggestions are made not only for the good of the sufferers themselves, but for the honor of the A. E. F. To carry out the plan certain financial obligations would have to be met, but I feel sure Legion members would contribute to a fund for the purpose, particularly if governmental assistance insured results at a minimum of expense.

JOHN CLEVES SHORT,
Ex-Capt., 5th Division

Robert E. Bentley Post,
Cincinnati, O.

Got His Medal Promptly

To the Editor: I have been reading with mixed feelings of amusement and disgust a number of letters in the Voice of the Legion dealing with the distribution of Victory Medals. One writer's argument that the Government knows who we are and where we may be found is obviously fallacious. I doubt if any appreciable number of discharged men could be found at the addresses obtained from War Department records. Furthermore, the sending out of medals without identification of the recipients would be most slovenly and result in many of them reaching persons not entitled to them.

This talk about wounded pride, making application for a gift, etc., is all rubbish. I obtained my medal by visiting a recruiting station, identifying myself with my discharge certificate and giving my address. The medal was mailed to me promptly.

Washington, D. C. O. C. BRILL

Another Willing Worker

To the Editor: Dawson was right. I agree with his letter saying that the belly-robbers lived high. I was on K. P. steadily for two months in France and I did it because I liked it. The only time K. P. was punishment was when you had to roll out at 5 A.M. and peel a ton of spuds. But even that was better than standing in line for an hour and then receiving a canary's rations. The reason I am supplementing Dawson's testimony is that when I returned from France and told a friend I had done K. P., he asked me: "What did you do?" His tone implied that he regarded K. P. as a "sentence."

CHARLES P. O'CONNOR

Carlinville, Ill.

ATTENTION, ALL LEGION MEMBERS

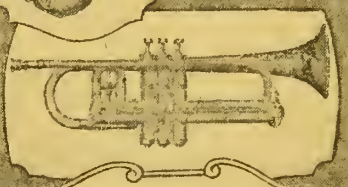
THE DUES SYSTEM OF THE LEGION

Membership dues in The American Legion range from two and three dollars a year to sixteen dollars, depending upon the sum which each post sets for its members to pay. The average is about three dollars. This sum includes post dues, county dues (if they exist), and the departmental and national dues or per capita tax. While post, county and departmental dues vary, the national per capita tax remains always at one dollar, which includes subscription to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Dues are collectible from members at the discretion of the various posts. Many posts collect their dues monthly or quarterly, others upon a semi-annual or annual basis. The national per capita tax, however, according to the decision of the Second National Convention is invariably payable by all posts upon the first day of each year. Upon that date, or immediately thereafter, post adjutants and finance officers are obligated to forward to national headquarters, through their departmental headquarters, one dollar for each member. The ultimate time limit for such payment is February 28. All members for whom the national per capita tax has not been paid by that date will be considered delinquent.

While a certain percentage of posts will have in their treasuries sufficient funds to readily pay the national tax on January 1, many will be dependent for the necessary funds upon a prompt payment of dues by their members. That all posts of the Legion may be enabled to live up to their obligations, all Legion members are urged to get square with their post adjutant or finance officer by January 1.

THE Noss family have been playing big musical show engagements in New York for years, always using Conn instruments. They write: "Your latest model saxophones are a revelation to us all. They have again proved your remarkable ability to surpass your former efforts."



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For every order shipped we will distribute free some of the Overseas Service flags until our stock is depleted.

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ALLIED GROCERS, Chicago, Ill., Dept. 136-3

THE NEW YORK BONUS PARADE

Mohawk braves, all of them overseas veterans, appeared with the palefaces

This giant gun fired a barrage of bonus circulars. Time will tell if they were duds or live ones

Seventy-five thousand ex-service men, including a host of Legionnaires, marched in the recent bonus parade in New York City. New Jersey and Connecticut posts contributed delegations and bands to the columns

BULLETINS FROM HEADQUARTERS

HEREAFTER all bulletins issued by National Headquarters of The American Legion will be printed in this department of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY instead of being distributed to departments and posts "through channels" as before.

Appointment of Department Hospitalization Committees

SERVICE NO. 15. OCTOBER 8, 1920

1. The National Convention ordered the appointment of a National Committee on Hospitalization, and the appointment of a similar committee by each department of the Legion. The National Committee (six members) has already been appointed—Mr. Abel Davis of Chicago, chairman.

2. The department committees should be appointed AT ONCE, as their work is of first importanee to the Legion. It is requested that the National Headquarters be informed of the name and address of the chairman of each Department Committee on Hospitalization as soon as possible.

3. As a guide in the seleetion of the personnel for the departmental committee, the National Hospitalization Committee has outlined their funetions as follows:

(a) Survey of all hospitals in the department owned or controlled by the Government.

(b) Survey of private or public hospitals.

Under (a) and (b), ascertain treatment received by ex-service men in sueh hospitals; report to the National Adjutant all complaints and unsatisfactory conditions found, particularly with reference to neuropsychiatric and tuberculous cases.

(c) Bring about cooperation between the Department Committee on Hospitalization and local government agencies.

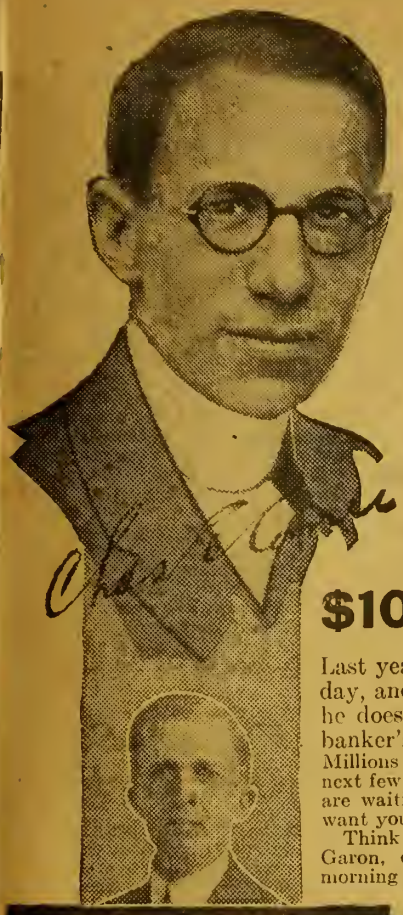
(d) It is further suggested that no Government employe be appointed on this committee.

4. Upon the appointment of the Department Hospitalization Committees, detailed outline of their functions and suggestions for aetion will be furnished to the chairmen.

LEMUEL BOLLES,
National Adjutant.

PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED

The American Legion News Service, which supplies news and pictures of Legion activities to syndicates serving several thousand newspapers in all States, wants uncopyrighted pictures of Legion activities, interesting characters, etc., and will pay for all that are acceptable. Unacceptable photographs will be returned if accompanied by sufficient postage. Address 627 West 43d Street, New York City. It is the post correspondents' job to furnish the news service with news and pictures, but you don't have to be a post correspondent to avail yourself of this offer.



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.

$100.00 a Week Is McCrary's Record

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.

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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.

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

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ALL it needs is just one trial—a little applied *without rubbing*, for it *penetrates*—to convince you of its merit in relieving sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, lame muscles, stiffness, bruises, pains, backaches, strains, and the after-effects of exposure.

The congestion is scattered, promptly, cleanly, without effort, economically. You become a regular user of Sloan's Liniment, adding your enthusiasm to that of its many thousands of other friends the world over, who *keep it handy* in case of need. Three sizes at all druggists—35c, 70c, $1.40.

Sloan's Liniment Pain's enemy

FREE For 10 Days Wear

Send no money. Just ask us to send you either of these wonderful, dazzling, genuine Tifnite Gem rings to wear for 10 days. If you can tell it from a diamond, send it back.

No. 1. Solid gold mounting. Eight-claw design Set wide band. Almost a carat, guaranteed Tifnite gem.

No. 2. Solid gold Ladies' newest mounting. Has a guaranteed genuine Tifnite Gem, almost a carat.

No. 3. Solid gold six-prong tooth mounting. Guaranteed genuine Tifnite Gem, almost a carat in size.

In sending, send strip of paper fitting around second joint of finger. Pay only $4.50 upon arrival, then pay only $3.00 per month until the price $16.50 is paid for either one. Otherwise return the ring within ten days and we will refund any payment made. This offer is limited. Send while it holds good.

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Washington has become the World's Capital and reading the Pathfinder is like sitting in the inner council with those who mold the world's destiny.

THE Ex-Service REVIEW

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

Many Apply Late for Armistice Day Medals

The War Department is in the midst of a rush to fill applications for Victory Medals before the Armistice Day celebrations which will be conducted by posts of The American Legion throughout the country. Thousands of applications, held back by veterans, are now coming in from men who wish to receive them in time for the formal presentations.

Applications for the medal did not come in so early or so rapidly as had been expected. Although it is estimated that 3,757,624 men who served in the Army are entitled to the medals, only 376,000 had been supplied up to the early part of October, when applications were being received at the Philadelphia issuing depot at the rate of 6,800 a day. Up to that time approximately 117,000 had been issued for service in the United States, and 79,092 for service abroad; 56,005 had been issued with three battle clasps and 53,510 with two battle clasps. Two medals had been issued with eleven battle clasps, nine medals with ten clasps, and fifty-two with nine clasps.

A statement issued by the Adjutant General at Washington says that applications are being filled within one week. "It is no more difficult to make out a form for the Victory Medal than it is to fill out an application for a money order," the statement also says, advising veterans to apply at the nearest Army Post or recruiting office or through The American Legion or another patriotic organization.

Start Drive to Enroll New York's Disabled

In connection with the Federal Board for Vocational Training, nation-wide effort to extend its benefits to thousands of ex-service men who are entitled to assistance but are unacquainted with their rights, the New York City division of the Board has opened an informative campaign, with the cooperation of the Rotary Club, the Y. M. C. A., various veterans' societies, the churches and organized labor.

Representatives of the Board, including advisors, physicians and eligibility officers, will be at designated places on different dates, and efforts will be made to have all ex-service men who may possibly be in need of assistance assemble for interviews.

Those disabled veterans whose injuries have prevented them from returning to their prewar vocations, will be enrolled in a school or placed in a suitable position when their claims are accepted. They will be entitled to maintenance allowances of from $80 to $170 a month, depending upon the character of their disability, their family responsibilities and other considerations. More than 48,000 men are already receiving assistanee from the Board.

The New York intensive campaign is to be followed by similar drives in other States.

New York veterans who wish to know when and where they may be able to meet the Federal Board representatives in their neighborhoods may obtain the information from the District Vocational Office, Federal Board for Vocational Education, 23 West Forty-third street, New York City.

V. F. W. Also Demands Exclusion of Japanese

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, at their recent national encampment, adopted a resolution in favor of the adoption of a national policy of strict exclusion of Japanese from the United States. The resolution, which recites the same conditions as those which were the basis of the resolution on Japanese exclusion adopted by the National Convention of The American Legion at Cleveland, says in part:

"To us it seems only logical that unrestricted Japanese immigration must ultimately drive Americans to adopt one of three courses: First, to yield to the enforced assimilation of the Japanese through intermarriage and blood fusion, which is unthinkable; second, to surrender the Pacific coast to the Japanese, which our country will never permit; third, to reassert Ameriean sovereignty over the Pacific coast through the complete stopping of further Japanese immigration and the eventual elimination of the present Japanese population. The last named is the only solution which the country, when it understands the situation, will tolerate."

103,000 Veterans Still Follow G.A.R.'s Flag

Although a man who was 21 when the Civil War began would to-day be 80 years old, more than 103,000 veterans of that war are still in line on the mareh that is leading the Grand Army of the Republic out of time. Figures on the growth and falling away of the membership of the G. A. R. prove that it was more than a quarter of a century after the war ended before the easualties of Father Time began thinning the ranks of those who had kept the nation intact. Up until 1890 the G. A. R. had a steady growth. In 1890 it had 409,000 members. After that its roll call became smaller with each new year.

The membership figures of the G. A. R. for the last forty-two years are as follows:

1878	31,016	1900	276,612
1879	44,752	1901	269,507
1880	60,634	1902	263,745
1881	85,856	1903	256,510
1882	134,701	1904	247,340
1883	215,446	1905	232,455
1884	273,168	1906	235,823
1885	294,787	1907	229,932
1886	323,571	1908	225,157
1887	355,916	1909	220,600
1888	372,960	1910	213,901
1889	397,974	1911	203,401
1890	409,489	1912	191,346
1891	407,781	1913	180,227
1892	399,880	1914	171,335
1893	397,223	1915	159,863
1894	369,083	1916	149,074
1895	357,639	1917	135,931
1896	340,610	1918	120,916
1897	319,456	1919	110,357
1898	305,603	1920	103,000
1899	287,918		

No Bargains In War Autos—The War Department is not at this time offering for sale, either to ex-serviee men or others, any serviceable automobiles of any description, the Department's director of sales says in an announcement issued to stop the flood of inquiries which has resulted from rumors that "wonderful bargains" in Army passenger cars and trueks were being offered ex-service men. Unservicable ears are offered the public at irregular intervals after extensive advertising, says the announcement.

Insurance Changes Are Urged—The eause for a nation-wide feeling among ex-service men that the Government is profiting at their expense will be removed if three important ehanges in converted life insuranee, recommended at the Second National Convention, are adopted by the Bureau of War Risk Insur-

ance and by Congress. The Legion has asked that the Government reduce the premiums charged, bear the costs of the disability feature of the insurance and pay the mortality loss occasioned by injury and disease resulting from military service.

Rhine Yanks Publish Real American Paper

Mutt and Jeff have followed the flag and Happy Holligan is on the Rhine. Father is being brought up pictorially in the shadow of Ehrenbreitstein and the spirit of penny ante, in double-column drawings, is being infused into the stadt of Coblenz. For when the American soldier in the occupied area in Germany finishes his Sunday morning breakfast and planks down his fifty pfennigs for his copy of the Sunday edition of the *Amaroc News*, he finds himself face to face with all the old favorites of the comic supplements back home.

The comic supplement, which is the front and back cover of the *Amaroc's* Sunday edition, is only one evidence of that paper's preservation of the distinctive features of American journalism. The paper covers its local news field thoroughly, and publishes wireless dispatches on world happenings and cable dispatches from its own correspondents in the United States and the capitals of Europe.

The editorial page is varied by humor, verse, letters to the editor and many special articles. The magazine section and the sports page all help make the twelve-page newspaper an American product which give an American tourist, arriving at Coblenz, a happy feeling that he has found a detached chunk of the real United States.

Army Backs Plan to Raise Better Horses

With a Congressional appropriation of $250,000, the Army during 1921 expects to carry out a country-wide project for the encouragement of the breeding of better horses. Farmers and stockmen are cooperating in the plans.

The Army Remount Service now has approximately fifty thoroughbred stallions and two Arab stallions, which have been donated by private interests. These animals are distributed throughout the country. The Government expects to establish many new breeding stations to promote the raising of riding horses which may be used as a source of Cavalry and Artillery mounts. Five remount purchasing zones are now in operation, and local agents will be appointed to have charge of the breeding stations in these zones.

Stockmen may obtain full information concerning the plan from the Remount Service, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

Navy Candy Burned—Six thousand pounds of chocolate bonbons were burned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard recently, after hungry workmen had made an attack on a new consignment of supplies for the canteen. A guard called out to protect the confections found it wasn't needed. The patrol found the banqueters leaning against buildings and changing color from sallow yellow to pale green. Each piece of chocolate was inhabited by a family of insect tenants.

Victory Medals and the Navy—The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has issued a statement that War Service Certificates shall be used in determining the clasps to which naval veterans are entitled for their Victory Medals. Such certificates contain full details of the war service of enlisted men, the statement says, and will be used to determine the eligibility for clasps in connection with General Orders Nos. 482, 504, 508 and 528.

From Hospital to Grandstand—Five disabled veterans of the World War, whose homes are in Ohio, found Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington too confining when they reflected that world's series games were being played in Cleveland. The five got furloughs, went to Cleveland and trusted to luck and friendships to get inside the gates of the baseball field. Both worked, and they saw all the Cleveland games. A city councilman obtained from the baseball manager tickets which the police had taken from scalpers. The mayor of Cleveland entertained the veterans in his box on one of the days. The five fans are C. A. Ragor, of Cincinnati; John Peters and S. H. Scott, of Toledo; C. C. Stephens, of Lakewood, O., and H. W. Verwohl.

Woman Civil War Veteran Dead—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Niles, who fought beside her husband as a member of the 4th New Jersey Infantry throughout the Civil War, died recently at Raritan, N. J. She married Martin Niles in 1861. When the war ended their honeymoon, she cut off her hair, put on the uniform and joined her husband in the ranks. She continued to serve, her sex unrecognized, until she was mustered out after General Lee's surrender. At memorial services in Raritan since the Civil War, Mrs. Niles always had been accorded the highest honor the town could give.

Identifies Body from Teeth—Henry Lane Wallace of Indianapolis recovered the body of his son, Lieut. William Noble Wallace, from the graves of the unknown dead in Romagne Cemetery in France by the use of a dentist's chart of the son's teeth, according to a cablegram sent from France recently by Mr. Wallace. Lieutenant Wallace was killed at Somme-Py, in the Champagne offensive, on October 9, 1918. Brother officers buried him while enemy shells were falling about them. The subsequent passage of troops caused the location of the grave to be lost. Later Lieutenant Wallace's body was one of a number of unidentified bodies removed from Somme-Py to Romagne Cemetery.

Not Deutschland Ueber Alles—Disliking the idea of returning to Germany, forty-eight seamen recently jumped off a German steamer passing through the Panama Canal at Pedro Miguel and swam ashore. All the men were recaptured and returned to their vessel under guard.

Many Chaplains Appointed—In conformity with the Army Reorganization Act which provides for 240 chaplains, or one to each 1,200 officers and enlisted men, the War Department has just made eighty-nine appointments from a list of three hundred applicants who served as officers in the war. Under the present system, 25 percent of all the chaplains are to be of the Roman Catholic faith, 70 percent of various Protestant faiths and 5 percent of other religious affiliations which will have representation.

For Amateur Airmen—Civilians interested in obtaining training as balloon or airship observers are directed to make application to the Chief of Air Service, Washington, D. C., specifying which branch they wish to take up. they will then receive detailed instructions as to the steps which they must take to qualify.

Battle Clasps for Reserves—A. E. F. divisions that were assigned to the reserve for use in major operations, and which served in an Army area during the time of those operations, will be credited with participation in them, according to a recent decision of the Secretary of War. This means that the men of those units will be entitled to the appropriate battle clasps, and that the organizations in which they served will be entitled to place the name of the operations on the battle streamers of their national and regimental standards. The decision covers all major operations of the World War.

Five Feet Four to Make West Point—The minimum height requirement for candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy has been made 64 inches for all ages. The previous requirement was 64 inches for those 17 years old and 65 inches for those 18 years old or older. The change is made, it is announced, in the interest of uniformity, inasmuch as the minimum height requirement for applicants for commission from the ranks or civil life is 64 inches.

Gobs Get Handy Mess Gear—Apprentice seamen at Hampton Roads, Va., are to give an official try-out of a new food tray, whose best recommendation for naval adoption is the fact that it has six compartments and will hold six kinds of food without mixing them. The plate in general use allows the different kinds of food to mix, so that desert too often finds itself in close relation to beans.

Regarding Circulation and Editorial Matters

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Annual subscription price, $2.00. Postage free in the United States, its dependencies, and Mexico. Add 50 cents a year postage for Canada, and $1.00 a year for all foreign countries. The annual subscription rate to members of The American Legion is $1.00, payable as National dues through local posts only. Single copies, 10 cents. No subscriptions commenced with back issues.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS: The old as well as the new address must be given with request for change. Legion members should give name and number of post to which they belong. At least two weeks is necessary for a change of address to become effective.

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THE MACHINE AND THE BOSS

(*Continued from page 7*)

and those of your fellows; not until someone had called the meeting to order and—what is the word we use?—organized the convention, was the convention anything more than a crowd of men. Who did all this? The committee. The organization. Is there anything wrong in it? Was it not necessary? Did not it do something that we did not want to do, or were too lazy to do, or did not know how to do? At any rate, someone had to do it.

IN every committee, from the lowest to the highest, just as in every community, there are some men who have more influence than others. There are leaders. You will find them in your lodge, in your club, in your church. They are everywhere. Why? For two reasons. First, because of their character, they have the ability to influence. We listen to them gladly. We follow their advice. Why? Because they know what they are talking about.

So in politics, a political leader has those characteristics which cause men to listen to him, but also he knows what he is talking about because he is everlastingly on the job. You consult your doctor because he knows his job. You follow the advice of your banker because he knows his job. They both spend their lives in learning and practicing their professions.

So the political leader knows his job and spends his life at it. Many of us, as young men, see visions and dream dreams which we attempt to realize in the State. We become reformers. We try to practice the profession of a politician without learning the trade. Also, we begin without learning *to* trade. That is sometimes necessary, for politics often involves compromises.

The difference between the organization and the machine is both one of motive and one of acts. The organization acts for the party, the machine for its members. The organization attempts to serve the party in order that the party, by electing its candidates to office, may control the policy of the Government. The machine attempts to control the party in order that it may work the Government for itself. As members of a political party, we hold that the greatest good to the State will be realized through the State's carrying out our policy. If we are members of a machine, we expect to work the Government so that we will get something out of it.

SOMEONE has said that a statesman is a dead politician. Someone else has said that a leader is an unsuccessful boss. It is generally true that we do not always recognize the greatness of a statesman until his death. It is equally true that we do not feel the power of an unsuccessful leader.

But success, or lack of success, is not the mere distinction between a boss and a leader. The difference between the machine and the organization lies in the fact that the one works for itself and the other for the party. The real difference between the leader and the boss is that the leader controls the party for the party's interest, the boss for private interests.

See how it works. Back in the '60s and '70s, when Tweed ruled New York, they began to build a county court house, the cost of which was estimated at $250,000. By 1871, $13,000,000 had been spent upon it and it was still unfinished.

New York needed a court house. Tweed and his machine needed the money. The machine compelled the contractors to pad their bills and divide with the machine. In the same way, Broadway was widened, and Tweed and the machine made money. In two years the city paid $3,000,000 for printing and stationery for companies in which Tweed was interested. These acts were both immoral and illegal, and on the downfall of the Ring, Tweed went to jail.

Take another case. Have you ever heard of Thomas Collier Platt, the easy boss? He brought in system. Before his day, the insurance companies and other corporations kept lobbyists at Albany to buy off legislation they feared, and to buy legislation they desired. It was expensive business, buying votes, and votes which are bought do not always stay bought.

Platt changed all that. Said he, "subscribe to the party campaign fund. I'll see you get protection and what you want." Personally, Platt was honest. But he was a boss, using his power, not for public or party interests, but for the interests of his clients, the corporations.

How did Platt, and how did Tweed, and how does the bosslet of your town get by? What is his power? He will tell you, and it is true, that he has no power except what we, the people, give him. He will tell you, and it is true, that he could not exist today unless the people wanted him. Why do we want him? Why do we put up with him?

TAKE Hinky Dink of Chicago. He ran a saloon and got men drunk for a profit. He also ran a lodging house for the down and outs. He also kept a doctor, whom he sent to take care of the families of the men who got drunk. He also had a private coal-yard from which he sent coal to the families drink had made destitute. He dispensed both drinks and charity. He dispensed both blindly and without question. He cast his bread upon the waters and it returned to him on election day. A boss gets his power from the votes of the people—not that a boss wants office, but he wants the men in office whom he can control. Many a boss holds no office, but holds the strings which cause the puppets to dance.

When the sugar interests were under investigation by Congress, Mr. Havemeyer testified that the companies contributed to the local party organization. "In the State of New York, where the Democratic majority is between 40,000 and 50,000, we throw it their way. In the State of Massachusetts, where the Republican party is doubtful, they probably have the call."

Why should the sugar interests have contributed to the New York campaign? Let Mr. Havemeyer answer:

"We have large interests in this State. They need police protection and fire protection. They need everything that the city furnishes and gives, and they have to support these things."

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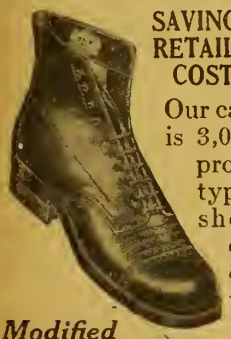

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tributed to the party fund of the official who issues the permit, things are more pleasant. The ways are greased. The company gets more attention than a private citizen.

IN the old days, the brewers and saloons in some places made large contributions. They got their return.

In the Lexow investigation in New York State it was found that pickpockets paid so much a week to the police for the privilege of operating in certain places. The police took their share, the bosses' theirs. The party, through the boss and the machine, ran the city and sold protection for private gain. It is a long way from the contributions of the sugar interests to the payments of the thief. But both are prostituting the State.

Hinky Dink's constituents supported him because they got something. The sugar interests supported the political party because it gave them something. The party ran the State, not for the benefit of the party or the citizens of the State primarily, but to use the public machinery to pay private obligations. We support our boss because he makes it worth our while. We get what the State gives us and something more. That extra dividend is what we are after. But the boss takes his share before he pays it out.

Even if we get nothing from the machine and the boss we are responsible for their rule. Why? We are lazy. Once we feared that a powerful officer meant a despot. We remembered George III in the American Revolution, or the Czar of Russia, and so we said, "we will make a frame of government where no officer shall be a czar or despot."

And so we took the power and split it up and gave it to a multitude of officers. Each had his little bit. Each had a finger in the pie. Then we said, "we will elect them all."

RIGHT here the organization may become a machine, the leader a boss. We average men who are not in politics let someone else pick the names we vote for at the caucuses and primaries. We let George do it, or Thomas, or Charlie, or Hinky Dink. They pick the names. We do the rest. That is, we vote the party ticket, straight. The boss can count on most good citizens' doing that.

We talk about self-government. We have the chance to govern ourselves, but in our fear lest some officials get too much power, we multiply the offices until some unofficial man picks the candidate for us to choose.

What is the remedy? Go into politics. Be a politician. Do your part as an American citizen. If you do, you will control the party organization. Then there will be no machines. Without a machine there will be no boss.

There will be leaders, for we must have them. Would anyone dare to call Washington or Jefferson or Lincoln or Cleveland or Roosevelt or Wilson a boss? They controlled their parties, it is true, because they led their parties. They led their parties, not for their personal gain, but that through the success of their parties, the public aims for which they stood might be realized.

[*This is the seventh and last of a series of articles by Dr. Kimball dealing with some of the more important non-partisan aspects of our governmental system suggested by the national election.*—EDITOR'S NOTE.]

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CARRYING ON

(*Continued from page* 11)

Polyclinic Hospital. Their visit does much to cheer up the buddies who are out of luck.

Newly-wedded members of Randolph County Post, of Winchester, Ind., played host to seventy-five other men of the outfit at a pig roast.

A canteen selling tobacco, candy and soft drinks will be operated in the building which Austin-Rees-Wheeler Post of Ellensburg, Wash., has leased for a permanent home.

Women candidates are being initiated into the Military Order of Goats by the Charles A. Learned Post of Detroit, Mich. The Post recently opened its fall and winter program with 'Three Parisian Nights," said to have been wholly Parisian with the exception of the alcoholic content of the beverages served. The Post hopes to form a "flying squadron" of entertainers and Legion recruiters to aid smaller units in the vicinity in putting on shows and getting new members.

A resolution of sympathy for Christy Mathewson, once the idol of baseball fans and himself a Legionnaire, has been sent to the stricken star at Saranac Lake, N. Y., by the S. Rankin Drew Post, of New York City. The Post is composed of actors, publicity men, writers and entertainers and has five Congressional Medal of Honor men as members.

Legion Buries G. A. R. Hero

AS Frederick H. Nichols, youngest veteran of the G. A. R., who enlisted in the Union army at the age of twelve, was dying destitute and lonely, he asked the Treadway-Cononaugh Post, of East Hampton, Conn., to give him a military funeral. The body of the Civil War hero was laid to rest with the entire Post as a guard of honor and with a Legion firing squad present for the final volley at the grave. The Legion had previously offered its aid to the veteran in his illness when he had been unable to obtain help from any other source.

Swift objection was voiced by many Legion posts to the parole of Hard-Boiled Smith before his sentence had been served. One of the posts to protest most strongly was the Big Sandy, Mont., Post which, in a resolution to the Secretary of War, voiced the feeling of its members that "it is an insult to the intelligence of every ex-service or service man, that justice is perverted, so as to allow this man to go free."

The future of the Woman's Auxiliary has been clearly outlined in a recent announcement of Commander Galbraith, enlarging upon the decisions taken at Cleveland. "The convention authorized state executive committees of the Legion to call state conventions and to establish department organizations of the Auxiliary," he said, "killing the rule which made necessary the establishment of a total of units equivalent to fifty percent of the number of Posts in the Department. The convention resolution also permits the holding of a national convention when the Auxiliary is established in ten States. I believe that the Women's Auxiliary is one of the greatest potential forces for good in this country, and I shall see that the Legion backs it to the limit."

Everywhere throughout the Legion La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux is gaining recruits and is constantly issuing charters for local voitures from its headquarters in Philadelphia. One of the latest additions to the box-car brotherhood is the branch in Kings County, New York, where Brooklyn Legionnaires expect to sign up 5,000 members and adorn them with a jaunty blue chapeau.

"Voulez Vous Danser, Mademoiselle?"

LEGIONNAIRES of the Grover C. Mahoney Post, of Leesburg, Fla., will hold weekly dances this winter and will have dancing classes for members and their friends at which all rookies may become perfect in the school of the fox-trotter.

A memorial monument, $5,000 for which was raised by the James P. Hawley Post, of Neenan, and the Menasha, Wis., Post, will be dedicated on Armistice Day. The James P. Hawley Post, which started with fifteen members, now has more than 200, has an active Women's Auxiliary and is grooming its basket-ball team for winter contests.

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Biggest Moneymaker in America. Klean-Rite Magic Washing Compound. Washes clothes without rubbing. Guaranteed non-injurious. Sells for 25c. You make 19c. Free Samples furnished to boost sales. We positively guarantee the sale of every package. You take no risk. Exclusive territory. Gross, Ohio—Sold 1000 packages in 3 days. Hurley, Mich., wires, "Rush 2,500 packages." Write quickly for free sample and proof.

Bestever Products Co., 3253 J. Belleplaine Ave., Chicago

EX-SOLDIERS AND EX-SAILORS HOW ABOUT YOUR DISCHARGE PAPERS?

Think what those papers will mean in years to come. Why not frame them yourself with an Honor Frame. Made of first class double wood moulding with double glass same on both sides constructed in such a manner that it can be taken apart and put together at will. Will show both sides of your paper. If your papers are not of regulation size send us the size and we will make you a frame. Frames are sent by Parcel Post insured C. O. D. if you wish. Mfg. by a member of the American Legion. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices to agents and post officials in dozen lots.

HONOR FRAMING CO., 6624 Edmund St., PHILA., PA.
SOLDIERS' FRAMES $1 50 SAILORS' FRAMES $1.25

YOUR PRINTING

Do your Post stationery and dance programs carry the Legion emblem? Do your posters and signs link your advertising with the buttons your members wear? Does the Legion's "trade-mark" appear on all your Post printing to tell the world who you are?

Post adjutants can get cuts of the Legion insignia—all ready for printers to use—from THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. They're just the thing for dignified, clear-cut printed matter.

Here are the sizes and prices, postpaid:

FOR JOB PRINTING

	One Color	Two Colors
One-half inch	$0.50	$0.90
Three-quarters inch	.65	1.20
One inch	.75	1.40
Inch and five-sixteenths	.95	1.75

FOR POSTERS AND SIGNS

Three inch	$2.75
Five inch	4.00
Seven inch	5.50

Department H
The American Legion Weekly
627 West 43d Street
NEW YORK CITY

Q. M. C.—WE SALUTE YOU

The best little all around providers we ever had—
From "hob nails, iron"—to "Bibles, O. D., Field Service."
And the finest boarding-house keepers we ever knew—
Q. M. C. we salute you again.
The hatching place of all paper work—that tied us up in knots—but never bothered you—

You served our chow,
And sometimes our pay,
And you issued our mess kit and pack.
You passed out our clothes, slipped us our hat,
And everything else on our back.

It was "Sign up here,"
And "Swear to this,"
"O. K. this form for more,"
In our dreams we see the Q. M. C.
With St. Peter on guard at the door.

For an issue of harps, Form 492,
For a set of wings—White 56
Oh! the Q. M. C.
Will be waiting for me,
When I cross the River Styx.
(Buvette Ballads)

As the champion ink slingers of the army, we cordially invite you to throw one more pot full of ink, writing, black, from your pen, steel, at the form for doubting advertisers we've prepared for you—

And send it direct—not "thru channels" this time.

NEXT WEEK—
A CHANCE FOR OUR WOMEN FOLKS

A. L. W. FORM XXIII. Advertising Boosting Series No. 1

From:—A BOOSTER

To:—THE ADVERTISING MGR.

627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City

Subject:—MORE ADS.

I would like to see.....

Made by.....

Advertised with us—
Because (give reason).....

.....

.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Post.....

OUR DIRECTORY *of* ADVERTISERS

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

AUTO ACCESSORIES
V The Electric Storage Battery Co.
Jackson Tire & Vulcanizing Co. 21
Reliable Tire Co.
Serviceable Tire Corporation. 20
V Strong Tire & Rubber Co.

AUTO TRUCKS
VV The Autocar Company.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS
Auto Pub. Co. 20
The Century Co. 21
Fames-Luckett Corp.
Michelin Guide Books.
V The Pathfinder Publishing Co. 18

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
Bestever Products Co. 22
V Bush Motor Co. 22
V Comer Mfg. Co. (The) 17
Long Eakins Co.
Strout Farm Agency 21
Simon Summerfield 18
Standard Food and Fur Association. 22
V Thomas Mfg. Co.

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Allied Grocers. 16
The Genesee Pure Food Co.

HOME FURNISHINGS
V The Hartman Co. 2

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American Legion Emblem Division
Elgin Supply Co.
V C. K. Grouse Co.
B. Gutter & Sons. 22
Redding & Co. 14
V Santa Fe Watch Co.
V L. W. Sweet, Inc.
Tifnite Gem Co 18
The Victory Medal Case Co
Alfred Ware Co. 22

MEDICINAL
V H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
Sloan's Liniment. 18

MEN'S WEAR
Tho Bell Tailors.
V Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. 14
VV George Frost Co.
Howlett & Hockmeyer Co
V Lockhart Spiral Service Leggings, Inc
Lincoln Woolen Mills Co 20
The One Shoe Co. 21
Reliable Mail Order Co.
Spencer Mead Tailoring Co. 19
V U. S. National Munson Army Shoe Co., Inc.
Wright's Underwear Co.

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Columbia School of Drafting 14
Detroit School of Lettering.
V Franklin Institute 21
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V Eaton, Crane & Pike Co.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH
V American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

TOILET NECESSITIES
Auto Strop Safety Razor Co
V The Pepsodent Co.

TYPEWRITERS
The Oliver Typewriter Co. 14
Smith Typewriter Sales Co. 22

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS
VV THE TWO STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR

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

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

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

STILL *the* GREATEST MOTHER *in the* WORLD

Quietly but effectively the Greatest Mother in the World is busy caring for those who are in need.

She is bringing health and cheer to the crippled, blinded heroes of the war who are still in Army, Navy and Public Health Service Hospitals.

She does more. She takes to her arms the victims of disaster in peace; the victims of floods, fires, tornadoes and other catastrophes. Over 30,000 such unfortunates were shielded and sheltered by her this year alone.

In preventing disease through education, in saving lives through home nursing and by teaching first aid in accidents, the Greatest Mother in the World—your RED CROSS—is keeping faith with you; keeping faith not merely in your own community but in foreign lands as well.

Will you keep faith with her? The good she has done in the past has been made possible entirely through your membership. Join the Red Cross or renew your membership during the

FOURTH RED CROSS ROLL CALL

NOVEMBER 11-25, 1920

This advertisement contributed by friends of the American Red Cross