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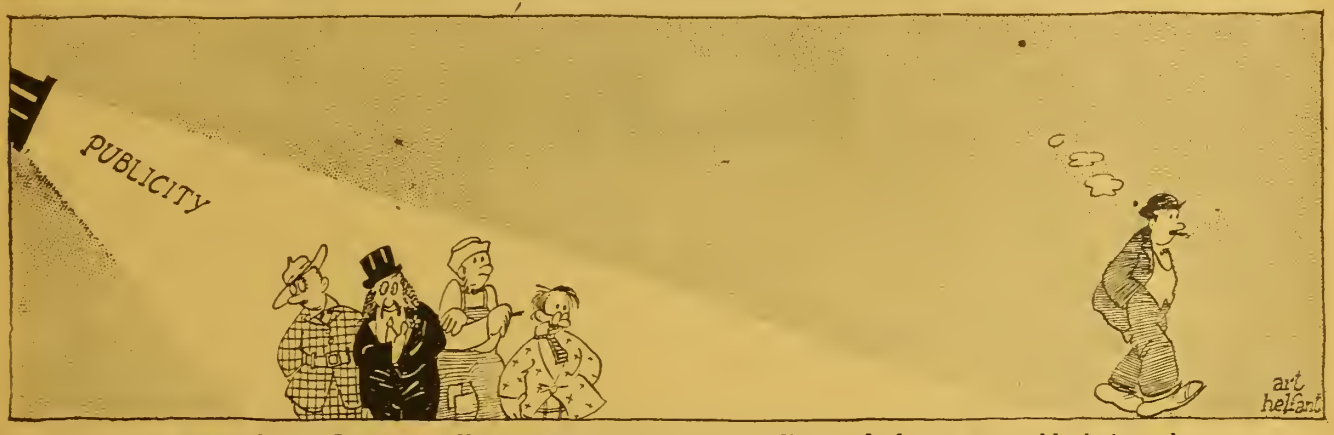


If a member of Congress talks sense. wears common, ordinary clothes, respectable hair and a clean collar he is not news

The Human Side of Congress

Not All Our Legislators Are Freaks, but "Average Men Functioning in an Average Way," According to One of Their Fellow-Members

By Royal C. Johnson, M. C.

IN writing about Congress for THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY it will not be my purpose to enter into any technical discussion of its formation, rules, power, rights or duties. That may better be done by someone who gets his knowledge of it from books. Rather shall I approach the subject as a common, ordinary human being writing of some other common mortals involuntarily thrown together in confusion and trying from that confusion to secure order and results.

The members, as I have known them in a short six years, are, and readily admit it, just average men, not trying to think for their constituents but to interpret their thoughts and desires. Most of the members who are effective in their work are easy of approach, and the greater they are the less of formality is necessary in talking with them.

Champ Clark, Uncle Joe Cannon, Jim Mann, Claude Kitchin, Nick Longworth or Scott Ferris are fair examples of the type that really have and wield influence and are as easy to talk to as a stock salesman looking for a Liberty Bond victim.

Preacher or gambler alike can secure a hearing. Familiar as they are with politics and the hysteria of campaigns, they fail to grow enthusiastic over any new proposition but listen *attentively*.

They recognize the fact that, as a popular indoor sport, with the safety of tiddle-de-winks and the virtue of dominoes, criticizing Congress ranks with the leading games, because each critic may with safety find something to attack that is not of vital interest to him or his own community.

The favored methods are either to advocate some measure which will tax the entire country for the benefit of the critic's section or his favored industry and curse Congress for doubting its wisdom, or attack a measure which will benefit the nation but place a burden on his own section.

It is always a battle between the ins and outs, between industry and industry, or between section and section. However much advocates of good government for all of the people may deplore it this always has been and always will be so, for Congress is simply a cross section of a country whose occupations and interests are diverse and whose citizens nationally see legislation from different angles and desire different things in government.

SIDE by side in Congress are the precisely cultivated Van Dykes with the Harvard accent, the white vests and flowing ties reminiscent of the Civil War, the wide sombrero of the plains and the keen eyes of business, and no one may hope for more than a compromise in legislation from the respective possessors of these idiosyncrasies.

Writers may write and orators orate as they will about the Constitution and statutes, but laws are made and policies determined by mere humans in the process of getting acquainted. It is the personal element that governs, not rules and regulations.

Reformers preach that the rules should be so amended that ability shall be

A LETTER from Mr. George Strong, secretary to Representative James G. Strong of Kansas, suggested the accompanying article. Mr. Strong declared that The American Legion had been unjustly harsh in many things it said about Congress and Congressmen. "Perhaps," wrote Mr. Strong, "these criticisms are due to ignorance. The vast majority of public men are sincere in their desire to help us and we should be sincere in our desire to help them." "Is this true?" THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY asked Mr. Johnson. "Are all Congressmen sincere? Do they mean what they say in their speeches or are they acting as they please and are their words merely directed to the folks back home?" Mr. Johnson enlisted in the Army in January, 1918, at thirty-six. After an R. O. T. C. course he was promoted to second and first lieutenant. He served in France with the 313th Infantry, Seventy-Ninth Division. He represents the third South Dakota district in Congress.

recognized instead of seniority, but always fail to formulate concretely the rule to accomplish the purpose. A vast majority of the members of Congress disapprove of the seniority rule, are searching for a better one and never find it.

Well can I remember when a long-haired representative of a popular government league, searching for sensation for the newspaper to which so many citizens contribute, presented himself at a meeting of some members of Congress who were advocating liberality in the rules and searching for the solution. He made a stirring speech for popular government in Congress. At an interruption and suggestion that he produce one concrete rule that would accomplish the desired result he gasped, ceased to demagogue and betook himself away to write a ringing editorial devoted to denouncing the instigators of the proposed liberalism. Incidentally it contained a plea for further contributions.

Right in the city of Washington are at least half a dozen papers and leagues advocating liberalism, popular government, and so forth, and not one of them yet, although always driving for funds, has ever produced a concrete rule for consideration.

It must be conceded that the rules of the House of Representatives do not allow the minority full expression of views and often make the will of a few leaders supreme. But the rules must be stringent. In that body are some of the champion long distance talkers in the world and if the long distance talk were an event in the Olympic Games a Congressional team could be sure of every place. With five hundred and thirty-five members, a majority of whom could qualify, it is apparent no business would be transacted without limitation of debate.

IT is an anomaly that debate often has exactly the opposite effect in the Senate that it does in the House of Representatives. In the former legislation is continually affected by interminable speaking or the threat of it at the close of a session. Senators, in order to insure consideration of other measures in the short time remaining before adjournment, will allow amendments against their better judgment, while in the House under the special gag rules limiting debate, often provided, information is not given to members that might affect their action or vote.

That limitation, and the special rules prohibiting amendment which are so prevalent, seldom permit legislation to be passed in the form really desired by a majority of the members. One is forced to vote for a law as it stands

Continuous discussions of the rights of the common people by one who does no work in the House office building may get votes at home, but brings little consideration abroad

without opportunity of amendment or vote against it, and a member is simply forced to determine whether the good features of a statute outweigh the evil ones.

The rule is ostensibly adopted to estop the minority from offering political amendments that would give some favored class some advantage which the majority party clearly should not give, but upon which it does not desire to have a record vote.

The party that is not in power and does not have the responsibility of legislation is always carefully searching every proposed law for an opportunity to offer such amendments. If it could make the majority party in one session of Congress reject amendments giving favors to several nationalities of peoples, to men in several different trades and professions and to a class of ex-service men and women, the succeeding election could, for the party in power, be easily jeopardized.

It should be noted that all bonus and pension bills for the latter class pass and will pass under a general rule. If a bonus or adjusted compensation bill were submitted with opportunity for amendment in the House by any party which happened to be in power it would be certain that the other would propose an amendment offering twice as much, knowing it must be voted down. Opportunity in the next election would then be given to point out what "our party would have done were we in power and were it not for the mistaken parsimony of the other party."

Personal influence has great effect in any legislative chamber. In as large a body as the House of Representatives this is particularly true because no one man, however studious, may familiarize himself with all pending legislation. It affects the entire world geographically and every interest and industry. The real work is done by committees, and members learn to depend on the judgment of particular committee members—those whose judgment is sound and who do not eternally represent some class or industry.

The member sent to Congress by any particular class never has influence over others any more than the judgment of a dry farmer would be taken on maritime matters. The particular class that hopes to control government by the election of Congressmen is doomed to disappointment. As when Germany tried to rule the world the other countries combined against her, so always is the combination made against any class that attempts to dominate a country.

This is particularly noticeable in Congress. As soon as a man is elected pledged to do the bidding of capital alone, or business alone, or labor alone, or the farmer alone, it is apparent that he is bought and paid for by a class, and he has the same influence as any other paid lobbyist or attorney and no more.

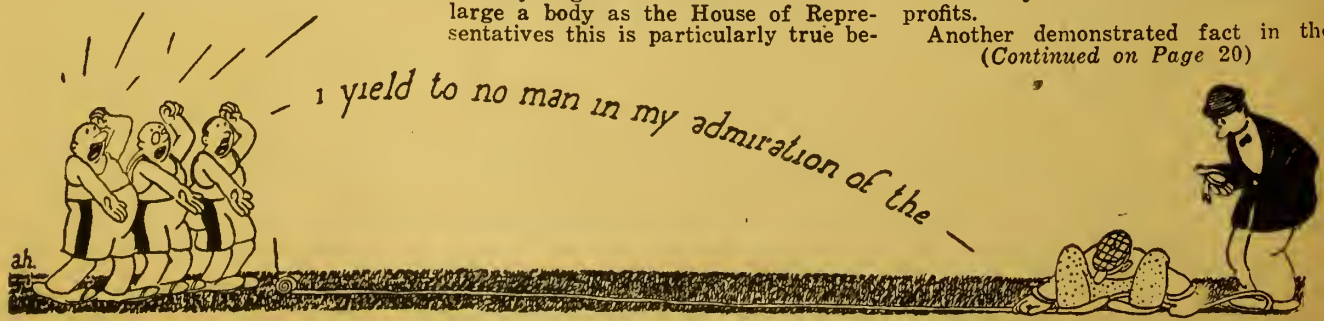
MOST Americans, including members of Congress, know that the statement of Roosevelt that in America we go up together or down together is true and that our success as a people does not permit of rule by any class or organization. A capitalistic group may rule a county with a majority of capitalists, a labor group a county largely industrial, a farmer group a county purely agricultural, but none of them can, or do, or will control the Congress of this diversified country.

Particularly is the lack of influence noticeable in a certain class of members of Congress who, as we say, "practice law in Congress." Living in large Eastern cities, they are seldom seen in Washington except in the trial of a lawsuit or at the time of consideration of some measure affecting corporate or industrial interests of their community. At such times they are full of speech and amendments.

At the time of the consideration of the railroad bill they were there in full force to advocate greater guarantees and greater consideration of capital. When the adjusted compensation or soldiers bonus law was brought up they rallied to the flag with theatrical speeches concerning purchased patriotism and dire prophesies of economic disaster should the law be enacted. When the cumulative sales tax on all commodities was proposed instead of the income tax, in such time as they could spare from consideration of Pullman accommodation home, they were loud in commendation. And they wept great tears at any discussion of a tax on war profits.

Another demonstrated fact in the

(*Continued on Page* 20)



If the long distance talk were an event in the Olympic Games a Congressional team could be sure of every place

The U. S. Signal Corps caption on the accompanying photograph reads, "American Officers (outfits not stated) resting somewhere inside the St. Mihiel salient following the attack September, 1918." Where are these men now? Just to stimulate interest in identification, the editors will send free to each man in the picture who writes to the office of this magazine, an enlargement of this photograph 11 by 14 inches in size. Please state which one is yourself.

Yankee Yesterdays

By Hudson Hawley

X. "BOTTOMS UP"

(*Tune "A Son of a Gambolier"*)

Oh, the skippers and the looeys are a-pourin' of it down,
There ain't no butt-in major for to cast a killjoy frown;
The salient is busted, and Mont Sec no more can leer
Across the plain of fair Lorraine and spoil our taste for beer!

Mont Sec, by heck! We've broke its neck! The Boche we sure did fool!
We'll need a new commini-quay, for that "northwest of Toul"
Is out of date as campaign hats now that we're sittin' here
An' drinkin' "Damn the Kaiser" in the Kaiser's private beer!

After beaucoup killy-meters in the mud or in the dust,
After munchin' on corn willy or on hardtack's iron crust,
When no "liquid coffee ration" can keep up with you—Oh, boy!
You tell 'em, Jack, this findin' of the Kaiser's beer is joy!

The rest can keep their helmets an' their Iron Crosses too,
Their generals' gaudy epaulets on coats of Prussian blue,
Their periscopes and glasses, every kind of souvenir,
So long as they will leave us with old Heinie's darkest beer!

So encore on the dunkles, an' we'll have another round,
Another and another, till the barrel's hollow sound
Shows that the stuff is fini, then we'll hit the trail anew
An' find a kantine farther on, with more of Wilhelm's brew!

Just glim the map, see where we were, and where we are again;
We weren't due here till two o'clock, an' now it's only ten!
We don't approve of drinkin' in the morning, but—oh, hell!
It isn't every doggone day this gang takes San Mee-yell!

Private Atkins in Retrospect

Tommy Handled a Shy Pair of Bones, but He Had a War Vocabulary That Was a Language in Itself

By John A. Level

OF all the soldats who shivered in open-work French billets or hurried over cootie-coated seams during the late melee, none had it on the "Imperial" Tommy for picturesqueness in dress, originality in story and song, and inherent ability to punish a growler of tea.

The cockney heaved a vocabulary that staggered even the American slang hound; his natty dress, what with the brass buttons and blouse belt, or kilts, stood out in the fog on the French cobblestones like a row of beer-kegs at a Kansas convention of drys. A British buck wasted more time shining fancy buttons than a doughboy did trying to sort prunes out of his chow.

When the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions landed in the cognac area in the rainy season, right-o, they found themselves a couple of hundred miles from the doughnut-peanut-bar front, and surrounded by Tommies—tea-totalers all—known in the schoolbooks back home as the Redcoats and on the dramatic stage as the joke-proof, cane-carrying, monocle-bearing species of the genus homo.

"What's the dope?" a buck shouted, brushing up to some Tommies alongside the railroad tracks who were getting their first peep at the Wild Western "braggos" and descendants of Boston tea heavers, as described on their stage and in the thoid readers. They expected a flock of side-armed cowpunchers to step out and pull a William S. Hart, rolling a pill with one wing.

All Europeans then had the idea that a Yank was a beetle who carried a bank book in one hand and something to sell in the other when not busting steers.

"Are we slumwhere in Français or is this Belgic?"

The bird from London town didn't have "dope" in his lexicon, but he knew some gory tales of war, the kind which gives a newcomer in the funkhole zone a longing for the Southern training camp, where sweet 'tater pie and gingerbread were iron rations.

"Aye, the Old Man was only over 'ere—"

"The Old Man?"

"Jerry was—"

"Jerry?"

"Aye, the bloke—"

"Bloke?"

"'E was dropping stuff—"

"Stuff?"

"And we bloody well allayed!"

Thus the Tommy, the while a crowd of Yanks gathered, chortling of "going west" or "R. I. P.," "pegging it," "getting napooed," "pushing daisies" or "stopping one"; murmuring of "buckshee" in place of "seconds" and referring to a faker as a "bloke wot swings the lead."

Then he sang his songs, and after this fashion did he sing:

Tyke me over the sea,
Where the nine point two's
cawn't get at me;
Oh, my, I don't want to die,
I want to go home.

He once had a cushy job in Blighty, and his farewell melody had been as follows:

Good by-e, don't cry-e,
Wipe the tears, byby dear,
From your eye-e;
For if a five point nine
Gets its eye on me,
It's napoo tiddle-de-ew,
Good by-e.

THE Yanks, of course, started looking around for a session with the Liberian dominoes. But Tommy handles a shy pair of bones. Rolling the ivories is too fast a pace for him, so the doughboys bucked John Bull at his own game, known as "'ouse" — that is, House. Each player kicks in with a certain fee and is handed a paddle with several numbers marked thereon. When all the paddles, about twenty, are sold, little numbered ivory balls are put in a bag and shaken up. They are extracted and the numbers called off. When a number is sung out that corresponds with the one on a paddle, the owner of the paddle shouts, "'Ouse!" and wins.

A buck from Chicago soon turned in his wheel, alleging it was "cold." The "'ouse" uses slang phrases, as clickety, click; top of the 'ouse; Kelly's eye; hill 40; blind 60. Tommy indulges in tea while awaiting the result.

One British game somewhat approached African tiddle-de-winks. It is called Crown and Anchor. A crown, an anchor and three other symbols are drawn on cloth. A wager is placed on any one or more. Three dice, with symbols which correspond, are then rolled out by the house, and the plunger wins once for each symbol that matches the cloth. Tommy also played with the pastcboards, but he hesitated before leaving a pound on blanket when a flock of excited doughboys were riding a hunch.

In the kitchen area we fell for many yarns. Tommy told about a Jerry who had been buried and reburied several times during heavy shelling. His body finally came to rest, half covered with dirt, at the entrance of a dugout. The body was so situated that the Tommies couldn't enter the sar'nt major's (top kick's) headquarters without stepping on the stomach, and every time this was done the deceased Jerry squawked.

Many Tommies in the back camps were greatly downhearted, because they could look across the channel, thirty miles wide, and actually see Blighty. From their own doorsteps, as it were, they had to turn away and march to the big noise. Going up the first time was not so bad, they declared, but the journey got monotonous after a couple of years—make it unanimous! One Tommy, not fifty miles from his own fireside, sat one evening on the cliffs of France and looked longingly at dear old Blighty. Finally, he turned and walked away, muttering "fed up, framed up and far from home," or something like that. The Yank at his side lived in California.

JACK LONDON'S South Sea rovers drank whisky between drinks, as the English did tea. They tea'd off about nine times a day in the hospitals and oftener outside. A Tommy without tea on his hip was harder to find than a buck commissioned to manicure the incinerator.

There was one tale about a Yank who met his fate at Southampton, after making the assertion that "we had come over to win the war for the British." It was said the win-the-war buck had promptly been dropped into the brine and appeared some time later in the casualty list. As the story was buffeted about like a move rumor, new versions were added. The doughboy was alleged to have been beaten to death, shot, bayoneted, tarred and feathered, rolled into the bay in a tea barrel and made to jump off the Tower of London. The whole story was a day-dream of some orator who needed a horrible example.

HE LOVES ME, HE LOVES ME NOT

About two hundred Yanks were taken prisoner from the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions, and these men went to the camps of Westphalia, where they were practically kept alive by the parcels sent by the British Red Cross. Each Tommy received a parcel a week and the Yank prisoners got the same kind of package.

The only Englishman of the American stage type I saw was in a room adjoining a bathhouse in a Jerry prison camp. He had been brought from the lines with the wounded Tommies in a box car and was due to go through the sterilizer.

HE objected strenuously to being stripped and having his clothes and cane taken away. A burly Jerry non-com, with a Hohenzollern mustache and helmet, whom O. Henry would have described as a cross between an American barbed wire fence and a Mexican hairless hound, looked the Britisher over as the latter was trying to make clear that he was off the bath stuff. But the Heinie, shouted, "Nein, alles!" Finally the English officer twitched his mustache and looked up appealingly from his cot.

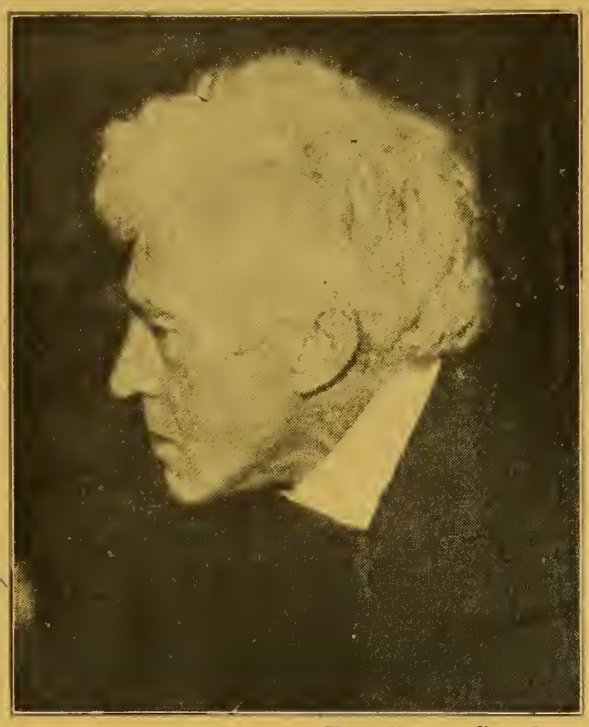
"Of just what does the bawth consist?" he asked, and it looked as though the machine guns would be turned loose on the bunch. Carry on!

One unforgivable fault the Tommy did possess, viewed from American eyes. He insisted on adopting the sobriquet "Sammy." Little did he know how boldly he was skating on the thin ice of a fighting word. He eased a little of the sting by abbreviating it to Sam, or rather Sawm. Today Tommy is home again. On the whole he has probably taken back with him a favorable impression of the Yank. There are exceptions, of course. One battalion of the Umpth Norfolks does not perhaps entertain such pleasant sentiments. Battered by four rough years of tag-playing with Jerry, they were marching back from a relatively quiet sector one morning and met a freshly-arrived Yankee outfit moving up.

"Hey, you birds!" bellowed an American voice. "Show us this blink-blank shootin' gallery you call a war!"

The New Deal in Baseball

A Jurist and Sportsman Becomes Absolute Dictator of the Game—and the "Never Again" Boys Will Fill the Parks Next Year as of Old



Western Newspaper Union Photo

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, newly chosen dictator of baseball at a yearly salary of $42,500

By W. O. McGeehan

NOW is the winter of discontent for the baseball magnates. There are no winter "baseball wars," no defiances and no ultimatums. It is getting so that a magnate will hardly have a chance to see his name in the sporting pages. Only a year ago a few of them were uttering column long defiances of Ban Johnson, the czar of professional baseball, and Ban in return was issuing ultimatums a column and a half long.

But the czar of baseball has departed—he is quite as defunct as the late Czar of Russia, in a sense. He has been silenced, which, to a man who loved loquacity, is worse than torture. Nobody would listen to an ultimatum if he issued one. The fright that the magnates received since the revelations of extensive corruption in baseball has done away with baseball politics for the time. The majority of the club owners in both leagues agreed upon a new dictator for organized baseball, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, a Federal judge who is an ardent baseball fan and a man of considerable force of character. Also he possesses the essential that the late czar of organized baseball lacked, a saving sense of humor.

TO explain the little revolution in baseball we must go back to the time when Christy Mathewson, late captain in the U. S. A. overseas, was manager of the Cincinnati Reds. With the Reds at that time was Hal Chase, one of the most brilliant first basemen that the game has ever known. Mathewson made charges against Chase and laid them before the head of the National League. The allegation was that Chase had bargained with gamblers to throw baseball games. Mathewson was in France by the time the charges were heard, and nothing came of them.

But since then the magnates have realized that this influenced weak-minded crooks on the Chicago White Sox to throw a world's series and almost to destroy the country's faith in the integrity of the national game.

When the grand jury at Chicago uncovered the wholesale corruption in the world's series of 1919, the National Commission was powerless to act with dignity and in a manner to hold public confidence. It lacked a chairman because Ban Johnson, the czar of the game, could not find a man that he could dominate in the job.

The other member of the discredited National Commission, John A. Heydler, president of the National League, frankly declared that the National Commission should be scrapped and that a new controlling body, not involved in baseball politics, should be appointed. This plan caught the popular imagination, and it was backed by all of the club owners in the National League and by three club owners in the American League, which made a majority in the majors.

CZAR-LIKE Johnson did not read the popular demand. Headstrong and vindictive, he had listened to the sound of his own edicts so long that the procession had passed him. He blustered to the last, but faced with quiet firmness by such men as William Wrigley, Jr., owner of the Chicago Cubs, Charles A. Comiskey, of the White Sox, Charles A. Stoneham, of the Giants, Colonel T. L. Huston (A. E. F.), and Jacob Ruppert, owners of the New York Yankees, and Harry H. Frazee, owner of the Boston Red Sox, Johnson was forced to surrender.

These men, who represented the greater part of the millions invested in big league baseball, declared that unless a new commission were appointed, they would form a twelve-club league, and leave Ban Johnson and his adherents on the outside looking in wistfully. They had a tentative war fund of five millions to start with—an oral pool—and they meant business. The old czar abdicated as gracefully as possible under the circumstances.

Now enters Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, absolute dictator of professional big league baseball. He will be the court of last resort in disputes between magnates and disputes between owners and players. When he reads a player out of baseball the reading out is final.

In one sense the owners have deposed one czar and set up another. But the new czar starts with popular favor and good will. Whether he will weary of the job before long or stick it out must depend on developments. If he is forced out by a renewal of the chicanery and petty politics that made the administration of professional baseball so malodorous in the past, then big league baseball will be ill again.

Right now the owners are in a mood for harmony. They have been frightened into that mood. Those of them who could get some inkling of the popular attitude toward professional baseball after the Chicago scandal became "scared stiff," as they say. They heard many a threat from confirmed fans to this effect, "Baseball is just as rotten as any other professional sport, and I never want to see another game."

Of course, the magnates were in no way involved with the gamblers or with the players who were the tools of the gamblers, but the popular opinion seemed to be that baseball must be cleaned from top to bottom. The National Commission, whose voice was the voice of Ban Johnson, was tried and convicted of incompetence. The revelations of crookedness in baseball did not come from the body that should have gathered the evidence long before, but from a grand jury.

THERE had to be some assurance that such a thing never could happen again. The National Commission had to go. Some guarantee of good faith on the part of the magnates to the people who supported the game had to be made or there would be many vacant seats in the grandstands and bleachers next year. Otherwise the voice of Ban Johnson might have remained the voice of professional baseball.

Judge Landis is a quiet man, even when he is watching a baseball game, and he watches every baseball game that he can see. They say that his son, Captain Landis of the aviation service (with a record of nine Boche planes), had a great deal to do with his father's acceptance of the place of benevolent dictator of big league baseball. Captain Landis also is a fan and made the argument that his father should accept for the sake of keeping the game clean for the rising generation. The story of the Chicago small boy who wailed, "Say it ain't true, Joe," to Joe Jackson, the fallen base-

(*Continued on page* 21).

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.

Absolved

THERE would be more semblance of excuse in the recent release by Secretary Baker of the last conscientious objectors if the same order had included the release of all those soldiers who went AWOL for more than three days and thereby became technical deserters. Many men who played the game except for one irresponsible lapse are still in prison. Others who lacked manhood enough to take sides are free.

No one can deny to the conscientious objector a certain surly, cantankerous courage. He stuck up for what he believed to be a principle. On no account must he be confused with the slacker—the man who by one trick or another avoided declaring himself. But in the throes of a desperate national emergency no people is inclined to admire misapplied courage. The conscientious objector stood in the way of the nation's safety. He had the choice between self and sacrifice. He chose to be selfish when selfishness needed to be submerged for public necessity. And he had to suffer accordingly.

But was his suffering hard? "The major part of these men," declares Mr. Baker, "have been in confinement for more than two years." The severity of this penance can hardly be expected to impress those soldiers who have been in confinement (in hospital) for two years and more with tuberculosis contracted in the service. It will also, should another emergency arise, give aid and comfort to the prospective conscientious objector who sees how easily others got away with it.

Room for Hope

"IS there anything that can be done to restore the credit of our money?" wrote George Washington in 1799. "It has got to so alarming a point that a wagon load of money will scarcely purchase a wagon load of provisions."

America, with her fifty-cent dollar, is, after all, very much better off than France with her thirty-centime franc or Germany with her seven-pfennig mark. It may be consoling to all three to realize that this infant republic suffered from the familiar post-war curse of a printing-press that ran far ahead of the most sanguine hopes of economists.

America and Europe

SAYS the London *Nation*, in an able discussion of the results of our recent election and the situation which will confront the incoming administration:

> We are continually reminding ourselves that the economic recovery of Europe, and the reality of a League of Nations, with the reasonable possibility of a world peace, is impossible without the cooperation of America. On the face of things there is no prospect of this aid and cooperation. Europe has disgraced herself in the eyes of "good Americans" by her continued wars and revolutions, and her unwillingness to settle down to peaceful industry. Sympathy with the several Allies has evaporated, and has even given place to suspicion and hostility. Never were relations with this country worse since the crisis with Venezuela. The infamy of our Irish policy, the grabbing of mandates, the over-representation of the British Empire in the League, the world struggle for oil, are some of the ingredients in this brew of enmity. But behind this is the general fear of being drawn into the morass of political and economic t ouble; from which Europe is suffering. The dread of revolution, passing ever westward from Russia and leaping the Atlantic, acts as a strong appeal for isolation. . . . But educated, intelligent Americans do not want isolation and know it is impracticable. Financiers and big business men are well aware that their present committals and their future prospects must bring them into ever closer and more numerous relations, economic and political, with the outside world, and Europe in particular. The relation between debtor and creditor is a real one, and it binds very tightly the fortunes of America to the whole fabric of European society. For though America drew her men out of Europe when the war was over, she left her money there.

Whether we like this picture or not, we cannot blind ourselves to its fidelity to the facts.

Speciousness

CONGRESSMAN Samuel E. Winslow of Massachusetts opposed adjusted compensation in a recent speech on the ground that "the country was, you might say, on the very verge of bankruptcy. It was tottering on the edge and only needed a little push to send it over the brink."

The encouraging feature of this black picture is that happily it is not true. Nobody is knocking at the door with a mortgage ready to foreclose on America. Countries which are on the verge of bankruptcy do not contain one motor car to every fourteen inhabitants. And if America, the creditor of Europe to the extent of ten billion dollars, is on the verge of bankruptcy, what term indicative of super-insolvency shall we find to apply to the debtor nations?

Talking Hard Times

AS rainy days boost the umbrella business, so do "hard times," or a forecast of them, gladden calamity howlers. Just now the public is being treated to predictions of "dark days," unemployment and suffering.

Reports from France on the other hand are most cheerful. The wheat, potato and beet crops in the once-devastated areas are passing the pre-war mark! Flooded and wrecked mines are producing so much coal that the French will make no foreign purchases until American and British exporters cut their demands 50 per cent.

If the economic iron ball flattens prices here, Americans can stand the shock as they have withstood many others. But readjustment should be just that and no more. The public ought not to talk itself into hard times.

A Western professor has demonstrated the edibility of worms by dining off a batch dug up by his students and fried in butter. Later dispatches indicate that he will soon muster up sufficient courage to tackle a bowl of chop-suey.

The Boston youth who declined a million dollar bequest declares he was influenced in his step by the doctrines of Tolstoy, and a lot of people who had decided they would one day take up Tolstoy as a painful duty are beginning to think better of it.

Private Snowhite carves his way through single-handed to the battalion objective

BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Editor Bursts and Duds.

Wrong Comparison

"I called Muriel my precious little pearl last night and it never even drew a smile out of her."

"Maybe you should have called her your little piece of coal."

Changing Times

"They say clothes make the man."

"Not these days. They break him."

High and Steep

Gladys: "Madge has a high color, hasn't she?"

Gwen: "Yes, the dear girl. That kind costs ten dollars a box."

And Got Paid for It

"I know a man who nicked Jack Dempsey under the chin and stretched him right out."

"The dickens you say! Who was it?"

"The barber."

No Change

"Heard the news?" yelled Hi Scroggins, busting into Lem Saunders' general store, where the sages had gathered for their evenings swapping of tales. "Hank Dewlap's place caught fire at seven o'clock to-night and dad-burned right to the ground."

"That's durn funny," said Sap Simpson, who isn't regarded as being as bright as he might have been, "I was by that place about six, and it looked just the same as ever."

Can't Be Beat

Scraggins, the village skinflint, was having his vices extolled for the benefit of the new neighbor.

"He's so mean," the new neighbor was told, "he skims the milk on top and then he flops it over and skims it on the bottom."

Fair Weather

"You know the old line about 'It's an ill wind that—'"

"You tell 'em, stranger," interrupted Cy Hoskins of Breeze Center, Kan. "Since the tornado hit this town I've got a barn and ten pigs more than I did have."

Falling Manna

Nobody had ever seen the laziest man in the Texas oil fields do a stroke of work, yet he already had a few deep holes bored in his land and was confidently predicting that some day he would strike oil.

"How d'ye do it, Bill?" asked a neighbor. "Ye sit around yer pi-azzy all day and next mornin' ye got a new hole as deep as any of us?"

"It's by the grace of God and the Wright brothers," the laziest man confided. "The air passenger route to Mexico passes right over my place and pretty near every day they throw a bum off the aerial express."

An Expert

The colonel, who was known not to have spent all his early career in the neighborhood of a Y. M .C. A., had called his command together and given them a Biblical address. The rest of the officers' mess were kidding him about it.

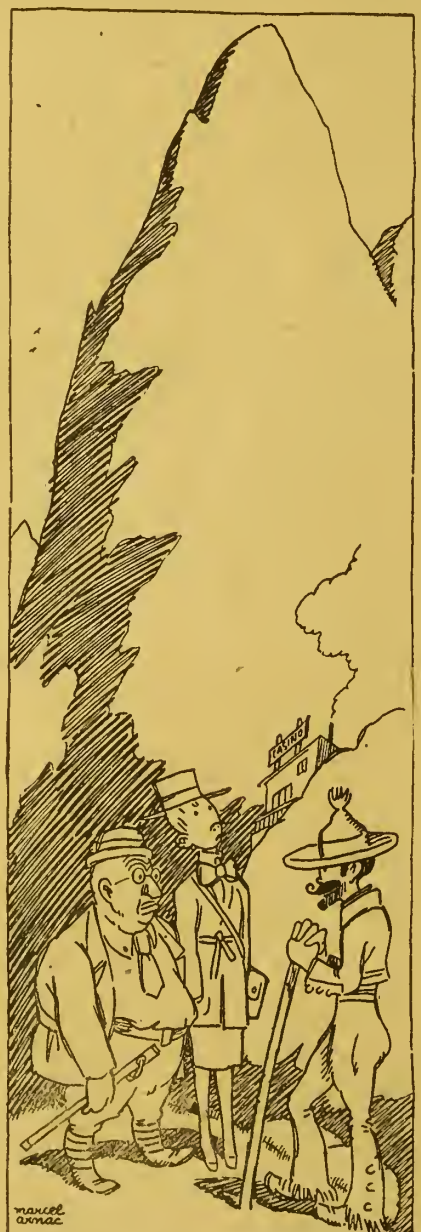
"You're a fine old reprobate to be quoting Scripture," declared the jigadier brindle. "Why, I'll bet you a tenner you can't even quote the Lord's Prayer."

"Done," said the colonel promptly and began, "'Now I lay me down to sleep—'"

"Here's the ten, colonel," gasped One Star, and then, turning to the others, added, "by gosh, boys, I didn't think he knew it."

Favoritism

"She bane rotten sermon," grumbled the big Swede from one of the Twin Cities, when he returned from his first attendance at an American church, "all the time the minister bane talk about St. Paul and never say a word about Minneapolis."



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

Guide: "Does the Senor wish to make the ascent of Popocatepetl—5,420 meters?"

Touring profiteer: "Humph! That the highest you've got?"

Out of Sight

The topic under discussion was the advantage of a woman's stocking as a bank.

"Nowadays, women wear hose so thin that you can read the serial numbers on the bills in the bankroll," advanced the New Fangled Guy.

"Oh, I admit the principle is all right, but the money draws altogether too much interest," persisted the Old Mossback.

Correct

"What kind of vermin is a cootie anyway," asked the young lady.

The veteran shuddered.

"Trenchant," he replied.

Over the Limit

It had been an exhaustive fifteen-mile hike, and at its close the captain addressed his noble charges:

"All you men who think you've had enough hiking for today, two steps forward—Ho!"

Everybody stepped briskly forward save one lone specimen.

"There, men, there's one man I'm proud of. He's game to go ahead. Private Simpson, you're a good soldier."

"'Tain't that," groaned Private Simpson. "I just naturally can't make them two paces forward."

Utility First

The prosperous-looking man sought the manager of the phonograph shop. That astute person, without giving his caller a chance to explain what was wanted, carefully demonstrated at length a $1,500 period model. Finally he asked:

"Just what do you prefer?"

"Well," said the customer, "I wanted two ounces of used needles to fix shoes with."

Why He Applied

Wild Bill, chauffeur out of a job, was being interviewed by a prospective boss. Wild Bill's regard for speed laws was nil, but his love for the naked truth was as constant as that of the juvenile Washington.

"How many employers have you had this year?" questioned the magnate.

"Sixteen, sir."

"What in the world do you want to change for again, then?"

"Well, you see," explained Wild Bill, veraciously. "Fifteen of them were killed in smash-ups and the sixteenth ain't out of the hospital yet."

Article X

Little Sarah, daughter of staunch Republicans, was being sent to bed early because of naughtiness, and was determined to retaliate upon her aunt.

"Oh, Lord," she prayed fervently, "please bless mamma and daddy and Uncle Henry." Then she added. "And Aunt Mary—with reservations."

Young Mother Hubbard

Young Mother Hubbard she went to the
cupboard,
To get her bathing suit there.
Though she looked like a peach she was
pinched at the beach
Because her cupboard was bare.

The Nouveau Pauvre

"I hear you lost one fortune and are struggling to make another."

"Yes. I paid my income tax and now I've got to save up for the next."

CARRYING ON

News of the American Legion in the Nation, Departments and Posts

What is your Post doing? News and photographs for this department are welcomed from all Legion and Women's Auxiliary members

CONFERENCE DRAFTS BILL MERGING 3 U. S. BUREAUS

GOVERNMENT officials administrating the ex-service man's affairs and the Legion's National Commander and Committee on Hospitalization and Vocational Training, meeting in Washington on November 26 and 27, drafted a bill combining the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Public Health Service and the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in a single bureau of one department of the Government under a single administrative head. The measure, perhaps with modifications and improvements, will be submitted to the present session of Congress.

The proposed bureau, to which would be transferred all the functions of the three bureaus now operating for the ex-service man, would be known as "The Bureau of Military and Naval Civil Re-establishment" and would be administered by a director ranking as an assistant secretary of the Department. There was a difference of opinion as to whether the new bureau should be in the Treasury or Interior Department, a detail that probably will be left to Congress. The representatives of the Legion and the Government agreed that legislation unifying the efforts of the bureaus was desirable. Hope was expressed that differences of opinion over details might be ironed out and a united front presented to Congress.

Officials at Meeting

The Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, the Director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the President of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and representatives of the Surgeon General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Navy, together with a large number of experts and advisers, took part in the conference. Besides Mr. Galbraith, the Legion representatives in the National Committee on Hospitalization and Vocational Training was composed of Abel Davis of Illinois, chairman; F. B. Broderick, of Michigan; T. Victor Keene, of Indiana; Robert S. Marx, of Ohio; H. H. Raege, of Texas; Thomas W. Salmon, of New York, John H. Sherburne of Massachusetts, A. A. Sprague of Illinois and C. W. Wickersham, Jr., of New York.

The entire first day of the conference was devoted to hearing what the officials of the different bureaus had to say in reply to frank statements that those representing the Legion were not satisfied with the way things were going for the ex-service man, particularly for the disabled.

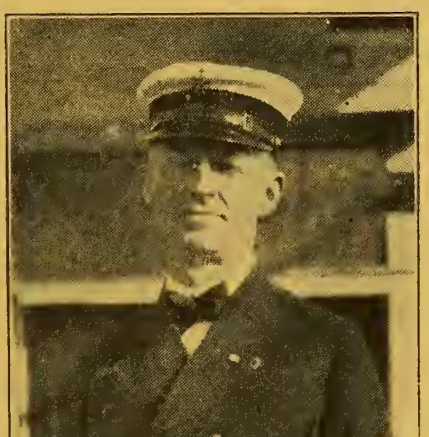
The Legion Resolution

The representatives of the Legion held a secret session on the evening of the same day and submitted their conclusions upon the full conference reassembling the following morning. They reported the following resolution upon which they were unanimously agreed:

RESOLVED—That The American Legion recommends to the Congress of the United States for its early action the enactment of a bill in the nature of a basic law, to have the functions of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, so much of the functions of the Federal Board for Vocational Education as relates to the rehabilitation and vocational training of all former service persons of the World War, and so much of the functions of the United States Public Health Service as relates to the medical examination, treatment and hospitalization of all ex-service men and women of the World War, combined in a single bureau of one department of the Government under a single administrative head, to which bureau all of the activities above mentioned shall be transferred with the least possible delay, and which bureau shall be charged with the sole responsibility for the proper care, treatment, hospitalization, rehabilitation and compensation of ex-service men and women of the World War, and the business of their War Risk Insurance and all the incidents thereto;

And further, that such bureau establish and maintain regional offices, at least fourteen in number, with such local offices as may be deemed necessary to establish prompt, efficient, personal contact in the field with such ex-service persons, with sufficient personnel and equipment to afford all of the services mentioned, to any applicant entitled thereto, with the least possible delay.

This resolution was approved by officials of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, but the Public Health Service heads accepted it only with the reservation that some way might be found to draft the legislation without disintegrating their service. To a committee composed of representatives of these three bureaus, and Messrs Sherburne, Davis, Salmon, Sprague, Marx, and Raege, for the Legion, was assigned the task of drafting the proposed bill.



THE cold climate of Alaska doesn't chill the activities of the Legion post at Ketchikan, writes Fred A. Stocking, Sr., of the U. S. Naval Radio Station, a pioneer Legion worker in the Far North: Since 1632 every generation of the Stocking family has produced volunteers for all American wars and the four sons of Mr. Stocking served during the World War

Gold star mothers who were delegates to the Minnesota convention

MINNESOTA'S AUXILIARY CONCLAVE BLAZES TRAIL

THE cornerstone of a national organization which ultimately will bind together millions of American women was laid recently in Minneapolis, Minn., with the holding of the first regularly authorized State convention of the Women's Auxiliary of The American Legion.

A scant ten days later, on November 27, the Departments of Massachusetts and New Jersey also held State auxiliary meetings at Boston and Trenton and, on December 3, Illinois had its women's convention.

These gatherings are the first held in virtually every State within a few months, preliminary to the first national convention of what Legion officials believe will be the greatest and most representative women's organization America has ever known.

Approximately 400 delegates from all parts of Minnesota, representing about 6,000 members of 113 units affiliated with Legion posts in the State, met at the Minneapolis to blaze a trail for the auxiliaries of other States.

Message from Mr. Galbraith

Representatives of National Headquarters of the Legion attended and a message of congratulation was read from the National Commander, F. W. Galbraith, Jr. Twenty-two gold star mothers, each of whom had lost a son in the service, attended as delegates and received a tremendous ovation.

The convention adopted a State constitution modeled after the tentative constitution of auxiliary units and voted to "dedicate its members to the cardinal principles of the Legion." As a move to swing the Minnesota Auxiliary solidly behind the Legion in its humanitarian work among ex-service patients in hospitals, and especially to carry out the Legion program for a Legion Christmas in every hospital where such men are confined, a committee of one member from each Congressional District in the State was selected to form a State committee on disabled soldiers.

The convention delegates visited ex-service men in hospitals in Minneapolis and St. Paul and learned that local auxiliary units had been visiting all the hospitals regularly twice a week.

League Question Dropped

Resolutions urging prosecution of war slackers, denouncing clemency for the disloyal, advocating Armistice Day as a legal holiday, and opposing a separate peace with Germany were unanimously adopted. A minority report of the resolutions committee indorsed the League of Nations, but this section was rejected as tending to political controversy.

A recommendation that the fathers of

all ex-service men who are members of the Legion be admitted to the Auxiliary was adopted for consideration by the National convention. The report of the Americanism Committee asked that where school authorities are unable or unwilling to provide facilities for the teaching of the American language and citizenship to foreigners, that the Auxiliary cooperate with the Legion "in taking the lead in organizing free schools for foreigners and hold public receptions for the new citizens in the naturalization courts."

The close of the two-day session was marked by the election of State officers. Mrs. George H. Barber, of Minneapolis, was chosen for the National Executive Committee to be established by the women's own National convention, probably next spring.

Dr. Helen Hughes Hielscher, of Mankato, wife of Dr. J. A. Hielscher, who served with the medical corps in the A. E. F., was chosen State president, the first woman to hold such an honor in the Auxiliary. Other officers included Mrs. E. A. Lewis, Long Prairie, first vice-president; Mrs. Myrtle Goetz, Fairmount, second vice-president, and Mrs. O. B. De Laurier, historian. Members of the department executive committee from each of the ten Congressional Districts were selected at caucuses.

TWO MORE COMMITTEES OF LEGION APPOINTED

GEORGE E. ROOSEVELT, of New York City, is the chairman of the Oriental Committee recently appointed by the National Commander, and T. Semmes Walmsley, of New Orleans, past Commander of the Department of Louisiana, heads the Committee on Memorials in the United States. Announcement of the personnel of these committees has been made in Special Bulletin No. 57 from National Headquarters.

The name of John C. Keene, of Colorado, has been added to the Committee on Women's Auxiliary. The name of Harry Cramer of the Committee on Women's Military Status in Special Bulletin No. 55 has been changed to read Harry C. Kramer. The personnel of the Committee on Memorials Overseas, together with the subcommittees on Memorials in Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy, has not yet been decided.

The new committees are:

ORIENTAL COMMITTEE—George E. Roosevelt, chairman, 31 Pine st., New York City; Paul Edwards, Wash.; Orville E. Cain, N. H.; J. M. Inman, Cal.; Churchill B. Mehard, Pa.; William A. Percy, Miss.; Alton T. Roberts, Mich.

MEMORIALS IN THE UNITED STATES—T. Semmes Walmsley, chairman, 302 Marine Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.; Asa W. Candler, Ga.; Joe S. Harris, Ark.; Vincent J. Jaeger, N. M.; Miss Mary Price, W. Va.; Mrs. Julia W. Wheelock, N. Y.

Legion plans for State legislation already are under way in many departments. Leigh R. Gignilliat, commander of the Legion in Indiana, has called the State executive committee to meet before the session of the Indiana General Assembly to design a legislative program. Thirteen organizers of the Women's Auxiliary will meet soon in Indianapolis to map out an organization and membership campaign.

AUXILIARY SPREADS FAST; LEGION ALSO IS GROWING

MARKED activity in forming new units of the Women's Auxiliary and a steady growth in the Legion were noted during the week ending November 26. Twenty-seven new Auxiliary units and fourteen Legion posts were organized. The total stood at 9,906 Legion posts and 1,542 Auxiliary units. New Jersey with five and North Dakota with four new units bore off the honors for the Auxiliary. Pennsylvania showed the way over the other Legion departments with three new posts.

During the week ending November 19, twenty-six Auxiliary Units and twenty-three Legion posts were formed. Minnesota and Kansas both organized five auxiliary units and Texas and North Carolina established four posts each. The Department of Montana now has reached the 100-post mark and South Dakota's latest post gives that State 201.

WHY SHOULD I JOIN THE LEGION?

THAT question has been asked a good many hundred thousand times during the last couple of years. One answer is that there is enough satisfaction and advantage in being a Legion member to cause a million men or so who did enroll to continue as members.

As a member of the Legion who wants to keep on being a member, you will want to bear in mind that your national per capita tax is due on January 1, 1921. To enable your post finance officer to make payment promptly you should get square with your post on the first of the year.

Your post finance officer has the bill for the national per capita tax of the members of your post. He will forward this bill with the money that has been paid and the names of the men who have not paid to Department Headquarters. Then the names of the men who have not paid the national per capita tax for 1921 soon afterwards, by the decision of the Second National Convention, will be crossed off the membership rolls and dropped from the mailing list of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Bonus Gifts Opposed

DISFAVOR toward the project of the "National Bonus Drive Committee" which is seeking contributions of $1 from Legionnaires and other ex-service men as a fund for a campaign for Federal bonus legislation, has been expressed by Charles G. Blakeslee, commander of the Department of New York, in a statement to the posts under his jurisdiction. "In my opinion it is absolutely unnecessary to raise any funds to carry on a drive for the passage of this bill," he declared. "It cannot be too strongly impressed upon your post and its members that this 'dollar contribution plan' will not aid the passage of a national bonus bill in any way, but, on the contrary, may tend to arouse prejudice against the ex-service man by putting him in a most unfavorable light with the general public."

War Tax on Post Fetes

A WAR tax must be paid on all entertainments given by posts of The American Legion where admission is charged even if the money is to be used for the benefit of disabled men, the erection of war memorials and other fraternal purposes, according to a recent ruling of the Department of Internal Revenue. Ten cents will be claimed by the Government on every dollar collected because the Legion is deemed neither a religious, educational or charitable institution.

The Department of Indiana was one of the first departments to prepare for a Legion Christmas in hospitals. L. Russell Newgent, Department Adjutant, has urged every post to provide entertainment, gifts and Christmas trees for the wounded veterans.

Friendliness between Boy Scouts and their "big brothers" of the Legion was well exemplified by Martin-Fales Post, Rochester, Vt., which shared proceeds of a successful dance with scouts who had helped sell tickets.

A post composed of news writers has been organized in New Orleans, La., from veterans on the staffs of the daily newspapers and the Associated Press. Members of the staff of *The Pelicanaire*, the Department of Louisiana's official newspaper, also are in the Post, which was organized as a council for publicity and as an editorial aid to *The Pelicanaire*. The membership is limited to "thirty," which on newspaper copy means the last piece is written and the day's work done.

Getting a Library

THE town of Northport, Wash., a short while ago did not have a free public library but it did have an active Legion post. Now Northport has a public library and the Legion post has a still greater reputation for activity. The Legionnaires not only did all the work in transforming an old store building into a library but scoured the countryside to collect enough books to fill the shelves.

"This little old Post is as full of pep as an Army uniform was of cooties," is the claim advanced by Klingensmith Post of Bristow, Okla. The Post recently put on a big smoker, plans a minstrel show and is going after a permanent home.

Danbury, Conn., Post has received a listening post from the French Commission and will present it to the city with appropriate ceremonies. The Post is receiving the aid of the Army recruiting station in its campaign for new members. From five to ten new Legionnaires are being signed up at each meeting.

A Legionnaire of Leon A. Harper Post, of Crewe, Va., suggests that THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY start a column devoted to "Ten Reasons Why I Am a Member of the Legion" to be open to contributions from all members. So, Legionnaires, if you like the idea, let's hear from you what your ten reasons are for wearing the button.

Men now in the service make up a Legion post at Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, Wyo, which has a membership of more than 100. The application for a charter was signed by a colonel and a corporal, with no rank indicated.

The York, Pa., Post has closed an agreement for the purchase of a four-story building in the heart of the city as a permanent home. Funds were raised through an active "Buy a Brick" campaign for $45,000, of which $16,000 was raised in the first two days. The Post started its building fund with $5,000 and a call for subscriptions brought an average of $8 from each member. Next April the Legionnaires expect to enter their new home, the front of which will be remodelled in the form of a memorial to the comrades who gave their lives in the war. The York Post has completed an active summer program including "The American Legion Revue" which earned $3,900; the entertainment of the vocational training students attending schools in York and the delegates of the Pennsylvania Department of the United Spanish War Veterans, and has arranged a series of boxing bouts and another show.

"Bonus" Impostors Exposed

WHEN a group of seven men claiming to represent the "Ex-Service Men's Cooperative League," began to sell buttons and books on the street corners of Hamilton, O., "to secure a bonus from Congress for the boys," Legionnaires of Frank Durwin Post asked them to drop around to the Post's headquarters for a little chat. Two of the seven stated that the money raised paid the expenses of the group while "making a survey of the country." The Ham-

(*Continued on Page* 22)

THE Ex-Service REVIEW

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

TOTALLY DISABLED WILL RECEIVE BACK PAYMENTS

THE Treasury Department has ruled that all disabled ex-service men who continuously for six months or longer have been in hospitals, in receipt of temporary total Government compensation or unable to follow any substantially gainful occupation, must be examined to see if their present condition of temporary disability is likely to continue.

Those found in this class will be designated as cases of permanent total disability and receive payments accordingly on a retroactive basis. This ruling affects 37,000 ex-service men out of which those who are classed as permanently disabled will receive $20 more a month in compensation and $57.50 a month from their Government insurance. Between ten and fifteen millions of dollars will be mailed out to the men affected, some of whom will receive back allowances for a year or more.

LAST OF 450 OBJECTORS RELEASED BY ARMY ORDER

THE last of America's conscientious objectors are now free. The Secretary of War announced on November 26 that the thirty-three remaining in custody, after a review of their cases, will receive remitted sentences and be discharged immediately. "Each case has been considered on its merits," said the Secretary. "The major part of these men have been in confinement for more than two years. Those last discharged were the men who had refused to do any sort of work while in confinement."

Of the 2,810,296 men inducted into the service during the War, only 3,989 claimed exemption as conscientious objectors. One thousand and three hundred of these accepted noncombatant service, 1,200 were furloughed to the farm, 99 were sent to the Friends' Reconstruction Unit in France, 940 remained in camps unassigned at the time of the Armistice and 450 were tried and convicted by courts-martial. The sentences given by the Army courts ran all the way from death to 6 months' imprisonment. Seventeen men got death sentences, 142 life imprisonment, 1 a term of 99 years, three 50 years, one 45 years, four 40 years, and the remainder terms of from 30 years to six months. These sentences were mitigated by the reviewing authorities in the Judge Advocate General's office so that the hardest sentence actually ordered executed was fifty years imprisonment.

NO BODIES OF UNKNOWN FOR LOCAL CEREMONIALS

STATELY ceremonials attending the burial last Armistice Day of an unknown British soldier in Westminster Abbey and an unknown French poilu under the Arc de Triomphe have precipitated a flood of demands upon the War Department that America follow suit.

Churches, societies and patriotic organizations have sought the privilege of fostering such an undertaking. Recently the Victory Hall Association of New York City asked Secretary Baker for the return of a body of an unknown American soldier to this country for interment in the memorial crypt of the Victory Hall which is to be erected in Pershing Square, New York.

Mr. Baker refused on the ground that bodies should not be returned for local memorials or the symbolic significance would be lost. He called attention to the fact that to carry out the analogy of what was done in Great Britain and France it would be necessary for the United States Congress to authorize the bringing home of an unknown American soldier for interment in the Arlington Amphitheatre or in some great Government building. Less than 2,000 of the A. E. F.'s dead are unidentified.

WAR SECRETARY CALLS FOR ARMY OF SPECIALISTS

STRONG and thoroughly organized forces for national defense must be maintained while America "struggles to make the world what it should be," says Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in his annual report to the president, just made public.

Mr. Baker makes no comment on universal military training but declares that "constant and systematic relationship between the National Guard and the Regular Army" will prevent antagonism.

The report takes pride in the post-war reorganization of the Army. The total strength on November 3, 1920, was 213,067. Out of these men, says Mr. Baker, the War Department has sought to train an army of specialists, small enough to mollify a peace-loving nation and large enough to be an effective working model for building a great army in emergencies. Particular stress has been laid on an educational and recreational "school."

Total net cost of the war through the War Department is placed at about $13,730,300,500. Through liquidation of claims and contracts the Department saved 87 percent of the outstanding obligations at the end of the war, it is asserted.

The report praises young women who enlisted in the recreational work of the Army in the war and condemns one-year enlistments.

A FASHION HINT

FORMER soldiers who have been hanging onto their old gray Army sox are in luck. For it has been discovered that the doughboys' foot lingerie, being all wool, may be transformed by ten cents' worth of dye and a little effort into heather sox of the kind all male fashionteers are wearing this winter. Worn with low shoes, these sox effect a double economy by saving the price of a new pair of civilian hightop hobnails for winter wear.

Carl C. Helm of Louisville, Ky., is entitled to credit for passing this news to his four million former buddies. Anybody else got any sartorial hints?

Disability Applications — Misunderstandings have been caused among some disabled men by the provision of the Act of March 3, 1919, which specifies that the United States Public Health Service will furnish relief to any sick or disabled ex-service man honorably discharged on or after October 6, 1917, who seeks treatment for disability due to illness or injury incurred in the service, not the result of his own misconduct. It is not generally understood that men discharged prior to October 6, 1917, are under the responsibility of the United States Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C., to which they should address their applications. Men discharged after October 6, 1917, who think they are entitled to compensation should apply for it to the nearest representative of the United States Public Health Service. These representatives are in all the larger cities. In the smaller towns the address of the nearest Public Health Officer can be obtained from local postmasters, from the Red Cross, the Municipal Health Officer or The American Legion post.

Gets War Risk Post—Dr Haven Emerson, colonel in charge of the bureau of epidemiology in the A. E. F. and a former Health Commissioner of New York City, has been appointed Chief Medical Advisor and Assistant Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. For his services overseas, Dr. Emerson was made a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur and awarded the Medaille des Epidemies.

Cutting Army Red Tape—It is estimated that fifteen sheets of paper and five indorsements will be saved on every piece of Army paper work by the elimination of many intermediary offices through which War Department documents must travel the famous "military channels." The change follows a recommendation of a special Board of Officers, of which the Adjutant General of the Army is head, in a report approved by the Secretary of War.

War Exhibit to France—America's part in the war will be commemorated in France by a $300,000 exhibit to be placed in the American room of the Palais des Invalides, Paris, by the United States government and various welfare and patriotic societies. The participants include the Red Cross, K. of C., Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army, W. C. C. S., Jewish Welfare Board, D. A. R., and The American Legion. The exhibit will comprise valuable mementoes and models of war machines.

Y. M. C. A. Aids 60,000—Sixty thousand ex-service men will have received support from the Y. M. C. A. in obtaining educations by the end of next Spring, it is declared by officers of the association. Of the $6,100,000 available for educational work, $5,050,000 is alloted for scholarships for former soldiers and sailors. In addition to the scholarship appropriation, $500,000 has been set aside for Americanization, $125,000 for vocational service; $100,000 for general education, chiefly in rural communities; and $325,000 for promotion, publicity, supervision and administration.

Review Notes

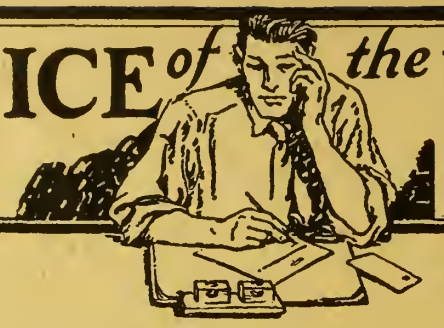
The keel of the super-dreadnaught *Massachusetts*, which will be the largest vessel in the United States Navy, will be laid at the Fore River shipyards, Quincy, Mass., early in January. The vessel will have 660-foot length, 106-foot beam, 43,200 ton displacement, electric drive, 60,000 horsepower engines, 23-knot speed and an armament of twelve 16-inch guns and sixteen 6-inch guns. The battle cruiser *Lexington* and two unnamed scout cruisers also will be started at the yards soon.

Army enlistments between November 10 and 20 were greater than for any other similar period since the Armistice. Of the 8,300 taken for all branches of the service, 2,801 will join the Second Division at Camp Travis, Tex.

W. A. Hazle, Adjutant General of South Dakota, has notified ex-service men of that State that it will be useless for them to apply for bonus payments until the legislature, which convenes January 1, passes a law in accordance with the vote of the State on November 2.

Complete records of all Navy men who died in the war are contained in a volume just issued by the Navy Department for distribution to local branches of veteran and patriotic societies. The book gives the rank or rate, branch of service, home town and State, date of enlistment, date, place and cause of death and name of next of kin of each man listed. Legion posts, which will receive copies soon, are asked to assist the Navy Department in correcting errors.

THE VOICE of the LEGION



Responsibility is disclaimed for facts stated or opinions expressed in this department, which is open to all readers for discussion of subjects of general interest. Because of space demands, all letters are subject to abridgement.

Now It Can Be Told

To the Editor: The following quotation of remarks by the publisher of a drygoods trade paper appeared in the St. Louis *Star* recently:

"Last year we had 4,000,000 men who had just gotten out of the service and were forced to buy complete new outfits. These men had to buy clothes last spring, too, so that kept the market up. But it is not happening now, and that in part is the reason for the business slump. In pre-war days the price of staple articles about doubled from factory to consumer, but after the war prices trebled from the factory to the home in many cases."

The quotation states frankly some facts which have rarely been admitted from such an authority. The essential admissions are:

1. That the exploitation of the ex-service man was the mainstay of the rampage of profiteering in clothing.

2. That it is a fact that retailers doubled their profits on clothing, exacting 200 per-cent instead of 100 percent.

The first admission is particularly interesting to proponents of the bonus for ex-service men who have been accused of a "conspiracy to ruin the country."

Added significance is lent the remarks because they were made at a meeting of large retailers at which buying of goods was advocated to keep the manufacturers' plants in operation. The speaker urged that retailers operate on a smaller margin of profit. His object is a worthy one, but one that would have been largely obviated if retailers had not strangled trade by insistence on tremendous profits.

INSIDER

St. Louis, Mo.

From Grill to Grind

To the Editor: I wish to say a word for the vocational students, who are regarded in some quarters as gold-brickers. College life is easy if one has no desire to become a master of some science, but let me say that, as a student of engineering, I am in the hardest part of my life. When one is out of school four years and then begins anew, it is downright work. And then imagine us staying in our rooms, studying half the night, after several years of real foot life. Do you think we could possibly be gold-bricking now? I was in the Argonne, and I want to say that there is little difference between college life and the Argonne. What do other vocational students say?

PAUL M. COX

Lexington, Ky.

Is He Correct?

To the Editor: A friend of mine desires to know whether he should convert his Army life insurance now, or whether he should wait five years? He has taken out $10,000 worth and is now paying premiums at age twenty-eight which will amount in the coming five years to $420.

If he should convert today to the straight life form of insurance, his yearly premium would be $164.20, while if he waits five years the yearly premium will have amounted to $183.10—an increase of $18.90. He argues that if he converts now, he will have to pay $821 in the next five years instead of $420, and therefore he will lose $401. If he waits five years his yearly loss will be $18.90, as mentioned above, and it will be twenty-five years from now before the accumulated yearly loss will amount to $401. He believes he will be better able to pay the premiums of $183.10 in five years than he is today of paying the premiums of $164.20. In fact, at the present time he is financially unable to pay either of these amounts, and hence would have to allow part of his insurance to lapse if he should convert at this time. Furthermore, if he dies within twenty-five years, his insurance will have proved more expensive.

Is his reasoning correct? It seems to be plausible, but I am not sure that he has looked at the matter from all possible angles.

HAROLD G. MANNING

New York City

Looking Backward

To the Editor: Just to keep the ball rolling on the reminiscence argument started by the man who wrote that verse about "being there" in any future war, I have dashed off this:

Sometimes when you feel lonely,
And your thoughts are drifting afar,
You once more hear the foaming surge
And the wind through a transport spar.

How would you like to be again
In your hobs on another shore,
In a land you have pictured a thousand times,
Left desolate by war?
How would you like to hear again
The irregular tramp of feet,
When your company comes in from a hike
Along a cobbled street?

How would you like to feel again
The chill of the falling rain,
With a pack on your back full sixty pounds
And staggering on to be game?
How would you like to meet again
In this strange old world by chance,
The teacher who thought she was getting by
With that gag about "sunny France"?

How would you like to look again,
When you woke from a restless sleep
After dreaming of home and featherbeds
On your hair chock full of wheat?
How would you like to glide along
Again on wheels that are flat,
Or sit in a billet shattered by shells
With your buddies a-shootin' crap?

How would you like to be again
Where you were two years ago
With people that sure could parley voo,
But with civilization slow?
Wouldn't you like to be once more
In a city along the Seine,
Or talking with a girl you met
Somewhere in old Lorraine?

Time has stored it in memory
And to tell the truth, I'll say,
It sure is great to dream about,
That life of yesterday.

WILLIAM BAKER
Ex-32d Division

Grand Haven, Mich.

Since Nurses Are Officers

To the Editor: Oh boy! I'm glad I am discharged. With all due respect to the Army Nurse Corps, it would certainly make a man feel funny to have a nurse—captain or lieutenant, if you please—ordering him around or reporting him for not saluting. Buddy, you and I know it—those rendezvous have to come now "with permission." It will be like this: Private, or Sergeant, Murphy—as the case may be—"requests permission of the lieutenant to meet her at the bridge." Then it would mean, shine up, buddy, stick your chest out, wipe the smile off your face and put your heels together. Captain Nurse still has a heart!

I would like to know how six fellows from my outfit—six honest-to-goodness privates—are getting along. Against the Army Regulations and General Orders, which forbid an Army nurse to associate with an enlisted man, all six of them married Army nurses. Who is who in your post?

B. BAHR,
Ex-Gen. Hosp. 26,
Fort Des Moines, Ia.

Grand Island, Neb.

A Minnesota Explanation

To the Editor: After reading the editorial entitled "Weighing the Values" in a recent issue, I want to make this plea.

My home formerly was in Minnesota and I love the old State. No other State in the Union has a larger percent of good, big-hearted, level-headed Americans. I can not see for the life of me how it would be possible to comb out of any one community of the dear old State as many people as it is claimed sent telegrams to Washington protesting the leasing by our Government of an inn to be used as a tuberculosis sanatorium for disabled soldiers. Please be charitable in judging—someone must have left the back door open.

P. O. BECKMAN

Economy, Ind.

Fast Loading

To the Editor: I believe the belt for the voyageurs has been securely placed, but here's another one which I claim for my old outfit, the Eighty-Second Division. The S. S. *Cape May* docked at Pauillac, near Bordeaux, at 4:45 P.M. on May 16, 1919, and shoved off at 6:05 P.M. that same day with thirty officers and 1,900 men aboard. That was loading at the average rate of twenty-four men a minute—and nobody got hurt. Can anyone beat this for getting aboard? You remember our division, the All-American, was also known as the All-Aboard Division.

O. E. DRENNAN
Ex-Sgt., Inf.

Kansas City, Mo.

Greetings from France

To the Editor: From this town in the Vendee, Monsieur Jules Bertrand and Madame Bertrand (the most amiable couple in France) send to their many American friends a warm greeting and their best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. They have asked me to convey their sentiments.

W. J. AYLWARD
(Brooks Shepard Post, Fairport, N. Y.)

Les Solles d'Olonne (Vendee)

A New Double Holiday

To the Editor: I am writing to suggest that The American Legion take steps to have Congress adopt a law combining Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day as a national holiday—in other words, to make November 11, the day of thanksgiving. There would be some objection to having two generally observed holidays in November, especially since the Christmas season comes so soon after.

R. H. MORRISON

Charlotte, N. C.

Cradle Days in the Legion—IV

The Veteran Organization Gets on Its Feet and Survives All the Rigors of a Post-Armistice Ocean Voyage

By George A. White

WILLIAM (WILD BILL) DONOVAN of the Forty-second Division and I were rejoicing in the fact that the Paris caucus had been a great success and that we, as members of the original group that had started the party, were clear of any further responsibility when Bennet C. Clark of Missouri, who had presided at the caucus, rushed up to us in the foyer of the Cirque de Paris with the information that Donovan and I were going to be "put up" for election as president and secretary, respectively.

"Not a chance," we replied in one voice, explaining that we had done our share. In order to take no chances we advised Mr. Clark that we were leaving the caucus immediately and would depart from Paris within a couple of hours for our home stations.

Just how the Executive Committee of one hundred which met at the close of the caucus came to name me secretary I have never learned, as I was not there. Milton J. Foreman of Illinois was named chairman and the next morning he and I got together and took an inventory of just what sort of a task we had fallen heir to.

As near as we could calculate tangible assets, we possessed a pile of resolutions and the tentative name "American Legion"—also a responsibility to do something along lines which we must determine upon and promulgate!

If you want to get a clear mental picture of our situation, just imagine yourself with The American Legion on your hands, its course not charted, its organization not begun, not a centime in the treasury and no method of raising a franc. The cost of the Paris caucus had been paid through an assessment of twenty francs on each delegate present who happened to be a temporary officer in the Army.

But we had our precious pile of resolutions and committee directions. Frankly I have never read them in detail to this day, and have them at this moment in a locker trunk. They really belong to the National Headquarters, and I intend to send them in along with the other original records of the Legion in France when the Legion gets that wonderful permanent home which it is destined to have for National Headquarters one day.

FOR one thing, we were supposed to start actual organization work. With an Army that was moving home as rapidly as shipping shortcomings would permit, it was easy to be seen that membership enrollment was impossible. Our mission then was to get the word of The American Legion, and its mission, into the mind and heart of every eligible man and woman in France. The whole A. E. F. was declared part of the membership of The American Legion and the details of enrollment left to later organization work to be undertaken in the United States.

The European press was liberal in proclaiming the new born association of veterans. But we decided that a booklet or leaflet should be published for distribution in every command in the Army. G. H. Q. gave some encouragement to the plan of having an edition of a hundred thousand leaflets run off by the government press that printed those order barrages everyone remembers so well. A splendid four-page leaflet had just been put out on how to treat mange. Libraries had been published on the proper use of dubbin, while kindred subjects had been treated in editions running into the hundreds of thousands. The literary efforts of G. H. Q. were never treated in a niggardly way so far as the number of copies issued was concerned; and of course the Army read every word with feverish interest.

Here was our great opportunity. Having had some encouragement, as suggested before, we decided to prepare copy at once telling everyone all about The American Legion.

Mr. Foreman had a truly remarkable vision of the future course of The American Legion. Predictions he made at his P. C. in Luxembourg have all come true since then. He saw into the future of the organization as clearly as many men now observe into its past. We sat up all of one night reducing The American Legion to paper. At reveille the manuscript was ready to take its place in A. E. F. literature along with those dubbin orders and other G. H. Q. epics.

IN course of time we got our message to the higher command at Chaumont. For, in addition to The American Legion, we had our regular military jobs to look after, which meant that American Legion work had to come out of sleeping time. It was handed back to me informally with a request for specifications—specifications as to the maximum and minimum number of copies desired, the size of the pamphlet and the width of margin. I got a soldier who was a printer in civil life to help with these technical details, and then sent the manuscript back for action, addressed to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G5, G. H. Q., A. E. F.

In strange contrast with our compilation of facts, names, statements and elucidations was the response of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G5, G. H. Q., A. E. F. It is worth reproducing in full:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

France, May 12th, 1919.

MEMORANDUM

1. It is not believed expedient for the Government to publish this unofficial matter.

(Signed) H. B. FISKE,
Brigadier-General, G. S.,
A. C. of S., G5.

An edition of five thousand copies was later published by a Paris printer and scattered throughout the remaining divisions and S. O. S. sections by Richard Patterson of New York, who had been elected assistant secretary of the Legion in France, and who performed a great deal of valuable service in those toddling days of the infant Legion. But we had to depend upon mimeographed letters and individual workers to spread the word for the most part.

Considerable work was also done by an organization in the Army known as the Comrades in Service, which had been launched by Bishop Charles Brent, senior chaplain of the A. E. F., who gave to Mr. Foreman at the outset a written agreement that the Comrades in Service would go out of existence when the Army left France. The contract was kept to the letter, and a great deal of valuable Legion work in the United States has since been performed by Bishop Brent—a splendid chaplain and a splendid gentleman.

As showing the idea of the juvenile Legion which met such an abrupt fate at the hands of the A. C. of S., G5, let me quote briefly from the unborn leaflet:

THE AMERICAN LEGION.—This is the name of a tentative organization of those who served in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps during the Great War.

The purpose now is merely to get into the minds of all who saw such service that they shall form their own organization, subject to their own direction and shaped according to their own wishes. All organization work so far is tentative. It has had in purpose the creation of the necessary foundation.

When all, or a majority, of those in service are back in their homes in America a great meeting is to be held at some designated point at which a constitution will be shaped and a name chosen, officers elected, and the Americans who served in the World War united in one great organization of their own creation.

Every member of the A. E. F. is automatically a member of The American Legion, and no action is

DISABLED VETERANS

IN connection with The American Legion's nation-wide effort to humanize the lot of the disabled ex-service men and to settle outstanding cases of compensation, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY will receive direct complaints of Government dereliction which cannot be satisfactorily settled locally.

All persons who have knowledge of such cases, whether they are directly concerned or not, are asked to report them. Complaints should be full and specific, giving names, dates and places. They should be addressed to Compensation Editor, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43rd street, New York City.

This magazine will deliver the complaints to National Headquarters of The American Legion, which will take them up individually with the head of the Government department responsible, insisting upon prompt action and decision.

necessary at this time in order to attain membership. No membership campaign is being undertaken or is authorized in the A. E. F.

Later, in the United States, the organization of state, county and city units will be initiated among all those eligible to belong and along lines to be determined in the United States. These then will be eligible to representation at a great charter meeting or convention in the United States where the united ideas of all will be incorporated in the national constitution.

The second Legion meeting in France since The American Legion had become a definite organization was called for April 7 at 4, Rue Gabriel, Paris. It was to include all members of the executive committee of one hundred—two men from each combat and replacement division and from each S. O. S. section in France, England, Germany and Belgium. There was nothing left in Italy by this time except a small allotment of the Quartermaster Department not numerous enough to gain representation.

Getting those hundred men to Paris was quite an undertaking, for it was not a matter altogether of their own volition, since they were still in the Army. But the Army gave a lot of cooperation in getting the executive committee together from the four corners of four countries.

The Legion had come to the attention of the whole Army by this time. Major-generals were wiring in to know what representation they were entitled to in their divisions. Here is a typical telegram announcing the selection of a Divisional representative on the executive committee. It came from one of the most famous fighting generals in the Army:

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION.

March 28, 1919.

Secretary, American Legion,
Care G. H. Q.:

Sergeant Harry Martin, Twenty-third Infantry, is designated to represent Second Division at next meeting of American Legion.

(Signed) LEJEUNE.

The other representative of the Second, it might be added, was a full colonel, Harold C. Snyder of Fredericksburg, Va. The Army was beginning to show its first touches of democracy; and it ought to be said right here that The American Legion has been the miracle worker that has swept aside rank since the war and brought home to all, regardless of recent grade, that they are all of equal station once more in civil life. Such a service never followed a previous war.

Leaves of absence finally were authorized by G. H. Q. for the April meeting. Request that delegates be given transportation was denied, but free and unrestricted use of the Army telegraph lines was permitted, in sending notices and other urgent Legion messages. Or possibly I should say it was not refused. Brigadier-General Robert C. Davis of the Regular Army, who was Adjutant General of the A. E. F., made it possible to use Army mails and Army wires in spreading the word of the Legion. It is fair to say that without his liberal views on the subject of the Legion, the organization would have been seriously handicapped in France.

JUST before the delegates were assembled for the April meeting I got a frantic telegram from Lemuel Bolles, now National Adjutant. Bolles was a committeeman from the First Army Corps. He wired that unless I could have him ordered to the meeting he could not get away. The order was issued as a special dispensation and sent to him at Langres. A copy was sent to First Corps headquarters also. But Bolles never put in an appearance.

He wrote me some time later that the order reached him several weeks after the meeting and wanted to know why it had been sent to Langres. I explained that he had asked to have the orders sent to Londres and that I had searched the maps in vain for Londres. The only town that appeared likely was Langres.

"Why, Londres is French for London," he exclaimed. "I was in London at the time, which was the reason I couldn't get away without orders."

The committee of one hundred adopted a plan of putting on an intensive "word-of-mouth" campaign for advertising the Legion in every part of the A. E. F., and the individual members did much effective work after returning to their stations.

By this time the A. E. F. was breaking up rapidly and the time was at hand for the transfer of activities to America. The St. Louis caucus was to be the counterpart in America of the Paris caucus in France. The St. Louis caucus, however, did not restrain itself quite so well as did the Paris caucus. It took the bits in its teeth and adopted policies.

The Legion abroad was represented at St. Louis by a liaison committee of fifteen, of which Bennett Clark was the chairman, as well as by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who had returned to the United States for discharge from the Army immediately before the Paris caucus.

This committee was instructed to see that the St. Louis caucus name a chairman, secretary and executive committee of one hundred. Then when the A. E. F. was home the two executive committees would meet, amalgamate and elect one set of temporary officers pending the charter convention at Minneapolis.

The understanding was never put into effect, for the expeditionary forces were so long in getting home that a joint session was never called. Mr. Foreman, on his return, agreed willingly, I might say with enthusiasm, that the chairman named at St. Louis, Henry D. Lindsley of Texas, continue to function as chairman of the whole organization, and I gratefully gave to Eric Fisher Wood a quitclaim deed to the secretaryship of the Legion.

A tremendous job was now at hand. The unprecedented work of whirlwind organization on a nationwide scale—a task that has given Americans a new tradition—continues fresh in the minds of all.

March, 1919, saw The American Legion as nothing more than an idea. November, 1919, saw the American Legion a concrete organization of more than a million enrolled men. The history of the human family offers no parallel performance.

THE END

PEACE ON EARTH—ALMOST

A survey of the present world military situation, by Lieut. Col. C. E. Kilbourne, U. S. A., will appear in the next (Christmas) number of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

"I'm as Good a Man as Jim!"

"They made him manager today, at a fine increase in salary. He's the fourth man in the office to be promoted since January. And all were picked for the same reason—they had studied in spare time with the International Correspondence Schools and learned to do some one thing better than the rest of us.

"I've thought it all out, Grace. I'm as good a man as any of them. All I need is special training—and I'm *going to get it.* If the I. C. S. can raise other men's salaries it can raise *mine.* See this coupon? It means *my* start toward a better job and I'm going to mail it to Scranton tonight!"

Thousands of men now know the joy of happy, prosperous homes because they let the I. C. S. prepare them in spare hours for bigger work and better pay.

Why don't *you* study some one thing and get ready for a real job, at a salary that will give *your* wife and children the things you would like them to have?

You can *do* it! Pick the position you want in the work you like best and the I. C. S. will prepare you for it right in your own home, in your spare time.

Yes, you *can* do it! More than two million have done it in the last twenty-nine years. More than 130,000 are doing it right now. Join them without another day's delay. Mark and mail this coupon.

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BOX 7057-C, SCRANTON, PA.

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MECHANICAL ENGINEER	Railroad Trainman
Mechanical Draftsman	ILLUSTRATING
Machine Shop Practice	Cartooning
Toolmaker	BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
Gas Engine Operating	Private Secretary
CIVIL ENGINEER	BOOKKEEPER
Surveying and Mapping	Stenographer and Typist
MINE FOREMAN or ENG'R	Cert. Pub. Accountant
STATIONARY ENGINEER	TRAFFIC MANAGER
Marine Engineer	Railway Accountant
Ship Draftsman	Commercial Law
ARCHITECT	GOOD ENGLISH
Contractor and Builder	Teacher
Architectural Draftsman	Common School Subjects
Concrete Builder	Mathematics
Structural Engineer	CIVIL SERVICE
PLUMBING AND HEATING	Railway Mail Clerk
Sheet Metal Worker	AUTOMOBILE OPERATING
Textile Overseer or Supt.	Auto Repairing
CHEMIST	AGRICULTURE
Navigation	Poultry Raising

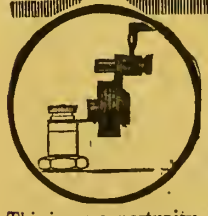
Spanish
French
Italian

Name _____

Present Occupation _____ 7-26-19

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____



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A DIGEST OF THE FORDNEY BILL

THE AMERICAN LEGION'S plan of beneficial legislation for all veterans of the World War is embodied in H.R. 14157 which, introduced into Congress by Representative Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, passed the House last Spring and is now pending in the Senate. Following is a digest of the bill's five options, of which veterans may select one:

Adjusted Service Pay

World War veterans shall receive adjusted compensation for service in excess of sixty days between April 5, 1917 and July 1, 1919, at a rate of $1 a day for home service and $1.25 a day for overseas service, to a maximum of $500 for home service and $625 for overseas service. Payment shall not be made to commissioned officers of the Army above the rank of captain, to naval officers above the rank of lieutenant or to men of corresponding grades in other services, nor to members of the S. A. T. C., and R. O. T. C. No payment shall be made for time spent on industrial furloughs or in absence from duty without leave or because of other misconduct, although time so spent may be counted as applying to the sixty days' minimum warranting any payment.

Payment shall be made in installments beginning July 21, 1921, as follows: If $500 or more is due, in ten quarterly installments; if less than $500, in quarterly installments of $50. The compensation shall not be assignable as security for a loan nor for any other purpose and payment shall be made only to the veteran or his estate.

Adjusted Service Certificates

A veteran may receive an Adjusted Service Certificate of a face value equal to his Adjusted Service Pay increased by forty percent, plus interest thereon for twenty years at the rate of 4½ percent compounded annually (such amount being approximately 3.38 times the Adjusted Service Pay of the veteran). The face value shall be payable to the veteran twenty years after the date of his application, or to his estate should he die before that time.

The Postoffce Department will make a loan on the Adjusted Service Certificate at any time two years after issuance. Loans shall be repaid in annual installments. Negotiation or assignment of certificates is forbidden.

Land Settlement

The National Veterans Settlement Board will establish veterans' settlement projects for the reclamation and settlement of lands. So far as practicable veterans will be employed in the development of each project and each will bc permitted to selcct a farm unit upon which he may construct a dwelling and make other improvemcnts. Town sites will also be laid out. As each project is open to settlemcnt, thc board will notify all vcterans who have chosen to receive aid under this plan. Men employed on the project will have prefcrence in allotments over other vcterans. United States citizens who served in the armies of the Allies may also receive farms under this plan. The amount of each veteran's Adjusted Service Pay shall be deducted from the purchase price of each farm, town lot or other tract, and the veteran may pay the balance of purchase price in annual installments within forty years.

Vocational Training Aid

The Federal Board of Vocational Training will pay the veteran $1.75 for each day of his attendance on a course of vocational training approved by the board, the total payment not to exceed 140 percent of the Adjusted Service Pay.

Farm or Home Aid

The National Veterans Settlement Board (created by the Fordney Bill) will pay to thc veteran an amount equal to the Adjusted Service Pay due him, increased by 40 percent, for the purpose of enabling the veteran to make improvements on a city or suburban home, or a farm, or to purchase or make payments on such a home or farm.

Raising the Money

To obtain the money to carry out its provisions, the Fordney Bill provides: for a 1 percent surtax on incomes between $5,000 and $10,000, a 2 percent surtax on net incomes between $10,000 and $26,000, and a 3 percent surtax on net incomes exceeding $26,000; a tax of two cents on each $10 of face or selling value on sales of stocks and bonds, before November 30, 1923, and a tax of two cents on each $100 on such sales after November 30, 1923; a tax of two cents on each $10 of sales of produce on exchange before November 30, 1923, and a tax of two cents on each $100 of such sales after November 30, 1923; a tax of five cents on each $10 of the amount of receipts for payments on sales of real estate before November 30, 1923; taxes on tobacco sold before November 30, 1923, this tax being 50 cents a thousand for cigars selling for from five to seven cents, less for certain other grades; $1 a thousand for cigars selling from 8 to 15 cents, $1.50 a thousand for cigars selling for more than 15 cents, and proportionate increases for more expensive cigars; $1 a thousand for cigarettes, and two cents a pound on tobacco and snuff, and a special tax of $10 on each $100 of the par or face value of stock dividends declared by corporations.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN

USE AND RIGHTS OF EMBLEMS

SPECIAL NO. 56.—NOVEMBER 30, 1920

National Headquarters of The American Legion owns the copyright and patents on the design and emblem of The American Legion, the official ribbon and the emblem of tbe Women's Auxiliary. No concern or individual may manufacture, deal in or offer for sale any article incorporating The American Legion emblem, The American Legion official ribbon or tbe emblem of thc Women's Auxiliary of The Amcrican Legion without infringing the rights of The American Legion under the copyright or the patent laws of the United States.

In several instances during the past year it has been necessary to protect these rights in thc courts. In each instance rigbts of The American Legion have been sustaincd.

The purpose of controlling the use of tbe emblem is threefold:

First: To protect the cmblem and to prevent its use for commercial or advertising purposes.

Second: To give members of The American Legion thc advantage of reduced prices and standard material through quantity purchased.

Third: To preserve to The American Legion as a whole the advantage of such profit as may be obtained through the handling and sale of articles incorporating the national emblem.

National Headquarters reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and will only consider proposals from those concerns which De-

At this time when orders for 1921 business are to be considered, the National Headuarters is particularly anxious to secure proposals from reputable dealers in all parts of the country who desire to compete for any of the business of The American Legion.

The assistance of all members of The American Legion in referring such dealers to the National Headquarters is invited and will be appreciated.

Particularly at this time the National Headquarters will be glad to receive proposals on furnishing standard membership cards in lots of 100,000, ceremonial badges in lots of 10.000, standard emblem buttons in lots of 25,000, and official silk banners in lots of 50.

Any interested party should be furnished with a sample of the article on which they desire to submit bids by Department or Post Adjutants. Bids must be submitted on an article of equal or better make up and material than that already in use. We will be glad to receive inquiries from concerns interested in bidding on any other article at present offered for sale by National Headquarters. Interested parties should be directed to address the Emblem Division, National Headquarters, for further information.

Prices quoted must be F. O. B. Indianapolis, Ind.

partment officials can recommcnd as reputable and qualified to perform any business undertaking in which they may embark.

LEMUEL BOLLES,
National Adjutant.

RHEUMATIC PAINS RAISING A RUMPUS?

Have Sloan's Liniment ready for sudden rheumatic twinges

DON'T let that rheumatic pain or ache find you without Sloan's Liniment again. *Keep it handy* in the medicine cabinet for immediate action when needed. If you are out of it now, get another bottle *today*, so you won't suffer any longer than necessary when a pain or ache attacks you.

Apply it *without rubbing*—for it *penetrates*—giving prompt relief from siatica, lumbago, neuralgia, backache, lameness, soreness, sprains, strains, bruises. Be prepared—It's easy to use.

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Sloan's Liniment Pain's enemy

INSPECTED
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These $12.00 hand sewed Russia Calf Shoes are the kind **Uncle Sam's Officers wear.** A dressy shoe, **built to stand hard marching. Every pair bears inspector's stamp.** If you want to keep your feet free from foot troubles **get a pair at once.** Soft leather uppers; wide, roomy toe caps and double thick soles. Army officers say, "they are **full of solid comfort and wear like iron." Try them at our risk. Send no money.** Pay factory price, **only $6.75,** on arrival. Your money back if you want it. All sizes and widths. Agents wanted. Send this coupon today.

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Send U. S. Army Officers' Shoes C.O.D. I pay postman on arrival. My money back if not satisfied.
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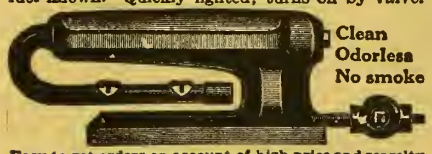

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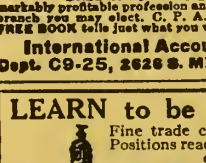

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206 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ROLL CALL

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

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

U. S. S. ALABAMA—Lambert H. Shea, Richmond, Mo., wants to hear from W. K. Thompson and other shipmates.

CAMP GORDON—Tim McCarthy, 215 Spruce st., Kingston, Pa., wants to hear from all soldiers who were at this camp after the 82d left and until demobilization.

GROTTINGEN—Dr. H. A. Goodrich, M. R. C. S., and J. C. Stanley, Sig. R. C., A. S., who were prisoners at Grottingen and later at Cassel, write Paul R. Miller, 1506 E. Fifth ave., Winfield, Kan.

U. S. S. ISABEL—Men aboard this vessel between Dec. 27, 1917 and Jan. 30, 1920, write J. N. Champan, 1107 "O" st., Lincoln, Neb.

ALLEN, WILLIAM H., 143d Inf., Camp Bowie—Information wanted by Aldine L. Martin, Dept. of Police, Galveston, Tex.

BIRDSELL, ALBERT F., write Herman Eckboff, 17 Pierce ave., Jersey City, N. J.

BRAUN, GEORGE J., formerly 116th F. S. Bn.—Information wanted by sister, Mrs. William Harman, 1699 Fourth st., Milwaukee, Wis.

BROOKS, LOUIS J., last heard from at Army-Navy "Y," San Francisco—Whereabouts wanted by mother, Mrs. Mary Brooks, 2122 Elysian Fields ave., New Orleans, La.

BURNETT, CHESTER A., formerly Bty. B, 151st F. A., write V. Harold Ray, Sullivan, Ill.

BURSON, HARRY, 9th Anti-Aircraft Bty., last heard from in Paris hospital in January, 1919.—Information wanted by Rawls Howard, Tarboro, N. C.

CANNON, PETER, Bty. A., 80th F. A., write Anton Mussil, Sec., 7th Div. Club., 1954 Sheffield ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHAMBERS, FRANKLIN E., Mounds, Okla., wants to hear from his buddies in Co. F, 315th Eng.

COLE, FRANK O., Box 234, Bridgton, Me., wants letters from buddies of 316th Casual Co., Blois.

COLEMAN, EDYTHE, formerly A. R. C. nurse, write Margery Johannsen, Russell-Lamson Hotel, Waterloo, Ia.

CUMMINGS, R. W., 2519½ Durant ave., Berkeley, Cal., wants to hear from Hershal Johnson and Forrest Summers, formerly 103d Co., 8th Marines.

DAVIS, JACOB D. G., formerly 5th Trench Mortar Bn., and members of Bty. C, that outfit, write George E. Masters, 113 S. Ninth st., Columbia, Mo.

DUVALL, JAMES, last heard from in October, 1917.—Information sought by bis sister, Mrs. H. B. Wilson, 320 West Second st., Tulsa, Okla.

EGGERS, JOHN, formerly Co. C, 128th Inf., reported missing in action on Nov. 10, 1918. Information sought by Russell Kirkpatrick, Dunn Center, N. D.

FORD, JACK, Receiving Depot Det., Camp Pike, write Charley Handy, Bay Port, Mich.

GLEN, FRED B., formerly 49th Co., 5th Marines.—Information about him wanted by L. F. Loffer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

HATCHER, CHARLES P., 359th Inf., communicate with D. A. Ridgway, 1900 Collins st., Joliet, Ill.

HUNT, LT., formerly Co. D, 9th Am. Tr.—Address wanted by Glenn T. Rogers, Riceville, Ia.

KIMBALL, B. J., formerly Co. B, 103 M. G. Bn.—Information about him wanted for his father by Adjutant, American Legion, Lebanon, N. H.

KING, CHAUNCEY M., Sonestown, Pa., wants to bear from boys of the old Co. F, 306th Inf.

LOFTIN, CLYDE, formerly Bty. C, 340th F. A., write William Robison, Tehachapi, Cal.

MAGOLO, JOHN, communicate with Cpl. Anderson, of Co. B, 151st M. G. Bn., at 509 Thirteenth st., Dallas, Tex.

MANLEY, ORVAL, not heard from since discharge at Fort Lawton, Wash., on June 21, 1920. Information wanted by fatber, C. J. Manley, Box 39, Axtell, Kan.

MATTSON, JOHN, discharged from Bty. A, 309th F. A., at Camp Devens on Jan. 24, 1919. Father, Daniel Mattson, 6 Emerald st., Gloucester, Mass., seeks whereabouts.

MORGAN, WILLIAM F.—Address wanted by L. O. Ross, Box 156, Hubbard, Tex.

NORICK, AUGUST; formerly 341st, F. A., disappeared from Ouray, Colo., about a year ago. Information desired by Adjutant, American Legion, 410 Interstate Trust Bldg, Denver Colo.

OERTLE, WILLIAM, of Tebbe Hanmore Post, St. Louis, Mo., is missing. Information regarding him sought by Thomas R. Smith, 2848 Lyon st., St. Louis, Mo.

OLSEN, HARVEY, formerly B. H. No. 95.—Address wanted by Thomas J. Baumann, Box 722, Ritzville, Wash.

PAUL JAY H., formerly 165th Aero Sqdn., write John R. Swank, 2033 E. 102d st., Cleveland, O.

PERRIE, EDWARD R., formerly U. S. N., write Thurston Parks, 312 E. Ninth st., Owensboro, Ky.

RECEVITO, PASQUALE, formerly 308tb Trench Mortar Bty.—Address wanted by Mrs. L. P. Godwin, 812 Tyler st., Gary, Ind., mother of Lt. Harold W. Burns, of that outfit.

REFO, ERMITE B., formerly M. D., 17th M. G. Bn., wants to hear from members of this detachment. Address, 326 E. Washington st., Phoenix, Ariz.

RHINER, HENRY, Supply Co., 78tb F. A., and other men of outfit, write Raymond W. McGraw, Mt. Morris, N. Y.

RONDEAU, ARTHUR R., formerly sgt. major in charge of troop movements at Brest depot, write Arthur R. Hurst, 65a Woodward ave., San Francisco, Cal.

ST. CLAIR, CHARLES A., formerly Co. A., 4th Supply Train.—Address wanted by Edward Zabel, 1845 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

SCHERMERHORN, H. S., C. A. C., write George Gueller, 428 Fifth ave., N., Wausau, Wis.

SMART, L. V., formerly cook, Bty. F, 36th C. A. C., write George A. Stevens, 1317 E. Main st., Rochester, N. Y.

SMITH, GEORGE A., formerly Bty. E, 79th F. A., write Ray L. Camper, Y. M. C. A., Williamson, W. Va.

SMOCK, L. O., Britt, Ia., wants to hear from some of his buddies in 30th Div.

SPARKS, SAMUEL P., not heard from since discharge at Camp Dix late in 1919. Whereabouts sought by his sister, Mrs. G. P. Varn, 1327 S. 25th ave., Omaha, Neb.

STEINBERG, LOUIS, formerly Co. F, 30th Inf., Fort Ogelthorpe, write Lew H. Winters, 759 Jennings st., the Bronx, N. Y.

STONEY, CHARLES, Chaplain, 308th Eng., write H. E. Loder, Route 2, Brecksville, O.

TANDESKI, MICHAEL, formerly Co. E, 18th Inf., wants to bear from some of his old buddies. Address Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

THOMPSON, formerly 1st Lt., Intelligence Corps, Camp Wbeeler, write William E. Curver, Bernard, Ia.

THREET, GERALD, formerly Brooklyn, N. Y., write W. R. Woodcock, New Lexington, O.

THURMAN, DANIEL W., 28th Aero Sqdn.—Address wanted by F. Gilbert, Beloit, Kan.

VERTREES, CHARLES, write J. E. Vertrees, Richfield, Ida.

VICKREY, NOAH W., Liberty Center, Ind., wants letters from former members of 315th Bakery Co.

WANIA, STANLEY, formerly Co. B, 43d Inf., write E. Richard, 1620 Leche st., Algiers, La.

WARNICK, ELMER, formerly Co. A, 348th M. G. Bn., write Andrew Easton, Jr., 129 "C" st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

WIGLEY, AUGUST, discharged at Camp Meade on Sept. 30, 1919.—Information wanted by mother, Mrs. J. M. Wigley, 815 N. Ellison st., Oklahoma City, Okla.

WILSON, GLENN, formerly 1st Co., I. C. O. T. S., Camp Grant, write H. M. Corbin, Winthrop Club, Springfield, Mass.

WOOLDRIDGE, FRED, U. S. N. R. F., stationed at Pelham Bay Park in November, 1917, write J. C. Morse, 22 Georgia ave., Providence, R. I.

YATES, WILLIAM B., missing since his discharge from Camp Taylor in 1919. Whereabouts sought by mother, Mrs. J. C. Yates, Richmond, Ky.

24TH AERO SQUADRON—Ex-members can get squadron insignia pins from R. E. Overly, Galvin, Wash.

34TH INF. BAND—Musician R. T. Gurtner wounded. Information regarding bim wanted by W. S. Hillstrom, 932 Clymer Place, Madison, Wis.

81ST DIV. HQ. TR.—Alejandro De Castro, Box

1354, Grenville, S. C., wants to hear from C. E. Rich, Jr., company commander; Lowell J. Thibault and J. P. Viguerie.

166TH INF.—A. H. Engstrand, 1149 Lyndale ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., wants to communicate with colonel regarding his discharge paper.

311TH M. G. BN., Co. B.—Charles Sloane, Drifton, Pa., wants address of chaplain.

314TH INF., Co. A.—Former members can obtain addresses of buddies from George B. McKinney, Jr., Bala, Pa.

316TH ENG.—J. B. Andreis, Box 237, Clovis, Cal., wants to hear from J. A. Ambrose, D. Murray, James Coffe and W. Olds.

331ST AND 625TH AERO SQDNS.—Members are asked to send addresses at once to Robert Nielsen, 500 California Bldg, Denver, Colo., for peace-time roster.

339TH F. A., BTY. C—Edward H. Linneman, St. Joseph, Minn., secretary of battery organization wants addresses of all members. Next reunion will be held at Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 25 and 26, 1921.

In the Casualty List

BANNISTER, E. D.—Relatives of this man, who was killed while with Co. M, 327th Inf., can get picture of his grave from Mrs. Smith, 6 Mulberry st., Millville, N. J.

BARTHOLD, LIEF, or his sister, Louise Jensen, of Chicago, can get his prayer book from W. E. T., 902 Oakwood ave., Columbus, O. The book was found at Courville, in Chateau-Thierry drive.

MCCLOUD, MAJOR, 2d Bn., 26th Inf.—Relatives can get exclusive information about his death from L. V. Stevens, 169 Elizabeth st., Atlanta, Ga.

1ST F. S. BN., Co. C—Hugh W. Wilson killed in St. Mihiel drive on Sept. 16, 1918. Mother needs affidavits from two of his buddies to clear up insurance tangle. Address Mrs. Nellie W. Hayes, 110 Stillman st., San Francisco, Cal.

12TH M. G. BN., Co. A—Garl Leichty wounded on Aug. 7 or 8, 1918. Information regarding his fate wanted for mother by Mae Grant, 558 Lincoln ave., Detroit, Mich.

22D BASE HOSP.—Nelson C. Pease, M. D., died Oct. 29, 1918. Mother, Mrs. Nellie Pease, 166 Polk st., Newark, N. J., wants to communicate witb buddies.

28TH INF., Co. L—Ralph C. Black reported missing in action on July 20, 1918. Information wanted by Clifford E. Rodwell, Oakland, Ia.

36TH AERO SQDN.—John D. Bailey, Lt., died at St. Jean de Monts on Dec. 4, 1918. Wife wants pictures of him and particulars of death. Address, Mrs. John D. Bailey, 607 N Busey ave., Urbana, Ill.

53D BASE HOSP.—Nurses or physicians who cared for typhoid patients at this hospital at Langres, communicate with Mrs. Geneva Congdon, 1802 Washington ave., Knoxville, Tenn., whose son died there.

58TH INF., Co. G—Robert Shipbaugh killed Oct. 6, 1918. Particulars of death and burial desired by sister, Mrs. E. F. Steffe, Dundee, O.

59TH INF., Co. G—Carl Smith reported dead of wounds on or about Nov. 11, 1918. Commander says he was sent to unnamed hospital but he received no death report. Information wanted by sister, Mrs. A. T. Morris, Box 595, Colgate, Okla.

59TH INF., Co. A—Harry M. Dorrell wounded on Sept. 27, 1918; also said to have been killed on Sept. 30. Facts regarding his death sought by sister, Mrs. Miles S. Anderson, 1739 Hall Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

64TH INF., Co. H—Edward F. Lundberg wounded Nov. 10, 1918, and died on Nov. 12. Sister, Mrs. A. Lundberg, 1435 N. Broad st., Mankato, Minn., wants to know of his last hours.

102D INF., Co. D—Verner V. Tighe killed on reconnaisance Sept. 26, 1918. Particulars wanted by mother, Mrs. P. W. Tighe, Perry, Ia.

103D F. S. BN., Co. C—Carl A. Brandt wounded Sept. 28 or 29, 1918; died Oct 2. Information sought by sister, Mrs. Mary Brandt, 3119 McElderry st., Baltimore, Md.

103D INF., Co. D—Albert R. Barker, 2d lt., died recently in Detroit of pneumonia, presumably caused by gas received in action in July, 1918. To receive compensation, widow must prove he was gassed, and wants affidavits from his comrades, particularly company commander. Address, Secretary, Wayne County Council, American Legion, Detroit, Mich.

103D INF., Co. F—Harry M. Nightingale died Sept. 14, 1918. Sister, Mrs. F. L. Barter, Box 103, Bath, Me., wants to identify hospital in which he died, and seeks particulars from hospital attendants and buddies.

108TH M. G. BN.—Herbert S. Evans killed by accident in France on July 6, 1918. Brother, Phillip Evans, R. F. D. 453, Monrovia, Cal., wants to hear from buddies.

109TH INF. Co. L—John H. Rankin reported killed in action on Aug. 3, 1918. Information desired by brother, Harry F. Rankin, Letter Carrier No. 8, Seattle, Wash.

110TH INF., Co. D—Charles Lydon reported dead of wounds on Aug. 3, 1918. Mother, Mrs. Patrick O'Malley, 1007 Prince st., Scranton, Pa., seeks information.

111TH INF., Co. E—Alfred C. Olson killed in action on Armistice Day. Buddies who saw him during last days or who know details of death, write brother, O. C. Johnson, Holt, Minn.

113TH ENG., Co. B—Erwin H. Fehlandt died in Hospital No. 9 on Feb. 14, 1919. Buddies write to his mother, Mrs. Wilh. Fehlandt, Jordan, Minn.

117TH INF., Co. A—Robert T. Hendricks killed on Oct. 8, 1918. W. V. Rakestraw, Oakford, Ind., wants to hear from buddies.

124TH INF., Co. I—Stephen B. Mulhern died at Jacksonville, Fla., on April 13, 1918. Comrades write to sister, Mrs. Kathleen B. Schade, 314 E. 163d st., the Bronx, N. Y.

125TH INF., Co. M—Irvan B. Lyons died of wounds in hospital at Montfaucon on Oct. 10, 1918. Buddies and chaplain write sister, Laura E. Lyons, Wayne, Neb.

127TH INF., Co. M—Jack Shufelt, runner, fatally wounded at Juvigny on Sept. 1, 1918. Information wanted for mother by William H. Holmes, 1827 Marshall Field Annex, Chicago, Ill.

128TH INF., Co. B—William D. Quinn killed in Meuse-Argonne on Oct. 18, 1918. Anyone knowing anything of his last hours write mother, Mrs. Mary Quinn, 3325 N. 47th st., Omaha, Neb.

138TH INF., Co. G—William A. Harre wounded Sept. 28, 1918; supposed to have been last seen in B. H. No. 86, Ward 87, Mesves, in Jan., 1919. Information wanted by Katherine Harre, 1511 N. La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.

138TH INF., Co. H—James W. Burns reported missing in action on Sept. 30, 1918. News of his fate wanted by father, William M. Burns, 818 S. Market st., Wichita, Kan.

142D INF. HQ. Co.—Ben W. Fuller killed opposite Tranchee de St. Etienne in Mont Blanc fight. Grave said to have been along Medeah Farm-Mont Blanc road about one-half kilometer west of St. Etienne-a-Armes road. Capt. E. B. Sayles believes body was reburied outside of French cemetery near St. Etienne or at Romagne. G. R. S. has no records. Father, Jesse Fuller, Occidental Petroleum Co., Abilene, Tex., wants to locate grave.

148TH INF., Co. B—Maxwell Pugsley died overseas. Information about death and place of burial wanted by E. L. Pugsley, 908 W. 15th st., Des Moines, Ia.

148TH INF. Co. C—Isaac M. Poisel died Oct. 1, 1918, from wounds received in Argonne on Sept. 29, 1918, and was buried in French cemetery, St. John's, Epinonville, Meuse. Particulars of last hours and burial desired by wife, Mrs. Mildred E. Poisel, 444 E. Division st., Decatur, Ill.

148TH INF., Co. M—Carey D. Bavis reported killed in action in Flanders on Nov. 10, 1918, and buried with three others on bank of Eseant or Scheldt on Nov. 11. Other reports say he was wounded Nov. 3 and died in field hospital on Nov. 10, being buried near Staden or Deynze or in Commune of Eyne. Chaplains or buddies having correct information write to wife, Mrs. C. D. Bavis, Georgetown, O.

304TH F. A., BTY. B—John R. Killen sent to Tours hospital on Feb. 9, 1919, and died there on Feb. 22. Particulars of death sought by mother, Mrs. M. A. Killen, Fillmore, Mo.

305TH INF., Co. E—Eugene A. Clifford struck by machine gun bullet near St. Juvin, Argonne, on morning of Nov. 1, 1918; sent to S. O. S. hospital and died on Nov. 3. Sister, Mrs. Flora M. Sussier, 200 Ontario st., Albany, N. Y., wants to communicate with someone who ministered to him in last moments.

315TH AMB. Co.—Carl L. Firor wounded Sept. 29, 1918, and died on Oct 1 or 2. Mother, Mrs. Anna P. Firor, Burkittsville, Md., wants to hear from men who knew him.

315TH M. G. Co.—Elton N. Reid reported killed in action on Oct. 1, 1918. Buddies who served with bim write mother, Mrs. E. J. Reid, Welbourne, Md.

326TH INF.—David J. Hoffert, Lt., gas officer, struck by H. E. fragment in Argonne on Oct. 15, 1918, and died same day. Mother wants details of wounds and last message. Write Nelson S. Perkins, 110 S. Tenth ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

339TH INF., Co. A—Russel A. Poth reported missing in action in Russia on Jan. 19, 1919. Information sought for relatives by Commander, American Legion, Brown City, Mich.

364TH INF. Co. L—Victor E. Norling killed by H. E. shell about Sept. 4, 1918. Buddies who were near him write father, Olaf E. Norling, Beresford, S. D.

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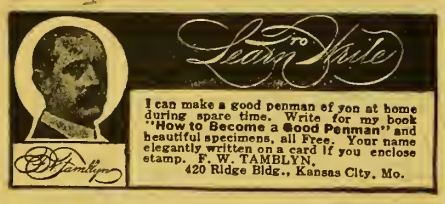

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THE HUMAN SIDE OF CONGRESS

(*Continued from Page 4*)

House of Representatives is that for some time a new member, for his own good, had better be seen than heard. Rookies in the Army, freshmen in college, plebes in West Point, yearlings in a buffalo herd, minnows in the ocean and new members of Congress rank each other.

Age, previous condition of servitude, or self-knowledge of ability make little difference. Ex-governors, ex-State officers, ex-college presidents and ex-nothings meet on common ground. Older members are well accustomed to the familiar, supposedly impressive phrase, "When I was Governor (or president, or attorney general) of Blank," from the lips of dignified gentlemen of affable manners, but it concerns them not. They are interested in how much the ex really knows and how well he can express it.

No matter who he is, said ex goes to the bottom of the list on some committee—a minor one at that—unless at the last election the casualties have been heavy and replacements in Congress numerous, and at the bottom he remains until those above him on the list die or are defeated for reelection.

NOT to discourage but to state facts as they appear to several gentleman of my acquaintance, with no small opinion of their ability, the longevity and political sagacity of some statesmen of great age and high rank is disheartening. On request some of them will state the rules. Some few years ago a new member who, to say the least, was neither hiding his light oratorical ability nor persistence under a bushel, asked an elder statesman if he were talking too much for a new member. "No! No!" said the elder. "I would hardly say that because you may be the smartest new member we ever had here. In that case you are doing exactly the right thing."

Congress is the most human body in the world. Usually a member gets what is coming to him. If he is ponderous and inclined to weighty argument he is gently listened to and quietly poked fun at. Much unpublished wit and humor runs through the cloakrooms. If he casts a political vote—that is, one that is foreign to his views but based on supposed sentiment in his district or political expediency—he will be respected if he does not attempt to disguise the fact by specious argument or statement of profound conviction.

The hot air artist, patent medicine salesman type of statesman, is correctly appraised by his colleagues, if not at home. Long hair, fluent gestures, continuous discussion of the right of the common people by one who does no work in the House office building may get votes at home, but they will bring little real consideration abroad.

The members, like all humanity, respect courage in vote and deed, though in a mistaken cause, and despise deceit and cowardice. The man who never knows how he is going to vote until the first roll call is taken and he has an opportunity to play follow the leader is correctly estimated. The member who seeks an opportunity to injure the prestige of another wantonly usually receives payment in kind, for deprivation of office is as agreeable to a politician as water is to a mad dog.

ONE of the astounding discoveries to the average citizen on really becoming acquainted with a prominent individual in public life is the fact that usually all preconceived notions of the man are false or erroneous. So far as the public man is concerned a public estimate of him is usually made from the pen of the clever men and boys in the press gallery. Many of them are compelled to color their articles to reflect the political views of their papers, and like good soldiers they carry out orders.

Regardless of orders, however, there is a strain of fairness because every newspaper man desires to write the truth if he may, and if he is compelled to be unfair in argument he will make up for it in news. Nevertheless he gives his own conception of the individual, and any one person's view of any individual is seldom comprehensive.

As one is impressed and influenced at the first sight of another—or at the first view of a picture, building or lake—so does the average citizen unconsciously retain the first or repeated written impressions of well-known men. Ideas as to personality, habits, faults and traits are formed. Just as many of us who never had the opportunity of meeting the celebrated Mark Hanna always see him in our mind's eye with dollar-mark clothes when, as a matter of fact, he was a lovable, kind-hearted man, doing things as he believed they should be done, so would most men revamp their ideas of Congress could they be initiated into membership.

Champ Clark says everyone criticizes Congress because there are not a thousand men in any Congressional district who would not accept membership in it. If that is true it must also be true that a great deal of criticism is directed by men who feel a disappointment at lack of recognition of their ability. In any event a knowledge of the men is a viewpoint changer.

NEWSPAPERS want the most sensational news to print. If a member of Congress talks sense, wears common, ordinary clothes, respectable hair and clean collars he is not news. Naturally the men whose names are used the oftenest are the freaks—long-haired or other freak-haired boys; men that take up all the time of the House with points of order; individuals who come on the floor dressed in a cutaway coat made of flowered silk and conspicuously inspect the gallery, or who pay seven dollars for a suit of overalls in which to legislate. There are others who smoke cigars four inches longer than anyone else or those who allege—and notice the word allege—they have never used liquor or tobacco, used cuss words or dreamed a dream in violation of the ten commandments. The man himself is often concealed by the peculiarities of his personal appearance and raiment or judged by one wise or foolish remark. "To hell with the Constitution" traveled as fast as "Long live the Flag."

Congress is often cowardly. It is afraid to raise its own salary or the salary of anyone else in a supposedly high position for fear of criticism and regardless of the change in cost of living. It is sensitive to Washington reaction and often does not sense the

ground swell at home. It gravely discusses the League of Nations when everyone knows we will enter some sort of a league or agreement, with reservations that reserve. It will not pass revenue laws during the session preceding an election.

With each separate class of citizen ready to react in votes upon any person who, or party which, touches his pocketbook and with clever men ready to take advantage of any slip or mistake, political inaction is safer than action, and no matter who is in power, that will be the policy before every election. However much the outs may wail about the ins, the rule is the same when either are in power.

IN the final analysis Congress is just about what is should be—average men functioning in an average way and representing the general average of people. It never originates because that is not its duty. It is there to represent—to find out what a majority of the voters desire and to proceed to give it to them. Its general average of ability in membership will never be greatly higher or lower than it is now, except as the general average of intelligence in the country changes. Its membership will never include many specialists in any particular industry or science, because to be elected every man must have some knowledge of all industries and sciences. If he does not possess such knowledge he cannot successfully campaign nor could he correctly interpret the wishes of different classes of men and women and fairly represent them.

Study of the lives of members of Congress will demonstrate the truth of these statements. Discussion with any one of them on any subject from foreign affairs to black rust on wheat and the cotton boll weevil proves them. Practically all of them have worked with their hands on the farm, in factories or in some industry. As a rule votes will not be cast for any other kind of a man. We do not grow enthusiastic over that which we do not understand, and the average citizen who has and does work understands only the same class of man.

The superman reads well in history, but his place has usually been given him in time of great national stress or emergency, when power also is granted to perform great acts. He does not have either power or opportunity in the quiet years that make up the lives of most nations.

Congress will be cussed and discussed for a few short months, and then we may rest assured that "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives."

THE NEW DEAL IN BASEBALL

(*Continued from Page 7*)

ball idol of Chicago small boys, had considerable influence on the judge.

Whether or not the desire of the magnates to rid big league baseball of politics is transitory will appear later. Right at present they are suffering from a severe fright at the attitude of the baseball fans, who place the blame of baseball's plight quite rightly upon the magnates. You see, the business end of baseball is a business and not a sport—it is just as far removed from sport as any business is.

Later, "when this thing quiets down," as some of them put it, they may repent the appointment of a man who is not a business man, but a jurist and a sportsman, to this dictatorship. For Judge Landis will make no concessions to any business interests. He showed that when he fined one corporation something like $29,000,000 and when he criticized the President of the United States from the bench for commuting a sentence imposed by him. Judge Landis has a mind of his own, and popular faith in him is strong. His decisions will stand.

The immediate future of baseball is safe. With this guarantee, baseball will come back next year as strong as ever from the box-office point of view, provided business conditions remain stable. Many of those who said that they never would go to another baseball game have already reconsidered that threat. In a few weeks they will be reading the news from the training camps with the same old avidity.

Anyhow, in fairness, the game should not be blamed because it had a few crooks in it and because it was administered carelessly. Considering the number of men in professional baseball, the percentage of crooks is small as compared with the percentage in other professions, not excluding the ministry. These few crooks would have been crooks in any other line. They were of the type that produces larcenists and slackers—and, by the way, the most prominent of these baseball crooks were slackers who hopped into "essential industries" to play baseball for the duration.

But it must be remembered that, while the game did produce Joe Jackson, shipyards ball player, and Eddie Cicotte, it also produced Christy Mathewson, gentleman and soldier, and Eddie Grant, killed in the Argonne leading his men against the enemy.

Also you are bound to listen to the voice of Mathewson, now fighting for his life at Saranac Lake, N. Y. "You must not judge the game and the players by the few crooks it produced."

The future looks bright for the game. But a scandal-less baseball winter is passing strange. Not a brick thrown by a magnate to date, and it will soon be spring!

ACCORDING TO PLAN

By BERTON BRALEY

The Lord, He made the world a sphere,
Though no one ever knew it
Till Chris Columbus proved it clear
And sailed around to view it:
Thus Chris revealed what I maintain—
A truth as I have found it—
The world was made that way, it's plain,
So we could go around it.

Now, since the globe is globular
In its configuration,
To stay on spot and never stir
Is scorning all creation;
I take the theory as sound
The way Columbus found it,
Like Chris, who proved the world is round,
I'm always going round it!

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NEW YORK CITY

Official party at dedication of Marne Bridge, the city's memorial, by Spokane, Wash., Post on Armistice Day

CARRYING ON

(*Continued from Page* 12)

ilton Legionnaires reported the affair to the police but before warrants could be issued the gang had slipped out of town.

New "Lost Battalion"

WHENEVER members of Tioga Post, of Philadelphia, Pa., show an inclination to remain away from meetings their names are published in a special department of the Post's news letter under the caption, "The Lost Battalion." Good results in gathering the strayed ones are reported. The Tioga Post has its own ritual and degree team and is starting a drive for a permanent home.

The Legion posts in the smaller towns where it is easier to keep a list of veterans of the World War seem to be engaging in successful campaigns to enroll every ex-service man in their respective communities. In Overbrook, Kan., Anderson Raible Post has signed up 54 out of 57 possible members and Ardsley, N. Y., Post has enrolled 55 out of 59. Both these posts are now in Class A on the Honor Roll.

Kneil Post, of Akron, O., whose gigantic flag was one of the features of the Cleveland convention parade, isn't the only Legion outfit to find that bystanders fling a shower of silver into a banner as it passes. Brown-Lynch Post of Easton, Pa., is $168 richer from nickels, dimes and quarters being pitched into the big flag carried in the Armistice Day parade.

Visiting the post in the next town in a body is becoming the fashion as a method of cementing the comradeship of the Legion. Edward Chatterton Post of Avon, Ill., recently attended a "get-together" celebration at London Mills as the guests of the Legionnaires in that place.

A Member at 15 Minutes

THE contest among units of the Women's Auxiliary for the honor of enrolling the youngest member would seem to be settled by the auxiliary of Raymond Konze Post of St. Louis, Mo. Tiny Miss Jane Angeline Holcomb, daughter of Harold E. Holcomb, of Joseph Fourier Post, and Mrs. Holcomb, of the auxiliary of Raymond Konze Post, was enrolled in the Konze Post auxiliary at the age of fifteen minutes.

S. Rankin Drew Post, of New York City, was the first in the Legion to welcome General Robert G. Nivelle, formerly commander-in-chief of the French armies, on his arrival in this country. Members of the Legion committee went down New York bay on board a tug and greeted General Nivelle aboard *La Lorraine*. General Nivelle has been entertained by many Legion posts.

Marne Bridge at Spokane

THE United States, like France, now has its Marne Bridge, a span across Latah Creek in Spokane, Wash., which was dedicated in memory of the city's war dead on Armistice Day by the Spokane Post of the Legion. The photograph on this page shows the official party at the dedication ceremonies. Reading left to right they are: Miss Elizabeth McClung, sponsor; Mayor Charles A. Fleming; Mrs. Warren Grimm, widow of Warren Grimm, Centralia martyr; Mrs. J. R. Neeley, President of Women's Auxiliary, Spokane Post; Department Chaplain Dean W. C. Hicks; Charles S. Albert, Commander Spokane Post.

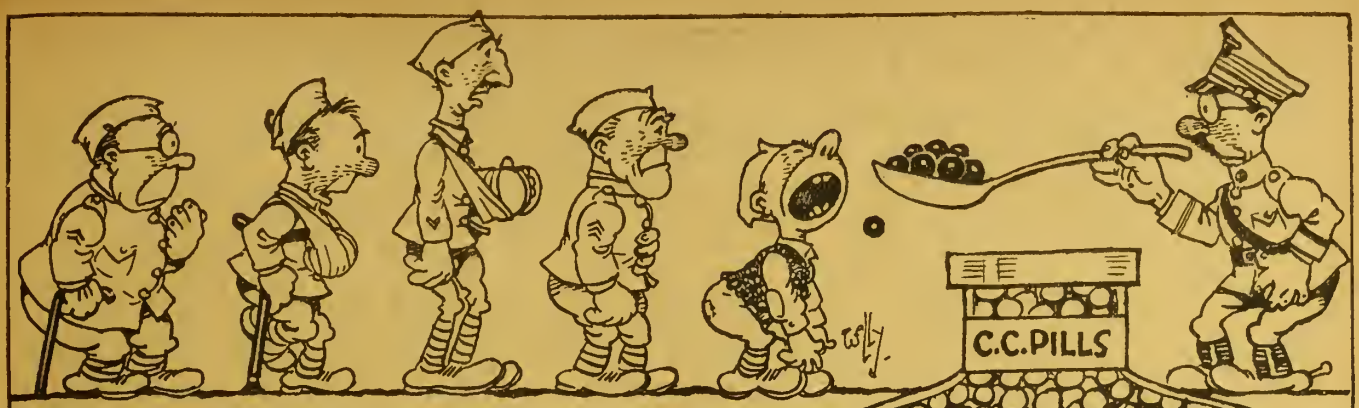
With the Legion's Outposts

IN far-off Jerusalem and in Peking posts of The American Legion soon will be flourishing, according to present expectations. The Rev. G. P. Hunt, O. F. M., Saint Saviour's Convent, Jerusalem, has applied for information on how to form a Legion post and similar information has been sent by National Headquarters to Dr. Henry E. Meleney of the Peking Union Medical College. Dr. Meleney, who recently arrive in China, is a member of Caduceus Post, of the Department of New York.

The Paris Post has commenced a drive for a five-million-franc endowment with which to meet the demands made upon it daily of ex-service men temporarily out of luck, and by their families. Care of ex-service men overseas in sickness and death, straightening out of legal tangles, securing employment, and aiding the stranded with passage home are only a few of the beneficial activities that have kept the Post busy. The usual method of raising money for the treasury by entertainments for the community, can not be followed by the Paris outfit and it has been forced to appeal to outsiders for assistance. The value of Paris Post's service is recognized semi-officially by the American Embassy and the United States Consulate.

In Hawaii the Legion is up and doing. Kauai Post recently gave a big dance and all the Legion outfits celebrated Armistice Day. Frank E. Midkiff, chairman of the Americanization committee, got the United States Attorney to tour the Islands to issue citizenship papers to aliens who sought them.

The value of The American Legion as an organization capable of taking the lead in movements for community betterment is being proved daily. In Powell, Wyo., the town recently appealed to the Legion post for its aid in securing a gas supply and a sugar beet factory for the place.



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