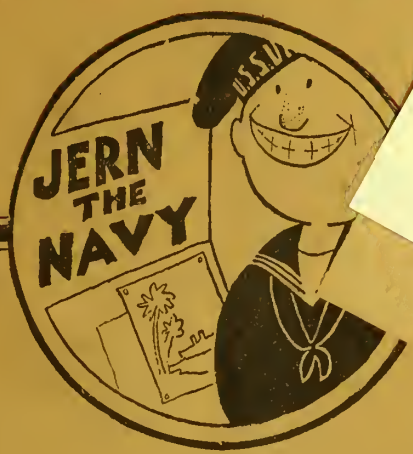
PERMANENT FILE

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

DECEMBER 31, 1920

Vol. 2, No. 49
10c. A COPY



IN THIS ISSUE

The Fight *for the* Budget

What Is Involved in the Struggle for Strict Governmental Accountability?

By FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND

Paying *the* Price *of* Patriotism

How Britain Is Caring for Her Physically and Financially Disabled Veterans

By GEORGE F. KEARNEY

"The Bolsheviks Are Coming!"

An Eye-Witness's Account of the Nervous Days Preceding the Fall of Crimea

By JOHN PALMER CUMMING

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Entered as second-class matter March 24, 1920, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879. Price, $2 the year. Published weekly by THE LEGION PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 627 West 43d Street, New York City. Copyright, 1920, by THE LEGION PUBLISHING CORPORATION

Net Paid Circulation more than Three-quarters of a Million Copies

START *the* NEW YEAR RIGHT

The American Legion is depending upon you and upon every other member for the financial means to carry out its ambitious program for 1921—its effort to get adequate legislation and treatment for the disabled, its fight for adjusted compensation, its projected compensation census and clean-up, its work in bringing the slackers to justice, its plans for Americanism, its plans for the attainment of its ideals, its plans for a bigger and better Legion.

¶ The national annual per capita tax of one dollar which is imposed upon all members of the Legion will finance the activities of the national organization, support THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, and carry out these plans. It is this national tax which makes the Legion self-supporting and able to do big things.

¶ The national tax must be paid promptly by your post finance officer. He must forward one dollar for every paid up member of your post. This payment is due January 1. The time for you to do your part is NOW. Get square with your post immediately and enable it to meet its obligations.

Pay your dues. Don't put it off from day to day. Don't say, "I'll pay tomorrow." Do it today.

¶ Don't go on your post's list of delinquents to be dropped from the Legion, to be denied the privileges of post and national membership and to be dropped from the mailing lists of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Your post will forward its list of delinquents very soon.

¶ You are in danger if you do not act promptly. Get square with your post finance officer. Make it your New Year's resolution.

"For God and Country—" Let's Stick Together

(Members of Legion posts residing in other communities than those in which their posts are located may mail their dues to their posts or to their department headquarters.)

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Official Publication of The American Legion

627 West Forty-third Street, New York City

OWNED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE AMERICAN LEGION

The Fight for a National Budget

An Issue that Involves the Whole Question of Responsible Government is Popularly Dismissed as a Mere Matter of Arithmetic

By Frederick A. Cleveland

EVERYONE has seen news items and editorial comment during the last few years to the effect that certain persons are seeking to introduce "a budget procedure" in Congress and in the State Legislatures. In 1912, President Taft recommended "a budget." The idea received so much support from civic bodies that since 1916 the great national party leaders have included this among their platform appeals to voters for support.

As the matter has been explained, however, I venture to say that most of the readers of this magazine have got the notion that the question is not very vital; that it is largely a matter of arithmetic, or good book-keeping, or a concession to good business practice. This is the idea conveyed by the party platforms; it is the idea intended by the party leaders; it is the idea accepted by many American writers, including not a few students of government.

From these documents and writings we do not get the thought that it has been around the principle of a budget procedure that responsible leadership or democratic government has grown up; that where an effective budget procedure has not been forced upon political leadership within the government by the people and their representatives there has always been boss rule or autocracy, with resulting loss of confidence of the people in the very institutions set up by them for self-government; that the question as to whether we shall have an effective budget procedure, here in this country, has in it an import for American citizenship as big as democracy, and as vital as that which called forth the great armies that recently went forth to fight for liberty and justice.

BECAUSE we have never had a national budget procedure; because, notwithstanding this fact, the American people have managed to get on fairly well for one hundred and forty-four years with political practices so far foreign to the ideals on which a budget procedure is based that we had, until a few days ago, dropped the word "budget" from our language; because this nation, on a new continent, far removed from dangers from without, has grown strong without using this thing of now foreign name, does not make the thing which has been dropped out of our institutional life of less importance to American democracy.

THE budget question is perhaps the most important problem that will come before the present Congress for consideration. The essence of the budget controversy, declares Dr. Cleveland in this article, is, "Shall the people have a chance to choose intelligently between real leaders, or unintelligently between the candidates of bosses?" Dr. Cleveland was in charge of the President's inquiry into the methods of business of the United States Government in 1910, and from 1911 to 1913 served as chairman of President Taft's Commission on Economy and Efficiency. He is the author of several books on governmental and financial administration, most recent of which is "The Budget and Responsible Government"

With like reason we may also recall that during the whole period we have not had responsible leadership; that we have not had a single public service plan or proposal brought forward by one whom we trusted as leader; that during all this time we have had "invisible" government; that for more than a century our political institutions have been operated under boss rule; that the people are getting thoroughly tired of this sort of thing; and that the consequent distrust of our political leadership is a most serious menace to our free institutions.

ONE of the most conservative thinkers of our time has said that "the deep and sullen and increasing resentment of the people at thus being governed" is one of the chief causes of popular unrest which, if not allayed by correcting the practices that make for invisibility and irresponsibility, will undermine the very foundations on which our political society rests.

The whole history of democracy tells us that budget-making has to do with the intelligence, the strength and responsibility of political leadership, because it has to do with the confidence in which the Government is held by the voters. It is the means whereby the voters are able to know their leaders and by which the leader reaches out and gains the confidence and support of broad constituencies. It is the most effective means that has ever been devised for this purpose, and therefore one of the most fundamental things in organizing for responsible leadership. This larger view of the significance of an effective budget procedure in a democracy is well expressed by Gladstone, one of the greatest statesmen that the Anglo-Saxon race has produced—a statesman whose most outstanding acts are to be found in the contributions made by him to the development of an effective budget procedure. Speaking before the Commons of England, Gladstone said:

"Budgets are not merely affairs of arithmetic, but in a thousand ways go to the root of prosperity of individuals, the relations of classes and the strength of kingdoms."

Gladstone saw in the yearly budget not alone a request for appropriations. He saw in it the plan of public service for an empire, brought before the representatives of the people, and, through these representatives, before the people themselves, for review, criticism, discussion and approval, before a dollar

would be put at the disposal of its executive leadership for expenditures. In other words, he saw in the budget procedure the institutional means for enabling the people to gain full knowledge of what their head servant, their chief executive, their leader in action, had been doing and what he proposed the Government, under his direction, should undertake to do. The spotlight was to be turned on the chief executive by bringing him before a jury of the nation, whose approval was necessary as a vote of confidence, recognizing that the strength of a government is the strength of those that trust its leadership.

To make this effective, this jury was given the power of complete economic blockade against the executive — complete control of the purse. Thereby the executive is forced to come into open forum to explain; and, if he is distrusted, he is forced to turn over the army, the navy and all the organized agencies of government to a leader who has gathered the support necessary to secure a verdict in his favor.

Gladstone's contribution was to make the representative body, the members of which would be accountable to the people for giving the executive a fair trial, a court in which the cabinet, which was to be held accountable for the conduct of the nation's business, would have the right to come before the whole representative body of the people from time to time to present requests for further support; and when there on trial those who had been trusted had the right to be confronted by their accusers and have their case considered on evidence.

Gladstone's greatest contribution to democracy was a procedure, the purpose of which was not alone to make the acts and proposals of the executive leadership of the nation "visible" to the people, but also to insure that the people shall not be misinformed, by forcing the opposition, as well as the executive, into the open.

WHEN, therefore, we read over the new platforms made by our irresponsible leaders, in which they say that they believe we should have a "budget procedure"—when we read these in the light of action already taken in the forty-four States where laws have been passed in fulfillment of similar pledges —we have a right to ask these leaders, and the candidates put forward by them, whether they really mean what they say. Do they mean that they are offering this as part of a drive against bossism? Do they mean that they propose to make a drive for responsible leadership to take the place of the organizations that have made these pledges?

DO they mean what they say? Or have they put this plank in a platform for their candidates to run on, because in the discussion of the need for a budget procedure the proposal has commended itself to common sense, and is offered as one of the many inducements to get the needed number of votes—the hope being that they will be able to put a budget brand on a law which will be quite satisfactory to the bosses relying on the ignorance of the people as to what the budget is?

In this matter it has been easy to throw dust into the eyes of the public. It is easy to cause confusion about a safeguard against autocracy that came into use in other democracies years after the time that we as a people had to choose a separate and independent course on the then uncharted political sea of representative democratic government. It is easy to cause confusion about a device which had never been applied here, not even talked about, until a few years ago. It has proved easy even to call some insidious device of boss-rule a "budget," in face of the fact that the whole purpose of a real budget is to make boss-rule impossible.

In the technical terms and vagaries of controversy many have the notion that it is a case for experts to decide. But what a budget is, and what a budget procedure is for, is so simple that it would require no explanation to a schoolboy.

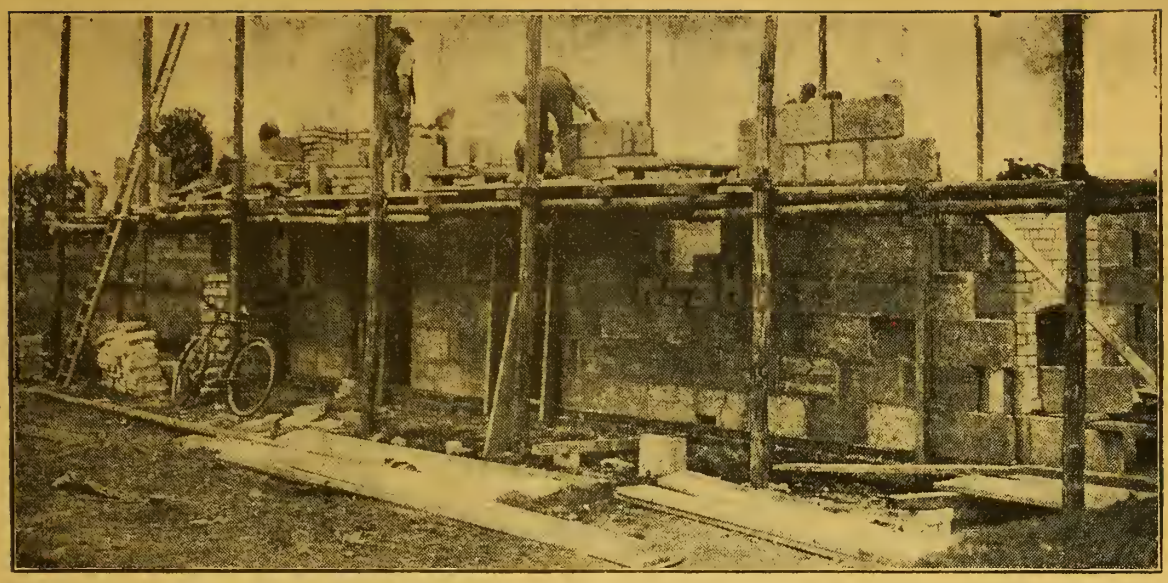
IF DREAMS CAME TRUE

A budget is a plan, a plan of service, made by an executive (prime minister or cabinet) responsible to the people through a body of representatives, this responsibility being enforced by requiring the plan to be approved before the executive may have any further authority to carry on the business or obtain further grants of financial support. It is as simple as a boy going to his father and explaining what he wants money for before it is given; or a wife, as the head of the home service, explaining what she wants money for to the family money-getter. In a government, the people are the ones to furnish the money; in a democracy, the people are the ones to have the benefits of public service for which money is raised. It is their right, therefore, to insist that their head servants shall come before their representatives, give a full account of past action, tell what they propose for the future, answer all questions, meet all criticism openly, before a vote of confidence and further grant of funds is made. This is the essential of "responsible," "visible," democratic government.

LET us put it this way: In a country which has a responsible government (that is, a community service the head of which must have the confidence and support of a majority) the executives themselves are required to make a platform on which they propose to stand, as well as a platform on which they will run if this platform is not approved by the duly elected representatives of the people. And these head servants of that people must make a new platform and explain what they have done in fulfillment of the promises of the old one, every time they go before the representative body for further appropriations. That is what a budget is.

The chosen leader of the people, the head of the public service in action, the chief executive with cabinet advisers, is not only required to make the platform on which his administration stands, but he, or his responsible advisers, is required to go before a body of men chosen by the people to meet and decide questions of support for them, and explain and defend every plank of the platform, every item in that budget; to plan and defend every measure of reorganization involved. In case the leadership of executive advisers, the cabinet, is not trusted—or if they cannot get the support of a majority for a measure which they consider vital to their leadership—the executive must reorganize the leadership of the public service. The further alternative is

(*Continued on page* 20)



Photos British and Colonial Press

Ex-Tommies building their own homes on the Carshalton project

Paying the Price of Patriotism

England Does Not Erect a Barrier of "Cashing In on Duty Done" to Escape a Just Debt to the Men Who Saved Her

By George F. Kearney

THERE are no innuendoes about "putting a price on patriotism" heard in England, where the Government is carrying out the gigantic task of helping former soldiers re-establish themselves in civilian life, regardless of whether or not they are physically disabled. The nation has accepted unquestioningly its duty to make real provisions for those financially disabled or partially disabled, as well as for those whose disability arises from the loss of a leg or an arm.

Burdened with a huge war debt, the nation has assumed as a matter of course that its obligation is to see that those who spent all or a part of four years in khaki are able to take up their old occupations on terms of equality with those who stayed at home.

The channel that separates England from the battlefields is very narrow, and all through the war the thudding of the artillery in Flanders was borne by the winds to the coast of Dover. England knows what war meant. She knows those frightful losses of battles which cannot be reckoned, the losses in power and capacity to men untouched by shell fragment or bullet, men who poured their own vitality into the tidal flood of nervous energy which an army releases in action. She knows the shriveling effects of uncertainty on men who were constantly aware during four years that they might be the next to be ground in the mill of death. So in England it is not true that the man who came through the war untouched by shell, bullet or gas is penalized. England is paying the debt of duty to all her soldiers who need assistance.

The task is truly enormous. The Government must deal with practically the entire male population of the United Kingdom. For that reason the system is naturally involved. It shows every evidence of an effort on the part of the Government to deal with the individual case with a view to returning the soldier and sailor to civil life with some degree of social justice. Politics has had but little effect on the handling of the problem.

A resident of the town advanced money to supplement the government grant

The architect, a former captain, and the foreman, an ex-engineer sergeant, discussing building plans at Carshalton

The training and compensation of the physically impaired veterans has proceeded with justice and smoothness, but it is the measures taken to assist all former service men to get a new start in life which afford the true index to the conscientious way in which the nation is carrying out its duty.

In the first place, England pays a sum to each discharged officer or enlisted man, based on his length of service, rank and other considerations. This sum corresponds to the $60 bonus given American soldiers on their discharge. It is known, however, as a pension or a gratuity.

An English soldier must have been in service for more than six months to be entitled to a gratuity, unless a portion of his service has been overseas. The minimum gratuity is five pounds, roughly $20 at the present rate of exchange. For every month served beyond a year, the soldier receives 10 shillings ($2) additional. This is the gratuity for a private, or equivalent rank, but the amount is much larger for the higher ranks. Sergeants, for instance, receive ten pounds ($40), and warrant officers of Class 1, corresponding to American sergeants first class, sergeants major, etc., receive fifteen pounds.

In addition to this general gratuity, a special bounty has been given to all warrant officers, N. C. O.'s and soldiers of the regular service retained or recalled to the colors during the war after the expiration

of their enlistment period. This bounty is fifteen pounds ($60).

There is still another special gratuity, granted men detained after February 1, 1919, for compulsory service. This ranges from ten shillings sixpence a week for privates, up to forty-two shillings a week for officers above the rank of lieutenant colonel.

THESE gratuities and bounties, however, are the most insignificant payments in the system of compensation. The chief method used by the British government to reward its veterans is the establishment of a Civil Liabilities Commission, which awards veterans damages due to loss of business or other losses on account of military service. This judicial body enters into the consideration of each individual case of a man applying to it for assistance.

The Civil Liabilities Commission provides compensation much of the same character as would be afforded to American veterans under The American Legion's four-fold plan of beneficial legislation, although, of course, no grounds for comparison exist. When it is borne in mind that England's national finances really approximate bankruptcy—so much so that a levy on capital has been seriously discussed—that English wages and salaries are on a much lower scale than American, and that the conditions in the United States and England are not comparable, the magnitude of England's task may be appreciated.

At the outset the demobilized English soldier is continued in the pay of his government until he can find work. The private receives a minimum of twenty-nine shillings a week, which is called an Out of Work Donation. The object of the whole Civil Liabilities Commission plan is to assist the soldier or sailor to regain a footing in his previous business or employment, rather than to restore him to his exact status at the time of joining the forces.

Two kinds of grants are made: (1) Payments for a definite period to assist in meeting certain obligations; (2) lump sum grants to enable applicants to purchase stock, fittings and other materials, to restart their old businesses. In the case of men disabled by the war, the Civil Liabilities Commission is willing to help him restart in civil life when he has finished his training.

In the case of a soldier returning to civil life with financial obligations he had been forced to postpone during his service, a grant is awarded in proportion to his needs. If he is in arrears with his rent, because of unemployment or any other reasonable cause, the commission pays his debt. This is done also in the case of interest and instalments on loans and mortgages, instalments on the purchase of a house, business premises or furniture, taxes on houses and business places, insurance premiums and children's school fees.

Tools are bought for those men who wish to set themselves up again in a business or a trade. A former mechanic who sold his tools during the war may have them replaced after the commission has investigated his application. Definite moves are made to start physically disabled men in new trades or professions for which they have fitted themselves.

These Civil Liability grants never exceed 104 pounds ($400) a year, and no lump sum is ever given in excess of that sum. Experience has shown that it is better to provide sums sufficient to give the veteran a foothold in his occupation and to leave the rest to his initiative.

The system of treating his case individually, instead of trying to establish hard and fast rules for the treatment of all cases within a class, applies particularly to the pensioning of the physically disabled veteran. The Ministry of Pensions has gone through the same sort of evolution as the War Risk Insurance Bureau at Washington. At one time the pensioning of soldiers was conducted entirely through a central office in London. This system proved too cumbersome. The system has recently been decentralized. Eleven regions have been established, each with its separate Ministry of Pensions, all of them co-related, however, through the central office.

Dealing directly with the individual has necessitated the establishment of local War Pension Committees which act on compensation claims much the same as American draft boards acted on draft matters. There are 330 county committees and a number of sub-committees, the total number of committees for England, Ireland and Scotland being about 1,900.

When a man is discharged from a hospital he appears before a medical board which determines the degree of his disability and gives him a percentage rating. All ratings are temporary, except in cases obviously permanent, such as those of men who have lost an arm or leg. Every year the soldier must appear before an examining board to have his rating confirmed or to receive a new one. The pensions throughout England are paid, on order, at the local postoffices. All disabilities that are "attributed to or aggravated by war service" are considered to merit some sort of pension.

The Ministry of Pensions aims to provide both care and treatment for those in its care. My conversations with several men undergoing training indicate that they are satisfied. The government of the training centers is left to a committee of the men themselves which is responsible for discipline.

There are some features of the English scheme of compensation not included in the American system. A man with total disability—which does not necessarily mean that he is unable to do any work—receives forty shillings if he was a private, with an added sum if he was a corporal, sergeant or other N. C. O. The maximum is sixty shillings a week, in the case of the warrant officer of Class 1. If a wholly disabled man is married and has children he gets an additional allowance for each dependent.

If it is more beneficial to him, a wholly disabled man may make application for allowances, based on his prewar earnings increased by 60 percent, but he may not draw more than five pounds a week. When, however, he lives at an institution provided by the Government, he gets twenty-one shilings, plus his allowances for his wife and children. Provisions are made for unmarried wives, and all children born during the war have been adjudged legitimate.

The system for officers is more complex. The amounts of retirement pay vary with the rank and differ with permanent or volunteer commissions. One hundred percent disability for all officers holding permanent commissions in the regular forces entitles individuals to 100 pounds a year, while officers not holding permanent commissions in the regular forces receive from 175 pounds a year for those below the rank of captain to 350 pounds a year for a volunteer major general.

SO flexible is the whole system that provisions are made to pay for the education of a disabled soldier's children and for the payment of doctors' bills attending the birth of a child whose father is wholly disabled. If a man is so completely disabled as to require constant attendance, he may receive up to twenty shillings a week as an attendance allowance, in addition to his pension for total disability.

It is worth noting that in all its functions of assisting the needy and crippled ex-service men, the Government is working in coöperation with ex-service men's organizations. A joint committee composed of representatives of The National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Soldiers and Sailors, The Comrades of the Great War, The National Union of Discharged and Demobilized Soldiers and Sailors and the officers' association, holds sessions in London with representatives of the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Pensions, the Parliamentary Committee on Trades Unions and Commerce and the War, Admiralty and Air Ministries.

Nineteen Twenty-One

By Howard A. Herty

WE know we've stalled when the road was rough;
We've passed up throws that were high and wide;
We lost our nerve as the breaks came tough
When we might have won if we'd only tried.
We've pulled our share of the bonehead plays
While the anvils clanged with their tune of hate;
We've cussed our luck in the dusk of days,
As we lost one more in our scrap with Fate.

We've grabbed the best and we've cut the bags;
We've gummed the works and it seemed to please;
We've pushed our pals in the mud and snags
While we took the rail on the track of Ease.
The coming year, with the goal in view,
Looms bright and gay with a rosy light.
It brings new life to the battered crew,
And another chance for an honest fight.

"The Bolsheviks Are Coming!"

How the Crimea Awaited the Rout of the Wrangel Forces, Which Gave the Last Corner of Free Russia to the Red Armies

By John Palmer Cumming

WHEN this article reaches America, it is possible that the greatest strain will have been brought to bear to break the Wrangel lines and to gain for the Soviets the last corner of anti-Bolshevist Russia. That is putting it optimistically. For the lines may break or be cut, bringing with the rupture the rout of the Wrangel forces. Everything depends on the strength of the Perekop, that tiny neck of land which alone prevents the Crimea from being an island in the Black Sea. If the Perekop holds, all will hold. If the Perekop falls—

As I write, Wrangel is at the Perekop defenses. There has been hard fighting. When the shock of battle came, a slight panicky feeling went through the veins of the average foreigner here in Sevastopol, but realization has dawned that Wrangel has been waiting patiently for just this attack, that the Perekop is considered impregnable and that siege guns cannot be brought up to play upon it for a month at least. The panicky feeling has not altogether been relieved, but it has certainly abated, and the people of Simferopol and Sevastopol have again taken up the threads of commercial life.

Yet things are not the same. Something is in the air. Life is very much what it was in Paris during the nerve-shaking spring of 1918. No Big Berthas are playing on the city, and none are likely to. But there is ever present the fear, the half-suppressed but not wholly suppressible expectation, that something is going to drop. Not from the sky, perhaps, but from somewhere. If the Perekop falls—

Wrangel is outnumbered more than three to one—about thirty thousand men against the Bolos' hundred thousand. But a small force, it would seem, should be able to hold out indefinitely with strong natural defenses in its favor. And Nature has equipped the Perekop with just such defenses.

Looking from the window, one sees the whole of Sevastopol passing by upon the streets as if there was not and never had been a war. The number of uniforms is lost in the mass of civilians with their heavy fur coats, Persian lamb caps and heavy overshoes. Two civilians have just passed the office window. Yesterday they might have been laborers upon the docks. Today each of them has a rifle slung over his shoulder rookie fashion and carries a huge round loaf of bread under the other arm. They are off to the front sometime today.

Cossack officers with their long sweeping coats of black and gray, with their glaring red trousers, their high leather boots, with ornamented daggers hanging at their sides and automatics dangling from their belts, with the silver-tipped cartridge cases across breasts adorned with rows of medals, seem to be no more excited over the situation than a National Guard company called out for a summer encampment back home.

THIS map gives an excellent idea of the tactical situation on the Crimea that led to the collapse of the Wrangel forces. Part of the Bolshevik army crossed the narrow inlet east of the Perekop and took the Wrangel troops in the rear, the Red forces in front attacking at the same time. The rout was complete, and on November 14, only a few days after Mr. Cumming wrote this article from Sevastopol, that city was occupied by the Soviets. The Reds claimed the capture of 40,000 prisoners, and admitted their own losses included 30,000 killed. It is believed the American colony, including Mr. Cumming, succeeded in escaping on board the American station ship, to which he refers in the present article. Southeast of Sevastopol appears Balaklava, scene of the famous charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean War

Sometimes a harassed individual rushes into the office to inquire breathlessly if any American interests lost barley in the fall of Ghenechesk on the Sea of Azov, only to learn that in the nick of time everything was removed, and reached Constantinople on the heels of the news that the barley had been captured—thereby benefiting by the predominating high prices that the rumors themselves had evoked.

THE Volunteer Army (Anti-Bolshevist) ruble has nothing behind it but the paper upon which it is printed. The government can never redeem it from the resources of the Crimea. Hundreds upon hundreds of millions of these rubles are printed monthly. Today one American dollar will buy eighty thousand rubles, and a pound sterling brings two hundred and ninety thousand, and the original ruble was worth fifty cents! Six months ago the rate for an American dollar was fifteen hundred rubles—one-fiftieth of the present rate.

But this leap in exchange has not occurred overnight. The fact that Wrangel has returned to the Perekop has created no excitement, and the ruble has dropped only because of the overworked printing presses and the usual economic conditions caused by the scarcity of such foreign currency as is furnished by the occasional merchant ships and the station destroyers of the several Allied nations.

The Government took over the money-changing offices some time ago in an effort to stop the drop of the ruble, and as a result every boy upon the streets filled his pocket with rubles and chased the ever-elusive gold Turkish pound and pound sterling at higher prices than those quoted. Then, on the departure of the weekly ships for Constantinople, the youngsters would sell them at a profit of from twenty to thirty percent to departing merchants who could not get negociable funds for love or money.

And so the rate has continued to soar. American sailors from the station ship come ashore with millions of rubles in their pockets and find that the rate leaps every hour, for the man who offers the most rubles for currency establishes a new rate of exchange that is called the "street rate," which, thirty minutes after the transaction, is known in every business house in the city. Business of course under these conditions is impossible, except by exchange of merchandise for barley, bristles or wool. What will become of the ruble if the Perekop falls?

In the evenings the little restaurants are crowded with officials of the government, officers, soldiers, civilians, speculators and beautiful Russian women. But there are few restaurants in Sevastopol. The greater gayety is found at Yalta, the erstwhile playground of Russia's idle rich, at Simferopol, the old capital of the Crimea, and at Theodosia on the southeastern coast.

One restaurant in particular comes to my mind. They call it the Swallow's Nest, but the proverbial "er" should have been added to the first word, despite the fact that Crimea is trying to enforce prohibition. The walls of this little cabaret are painted with cubist figures in glaring colors that rival anything the new art schools have produced in Paris. Laughing red and yellow moons, jack-o'-lanterns and shooting stars, everything conveying some idea of motion, are the background of masquerade balls,

(*Continued on page* 18)

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.

A Return to Business Honesty

NAUSEATING revelations of public and private dishonesty centering about the baseball bribery scandal, the Shipping Board disclosures, the building trades corruption in certain large cities and intolerable conditions resulting from the non-enforcement of the prohibition law apparently have at last aroused the public to the necessity of a return to the standards of common decency.

Senator Cummins is pushing a bill that would make it a criminal offense to offer an employe or agent a bribe or inducement of any character that might persuade him to sacrifice the interests of the person or corporation he represents. A monthly periodical called *The Commercial Bribery and Tipping Review* is hammering away at the everyday evils arising from the epidemic spread of the European system of promiscuous gratuities for every service. The Business Ethics League of America will hold a convention in Washington in February to discuss ways of checking the moral rot produced by secret commissions and business tips. Even Christmas gifts designed as the purchase price of favors are falling into disfavor.

Bribery always becomes competitive. Illicit rewards for unearned favors create an appetite for further rewards in the recipient. There is a blood hunger for bribes in those who have tasted them which corrupts their capacity for fair dealing. Besides, faith and confidence—elementals in honest business—cannot exist when the buyer knows that the man he has "bought" may find next day a higher bidder for his saleable self-respect.

A Man May Be Down——

WHEN Abraham Lincoln was a young man he ran for the Legislature in Illinois, and was defeated. He next entered business, failed, and was seventeen years paying his debts.

He was engaged to a beautiful young woman—she died.

Entering politics again, he ran for Congress, and was again defeated.

He then tried to get an appointment in the United States Land Office, but failed.

He became a candidate for the United States Senate, and was badly beaten.

He ran for vice-president and was once more defeated.

When you think of your hard luck, think of Lincoln.

Excelsior

MAN has conquered the ends of the earth—both of them; he has soared by means of an ingenious mechanical device to a point farther away from the level of the seas than the peak of the highest mountain. He has yet, however, to set foot upon the roof of the world. Mount Everest, known presumably to every schoolboy as the monarch of the Himalayas, towering for more than five miles above the slopes of the Indian hill country, has so far resisted every effort to scale its towering sides.

But undaunted man is willing to try again. Hardy adventurers are now making plans for another attempt at Everest. The airplane is to be brought into play, not as a passenger conveyance, but as an advance scout equipped with cameras that will search out the treacherous snows of the summit and make possible an accurate chart of the difficult terrain to be crossed. It is not likely that any of these scouting aviators will attempt a landing on the summit. The risk is extraordinarily great, and even if the wild chance were successful, it would be taking a kind of mean advantage over Nature. It would be like climbing the Matterhorn in an electric elevator.

The luxuries and conveniences with which science and engineering skill have surrounded our existence have naturally proved of enormous assistance to the explorer, but downright hard physical labor and dogged determination remain man's supreme assets in the conquest of the difficult places of his own earth. Peary achieved the North Pole, not in a Pullman sleeper with running hot and cold water, but by walking there.

The Dollar Line

CHAIRMAN FORDNEY of the House Ways and Means Committee, sponsor of the pending veterans' compensation bill, says that most of the opposition to the measure comes from men who are paying taxes on incomes of more than $80,000 a year.

This statement is only confirmatory of what veterans have suspected. The shots of patriotic sophistry fired against the compensation proposal come only from thinly-held outposts. The real opponents are entrenched in deeper positions along a dollar and cents line, in front of which they have been industriously placing legislative barbed wire in anticipation of the battles to come. Along that line are the pillboxes of profiteers.

One may at least concede the courage of a man who states frankly that he opposes adjusted payment to service men because it will cost him $2,000. But who will concede anything to such a man, enriched by war industries, who prates of putting a price on patriotism as he labors to deny just compensation to men who served their country for $30 a month?

Colonel Stanton, Private Citizen

COL. CHARLES E. STANTON, U.S.A., has retired to private life. To the average American, veteran and civilian alike, that announcement may not carry any special significance. But if Colonel Stanton had retired three years ago this time, two million Yankee soldiers would have been out of luck for their pay, until a new Chief Paymaster of the A. E. F. was appointed.

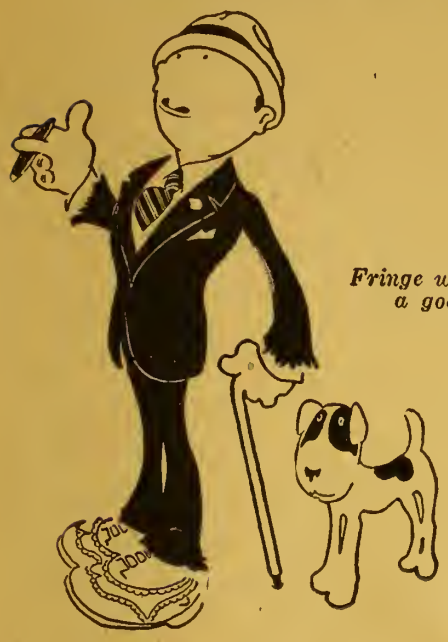
There is nothing in that statement, perhaps, to thrill the American who is not also a war veteran. But Colonel Stanton takes with him into a well-earned retirement a claim to fame built on a more substantial foundation than that of franc-doler for the greatest export corporation that ever set up in business. For it was Colonel Stanton who, at the Cemetery of Picpus, near Paris, on the Fourth of July, 1917, stooped to place a wreath on the tomb of a noble soldier of France and made one of the greatest speeches ever uttered—a speech that two republics have got by heart. It consisted of four words:

"Lafayette, we are here."

Advance Fashion Hints for 1921

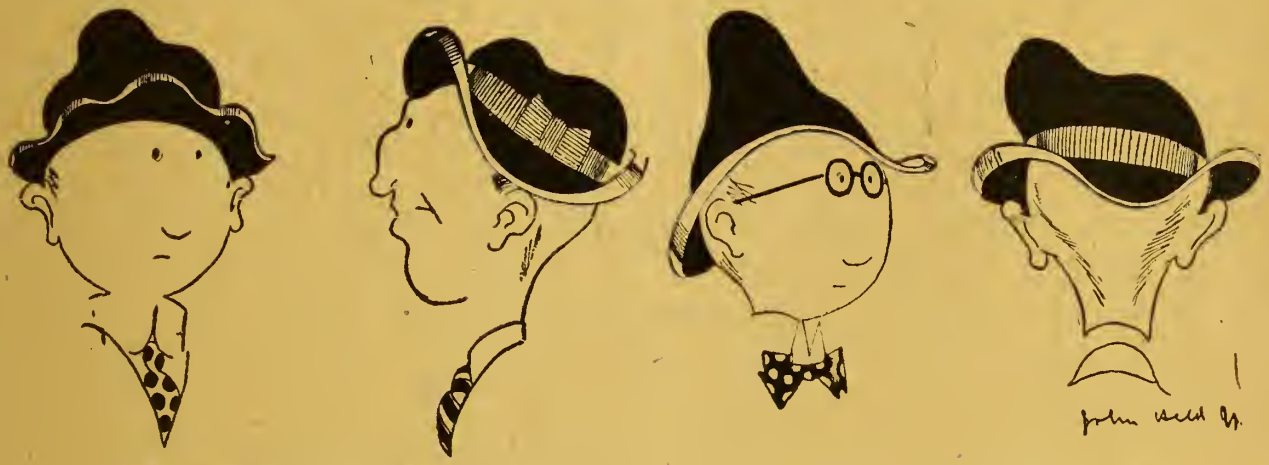
By John Held, Jr.

Illustrations by the Author



Fringe will be worn a good deal

Vests will come in for a great deal of wear this coming season



Many odd and original shapes can be got in a hard hat if you leave the derby over night on a steam radiator

If you are a married man you will find that the moths get in and eat out the heels and toes of socks while they are being worn. A dash of black shoe luster applied where the flesh shows will remedy this

You need never miss your overcoat while it is being pressed at Uncle's. A few back numbers of your favorite magazine, if placed securely between the vest and coat, will defy the freeziest of wintry winds

The lack of buttons on one's balbriggans should be no cause for worry. Ordinary paper clips such as used at the office will serve

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.

A PEACE-TIME COMMUNIQUE—By Shanks

We were on the point of reaching our objective when the arrival of enemy support troops compelled the abandonment of the attack

A Veteran

In the old days of the draft—stories are popping up about them even at this time—an examiner was putting Sambo through the usual course of questions.

"Any previous military experience?" he asked.

"Lord, yes, boss," replied Sambo. "Ise an old-timer. Ise been shot at three time befo' they ever was a war."

Indian Eviction

Near Pawhuska, Oklahoma, is an Indian who had gone into the real estate business and accumulated several houses. Recently he began receiving complaints that a tenant was stealing chickens from neighbors' hen roosts.

Then the lease expired and the tenant made application for renewal. All he got was the laconic note:

"No! White man too much dam coyote."

Clear Title

The dispute in the corner of the Y hut had become acrid and when a burst of more highly explosive language than before went up the secretary decided the time had come to stop it.

"See here, my man," he said strolling over. "You'll never get to Heaven if you talk that way."

"I ain't going to Heaven anyway," replied the soldier with conviction. "I'm going to the other place. I own that joint."

"You own it? That's no way to talk."

"Sure, I own it. My captain gave it to me this morning."

Worse and Worse

"You call yourself brave," snorted Mrs. Henry Peck scornfully. "You went to war and now you look scared every time I speak to you. Marriage isn't a pitched battle."

"No," replied Henry, starting for shelter. "Marriage is just a steady breaking down of morale."

A Distinction

"Isn't that music heavenly?" asked the ardent young he-fox trotter soulfully. "Doesn't is simply lift you off your feet?"

"It doesn't seem quite so heavenly as all that," she retorted with some acerbity. "At least, it doesn't lift you off mine."

Volsteadian Strategist

Two football fans were talking it over.

"I wonder who invented the drop kick," said the first.

The other, who had been on a home brew party the night before, stroked his brow painfully.

"John Barleycorn," he answered with conviction.

"Prohibition is certainly a rough deal."

"Yes, I've given it a lot of sober thought."

Grounds for Suspicion

President: "Has that new cashier come in yet?"

Clerk: "No, sir. He seems a little late this morning."

President: "Go over his books!"

Caught

West: "It was a wonderful fish! I tell you I never saw a fish so big."

North: "No, I don't suppose you did."

Constancy

"You say you married your wife for money, and after a three years' trial it is a marriage of love?"

"Yes, I certainly do still love that money."

Unprovable

"Bobby," said the teacher sternly, "where were you yesterday?"

"I had a toothache."

"Has it stopped aching?"

"I don't know. The dentist kept it."

Bolt This Down

Gasoline Gus: "What do you think of this drop in auto prices that has been reported?"

Sedan Sam: "Well, if they keep on raising the prices of food in the restaurants they can soon afford to serve a flivver with every meal and still make money."

Gasoline Gus: "Right after the nuts, I suppose."

Une Allumette, S. V. P.

"Goodness gracious! You boys don't smoke, do you?" asked the horrified old lady on her first visit to camp.

"No'm," answered the polite Engineer. "We just uses them matches to light up the fireplaces in our pup tents."

F. O. B. Salt Lake

A big automobile stopped in front of the general store at Osceola, Ia. Within a few minutes the car was surrounded by the entire loafing population of the town. One bearded patriarch, after giving it the Osceola, equivalent to the up and down, inquired:

"Sonny, what make of car be that?"

"Marmon."

"Well, by chowder! That's the fust time I ever hearn tell of Brigham Young makin' auty-mobiles."

The Point of View

"That new cook of ours only broke seven dishes today," said the movie director's wife with justifiable sarcasm.

"Zasso?" replied the director absently. "For the love of Pete tell her to try to get some jazz into it."

Distant Acquaintance

"Handle that horse! Don't let him handle you!" bellowed the sergeant to the cavalry rookie just receiving his first lesson. "Give him your spurs. Gouge him!"

"I can't get close enough to him!" screamed back the John hysterically.

Cannibalism

Ad in a Reading, Pa., newspaper:

"WANTED—A few good women to bake in our bakery. Apply B. & J. Saylor, 401 Penn street."

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

LEGION AND LABOR AIMS ALIKE, DECLARE LEADERS

LETTERS exchanged recently between Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., National Commander, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, have done much to clarify misunderstanding that may have existed in some quarters regarding the aims and principles of both organizations.

In a letter to Mr. Gompers the National Commander pointed out, in answer to an inquiry, that reports of Kansas Legionnaires participating in political activities had been investigated by officials in that State, who found that The American Legion took no part in the incidents. Mr. Galbraith defined the purposes of the Legion and emphasized its neutrality in politics as a body while in no way infringing on the personal freedom of its individual members and its opposition to violence in furtherance of any doctrine.

In reply Mr. Gompers touched upon the declaration of the A. F. of L. convention in 1910, which, in part, reads: "In a word, the unions of labor, recognizing the duty of toil, strive to educate their members, to make their homes more cheerful in every way, to contribute an earnest effort toward making life the better worth living, to avail their members of their rights as citizens and to bear the duties and responsibilities and perform the obligations they owe to our country and our fellowmen."

Mr. Gompers inquired if there was anything in that declaration to which The American Legion could object. In addition, Mr. Gompers wrote, he had been of help to the Legion in acquainting members of trade unions with the real aims and objects of the Legion and that, on several occasions, resolutions presented in labor meetings had been tabled or defeated because of the information he had provided in relation to the work of the Legion. He asserted that many members of the Legion do not understand the trade union movement and pointed to the work the A. F. of L. did in helping to win the war.

The National Commander replied to this letter by saying that there was nothing in the declaration of the A. F. of L. to which the Legion could object and that the Legion subscribes to every word of its sentiment. He touched on the problem confronting both Mr. Gompers and himself of keeping all individuals in the two great organizations in adherence to their principles.

The "Battle of Paris," held for an entire week in the Coliseum by the associated Legion posts of St. Louis, Mo., was a success in every way. Left to right—Major General Leonard Wood, National Commander Galbraith and "Machine Gun" Parker

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETS ON LEGION BILLS

COINCIDENT with the opening of Congress, the new National Legislative Committee held its first meeting in Washington and, in addition to opening the fight for consolidation of the Government bureaus responsible for the care of the disabled and for adjusted compensation, adopted a program of activity for the remainder of this Congressional session, which ends March 3, and the special session which will convene immediately afterward.

The following members of the committee were present: Gilbert Bettman, chairman, Ohio; John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman, D. C.; James A. Drain, D. C.; John G. Emery, Mich.; P. M. Feltham, D. C.; John Lewis Smith, D. C.; H. H. Raege, secretary, Texas.

All resolutions of the Second National convention calling for legislation were reviewed. The following sub-committees were created to specialize on certain parts of the legislative program:

ALIENS—Messrs. Drain, W. M. Chadbourne, N. Y.; Taylor and Raege.

AVIATION—Messrs. Drain, Taylor, and Raege.

CIVIL SERVICE—Messrs. Feltham, D. G. Steck, Ia.; Taylor and Raege.

LAND—Messrs. J. G. Scrugham, Nev.; Aaron Sapiro, Cal.; Taylor and Raege.

SOLDIER AND OFFICER RETIREMENT—Messrs. Feltham, Taylor, and Raege.

SEDITION AND SLACKERS—Messrs. M. K. Gordon, Ky.; Taylor and Raege.

The Legion standing committees on Americanization, Military Policy and War Risk Insurance will be called on for recommendations for the Legislative Committee.

The Committee on Slackers, it was decided, should make an immediate effort to present the Legion's attitude before Congressional committees.

The five bills upon which the Legion's strength will be concentrated during the present session of Congress are: The Wason Bill, providing for exemption to disabled men of payment of War Risk Insurance premiums, creation of fourteen regional offices of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and payment of premiums through post-offices; the Langley-France Bill, appropriating $10,000,000 for building new hospitals; the Stevenson Bill for the retirement of disabled emergency officers, and the consolidation and compensation measures, the status of which are given elsewhere in this issue.

This tank, built by the Legionaires of Nels T. Wold Post, of Crookston, Minn., took first prize in a local "Dedication Day" parade

POST TOTAL NEAR 10,000 AS THE NEW YEAR DAWNS

THE Legion will enter 1921 with practically 10,000 posts, according to estimates based on the latest figures. During the week ending December 10 fifteen new posts were added, bringing the total to

9,930. Arkansas led the departments in the number of posts added, with three. The Women's Auxiliary in the same period obtained twenty-seven new units for a total of 1,586, insuring the passing of the 1,600 mark by the first of the year. New York with four new units, making a total of 96 for the department, was the leading Auxiliary organizer for the week.

NO AUTHORITY BY LEGION FOR BONUS SUBSCRIPTIONS

WARNING has been issued by National Headquarters that persons are soliciting subscriptions, usually of $1, in various parts of the country, to carry on a campaign for a national bonus, with the supposition that such solicitation is being sponsored by The American Legion. "In so far as The American Legion is concerned," declares the announcement, "the adjusted compensation situation is entirely in the hands of the National Legislative Committee, and no authorization to any person for the soliciting of funds in its behalf, for any purpose, has ever been granted by National Headquarters."

The National Americanism Commission of the Legion, which operated from New York City during its first year, now is carrying on its work from National Headquarters in Indianapolis. All records of the commission have been moved to Indianapolis.

A supply of the French Souvenir Pamphlets to be given to all ex-service men in token of France's appreciation of the services of the American troops, has been sent to each State Department of the Legion by the Adjutant General of the Army. Veterans may obtain their copies by applying to their Department Headquarters enclosing a two-cent stamp to cover postage.

Thanks for Condolence

FRED DE V. SILL, Commander of the Department of Panama, has sent the following message of appreciation to the Legion:

The officers and members of the Department of Panama wish to express to the various departments of The American Legion their appreciation of the messages of sympathy received on the loss of our late Department Commander, Comrade Elbert S. Waid. The beautiful sentiments expressed in the many messages of condolence shall long be remembered in the Department of Panama and will make us strong in the cause for which we are associated together.

Clothing merchants and department stores in several Eastern cities have announced a discount of from 5 to 10 per cent. upon purchases made by Legionnaires. Legion men purchasing any articles at reduced prices are merely required to show their membership cards.

The Department of Indiana is arranging basketball tournaments to determine the championship of the 200 Legion teams in the State.

Legion Bills for States

LEGION legislation has been drawn up in several departments for presentation to legislatures. In Iowa the Legion legislative committee will put forward a bill to punish persons wearing the American Legion emblem without authority. Other Iowa bills included provide a State bonus of $15 a month during service, and legalized boxing contests. The Arkansas legislative committee has a bill for converting the old State capital building into a memorial. The Indiana department will press legislation permitting veterans to have their honorable discharges recorded by county officials free of charge. A measure will be introduced into the Minnesota legislature making Armistice Day a State holiday.

The city council at Sheboygan, Wis., decided that a German cannon, captured by the American troops in France and presented to the city by the Government, was too suggestive of the late war and should not grace the municipal common. The cannon was ordered removed to an old tool house. This procedure did not meet with the approval of the local Legionnaires who, led by a band, paraded to the tool house, hauled out the cannon and mounted it again in the park. It is understood that it will remain there.

The enrollment of Finn Nelson Post of Bristow, Neb., a town of 250, has been boosted from thirty to fifty-five by a spirited membership drive.

All ex-service men in the vicinity were rounded up at a recent smoker and theater party of Maxon Post, of Cambridge, N. Y. Eighteen new members were enrolled.

Press Japanese Issue

A COMMITTEE composed of two members from each of the four Legion posts in Seattle, Wash., and, representatives of the Spanish War Veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars have entered vigorous protest against a series of articles on the Japanese question in the Seattle Business Chronicle with an introduction referring to opposition to the Japanese as "a propaganda of sinister origin."

In a letter to the editor of the *Business Chronicle* the committee declared that opposition to the Japanese is founded on the impossibility of amalgamation of the Asiatic and American races and pointed out the threat lying in the mounting birth-rate of the Orientals.

"Would you saddle upon the coming generation of Americans the burden of an alien and unwelcome race, with whom they must intermingle in the intimate contact of all their daily relations, for no other considerations than that of dollars and cents?" is a question asked after stating that the writers of the articles to which objection was made would ignore, "on purely mercenary considerations" the peril of the increasing Japanese birth-rate.

The editor of the *Business Chronicle* declined to print the letter. Philip Tindall headed the committee which submitted it. The Legion posts represented were Elmer J. Noble Post, Seattle Post, Rainier Post and Lloyd T. Cochran Post, all of which approved the document by a formal vote.

Avert Mob Violence

THE latest example of the influence of the Legion in maintaining law and order is reported from Moberly, Mo. When an ex-service man was shot in Jacksonville nearby and the enraged citizens were on the verge of mob violence members of the Legion from Moberly quieted the crowd with the result that the man accused of the murder was placed safely in jail to await trial. This case recalls the activity of the Orlando, Fla., Post, which restored order at the national election when two white men and six negroes were killed.

Signing on the dotted line in a guest registration book is a pastime indulged in by all visitors to the new clubrooms of Treadway-Cavanaugh Post, of East Hampton, Conn. The clubrooms were opened recently with an elaborate reception.

Runs an Opera House

AN old Turn Verein hall has been Americanized by James J. Goodfellow, Jr., Post of San Angelo, Tex. The hall has been leased by the post and remodeled into a modern opera house at a cost of $5,000. The first attraction, a local talent minstrel show, earned $1,539. High class shows will be booked for the theatre by the post.

Harold T. Andrews Post of Portland, Me., invites all Legionnaires in the State to make the Portland Legion home their headquarters in the city. The post has three floors of a downtown building, including a sixty-bed dormitory where Legionnaires and service men may spend the night for a small cost.

It isn't every Legion post that can serve corn-fed roast pig at its banquets. But that's what Greer Post of Wagner, S. D., had at a recent chow line.

"Taps" was sounded and a military escort of members of Amador Post, Jackson, Cal., paid tribute to Mrs. Edith Joyce, member of San Francisco Post No. 1, formerly an army nurse and wife of Thomas Joyce, ex-serveant of the 363d Infantry. Hundreds of floral offerings covered the grave. Mrs. Joyce died soon after the birth of twin baby boys on Armistice Day.

Oppose "Blue Laws"

AMERICAN Legion posts in all five boroughs of New York City are fighting the "blue law" movement. United Service Post of Bronx County and George Dahlbender Post were among the first to pass resolutions opposing the legislation. In New Jersey, Hubert Rocke Post of Teaneck expressed a similar sentiment.

The "I've got a date tonight" alibi never is heard among members of Fred W. Stockham Post of St. Louis, Mo., when meetings are scheduled. The post meets at noon each week in a hotel for luncheon and a talk about old times.

A drive for a $15,000 clubhouse is being closed by Lewis White Post of Ukiah, Cal., and its Women's Auxiliary. Plans have been drawn and a lot obtained. Practically all the funds were raised within the Legion.

The name of the Chester, S. C., Post will be changed soon to that of the first white soldier from Chester County to lay down his life in the war. This step was decided on at a dinner tendered to the post by the women of a local church. A former private commands the post for 1921.

The La Fayette Post of Story City, Iowa, closes the year with a profit of an even $1,000 on post affairs. The staging of a comedy earned $325. The post has eighty-five members.

The Memphis, Tenn., Post has urged that ex-service physicians get appointments in the local Marine Hospital now filled by physicians who did not see serv-

(*Continued on page 22*)

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.

THE
Ex-Service
REVIEW

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

SENATE HEARINGS OPEN ON COMPENSATION BILL

Deficits in National Finances Cited Against Cash Bonus; Delay Until 1923 is Suggested

THE fate of the Adjusted Compensation Bill is now hanging in the balance before the Finance Committee of the United States Senate. With the bill sponsored by The American Legion already passed by the lower house of Congress, hearings designed to aid the Senate in its consideration of the measure began on December 15.

The financial condition of the country was stressed by several of the Senators on the committee as a possible reason why it would be inadvisable to pass the Adjusted Compensation Bill at the extra session which will be called soon after March 4. It was asserted that if only fifty percent of the veterans should elect under the law to receive cash compensation, the added immediate burden to the nation would be $1,500,000,000.

Talk of Cash Elimination

The opinion was expressed by several Senators that it might be better to eliminate the cash compensation feature from the list of optional proposals, so that early action might be obtained. Other suggestions were that the financial condition of the country is so precarious at present that it would be wise to wait until 1923, or possibly 1925, before attempting to award compensation.

The Senate committee expressed a desire to know just how many ex-service men would choose cash compensation, rather than farm or home aid, vocational training or adjusted service certificates. Senator Simmons of North Carolina proposed that The American Legion take a poll of all its members to learn the numbers of men who would choose each of the optional plans.

Galbraith Heads Spokesmen

The American Legion was represented at the hearing by F. W. Galbraith, Jr., National Commander, Gilbert Bettman, of Ohio, chairman of its National Legislative Committee, John Thomas Taylor, of Washington, D. C., vice-chairman, and H. H. Raege, of Texas, a member of the committee.

Mr. Bettman was the only spokesman heard at the first day's hearing. He told the Senators that he believed not more than 50 percent of the veterans would select cash compensation, citing the fact that 300,000 veterans already have tried to learn from the Department of the Interior how they might obtain farm lands. He stated that the bill as passed by the House had the indorsement of all ex-service men's organizations. The inclusion of a cash bonus plan in the bill, he said, was designed to correct the basic inequality of the low pay in the service and the high wages paid in industries during wartime to those not in uniform.

Mr. Bettman also said that the Legion has pledged itself to carry on a campaign to have veterans select other benefits than the cash award, when the bonus bill is enacted.

At the second day's hearing, Mr. Bettman, in reply to a query from Senator McCumber, refused to be drawn into the question of how the money should be raised for financing the adjustment of compensation. He emphasized the fact that The American Legion representatives were present to prove the validity of the ex-service men's claim and not to "tell the debtor how he was to meet his debt." He referred to the men who had served as "penalized for their patriotism," in contrasting their financial lot with that of those who had stayed at home.

Eulogy to Those Who Served

National Commander Galbraith followed Mr. Bettman on the second day of the hearing. He reviewed and indorsed all that Mr. Bettman had said, and paid a tribute to the men who had served. "All of them did not ask to go," he said, "but they all went willingly and gladly, from field and bench and desk, down from the hills and up from the valleys, and gentlemen, they carried your banner high and through to victory. They did not serve for money. They served because they felt called to service by their country and its cause. It is for this very reason all the more incumbent upon the Government to see that they shall not have lost because of their service."

Commander Galbraith also referred to what he termed the distressing condition of disabled ex-service men—"the real heroes of the war"—who are still paying the price with their life blood, scattered in hospitals throughout the country. He citem them as examples of what he said many were beginning to believe was a general indifference to the service rendered by the service man.

Railroad Compensation Recalled

Commander Robert G. Woodside, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in urging immediate passage of the bill, told the Senators that veterans are only asking a square deal, and Carl Calvin, National Commander of the World War Veterans, reminded them that Congress had provided the means for compensating the railroads, drafted for the war, and that ex-service men felt they should be treated as justly as the railroads had been.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, acting chairman of the Senate Committee, said Treasury reports indicated a deficit of $1,250,000,000 on January 1, $2,500,000,000 on next June 30, and $1,500,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year. The sentiment of many of the Senators, as revealed by their questions of speakers, seemed to be that the bill, if passed, should call for the early expenditure of a sum that would not increase disproportionately the deficits already in sight.

La Follette Mentions Delay

"If we delay action for two or three years on the bill, will you protect us?" Senator LaFollette asked The American Legion spokesman.

It is expected that the hearings on the bill will be drawn out for some time. Senator Boise Penrose, who has already expressed himself in favor of the bill, was not at the early sessions of the committee, and Senator McCumber presided in his absence. The other Senators who are members of the committee are: Smoot of Utah; LaFollette of Wisconsin; Dillingham of Vermont, McLean of Connecticut; Curtis of Kansas; Watson of Indiana; Calder of New York; Sutherland of West Virginia; Simmons of North Carolina; Williams of Mississippi; Thomas of Colorado; Gore of Oklahoma; Jones of New Mexico; Gerry of Rhode Island and Nugent of Idaho.

BILL TO MERGE VETERANS' AGENCIES IS INTRODUCED

THE American Legion's bill to consolidate under one responsible head in the Department of the Interior the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Rehabilitation Section of the Vocational Board and the Public Health Service, was introduced on December 11 in the House of Representatives by Representative Rogers of Massachusetts and in the Senate by Senator Capper of Kansas, as H. R. 14961 and S. 4613 respectively.

The bill was referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House and the Finance committee of the Senate. Hearings will be held on the bill before the House committee on January 7. No date has as yet been set for the bill to come up in the Senate committee.

The Rogers-Capper bill calls for the establishment in the Department of the Interior of a Bureau of Veteran Re-establishment, to which shall be transferred all functions and duties of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The Federal Board for Vocational Education and the United States Public Health Service, and all their personnel, facilities, property, and equipment, including leases, contracts and other obligations, in so far as they relate to ex-service men.

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, under the direction of the Director of the Bureau, is charged with the physical examination, assignment to hospitals, hospitalization, medical care and treatment of all beneficiaries under the Act.

Provision is made for the amalgamation of all records, files, documents and correspondence of the three agencies now existing. The central office of the new Bureau is to be in Washington and such sub-offices as the Director may decide upon are to be scattered throughout the country. More extensive use of National Soldiers' Homes and Army and Navy Hospitals for the hospitalization of ex-service men is authorized.

This bill is one of the emergency measures the Legion will endeavor to rush through this session of Congress. It is proposed as a remedy for much of the present Government dereliction in caring for the disabled.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS CELEBRATE NEW FREEDOM

ONE of the most exclusive social events of the winter season was a dinner given in New York recently in celebration of the release of the last of the conscientious objectors. Twenty-five of the conchies were guests of "honor," and many of them spoke about the hardships of war as they had known them. The dinner was given under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union, and was not widely advertised in advanced.

Among the objectors who responded to toasts were Evan W. Thomas of Paterson, N. J., LeRoy Horlacher, of Philadelphia, Howard Moore of Cherry Valley, N. Y., A. A. Hennacy and Roger Baldwin of New York City. After dining, the objectors and other guests signed a petition calling upon President Wilson to give immediate freedom to all "political prisoners." When they went home, they carried with them this thought, expressed by Dr. John Haynes Holmes:

"These objectors were brave—the bravest of the brave. They followed the example of the Nazarene and made themselves of 'no reputation.' We honor these brave men; they kept the ranks as none others did. They were unfaithful to America only to be more faithful to all men everywhere."

Would Extend Slackers' Time Limit—A bill to extend to six years the time limit during which violators of draft laws may be prosecuted has been introduced in the United States Senate by Representa-

tive Watson of Pennsylvania. The passage of the measure would make possible the prosecution of many slackers who, under the present Statute of Limitations would become immune from prosecution three years after the commission of their offense. The bill has been referred to the judiciary committee, which promises a prompt hearing.

EX-SOLDIERS OF ALLIES ORGANIZE TO END WARS

Society Formed at Paris Differs from Veterans' Radical Internationale Allied with Lenine

TWO conflicting ideas on the means by which the former soldiers of the nations in the World War may prevent a recurrence of international conflict are now being talked of in Europe.

One idea is that a council of these international veterans' societies, whose tenets indicate a faith in society's ability to progress through peaceful evolution, shall exert its influence against war, and that each society shall remind its own Government in time of crisis that the World War veteran is loath to go to war against his former comrade at arms.

This is the idea that underlies the formation of the Inter-Allied Veterans' Association in Paris recently by delegates of the Union Nationale des Combattants of France, the Comrades of the Great War of Great Britain, the Federation Nationale des Combattants of Belgium, the Associazone Nationale Combattenti of Italy, Druzina of Czecho-Slovakia and The American Legion.

Want More War to End War

The other idea is one proposed by organizations of former service men which are impatient of peaceful evolution. They would plan organized resistance to their own Governments and try civil war as a means of ending wars between nations. Numerically, the advocates of this extreme plan are not so strong as to cause concern among believers in orderly government. The fact that in each country there do exist veterans' societies which subscribe to such a doctrine is regarded as only another evidence of the fact that the radicalism that travels in the wake of war knows no race or nationality, but is common to all.

The societies which advocate this second plan have manifested communist and Bolshevik tendencies since their formation. At Geneva last summer an Ex-Service Men's Internationale was formed, and it adopted resolutions favoring the Communists' Third Internationale under the leadership of Lenine. At this meeting a plan was discussed for the organization of a "Red Guard" which should place the military experience of soldier radicals at the disposal of the Bolsheviks should Trotsky and his army sweep across Europe. It is worth noting that the Internationale admitted a large delegation of German ex-soldiers to membership, and it was stated that the general plan would have called for resistance against mobilization, even should Germany attempt a comeback.

Many Veterans out of Work

The English society affiliated with the radical Internationale is the National Union of Ex-Service Men. Its leader, A. E. Mander, has been accused of being a well-paid firebrand in extremist circles. In France the movement is merged with the French Communist group known as "Clarté," while in Germany the veterans supporting the movement belong to the German Communist party. While membership in these societies is not large, it is admitted that present conditions in Europe favor its growth. Men broken in health, disillusioned and jobless, are not apt to distinguish fallacies, and in England alone 250,000 veterans have been out of work since the Armistice was signed.

Colonial Press Service

THE unemployment situation in Canada has become particularly acute for Canadian ex-service men. Recently hundreds of them engaged in a demonstration on the steps of the Parliament building at Toronto in furtherance of their demands for additional Governmental assistance to enable them to make a fresh start in civilian life. The photograph shows a daily scene at the Public Employment Office in Toronto, where job-hunting has become a lottery, with only a few prizes. Provincial and municipal authorities have promised to provide temporary employment for veterans during the winter.

The new international organization in which The American Legion figures prominently gives the sane answer to the visionary dreams of the radicals. Its primary purpose is to preserve the cordial relations between the nations associated in the war on the Allied side. As one means of accomplishing this, it is proposed that the membership card of each society shall be recognized by the societies in all the nations represented in the association. If this plan is worked out, an American might find himself recognized fraternally in Czecho-Slovakia by members of the Druzina.

The delegates who attended the Paris conference have been instructed to report back to their respective organizations the details of the amalgamation. Paris was merely the starting point, from which veterans of the World War may form their own League of Nations.

The committee which represented The American Legion at the Paris conference included Cabot Ward and Arthur W. Kipling of Paris Post No. 1; Norman C. Coster, Department Adjutant of France; E. Sadler and W. H. A. Coleman of London Post, Edmond L. Gros, George A. Dunagin and E. J. Seligman.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL FOR VETERANS WAITS ON LAW

BILLS authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sign a contract for the lease by the Federal Government of the $3,000,000 thousand-bed hospital for neuro-psychiatric ex-service men which the State of New York proposes to build have been introduced in both the House and the Senate. Congressional adoption of the bills will make possible the carrying out of plans approved by the New York State legislature to end deplorable conditions in the housing of scores of mentally afflicted veterans, scattered through State insane asylums, poorhouses and other institutions which cannot give them the special attention they need.

The New York State Legislature passed the bill authorizing construction of the hospital with the understanding that the Government was prepared to sign a contract to lease the building for ten years at a rental which would repay to the State the entire cost of construction. Arrangements to start work here under way when recently the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Houston, declined to sign the contract on the ground that he did not possess the legal authority to do so.

The pending legislation also would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make leases, similar to the New York one, with authorities of other States which erect hospitals for ex-service patients. Oklahoma is considering the building of such an institution.

General Hurt by Golf Ball—General Robert Lee Bullard, commander of the Department of the East, recently suffered an injury which threatened partial loss of sight when he was struck in the eye by a rebounding golf ball.

Final Casualty Figures—The battle casualties of the A. E. F. numbered 34,249 killed and 224,089 wounded, according to the 1920 annual report of the Surgeon General of the Army. Infantry losses were heaviest, with 215 out of every 1,000 men wounded and 12 killed. Eleven men lost both legs at the thigh, 4,400 men lost a part of one or more extremities, 66 were wholly blinded and 44 partly blinded in both eyes, and 644 lost the sight of one eye.

Booze and the Army—Club women of Saginaw, Mich., have protested to the War Department because a recruiting advertisement mentioned among the attractions of service in Germany "Beer, sauerkraut, etc." Another poster to which objection was raised bore in red ink the statement: "An American dollar worth twenty schooners."

Welcome at Army Mess—"Regard your company as your home," says a recent memorandum issued from the Headquarters of the Fifty-second Infantry, Camp Grant, Ill. "A relative or friend may always be invited by you to your company mess. You may also arrange in your company to have a bunk for him if you wish him to stay overnight."

Applications for Army Publications—Information concerning the series of publications on the work of the Army overseas and at home, prepared by the Historical Branch of the War Department, may be obtained by addressing the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

"Where's my permanent charter? . . . Whaddye mean ten days? This ain't the army you know."

"Good morning. Mr. Adjutant," I represent the Bureau of—"

"Tell me why I'm not as eligible as Sarah Smith. . . . I drove hundreds of the poor boys round town."

LO, THE POOR ADJUTANT!

Being a Flash-Light in One Exposure and Three Reels

By Hugh W. Robertson

Illustrations by WALLGREN

Scene: Any State Headquarters of The American Legion.

Time: Every day.

Dramatis Personae: The State Adjutant and others.

(Adjutant enters hurriedly, looking first over shoulder to see if he is pursued, and then wildly around room to see who is waiting for him.)

ADJUTANT: "Ah, good morning, Miss Rose, any dues this morning?"

Steno-Secretary: "Yes, sir; five members from the Podunk Post and one from Sassapequapa, or something like that."

Adjutant: "That's fine. We'll show these other States up yet. Now, where's that—"

(Member enters indignantly and stalks to desk; brandishes letter.)

Member: "Where's my permanent charter Here's your letter written three months ago tellin' us we'd have the charter in ten days. Whaddye mean ten days? This ain't the Army, you know."

Steno-Secretary: "Mr. Adjutant, there's a man on the 'phone wants to know where he can get Victory Medal applications."

Adjutant: "Tell him to call up tomorrow. The War Department said two weeks ago they'd have plenty here the next day, but—"

(Another member enters, similarly indignant; holding something in the palm of his hand.)

Second Member: "Say, looky 'ere; what kind of junk you think you're gonna get off on us fer buttons. Lookit this thing; done broke plumb off in the middle an' me only wearin' it three months."

Steno-Secretary: "Mr. Adjutant, the Mohawk Valley Post wants to know if they can have permission to sell tickets for a turkey raffle and—"

(Third Member enters with two companions in tow.)

Third Member: "Say, here's two birds that want to get back to Armenia to see their folks. Get 'em a passport, will yer?"

Steno-Secretary: "Telephone, Mr. Adjutant."

Voice over Telephone: "Say, what's the matter with that dern WEEKLY? I paid my dues three days ago, and I haven't seen hide nor hair of a copy yet. What is this, anyhow, a skin game?"

(Sprightly Young Person in horn-rimmed spectacles enters.)

Sprightly Young Person: "Good morning, Mr. Adjutant, I represent the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and called to learn if we can aid you in—"

(First, Second and Third Members dive for Sprightly Young Person, who dashes for the door and tears madly down the corridor. Members return disgustedly, unclenching six fists.)

(Postman enters with three letters, demands six cents postage due.)

Adjutant: "Open the mail, Miss Rose, please, and see—"

Steno-Secretary: "The Joshua Q. Jones Post say they aren't going to pay the extra national dues this year and that it wasn't right to change the fiscal year. They think they'll join the Private Veterans' Legion. This second letter is from Congressman Boomer, who wants a list of the posts in his district so he can send them some calendars and literature—at least that's what he says, although he wants to know what nights they meet, for some reason. And this one is from Peter Van Astorbilt, who wants to know why you don't put a stop to all this talk about a bonus—he says he don't need it, and why should anybody else? Somebody wants you on the 'phone."

Voice: "Listen, I just passed a foreign lookin' chap in Main street, and he was whistlin' 'Die Wacht am Rhine.' If you hurry down right away we'll get a cop. 'Bye."

(Portly lady in uniformed upholstery enters.)

Portly Lady: "Are you The American Legion? Well, please tell me why I'm not as eligible as Sarah Smith—she only played a typewriter in the Navy office while I drove hundreds of the poor boys round town and—"

Steno-Secretary: Mr. Adjutant, oh, Mr. Adjutant, there's a man on the wire wants to know if his father can be an honorary member—he says if we'll take his father in he'll see that the Argonne-St. Mihiel-Brest Post gets a clubhouse every other week to meet in."

Adjutant: "Tell him I'm sorry but—"

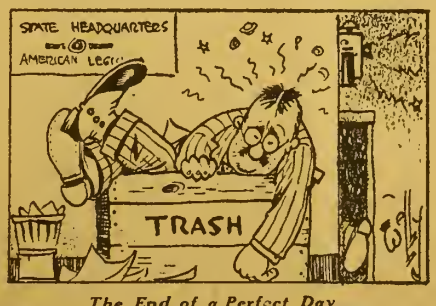
(Fourth Member enters.)

Fourth Member: "Hey, I didn't get that last bulletin you sent out. Why can't you run this office right?"

Adjutant: "Have you sent us your name and address?"

Fourth Member: "I was just elected Adjutant day before yesterday, but you folks oughter known we wouldn't stand long for that bum of a Bill Jenkins for adjudtant. When's the State convention, and where does my post sit, and how many votes do we get, and can I go to Kansas City as a delegate? Huh?"

Steno-Secretary: "Mr. Adjutant, there's a fellow on the 'phone says he just saw a fellow on the street wearing a Legion button, and he didn't look at all like a ex-service man and he wants him looked up."



The End of a Perfect Day

Adjutant *(with brain lesion fast approaching)*: "Just how does an ex-service man member look, anyhow?"

First, Second, Third and Fourth Members: "Good night! Don't you ever work? Whaddye think we elected you for —to chin all day?"

Steno-Secretary: "Mr. Adjutant, the Cabbage Flats Post's on the wire, and want you to get either the National Commander or Teddy Roosevelt to address them next Monday night—they're going to have an oyster supper and want a big crowd out. Shall I tell 'em you're out?"

Adjutant *(bending with the wind)*: "Yes, no—never mind, tell 'em I'll come instead, and if they don't like that—"

Fourth Member *(finishing reading Adjutant's newspaper and throwing it in the waste basket)*: "Say, I nearly forgot. My brother's in Rockport and he wants to start a post there—gimme the papers, willyer?"

Adjutant: "We've already got one post in Rockport."

Fourth Member: "Well, what of it, the more the merrier. Come on with them papers or I'll write National Headquarters you're trying this militaristic stuff, and we'll withdraw from the Legion if you don't—"

THIRD MEMBER: "That reminds me—you promised us the National Ritual three weeks ago."

Adjutant, feeling head with questioning fingers: "Yes, I know, I know, but—"

(Business Man enters with scowl and newspaper):

Business Man: "Now, look here, you American Legion, when a bunch of you fresh young fellows out my way think you're goin' to butt into my private business and tell people just what they ought to pay for sugar, and try to ruin a respectable business man just when he's getting on his feet after having helped win the war—"

(First, Second, Third and Fourth Members make another unsuccessful dive and witness another successful escape down the corridor.)

(Steno-Secretary puts on hat and smiles sweetly.)

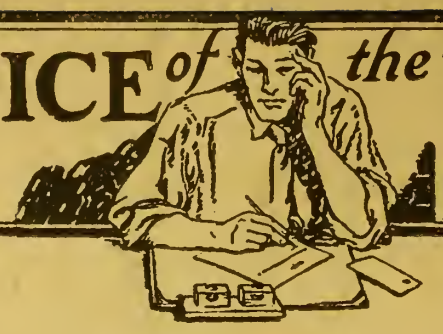
Steno-Secretary: "Oh, I forgot to tell you last week, Mr. Adjutant, I'm goin' to work tomorrow for Siccim and Gettim, the lawyers—it's a good job, pays fifteen per, and I've gotta take off this afternoon to buy some clothes. 'Bye."

First, Second, Third and Fourth Members: "Good night, we're through with waitin'. Here the whole morning's gone and you ain't done a thing. We'll expose you at the next State convention for incompetence. Just wait and see.

(Exit in squadron formation of anger.)

(Office Boy dumps all the papers in sight into waste basket and carries them down to the furnace. Telephone rings madly. Adjutant, too weak to say "Kamerad," reels thrice, limply, into the trash box, and is carted off by a careless janitor.)

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.

They Say That—

To the Editor: Grain took a slump, steel got a bump, wool they are giving away. It is rumored around that one-eighth cent a pound is all "Big Five" profit today. Rents have gone down all over town, coal is so cheap it's a crime. Gas is so low (papers say so) that an egg can be boiled for a dime. "Oh, please buy a bale," was the Southerners' wail a year or two back, if I'm right. Now they've got so much jack, that to dodge income tax, they burn up their surplus at night. The boarding house prune will be extinct soon, and found only at millionaire's mess. Ladies' overall club gave the stores such a rub that 200 will now buy a dress. With wages so high that they reach the blue sky, I've a Packard for each of my boys. I'm a luxury slave, unable to save, why, my bonus won't buy babys' toys! They say it's a sin, the silk shirts I work in. I shouldn't be dressed up that way. I hear it, I read it, but damned if I believe it. I live on a crippled bucks' pay.

BUDDIE

Muskegon, Mich.

Immigration

To the Editor: What do members of The American Legion think of the number of immigrants now arriving in this country? The rate is said to be 5,000 a day, with 2,000,000 people in Europe only waiting until ships can find space to carry them. If there are already 2,000,000 people jobless in this country, what would be the effect of 2,000,000 newly-arrived immigrants on the employment situation? Wouldn't the immigrants simply underbid the native Americans for the few available jobs? And then, what would this do to our boasted standards of living? Immigration today assumes an entirely different character than it did twenty, thirty or fifty years ago. This is no longer a new country, capable of absorbing men from Europe in limitless numbers. It is a country of a delicately-balanced social organization, in which the welfare of all the people is bound up with that of any group. Knock the bottom out of the labor market, depress wages of common labor to the poverty level and you destroy Americanism and introduce Europeanism with all the evils which have grown out of a thousand years of oppression and exploitation in the crowded countries of the other continent. I hope that by the time this is printed, Congress will have passed a law to save us from these evils.

EX-SOLDIER

West Liberty, Ia.

The Value of Discussions

To the Editor: I have read numerous letters in our magazines, and all of them are worth while. Some have complaints to make. Others have helpful suggestions. An organization of any kind can do nothing unless it is sure of the will and thoughts of its members. These must be expressed either in spoken words or in writing.

Our representative Legionnaires can best serve all of us by expressing themselves from time to time on topics that come up. And any Legionnaire may foresee a future development which he should put before the organization as a whole. It takes individual thinking to keep the outfit alive.

Not only by writing letters, but by speaking in post meetings can the thinking men promote the general interest. Every man should feel free to express himself. And another thing, buddies, don't be afraid to pass your issue of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY to a non-subscriber. Let your parents and friends read it. After learning what we are doing and what we hope to do, they may be depended upon to help us.

ALLEN B. CLOCKER

Norfolk, Nebr.

Uniforms and Parades

To the Editor: Armistice Day brought with it some new revelations of viewpoint on the wearing of the uniform at ceremonies and celebrations, and, inasmuch as in the future we must confront the problem time after time, I believe the question should be settled definitely now, one way or the other. I am neutral on the subject and am most willing to do as the "bunch" does.

Since their discharge, the majority of both officers and enlisted men have shown more than a little hesitancy in putting the uniform back on for special occasions. The true spirit of the Legion is not manifest in any parade when the majority of the men appear in civilian clothes and a handful march in uniform. On such occasions the uniformed man is in an embarrassing position, and he vows: "Never again." I think modesty is responsible for most men's preference for civvies on formal occasions, but I know that some argue that they do not want to be in uniform with a bunch of men wearing officers' uniforms and insignia.

I am sure there is not an ex-officer in the Legion who would not willingly discard his insignia if it operated as a barrier to harmony. But let's have a standard rule—either civvies or uniforms.

W. J. HARTUNG

Minneapolis, Minn.

Orders

To the Editor: I was much amazed to read C. R. Smith's letter in a recent issue regarding the attitude of A. E. F. nurses toward enlisted men. When we arrived in France in 1917, our Commanding Officer told us what we could and could not do. We were told that if we were seen with an enlisted man, the man would be punished. There were eighty nurses in my outfit, and almost one-third of them stayed away from dances, teas and parties because they felt the injustice of the discrimination against the men who didn't happen to have commissions.

I should like to cite the instance of a few of the more venturesome nurses who tried breaking the rules and were caught having a dance with enlisted men. The nurses were given thirty days' confinement to quarters. The men each lost a month's pay.

A NURSE

Buffalo, N. Y.

Sing Sing and Service Men

To the Editor: The New York *Tribune* recently contained this item:

"County Judge Frank L. Young, of Westchester, in sentencing Francis J. Higgins, a former service man, at White Plains yesterday afternoon to four years for burglary, said that 90 percent. of the men now being sent to Sing Sing are war veterans. 'Men who served in France,' said the judge, 'are giving the courts of this country a great deal of trouble nowadays.'"

I should like to know whether Judge Young has the actual figures to back up his statement, or whether he believes that every man who wears an O. D. shirt is an ex-service man. Loose talk like this gives a wrong impression. Veterans, constituting a large percentage of all American men between certain ages, would of course furnish a proportion of the prisoners in our institutions, but the tendency to stigmatize veterans as a class is to be condemned.

ARTHUR E. CARROLL

New York City

Allies' Debt Cancellation

To the Editor: Ellis H. Andrews' letter on what the Allies owe us is all right from one point of view, but he evidently doesn't take into consideration the fact that the vast amounts which they owe could be repaid in a comparatively short time if they stopped investing all available capital in exploiting the commercial plums which have fallen into their laps through the victory.

Practically speaking, all have endeavored to get control of the rich countries of commercial possibilities, through mandates, etc., excluding Uncle Sam, except where they felt the burden greater than the gain.

In my opinion we have given too much already, commercially and financially. Why impoverish and impose heavy taxes on ourselves in order to give other countries the chance to destroy our growing merchant marine and commercial field? We have had too much of self-harmful altruism, and we welcome the coming administration because it will be for American interests first.

E. J. JOHNSON

Englewood, N. J.

Who Got His Vase?

To the Editor: While killing time after the Armistice, I made a vase from a shell and mailed it home from Essey, France. When the package arrived, my wife found a vase in it which was not the one I had wrapped up.

My theory is that several packages broke open in the mails and an honest A. P. O. clerk trusted to chance to replace the contents in their original wrappings. His good intentions resulted in someone else receiving the German 77 shell case on which I had hammered out a Keystone, a Lorraine Cross and a star. I think it also had my initials on the base. The case my wife got bore an elaborate poppy. My own is not quite as well made as the one we received, but as a matter of sentiment I should like to get it. I hope the man who made the poppy vase will read this, so we may both come into our own property.

R. M. BARBIN

Augusta, Ga.

Canadian Disability Pay

To the Editor: The 100 percent. disability pension given its veterans by Canada is $60 a month, which is some margin when one considers that the United States for the same disability gives $100 a month. We ex-Canadian service men in this country suffer further from the exchange rates, which cut our compensation from 12 to 15 percent. We are wondering whether Ottawa is going to do anything to help us.

R. ROCKET

Colorado Springs, Colo.

THE LEGION LIBRARY

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

Books Received

103RD U. S. INFANTRY. 26TH DIVISION, A. E. F. *By Major Charles R. Cabot, Newtonville, Mass.*

THE LAFAYETTE FLYING CORPS. *By Captain James Norman Hall and Lieut. Charles Bernard Nordhoff. Two volumes. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York and Boston.*

BETWEEN SHOTS. *By P. L. Crosby. Harper & Brothers, New York.*

THAT ROOKIE FROM THE 13TH SQUAD. *By P. L. Crosby. Harper & Brothers, New York.*

PRESENT DAY PARIS AND THE BATTLEFIELDS. *By Somerville Story. D. Appleton and Company, New York.*

COMPANY C, 305TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION. *Edited by Davis M. Shryer, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.*

HISTORY OF THE 105TH REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS. *Compiled by Willard P. Sullivan and Harry Tucker. Published by George H. Doran Company, New York.*

HISTORY OF THE 315TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT. *Written by members and edited by a committee of the regiment. Published by Kohn and Pollock, Inc., Baltimore, Md.*

THE 401ST TELEGRAPH BATTALION IN THE WORLD WAR. *Compiled by Battalion Committee, J. L. Crotty, Chairman, and privately printed. Copies may be obtained through E. R. McSweeney, 23 W. Dedham Street, Boston, Mass.*

DOINGS OF BATTERY B, 328TH F. A. *Edited by Edward W. Barry. Published by The Dean-Hicks Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.*

HISTORY OF THE 26TH ENGINEERS. *Published by the regiment with the co-operation of New England Water Works Association. Obtainable through H. J. Angell, Treas., 16 Murray Street, New York City, care Goulds Mfg. Company.*

How Morale Was Made

THE doughboy was not the only breed of Yankee soldier to collect honorable dirt behind his ears that was stirred up by the hiking feet of his fellow-sufferers. Everybody in France and at home did more or less walking, and not least of all the artilleryman. The popular fallacy that "the artillery rides" was one of the pleasant notions that was exploded higher than any Boche ammunition dump. As proof we have this description of a 25-mile jaunt taken from "Riding to War With A," the story of Battery A, 135th Field Artillery, Thirty-Seventh Division:

"It was a day, hot, dusty, sultry, that no A man will ever forget. Already before noon the soldiers of batteries ahead of us had dropped by the roadside on their packs, furnishing a suggestion to those who plodded past that was hard to resist. As the afternoon wore on we became aware from men who lay along the way that A was the only battery still intact. The information put new strength in our legs. Every man set his jaw to show up the rest of the regiment and to march until he dropped.

"The last two hours were done on sheer guts by most of us. Our canteens were empty under a sun that still beat down. Our feet were blistering and the packs were galling our shoulders. The captain, himself on foot, passed along the column encouraging us and inviting men to fall out and ride in trucks that were to pick up the casuals. But he had no tired men! When we unslung packs for a ten-minute rest we wondered if we could rise again to put them on. A comrade began to topple. Two friends seized his pack and carried it in addition to their own. He finished the march with an arm around the necks of pals on either side of him.

"To cheer his comrades some fellow with parched lips tried to sing, but no one joined in and few heard. The gate which we had seen for a mile and to which we had measured our wills did not give us the expected relief. We trudged through over new-laid broken rocks that turned our ankles and made us stumble blindly. Many times we gauged the distance of empty barracks, but only to be bitterly disappointed. But at last, as we shuffled past a group of officers, we heard the colonel say in a voice that seemed far away, 'Well, I guess they're soldiers all right. Fall them out here, captain.'

"It was reward enough, and out of the dust into which we had dropped that moment arose full grown the *esprit de corps* of Battery A."

Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding Twenty-Seventh Division—From "History of 102nd M.P's"

Why Not?

"WE do not recommend this trip," says "The American Guide Book to France and Its Battlefields," speaking of the scene of the St. Mihiel victory, "except to those interested in following the activities of the following divisions: 82d, 5th, 2d, 89th, 42d, 1st, 4th or 26th." Just why persons interested in the Ninetieth Division should keep away is not stated. But why write a guide book about the A. E. F.'s battlefields and then advise folks not to go there?

French as She Is Writ

MISSPELLING of French place names is a frequent error in outfit histories, but there is some excuse for a pack-toting buck author who arrived at the western edge of Oeufville-sur-Meuse just as the Boche was going out the eastern end leaving the railroad station in ruins, with consequent obliteration of the sign that would have set the soldier historian on the right track.

One town name above all others would have sent the A. E. F. tottering down to utter defeat if the war had been conducted as a spelling match. That town is Thiaucourt. It is pronounced T.O.Koor. The A. E. F. chose to call it Thee-a-koor, and in most cases to spell it Thiacourt. So do most of the historians.

The Army, however, has a rather higher spelling average than the civilian at home, if the lettering on the welcome arch at New Haven, Conn., may be taken as proof. The arch still stands, proclaiming to all and sundry that one of the places where New Haven's sons in the Yankee Division fought was Fere-en-Fardenvis.

"Find the Man!"

"We'll pay him $5,000 a year. Go over our list of employees—pick out those who not only have been doing their work well, but have been studying in spare time getting ready for advancement. That's the kind of man we want for this job and for all of this firm's responsible positions."

Employers everywhere are combing their ranks for men with ambition, for men who really want to get ahead in the world and are willing to prove it by training themselves in spare time to do some one thing well.

Prove that you are that kind of a man! The International Correspondence Schools are ready and anxious to help you prepare for advancement in the work of your choice, whatever it may be. More than two million men and women in the last 29 years have taken the I. C. S. route to more money. More than 130,000 others are getting ready right now. Hundreds are starting every month. Isn't it about time for *you* to find out what the I. C. S. can do for you?

Here is all we ask: Without cost, without obligating yourself in any way, simply mark and mail this coupon.

TEAR OUT HERE

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
BOX 7058-C SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, *before* which I mark X.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	SALESMANSHIP
Electric Lighting and Rys.	ADVERTISING
Electric Wiring	Window Trimmer
Telegraph Engineer	Show Card Writer
Telephone Work	Sign Painter
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_____ 7-28-19

Street and No._____

City_____ State_____

ARMY AND NAVY CLOTHING

SOME REAL VALUES

New O. D. Reg. Army Shirts @ **$4.65**—Class B (A-1 Condition) @ **$3.25**.

Two Piece Wool Army Underwear New @ **$2.95** suit: Wool Navy (double chest and back), @ **$3.95** suit.

O. D. U. S. Blankets (4 lbs. 64x84) @ **$4.45**. Overseas issue O. D. Wool trousers @ **$5.95** pair.

Regulation Navy Pea Jackets—These are some bargains—New. Bought from U. S. Shipping Board, while they last @ **$18.75** ea. (send correct size).

Mail orders filled promptly—Send for Pamphlet—Send Money Order or check to cover order.

ARMY & NAVY SUPPLY HOUSE
Dept. V 320 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota

A BIG CUT IN
Factory Price

U. S. Officer's Marching Shoes, Goodyear Sewed, factory price, direct to you. Price of these shoes was $10.00. Made of the best Elkskin waterproof leather. $5.59

U. S. OFFICER'S BEST SHOES

Hand Sewed, First Grade—Factory Cut Price. Direct to you at only $6.59

made of the best Waterproof Mahogany calf leather. If these shoes are not just as we say, send them back. You do not lose a cent. Price of this shoe was $13.00. Built for work and dress at the same time. If you are sending money order or check do not include postage. Pay only for shoes. We pay postage.

U. S. NATIONAL MUNSON ARMY SHOE CO., Inc.
Dept. 836 WESTFIELD, MASS.

SLOAN'S GOES RIGHT TO THE ACHING SPOT

You can just tell by its healthy, stimulating odor, that it is going to do you good

THOUSANDS of men and women, when the least little rheumatic "crick" assails them, have Sloan's Liniment *handy* to knock it out. Popular over a third of a century ago—far more popular today.

That's because it *is* so wonderfully helpful in relieving external aches and pains—sciatica, lumbago, backache, neuralgia, overstrained muscles, stiff joints, weather exposure results. A little is all that is necessary, for *it soon penetrates without rubbing*, to the sore spot. No muss, no stained skin.

All druggists—35c, 70c, $1.40.

Sloan's Liniment Pain's enemy

Don't Wear a Truss

MR. C. E. BROOKS

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

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

Brooks Appliance Co., 396 D State St., Marshall, Mich.

Gas Mask Raincoats

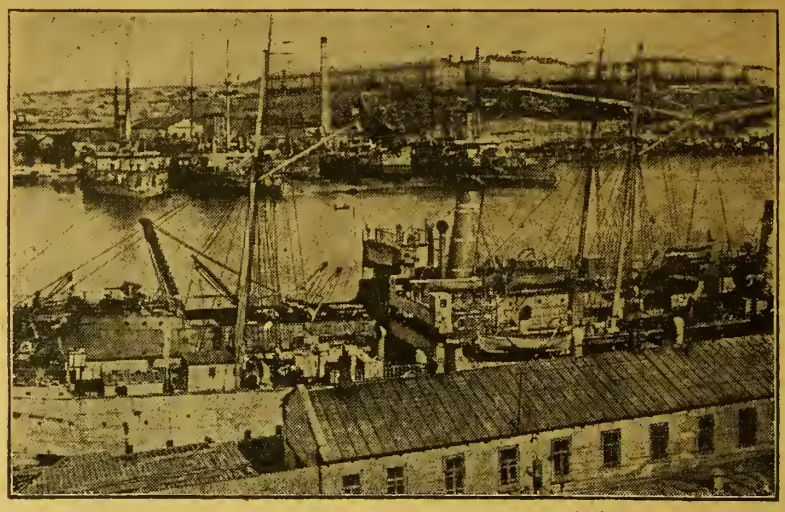
Belted model made of Mask Rubber Cloth **$7.90**

HEAVY WOOLEN O. D. SHIRTS, **$4.90**
LEATHER JERKINS, **$6.95**
HEAVY WOOLEN O. D. BLANKETS, **$6.25**

Send postpaid on receipt of Postal Money Order. Money refunded if not satisfactory. All articles brand new.

State sizes plainly.

M. & S. SALES CO., 96 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.



(c) Underwood & Underwood

Harbor of Sevastopol, chief city of the Crimea, now in the hands of the Soviet forces

"THE BOLSHEVIKS ARE COMING"

(*Continued from page 7*)

of clowns and half-clothed freaks with tilted glasses and seductive eyes.

It has been said that after one has imbibed a few sips of the imitation of Russian vodka, made from more or less pure alcohol and lemon juice, the moons roll in ecstatic glee, and painted shimmy dancers begin their capers on the walls.

It is the old Russia, or rather the old Russians of old Russia, who have something less than before, and yet something that they can coin into paper rubles, making a violent effort, in fact a typical Russian effort, to forget that there will be a tomorrow and to revive for today—for tonight, at least—a little of the old life.

AS the spotlight turns on Russian life in the Crimea, however, it discloses that the Russians who indulge in freak attempts to live up to the philosophy of Omar Khayyam are only exceptions to the rule. There is the Red Cross Russian girl who makes a salary of 8,000 rubles a month, who some time ago asked an American to buy her a hypodermic syringe for her work. The syringe cost the man seven dollars, and he kindly told the girl she could repay him in rubles. When he told her that the price—at that time rubles were only fifty thousand to the dollar—amounted to 350,000 rubles, the girl dropped the delicate little instrument to the floor and cried as if her heart would break. To repay such a sum at her salary would mean merely six years of work.

Needless to say, one American made a charitable donation of seven dollars on that day, and went his way rejoicing.

A few evenings ago the writer was invited to tea at the home of a baroness. The lady's wardrobe was still very rich with ermine and furs, the contents of her jewelry box had not been entirely disposed of; in fact, she was still quite well-to-do in comparison with those about her. But on the evening of the tea, the baroness, her husband, three grimy infants, the wife of a cabman, a Russian lieutenant and his family of four were living in a cramped, dingy little hole on Chesminskia Boulevard in what had been the servants' quarter of a once palatial home.

Sevastopol is normally a town of fifty thousand people. But all Russia has tried to pour through its harbor on the way to Constantinople, and as many have been unable to get further, living conditions have been seriously handicapped.

MORE than two hundred thousand is the estimate of the present population. The government has recently issued an order mobilizing all rooms, but it is against the law to rent a room without having it first meet the approval of the requisition board.

These, of course, are small and transient glimpses. One might as well select three or four people on an American street car and expect a photograph of their individual lives to mirror the existence of humanity in your home town. Still, there is something common to all the people in the Crimea. There is a concentration of all of old Russia. The peasant, the tartar, the representative of the intelligentsia, the diplomat, the estate owner, the connoisseur of racing horses, the patron of the arts, the great middle stratum—like immigrants thrown into the melting pot of New York, they are all part and parcel of the little government that dares to buck the Bolshevists.

ONE cannot be among them for a time without feeling the justice of their cause. They do not hold out their hands for aid. They are too proud for that, yet funds they badly need. Their book is a book of romance and adventure. Tomorrow is yet to come, and until it does come the people of old Russia, still clinging to visions of what might have been, will be found hopefully awaiting the day of the "miracle"—the miracle that must come in the face of disaster, they feel, and lift them beyond the narrow limits of their present wretchedness.

The Bolo heel is upon the sacred ikon of the orthodox church of Russia; the

Bolo torch has touched the draperies of their fine old estates; the people that formed the great monarchy have been robbed of their lands, their homes, their businesses and their loved ones.

Just as the keys of my typewriter rattled off the last few lines, an interpreter read to me from the morning paper that the report was true that an American representative of the Red Cross, caught in the drive on Melitopol, had been stripped of his clothing, compelled to march twelve miles in the bitter cold and in the face of the north wind that blew a two-inch snowfall down on the Crimea (the first in thirty years), and then sabered to death by the Reds. Who knows at what moment they may break through the lines and, without regard for foreign passports, without regard for women and children, perpetrate the crimes against humanity which have been going on for the past few years but which are only now coming home to us.

If the Perekop falls—

THE SUGAR DIGGER

An Incident of an A. E. F. Base Port in Which One Yank Learns the Wherefore of an Effusive Reception

By A. B. Bernd

WHEN they brazenly asserted utter ignorance of chewing gum, the sincerity of the Selines first became doubtful. Though I was only three months in France, a native unacquainted with commercial chicle was as inconceivable as an eight-year-old who couldn't say "Ceegarette."

I should not have doubted them. They had very kindly invited me for an evening, and had opened, they said, the first bottle of Cliquot since the dark days of 1914.

Leo Seline—I fancy that her first name was an abbreviation for Léonie—had been introduced by an old French lady, friend to us both. She was *très gentille*, Madame had said, and of old family. Because Leo had lived several years in London, she spoke English better than I—a virtue which grew disconcerting when I tried to translate into grammar the slang which the Army had imbedded in my vocabulary.

So Leo invited me to "tea" at her house. I had never heard of an evening tea, but fancied it a strange French custom. Therefore the pleasure was greater when a little black-bearded brother-in-law brought forth bottles of Rheims's best, and we toasted the Allies and the Presidents.

LEO would not talk English at her home. Her mother, sister, and the black-beard, she said, must be allowed to join the conversation. So my lame French did duty on crutches.

It was a pleasant evening, quickly passing. New York sykscrapers, they thought, must be the height of things sublime. They could not imagine one. I mentioned that I came from Georgia.

"Oh, yes," said they, "that's very near California, isn't it?"

They admired the American spirit; we were actually winning the war for them; they should never tire of expressing their gratitude; we were brave boys to come so far from home; the liberality of our men was miraculous; we actually threw cigarettes away.

The conversation paused on cigarettes.

"Do you smoke?" I asked Leo.

"No," she said, "but I've a brother who does."

"All right. I'll bring him a package of cigarettes. And can't I bring you some chewing gum?"

Then came the awful truth! The family had not heard of our national contortioner! Leo faintly remembered it in London, "though I believe they called it 'pepsin,'" she said, in an unknowing way.

I promised to bring liberal samples on my next visit. It was to occur the following Thursday, when all five of us would pass a pleasant evening at the Alhambra.

I was happy when we parted.

THEN some interfering general or provost marshal disrupted our plans. Theatre passes were called in—no more to be granted until further notice. All soldiers must be off the streets of Bordeaux by 9 p. m. The Alhambra show was just beginning at that hour.

I wrote Leo a tearful note, explaining the situation. My messenger carried her a package of Camels and three brands of gum. May it cheer up the family, I said, until this awful general had reconsidered his reprehensible order.

She was equal to the occasion. In perfect English she replied, with gratitude for the gifts and execrations for the general. I should let her know immediately the restrictions were lifted. Then we would fill our theatre engagement.

For two weeks we wrote little notes. Her photograph, which arrived soon, revealed better features than I remembered. It was a pleasure to talk about her to the other boys.

Then came a rumor that theater passes would be restored. I wrote the news to Leo, though, as it was unconfirmed officially, I could not yet make a date.

Her reply was gushing.

"IT will be so great a pleasure to see you again," she said. "We have all been anticipating your visit.

"If you will not think it ungenerous of me, may I ask that you bring us more cigarettes? Of course we shall pay you for them. Otherwise we shall not accept them. You won't be offended, will you?

"My friend Claire is acquainted with one of your fellow-soldiers who brings her every sort of thing. She pays for them, of course. He often brings big boxes of cigarettes, containing twelve packages. And only a few weeks ago he brought a five-pound sack of sugar.

"You know how rare these things are in France. It is impossible to get them. Do you think you could aid us a little?"

Her letter ended with unusual effusiveness.

So far as Leo knows, the restrictions on theatre passes still stand.

ARROW
TROY TAILORED
SOFT COLLARS
FOLLOW THE ARROW AND YOU FOLLOW THE STYLE
Cluett, Peabody & Co. inc. Troy, N.Y.

Stop Making Mistakes in English

Every time you speak or write you show just what you are. Mistakes in English reveal you as a person who lacks education and refinement. Lack of language power prevents you from presenting your thoughts in the strongest possible way. No matter what you do, real command of English will help you to your goal. Stop making mistakes in spelling, punctuation, pronunciation. Increase your vocabulary.

NEW INVENTION IMPROVES YOUR ENGLISH IN 15 MINUTES A DAY

Yes—only 15 minutes a day with Sherwin Cody's New Invention—and you can actually SEE how your English improves. It teaches by HABIT—makes it easiest to do it the RIGHT way. Lessons include Letter Writing, Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar, Reading and Conversation. One lesson each evening, except Saturday and Sunday. Only 15 minutes a day. Fascinating as a game.

NO RULES—NO DRUDGERY The average person is by actual test only 61% efficient in the vital points of English. Why? Because old methods do not stick in the mind. This new way creates correct HABITS. No rules to memorize. No drudgery. Just like play. Everybody joins in the fun.

BOOK FREE No matter what you do, you must improve your English. Our new free book is for everybody. Lack of language power may easily be costing you thousands of dollars every year. See what Mr. Cody can do for you. See what a few minutes a day NOW will mean to you later. It costs nothing to find out. Mail postal card or letter this very minute for the free book "How to Speak and Write Masterly English." It will prove a revelation to you. WRITE NOW. Address

Sherwin Cody School of English, 563 Searle Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Railway Mail Clerks

$135 to $190 Month
Hundreds Men
Boys Needed
Special preference to ex-service men

COUPON

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
Dept. F195, Rochester, N.Y.
Sirs:—Send me, without charge, (1) Sample Railway Mail Clerk Examination questions; (2) schedule showing places of all U. S. Government coming examinations; (3) list of other government jobs now open to ex-service men (4) free book describing them.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....

INSPECTED
$12.00 U. S. ARMY
OFFICERS' SHOE Munson Last
$6.75
Postage Free

SEND NO MONEY
Pay on Arrival

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.

EAST BOSTON MAIL ORDER HOUSE
72 Armory Bldg., East Boston, Mass.

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

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

.....Address.....

AN OPPORTUNITY

For one live wire Legion Man in every post or town to secure the Sales Agency for a line of Underwear nationally known for 27 years. Quick and sure profits and a permanent business from satisfied customers. Write for full information.

H. G. STEINBERG
79 CLERMONT AVE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LEARN PIANO!

This Interesting Free Book shows how you can become a skilled player of piano or organ at quarter usual cost. It shows how one lesson with **an expert** is worth a **dozen** other lessons. Dr. Quinn's famous Written Method includes all of the many important modern improvements in teaching music. Brings **right to your home** the great advantages of conservatory study. For the beginners or experienced players. Endorsed by great Artists. Success for graduates everywhere. Scientific yet easy to understand. Fully illustrated. **All music free.** Diploma granted. Write today for free book.
QUINN CONSERVATORY, Studio Z12,598 Columbia Road, Boston 25 Mass.

SEND FOR MY BOOK

STRONG ARMS and MILITARY SHOULDERS

for 25c coin

Illustrated with 20 full-page half-tone cuts, showing exercises that will quickly develop, beautify and gain great strength in your shoulders, arms and hands, without any apparatus. **Equal to a $20.00 Course.**
PROF. ANTHONY BARKER
127 W. 42nd Street; Studio 10, New York

Novelties

Paper Hats, Balloons, Horns, Noise-makers, Ticklers, Confetti, Toys and Souvenirs of all sorts for Dances, Parties and all Celebrations and Festivities. Catalogue sent free upon request.

ED. HAHN, Legion Department
222 W. Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

ATTENTION

You Who Are Members of *The American Legion*

Do You Value Your Discharge Papers?

PUT them in an honor frame. Double glass and moulding same on both sides. Can be taken apart and put together at will. Give size of papers with order. Sent by Parcel Post Prepaid. C. O. D. if you wish. Special prices to agents and post officials. We also take orders for picture frames up to size 16 x 21 inches. Write for any other information you desire. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HONOR FRAMING CO., 6624 Edmund St., Tacony, Phila., Pa.
Army Discharge Frames $1.50, Navy Discharge Frames $1.35

THE FIGHT FOR A NATIONAL BUDGET

(Continued from page 4)

that the issue which caused the deadlock between the executive and the representative body shall be taken to the voters at a subsequent special or general election. This is what a real budget procedure is in a responsible government—or let us say this is the way that a real budget procedure operates to make the leadership of democracy responsible to the people. This is not hard to understand.

IT is not because the budget issue is hard to explain or understand that so little real headway has been made here. It is because our political leadership is all against it—so much against it that when the public press and the various civic bodies demand a budget procedure as a thing to be desired great pains are taken to say that it must be fitted to "our system"—which to the leaders means a system of irresponsible government, a system in which irresponsible leaders can control.

The great difficulty has been in adapting an instrument and practice, the sole purpose of whose design was to make the acts of leaders visible and governing agents responsible, in such a way as will enable irresponsible leaders to continue to dominate the government and control the electorate from behind closed doors; the trouble has been to adopt this instrument of democracy or modify its use so that "the system" of invisible leadership and irresponsible parties may not be impaired.

And it is to be admitted that in these circumstances the budget mechanicians have had a rather trying job. Since President Taft recommended the adoption of a budget procedure in 1912, all but four State Legislatures have passed budget laws, and in not a single instance has "the system" suffered any harm. For in not one of them have the voters been given any more light or the "leaders" been made any more responsible than before. In Congress all legislation has been balked until December last. Last session a bill was passed and was prevented from becoming law by President Wilson, who raised a technical objection, though he expressed his general approval. But if it had become effective, it was so well adapted to "the system' that the Government at Washington would have been just as invisible and the leadership would have continued just as irresponsible as before.

THE thing that has been kept behind the screen, the thing that the people have not been let in on in the budget controversy is that such laws as have been passed to date have been the result of jockeying for position in a contest between two kinds of irresponsible leaders, and in this jockeying process the public has not been considered at all—except in so far as is necessary to gain the applause and approval of voters for a proposal or result that would give to the one group or the other a tactical advantage. In not a single instance has there been any serious attempt to change "the system" so that a budget when attached to it would become an effective means of realizing the ideal of democracy.

After all the mockery of popular sovereignty in marionette shows called primaries and conventions, the citizen is left no choice but to vote for one or another candidate who has been put up to run on a platform made by "leaders" who, as characterized by Senator Elihu Root (one of the best informed and conservative authorities on "the system" as it works), are "elected by no one, accountable to no one, bound by no oath of office, removable by no one."

The budget proposal does not lose sight of the fact that institutions grow, that we must begin with what is. To quote further from the distinguished authority who saw in the "deep and sullen and long-continued resentment of the people" an element of grave danger:

"We cannot change it (the system) in a moment, but we can do our share. We can take one step toward not robbing the people of their part in government, by robbing an irresponsible autocracy of its indefensible and unjust and undemocratic control of the government and restoring it to the people to be exercised by the men of their choice. . . ."

THE essence of the budget controversy is: Shall the people have a chance to choose intelligently between real leaders, or unintelligently between the candidates of bosses?

Where "leadership" is protected, there is no room for the "boss." To make quite clear the difference in the character of our present "invisible" organization and leadership and a procedure by which the people may exercise "eternal vigilance": Let us picture Mr. Wilson, through his cabinet, exercising the powers given during the war under the Overman Act, preparing a plan to reorganize our national bureaucracy to make the public service more efficient. This could not be done all at once, to be sure; but let us assume that the cabinet had made a fair beginning, and December last had come before Congress with a plan, asking for support in the form of needed appropriations.

Now picture Congress doing its part, as a court of inquest, a jury of the nation. Let us imagine this thing having actually happened, and the following history made:

In the May session after the Overman Act passed, Congress, the nation's representative body, gets ready to try the case—the plan of the Cabinet to reorganize the administrative branches—on its merits. They amend their rules giving the Cabinet the privileges of the floor, without a vote, as was recommended by one of their own committee in 1881; with patriotic devotion to the principles of democracy they adopt such a procedure that the members and the country may have the issues defined, have testimony taken with rights of cross-examination, force the Cabinet to take the initiative by having the questions come up on their application for funds, but give them the benefit of a fair trial on the facts and the right to confront their accusers.

To this end, both sides are given a chance to get ready. The Cabinet is already on the job, Congress is made effective as the branch of the Govern-

ment charged with the duty of "eternal vigilance" by appointing a Joint Recess Committee on Finance and Administration, whose membership and chairmanship would be taken from the most competent critics of the administration—the opposition leadership. The rules provide that all hearings on the administrative plan and estimates shall be before "the Committee of the Whole Congress"—the whole membership of both houses, so that everyone shall have a chance to be present—the members of each house, however, meeting separately for action after the hearing, as required by the Constitution.

THE Joint Recess Committee is organized with Senator Lodge at the head, assisted by James R. Mann. The President and Cabinet choose Secretary McAdoo to act as administration leader, assisted by Mr. Palmer. Provision is also made to give the opposition committee such a staff of experts as is needed, and as the head of this staff for purposes of the recess inquiry and trial, ex-President Taft and ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes are chosen, who, as special counsel, are also given the privileges of the floor during the proceedings.

The day of trial comes; the press tables are crowded; the galleries are full. Mr. Wilson has already made his opening session address. Now the Secretary of the Treasury, as the leader of the administration, steps out and presents the case of the administration in a budget speech giving an account of the executive stewardship, explaining the new program for which support is asked. Then Senator Lodge rises, and, in behalf of the opposition, interposes this demurrer, "That action be deferred on the consideration of the details of proposed plan till after the election, because of its obvious defects; and the further fact that the Cabinet has proved weak and wasteful in time of great national stress."

THE effect on the country of this proceeding is electric. Mr. Lodge follows his motion with a speech pointing out the "obvious defects" in the proposed plan; and particular charges against the Cabinet as having been "weak and wasteful" and undeserving of the further confidence of the people as heads of the public service. Following which, Mr. McAdoo rises and offers to answer all questions concerning the conduct of the business, and insists that the evidence of such conduct be produced or that the charges be ignored, and that they proceed to the consideration of the plan submitted by the Administration.

It is not neecssary to carry the illustration farther. Suppose that such a proceeding had taken place, what would have been the effect on the country? And how would you and I vote? Would we have hand-picked candidates running on a "platform" made by a "convention" of so-called "leaders,' or would the leaders and the platforms which they were standing on be so much a matter of experience that there would be no room for interlopers? Is there not a simple cure for invisible and irresponsible government; one more effective than "swatting the boss"? Going clear back to the people, the first question for them to decide is, "Do we want democratic government, or shall we always be content with a benevolent bossism?"

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE AND GET FREE SURPRISE PRESENT

This picture shows one of our friends driving an automobile. In the scenery and around the automobile are six partly hidden faces which it will be lota of fun for you to find. Can you find them? Try it. It will pay you. When you have found four of the faces, mark each with a cross (X), cut out the advertisement and mail it to us and inclose four cents in stamps for packing, postage, mailing, etc., and a beautiful free surprise present will be sent you. You will delight in owning this present.

AUTOMOBILE GIVEN AWAY

We will also make you a present of a Certificate good for 2,000 free auto votes, and tell you all about this splendid touring car which we are going to give away free.

MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS—You can also win an automobile in addition to splendid prizes, such as phonographs, jewelry, silverware, bicycles, watches, cameras, and other things you like. We will also send you a copy of two great national publications worth ten cents. Write your name and address plainly, and inclose the four cents in stamps for packing, mailing, etc., of the free surprise present.

Auto Puzzle Dept. 204, W. D. Boyce Co., 500 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

The Auxiliary's Chance to Get THE WEEKLY

Women who are members of the Auxiliaries of The American Legion Posts may now take advantage of that membership and subscribe to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY at reduced rates.

Subscriptions in groups of 15 to 24 will be accepted at the rate of $1.50 per year each.

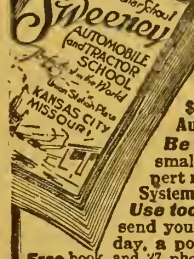
Subscriptions in groups of 25 or more will be accepted at the rate of $1.00 per year each.

No subscriptions in groups will be accepted for less than one year. No subscriptions will be accepted at reduced rates in groups of less than 15.

Individual subscriptions will be accepted at the regular yearly subscription rate, of $2.00. These subscriptions should be sent, accompanied by remittance, direct to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43d Street, New York City.

The above arrangement in no way affects regular members of The American Legion.

MEN WANTED



Mechanically Inclined—to send for my big illustrated 72-PAGE BOOK—**FREE!**

It tells how in a few weeks you can earn from $150 to $400 a month in the Auto and Tractor business. ***Be Your Own Boss.*** At small cost learn to be an expert mechanic by the Sweeney System of working on real cars. ***Use tools not books.*** Simply send your name and address today, a post card will do, for our Free book and 27 photographic reproductions of machine shop work, etc. Let's Go---Write Now!

EMORY J. SWEENEY, President

LEARN A TRADE—Sweeney

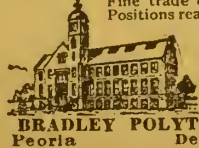
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION
128 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO

$17.50 ALL WOOL SUIT

Made to your measure, payable after received. Perfect fit, fine goods and tailoring, $20 saving, *all guaranteed or no pay.* **SAMPLES FREE.** Every man should write at once for our beautiful free book of cloth samples and correct fashions, explaining everything. Write letter or postal; just say, "Send me your samples," and get everything by return mail FREE. Important to every man. Write today sure.

PARK TAILORING COMPANY
Dept D2021 CHICAGO, ILL.

LEARN to be a WATCHMAKER



Fine trade commanding a good salary. Positions ready for every graduate. Largest and best school in America. We teach watch work, jewelry, engraving, clock work, optics, aviation and other fine instrument repair. Tuition reasonable. A $3,000,000 endowed school. FREE CATALOG.

BRADLEY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
Peoria Dept. Z Illinois

REGARDING CIRCULATION AND EDITORIAL MATTERS

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Members of the Legion who wish to have their addresses changed should use the form shown below, addressing it to Circulation Department, AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43d Street, New York City. At least two weeks is necessary for a change of address to become effective.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 627 West 43d Street, New York City. THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY is always glad to consider articles, jokes and cartoons, and to receive letters and suggestions from its readers. Manuscript should be accompanied by postage and an addressed envelope for return, if unaccepted.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Name .....

Name of Post.....

No of Post.....

Old street address.....

.....

City ..... State .....

CHANGE TO

Name .....

Name of Post.....

No. of Post.....

NEW street address .....

.....

City ..... State .....

OUR DIRECTORY *of* ADVERTISERS

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

AUTO TRUCKS
VV The Autocar Company

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS
Eames-Luckett Corp.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
V Comer Mfg. Co. (The)
Long Eakins Co.
Standard Food and Fur Association
H. G. Steinberg 20

FOOD PRODUCTS
The Genesee Pure Food Co.

JEWELRY
American Legion Jewelry... Outside Back Cover
Elgin Supply Co.
V C. K. Grouse Co.
Redding & Co.
V L. W. Sweet, Inc.

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

MEN'S WEAR
V Army & Navy Supply House 17
V Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. 19
East Boston Mail Order House 20
VV George Frost Co.
Howlett & Hockmeyer Co.
VV Lockhart Spiral Puttees, Inc.
Park Tailoring Co. 21
Reliable Mail Order Co.
V U. S. National Munson Army Shoe Co., Inc. 18

METALS
V John Polachek Bronze & Iron Co.

MISCELLANEOUS
Prof. Anthony Barker 20
W. D. Boyce Co. 21
T. S. Denison & Co.
Ed. Hahn 20
Honor Framing Co. 20
Earle Liederman
M. & S. Sales Co. 18

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
C. G. Conn, Ltd.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
VV Lacey & Lacey

PHONOGRAPHS
V Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION
Blackstone Institute
V Benjamin N. Bogue
Bradley Polytechnic Institute 21
V Chicago Engineering Works
Sherwin Cody School of English 19
Columbia School of Drafting
V Franklin Institute 19
Alexander Hamilton Institute
V Independent Corporation
International Accountants Society, Inc.
V International Correspondence Schools 17
V William Chandler Peak
V Marcus Lucius Quinn Conservatory of Music 20
Rahe School
V Sweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation 21
Standard Business Training Institute
F. W. Tamblyn
University of Applied Science

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH
V American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

TOILET NECESSITIES
V The Cudahy Packing Co.

V SERVICE STRIPE — AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS

VV THE TWO STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR

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

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

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

Frank B. O'Connell, Adjutant, Department of Nebraska

Fred B. Ray, Commander, Department of South Dakota

W. L. Price, Adjutant, Department of Virginia

CARRYING ON

(*Continued from Page* 12)

ice. The Post declared that the disabled veterans should be treated by men who had seen service with them and who would have a bond of fellowship with them.

Protest at the pardoning by the Governor of New Mexico of sixteen Villista bandits in the State penitentiory was expressed in a recent resolution of the Quay County Post of Tucumcari, N. M. "We regret that the Governor has taken this action in regard to these self-confessed murderers who are guilty of attacking and burning a defenseless town in our own State and of killing American soldiers and civilians, both men and women," says the resolution. "We indignantly protest against the action of the Governor and request that these pardons be not effective."

Two More Foreign Posts

WHILE the Legion is growing steadily in the United States more and more outposts are being added in far-off countries. Chuquicamata Post is in the little mining town of Chuquicamata, Chile, ten thousand feet above sea level in the very heart of the Atacama Desert. A Legion post is being formed in Guatemala City, Guatemala.

WITH THE AUXILIARY

A UNIT of the Women's Auxiliary for every post of the Legion in Illinois before the first State convention of the Auxiliary meets is the goal fixed by a department caucus in Chicago recently. Three hundred delegates, representing practically every one of the 105 units of the Auxiliary in Illinois, attended. State field organizers will be appointed in practically every unit to organize Auxiliaries. The organization will be completed before the first State convention of the Auxiliary in September, soon after the first national conclave.

A State convention of the Women's Auxiliary of Connecticut has been called for February 1 at Bridgeport. A department organization will be formed, State officers elected and a department constitution adopted. Many other departments are about to summon Auxiliary conventions.

Within two months after organization, the Auxiliary of the Devil's Lake, N. D., Post had completely furnished the Legion clubrooms at a cost of more than $1,600. They gave their notes to the War Mothers' organization for $1,100 for five years, signed short time notes for $500 and by dances, carnivals and bazaars reduced the debt to the original $1,100.

Thirteen field organizers of the Women's Auxiliary are forming units in the Department of Indiana in an effort to perfect a strong organization before the Auxiliary convention on January 18.

To Furnish a Kitchen

THE Auxiliary of Cass County Post, Logansport, Ind., is saving money toward furnishing a model kitchen in the Legion home. The Auxiliary from a membership of twenty-two and a treasury of $22 has grown to a membership of 160 and has more than $600.

In addition to supporting the Legion in all its activities, the Auxiliary of the 106th Infantry Post, Brooklyn, N. Y., takes care of the needy with donations of money, clothing and food. The Auxiliary has such committees as entertainment, welfare, press, executive, membership and auditing, and raises funds by holding socials at which every member donates $1 which she has earned.

Little Mary Josephine McDevitt is another young member of the Women's Auxiliary. The Auxiliary of Ross Reid Post, of Oelwein, Iowa, signed her up when she was three months old.

The Department of Texas is trying to establish enough units of the Women's Auxiliary to form a State Auxiliary headquarters.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN

UNAUTHORIZED SOLICITING OF FUNDS

SPECIAL NO. 58. DECEMBER 21, 1920

Reports continue to reach National Headquarters that in different parts of the country the general public and veterans have been made the victims of unscrupulous persons who have solicited funds, advertising or other support for projects which they falsely declare or imply have the endorsement of The American Legion, or of some society or association for the benefit of former soldiers and sailors.

Officials and Posts of The American Legion can do themselves and the general public a great service by causing notice to be published in local newspapers warning all persons to satisfy themselves that any person claiming to represent The American Legion is an authorized representative. All representatives of The American Legion are provided with credentials to show their authority, and the purpose for which they are operating.

Solicitors or representatives claiming to operate in the interest of other societies or associations, and soliciting funds in the interest of, or for the relief of soldiers, sailors or marines should be subjected to careful scrutiny, and no one should subscribe funds for any purpose unless after investigation it develops that the person is an authorized representative of some legitimate and worthy enterprise.

The name of The American Legion stands too highly to be misused by irresponsible persons. Departments and Posts are urged to use the utmost discretion in granting permission for its use only in connection with ventures of the highest standard.

In every community, Chamber of Commerce, bank and commercial organizations are prepared to answer inquiries concerning the soundness of any enterprise for which the public is asked to subscribe.

LEMUEL BOLLES,
National Adjutant.

AMERICAN LEGION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

F. W. GALBRAITH, JR., Cincinnati, O., *Natl. Commander.*
HENRY D. LINDSLEY, Dallas, Texas, *Past Natl. Comm.*
FRANKLIN D'OLIER, Philadelphia, Pa., *Past Natl. Comm.*
LEMUEL BOLLES, Seattle, Wash., *Natl. Adjutant.*
RUSSELL G. CREVISTON, Indianapolis, Ind., *Asst. Natl. Adj.*
ROBERT H. TYNDALL, Indianapolis, Ind., *Natl. Treasurer.*
THOMAS GOLDINGAY, Newark, N. J., *Vice-Commander.*
J. G. SCRUGHAM, Carson City, Nev., *Vice-Commander.*
JOHN G. EMERY, Grand Rapids, Mich., *Vice-Commander.*
E. J. WINSLETT, Dadeville, Ala., *Vice-Commander.*
CLAUDIUS G. PENDILL, Kenosha, Wis., *Vice-Commander.*
The REV. JOHN W. INZER, Chattanooga, Tenn., *Natl. Chaplain.*
EBEN PUTNAM, Wellesley Farms, Mass., *National Historian.*
ROBERT A. ADAMS, Indianapolis, Ind., *Natl. Judge Advocate*

NOTE: National Officers may be addressed at National Headquarters, American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana. Department Officers may be addressed at their Department Headquarters, care of the Department Adjutant, whose address is in each instance, given below.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS

ALABAMA—*Commander*, Matthew H. Murphy; *Exec. Comm.*, E. J. Winslett; *Amer. Chmn.*, Thomas M. Owen; *Adjutant*, Peterson B. Marzoni, First Nat. Bank Bldg., Birmingham.

ALASKA—*Commander*, John P. Walker; *Exec. Comm.*, Harold F. Dawes; *Adjutant*, George E. Mann, Juneau.

ARIZONA—*Commander*, Bert H. Clingan; *Exec. Comm.*, Andrew P. Martin; *Amer. Chmn.*, Claude D. Jones; *Adjutant*, D. L. Little, 408 Capitol Bldg., Phoenix.

ARKANSAS—*Commander*, Leigh Kelley; *Exec. Comm.*, Joe Morrison; *Amer. Chmn.*, Heber L. McAlister; *Adjutant*, P. E. Sisney, Hot Springs.

CALIFORNIA—*Commander*, Buron R. Fitts; *Exec. Comm.*, Charles J. Kendrick; *Amer. Chmn.*, Milton D. Sapiro; *Adjutant*, Fred F. Bebergall, 675 Flood Bldg., San Francisco.

CANADA—Commander, J. R. Roberts; *Adjutant*, S. C. Maguire, 13 St. Viateur st., Montreal, P. Q.

CHILE — *Adjutant*, Thomas W. Palmer, Jr., Chile Exploration Co., Chuquicomata.

COLORADO — *Commander*, E. G. Chapman; *Exec. Comm.*, Harry A. Sullivan; *Amer. Chmn.*, J. Foster Symes; *Adjutant*, Morton M. David, 410 Interstate Trust Bldg., Denver.

CONNECTICUT—*Commander*, John F. Pickett; *Exec. Comm.*, Justus J. Fennell; *Amer. Chmn.*, Morris B. Payne; *Adjutant*, Thomas J. Bannigan, 114 Pearl St., Hartford.

CUBA—*Commander*, Walter F. Martin; *Adjutant*, William Meyers, Habana 100, Havana.

DELAWARE — *Commander*, Dr. Meredith I. Samuel; *Exec. Comm.*, Thomas W. Miller; *Adjutant*, Clarence M. Dillon, Box 537, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—*Commander*, James A. Drain; *Exec. Comm.*, James A. Drain; *Amer. Chmn.*, W. E. Harvey; *Adjutant*, Frank T. Fuller, American Legion Bldg., 823 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington.

ENGLAND—*Commander*, John S. Fell; *Adjutant*, Paul Henniger, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S. W., 1.

FLORIDA—*Commander*, J. L. Billingsley; *Exec. Comm.*, Dr. Davis Forster; *Amer. Chmn.*, William P. Smith; *Adjutant*, S. L. Lowry, Jr., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Tampa.

FRANCE — *Commander*, Francis E. Drake; *Exec. Comm.*, Francis E. Drake; *Adjutant*, Norman B. Coster, II, Rue Edouard VII, Paris.

GEORGIA—*Commander*, Allen L. Henson; *Exec. Comm.*, Sam A. Cann; *Amer. Chmn.*, Eugene Oberdorfer; *Adjutant*, J. G. C. Bloodworth, 501 Majestic Bldg., Atlanta.

HAWAII—*Commander*, John K. Butler; *Exec. Comm.*, Leonard Withington; *Adjutant*, Henry P. O'Sullivan, Public Utilities Commission, Honolulu.

IDAHO—*Commander*, Leo F. Bracken; *Exec. Comm.*, O. W. Worthwine; *Amer. Chmn.*, McKeene Morrow; *Adjutant*, Lester F. Albert, Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS—*Commander*, William R. McCauley; *Exec. Comm.*, Milton J. Foreman; *Amer. Chmn.*, Bernard Kelly; *Adjutant*, William Q. Setliffe, 324 S. Sixth St., Springfield.

INDIANA — *Commander*, Leigh R. Gignilliat; *Exec. Comm.*, Dr. T. Victor Keene; *Amer. Chmn.*, Robert L. Moorhead; *Adjutant*, L. Russell Newgent, 518 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis.

IOWA—*Commander*, Hanford MacNider; *Exec. Comm.*, D. F. Steck; *Amer. Chmn.*, F. O. Norton; *Adjutant*, James F. Barton, 513 Flynn Bldg., Des Moines.

KANSAS—*Commander*, Thomas A. Lee; *Exec. Comm.*, W. W. Holloway; *Amer. Chmn.*, Frederick G. Apt; *Adjutant*, Frank E. Samuel, Memorial Bldg., Topeka.

KENTUCKY—*Commander*, M. K. Gordon; *Exec. Comm.*, Emmet O'Neal; *Amer. Chmn.*, Nathan Bloom; *Adjutant*, S. S. Jones, 714 Intersouthern Bldg., Louisville.

LOUISIANA—*Commander*, Oswald W. McNeese; *Exec. Comm.*, T. Semmes Walmsley; *Adjutant*, A. R. Christovich, 302 Marine Bank Bldg., New Orleans.

MAINE—*Commander*, Albert Greenlaw; *Exec. Comm.*, Albert Greenlaw; *Amer. Chmn.*, Robert Hale; *Adjutant*, James L. Boyle, 108 Maine St., Waterville.

MARYLAND—*Commander*, Charles F. Macklin; *Exec. Comm.*, John D. Markey; *Amer. Chmn.*, Emory H. Niles; *Adjutant*, William W. Cook, Howard Street Armory, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS — *Commander*, James T. Duane; *Exec. Comm.*, James T. Duane; *Amer. Chmn.*, Henry J. Ryan; *Adjutant*, Leo F. Spillane, 179 State House, Boston.

MEXICO—*Commander*, Leigh H. Rovzar; *Exec. Comm.*, Leigh H. Rovzar; *Adjutant*, Irving C. White, Apartado 1911, Correos, Mexico, D. F.

MICHIGAN—*Commander* Guy M. Wilson; *Exec. Comm.*, Alton T. Roberts; *Amer. Chmn.*, A. H. Gansser; *Adjutant*, Lyle D. Tabor, 84 West Lafayette Blvd, Detroit.

MINNESOTA — *Commander*, A. H. Vernon; *Exec. Comm.*, Dr. A. A. Van Dyke; *Amer. Chmn.*, Royal A. Stone; *Adjutant*, P. L. O'Toole, Old State Capitol, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI—*Commander*, Dr. Ira L. Parsons; *Exec. Comm.*, Dr. Ira L. Parsons; *Amer. Chmn.*, A. B. Clark; *Adjutant*, Glen H. Smith, Jackson.

MISSOURI — *Commander*, John F. Williams; *Exec. Comm.*, Jerome F. Duggan; *Amer. Chmn.*, Charles W. Bartlett; *Adjutant*, Edward J. Cahill, 123 Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City.

MONTANA — *Commander*, W. G. Ferguson; *Exec. Comm.*, C. E. Pew; *Amer. Chmn.*, Alex Levinski; *Adjutant*, Ben W. Barnett, Helena.

NEBRASKA—*Commander*, Robert G. Simmons; *Exec. Comm.*, Ed. P. McDermott; *Amer. Chmn.*, Dr. E. C. Henry; *Adjutant*, Frank B. O'Connell, 314 Richards Block, Lincoln.

NEVADA — *Commander*, H. M. Payne; *Exec. Comm.*, J. G. Scrugham; *Amer. Chmn.*, Dr. Claude H. Church; *Adjutant*, T. L. Withers, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — *Commander*, Reginald C. Stevenson; *Exec. Comm.*, Reginald C. Stevenson; *Amer. Chmn.*, Frank Knox; *Adjutant*, Frank J. Abbott, State House, Concord.

NEW JERSEY — *Commander*, Leonidas Coyle; *Exec. Comm.*, Leonidas Coyle; *Amer. Chmn.*, Charles F. H. Johnson; *Adjutant*, C. P. Hutchinson, 86 Park Place, Newark.

NEW MEXICO—*Commander*, John W. Chapman; *Exec. Comm.*, Herman G. Baca; *Amer. Chmn.*, Bronson M. Cutting; *Adjutant*, Tom G. Tramell, Dept. Hdqs., Santa Fé.

NEW YORK—*Commander*, Charles M. Blakeslee; *Exec. Comm.*, W. R. Pooley; *Amer. Chmn.*, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; *Adjutant*, George S. Kelly; 302 Hall of Records, New York City.

THIS directory, which has been corrected to December 17, includes the names of the members of the new National Executive Committee who will serve until the next National Convention and of the newly appointed State Americanism Chairmen.

NORTH CAROLINA — *Commander*, Cyrus D. Hogue; *Exec. Comm.*, Wade H. Phillips; *Amer. Chmn.*, Henry A. Tolson; *Adjutant*, C. K. Burgess, Commercial Natl. Bank Bldg., Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA—*Commander*, F. R. Landers; *Exec. Comm.*, C. L. Dawson; *Amer. Chmn.*, Philip R. Bangs; *Adjutant*, Jack Williams, 315 Broadway, Fargo.

OHIO—*Commander*, John R. McQuigg; *Exec. Comm.*, John R. McQuigg; *Amer. Chmn.*, Charles L. Darlington; *Adjutant*, Hugh K. Martin, 335 S. High St., Columbus.

OKLAHOMA — *Commander*, H. B. Fell; *Exec. Comm.*, Roy Hoffman; *Amer. Chmn.*, Josiah C. Chatfield; *Adjutant*, Earle M. Simon, 222 State Capitol, Oklahoma City.

OREGON—*Commander*, The Rev. William S. Gilbert; *Exec. Comm.*, George A. White; *Amer. Chmn.*, Rogers MacVeagh; *Adjutant*, Ed. J. Eivers, 226 Morgan Bldg., Portland.

PANAMA—*Commander*, Fred De V. Sill; *Exec. Comm.*, Fred De V. Sill; *Adjutant*, Edward J. Daly, *Dept. Hdqs.*, Cristobal.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Commander*, David J. Davis; *Exec. Comm.*, David J. Davis; *Amer. Chmn.*, Edgar W. Baird; *Adjutant*, William G. Murdock, 841 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—*Commander*, Whipple S. Hall; *Exec. Comm.*, Whipple S. Hall; *Adjutant*, A. E. Tatton, Box 1736, Manila.

POLAND—*Commander*, Cedric E. Fauntleroy; American Legation, 37 Sinatorska, Warsaw.

RHODE ISLAND—*Commander*, William P. Sheffield; *Exec. Comm.*, William P. Sheffield; *Amer. Chmn.*, Howard L. Hitchcock; *Adjutant*, John F. Kiernan, Central Fire Station, Exchange Place, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Commander*, G. H. Mahon; *Exec. Comm.*, J. Monroe Johnson; *Amer. Chmn*, Judge Mendel L. Smith; *Adjutant*, W. R. Watkins, Palmetto Bldg., Greenville.

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Commander*, Fred B. Ray; *Exec. Comm.*, Fred B. Ray; *Amer. Chmn.*, Frank L. Sieh; *Adjutant*, C. J. Harris, 212 Boyce Greeley Bldg., Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE—*Commander*, Phil G. Whitaker; *Exec. Comm.*, Harry S. Berry; *Amer. Chmn.*, the Rev. John W. Inzer; *Adjutant*, Guy H. May, 411 Holston Bank Bldg., Knoxville.

TEXAS—*Commander*, Dr. Guy O. Shirey; *Exec. Comm.*, John S. Hoover; *Amer. Chmn.*, John W. Young; *Adjutant*, Charles W. Scruggs, 208½ N. Akard st., Dallas, Tex.

UTAH — *Commander*, Murray W. McCarthy; *Exec. Comm.*, Murray W. McCarthy; *Amer. Chmn.*, Irwin Clawson; *Adjutant*, John E. Holden, 226 Ness Bldg., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT — *Commander*, John F. Sullivan; *Exec. Comm.*, Redfield Proctor; *Amer. Chmn.*, the Rev. Fraser Metzger; *Adjutant*, W. Allen Fletcher, Johnston.

VIRGINIA — *Commander*, Robert T. Barton; *Exec. Comm.*, J. J. Wicker, Jr.; *Amer. Chmn.*, Dr. B. M. Roszel; *Adjutant*, W. L. Price, 1030 Mutual Bldg., Richmond.

WASHINGTON—*Commander*, Thomas N. Swale; *Exec. Comm.*, Paul Edwards; *Amer. Chmn.*, Paul H. Weyrauch; *Adjutant*, Henry A. Wise, 518 Riverside Ave., Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Commander*, J. Byron Nickerson; *Exec. Comm.*, Louis A. Johnson; *Amer. Chmn.*, L. A. Coleman; *Adjutant*, Louis A. Carr, Clarksburg.

WISCONSIN—*Commander*, Claudius G. Pendill; *Exec. Comm.*, Harold S. Crosby; *Amer. Chmn.*, Edward A. Fitzpatrick; *Adjutant*, Ralph Brengle, 523 Park Ave., Kenosha.

WYOMING — *Commander*, Dr. M. A. Newell; *Exec. Comm.*, Fred W. Dralle; *Amer. Chmn.*, Charles S. Hill; *Adjutant*, Valentine Colonna, City Hall, Sheridan.

The Standard Badge of the American Legion

is the official ceremonial badge. The badge pictured on the left is the badge for all members not holding a Post Officer's position.

Ceremonial badges for Post Officers come with a blue enameled top bar lettered with the title of their respective office.

The medallion is of solid bronze and fine enamel made in the official colors of The American Legion emblem. It is hung from a fine, all silk grosgrain ribbon of combined colors of the Army khaki, Marine green and Navy blue with victory colors intermixed. It is provided with a substantial concealed jeweler's bar and pin for fastening to garment.

The service bar as pictured on the left, made in the same colors as the ribbon on the badge, comes with each badge. Badge complete, $1.00. On orders of fifty a discount of 5 percent is allowed and on orders of one hundred or more, a discount of 10 percent.

Every member should possess the official Ceremonial Badge for use on all occasions in which his post participates. On such occasions as Decoration Day, Armistice Day or the funeral of a member, you will be proud to wear this badge which identifies you with our great organization.

Badges and Souvenirs for Special Occasions

You can secure on request from National Headquarters, designs and samples for badges to be used in connection with campaigns for new members, entertainments, annual post dances or athletic events. Souvenirs for these events, such as booster badges, souvenir match boxes and paper cutters, memo tablets, fobs and novel dance programs with the official emblem in colors add a great deal to the interest and enthusiasm.

Write for suggestions and catalogue.

American Legion Leather Card Cases

To carry your Legion or Auxiliary membership card you should have an Official American Legion Card Case.

These cases are made double thickness high grade, black grained pure leather, one fold, 4½ x 3 when folded, one leather and one celluloid pocket with the official emblem and name "The American Legion" stamped in gold, **75 cents each.**

Single thickness, high grade, black grained leatherette with celluloid corners to hold card 4½ x 1½ inches when folded, stamped in gold with the emblem and name "The American Legion," **25 cents each.**

Ten percent discount if ordered in quantities of fifty. Address all communications:

Articles deserbed on this page are manufactured and distributed only by National Headquarters of The American Legion. Their manufacture or distribution by any other organization, concern or agency is unauthorized and constitutes an infringement of the rights of The American Legion under the patent and copyright laws of the United States.

EMBLEM DIVISION,
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, A. L.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PRESS OF WILLIAM GREEN