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The Lass That Loved a Sailor

WEAR A FLANDERS POPPY

IN HONOR OF THE MEN WHO FOUGHT SO BRAVELY AND IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO LIE AMID THE CROSSES

The National Information Bureau has announced that formal endorsement has been granted to the American-Franco Children's League, Inc., Rev. Herbert Shipman, President.

The members of the executive committee of this organization, in addition to Dr. Shipman, are Col. Robert H. Tyndall, treasurer, Mrs. William C. Speakman, secretary, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Gen. William J. Nicholson, J. H. Choate, Jr., Col. Arthur Little, and Maurice Leon. This organization has as its purpose the raising of funds to support the work for French children known as La Ligue Americaine Francaise des Enfants, of which Mme. Millerand is president.

It is the only organization authorized by the Ligue to collect funds for it in the United States and is the only organization endorsed by the Bureau.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

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The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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Is the World Safer for Peace?

The Chances in a War-Weary Earth for Lasting Concord

By John Spencer Bassett
Secretary, American Historical Association

IS the world safer for peace than it was seven years ago? We have asked that question many times in the last two years. Probably we have not been able to answer it with satisfaction to ourselves. It was balance of power and the desire to acquire territory at the expense of the weak states that sowed the seed of war in the nineteenth century. The eternal question of what is to be done with the Bosphorus was another bone to fight over.

These subjects of contention are not dead. They are bobbing up in European diplomacy continually. Have the great powers learned nothing and forgotten nothing through the experiences of recent years? Is it not likely that what proved so fateful seven years ago will prove equally decisive seven years hence? That is the question that makes us doubt Europe.

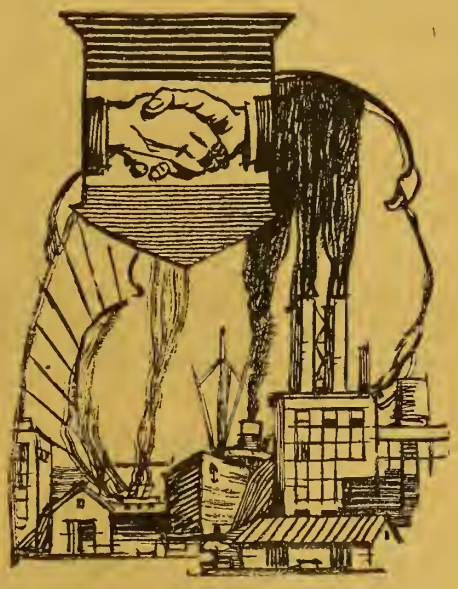
And there are some who ask questions quite as serious about the position of our own country with reference to permanent peace. A short time ago, they say, the people of the United States favored international co-operation to put an end to war. Since that time events have occurred that have altered the state of opinion in this country. They say that what seemed to have been a clear gain for the cause of peace has been dissipated, and that the United States, as well as Europe, are no nearer peace than seven years ago.

If these persons compare the situation at present with the hopes of two years ago, there is unquestionably cause for discouragement. It seemed at that time that under the shadow of the great calamity that was barely ended, before the people forgot what war costs, they might be induced to enter into engagements which would make it possible to arrest the development of the war spirit in the future. The nations of Europe were induced to accept a plan to that effect, and the League of Nations was created.

To what extent the hopes thus formed were dimmed by the refusal of the United States to enter the League we need not inquire. It is useless to deny that the effect of our action has been bad for the League. But, whatever happens, I do not think it has been serious enough to set the cause of peace back where it was seven years ago. For one thing, the idea of some sort of a league or association of nations has become too firmly implanted.

Behind any reform is public opinion. It cannot go far ahead of that. And it seems reasonable to suppose that there is as much real opinion for the cause of permanent peace today as there was two years ago. It may be that many persons have given it up through discouragement, not having been deeply convinced when they first accepted the idea. But the idea itself has been exhibited on the widest scale of publicity. It has been discussed from all angles. Whatever lies before us, it seems that we are further along with respect to international peace than we were seven years ago.

We have, also, a better concept of the means that must be employed to get what is wanted. The object is not to be won by appeals to righteousness merely. It is, in fact, an item in the great march of the nations of the world toward unification. That process has been going on for centuries. Small units have been coming into co-operation and forming larger units ever since the Middle Ages. Sometimes it has been by force, sometimes by the marriage of rulers, and in a few instances by agreement. The unity that we need in order to secure protection from war is the unity that comes from agreement. It is a good ideal, and it has been placed before the world in such a way that the world had to comprehend. I do not think it will fail to make its way, but Heaven only knows how long it will take.



Nor must we conclude that the League of Nations is utterly dead because the United States will not enter it. Even if an association of nations is created, it does not follow necessarily that the League would be dissolved. That it has the field, that it has the support of the states of Europe, that Germany and Turkey seem desirous of joining it, would seem to indicate that it will go on existing and performing what functions it can.

If a central organization like the League is needed to act as a shock absorber in international disputes, it will be used. As the old generation that thought war the only guarantee of safety dies out and a new generation comes on the scene, it may happen that the League will gain in the esteem of Europe. At any rate, if the League goes on with even the function of moderating opinion it will be a clear gain in the cause of peace; and on that account it will be possible to say that the world is safer for peace than it was.

The recent suggestion of a League of Nations is the fourth such plan the world has seen offered with a view to end war. After the terrible religious wars in France in the sixteenth century, when western Europe was prostrate, Henry IV of France suggested that the nations form a Christian republic with the purpose of preventing war. The suggestion attracted the attention of the world, but it was not attempted to adopt it.

A hundred years later the wars of Louis XIV came to an end with the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Again the great states of Europe were in a state of exhaustion on account of war. Shortly after the peace was made the good Abbé St. Pierre published a book suggesting a union of states in a league to end war. This was a private affair and it was widely discussed, but nothing was done.

A hundred years later still, in 1815, the wars of Napoleon came to an end, and the czar of Russia, Alexander II, came forward with a plan for a Holy Alliance, the object of which was to end war. To please the czar it was adopted by the great states in Europe, although they did not mean to execute it. It was very impracticable, and it could not have given the world peace at that time. It was followed by the Quadruple Alliance, an engine of despotism. Weak as it was, the scheme of the czar was stronger than either of the preceding attempts, because it got as far as formal adoption by the great states, whereas the other plans were merely private plans.

In 1919, a century after Waterloo, the world again stood at the end of great world war, and there was devastation greater than ever before in the history of the earth. Again a plan was brought forward for a league of states to end war. It may have been drawn unwisely—who can see through the un-

known? But it was adopted by many states and those states have shown a sincere desire to make it succeed.

Now the point is this: In each of these four plans there is always an advance over the preceding plan. Each is a little stronger, a little more practicable, and better accepted. It is a law of history that the wheels of progress never turn backward. It is equally certain that the ideal indicated in these four plans will continue to progress. If another great war is necessary to complete the process of development, we shall have it in due time. But it is probable that the lesson is so well learned that another world war will not be necessary. The mere prospect of its arrival will surely make the world stop and consider.

A third reason for thinking the world is safer for peace is the plight in which Germany finds herself today. She risked her all on the belief that she could conquer all the states that might come against her. For centuries her children worshipped according to the cult of the sword. Let there be implements of peace for others; for the German the sword was the symbol of honor and virtue. Through it would come the glorious Day when Germans would rule the world. By this idea they loved, hated, and hoped. It inspired their poets, novelists, preachers, teachers, historians, musicians, and painters.

And the Day came. The Kaiser called his true warriors to his side and told them the Day had come.

The defeat they received is the greatest in modern history. And it came, not because they miscalculated their own strength. It came because they did not realize the strength that was going to be brought against them.

As soon as Germany began to win what she fought for, it became apparent that she was about to become a menace to the rest of the world. Triumphant over France and Russia, Great Britain would be left to oppose her alone. If Great Britain were overcome and Germany gave terms to Europe, how long would it be before the United States would find themselves forced to oppose her? And thus the lesson was brought home to the people of the world.

Whenever one state gets to be so powerful by means of war that it threatens the overthrow of the other states, acting singly, it behooves the others to unite and reduce it to weakness. Germany, therefore, fell a victim of her own strength. If she had not come so near success, she might not have come so near ultimate extinction. In the utter demolition of her hopes lies the probability that ambitious nations of the future will pause before they also attempt to follow in the paths of her ambitions.

Will Germany herself become another menace to the world's peace? The indications are to the contrary. If her Junkers could have their way the old process of militarism would be restored. But the Junkers seem permanently upset. The great middle class in Germany seem to be firmly in power, although it is difficult to say what may come through the combination of political factions. If Germany, with the rest of Europe, escapes the social revolution that has overwhelmed Russia, it seems that she may well escape the restoration of the reign of the militarists.

Finally, the growing strength of business bonds between nations makes peace seem safer for the future. In 1914 Germany was the one great power in Europe that had developed its industry on a purely national basis. Its business men were fed with the idea that when Germany conquered the world the markets of the world would lie at their feet. For that faith they have been sorely punished.

On the other hand, internationalism in business is greatly increased through the dependence of one nation on another in the process of the restoration of Europe. Those states that have money to lend do not dare withold it. Their own prosperity is bound up with the prosperity of the devastated states. As new credits are established the international bands are sure to be riveted. The more we have of them the more disastrous will be the attempt to plunge the world into great wars.

The greatest problem that confronts Europe now is the settlement of her debts. Can they ever be paid? Before the world war, it was the habit to say that Great Britain would never pay her debt. It was enough to expect that she would pay the interest on it. Today her debt is several times as great as in 1914. How trying it is going to be to go on paying the interest! The most loyal people in the world will get tired some day of pouring their money into a bottomless well.

Two means of escape offer themselves. One is to repudiate the debts, totally or in part. But repudiation is generally the beginning of troubles of many kinds. It would produce a great deal of misery in Europe, and it might well open the door of social revolution. If one state does it, others will feel that they have to follow the example, lest they be at a disadvantage economically.

Another way of disposing of the debts is to adopt a rigid scheme of economy, cut off useless expenses, and spend the years immediately before us reducing the amount of the debt. This would be the easiest and happiest way. To do it would demand some kind of co-operation from the other states. If such co-operation comes it but increases the sway of internationalism in business, and in that way it makes us feel that the world is safer for peace.

Profiteurs de Guerre

By J. G. B. Morse

I FIRST noticed them one afternoon in the Casino at Monte Carlo. He was a little fat, short Frenchman with a beard—rather overdressed, with a huge silver wing surrounded by a gilt wreath stuck in his necktie. I recognized it at once as the insignia of the French aviation corps. Why he wore this it was hard to guess, as anyone more unwarlike I had never seen. And his wife was his female counterpart—short, fussy, and also overdressed, a huge hat with plumes perched on one side of her head.

It was not their clothes, however, but their actions that attracted my attention. They were putting one-hundred franc chips on the table—and losing—with an abandon that is not often found in the French. After all a hundred francs is twenty dollars to them, and after I saw the fifth piece swept in by the relentless croupier I began to watch with interest.

Suddenly they left the table and walked rapidly across the room to another table. I followed. The same thing happened. In four turns of the wheel they managed between them to drop six hundred francs, and the little man, with an exclamation of disgust, dashed off down the room to still another table, where I could see him in the distance flinging blue chips on the numbers. Then I lost track of them until later on, while standing in the entrance, I saw them both come out, step into a large and expensive English motor car and whirl away. Evidently not living on the French equivalent for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, I thought to myself.

For a few days I forgot all about this queer couple until one sunny morning I was sitting out in front of the Casino reading the latest edition of the *New York Herald*. Along came the little man, more offensively overdressed than ever. Plumping himself down beside me, he opened a paper with a strange defiant flourish. He read perhaps for about ten minutes. Then, suddenly throwing the paper aside, he turned to me, rubbing his hands gleefully, and said:

"But now, but now"—his English was correct enough but had a decided accent—"they make them pay, hein?"

"Looks like it," I replied, smiling.

"If not, m'sieur, they have died in vain, our soldiers. You English, you do not know—"

This was one I couldn't let him get away with.

"Excuse me, I'm an American."

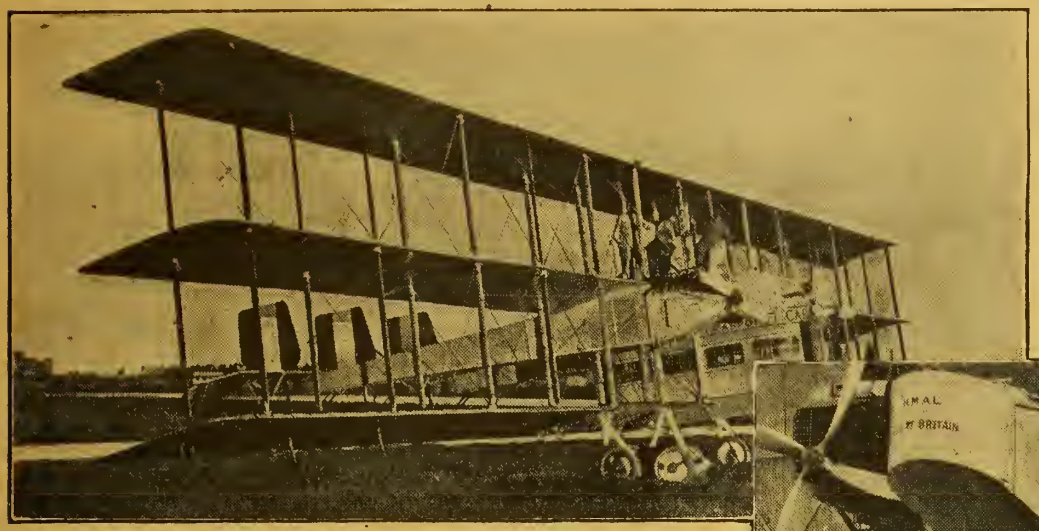
"Ah, you are American, you fight with the armies, yes? Perhaps you know the Vesle?" And as I nodded, "You know Chery-Chartrive, you have been there?" There was an eagerness in his voice that was almost pathetic.

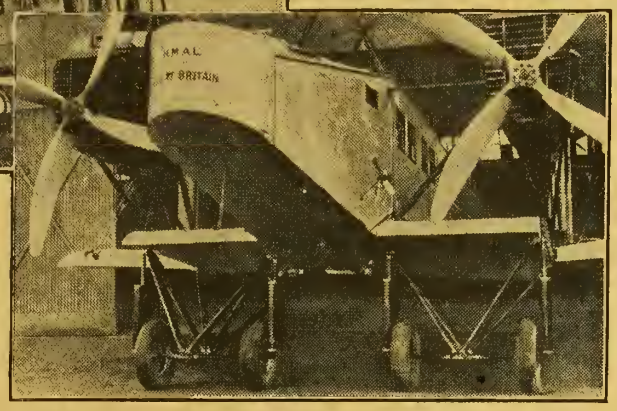
"Well, yes," I replied, tapping my left leg with my stick. "I left that leg at Villesavoie—that's right near Chery-Chartrive. I ought to know it."

"But you are American, you meet my boy perhaps, le Capitaine Descaut, he

(*Continued on page* 22)

Foreign Progress in Post-War Aviation





Left, Caproni triplane transport, the latest model among Italy's passenger aircraft. Below, a British Handley-Page night bomber converted into a sixteen-passenger commercial bus and now used in the London-Paris service. It can carry a full ton of freight or mail instead of passengers. France, too, has developed commercial aviation to a remarkably high degree

By William Mitchell
Brigadier General, Air Service

AIR power is dependent on two main considerations, first, the development and training of a good air personnel, and second, the development of the industrial elements which go to make up the equipment that has to be used in aviation.

Both of these require very highly specialized services in themselves, which are entirely separate from and independent of activities which have been carried on heretofore. In fact, during the war, the training systems that had to be adopted for the production of air personnel constituted an entirely new element in the national organization, as did the industrial system which had to be built up to produce the equipment.

When it is realized that some seventy-five trades have to be used in order to produce and keep up the equipment, and that these have to be coordinated, the complexity of this arm of national defense may be realized. Even with an excellent system of training personnel and a good foundation for the industrial part of air power, success cannot be obtained unless a sound organization for an air force is developed.

All countries started out by having different existing agencies of the government handle some part of aviation. This multiplied the overhead and complicated the whole air question to such an extent as to cause actual loss in money expended—sometimes as high as fifty percent of the total. There was an added loss in efficiency, because the methods of work, both tactical and industrial, in accordance with which each branch of the government was handling these matters, were different, whereas all aviation matters should be handled under a single direction.

The nations which looked seriously at the development of their air forces have therefore consolidated this overhead and created a real air personnel, as distinguished from an army and navy personnel, not only so as to make every cent they spend go the maximum, but also to keep up the high morale among their flyers. Flying is done in the air and not on the ground. It is dangerous at best, and in war fatalities in this arm of the service are very high. Consequently, the personnel has to be imbued with the highest morale possible.

Each nation, of course, has its own particular problem to face. England recognized what her problem was very early in the World War, and in 1917 she concentrated her whole aviation into an arm co-equal with the army and the navy under a Minister of Air.

She recognized clearly the difference between what an air force is and what an air service is. An air force is an active offensive instrument and is used to fight the enemy, whether it be his aviation, his ground troops, or his navies, whereas an air service is merely the observation aviation attached to troops for their own domestic use; that is, for adjusting the fire of the artillery, reconnaissance and liaison.

All money appropriated—and the appropriations are very large in England—is applied directly to aviation. One overhead carries the whole thing. There are no separate training schools, experimental stations, supply bases, or transportation systems for five or six different departments of the government. If they go to war, their whole air force can be concentrated where the main decision is to be obtained.

As England's position on the British Isles demands that her sea communications be kept open, and as she clearly realizes the great potentialities of air power in controlling the sea lanes, her air force has developed airplane carriers which can go to sea with the fleet. Not only can these airplane carriers reconnoiter and find out where the hostile naval forces may be, adjust the fire of artillery of the fleet, and maintain connection between each element of the fleet, but they can also directly attack any hostile air forces that may be operating with an enemy fleet. Moreover they can attack the hostile fleet with torpedoes, bombs, gas, and even mines at a distance of one hundred miles from the fleet. Thus a logical development of British air power over the water will make it unnecessary for their great ships to fire a gun, as the air force will be able to accomplish the destruction at a distance of from five to ten times the range of any of their artillery.

As things stand today, the air power that England has over the water, if opposed to a fleet larger than its own but which has no air power or an insufficient air power (because an inferior air power which can be destroyed easily by an enemy is merely making the people think that they have something which they have not—or "leaning on a false staff," as General Washington put it) would certainly enable the British fleet to destroy any hostile fleet. It would therefore be suicide for any navy unequipped with a proper air force to oppose the air power that the British Empire has developed for use over the water.

England has applied her air power since the war in many new ways. For instance, the Mad Mullah in Somaliland had been operated against by British forces for a great many years, and millions of dollars had been spent in an attempt to subdue him. In 1919, one squadron of the British Air Force, consisting of twelve airplanes, thirty-two officers, and 164 men, was sent to Somaliland. They debarked from their ships at Berbera, set up only eight air-

planes, and immediately attacked the forces of the Mad Mullah with machine guns and bombs.

The attack was pressed to such an extent that the Mad Mullah's forces were scattered, his towns menaced, and the morale of all his people shattered. He surrendered in three weeks. Quiet has reigned there ever since. In the face of air power, no recurrence of such a condition can ever take place.

In Mesopotamia the British are holding the whole country with their air forces. Their squadrons are deployed up and down the Euphrates river; they carry out regular patrols, and are ready at any time to put down any hostile uprising that may occur. Their airdromes are guarded and held by detachments of infantry, Stokes mortars, armored cars, and, in some sections, armed transport. This whole force, under the command of the air force, acts in conjunction with the civil authorities maintaining peace in that region.

England maintains airways from the British Isles to India, and a trail for an airway to Australia has been mapped out by a route flight from England to Australia, as is the case from the Cape to Cairo, through Africa. The Royal Air Force maintains airdromes all through these areas and Royal Air Force men are there, ready to take care of any airplanes that come in, repair them, give them fuel, and lend the crews any assistance necessary.

This alone is the greatest help to civil aviation that can be given, because a ground organization is just as necessary to the development of air power as is a road with gasoline stations to an automobile. England has directly subsidized commercial aircraft and also the development of air engines, and now she is helping airship (that is, dirigible balloon) lines to be established.

Britain's air force is regarded as her first line of defense, and is instantly ready to take the field with a complete organization and system for every department of it. As a whole, it stands today the best organized air force in the world, from the standpoint of administration and control of all the elements that go to make up aeronautics—military, civil, and commercial.

Germany, in 1916, developed a system which was ahead of any other nation at that time. In other words, she consolidated all her aviation under a single department, with the result that that country, alone, organized her personnel and industry to such an extent that her air power was for a time superior, almost always equal, and only began to weaken at the end of the campaign. Such a result could have been brought about by no other means.

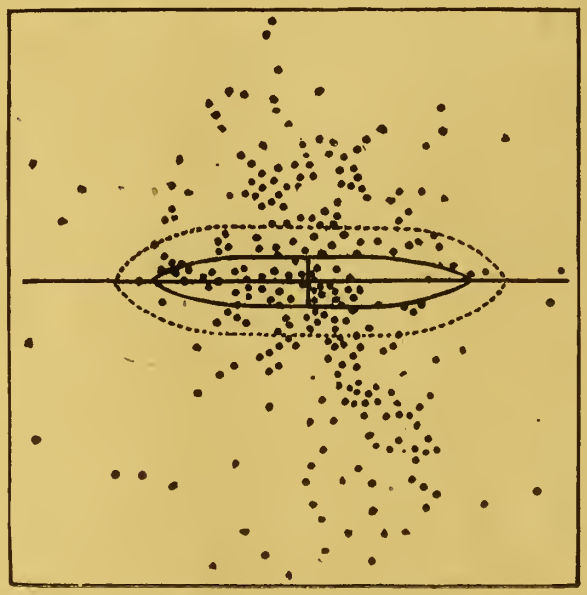
Realizing the great strength which would accrue to Germany were she allowed to keep her air power, this has been cut down to nothing by the Allies, so as to deprive her of her strongest element of offense at a distance. German development of air power at this time, therefore, is mainly a question of technical studies, which are being carried out in the hope that some day the Germans may be able again to develop their air power.

France, from the standpoint of technical development of equipment and training of its air personnel in the tactics of air forces, is second to none. Her air force is organized into regiments, brigades, and divisions. The French Air Division, which is a complete organization in itself, contains pursuit and bombardment regiments and brigades, and can go to war with a complete self-contained organization of about 1,200 airplanes.

This is the strongest single air organization in existence today, and is maintained, at the present time, at about half this strength, ready to strike at once. It is stationed in Alsace, and is ready to hit Germany if occasion requires. The Germans are more afraid of this Air Division since they have been deprived of their own air forces than of any other one thing which the French have.

Again, France's observation air service is organized as a service, and assigned directly to the troops. The system of training is uniform throughout, and a great deal has been done since the war in the development of personnel along tactical lines.

Civil aviation is encouraged in France to a greater extent than in any other country. Very heavy subsidies are paid directly to the companies operating aircraft that come up to certain specifications which would make them useful in war. A subsidy is given them for the size of the aircraft, the pilots that use them, and the number of passengers carried. In France, the commercial air companies actually make money, and France is the only country at this time in which they do. They have established air lines through France, from France to England, and from France to the French possessions in Africa that maintain regular schedules, have very comfortable accommodations, and suffer very few casualties from accidents.



Bomb hits scored on a ground target the size of a modern battleship by aircraft flying more than a mile high

The French organization of their whole aeronautical development is not so good as that of England, because, in spite of the efforts of the flying personnel to consolidate the work, political considerations and the resistance of the older services have prevented such an organization. Their army air force is an arm co-equal with the infantry, cavalry, or artillery. The navy has a small air service attached to it; this, in comparison to that of the army, is exceedingly small, as it very rightly is developed for use with the fleets and not for use on shore.

French civil aviation is organized under a bureau of aviation with a subsecretary at its head. It has to do with all features of civil aviation and its development. Everything points to the consolidation of all aviation activities and an organization along the lines of the British aviation within a few years.

Again, France's air power is its first line of defense, and will be the first to engage in war. Of course, France's strategical position in Europe demands that she protect herself with her armies and air forces primarily, and not over the sea as England does, so that, naturally, the organization is somewhat different.

In Italy, we find an excellent technical development, and the materiel of aviation is fine. The air forces are not developed to the same extent that the British and French are, but a great deal of work is done, not only along heavier-than-air lines, but also in the development of dirigibles and airships. A central control for aviation exists in Italy. This has been altered several times since the war and is still undergoing changes.

The last nation to enter the lists as an air power is Japan. The Japanese always do everything very thoroughly, and although they have had a nucleus for their aviation for a long time, they have recently thoroughly culled the lessons of the Great War in the organization of their air power, taking the best wherever they could get it. During the latter part of the War a French mission was sent to Japan to assist them in their air organization.

Japan's air forces are organized into observation units, which are attached directly to the troops, and an air division as a great striking force, similar to the French Air Division. The development of this will require some years for full realization, but it is being pushed with great energy.

The Japanese position, close to the continent of Asia—the Straits of Korea being only 100 miles wide, with a couple of islands in the middle—makes it easy for her to maneuver in that direction. A series of islands to the north, all the way to Kamchatka, southwest to Formosa and the Philippines, and directly south to our own island of Guam, makes the application of her air power a comparatively simple matter. If any nation is forced into an offensive campaign against Japan, the latter's air power can be applied in an ideal way from land

(*Continued on page* 21)

Ariel Brought Down to Date

When the Chaser Fleet Harked to Mid-Sea Song Via Radio

By Alfred F. Loomis
Decoration by JOHN HELD, Jr.

"The Chaser Quartet Sanspareil . . . infamous the world over"

HAVE you ever sat with the headpiece of a wireless telephone clapped tight to your ears, listening intently to the eerie magic of a deep-sea concert? Those of you who served in distant waters on the American submarine chasers will assert with me that what follows is the truth, others may accept it with the grain of salt customarily allotted to the seafaring man, while all of us, were the clock turned back five years, would call it the fantastic imagining of an unbalanced mind.

Facts of time, place, and person, naturally omitted in the original telling, but here supplied to give actuality to this excerpt from a sailor's log, are as follows:

The scene was mid-Atlantic, just such a stretch of wind-swept waste as millions have looked upon, and looking, have wondered what manner of man was Columbus, who set forth in a hundred-foot vessel on his voyage of discovery. But there was a difference in the seascape, for, deployed over an area approximately a square mile in extent, there bobbed and rolled and tossed two dozen 110-foot naval vessels of the type known as S.C. boats. These, accompanied by sundry tugs and supply ships, were homeward bound after a voyage of discovery that had resulted in the demolition of various German U-boats. Despite their size—to the eye accustomed to the dimensions of an ocean liner they looked like midgets—they had done brave work, and the hearts of the men aboard them were as happy at the thought of home as eighteen months before they had been jubilant at the thought of battle. The date was July, 1919, eight months after the signing of the Armistice.

I HAVE sat uncomfortably through professional concerts which gave me less pleasure than the one I have just heard, lying below between watches, my left arm hooked around a water pipe to anchor me to my bunk, and my right hand holding to one ear the duplicate headpiece of the wireless telephone. I have heard, and pronounced excellent, the finest tenor of the mid-Atlantic circuit, whose premier recital was announced this afternoon by the radio man of the tug *Undaunted* in the following unassuming phrases:

"Boys, turn on your charthouse loud-speakers (voice magnifiers) this evening and get the crews together. Doherty has promised to give us a few songs."

When this simple announcement was made, contrary, by the way, to the rule limiting the wireless phone to official usage, no one not of the *Undaunted* had heard the name or fame of Doherty. But the aerials of the chasers whispered one to another, and presently from Morrell, our own operator, who hears every spark that stirs the ether (whether it be on the 300-wave or up on 600 where the Regulations strictly prohibit him from roving) we had the following digest: Doherty is a mess cook on the tug, an Irishman with a throat of silver. He will sing old favorites. . . . It is well. We shall listen with ears attuned to silver.

Evening falls, and in the second dog watch word is passed along the decks that Doherty is about to sing. Casting an eye around the fleet I see men climbing laboriously from the forecastle hatches, each sending a look aloft as he meets the air, and then reeling aft to the charthouse to come within the vocal range of the loud-speaker. The action is identical on every chaser within vision, for, being alike from truck to keelson, their crews move in unison like marionettes controlled by a multiple actuating mechanism. For me there is the individual luxury of the spare head-phone, and I drop down the ladder to my quarters.

In a few seconds the speaking voice of Doherty, wafted over two thousand square miles of the sea's surface, is heard to announce that his first selection will be "Smiles," a popular favorite. Then comes his singing voice, clear, bell-like, but with that timbre which we have come to associate with the voice of the phonograph. I can picture him standing in the radio shack of the *Undaunted*, clad in undershirt and white trousers, the summer uniform of the sailor, unestheticism gleaming from every visible pore (and there will be many) while his sympathetic voice is uplifted to infuse happiness into the hearts of unseen auditors. His opener is only the chorus of "Smiles," but for an encore he gives the parody which appeared recently in a Navy magazine, concluding with the lines

"But the smiles which catch and hold
my fancy
"Are those from the boys in blue."

There is a moment of silence and then a round of applause, spoken, of course:

"Great stuff, Doherty; come again."

"Fine, old man, fine; give us another."

"Ataboy, Caruso!"

"Let's hear some more like it," and so on, as various radio operators tune in to voice their approval.

If there has already been a suggestion of the bizarre in this mid-sea concert, an accentuating touch of improbability is now added, for the *Leonidas*, dread mother-in-law of the sub-chasers, cuts in on the applause and opens up with the words, "Come in, *Hannibal*, come in. If you hear me, *Hannibal*, come in."

The U.S.S. *Hannibal* is a slower sister of the *Leonidas*, despatched from Lisbon six hours in advance of the convoy so that her landfall at the Azores may coincide with ours. Although still invisible over the horizon, thirty miles ahead of us, she is in oral communication, as I am able to determine by pressing the phone closer to my ear and listening intently.

"*H a n n i b a l* answering *Leonidas*. What's the dope?"

Says the *Leo*, her voice booming loudly like that of a neighbor on a party line, "Can you hear our concert, *Hannibal?*"

"Yes,"—f a i n t l y and pathetically from the void—"It's fine, *Leonidas*. Ask him to sing 'I'm a Long Ways from Home.' It would sound awfully good to us out here."

There is genuine pathos in this request, coming, as it seems, from another planet; and when I repeat the snatch of dialogue to the audience in the charthouse above me—for it has come in too weak for the loud-speaker's powers of reproduction—there is a general murmur of astonishment and sympathy.

Now Doherty himself breaks in to tell the *Hannibal* that he doesn't remember the lines of the requested song, but asks the *Leo*, which has a more powerful set, to say that he will oblige with something like it—"Break

the News to Mother." So this morbid song, dug out of the last generation for the vocalists of the World War, is sung—sung with a Celtic buoyancy which, combined with the unreality of its setting, purges it of its mawkish sentimentality. I never enjoyed it before, but—never have I more enjoyed the rendition of a song.

There is another chorus of approbation, the radio men now feeling sufficiently acclimated to air their knowledge of French: "Tray beans," "Not half par bong," "I like that beaucoup," —and then Doherty asks someone else to perform.

It happens that we have on board our chaser a quartermaster who is more a songster than a signalman, and he it is who is asked to try out his vocal powers. He has two cronies who at odd moments put their heads together with his, and to the accompaniment of the motors' drone, manufacture barber shop chords. They also are summoned and Morrell, who has the watch, takes down his transmitter and blowing into it thrice—"Pouf, pouf, pouf"—announces:

"Boys, the 131 speaking. I've got something rather out of the ordinary here—the Chaser Trio. If you have ears, listen."

So Welshbillig, Francis, and O'Brien crowd into the diminutive radio room and lift their voices in song as Morrell holds the transmitter before them. The selection is, I must confess, more than a little ribald, but it is harmonious, and it evokes plaudits from the audience—music to the ears of the artists who ask eagerly of the radio man, "What did they say?"

By the addition of the baritone Shultz, the trio becomes a quartet, which Morrell, the amateur impresario, presents in glowing phrases. As I lie in my bunk, looking upward through the door at Morrell, unshaven, gnome-like, swaying to the motion of the chaser, tuning in his set with one hand as with the other he holds the transmitter before his mouth, it comes to me that he is the genius of this fantastic concert, Controller of the Aerial Wave. His deep, carefully-inflected voice booming softly to the invisible, he epitomizes the unreality of this deep-sea extravaganza.

He says: "Pouf, pouf, pouf." (Blowing into the transmitter is nominally a method of ascertaining whether or no the set is modulating correctly, but is actually the abracadabra of the telephone, a magic means for awakening Ariel.) "Now boys, I want to introduce to you the Chaser Quartet Sanspareil. It has sung before all the decrowned heads of Europe, in all the police courts of the Côte d'Azur, and is infamous the world over. It has enthralled Wild Animals of the Zoo, captivated Wild Women of the Avenida, exterminated Wild Irishmen of the Provost Guard, and is generally notorious. It will come to bat with a little ditty entitled (pouf, pouf, pouf) "And They Shot Men Like Lincoln."

The title has nothing to do with the song (which is vaguely reminiscent of "Sweet Adeline," "The End of a Perfect Day," and various other old-fashioned favorites, being the latest hit from the States), but it adds jollity to the occasion. At the conclusion of the number Doherty, the brightest star of the constellation, sings again, a ukelele performer renders an imitation of Hawaiian music, and a phonograph record is being announced when the business-like voice of the *Leonidas* breaks in suddenly with an official message:

"Cornet to all chasers: 'All-all: cha-sers-chasers: take-take: pro-per-proper: po-si-tions-positions: be-fore-before: dark-dark. Allchaserstake properpositionsbeforedark.' Answer in numerical order."

Applause is conspicuous by its absence.

Uncle Sam, Identity Detective

By J. W. Rixey Smith

ON the very spot where Abraham Lincoln was sitting when Booth fired the shot that made him our first martyr President now rests one of scores of filing cabinets that contain an indelible record of America's fighting forces of 1918. That record is a card bearing the firm and inflexible imprints of eight fingers and two thumbs. Altogether these cards contain the legible smudges of forty million fingers and ten million thumbs —not allowing for the scattered instances of men who joined up minus certain relatively unimportant digits that were not essential to the working of triggers or the undressing of spuds.

Four and a half million of the cards —the Army's—are in the old Ford Theatre building at Washington, and another half million are not far away in the Navy Annex Building. Though the theatre building has been remodeled, and a regulation floor now extends over what was the pit on the evening when the performance of "Our American Cousin" was abruptly halted by an assassin's bullet, it is safe to say that one hundred thousand of these cards are filed squarely on the spot where the President was sitting.

The story of that event was naturally in my mind as I climbed the narrow flights of stairs to the third story. The personnel of the Identity Section of the Adjutant General's Office, thirty-two in number now, all experts in the finger print business, were busy over their desks. Many of them were examining the telltale splotches of ink under a magnifying glass. Walter S. Kays, chief of the section, seemed from his desk at the head of the stairs to have at his fingertips all the finger prints in the world. For that matter, he actually does have the largest collection of them anywhere in the world.

It will doubtless occur to the reader, as it did to me, to ask what in the world these finger prints were ever taken for and why they are being so carefully preserved. At least one very good answer to the first part of the question may be seen in the fact that during the world War 13,337 cases of fraudulent re-enlistment of deserters, general prisoners and dishonorably discharged men were detected by means of these very finger prints. The thirteen thousand changed their names but could not change the configuration of their skins.

Hundreds of cases of unknown dead were identified during the war and since by reference to the fingerprint files. In the sinking of the transports *Antilles*, *Tuscania* and *Moldavia*, many of the dead were identified through such comparison. In the case of the *Tuscania*, finger print records were made and sent back for thirty-five of the unknown dead whose bodies were recovered after the sinking of the ship, and of the thirty-five records received thirty-three were positively identified. A number of soldiers and sailors who dropped dead, were killed in accidents or suffered from aphasia or mental collapse were identified by the use of the finger prints. Altogether it must be admitted that the marks were well worth taking.

But are they worth preserving? The question was answered as I stood there. Two ex-service men came in who had lost their discharge papers and who wanted to have themselves identified in order to secure from the Adjutant General certificates in place of the lost documents. Mr. Kays made them place their fingers on the ink pad and roll them on some paper. In less than ten minutes he told them who they were. Some five hundred veterans have been identified in like manner for a like purpose. In years to come these finger prints, Mr. Kays pointed out, will become more and more valuable in establishing the identity of ex-service men in connection with bonus claims in the several States granting bonuses, claims for government compensation — anything for which exact identification in disputed cases may be necessary.

The World War finger prints are every day being called into use for the purpose of identification in all sorts of unusual cases. Not long ago a man in soldier's uniform was found asphyxiated by gas in a New York hotel room. There was no clue anywhere to his identity. Finally his finger prints were made and sent to the Identity Section of the Adjutant General's office. In five minutes it was found that the prints were those of Denis J. O'Connor, who had enlisted October 16, 1917, at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Another unknown soldier, found dead near Niles, Cal., was identified in the same manner not long since as having enlisted at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, May 29, 1918, under the name of Joseph J. Fay. Another man killed in a wreck at Atlantic, Iowa, wearing a discharge button, after having been buried and disinterred, was identified as Joseph Nimick, 64th Company, Coast Artillery, enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., August 15, 1913. One of the latest instances in which ex-service finger prints have proved their usefulness occurred when an ex-service man was accused of murdering a woman and sending her body stuffed in a trunk from Detroit to New York. He an-

(*Continued on page* 22)

As We Go Marching On

(c) *Underwood & Underwood*

Veterans who were blinded in the World War and who are now living on an estate near Baltimore traveled to Washington recently to present to General Pershing a hand-woven hammock which they had made for him. The sailor, on the extreme left, Charles V. Bronner, lost both his hands and his sight in the service

What would have happened if, not so many months ago, you had yelled, "Hi, fellers! Come on out and see a general on fatigue"? You'd have been killed in the rush from the billets. But here is a real live ex-three star (and real live Legionnaire, too), Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, retired, wrestling with a tough nail during the remodeling of San Francisco Post's new clubrooms

The signboard below hits you in the eye, but think how it looms up before the townspeople of Harlowton, Mont., where Wheatland Post has erected it on a main thoroughfare. On meeting days the American flag is flown from a nearby staff with a pennant below proclaiming, "Meeting Tonight." It turns the boys out in great style for the post's doings

They stopped, they looked, they listened and they held their breath in New Orleans when the Department of Louisiana's membership drive opened. While Anthony S. Kelley, ex-gob and Legionnaire (left), frolicked atop a flagpole on the City Hall, Legionnaires of Rollin Post circulated in the spellbound crowd below with membership blanks that many a veteran signed. Gobs who did crow's nest duty can appreciate how Kelley got his training

Chosen as Colorado's "Lady Optimist" in a contest conducted by the Fort Morgan Post, Miss Pauline Trumbo is off for Washington to present a golf outfit to President Harding as a gift from the Legion. She bears an invitation for the President to attend Fort Morgan's coming Fourth-of-July round-up

THE LEGION IN REVIEW

63,000 Petitions Supporting Disabled Legislation Have Reached Congress—Where's Yours?

CARRYING the battle for the disabled right up to the doors of both Congress and the executive departments at Washington, The American Legion, through its official organ, National Headquarters, the National Legislative Committee and the National Service Division, and with generous help from posts and departments, has made considerable gains in the first weeks of the Sixty-seventh Congress toward the objectives of its program.

A consistent stream of protest against the present unsatisfactory situation of the disabled has been pouring in upon members of both branches of Congress, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House and the committees handling the legislation. The majority of these appeals for relief for the disabled have specifically indorsed the Legion program and have been obviously inspired by exhortations in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, by speeches of the National Commander, by mass-meetings held throughout the country and by bulletins from National Headquarters. During the first week in May, for example, thousands of the "Resolutions for the Relief of the Disabled" distributed by the Legion have piled up day after day in the Congressional mail bags.

It is safe to say that not a day has passed since Congress convened but that every member has found upon his desk each morning a reminder of the distress of the disabled veteran. Reports from a goodly cross section of members of the House and Senate indicate that at least 63,500 communications have been received, including petitions, letters, telegrams and resolutions. While there has been a rather elastic variation in the number of communications on the subject received by individuals, an average of 100 have been received by each member of the House and of 200 by each member of the Senate.

Here is what some members of Congress say about it:

Representative Burton E. Sweet of Iowa, sponsor of the consolidation and decentralization bill: "I am getting from 25 to 50 letters and petitions a day on the subject of the disabled soldier and have received perhaps six or seven hundred in all. Many are from Legion Posts, more are from Legion members. They are not all from my own district or State by any means."

Speaker Frederick H. Gillett of House of Representatives: "Several petitions and resolutions addressed to the Speaker of the House and to Congress are coming in each day. There have been a few from sources other than The American Legion."

Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota: "A flood of resolutions is now setting in. My clerical force is swamped with them. There are dozens a day."

Senator McCumber of North Dakota: "I have received at least 200 requests of various sorts to support the Legion program. I am now getting so many that I cannot reply to them. It looks as if every Legion post in North Dakota and every one throughout the country will have asked my support before it is done. And it is all unnecessary, because I am wholeheartedly in support of the entire Legion program for the ex-service man."

Not on One Day Alone

WITH Memorial Day close at hand, when the graves of the men who fell in America's wars will be decorated by the Legion at home and abroad, an added dignity is lent to the day-by-day honoring of the soldier dead that posts are now carrying out.

The Legion's pledge that no comrade of the World War shall fail of burial honors has been observed of late in instances that stand out with deep significance.

There now lies in the cemetery at Richmond, Ind., the body of a former service man, a stranger among strangers, who was killed by a railroad train near that city and given a full military funeral by Harry Ray Post, which is now seeking to locate the next of kin. The man carried an honorable discharge bearing the name of Fred Baker, Troop B, Second Cavalry.

Representatives from seventeen Indian tribes attended the military funeral in Casa Grande, Ariz., conducted by the local post for Private B. Rivers, a Pima Indian, the first Arizona soldier to fall in the war. He was killed at Cantigny. The first Minnesota Indian soldier to die fighting for his country, John Defoe, was buried recently in Cloquet with full honors by Carl Anderson Post, while with all the tribute accorded their white buddies who died on the battlefield, members of the Brookhaven (Miss.) Post laid to rest the body of Private Barron P. Blue, Negro soldier killed in action.

When Sergeant Jim Flannagan, said to be the last surviving scout of Custer's command, died recently in Mandan, N. D., the Legion gave him a military funeral in which the uniforms of five wars were seen. The old Indian fighter was one of the best known characters in North Dakota.

Philip Fournier, gassed and wounded hero of the Meuse-Argonne, went jobless and hungry until a short time ago he died in a cheap lodging house in Chicago, Ill., too proud to seek assistance even from the Legion, which would promptly have rendered it. When the Legion posts learned of his death through the newspapers they banded promptly to keep his body from a pauper's grave and arranged a complete military funeral at a local cemetery. Fournier's honorable discharge and the decoration he had won were buried with him, and above the grave the Legion erected a headstone bearing an inscription from his citation for bravery.

Help for an Italian Buddy

JOE DEMEO, slowly dying and thousands of miles from his native Italy, was found recently by members of Harry Ray Post in Richmond, Ind. In the last stages of tuberculosis which he had contracted while serving with the Italian Army during the war, Demeo believed he would get well if only he could get back to his home in Naples. At all events he wanted to die on the soil of his homeland. The Post paid his expenses to New York and arranged with the Italian consul to provide him with passage to Naples.

"In Our Hands" Is Right

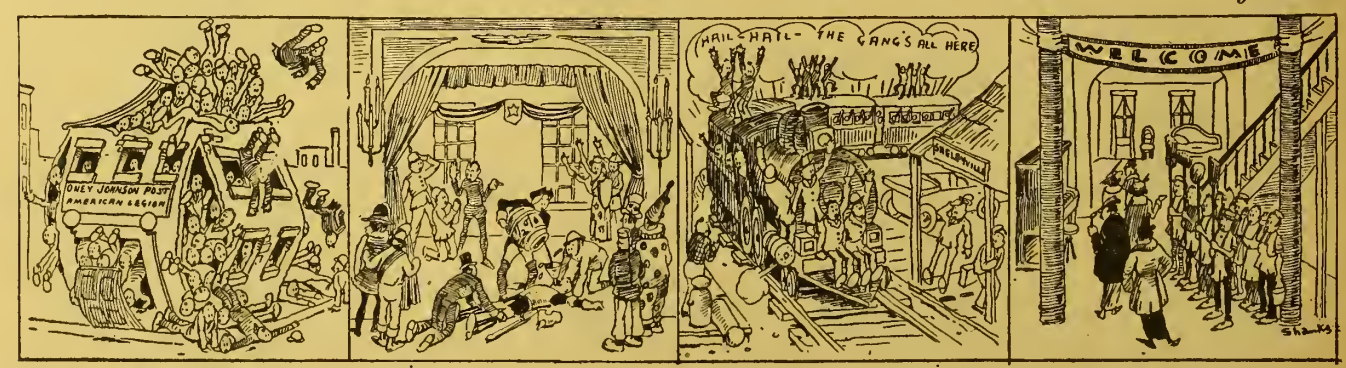
RESIDENTS of Little Falls, N. Y., awoke one morning recently to find a Bolshevist pamphlet signed "Anarchist Group of the United States and Canada" on their doorsteps. The red paper, advocating the overthrow of the Government and bitterly attacking The American Legion for its patriotic work, bore the caption "All Is in Our Hands." With the chief of police of the city the Legion made a prompt search for the distributor of the pamphlet and in a few hours had landed him behind the bars and had obtained a signed confession of his guilt.

Movies for Posts

UNDER arrangements being completed by National Headquarters with all state universities, posts of The American Legion may obtain war, travel and educational motion picture films for the cost of transportation. The films, supplied by the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, to extension departments of state universities will be loaned to Legion posts who may or may not charge admission at their exhibition, according to the rulings of their state departments. The films deal with history, industry, agriculture, health and domestic science, and the collection includes such war productions as "Pershing's Crusaders," "America's Answer" and "The A. E. F. in France."

Cooperation with the Legion in providing the films has already been promised in

POST DOINGS *By Shanks*



In a one-day campaign Oney Johnson Post of Appleton, Wis., enrolled more than 600 ex-service men for a 500 percent increase in membership.

The Kaiser and a squad of goose-stepping Boches were executed at the masquerade frolic of Kroepfel Post of Milwaukee, Wis., amid loud applause.

A special train was chartered by Waples-Bauer Post of Nokomis, Ill., to carry 150 of its members to Shelbyville to root for the post basketball team.

When an Auxiliary unit was proposed members of Orange (N. J.) Post donned overalls and policed up and decorated their club rooms.

the following States: Kentucky, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Alabama, Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, North Carolina, Colorado, Vermont, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Louisiana, Utah, Oklahoma, Tennessee and South Dakota.

Educational films, travelogues and a few war films are also supplied free to Legion posts by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Department of Public Instruction, Washington, D. C. Official Signal Corps war films are supplied to posts by the Signal Corps but at present the corps requires that posts pay the expenses of an officer to accompany the films. The Legion is endeavoring to overcome this financial obstacle.

Does Farming Pay? Ask Al.

IS there money in farming? Ask Alfred E. Dameron of Stewart Whiting Hoover Post of West Point, N. Y., who got a job working on a farm in Virginia at ten dollars a month and board. Figuring that the old thirty per with chow and bunk thrown in offered more advantges, he pondered on going back to the Army, but found recruiting had stopped. A few days later, while plowing he turned up a copper pot containing $15,000 in old gold and silver coins. Dameron has definitely abandoned his idea of renewing acquaintance with squads east.

Whose Dog?

THE National Service Division at Washington already is being looked upon as possessing the judgment of Solomon. Consider the tale of an overseas man and his overseas dogs. L. G. Dresback was sick in a base hospital at Toul. Somewhere in the course of his A. E. F. itinerary he had picked up a Belgian police dog, and the dog had a puppy. While Dresback was worrying about getting the dog family home to America along came Marcus S. Johnson and according to Dresback, offered to take the two dogs home with him if he were given the puppy. But misunderstanding arose and, back in America, both veterans now are claiming the dogs. As a last resort they submitted the matter to the Service Division for a decision. The commander of the Legion Post at Pendleton, Ind., where the dogs now are in residence, has been asked to investigate the case and report back to the Service Division.

Slackers in Mexico

LINN A. E. GALE, the American slacker who contributed voluminously to the gaiety of nations by fleeing this country in 1917 and becoming the editor of a magazine of revolution and communism in Mexico City, has been held by the War Department at Fort McIntosh since his deportation last month by the Mexican government. It is not yet clear, however, whether he is to be tried by an Army Court Martial or in the Federal Courts. While the Department of Justice insists that he is a military deserter, the War Department has so far been unable to find the necessary records and proof, it is said, to warrant a trial by court martial. Gale's status therefore remains in doubt pending an elaborate investigation being made into every aspect of the case by the Adjutant General of the Army.

Gale was but the bell-wether of a whole flock of American slackers who sought refuge in Mexico, particularly Mexico City, during the World War. Most of them were pro-German and many of them were of German birth. Their number has been estimated as high as 25,000. Those of them who were of military age, as most of the colony were, left this country to escape the prospects rather than the consequences of the selective service act, although several thousand of them were draft deserters and several thousand more draft delinquents.

Since the close of the war the slacker colony in Mexico has dwindled down to insignificant proportions, less than 2,000 of the exiles still claiming that city as a place of refuge. Owing to the strained and rather unsatisfactory relations between this country and Mexico during the war and to the fact that we have not yet recognized the Obregon government, this country has never been able to make forceful representations to Mexico for the return of any great number of these fugitives to the United States. Several hundred of them only have returned to this country of their own accord, have been arrested and tried by military and civil courts and given sentences of from three months to three years. For the most part, it is believed, the bulk of the 25,000 have left Mexico City for Central and South American cities, many of them afterward taking passage to Germany. Gale was deported from Mexico not because this country demanded his extradition but because of the desire of the Mexican government to be rid of him.

A Weekly Survey of Activities of Interest to the World War Veteran

On the front of many a street car clanging on its way in Kansas City, Mo., this sign of Murray Davis Post attracted the eye of veteran and civilian alike. It served a double purpose—that of advertising the next national convention in a drive to list billets for the visitors and booming the post's membership campaign.

MEMBERSHIP MINUTES

AS a booster for its drive to bring its enrollment up to 3,000 members, Memphis (Tenn.) Post has issued the following verse:

If you think your Legion best, tell 'em so!
If you'd have it lead the rest, help it grow!
When there's anything to do
Let the others count on you,
You'll feel good right through and through—
don't you know!

If you're used to giving knocks, change your style;
Throw bouquets instead of rocks for a while.
Let the other fellow roast,
Shun him as you would a ghost,
Meet his banter with a boast—and a smile!

When a soldier from afar comes along
Tell him who and what you are—make it strong!
Never flatter, never bluff,
Tell the truth, for that's enough.
BE A BOOSTER—that's the stuff—DON'T JUST BELONG!

Every county, every township, every precinct, every block and every house will be covered in the Department of Iowa's service and membership campaign, according to the plan of action mapped out by Department Headquarters. The drive, now well under way, is to clear up all outstanding compensation cases as part of the Legion's national program and to make Iowa one hundred percent Legion. County chairmen have been appointed and have built up organizations in their districts to carry the drive through to the finish. "Every ex-service man in every county must be personally interviewed," department headquarters declares, placing emphasis on the house-to-house canvass.

Placards advertising the Legion placed in store windows and street cars aided greatly in bringing in recruits during the membership drive of Summit Post of Akron, O. At last reports one member, Charles Nitschke, had brought in fifty-five recruits. Second place for individual achievement was held by Oscar Little, with twenty-six signed up.

Get a member.

To bring back into the column members who have fallen out in 1921 William Sell, adjutant of Birmingham (Ala.) Post is conducting "the adjutant's own drive." He has mailed to members of the post the names of former members who live near them together with application blanks. Armed with the blank, a Legionnaire can simply walk down the street, drop in on the delinquent buddy and sign him up again in a few minutes.

If you want to build up and increase the strength of your post, the answer is—more members.

Personal solicitation of eligible veterans is found to be the best membership-getting method in the campaign of the Department of Arizona. "The larger posts send out letters to every ex-service man in the community inviting him to a luncheon or evening entertainment, at which time he is made acquainted with the Legion and asked to join," according to Department Adjutant D. A. Little. "Smaller posts have appointed committees to see the men personally."

In a two weeks' membership drive Walter Kincaid Post of Sulphur Springs, Tex., raised its enrollment from fifty to 125 and new members are still coming in. Sides were chosen for the drive with the agreement that the losers were to put on a vaudeville show. When the contest ended the losing team demanded help on the show but agreed to give a barbecue in exchange for assistance. The whole post pitched in and produced a show that was so successful it was called to play in adjoining towns.

Get a member.

POST NOTES

Nobody went to bed in Kenosha, Wis., the other night without knowing that the local Legion post and a cavalry troop were going to give a joint dance. Just as the main street of Kenosha was packed with promending townsfolk fire and smoke were seen rising from the roof of the cavalry stables and the entire fire apparatus came clanging and rolling along, followed by Legionnaires shouting the alarm. In the midst of tense excitement a crowd of two thousand rushed down to the stables, where it was found that the "fire" consisted of red lights and smoke bombs. Through a megaphone a Legionnaire on the roof announced to the dumfounded audience that the Legion and the troop were giving a dance on a certain night and at the same time other buddies circulated in the throng selling tickets by the hundred.

Plenty of jazz attends the meetings of Vallejo (Cal.) Post. The post's six-piece

(*Continued on page* 17)

EDITORIAL

A republican government in a hundred points is weaker than an autocratic government; but in this one point it is the strongest that ever existed, it has educated a race of men that are men.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

The Workers

LEADERSHIP in politics, a lodge, a labor union, a church or a baseball club is governed by essentially the same natural laws. So is it in The American Legion. There never yet was an organization in which all the members could be depended upon to make equal efforts for the common good or for the accomplishment of any one purpose. Always, somebody must take and keep the lead. Somebody, some group must shoulder the biggest part of the burden. That duty often is thankless. Sometimes its performance invites accusations of bossism, oligarchal control or just plain swelled head. The brickbat boys—the crew that never arrives until everything is over—always throw at the most conspicuous target.

The Legionnaires who work, whether it is seeing that rifles are provided for a funeral ceremony, that a new clubroom is obtained and furnished, that the post makes a praiseworthy showing in a Memorial Day exercise—they are the strength of The American Legion. With no thought of reward, little hope of praise, they keep alive the spirit of constant effort, without which a post degenerates into a shell without an excuse for existence. They may or may not hold offices in the Post, but whenever anything is to be done they will be found doing it.

Just now getting new members happens to be one of the urgent tasks before the Legion. Many thousand posts are planning how they will observe Memorial Day. The Fourth of July will be coming along soon also. Let's make these holidays real reunion days. Let's bring into the ranks the veterans who stand on the sidelines as we parade past them. The effort will be worth while, but somebody must leap to it. The outsiders must be told. And nobody can tell them better what the Legion is, what it stands for, what it hopes to accomplish than the member who has "done more than his share" to make the Legion what it is today.

The Actuality

IT is gratifying to all Americans that Samuel Gompers, the spokesman of American labor, has just pictured photographically actual Russia, soviet Russia, the land of tyranny and starvation, and has definitely knocked off the wall that water-color painting of the idealistic and theoretical Russia which looks like a 1921-model Utopia. In a recent issue of *The American Federationist*, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers presents an indictment against the social order of Lenine and Trotsky. He brushes away theories and deals with facts. He summons as witnesses men who have been to Russia and have come back. And he draws the conclusion that sovietism has brought slavery to Russian labor.

Mr. Gompers indicts Lenine and Trotsky as more despotic than the Czar. He says that Russian labor, instead of obtaining the promised industrial freedom and a share in the management of the shops in which it works, has, under the dictatorship of the rifle, been fettered with a twelve-hour day, a seven-day week and unremitting hunger. Mr. Gompers quotes Albert Boni, an American Socialist, returned from Russia, as saying: "The Russian laborer is held tied to his shop as closely as any feudal serf was bound to the land of his lord." And Mr. Gompers tells how this system endures by violence despite its failure.

"As far as is possible under that ruthless tyranny," he says, "the organized labor of Russia is everywhere in full revolt. The organized workers are doing what they can to reach the hearts and minds of laboring humanity in all countries, but they are working against overwhelming obstacles —the refusal of the bread card, which means immediate starvation for their families, the firing squad, death by torture in prisons."

With the silver plating worn off, it is now apparent that sovietism is made of iron and lead, and that the workers of Russia are becoming generally aware of the fact.

The Place of Honor

THERE will be no hard-boiled top kicker blowing himself red in the face over a whistle and shouting "Snap into it!" when the line forms for parade this Memorial Day in any one of thousands of communities. There is no penalty whatever for the man who misses this formation, but, on the other hand, there is every reason why he should be there when the column steps out behind the colors.

The Legion is observing Memorial Day wherever there is a post. It will march, shoulder to shoulder—O. D., forest green and blue—in living testimony that the men who gave their lives for America in war are not forgotten. It will march to the cemeteries to honor with wreaths the graves of those men who lie in the homeland at the same time that men of the Legion in distant France and England and in every foreign country that holds an American warrior's resting place are paying a like tribute.

There is a place for every man—no matter what his rank or outfit were, no matter what his creed, his politics or his station in life may be to-day—in the Memorial Day formations of the Legion. Let every man, mindful of what the day means, be in that place of honor. White crosses in France and America ask it.

The Other Bergdolls

PUBLICATION of the first lists of draft deserters two weeks ago proved what those who had previously studied the situation knew must inevitably occur. Men who served faithfully and were discharged honorably have enjoyed the unpleasant distinction of seeing themselves branded as slackers, but the justice of their claims has been quickly supported, in many cases by the active intervention of The American Legion.

It is here, in fact, that the Legion can be of the highest service. Every post should show itself as eager to clear the innocent as to punish the guilty—it should convince the local authorities that it is ready and willing to investigate the record of the man who maintains his own name does not belong on the roll of dishonor. The post's statement of error should and can be so well grounded that such a vindication would be absolute.

Soon after the first names had been released, Congressman Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, acting at the suggestion of The American Legion, gained the unanimous consent of the House of Representatives to include the list of alleged slackers in the *Congressional Record*. His purpose was, not only to make the names a matter of such record, but to remove the possibility of any newspaper's being held responsible for libeling a man whose name was erroneously included by making the lists what it technically knows as "privileged matter," in the republication of which newspapers take no responsibility. This immunity, however, does not detract from the supreme importance of doing full justice to men who are wrongly included. This task may be primarily the Government's, but the Legion is not usurping governmental authority by assuming it.

Men's socks from Paris; of sheer black silk with open-work clocks —the kind you have been hunting for high and low since you got out of uniform; $4.50 pair.—Department store advertisement.

Perhaps, but the impression persists that most of us have been hunting high and low for sheer black clockless cotton at $4.50 the gross.

THE VOICE *of the* LEGION

Responsibility is disclaimed for facts stated or opinions expressed in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

Doughboys and Diplomats

To the Editor: Some time ago in explanation of the charge made for the use of the Hotel Crillon in Paris during the Peace Conference it was said that several thousand francs were paid for damage caused to the floors by the hobnails of the doughboys on guard there. Newspapers are still printing comments on this as an interesting bit of information. I called at the Hotel Crillon a number of times, and it is my impression that none of the guard wore hobnails—they were dressed in russet shoes, highly polished, no more calculated to scar floors than would the shoes of the diplomats. What do the former members of the Crillon guard have to say about it?—M. J. K., *Broome County Post, Binghamton, N. Y.*

The Boche in Italy

To the Editor: It is a long way to Italy, but as I read an occasional copy of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY I learn with relief that they aren't yet forcing service men in America to walk in the streets.

Just a line to tell the ex-service men of the country that the Boche is still the Boche. After several months in Italy I am forced to conclude that he is worse than ever, for he floods this country with his loud voice, roughneck manners and generally unpleasant personality. How he does it no one knows, for German money is only worth half as much as Italian money, whereas American money is worth five times as much as Italian currency; but he grabs all the best rooms in the hotels, the best seats in the theaters and fills the most expensive cafés and restaurants, throwing his money around in a way that would do credit to an ex-war profiteer in the U. S.

If there is an extra fare train or Pullman car it is sure to be full of Germans, and yet they are kicking about paying for the damage they did in France, while they hog Italy like multi-millionaires. On the level, the 1921 brand of Boche is as bad as the 1918 variety.—J. C. B. MORSE, *Tremezzo, Lake Como, Italy.*

That Legion Uniform

To the Editor: I have read the suggestions of Ernest McCullough of Syracuse, N. Y., for a Legion uniform. I would just suggest as an alternative uniform a high silk hat, a monocle, white spats, a red bouquet in the buttonhole and a dash of Melba perfume.—W. H. MCKENZIE, *Pingree, N. D.*

To the Editor: The letter on a special uniform for Legionnaires was published in the wrong department of the magazine. It should have been on the Bursts and Duds page along with the other jokes. How many men would be able to stand the extra expense of buying a special uniform?—EX-SGT., *Inf., 30th Div., Nashville, Tenn.*

To the Editor: I think the question of The American Legion uniform should be taken up by Legion officials and presented for final action at the next annual convention, and that in the meantime the various posts take action so that their respective departments will represent their wishes at this convention.—MARCUS C. LEH, *Sterling, Colo.*

To the Editor: The suggestion of a distinctive Legion uniform has caused lots of comment among the boys here. I hardly believe the man who wrote the letter thought it all out by himself. It sounds to me as though some lady friends told him about all those hooks and eyes. Mr. McCullough ought to be satisfied to get a larger uniform if his old one is too small, and let it go at that.—GEORGE V. MALSTROM, *Fergus Falls, Minn.*

To the Editor: I read with considerable dismay the suggestion of the New York member who believes the Legion should adopt a uniform of its own. The author of those suggestions must either be a tailor or a style expert. I for one would rather be brought before the mast than don the substitute he suggests for my old Navy outfit, the dear old uniform I wore when I swabbed decks and shivered in as I stood my watches up in the crow's nest. There could no more be a substitute for it than there could be a substitute for our flag.—CHARLES E. WARREN, *Naval Post 372, Chicago.*

To the Editor: The worst idea yet advanced regarding a Legion uniform is that submitted by the member from Syracuse, N. Y. If his uniform is too small, it would be simpler to obtain another regulation uniform than to get the foppish outfit he advocates. How many veterans would order an outfit like that? The majority of men still have their uniforms. Why the expense of buying a new one of a different type? What is the big idea, anyway, in wanting to do away with the insignia and uniforms which we wore while fighting? We should be doubly proud to wear them on Memorial Day because of the sentiment attaching to them from their previous service during the war.—W. A. GARTNER, *Troy, Kans.*

Purposes

To the Editor: The former commander of our Post, Col. Haydn S. Cole, in a letter from a distant city has expressed so admirably what he conceives to be the purposes of The American Legion that I think it is worth passing on. He wrote:

"The American Legion can always be a power for good and hold the respect and esteem of the nation if it shows itself unselfishly patriotic and by example and precept teaches that its loyalty is based upon an intelligent appreciation of the fact that our form of Government is the best and, if properly administered, will give opportunity and justice to all. Sentiment, however, must be accompanied by practical participation in the performance of the duties of good citizenship, which include among other things selection of honest and efficient officials, the influencing of proper legislation and the defeat of all efforts to subordinate in any way the maintenance of friendly relations with other countries to the aims and ambitions of those who would make this country or many of its citizens active supporters of the peoples or parties to which the fealty of such agitators seems to really belong rather than to our country, whose advantages they have voluntarily sought and freely enjoy."—STEWART C. PRATT, *New York City.*

What Is Sacrifice?

To the Editor: Just a few words in answer to the questions asked by the one who signs as a member of the S. A. T. C. and asks "Why the discrimination against the S. A. T. C." in the pending Illinois bonus bill? I should like to ask this man, or any other who cherishes the same ideas, what his conception of the meaning of sacrifice may be.

If it is taking a man away from home, by his own consent, and sending him to college, giving him a college education at the expense of the Government, giving him his board and lodging, paying for the very clothes he wears, and in addition paying him the same pay that is received by a man in the Army who devotes his full time to the cause, then Webster is all wrong. If that is sacrifice, what is opportunity? I, one out of thousands, left my college and devoted my full time to the cause, only to return to college as a freshman, while the members of my former class, who were in the S. A. T. C., were juniors or seniors.

If this does not satisfy this man's longing for information or is not sufficient reason for the so-called discrimination, I ask him to write me personally, and I trust that I can give him full satisfaction.—LAWRENCE MCDONALD, 724 *W. Johnson st., Madison, Wis.*

Were You at Gièvres?

To the Editor: I should like to get in touch with some member of the salvage detail that went through the sea bags of the men of the Fifth Marines in the storehouses at Gièvres. I lost a folder which contained my discharge from my first enlistment, two warrants and several recommendations. I can't get duplicates of these papers.—ARTHUR RATCHFORD, *ex-17th Co., 5th Marines, U. S. P. H. S. Hosp., Oteen, N. C.*

Let's Go

To the Editor: Once upon a time we gathered together in hospital wards to talk over somebody's temperature or a snapshot from home in somebody's letter. Thanks to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, we can still talk things over from Minnesota to Mississippi, from California to Maine. Again we are going to speak of a family matter. "How can we secure legislation necessary for our disabled men?"

We know from experience that we must have consolidation of the three Government bureaus, and we must have adequate hospitals. Congress will only give the legislation needed when it feels the pressure of public opinion. The people must be informed. It is our duty to inform them. Every community can be reached by the Legion. We must not delay. Facts must reach the public and reach it now.

First, let us read over again the articles in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY for the current year that tell of the needs of the disabled. They are clear and authoritative and we shall need to have clearly in mind the facts and figures before we appeal to the community at large. Among the best articles are these: "A Memorial to the People," January 21, 1921; "The Insane Veteran," by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, January 28; "The Tuberculous Veteran," by Dr. H. A. Pattison, March 4; and the excellent articles by J. W. Rixey Smith in the numbers for December 10, 1920, January 7 and 14 and February 11, 1921. Perhaps we have overlooked or partially forgotten this material. We must pass it on.

Let us discuss the situation with our editors and ask them to make use of the facts, editorially or in news stories. Let us bring the facts to the attention of our ministers. They can incorporate them in their sermons or bring them before their adult classes. The school authorities will be glad to arrange a presentation on the subject at chapel exercises some morning, and the truth will go home with all the students to their families. The facts should go to all the clubs and lodges also. Veterans are members of these. They

(*Continued on page* 21)

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.

Solved

Uncle Hi had just passed his first night in a hotel and was still curious.

"Son," he inquired of a bell hop, "what's that funny contraption out the window?"

"That's the fire escape," replied the youth.

"By hickory! I wondered what made it so dad-blamed cold in here last night."

Extraordinary

There once was an actress returning from
France.
(France—don't forget.)
Much fame had she gained from interpretive
dance.
(Interpretive. All set?)
She posed for her picture as she crossed
the seas.
(Posed—get this right.)
And her skirt came below her beautiful
knees.
(*Below!* Good night!)

Doctor's Orders

"My physician," said Skaghound, "told me to keep away from cigarettes. And that's why I had to go out and buy one of these darn eighteen-inch-long holders."

Lady Bountiful

Rounder: "I kissed Helen on the forehead."

Bounder: "And what did she do?"

Rounder: "She called me down."

A Bit Lumbered

Ches Nutt: "Wood a man be poplar who didn't pine for women."

Hazel: "Knot if he had a block head, peg leg and club foot, and wore a palm suit, hickory shirt, bow tie and chip hat."

Where Ignorance Is Bliss

"If you read more you would know more."

"Yes, and miss all the sensational cases by getting rejected for jury duty."

Ho Hum

Lawson Rigges was the laziest colored man in town. Everybody admitted it. So Mandy Rigges was to be forgiven when she went at her spouse somewhat hotly.

"Man," she ejaculated. "You all is too dog-gone lazy to die, you is!"

"No, Mandy," he replied feebly, turning over on the other side. "You does me wrong. Ah ain't too lazy to die. But Ah hopes when I does die, Ah dies at 6 o'clock in de mawnin'."

"Six o'clock in de mawnin'? How come, you poor trash?"

"Cause dat'll be one mawnin' Ah won't have to git up and dress."

Practically Fatal

O'Toole: "They do be sayin' this here game o' golluf be healthy."

O'Phule: "Healthy, is it? Sure, how can it be when the players end up wit' a stroke?"

No Trespassers Allowed

One of the wings of the plane had broken and its pilot, after crashing through a mass of planking and plaster found himself resting on a concrete surface in utter darkness.

"Where am I?" he asked feebly.

"You're in my cellar," came an ominous voice out of the blackness. "But I'm watching you."

Ambition

"You will never get anywhere unless you have higher ideals than this," preached the woman to whose door the tramp had applied for assistance. "Are you really content to spend your life walking around the country begging?"

"No, lady," answered Weary Willie. "Many's the time I've wished I had an auto."

Isle of Safety

It was in the days of Volstead, but the Old Inhabitant had got one somewhere. He was steering a rough course when an obliging stranger came along and offered his assistance.

"Much obliged," answered the Old Inhabitant gratefully. "Jus' steer me up where you see that light burnin'. I'll be aw-right then."

"Oh, you live right near there then?"

"No, no, no. But thassa lamp post."

Grand Finale

Two dusky soldiers, who had learned the manly art in the A.E.F., were putting on a farewell bout at the demobilization camp. As they advanced to the center for the preliminary handshake one said:

"Yo' bettah git ready fo' de mawnin', man, cause when dey blows reveille yo' ain't gwine be round fo' breakfast."

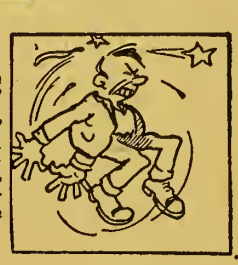
"Huh!" retorted the other scornfully. "Dey is gwine play reveille all right, but yo' ain't gwine hear it. De las' moosic yo' hears is de taps Ah's gwine serenade yo' with."

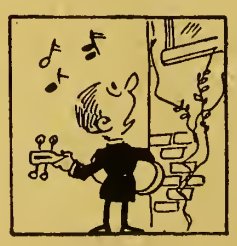
Illicit Magic

I would I were a
wizard wise.
The hat trick I
would advertise.
I'd draw a bottled,
corked elixir
That had a most de-
cided kick, sir!

Looked That Way

"Here's how we
used to exercise,"
Said he, then slipped,
to his surprise.
"Indeed? Then I
suppose," she said,
"It's done for har-
dening of the
head."





Awol

The lovelorn swain,
in days gone by,
"Oh, darling, fly
with me!" would
cry.
But now he whis-
pers tenderly,
"Go absent without
leave with me."

Oh, Heavens, No!

She had accepted his embraces without reserve but every time she seemed to be on the verge of going to sleep. It was most exasperating. Finally he remonstrated.

"See here," he demanded peevishly. "Why do you always appear asleep when I kiss you."

"Why, Harry," she retorted indignantly. "You don't for a minute think I'm the sort of girl who would do such things with my eyes open!"

Timely Gift

Casey: "Did that lawyer prove yez not guilty of stealin' that watch."

Murphy: "He did that."

Casey: "How did yez pay him?"

Murphy: "I gave him the watch."

Only One

Mumps were threatening a regiment of the A.E.F. which was preparing to leave for home and the medical officer was making inquiries as to who were immune.

"Have you ever had mumps?" he inquired of one soldier.

"Yessir."

"Hm-m-m. Both sides?"

"Nossir, only back in the States. But," brightly, "I had a good attack of French itch on this side if that'll help any."

Losing His Patients

"Your patients seem to manage to keep pretty well."

"Yes," answered the doctor in disgust. "They make me sick!"

Inactive

Ripp: "Does he practise any kind of physical culture?"

Rapp: "Why, he doesn't even exercise his own judgment."

No Percentage

"Nossuh," said the old colored lady firmly to the proprietor of the merry-go-round at the southern country fair. "Ah'll never spend mah money to ride on one of dem contraptions. Mah husband he got on and rode fifty cents' worth and when he got through Ah says: 'Rastus, you is been away a long time and you is blowed in yo' money, but whah is you been an' what is you seen?'"

Like All Weather Prophets

"What's the matter with that fool goat of yours? Here it is May and he's shivering as if it were January."

"Well, you see, he swallowed a string of sleighbells last year and every time he moves they jingle and he thinks it's winter again."

Unprepared

"How do you start the day out on the farm, Si?" asked the visitor.

"Gosh darn it, don't blame me," drawled the new-style farmer. "I don't start it. The darn thing comes along before any of us are ready for it."

Daffy Stuff

Hunky: "What's the best way to stop falling hair?"

Dory: "Catch it before it reaches the floor."

THE LEGION IN REVIEW

(*Continued from page* 13)

orchestra opens and closes each meeting and plays between discussions of business.

A local church will be bought and remodelled into a clubhouse by West Seattle (Wash.) Post.

Fairbault (Minn.) Post will stage an historical pageant in June depicting the founding of the city. The townspeople are supporting the Legion's enterprise.

Drill field days are remembered by Salt Lake City (Utah) Post, which offers a silver loving cup to the R. O. T. C. unit in the city's high schools scoring the highest mark in a competitive drill.

Vacation days will have an added charm for Legionnaires around Wabash, Ind., where Thomas Stineman Post is planning to build a Legion camp at a nearby lake. The camp will be open to members on their holidays and to unemployed buddies.

A recently discharged soldier came into headquarters of the Lindsborg (Okla.) Post not long ago all in, down and out. When the Legion got through with him he had a new coat, shirt, hat, trousers, all the meals he wanted, money to tide him over and a job.

In the first two weeks of its organization Taconic Valley Post of Berlin, N. Y., a new outfit, held two meetings, elected officers, wrote its constitution and by-laws, made plans for a future home and conducted a military funeral with a firing squad and an eighteen-piece band.

It is expected that more ex-service men will be employed at the government salvage depot in Toledo, O., following the registration of a protest by the Lucas County Council with the captain in charge. Out of 261 employes at the depot, the Legionnaires showed, only 97 were veterans.

In Jersey City, N. J., 104th Field Signal Battalion Post finds it isn't always necessary to call on a printer to get out a Legion publication. *The Legion Booster*, run off on a mimeograph and with a cartoon for a cover, does much to keep the membership in touch with the outfit's activities.

"The pro-Boche are not going to slip anything over just because we can't read their language," is the word from Charles A. Learned Post of Detroit, Mich. The post plans to have each issue of a German language newspaper printed in their city translated into English. The paper has been ridiculing the Legion and the Government.

You find 'em in the Legion old and young. Melvin Daskam Post of Redwood Falls, Minn., boasts a seventy-two-year-old member, Dr. Gibson, who served in the Medical Corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison, while Allen Thomas Post of Louisiana has in Leon J. Sill a member who enlisted as a gob at the age of sixteen years and three months.

A Legion committee in Cleveland, O., now investigates all cases of ex-service men who become involved with the courts or the police. A veteran under sentence for a minor offense received a stay of execution recently when the judge learned from the committee that he was in an irresponsible state due to wounds received in action.

A large bulletin board, illuminated at night, on which Legion news and other items of interest to the community is posted has been placed in a central location by Lowry Post of Lawton, Okla. The townspeople regard it as a marked addition to the community. Speakers from the post deliver addresses in the public schools on patriotic occasions in furtherance of the Legion's program of Americanism.

While National Commander Galbraith was on a quiet little fishing trip on the Neversink River near Liberty, N. Y., his chauffeur disclosed his identity to the Legionnaires of the vicinity with the result that he was invited to make an address before Corporal Russell Sprague Post. Legionnaires from all over the countryside drove in to hear him. Before his talk the National Commander presented its permanent charter to Liberty Post.

"Are we down-hearted? NO!" That is the spirit expressed in the following "creed of the disabled man" adopted by disabled veterans in hospital in Washington, D. C., nearly all of them overseas veterans and members of Walter Reed Post: "Once more to be useful, to see pity in the eyes of my friends replaced with commendation, to work, produce, provide and feel that I have a place in the world, seeking no favors and given none, a man among men in spite of this physical handicap." The creed has received the personal commendation of President Harding.

Instructions for Ceremonials

A MEMORIAL DAY service which will be devoted to no other purpose than reverence for the dead of the World War and other wars was recommended by the National Ceremonials Committee at its recent meeting at Indianapolis. The committee declared that speakers should confine their remarks to the occasion and not inject present-day political issues into their addresses as is often done by speakers from outside the Legion. Armistice Day, the committee also recommended, should be observed as an occasion of rejoicing for the victory won.

Initiations into the Legion henceforth will be secret, the committee decided, but post meetings will continue to be open to the public. No oath will be required of new members but they will pledge themselves on their honor and on the flag to the principles of freedom, justice, loyalty and democracy.

The method of offering prayer in post meetings was changed to conform to the tenets of the religious beliefs represented in the Legion's membership. The committee recommended action it had long had in mind making it mandatory upon a post commander to have thirty seconds of silent prayer should any Legionnaire object to prayer by a chaplain of another sect than his on conscientious grounds. The manual of ceremonial drawn up by the committee will be tried out by the posts and reported on before the next National Convention.

Headquarters Bulletins

SUBJECT: ORDER OF LEGION COLORS—SPECIAL No. 17. Question has frequently arisen as to the proper manner of carrying the official colors of The American Legion or units thereof in parades or on other official occasions. For the purposes of this bulletin, an official occasion is any occasion on which the colors of a post or department of The American Legion are publicly displayed.

The official colors of The American Legion are the national colors and the blue post banner and white department banner furnished by National Headquarters. No other banners are official. These colors should be carried in the manner prescribed in the several military regulations of the United States; that is, the national colors on the military right, and post colors on the left. Men selected as color bearers should appreciate fully the great honor conferred upon them and the colors should always be furnished with a proper guard. The carrying of other flags, banners, placards or similar articles with the official colors of The American Legion is a practice which cannot be too strongly condemned and one which undoubtedly will never appeal to any post of The American Legion or unit of the Women's Auxiliary. It is earnestly recommended that the colors of The American Legion be treated upon all occasions with the same respect and courtesy in every sense which is extended to the official colors of units of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.—LEMUEL BOLLES, *National Adjutant*.

"Another $50 Raise!"

"Why, that's the third increase I've had in a year! It just shows what special training will do for a man."

Every mail brings letters from some of the two million students of the International Correspondence Schools, telling of advancements and increased salaries won through spare time study.

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- MINE FOREMAN or ENG'R
- STATIONARY ENGINEER
- Marine Engineer
- Ship Draftsman
- ARCHITECT
- Contractor and Builder
- Architectural Draftsman
- Concrete Builder
- Structural Engineer
- PLUMBING AND HEATING
- Sheet Metal Worker
- Textile Overseer or Supt.
- CHEMIST
- Pharmacy
- SALESMANSHIP
- ADVERTISING
- Window Trimmer
- Show Card and Sign Ptg.
- Railroad Positions
- ILLUSTRATING
- Cartooning
- BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
- Private Secretary
- Business Correspondent
- BOOKKEEPER
- Stenographer and Typist
- Cert. Pub. Accountant
- TRAFFIC MANAGER
- Railway Accountant
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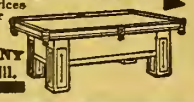

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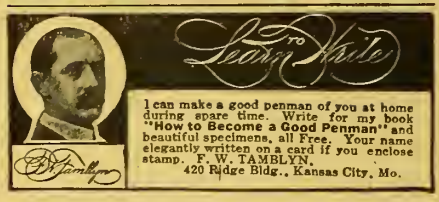

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THE LEGION LIBRARY

Through the medium of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, *The American Legion expects to assemble a complete library covering the field of American activity in 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

ENTERTAINING THE AMERICAN ARMY. *By James W. Evans and Capt. Gardner L. Harding. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.*

THE HISTORY OF THE A. E. F. *By Captain Shipley Thomas, 26th U. S. Infantry. George H. Doran Company, New York.*

THE WAR OF THE FUTURE. *By General von Bernhardi. Translated by F. A. Holt. D. Appleton & Co., New York.*

AMERICAN FOOTPRINTS IN PARIS. *By Francois Boucher and Frances Wilson Huard. George H. Doran Company, New York.*

A SERVICE OF LOVE IN WARTIME. *American Friends' Relief Work in Europe. By Rufus M. Jones. The Macmillan Company, New York.*

600 DAYS' SERVICE. *A History of the 361st Infantry. By Harold H. Burton. Copies obtainable through Judge Jacob Kanzler, Court House, Portland, Oregon.*

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE 26TH DIVISION. *Pictures made by U. S. Signal Corps Unit under direction of Captain Edwin H. Cooper, text by Albert E. George and Captain Cooper. Ball Publishing Company, Boston, Mass.*

A YANKEE PRISONER IN HUNLAND. *By Clifford Milton Markle, 102nd Inf., 26th Div. Published by Whitlock's Book Store, Inc., New Haven, Conn.*

SERVICE WITH BATTERY C *(107th F. A., 28th Division). By David S. Garber. Published by Innes & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. Obtainable through the author, whose address is 7 West Main Street, Norristown, Pa.*

HISTORY OF THE 307TH FIELD ARTILLERY. *By members of the regiment. Copies obtainable through J. C. Heminway, 50 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.*

PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE 27TH DIVISION. *Compiled by Alexander Starlight. Harper and Brothers, New York, publishers.*

SQUADS WEST (826th Aero Squadron). *Edited by John D. Shoptaugh. Obtainable through M. H. Levine, 11 Trent Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mimeographed.*

GOING AND COMING AS A DOUGHBOY. *By Elmer H. Curtiss, Co. K, 161st Inf. and Co. H, 102nd Inf., 5724 Mendeceno Avenue, Oakland, Cal. Press of F. A. Stuart, Palo Alto, Cal.*

The Fourth Division*

AMONG the combat divisions which made unquestionably good records and which had a hand in all the big shows of the A. E. F., the Fourth Division is one of those which went to it in the greatest hurry. It was ordered into existence in December, 1917. Seven months later, and only seven weeks after gathering itself together in France, the Division went into battle. From that time on, it was steadily on the job.

It was built up around the old Fourth, Ninth and Thirtieth Infantry; the Second Cavalry and the Fifth and Eighth Artillery Regiments. It had the advantage of having the same commander throughout the training period, and the same chief of staff throughout the war. Also, the mud of Camp Greene provided an excellent preparation for sunny France—a sort of shock absorber for what was to come on the Western Front. Nevertheless, when it was called on to go into action it had completed only the bare necessities of its training program, and went in without having had the preliminary quiet sector.

When its men saw the regulation old-fashioned trenches for the first time—at St. Mihiel—they had already taken part in the counter-offensive of July 18, attacking north and south of the Ourcq; they had lent a hand in the battle of the Ourcq, spent a week pounding at the bridgeheads on the Vesle, and had stood nearly seven thousand casualties. Having begun life as a combat division they never had time to learn trench warfare, and seem to have got along fairly well without it.

In the original plan for the St. Mihiel operation the Fourth was to take the leading part in the attack of the Fifth Corps on the northern corner of the salient, striking straight out into the plain and hitting the Hindenburg Line around Pareid. The change of plan left the Division just outside of the edge of battle. Its artillery put in a hard day's work on September 12, but the infantry were not called upon for business. Two days later the Division pulled out for the Meuse-Argonne, after having collected Manheulles and Fresnes-en-Woevre as a little souvenir of the St. Mihiel show.

The Meuse-Argonne was to be the great affair of the Fourth, and on September 26 the Division promptly showed what it was good for. It had now to attack a thoroughgoing trench system for the first time.

The trenches here were the old German defenses surviving from the battle of Verdun, and the selection included the usual front-line layout, then a main line of resistance (Hagen Stellung) and finally a withdrawal position seven kilometers back, the Volker. Jumping off at 5:30 A. M. the Fourth drove across the whole works by soon after noon—and thereby lost its last chance to learn trench warfare. The Division evidently regrets that Corps orders forced it to halt along this line (because the Seventy-Ninth on its left flank was far to the rear, having been held up in front of Montfaucon). Orders to go ahead did not come until five hours later, and by then the Boche had got his second wind and held on.

"It is believed by those officers who were at the front and who are competent to speak that had the advance not been halted for five hours on the corps objective, the Fourth Division could have reached, on the night of September 26, the Kriemhilde Stellung and possibly the Army objective along the north edge of the Bois de Forêt —an achievement which later required fifteen days and cost 6,000 casualties."

But as it stood, the advance of the Fourth was, on the whole, the most successful day's work of any division of the Army on September 26. By the distance it drove forward and still more by holding on with its left flank in the air north of Montfaucon, it played a very great part in the success of the initial attack.

In the hammer and tongs proceedings of the second phase of the Meuse-Argonne, the Fourth had a much harder row to hoe, but came out of it none the less creditably. In the general attack of October 4, when most divisions made almost no advance at all, the Fourth Division hit out for three kilometers, took the Bois de Fays, and held it. The Bois de Fays was no cinch, either to take or to hold, and the days that followed were decidedly hellish. The division lived in a mixture of gas, shell fire, machine guns, counter-attacks, and woods filled with dead—a mixture as thick and continuous as the Meuse-Argonne ever produced. Nevertheless it held on and steadily pressed its line forward.

When relieved on October 18, the division had been in line for twenty-three

*THE FOURTH DIVISION: ITS SERVICES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE WORLD WAR. Gathered from the Records of the Division by Christian A. Bach, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff, Fourth Division, and Henry Noble Hall, war correspondent, London *Times*, accredited to the American Army. Issued by the Division. The Country Life Press, Garden City, N. Y.

days, which is about the record for the Meuse-Argonne. (The Fourth Artillery Brigade stayed on here at the job until November 11.) It had advanced thirteen kilometers from the front of September 26, and had stood 7,500 casualties. In every attack its line had made the furthest north of the Third Corps, and its record throughout sets it down as one of the heavyweights of the twenty American divisions engaged in the long battle.

The division was next billed for the Mangin solar plexus offensive in Lorraine, scheduled for November 14. But the Armistice sent the division forward into Germany at an even faster clip. Starting out across the old St. Mihiel salient, it covered the 330 kilometers to Coblenz in fifteen marching days, various outfits making day's marches of from forty to forty-five kilometers. It was a lively wind-up of the war, and a proper sporting finish for a ship-shape division.

The division history has the advantage of being written by the chief of staff who served with the division from the time it was formed until it came back from the Rhine. It is first of all a military narrative, and as such is perhaps the best of any divisional history yet produced. It is concerned primarily with battles, and the work of the division is set forth very fully, the doings of every unit engaged being set down very precisely. It has nothing of the official report about it, however, but makes a lively and spirited narrative.

There is none of the propaganda note which comes occasionally from divisional spirit of the chip-on-the-shoulder variety. It is free from controversy, casts no aspersions on the divisions to right and left, and shows a fairness and carefulness of statement that may well be taken for a model by divisional historians in the future.

The make-up of the book is excellent and the photographs are well selected. Perhaps the only criticism to be made is that the maps are on too small a scale to follow the careful narrative as closely as it deserves. Also—a still more important point—it is to be regretted that the more important field orders are not given, as has been done in the Fifth Division history.

The statement that the Hagen, the Volker, the Kriemhilde and the Freya positions were "generally concreted" and "the last word in defensive warfare" would not be surprising in some books, but is in this. It is also rather a surprise in such a book as this to find photographs of weather-beaten shell-craters dating from some years back sprung on the public as "the destruction wrought by the American artillery fire."

In another kind of book, however (a kind which is, unfortunately, only too common) such points would pass unnoticed; and that they attract even passing attention is a tribute to the care and accuracy and fairness with which the History of the Fourth Division has been written.

T. H. THOMAS.

LIBRARY NOTES

A copy of "Mississippi Agricultural College and the War" will be sent free to any Legion post forwarding postage to J. W. Bailey, Agricultural College, Miss.

Copies of the "History of the 401st Telegraph Battalion" may be obtained by former members of the unit from E. R. McSweeney, 23 West Dedham st., Boston, Mass.

Men of the outfit who were wounded in action are entitled to free copies of the "History of the 361st Infantry (Ninety-first Division)." Inquiries should be addressed to Jacob Kanzler, Court House, Portland, Ore.

Returns from the sale of the "History of the 103d Infantry (Twenty-sixth Division)" will go into the regimental fund after the cost of publication has been fully covered. Information may be had from C. R. Cabot, Newtonville, Mass.

All profits from the sale of the three-volume "History of the American Field Service in France" (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston) will go directly to the funds of the American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities. Last year thirty Americans went to France for advanced study under these fellowships.

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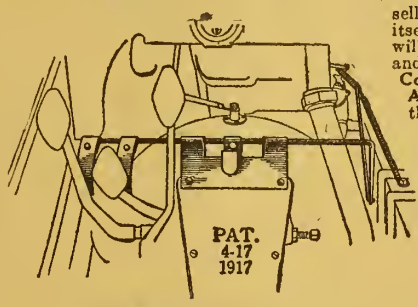

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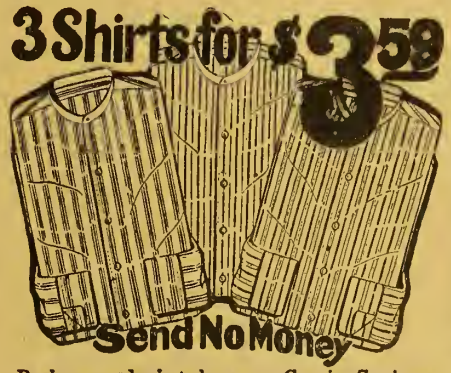

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NATIONAL SERVICE DIVISION

In these columns the National Service Division, American Legion, 1723 I st., N.W., Washington, D. C., supplies information concerning compensation, insurance, hospitalization, vocational training, disposition of soldiers' bodies, Liberty bonds, Victory medals, back pay, allotments, travel pay, retainer pay, discharge bonus, state bonus and legislation, civil service, land, probation and parole. Perusal of these columns from week to week will obviate the necessity for many direct inquiries. It is not the aim of the National Service Division to usurp the duties of the governmental bureaus in routine matters and inquiries, but to be of special service where there has been delay in adjustment of individual difficulties. All definite inquiries claims, etc., should first be referred to the government department under whose jurisdiction they fall. The National Service Division, cooperating with posts and departments, will endeavor to maintain contact between the ex-service man and the Government.

DURING the first month of its existence, the Washington office of the National Service Division of The American Legion has been instrumental in turning one million dollars in compensation, insurance and vocational training pay into the pockets of nearly 3,000 disabled soldiers, sailors and marines of the World War. Many of the claims settled had been pending for six, twelve and fifteen months. All other avenues of approach to the government agencies involved had in most instances been tried in vain. The largest amount procured for any one man was $3,120 for a totally disabled Legionnaire in Denver, Col.

The last week in April can be taken as a fair sample of the work being done by the Service Division. The total of checks mailed from the government agencies at Washington to ex-service men that week, as a direct result of the Division's presentation of their cases, was $229,040.10. Of this amount, $134,317.15 was for compensation, $90,299.62 for insurance, $3,710.00 vocational training pay, $336.50 medical bills, $228.83 allowances and $148.00 allotments. The following numbers and kinds of cases were handled and closed during that week: Compensation, 592; insurance, 27; allotments and allowances, 13; travel pay, 46; back pay, 13; retainer pay, 54; $60 bonuses, 6; hospitalization, 4; dental treatment, 11; Liberty bonds, 10; Victory medals, 10; vocational training, 24; land settlement, 7; civil service, 8; parole, 1; return of the dead, 44; general information, 86; total, 956.

Uniforms and Equipment

AN enlisted man who served in the Army after April 6, 1917, and was honorably discharged may obtain parts of the uniform or equipment which he restored to the Government if he will make application to the Depot Quartermaster nearest his home. Each application must be accompanied by an affidavit made before any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths. The affidavit must set forth the soldier's record of service since April 6, 1917, and the date and place of his discharge or furlough to the reserve, and must certify that none of the articles applied for was retained by him at the time of his discharge from the service, or, if retained, that the articles have been since returned to the Government. Sizes of all articles desired should be given.

Articles which may be obtained are one overseas cap (for all enlisted men who served overseas) or one hat and one hat cord (for all other enlisted men), one olive drab shirt; one woolen service coat and ornaments; one pair woolen breeches; one pair shoes; one pair canvas or spiral leggins; one waist belt; one waterproof slicker; one overcoat; two suits underwear; four pairs stockings; one pair gloves; one gas mask and helmet (for all to whom they were issued overseas); one barrack bag; three scarlet chevrons.

Addresses of Depot Quartermasters are as follows: Army Supply Base, Boston, Mass.; 461 Eighth av., New York City; 21st st. and Oregon av., Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Audubon bldg., New Orleans, La.; 1819 W. 29th st., Chicago; Second and Arsenal sts., St. Louis, Mo.; San Antonio, Tex.; 15th and Dodge sts., Omaha, Nebr.; Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; Washington, D. C.

Any Marine who was discharged without one complete suit of outer clothing, including overcoat, may apply for specific articles to the Quartermaster of the post where he was discharged, giving date of discharge, military sizes of clothing he asks for, and present address. All discharged men of the Navy already have their uniforms, the Navy Department advises.

Government Insurance

GOVERNMENT insurance policies carrying $4,452,000,000 worth of insurance are now held by 690,000 ex-service men and women. The big majority of veterans are holding their war insurance, 400,000 of them having term policies in force amounting to $3,500,000,000, while 290,000 have taken out and are keeping up converted policies aggregating $952,000,000. A daily average of $2,000,000 worth of term insurance is now being converted.

Dividend payments ranging from $1.04 to $7.50 on each thousand dollars of converted insurance held one year or two years will be made June 1. There are 136,000 policy holders who will receive the one-year dividends and 74,000 who will receive the two-year dividends. Eighty thousand of the converted policy holders have not had their policies a year and are not as yet entitled to dividends.

The table below is a schedule of the amounts which will be paid in dividends to the one-year and two-year policy holders for each thousand dollars of insurance converted, according to age and form of policy:

SCHEDULE OF DIVIDENDS, CONVERTED GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

FIRST-YEAR DIVIDEND—ISSUES OF 1919-1920.

Age	Ord. Life	20 Pay. Life	30 Pay. Life	20 Yr. Endow.	30 Yr. Endow.	Endow. Age 62
20	1.04	1.09	1.06	1.21	1.11	1.06
25	1.05	1.10	1.07	1.21	1.11	1.08
30	1.06	1.11	1.08	1.21	1.12	1.11
35	1.08	1.13	1.09	1.21	1.12	1.14
40	1.10	1.14	1.11	1.22	1.13	1.19
45	1.12	1.17	1.13	1.22	1.14	1.27
50	1.15	1.19	1.15	1.23	1.16	1.42
55	1.18	1.21	1.18	1.23	1.18	1.79
60	1.21	1.24	1.21	1.25	1.22	4.15

SECOND-YEAR DIVIDEND—ISSUES OF 1919.

Age	Ord. Life	20 Pay. Life	30 Pay. Life	20 Yr. Endow.	30 Yr. Endow.	Endow. Age 62
20	1.08	1.18	1.12	1.43	1.23	1.13
25	1.10	1.20	1.14	1.43	1.23	1.17
30	1.12	1.23	1.16	1.43	1.24	1.21
35	1.16	1.26	1.19	1.44	1.24	1.28
40	1.19	1.29	1.22	1.44	1.26	1.39
45	1.24	1.34	1.26	1.45	1.28	1.55
50	1.30	1.38	1.31	1.46	1.32	1.86
55	1.36	1.43	1.37	1.47	1.37	2.63
60	1.43	1.47	1.46	1.50	1.43	7.50

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

(*Continued from page* 15)

should enlighten their fellow members. Besides, the facts should be spread through the photo-play houses. Managers will gladly show slides giving the facts concerning the plight of the nation's disabled soldiers. The slides should be well done. They might include revelations such as these:

"There are 20,000 disabled veterans tonight for whom there are no adequate hospitalization facilities."

"Every month there is an increase of 1,500 hospital cases. Why? Because latent defects from battle wounds or disease cause breakdowns years after discharge."

"There will be continued increase of disability, especially among tubercular and mental cases, until 1928 or 1930. Expert medical authorities tell us so."

"By 1930 we should have 50,000 beds. Ask Congress to make adequate appropriations for our future hospital needs."

Will your community support a successful mass meeting? Nothing is a more satisfactory conclusion of a campaign of education than a mass meeting with closing resolutions which embody the sentiment of the community.

It is not necessary to caution ourselves against exaggeration or misstatement. The facts are sufficiently tragic and overwhelming, and we want to keep the confidence of the public to the last detail.

Let us see that every community in the country shall learn the truth and take immediate action. Our disabled are fighting their decisive battle. It is for us to bring them victory.—HARRIETTE M. DILLA, *Northampton, Mass.*

Giving Them Credit

To the Editor: It is amusing the splash that is made whenever someone like Sally tosses a pebble into the matrimonial pool by giving a serio-comic description of the kind of husband the average woman desires. But most women make the mistake(?) of giving the men folk credit for having gumption enough to know it without being told and they do not put it down in black and white.—VIRGINIA, *Garnett, Kans.*

The Nurses

To the Editor: Now that the Legion posts are again planning to observe Memorial Day, I wonder if they will remember what the Army Nurse Corps did in the war and not forget those nurses who gave their lives for their country. Last Memorial Day I thought I might help the other Legionnaires in a certain town observe the day. I went to the cemetery and heard the speeches there. I listened to other speeches in a park. I think nothing too much can be said or done for the brave boys who gave everything for their country, but I was much hurt last year because I heard not one word said about the nurses. I thought of the ten girls who died fighting the flu at Camp Grant while I was there and the five nurses we left behind in the little cemetery over in Allerey, to say nothing of the hundreds of others who died at home and abroad. I know that forgetfulness of them now is unintentional. Will they be remembered this year?—A. N. C., *Pine City, Minn.*

The Greater Need

To the Editor: Three hundred years ago a great military commander lay mortally wounded. To soothe his dying agony, water was brought to him in a helmet. Rejecting it, he pointed to one of the enemy, also dying, and said: "His necessity is greater than mine."

The American Legion in my city of Berkeley, Cal., endorses a plan to erect a memorial, to cost a quarter of a million dollars, in honor of the illustrious dead of our forces in the World War. Behind the bond issue stood the Chamber of Commerce and many influential citizens.

As the father of two boys who some day may be called out, I took my stand against the bond issue along with many ex-soldiers and fathers of soldiers on the ground that the living need our care and money, the dead being enshrined in our memory immortally. The proposal is still being threshed out and I am still seeking the light. If I am wrong, I should like to know it.—CHARLES J. MITCHELL, *Berkeley, Cal.*

Foreign Language

To the Editor: I can hardly agree with Dr. J. E. Engstad, whose letter appears in the April 22nd issue, wherein he upholds the speaking of foreign languages. I myself am of foreign descent and read and write a foreign language, but very seldom use it, and then only in cases of necessity. A foreigner coming to this country naturally brings with him the customs and language of the country from which he came. After living here a number of years he gradually drops these customs. Then why should he not also drop the language?—H. N., *Havre, Mont.*

Remembering the Sabbath

To the Editor: I take enough interest in A. F.'s comment on "Sunday vs. Monday" to speak up as he requested. Perhaps our friend neglected his history a little as a boy, or has he forgotten the dire results that followed an attempt to disregard Sunday in some other countries? Perhaps he has not read his Bible enough to know that the observance of Sunday is not a man-made law.—F. B. WILSON, *Tipton, Ia.*

FOREIGN PROGRESS IN POST-WAR AVIATION

(*Continued from page* 8)

bases directly against hostile fleets, or, if her fleet and an opposing fleet come into contact, the Japanese air power may be used directly also. Any campaign by a foreign nation against Japan, therefore, demands primarily the use of aeronautics because, without a well-organized air force, any fleet operating against her will be at a tremendous disadvantage.

Japan is organizing her airplane carriers for offensive work over the seas in the same way that England has done; in fact, a group of English officers is now in Japan directing the organization of her aviation for this purpose, as the French mission left some time ago.

Japan's development as an air power will be rapid as was the transformation of her army from a practically feudal state, forty years ago, to the excellent offensive organization which she had in the Russo-Japanese War.

Air power will control the destinies of the Pacific eventually, the same as it will that of any other sea. It must be remembered that Behring Straits, separating Alaska from Asia, are only fifty-two miles wide, or less than a half hour's flight for an airplane.

Air power takes a long time to organize, but, so far as the number of men and total expenditures of money are concerned, it is cheaper than the other arms. We must remember that the man power of our own country is its greatest defense. We must also remember that air power is one of the greatest potential auxiliaries—if not the greatest—which man power can have. We must not neglect the lessons of the Great War and of what the other powers are doing.

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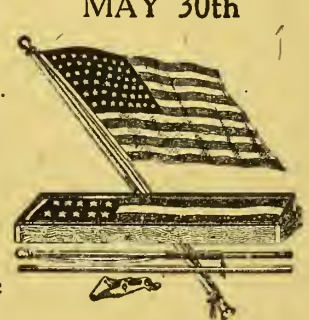

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PROFITEURS DE GUERRE

(*Continued from page* 6)

made service de liaison with the Americans—it was at Chery-Chartrive he is killed—"

Here the excited, delighted mood left him. He no longer seemed a fat, overdressed little man; instead for a second there were in his face all the sorrows of all his country during four long years of war. I felt, well, a little uncomfortable, and I was glad when he spoke—this time in a dull, hopeless tone, all the sparkle gone.

"He was my youngest—him. Four sons, m'sieur, four and now they are no more. One was en service de l'artillerie de campagne; he was killed —oh, early—near Nancy. And another was fantassin, infantry you call it—yes? He was prisonnier with his brother, Georges, pilote aviateur. You see, m'sieur, I wear today the badge," and he fingered pathetically the emblem on the expensive, badly tied necktie. "But they die, they die in the prison camps of Germany, and that leave one son—and he, too, he was killed with your troops. It is hard, m'sieur, the war, is it not?"

* * * * *

It was nearly a week before I saw them again. I was standing with a French friend behind one of the roulette tables at Monte Carlo when the little man pushed me aside and, elbowing my friend, threw a hundred francs on the table. As it was raked in by the croupier he tossed four pieces on four numbers. His luck was still against him; they followed the fate of the first piece, and with the same little snort of disgust that he had given the day I had seen him before, he turned around, trod on our feet and was off to another table across the room. My friend twisted slowly around and watched him throwing his blue chips on, one after another. A queer smile came over his face.

"Voilà," he said, "voilà un profiteur de guerre!"

UNCLE SAM, IDENTITY DETECTIVE

(*Continued from page* 10)

swered the description of the murderer in every particular, even to a deformed nose. But a comparison of the murderer's finger prints left on a dusty piano with those of the suspected man proved beyond any doubt that the ex-service man was not the one who committed the murder. It should be added here that the Government allows the use of its finger print files for detecting any alleged offense against the Government, but that it only allows their use in civil courts and civil affairs when that use will redound to the good of the ex-service man.

The Army and Navy keep the finger print records of ex-service men separate from those of men now in active service, which are being used every day in tracking down deserters and frauds. Recently one man who has been worrying the Army recruiting service since 1907 as a chronic enlister for travel purposes was finally caught up with by means of finger print records. Clarence B. Blood, between March 29, 1907, and February, 1920, enlisted in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps twenty-nine times under nineteen different names, getting travel orders and allowances each time, seeing all parts of the country and deserting en route.

One queer incident, not without its humorous side, of finger prints of men in the service being invoked for detective purposes occurred when the head of an Army post sent into the Identity Section of the Adjutant General's office a bottle labelled "Bourbon Whiskey—Bottled in 1863" from which the contents had been surreptitiously removed. The officer asked that the rogue be identified by finger prints on the dusty bottle. A careful examination of the finger prints, with those of all the men in that post, was made and they were found to be those of the post commandant himself.

The finger print system of identification was not adopted by our Army and Navy until 1906. As far back as the Civil War the need of some system of identification was keenly felt by military authorities. The fact that States, towns and counties paid munificent bounties to men enlisting at that time and that large sums were paid for substitutes opened up a lucrative field for desertion and reenlistment. Thousands made neat little fortunes in this way.

It was first attempted to mark all men taken into service with nitrate of silver, but that did not work, and then recruits were vaccinated on the left leg, four inches below and to the outer side of the knee. Vaccination was found to keep the men lame too long and not to give efficient results. The Bertillon system was tried in 1888 but was found too bulky and burdensome. Next was tried the outline card system, under which an outline, front and back, of a man's finger was made and all scars and marks on his body carefully noted, together with remarks as to his race, height, features, color of hair and eyes, etc. This, too, was found involved and unreliable.

The finger print system is 100 per-cent perfect, its advocates claim. The basic principles upon which the system is founded are that there are no two finger prints in the world exactly alike and that a man's finger prints never change. For instance, they say that of all the fifty million finger prints of the five million World War veterans, not any two are alike, and that whatever may befall any or all of the five million, their finger prints will never change.

All finger prints are divided into classes, just as trees, bushes, plants and shrubs are classified with their various petals, stamens and pistils, only finger print markings are classified as "loops," "whorls," "arches" and "tents."

I have been thinking, after seeing all those finger print records of the World War in solid cases, row on row, that the party who first boasted that in the event of another emergency the woods would have to be burned and the ashes sifted to find him, must have forgotten all about his finger prints.

HOMEWARD BOUND !

Sweetest of words—
From Hannibal's legions to Hoboken's hosts.
There's a great movement right now in the U. S. to "own your own home."
They say that ex-soldiers built the pyramids—
We don't know whether they did or not—
But we do know that many a man among our three-quarters of a million readers will build himself a home of his own—
And that right soon, too—
For we Legion men, who stayed away from home in large numbers, for long periods, know best the joys of home—
And certainly we are heading this procession of home-builders and homemakers.
In other words, a lot of us will soon be in the market for lumber, cement, well buckets and shingles, chicken wire and grape arbors, summer houses and brick chimneys, cellars and all that goes over, and in, them—
Advertisers have been slow to recognize this fact, however. We must bring it home to them.
Quite a number of coupons and letters were received last week—
Fine dope to hand some of the skeptical advertisers in the building material lines—but not quite enough volume to prove the point in a big way—
If you are going to build a home to hang your own souvenirs in—tell us about it—sign on the dotted line—
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It may be your say so that will help us bring home the bacon in the form of increased advertising from the building material industry—
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