# The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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National Commander F. W. Galbraith, Jr.—died June 9, 1921, in active service

GENUINE

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# The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

*EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES*
*627 West 43rd Street, New York City.*

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## FROM PAST NATIONAL COMMANDER D'OLIER

IT has been only a few hours since I received the overwhelming news of the passing of our beloved leader. The shock is too great and my own grief too fresh to speak to you as I desire to speak. It is only the knowledge that the personal loss I feel is common to our nation and that millions of other American hearts are heavy with sadness today which gives me courage to try to speak to you at all at this time.

These words come to me: "Great lives do not go out. They go on."

To me they are beautiful and inspiring, and the truth they hold brings some meed of consolation. Galbraith is dead. But the loss, deep and wounding as it is, is a personal loss. We who knew him mourn him because his passing takes away friend, comrade and counselor and there is a vacancy in our lives which never will be refilled. The nation mourns because the dynamic personality of a soldier and a patriot is gone from the stage of affairs.

But these losses have their compensations. There is no loss in the finer sense. Galbraith, a personal force, is gone; but Galbraith, a spiritual force, fights on. That force will live as long as the Republic lives because the spirit of Galbraith and the spirit of America are of the same fibre.

The Galbraith Memory is the most priceless treasure The American Legion possesses. It stands by to guide and inspire us along the paths which our illustrious Commander mapped out toward the objectives. The completion of this unfinished work will be the most splendid tribute we of the Legion can pay, and the tribute which would be most suited to him whom we honor.

Close ranks—the command is forward, Legionnaires.

Franklin D'Olier

June 9, 1921. *Past National Commander.*

# Galbraith—Soldier, Legionnaire, Man

WHEN the word came to the suite of private offices from which Colonel Galbraith directed the affairs of the Legion, it was a little blue-eyed stenographer who broke the hush that fell.

"His flags," she said. "Should not something—"

In another minute the girl had the flags—the Colors and the National Commander's official ensign—flying at half-staff from the windows.

Such was the first spontaneous tribute to the memory of our Chief, gone to join the High Command.

From a sea of recollections which flood upon the writer at this instant, the naïve circumstance of the girl and the flags obtrudes above the rest and invests itself with a particular significance. Is that because it is so recent; because those self-same half-staffed flags flash before the writer in this sparkling June sunshine? Partly so, maybe, but not altogether. There is a deeper significance than that. The incident is significant because it reveals the nature of the man we mourn. The first thought, the first impulse, welling up from the subconscious of the horror-numbed brain of that little taker and transcriber of notes—was of the flag. Galbraith: the flag—One!

In the highest and finest sense Frederick William Galbraith, Jr., was a patriot. The stenographer thought first of the flag because instinctively she had come to know that to Galbraith the flag was a holy thing. She had seen him, worn and weary, driven to the limits of human endurance, turn from his dictation, remove his reading glasses and gaze intently upon the folds of the flag which flies from his window; gaze in abstraction until a new light would rekindle the tired eyes, when he would resume the endless dictation refreshed by the inspiration conveyed by contemplation of that flag. This sounds like romancing. It is solemn fact. There are, indeed, such men, and the Legion's late leader was one of them.

If the flag was Galbraith's religion, The American Legion was his church, for he saw in it the instrument by which the flag, our country's symbol, should be exalted to heights in the world's esteem never before attained by a nation. The crowning tragedy of his passing is that Galbraith leaves us just at a time when his most momentous plans for America and for the Legion were beginning to take encouraging form.

Had he lived the first public intimation of the project would have been broached in the newspapers of June 20, when there would have been published a statement by the Commander taking issue with certain extremists who were reported to be about to advocate disarmament by the United States "as an example to the other powers." The Commander corrected a final draft of the statement shortly before departing on the fateful journey to Indianapolis and left it with the writer to place with the news syndicates for distribution to the press of the country. By arrangement with the Associated Press and other agencies the statement was timed to appear on June 20, but in consequence of the Commander's death portions of it were published accompanying reports of the fatal accident. The significant paragraph of the original statement reads:

"The American Legion is an institution of service, and the goal of goals to which it aspires is to do something which shall make impossible of repeti-

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tion the devastating horror from which the heart of the world still bleeds, namely, war. The task is stupendous, but plans looking toward its fulfillment are being shaped. It is an affair no nation can achieve alone. There must be co-ordinated activity by interested and influential groups within the various nations.

"We have in all the Allied countries organizations of veterans. These associations are bound together in an international federation of which The American Legion is a member. I believe the time is near at hand when the Inter-Allied Veterans Federation will come to enjoy the same high prestige in international affairs which it is apparent to me The American Legion enjoys in American public affairs. When the time does come the dream of world peace should be no longer a dream."

The statement went on to assert that "for the United States to disarm now or at any time before other nations likewise simultaneously disarm . . . would be foolhardy and dangerous."

World disarmament and universal peace; such was the goal of goals Galbraith held for the Legion.

"I am convinced The American Legion can get anything it wants of the people of the United States as long as what it wants is right," the Commander remarked in conversation with a close associate not long before he died. "Now, possibly that statement doesn't sound very impressive, but think it over and review history. Count the splendid causes which have deserved to succeed but failed because they lack the proper sponsorship.

"There is no reason to my mind why the veterans of other nations cannot do what we have done—cannot make their own organizations the vital force in national affairs that the Legion is here. And that being possible, what is to prevent an international association of nations from wielding an influence in the sphere of international affairs comparable with the influence exercised by each individual veterans' association in the affairs of his own country? And when we have reached that stage, the dream of international disarmament will be a dream no more.

"An impossible fantasy? My friend, I recall the days when they told me The American Legion as we have it today was an impossible fantasy. One organization, non-partisan, non-sectional, non-political, non-sectarian, embracing men of all stations and grades of society—they said it couldn't be done, simply because it never had been done before. But we have the Legion, and we'll have an international 'Legion,' too."

The Commander had made plans to sail to Europe immediately after the next National Convention of the Legion. He intended to visit all of the Allied countries and make a thorough, practical study of conditions in each, and lay the foundation upon which to build toward the realizatioin of his vision of world peace through the united action of veterans' associations of all nations.

When Commander Galbraith was honored with the Legion leadership last year at Cleveland—an honor unsought by him—he announced that his first aim would be to make the Legion a more active and more vital factor in the national life. To a small and informal group he said a few hours after his election:

"We have spent a year building an organization. Now let us show the country we built that organization with a purpose in view. That purpose is service."

The disabled campaign was first. The nation was aroused to the shocking condition of affairs that existed. The country was "barn-stormed," to use the Commander's word. Through the press and from the platform the Commander and his aides thundered their message, their exposure and denunciation of the disgraceful plight of the disabled of the World War. With the country completely aroused, sympathetic and eager to help, the Commander came forward with the Legion's program for remedy of the intolerable conditions that had been revealed. For weeks committees and commissions of experts had been working unobserved by the public studying every angle of the many-sided situation. At the propitious moment their recommendations were announced and sympathetic public opinion was mobilized behind them.

Incorporated into legislation, these recommendations are now before Congress, and it is one of the ironies of fate that the Commander died on the eve of the certain passage by Congress of the legislation basically necessary to the redemption by the Government of the worthless draft by which it attempted to pay its debt of honor to the men who will carry through life the marks of their service to their country.

While this program of service to our suffering comrades was under way there came a call for service to our country, and under the leadership of the National Commander the Legion responded. Early in the year reports from various sources began to come to National Headquarters of a revival on a national scale of German propaganda efforts in the United States. Investigation brought out the fact that a German organization with direct Berlin connections had been established in this country and would soon start a nation-wide movement to drive a wedge between the United States and our former Allies and to reconstruct in America the old pro-German political machine of the von Bernstorff days and elevate it to a place of power and prestige in our public affairs. The prelude of the whole business was to take the form of a series of "Rhine-Horror" mass meetings throughout the country.

The pro-Germans were led to believe they had so cleverly masked their opening preparations that Commander Galbraith could be deceived into accepting an invitation to address the first of these meetings, thus disarming the Legion against the moment when, later on, the schemesters should bring their game into the open. Dr. von Mach called on the Commander at a Washington hotel to convey this invitation. The world knows the result. Dr, von Mach, on being shown the door, proved he knew how to use it. It was too late to call off the first mass meeting, scheduled to be held in New York the following week. It was held, and the world knows the result. But not all of the world knows that Legion men, the Commander among them, entered Madison Square Garden that night on forged tickets and distributed themselves strategically about the hall for the sole purpose of suppressing any possible outbreak on the part of indignant citizens. Galbraith knew the meeting would defeat its own ends, and it did.

Not until conclusive victory for the disabled was definitely assured would the Commander permit active advocacy before the Congress of the Legion's adjusted compensation measure. It was only during the last week he lived that he gave the signal for a full-force drive for compensation. Were he with us now, he would be on a speaking campaign in the West rousing public sentiment to the support of the measure designed to equalize the economic balance struck by the war between the man of fighting age who fought and the man of fighting age who did not.

These measures—disabled relief and adjusted compensation—instead of standing as the marks of a personal triumph will become monuments to a memory.

To these and a myriad of related and independent activities in which he plunged himself in the name of the Legion the Commander brought to bear the force of a vivid, a powerful and an amazing personality, the product of a life of picturesque adventure and astonishing achievement.

Frederick Galbraith, the restless spirit of an old New England family, was born near Watertown Arsenal, in Massachusetts, in 1874. He left home at the age of ten, went to California with his father, and became a track-walker on a railroad. At thirteen he was back in Massachusetts, and three years later was the youngest "man" in the crew of which he was foreman in a manufacturing plant at Springfield. He decided to go to sea and studied nights for the entrance examinations at Annapolis, which he passed first on the list only to find he was six months too old for admission. He entered the Massachusetts Nautical Training Academy, however, finished a three-year course in one year, and at nineteen was third mate of a sailing vessel bound for Japan.

After six years at sea, mostly in foreign waters, he gave up navigation at the request of his family and found work addressing postal cards at three dollars a week in a factory office in Springfield. In a year he was treasurer of the company. The next year he took a bankrupt packing concern and saved $100,000 for the stockholders in twelve months. Thenceforth his rise in the business world was rapid.

Commander Galbraith was in his forty-seventh year when he died. He was over forty when he became a soldier by joining the First Ohio Infantry. He was its colonel when, in 1917, it became the 147th Infantry. He led it overseas, through the war and back. He was wounded in the Argonne. He won the D. S. C., the cross of the Legion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre. Immediately upon his return to his home in Cincinnati he became active in The American Legion. He was commander of the Department of Ohio when he was elected National Commander.

From this rich metal of human experience was moulded the character of Galbraith, whose name has passed now to the roster of the Great Legion.

# *Men and Women of the Legion:—*

THIS is just a little across-the-table chat among us Legionnaires—a shop talk. I have had occasion to say a good deal about the Legion, its aims and ideals. I have had occasion to do a good deal to demonstrate that the Legion is an organization which makes its ideals real. But this hasn't been shop talk or shop work.

As your spokesman, most of my words have been addressed not expressly to you members. As your servant, most of my acts have had little to do directly with the Legion as an organization. And those have been among the glorious features of the job.

We've talked to the country at large. We've worked for the country at large. We've been unselfish, seeking nothing primarily for ourselves as an organization. The welfare of our country and our comrades—the disabled first—this has been the primary concern of The American Legion.

The Legion has earned the right, I think, to do something in a national way primarily in the interest of its organization, and the time has come to exercise that right. I propose that The American Legion shall exactly double its membership. A tremendous undertaking, you say. Yes, tremendously simple. Just an intensive effort when every Legion member in the world shall go out, lay a firm but friendly hand upon a buddy and *sign him up*. Every member get a member—and the job is done. And the day I've set aside for the beginning of this intensive effort is a day most fitting. It is the Fourth of July.

From then until October 31st, when the Third National Convention will open in Kansas City, the order of the day will be, "Every member get a member." What day? Any day. But if you can turn the trick on the very first day of all—the Fourth of July—your bit is done. And there is no reason it cannot be done on that day, no reason why the Legion, by the time the last pinwheel buzzes out at 12.01 on the morning of July 5th, cannot have doubled its membership.

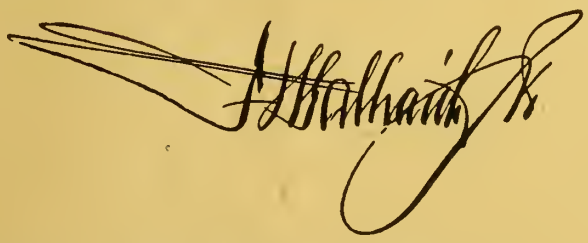
Well planned, intelligently managed, enthusiastic membership drives have been carried out or are under way in many departments and thousands of posts, and others are contemplated. But even if your post has completed a successful drive there is still the opportunity for every member to get a member. And if the idea fits in with present or future plans of your post, so much the better.

Where the welfare of our country has been concerned, where the hopes and happiness of our disabled comrades have been at stake, the Legion has stopped at nothing. And it has been you—you out in the posts—who have turned the trick.

The disabled situation is almost cleared, thanks to your efforts. But there remain another class of disabled, the financially disabled, who have waited patiently until their physically incapacitated buddies should be cared for. Our next great legislative effort will be for them. Our adjusted compensation measure once passed the lower House of Congress by an enormous majority. We are preparing to renew the fight for it. And we shall see that it is passed, and passed during this session of Congress if the membership wills it. Likewise shall we gain the other objectives sought in our legislative program, in our Americanism program, in the other tasks the Legion has set for itself.

But we must have with us the vast majority of the ex-service men of the country. They must be within the organization for the personal benefit to themselves, for the support they lend. We must have more membership. We are going to double it in a day if we can—by October 31st anyway. Every member get a member. Get him early on the Fourth and have the rest of the holiday to yourself with a satisfied conscience to help you enjoy it—or get him later, if that's the only way, but get him. On my desk are reports of many memorable membership efforts—posts increasing their membership fivefold in a week; departments doubling up. But there is still room for every member to put in practice the Legion slogan for the Fourth—"every member get a member."

Are you with me?



*THE above address, prepared a week before his death, represents Commander Galbraith's last official utterance to The American Legion. If he had fallen at the head of his regiment in the Argonne, he would have expected his command none the less to go forward to the objective. Are you with him in spirit?*

# Making Citizens by the Rubber Stamp

## Why is There Not Beauty and a Welcome in the Ceremonies That Convert the Alien into an American?

*By* Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker

THERE are two concrete tasks to accomplish which our country asks the aid of every patriot. We need to teach America that the strangers from across the seas who choose America as a home come bearing gifts in their hands if we are wise enough to see these gifts.

If we could only burn this into the hearts of our people! Some time since—it was during the war—I was called to New York to study certain work being done by the Y. W. C. A. in foreign quarters. One morning, our guide took us up four flights of stairs in a tenement house. When the door opened we stood in the presence of a beautiful woman, a real Madonna. In her broken English, which I would not dare try to imitate, but in an exquisitely modulated voice, she said, "I am sorry that you ladies must climb so high, but we Syrians would toil up even more stairs to have the sunshine and the fresh air and a view of the water, for we were born on Mt. Lebanon and cannot grow accustomed to the crowded city streets." As she spoke of the water, with a perfectly natural gesture she pointed out of the window, and turning, we saw New York harbor.

There happened to be with me a young woman from Minnesota, an American of many generations. It was her first trip to New York, and as she looked out of the casement she said, "I wonder if I can see the Statue of Liberty. I only reached New York last night and I would rather see this statue than anything else."

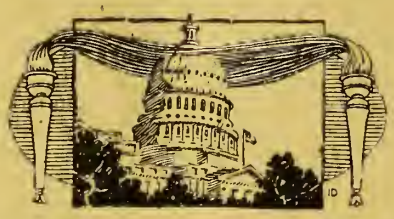
Then a dramatic incident happened. The little daughter of our hostess said, "Come with me, lady, let me show her to you." Taking the visitor by the hand, she led her to another window which she flung open wide and pointing to the statue said: "There she stands to welcome us all."

As my friend turned to me there were tears in her eyes, and I could but think "Oh, happy young American to catch your first glimpse of Liberty led by a little maid born beneath the cedars of Mt. Lebanon."

Then the child continued: "My sister and I stand by the window every day and watch the transports as they go out loaded with our soldiers who are sailing away to fight for our flag. We wave them good-bye and they greet us in turn." Perhaps that little Syrian maid, in the early June morning when our boy slipped out on the great gray transport for the long journey overseas, waved him the good-bye that none of his own flesh and blood were permitted to give. Didn't that family come bearing gifts in their hands? They are only one of thousands, and yet with what an attitude of patronage many of us have approached this whole Americanization problem!

The second truth that we should realize is that it is not for the best that the immigrant should live unto himself. He dwells in segregated districts where, alas, he comes in touch not with American life but with people from his own native land and where the Americans he meets are often those who are seeking to exploit him. If matters could be arranged so that from the beginning the family should come in touch with the family life of America, the assimilation would be more speedy and more complete.

Every man, woman and child should make it his business to bring it to pass that the ceremony of naturalization be properly administered by our public officials. Have you ever attended a naturalization ceremony? If not, do not rest until you do so.



**FOR many years Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Texas, has been a leader in developing women's civic and political consciousness. Past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, fourteen years a teacher, an author and lecturer on educational and patriotic topics, her views set forth in this article proceed from observations in an exceptional career of national usefulness.**

Some four years ago I had my first experience. A lawyer friend took me to one of the best courts in New York City. As we entered, we found perhaps seventy men waiting. There was an air of restraint, of timidity, of wondering what was next to happen, about them all. There was a sense of hurry, there was a lack of decorum everywhere. As the men with their witnesses passed near the judge's desk, certain underlings kept pushing them along and saying, "Hurry up! Step lively there, don't be so slow, step lively." I verily believe that many of the foreigners thought "Step lively" was a part of the naturalization ceremony because we heard that expression more often than any other.

The oath was administered by an underling, who did it in so mechanical a fashion that my heart sickened; the only redeeming feature was the beautiful American flag that hung back of the judge's desk. But why should not the ceremony have been solemn and beautiful? Think what an hour it is in a man's life when he abjures the land of his birth and swears fealty to the land of his adoption.

During the war I had an opportunity to see thousands of men naturalized in a great camp. The thought came, "Now I am going to be satisfied; now it is going to be absolutely beautiful." The environment was perfect; the camp was spotless, the day beautiful, and a warm breeze tempered the May sun.

The men were called forward by nationalities. When Italy was summoned, it looked as if the whole earth moved forward. Many of these men knew little English. And when the judge put the question, "Do you believe in a Republican form of Government?" they answered, "Yes."

A bit later, as the law requires, the judge propounded the question, "Do you believe in polygamy?" Whereupon they answered just as emphatically, "Yes." Of course this caused a laugh. The judge said, "Oh, no you don't; you don't understand the meaning of the word. Polygamy means plurality of wives. Now do you believe in polygamy?" The answer still came from many, though in a more hesitating manner, "Yes."

"Now look here, boys," remarked the judge, "you don't know what you are talking about. When you have lived with an American wife as long as I have, you will find out that one is enough trouble and you would not have any desire to have two wives at one time."

Of course, this brought forth a hearty laugh from the spectators, but was this any time for jesting, any time for facetiousness? When, oh, when, will we Americans learn the value of ceremony and of solemnity in our public functions? These dark-eyed men are by nature lovers of beauty, lovers of form and ceremony. Why should we not have impressed them in that moment? As they marched forward why should they not have come with their Italian banner waving over them and the Italian national anthem being played? At the very moment the first words of the oath were administered, why should not their music have ceased and their flag have been lowered while the Stars and Stripes was raised to throw its protecting colors over them? These men are literally born again; then why not picture in their environment all the dignity, all the solemnity, all the grandeur of a second birth?

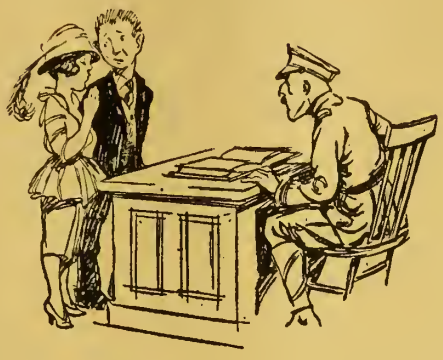
We do not need a new law to bring about proper naturalization ceremony. It is all left in the hands of the judge. If he has a proper conception of the dignity of his office and of the solemnity of the hour, all will be well. There should ever be present a group of men and women representing the best in American life. We want the human touch; we want men and women who love America and the ideals for which

(*Continued on page* 19)

# Moses and Crowder

*By* R. Grayson Dashiell

The faint-hearted and fearful were dismissed before the battle



"And what man is there that hath betrothed a wife? . . . let him go and return unto his house"

The Local Board of Sinai probably hammered on a tom-tom

PRAISED by the jurists for his code of laws, by the doctors for his rules of hygiene, the pre-eminence of Moses in almost every phase of human thought and activity is recognized. Any discussion of his constitutes an overt act toward an argument. The writer makes haste to disclaim any such desire, and to point out only that the Selective Service Regulations he promulgated as Provost Marshal General of the Children of Israel are to be compared with the Selective Service Regulations of America in 1917 and 1918.

In these years a great nation undertook to raise an army by a process of selection from a fighting strength that volunteered in mass. Instead of a simple tribal life we had a social structure of wonderful complexity. Instead of an emergency requiring at once the presence of every man at the front, we had an emergency, serious enough, but the conditions of which such as equipment and transportation, rendered it impossible for months to place at the front or in training a force proportionate to our real strength. Railroads had to be run, munition factories had to be maintained at their highest efficiency, agriculture had to be fostered and the production of foodstuffs increased, a fleet had to be built—to cite a few of the immediate and pressing problems. Meanwhile from the citizenship an army had to be drawn, with the least possible injury to essential enterprises and hardship on dependents. At the head of this last undertaking a man, not generally known to the public, was placed as Provost Marshal General—Enoch H. Crowder.

How well his work was done history will bear witness. He has won in fullest measure the gratitude of the nation. He is regarded with genuine affection and respect by the thousands of Selective Service officials whom he unsuccessfully tried to work to death. Last and greatest, he has earned the unquestioned right to be called by his last name, omitting his rank.

You may remember the story of the enterprising reporter instructed by his city editor to cover in six hundred words a great fire in another city. Finding the situation most serious, he wired: "Half city in flames. Enormous life and property loss. Cannot undertake to do justice in less than fifteen thousand words." In reply the city editor wired: "Moses covered creation six hundred words. Enough for any fire." All reporters concede that any style which can bring praise from a city editor is beyond all other praise. For brevity, six verses of the Old Testament are compared with a book on Selective Service which, in its last edition and excluding the innumerable bulletins and telegrams, contains four hundred and thirty-three pages. This point must go to Moses.

The S. S. R. of Moses are found in Deuteronomy, chapter 20, verses 5-9, and chapter 24, verse 5, as follows:

CHAPTER 20

5. And the officers shall speak unto the people, saying, What man is there that hath built a new house, and hath not dedicated it? let him go and return to his house, lest he die in the battle, and another man dedicate it.

6. And what man is he that hath planted a vineyard, and hath not yet eaten of it? let him also go and return unto his house, lest he die in the battle, and another man eat of it.

7. And what man is there that hath betrothed a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return unto his house, lest he die in the battle, and another man take her.

8. And the officers shall speak further unto the people, and they shall say, What man is there that is fearful and faint-hearted? let him go and return unto his house, lest his brethren's heart faint as well as his heart.

9. And it shall be, when the officers have made an end of speaking unto the people, that they shall make captains of the armies to lead the people.

CHAPTER 24

5. When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business: but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken.

The first point to observe is that there was no classification of men and calling by classes, in which respect the Mosaic system resembles the procedure in the first call made in August, 1917. At that time the question was: "Shall this registrant go now?" Under the great system of classification instituted in December, 1917, the question was: "In what class shall this registrant be placed?"

Moses in his wars proclaimed open season on the enemy

In view of a military strength of approximately 23,000,000 men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five with the maximum army requirements of, say, 6,000,000 men, the wisdom of using a system of classifying men is obvious. Moses, however, whenever he made a call, needed all the men he could get at once, so classification was for him a useless waste of time. The Local Board of Sinai probably hammered on a tom-tom, and within a few hours all registrants properly equipped were footing it for the mobilization center.

The next points are that dependency as such and physical disability constituted no ground for exemption, deferred classification, or discharge. Those obviously unfit to bear arms were doubtless left behind, but a man who felt as if he might afford the Hittites some amusement was in no wise discouraged. Ex-President Roosevelt is reported to have said that ours was the most exclusive war in all history. Moses in his wars proclaimed open season on the enemy. The fundamental differences in the military situation show the wisdom of each course.

The discharge allowed by Moses under Chapter 20, verses 5 and 6 may be held analogous to our deferred classification for industry and agriculture. The reasons why the Israelite and the American so circumstanced were not called are not identical, but a general similarity may be seen. In lieu of supporting affidavits, the testimony of members of the tribe was doubtless taken orally and the District Board was not concerned with any filing cases or docket. No claim of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of Israel or that a registrant was a necessary employee in government service was considered.

We had another refinement they lacked — aliens. Generally speaking, all enemy aliens, declarant or non-declarant, and all non-declarant non-enemy aliens were placed in Class V, from which point of vantage those not interned regarded the "Work or Fight" order with unmixed pleasure as it cleaned out the competitors of many of them. Moses had no such problem, and

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# Measuring the Progress of Government Relief for the Disabled

IN what direction is the work of the Government bureaus administering compensation, hospital treatment and vocational training to the disabled veterans of the World War moving? What have the bureau officials been doing these past three months while The American Legion and other ex-service and patriotic organizations have been battering at the doors of Congress for legislative relief?

The consensus of opinion among those who are in touch with the situation at Washington is that progress has been and is being made, but that it is tantalizingly slow.

Take first the matter of hospital care and treatment. On May 19 there were 26,255 disabled veterans in hospitals under government care, of which number 17,043 were in government operated and 9,212 in private and contract institutions. There were 10,266 tuberculous patients, 6,919 in government and 3,347 in private and contract institutions; 7,443 neuro-psychiatric patients, 3,867 in government and 3,567 in private and contract institutions; 8,546 general and surgical patients, 6,257 in government and 2,289 in private and contract institutions.

Contrast this with the situation on January 15, when the Legion presented its Memorial on the disabled to Congress. At that time there were 20,698 ex-service patients in hospital, 12,351 in government operated institutions and 8,347 in contract hospitals. It will thus be seen that since that time the number of ex-service patients in hospital has increased by 5,557—the number in the government-owned hospitals by 4,692 and the number in contract hospitals by 865. It would seem, then, that, although there are now 865 more ex-service men in contract hospitals than there were at the time of the Legion's protest, the great mass of new ex-service patients—4,692 out of 5,557—who have come to the Government since the first of the year have been placed in government operated hospitals for treatment. In other words, the number of disabled men now receiving treatment in government institutions, as demanded by the Legion, is twice as great as those receiving treatment in contract hospitals, whereas at the time of the Legion's Memorial the ratio was three to two.

Additional facilities in government hospitals for disabled veterans are promised by the United States Public Health Service soon. Nine new hospitals with accommodations for more than 3,000 patients will soon be ready to receive them. Three of these, in Iowa, Montana and Oregon, with a capacity of 500 patients, will be in operation within the next sixty days. The Colfax hotel at Colfax, Ia., a leased building with 130 acres of ground, is being fitted to receive 200 patients. The Army hospital at Ft. William Henry Harrison, near Helena, Mont., will soon be open to receive 100 general patients. The government hospital at Dawson Springs, Ky., now more than half way completed, will be ready to receive 500 tuberculous patients within the next four or five months. The Hahnemann hospital at Portland, Ore., is scheduled to open July 1 to receive 164 patients, and the Speedway hospital at Chicago, designed for 1,000 general patients, is due to open August 1. The three Army posts, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., Ft. McKenzie, Wyo., and Ft. Logan H. Root, Ark., which are being transformed into government hospitals, will not be available for six months.

The question of prompt and just compensation awards to men disabled in the service has been, next to hospital care and treatment, of oustanding importance in recent efforts, particularly by The American Legion, to effect more adequate relief for the disabled. There are now 80,123 claims for compensation pending, as compared with practically the same number four months ago. There may be cited as extenuating circumstances for the failure to reduce the total the fact that during these months there has been an increase in compensation claims due to unemployment. The fact that during this period the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has undergone a change of hands and inevitable internal reorganization must also be taken into consideration. Otherwise the compensation award work of the Bureau in these four months has merely managed to hold its own. The Service Division of The American Legion reports that the same volume and kind of compensation cases against the Bureau continues to pour into its office to be handled, and that about $1,000,000 dollars a month is in this way being turned into the pockets of disabled ex-service men.

The brightest feature in the Government's treatment of its disabled men continues to be the work of the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. In May there were 80,066 disabled ex-service men in vocational training, 5,000 disabled ex-service men who had completed their training courses, and 25,000 with claims for training pending. Between April 1 and May 15 the Board received 18,883 new claims for training and made 19,551 awards.

## The Last Chief Comes Home

THE last chief of the Dakota Sioux Indians has come home from France, where he gave his life for America on the field of battle.

On Holy Hill, at Cannonball, N. D., where the last great sun dance of the Sioux was held, the body of Albert Grass, twenty-one-year-old chief, was laid to rest on its return from overseas a short while ago with all the ancient tribal rites of the Sioux, a service by the local Catholic church and ceremonies by The American Legion.

Through the night before the burial the funeral dances of the Sioux were held, and in the morning The American Legion conducted military services at the grave. Major A. B. Welch, the only white man ever adopted into the Sioux tribe, and commander of the Legion post at Mandan, delivered the Legion's eulogy of the hero chief.

## Legion Life in Guatemala

"ANOTHER country heard from," cheerily announce the new Legionnaires of Guatemala Post, away down in Guatemala City, in sending a message of comradeship to the buddies in the States and in the other foreign posts.

"We are going to tell the Legion that there is a post down here which is getting under way in pretty good shape," writes Post Adjutant A. M. Eustis. "There are now twenty members belonging to the post who, since the signing of the Armistice took their livelihood away from them, have repaired to these parts to see if they can wrestle as much away from Dame Fortune as in the strenuous days. There are a few ex-captains and ex-lieutenants and even one ex-colonel and we know, of course, that they will hardly be likely to match the magnificent salaries they got from Uncle Sam. However, we all manage to live, though high prices in the United States have nothing on the cost of living here. Guatemala City calls itself the Paris of Central America and it sure takes beaucoup francs to dress the part.

"On May 15th we pulled off a very successful dinner at one of the hotels. Champagne and cocktails (I think those words are still in the United States dictionaries) were served, but in spite of that we did not any of us become members of the Tank Corps. There is plenty of joy water down here and, accordingly, we do not swim in alcohol when we have a little celebration.

"We opened our meeting and dinner combined with a toast to Old Glory and to universal service, although the Canoe Fleet tried to make it 'The Navy First.' The artillery was highly praised by all ex-members of that branch present. The Signal Corps also mentioned themselves in words of praise for duty well done. The Medical Corps opined that they won the war, and the Naval Reserve claimed a share in that honor, too. The Ordnance Corps was casually spoken of in terms of endearment. The Infantrymen did not have much to say—they were too busy eating—but then they did not need to speak.

"We will wind up with the wish as expressed in a toast: 'May the Legion ever prosper and stand for the real ideals of America'."

## One Post's Year

HERE is the record of one Legion post over its sixteen months of existence. Let the official bulletin issued by Talbot Post of Easton, Md., tell the story of the outfit's progress in the many helpful activities that lie open to Legion posts.

"The Post was formed January 19, 1920, and reported in May at our last annual meeting a membership of 70. This has now grown to 119 fully paid-up members. Twelve regular and two special meetings have been held during the year and the Post has functioned regularly, always attempting to look after the needs and welfare of all ex-service men and to furnish such entertainments as were possible.

"Sixteen men have been awarded free scholarships in correspondence courses through the efforts of the Post.

"Three men have had free medical treatment rendered them who hitherto were paying for it, and five others have been placed on the eligible list for treatment and free Federal vocational training.

"The Post has been very active in the interests of adjusted compensation and we believe the favorable voting of our representatives in Congress has largely been due to our efforts.

"Many war records for posterity have been forwarded to the Maryland Historical Society and one of the larger Boche guns has been promised us as soon as the bill passes authorizing their distribution.

"French certificates were presented to the next of kin of our nineteen comrades who were killed or who died during the World War.

"Through the efforts of the post, new flags have been placed on the post office and the courthouse, and the board of school commissioners has promised to have flags displayed on all school buildings and hold appropriate exercises on patriotic days.

"Many little feeds have been held during the year, including an oyster roast. Convenient rooms and furnishings have been provided, and a pool table purchased.

"On Armistice Day church bells were rung, whistles were blown and fitting exercises were observed, with prominent speakers, one a former French staff officer.

"The showing of our finances is gratifying. Today we have cash in bank of $360.13 and Liberty bonds of a par value of $1,100, and no outstanding bills."

## 100 Percent Poverty

WHEN Andover (Mass.) Post decided to hold a Poverty Ball it went about advertising the event in a fitting manner. Two weeks before the ball posters made of old pasteboard clothes boxes, shoe boxes, wall paper, wrapping paper and paper bags splotched with bright paint and covered with queer-shaped letters announcing the affair were placed in store windows. Then a bed sheet with more announcements painted on it was hung on the town hall and a burlap banner was flown at the Legion rooms. The evening of the dance gold pieces were awarded for the raggiest costumes. The affair was a notable financial success for the post.

When the town of Lawton, Okla., set about building a road to the oil fields, twenty miles away or more, Lowry Post volunteered its services in the engineering line to build a much-needed bridge. The fatigue detail on the left is clearing a site for the bridge, and the completed framework of the structure is shown below. Eighteen miles out of town was this bridge, and the Auxiliary members seen in the group below brought out the chow each day for the Legionnaires. When the job was done, with the Legion performing the actual work and buying the building material, the town credited Lowry Post with having contributed $600 toward the general subscription fund raised to make the road. At the time the Legion came forward with its offer to help put the highway through, the funds collected for that purpose had been almost exhausted, and the veterans' physical and financial aid was, therefore, doubly welcome

On the left you will get an inkling of why Fort Wayne (Ind.) Post's musical comedy "As You Were" ran for six nights to crowded houses. The show was advertised by the post for three weeks ahead of time through notices put in local newspapers and in the press of adjoining towns, and the house was sold out for the first four nights in advance by details of Legion ticket sellers. Rehearsals for the show did much to further comradeship in the post, which numbers 700, as many members who were strangers to each other became acquainted during the weeks of preliminary drilling. There were 125 Legionnaires and 50 girls in the cast

It isn't always the youngsters in the Legion and the Women's Auxiliary who bring in the most members when a drive for new recruits is on. Take, for instance, the case of Mrs. Minerva A. Stone, of Independence, Kan., whose work did much to make the recent membership campaign of the Auxiliary of Harold R. Andrews Post a success. Mrs. Stone established the record for the Auxiliary by signing up forty new Auxiliary members and seven new Legionnaires. Her record of service to the community is long, as she was one of the pioneer school teachers in Kansas before her marriage and had a son in the service, who was gassed in France and who is now in the Legion

No jobless ex-service man will have to sleep in the park or up an alley while Legion posts of Los Angeles, Cal., have anything to say about it. The rows of men wrapped in blankets on the cots in the hall above are testimony to this. When business depression threw great numbers of ex-service men out of work the Legion posts of Los Angeles banded together and, securing a hundred cots and coverings, opened a barracks for the jobless in a hall formerly used by a turnverein and later by the city as a municipal club. Nor does the photograph tell the whole story, for a Legion canteen and a Legion employment bureau also were placed at the disposal of buddies who are out of luck. An honorable discharge from the service is the open sesame

# EDITORIAL

**Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the Government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.**—*Abraham Lincoln.*

## Easing the Burden

EVERY Sunday afternoon Lewis White Post of Ukiah, Cal., entertains the disabled veterans of a nearby hospital by taking them to a baseball game. Transportation is provided by members of the post who donate the use of motor trucks. In New York City this summer the Women's Auxiliary is directing not only automobile trips for the disabled but boating excursions. When a committee of the Auxiliary, seeking official assistance, called upon the mayor and told him that some of the ex-service patients had not been out of hospitals for three years he provided municipal boats and offered the services of the police, fire department and street cleaning department bands as entertainers.

These are just two examples of The American Legion's practical interest in the disabled, examples which are being duplicated hundreds of times between New York City and Ukiah, Cal., between the Mexican and Canadian borders. The nation-wide effort of the Legion to let the disabled veteran know that he is not forgotten has advanced to the stage where it is safe to prophesy that there will be few ex-service hospital patients who will not get their share of sunshine and fresh air and diversion this summer.

## Strictly Business

EDMUND RUMPLER, hailed as the electrical and mechanical wizard of Germany and Austria, is now in this country as "a pioneer in the restoration of business relations between Germany and America." This is by no means Mr. Rumpler's first attempt at pioneering. Twenty-four years ago he designed Germany's first two-cylinder automobile. More recently he took up the manufacture and designing of airplanes, producing, among other marvels, the Taube machine. The Taube, unfortunately, has a black mark upon it. It was employed in the early days of the war to bomb Paris, providing thereby an early example of German frightfulness. The fact that Mr. Rumpler perfected the Taube does not necessarily carry the implication that he approved the illegal use to which it was put. But it is perhaps just as well that his latest pioneer work is to be carried on in this country. It might not go so well in France.

## Some Elementary Arithmetic

THE ineffectiveness of the Government's rehabilitation program for the disabled of the World War has been generally accredited to maladministration of the laws and unscientific disposition of the funds provided by Congress—to those vague but persistent symbols of government inefficiency known as red tape, lack of co-ordination, consideration of men as "cases" and bureaucratic methods in general.

Accepted as the truth, it is far from being the whole truth. The three ex-service bureaus have by no means been wholly to blame. The laws provided by Congress have invited red tape administration, have been full of contradictions, contradistinctions, loop-holes and jokers. In addition to deficient laws, however, Congress has at times been outstandingly to blame for its penny-wise and pound-foolish efforts to economize at the disabled soldier's expense. Nothing illustrates this better than the announcement that the Sixty-seventh Congress was forced to appropriate $23,710,272 to tide the veteran rehabilitation program over until July 1 because of insufficient funds voted by the last Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30. Deficiency appropriations have been made of $15,000,000 to the Federal Board for Vocational Education and $8,710,272 to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Congress originally voted $125,000,000 for compensation, $90,000,000 for vocational training and $46,000,000 for hospitalization, a total of $261,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. It has now been compelled as an eleventh-hour emergency relief to vote $23,710,272 more.

Does it not seem absurd that in the face of this, and in face too of the fact that the problem of the disabled is getting larger, not smaller, Congress should have appropriated $38,000,000 less for the fiscal year upon which we are about to enter than the $261,000,000 which has just been found insufficient for a year's care of the disabled?

When last January Congress in the Civil Sundry Bill appropriated the $38,000,000 less for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, than it had made available for the year ending June 30, 1921, The American Legion, through its National Commander, its National Legislative Committee and the editorial columns of this magazine, respectfully but firmly protested. In reply the Legion was told that "unexpended balances" from the present fiscal year would be sufficient to take care of the situation. And now we find not only that there will be no "unexpended balances," but that actual deficiencies of nearly twenty-five million dollars have had to be met by emergency appropriations.

If $261,000,000 was found to be $23,710,272 short of the amount needed for the Government's disabled program in the year 1920-1921, just how much short will the $223,000,000 be of meeting the larger needs of 1921-1922? This time next year Congress will be voting a larger deficiency appropriation for the disabled than the one it has just voted. In the meantime the bureaus will have been handicapped in the administration of disabled relief.

## A Premium on Addresses

THE New York State bonus law, which affects more than seven percent. of America's wartime Army and Navy, excludes from its benefits men and women who moved out of the State before last Election Day. Happily an effort will be made to make the law applicable to these present non-residents, numbering into the thousands, although a constitutional amendment will probably be necessary. Such an amendment should be adopted.

If it is not adopted, if the exclusion of non-residents from the benefits of the New York bonus is allowed to stand, then the bonus becomes little more than a reward for living in New York State. The ex-service man in New York City, forced by high rents to move across the river into New Jersey, can benefit by neither the New York nor New Jersey bonus acts. If every State passed a bonus law, the New Yorker who left his State before November 2, 1920, would still be doomed as things stand to perpetual deprivation of any bonus.

A man's residence *after* his return from the service should have no bearing on his right to a state bonus. The question to be asked in awarding a state bonus is, "If this man had died in the service, would he have died a citizen of this commonwealth?" If the answer is yes, the man is entitled to the bonus awarded by that State, whether his present residence is Albany or Albania. If the question is, "Is this man still having his collars laundered at the establishment he patronized in 1917?"—then it is a different matter. But state bonuses are supposed to have some connection with a man's militiary service.

A morning glory seed, one of twelve found in the dried hand of an Egyptian beauty embalmed five thousand year ago, has produced real flowers in a Maryland garden. Congressional optimism in this same horticultural endeavor may yet be justified.

It has been estimated that, while 48,000 American soldiers were killed or died of wounds during the war, 91,000 people were killed on the highways of the United States. The statisticians, apparently, are still trying to prove that the safest place of all was a front line trench.

# THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

## Reno, Ahoy!

*To the Editor:* My comment on O. Beinke's letter on modern women is this: When men are willing to take positions that are now held by women and girls and deliver the same honest dependable service, men will replace women. It is not a question of women getting out of the game; it is a question of men getting into it. Men want better working conditions. Women have a right to demand better living conditions. If it is necessary for them to provide for themselves, why should they not? I am strong for the up-to-date fur-coated, jazzy American girl. She may make men of us yet. A good stiff bachelor tax would be a good thing. It might force the brothers of the wash-tub, calico-dress brigade to exert themselves enough to support a family decently. I don't blame girls for shying at this bliss in a washtub.—T. H. MARTIN, *Post* 24, *Fernley, Nev.*

## "We'd Like to, But—"

*To the Editor:* I have just finished reading a newspaper article entitled: "No Prospects for Bonus Bill." I quote from it the following: "This does not mean a disinclination in Congress to grant the bonus and to do whatever is possible for World War veterans. The difficulty is that no member of either House or Senate has yet been able to propose a plan for raising the money —from $1,500,000,000 to $5,000,000,000— without also raising taxes."

This is equivalent to saying that "we should like to help you ex-soldiers, but we should like to help you without cost to ourselves or to our country."

What appreciation! What gratitude! Suppose in 1917 we had said: "We should like to defend our country; we should like to protect our homes; but we should like to do it without its costing us any of our time or reversals in our chosen life's work. It will mean hardships and suffering, and perhaps even our lives, so we are sorry! We'd like to, but you see how it is." If we had talked that way, then what?—EARL HENRY, *Cambridge, O.*

## What It's Like in Mexico

*To the Editor:* Alan Seeger Post of Mexico City operates an Employment and Welfare Bureau for the benefit of ex-service men needing assistance in Mexico. There are many men out of work in Mexico due to the prevalence of the same conditions that exist in the United States, and this bureau finds itself taxed to the utmost to meet the demands of men looking for employment.

It might be well to explain a few points concerning conditions here, in order to deter men from coming to Mexico at this time without giving serious thought to the subject. At present jobs are scarce. Many large corporations are shut down due to shortage of fuel, the low price of silver, and other internal conditions. An American coming here, therefore, competes with other jobless men who already know the language and customs of the country. He can not compete with Mexican salaries or labor, and to live here American style costs a great deal of money. Prices in Mexico have not come down and nothing is cheap.

A man should know one thing well, preferably more than one thing, in order that he may be able to take advantage of whatever opportunity offers. A knowledge of Spanish is essential, as is also a comfortable bank roll to live on until employment is obtained, as this sometimes requires several months. A number of men have come to us who have gone broke, which has necessitated our making loans and sometimes paying their way back to the United States, a severe tax on the group of young men who compose this post. Before coming to Mexico it would be well for any man to communicate with the employment officer of this post in order to ascertain whether or not there is need for men of his particular line. References, and the name of the Legion post of which he is a member, should be included in all inquiries.

It is not our idea to discourage men from coming to Mexico, where there is undoubtedly opportunity for the right type of immigrant, but only to correct the common impression, gained from many who have come here recently, that gold and jobs are growing on trees within easy reach of all.—A. B. CLAYTON, *Acting Employment Officer, Alan Seeger Post, Mexico, D. F., Apartado* 503.

## Government Lands

*To the Editor:* Let me add one more word to the information on government lands which others already have given in the Voice of the Legion. Practically the only desirable homestead lands now available are in the Rocky Mountain States, principally in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. Most of this land is available for entry under the Enlarged Homestead Act (320 acres) or the Grazing Homestead Act (640 acres). It is suitable for dry farming and grazing and when proved up is worth from $2 to $20 an acre at present prices. The better land near the towns has long since been taken, but the ex-service men who are coming out in swarms do not hesitate to go from 30 to 60 miles from town. As in all new countries, the settlers come first—the railroads follow them. The filing fees are approximately $40, with livery and location costs of about $50 additional. Relinquishments can be obtained in the older settled districts, or nearer town, for $150 or more. A civilian homesteader is required to live on his land for three years to obtain a patent. He is entitled to five months' absence each year. An ex-service man can deduct his time in the service, though not more than two years, from the three years required.—G. L., *Douglas, Wyo.*

## Hooray for the Boots!

*To the Editor:* We have here a post of 108 members, and among them are two former chief petty officers of the Navy. They both became daddies last week. A daughter arrived at the home of Raymond Seitz and a daughter also arrived at the home of Jacob H. Burns. The gang has been kidding both fathers because Yeomanettes arrived when chief petty officers were expected.—EX-DOUGHBOY, *Austin L. Grove Post, Glen Rock, Pa.*

## A Bachelette Speaks

*To the Editor:* O. Beinke in his recent letter attacking "the girl of today" makes several rather broad statements. There are thousands of American girls in this country wanting real homes. We are ready to pay a "single blessedness" tax any time it is assessed. Why shouldn't we be single if we prefer to be?

I have earned my living for the past six years, but I want a home of my own, just as any normal person does, although I am not jumping at the first person in male attire that passes by and looks my way. I earn a good salary and do not feel that I am cheating any other human being out of a living. This world owes me a living and I am getting it by honest work.

My supreme sin in Mr. Beinke's sight probably is that I own a fur coat. I am always well dressed and I always intend to be. I cook and I sew. I can do many things in the line of housework. I am not working because I want to, but because I have to.

"The man of today" is satisfied with the butterflies, henna hair (home made), and all the latest modern improvements. He does not want a sensible girl. The sensible girl has hard luck if any one finds out she is sensible. She is termed old-fashioned in her ideas and ideals and won't be tolerated by the modern man.

Mr. Beinke, look up the statistics compiled during the war concerning the physical condition of the manhood of this country and you will agree with me that all of your much abused bachelor friends are not 100 percent on the level.—M. G., *Bemidji, Minn.*

## How About It?

*To the Editor:* It has occurred to me that it might be amusing and at the same time be of service to future historians if The American Legion would collect and correct some of the queer statements made by novelists and short story writers whose heroes and heroines served in the A. E. F. I don't pretend to be very well posted on Army matters, having been a Q. M. C. girl who served in the S. O. S., but here are two queries suggested by reading a recent book:

Were there any girls who, "after a few months' training," went overseas as full-fledged Army nurses? I thought nurse-training covered at least two years.

Were there any sergeants whose outfit was at the front during most of the war "whose height was five feet nothing?" I thought the minimum height required, at least during the early months, was some inches above five feet.—A. F., *Jersey City, N. J.*

## Facts on the S. A. T. C.

*To the Editor:* In a recent issue a correspondent divides the S. A. T. C. into three classes and places in the third class "those who came to college during the war because they were enabled to escape the draft and at the same time acquire a free education." Such a mistaken opinion should be corrected.

In September, 1918, I was detailed as commanding officer of the S. A. T. C. unit at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. I know every regulation published by the War Department concerning the S. A. T. C. and any one who claims that the S. A. T. C. was in any sense a slacker organization either does not know the regulations under which the organization was supposed to function or is malicious.

Members of the S. A. T. C. were inducted into the service before their local boards ever called them. They became regularly enlisted men in the Army and were doing service in a college rather than in a camp because of the facilities afforded by the college. They were liable for any sort of military service. During the three months of the S. A. T. C. at this institution, the unit sent 93 men directly to camps and into units of the Army preparing for overseas service. The Committee on Special Training of the War Department would send out calls for men prepared for certain specialized duties and the S. A. T. C. would select these men and send them to the organizations that needed them. There was not a man inducted into service at this institution who thought that he would thereby escape active war service.

It should be kept in mind that the S. A. T. C. was not organized until October 1, 1918. There were absolutely no promises that training would last for any definite period. On the contrary, it was impressed upon the men that they would likely be

sent to camps at any time. Had the war lasted six months longer, the members of the S. A. T. C. would have played an important part on the Western Front.—CHARLES N. HULVEY, *formerly Major, U.S.A., Commandant, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.*

## Br-r-r!

*To the Editor:* Is it possible the majority of former marines, soldiers and sailors are down and outers? From the letters published in the Voice of the Legion it appears so. Recently someone suggested a Legion uniform, and from the protests published on the grounds of poverty, we sure must be in throes of starvation and misery. But we are not. There are dickens of a lot of us who bettered ourselves on returning to civil life. A bunch married the girls they courted before the war, in spite of the slacker, and it is actually said that some of the fellows on the other side mingled with the Signal Corps girls. Besides, quite a flock are too busy to be snivelling. This business of publishing letters written by the rubber-spined should be stopped. If it isn't, the public will be so calloused by this "gimme" whining and "you owe me a living" attitude that said public will soon be holding its nose with both hands.

Any real scrapper will get what he wants by red-blooded upstanding methods, rather than by this wishy-washy sob stuff.

Yours for a snappy uniform with rank, outfit and all, to be worn on all national holidays. The cockier the uniform, the better.—C. J. IRONS, *Chicago, Ill.*

## Are You in the 4,669?

*To the Editor:* Knowing the wide circulation of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, I am taking this liberty in the hope of informing its readers of a matter which might escape them otherwise.

The War Department is interested in building up a strong reserve, the nucleus of which shall be the veterans of the World War. Every effort has been made, therefore, to secure a reply from the 4,669 men who have been offered appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps but have neither accepted nor declined the appointments. As a last resort, in order to clear the record and to reduce the clerical work, the policy of cancellation has been adopted. On June 30, 1921, all appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps tendered prior to April 30, 1921, will be cancelled unless an acceptance or declination of appointment has been received. In the future appointments will be cancelled in those cases in which acceptance or declination is not received promptly, and in any case within sixty days of the tender of the appointment.

May I therefore urge each veteran who has been tendered an appointment and has not accepted or declined it to send in his acceptance or a letter of declination.—P. C. HARRIS, *Adjutant General of Army, Washington, D. C.*

## Beating T. B.

*To the Editor:* After reading Dr. Pattison's article, "The Fight for the Tuberculous Veteran," I have decided that my own experience might be the means of helping other veterans. In the Spring of 1919 I broke down and after consulting many physicians learned that I had tuberculosis. I am happy to say that I am not now in a sanatorium, but am taking vocational training at the Agricultural College of Colorado. My own come-back is attributable wholly to following the accepted rules which modern science prescribes for the man who has tuberculosis. Rest, good food, fresh air and contentment of mind will produce results in most cases.

When I discovered I had tuberculosis, I applied for compensation and was offered hospital treatment at a sanitorium in Woodmen, Colorado. At the sanitorium they put me in bed and kept me there for two weeks. Then they moved me into a tent where I was required to lie down between 9 and 10 and 11 and 12 in the morning, from 1 to 3 and 4 to 5 in the afternoon, and from 6 to 7 in the evening. I was cautioned to avoid any exertion.

"Chasing" the cure involved many things. The rules said: "If you read during 'chasing' hours, you are not 'chasing'." Visiting with your neighbor is not 'chasing.' Standing on your feet is not 'chasing.' 'Chasing' means thoroughgoing rest. Inevitably you do one of three things—you sit down, you lie down or you exercise."

These are only elementary rules. Of course, as a patient grows stronger he gradually is permitted carefully regulated walks. My own experience is not unusual. A man with tuberculosis has as good a chance to come through as I have, if he will muster the will power to enable him to "follow the rules."—L. W. N., *Fort Collins, Colo.*

## Russets and Hobnails

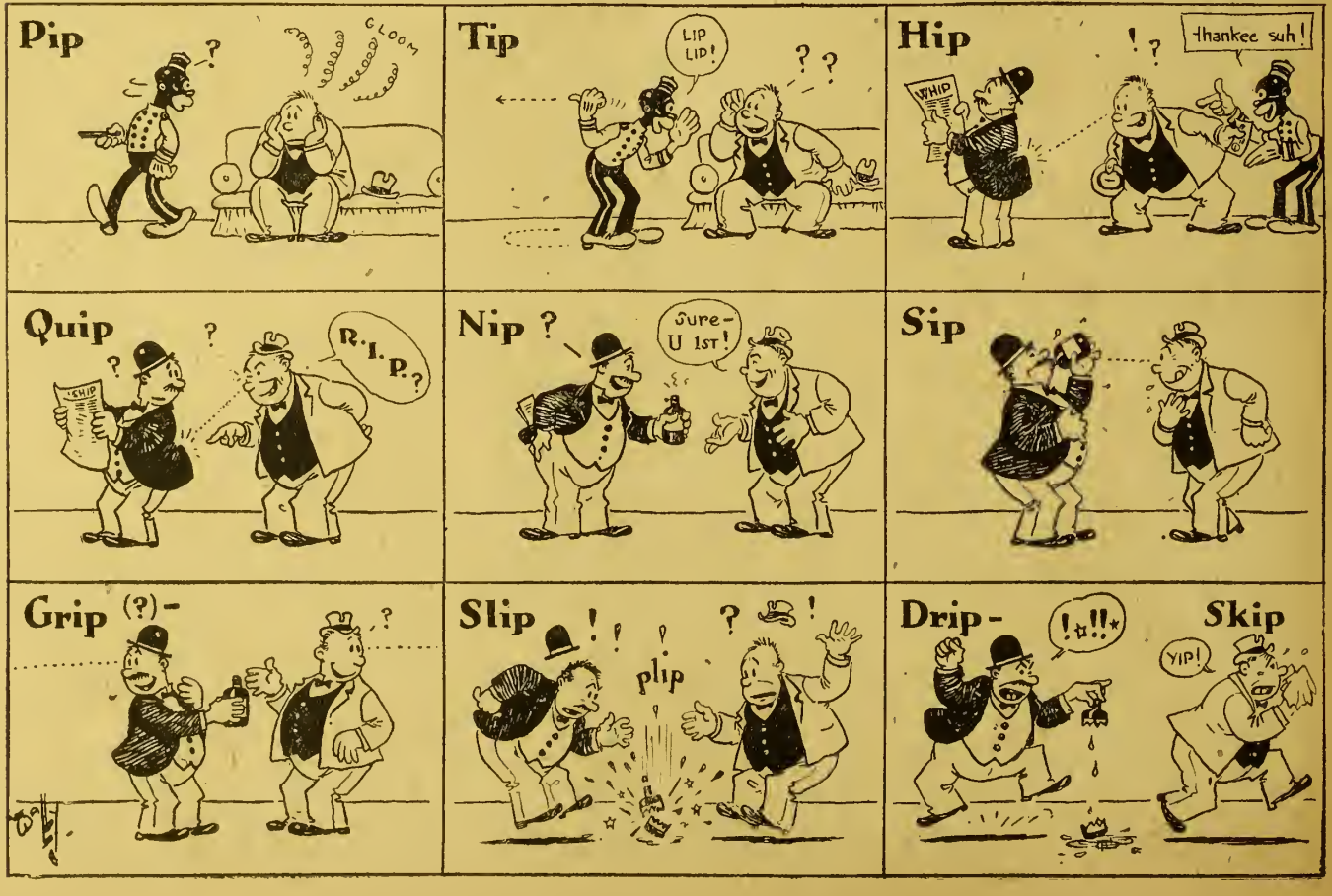
*To the Editor:* Answering the buddy who raised the question whether hob-nail shoes really caused the damage to the floors of the Hotel Crillon in Paris, let me say that I was a member of the Peace Commission Guard four and one half months. We did not wear hobs at all and we did not cause any more damage than civilians would have caused. I am working my dry land farm now and still have my russet shoes. I am going to keep them as long as I can.—EARL T. WILSON, *Harlem, Mont.*

## Tongues and Customs

*To the Editor:* In the last few weeks several letters have appeared on the subject of aliens dropping their native language as they do the customs of their native lands. I am a foreigner myself I came to this country in 1912 and I learned the English language by hard study. But through my experience I know that all foreigners cannot have the same opportunity that I had. I know several of my own nationality who came to this country many years ago and they haven't learned English. They have been too busy working. A person may drop his teeth, but never his tongue.—A. C. QUINWOOD, *W. Va.*

## A Rhyme of Retribution

By Wallgren



# How Vermont Won to First Place in Pro Rata Membership

By ALLEN FLETCHER
Department Adjutant of Vermont

*Vermont, though its rank is 45th in the list of States according to the 1920 census, stands 38th on the roll of Legion membership by departments. There is one goal worth the reaching, however, which is based not on absolute numbers, but on ratios. Here was Vermont's chance, and she has made the most of it, with the result that she stands Number One in the list of Legion departments having the greatest proportion of eligible veterans enrolled in the Legion's ranks. In this brief survey Mr. Fletcher tells how Vermont did it.*

THE American Legion, Department of Vermont, which leads all States in pro rata membership, has attained the success it has by persistent efforts and through the hearty co-operation of the local posts with department headquarters.

We realized that in order to prove the worthiness of the Legion it would be necessary for us to leave no stone unturned to secure for the disabled men, our comrades, the care and benefits which they are so justly entitled to. With this in mind we inaugurated a Clean-Up Campaign for the purpose of getting in touch with every disabled man and helping him to file a claim for compensation, or to get behind claims already presented.

The co-operation given by the local posts was the greatest factor in the success of the campaign. Comrades who are confined in hospitals and sanitariums were visited at least once each week by members of the Legion. We followed very closely the plan mapped out by the Service Division of National Headquarters. Although we have never had a campaign for publicity, word went around the State regarding the work that was being done by the Legion, and many posts commenced to show increases in their membership.

Monthly meetings of the department executive committee have been held since our last department convention. The meetings have been very interesting and reports have been regularly sent to the posts, so that they may know just what is being done by their department headquarters.

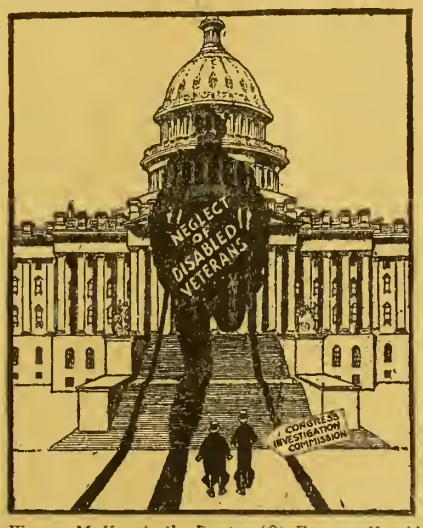
It has been the policy of the present officers to call for suggestions from posts all over the State and to make every post officer feel that the Legion is a real democratic organization, absolutely free from politics and religious prejudice, and an organization where boss rule is entirely out of order.

In January a convention of the Women's Auxiliary was called, as we had a sufficient number of units organized to warrant a state body. We were fortunate in having with us at that time Commander Galbraith. We held a conference of post commanders and post adjutants the same day, and our National Commander addressed both meetings. He instilled such enthusiasm into these meetings that it is difficult to estimate the wonderful amount of good his visit to our State did.

The Women's Auxiliary has been a great factor in the success of the Legion in Vermont. Units have co-operated with the local posts in furnishing entertainments and arousing enthusiasm in the fight for the disabled. Through the combined efforts of the two organizations we are looking forward to greater achievements during the coming year.

Though Vermont leads now, we have not yet reached the goal. We confidently expect to make a much better showing by September, when our department convention will be held. As yet we have made no concerted membership drive. We expect to start the ball rolling this month. However, we are constantly striving to secure new members.

Our real drive will be a concerted and determined movement carried on by local posts directed by the department executive committee. We contemplate sending a personal letter to each member of this department urging him to secure a new member for his post or some other post in the department by July 1st. We will send in the letter a summary of the accomplishments of the Legion since its organization, and a statement of what the Legion hopes to accomplish both locally and nationally in the future. Along with this letter we will arrange a blank membership application and directions as to procedure in filing claims for compensation and prosecution of same.




*Winsor McKay in the Dayton (O) Evening Herald*
The Shadow on the Capitol

Vermont is a small State, inhabited by God-fearing, patriotic and home-loving people. We have to be shown. But when an organization such as The American Legion proves its worth, the loyalty and devotion of its members insures its successful development. As long as the Legion remains true to the principles and ideals upon which it was founded, you may rest assured that the old Green Mountain State will stand behind it.

# Going Right into the Hospitals

By CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM
Chairman, Investigating Committee,
Department of New York

*When the hospital situation in New York reached a point last winter where enlightenment as to real conditions became imperative, The American Legion began at once a study of the crisis that sought systematically by formal hearings to discover exactly what the situation was and then to take effective steps towards remedying it.*

THE Investigating Committee of The American Legion, Department of New York, was organized in February to investigate the causes of the many complaints of the treatment of sick, wounded and disabled veterans and to make recommendations for improvement of the condition of these men. The Committee expects to stay on the job until the promised reforms become accomplished facts. Not until after the unfortunates of the World War are properly cared for will it cease its activities. I think it would be well if all the Legion Departments would resolve to continue their vigilance even after the promised relief is effective, for well meaning as most government officials are, nevertheless they do better work when they are supervised by disinterested men in an organization of the type of the Legion.

In this connection, the manner in which this committee came into being and went about its work may be interesting to other departments. The committee's formation was the result of a widespread demand. A stream of wounded and disabled men who had failed to get their compensation or to receive proper hospitalization or vocational training and their relatives complained to New York state headquarters, either in person or by mail. Repeated attempts to adjust their difficulties without resorting to the limelight of public opinion through the medium of the press failed to remedy the causes of their complaints. A man's case was no sooner taken care of than another of the same kind took its place.

Consequently, it was decided to organize an investigating committee to develop the facts. The writer of this summary was appointed chairman of this committee.

A sub-committee was at once designated to make a personal inspection of the Public Health Service Hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island. This hospital was selected because of the many complaints which we had received in regard to it.

This first inspection confirmed us in our belief that open hearings would be desirable. Thereupon we arranged with the city of New York for the use of a room in the city hall in which to hold hearings. Through the medium of the press and otherwise, we announced that all ex-service men who were having difficulty with their War Risk claims, compensation, etc., and all wounded, sick and disabled men who were not satisfied with the medical and surgical treatment which they were receiving should have an opportunity to tell their troubles.

We held our first meeting on Friday, February 25th, and thereafter held public hearings weekly for about two months. An accurate stenographic record of the testimony has been kept and the committee has made every effort to be fair to those persons and institutions which have been under the fire of criticism.

Upon the express invitation of the officers in charge of Fox Hills Hospital, the committee made a later inspection and found certain conditions much improved. The hospital is, however, only a makeshift and should be supplanted by a permanent hospital establishment as soon as possible. We also sent investigators to Saranac Lake and hope that as a result of their efforts facilities will be increased there.

The committee has made a thorough report of its work, which was printed, copies being put in the hands of the Dawes Committee appointed by the President to look into the disabled situation and also of each member of Congress from the State of New York. Responses from the latter pledged their support in getting remedial legislation through. The report gave a brief summary of the statements of the witnesses, set forth the conclusions reached by the committee, and ended with a series of specific recommendations for relief.

While the assistance of the press was of importance, and our investigation could not have been successful without its help, nevertheless we did not rely entirely upon it but arranged a letter-writing-day on which thousands of veterans in the State were to bombard Congress with letters demanding that their sick, wounded and disabled buddies should have just treatment. We also brought the subject to the attention of thousands of persons through citizens' meetings and Memorial Day addresses.

If every department of The American Legion will keep an eye on these matters and, if necessary, conduct open hearings, it will be but standing as guardians of those men the tender care of whom is one of The American Legion's first duties.

FROM HAWAII TO NEW YORK—Left to right, Leonard Withington, National Executive Committeeman, Department of Hawaii: Andrew P. Martin National Executive Committeeman, Department of Arizona: Dr. A. A. Van Dyke, National Executive Committeeman, Department of Minnesota: William R. Pooley, National Executive Committeeman, Department of New York.

# The Hopeful Progress of Vocational Training for the Veteran in Hospital

EFFORTS of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to give training to the war's disabled at the same time the men are fighting for health in government hospitals have at last assumed aspects of a national program of considerable size and importance. The last report made public in March showed that the Board was providing training for 7,867 of the 25,000 disabled men receiving hospitalization from the Government.

The 7,867 disabled men receiving vocational training while they are being hospitalized constitute 81 percent of the number of veteran patients—9,722—whose training has been pronounced feasible by medical authorities. They are being trained in more than 170 different institutions. 37 of which are hospitals of the United States Public Health Service, eight national soldiers' homes, 23 state, county and city hospitals, 44 private sanitoria and 58 special Federal Board training centers.

The majority of the disabled men who are being given training and treatment at the same time are arrested tuberculosis and mental cases. It is estimated that of the 7,867 in training, 65 percent are tuberculous, 15 percent mentally disordered and the remainder suffering from physical disabilities.

The courses provided by the Board for these hospital trainees cover almost as wide a field of opportunity for the men as those for the thousands of disabled in regular schools and universities. Trade courses are being given 1,259; agricultural courses to 338; business courses to 4,158; professional courses to 292 and pre-vocational courses to 1,820. There are engaged in the actual instruction of the men 614 teachers working under the Federal Board.

For a long time the Federal Board contented itself with going into hospitals wherever a sufficient number of patients were deemed fit for training. It began to branch out more than six months ago by making provision for starting training centers for small groups of disabled men unable to leave home in any community in the country where as many as ten men asked the training. It has now established more than half a hundred of these little groups of trainees with 2,000 student patients and 150 teachers.

More recently the Board has gone yet a step farther and begun the policy of actually taking over and leasing institutions for the purpose of opening up large training centers, particularly designed for giving vocational training at the same time as health improvement to arrested tuberculosis and slightly disordered mental cases. This step has been taken largely at the insistence of The American Legion, H. H. Raege of the National Legislative Committee of the Legion having worked tirelessly to induce the Board to adopt the program.

Three such institutions are now in operation. One is conducted in a school leased at Nauvoo, Ill., on the high bluffs of the Mississippi River; another in buildings taken over from the United States Shipping Board at Pascagoula, Miss., and a third in what was formerly the Peacock Military Academy at San Antonio, Tex. These three training centers are primarily for arrested tubercular cases, although some slightly disordered mental and physically disabled men are being cared for in them. At present they can care for only 200 patients each, but it is hoped soon to increase the capacity to 300 each. The Federal Board's plan for the development of this training center program contemplates several more such institutions to be opened up this summer for mentally defective disabled men, the need for which is very pressing.

As a rule vocational training for veterans in hospitals is section three training—that is, training without maintenance pay, most of the men getting their compensation from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Vocational training in the new centers, however, such as Nauvoo, Pascalouga and San Antonio, is section two training, with maintenance pay from the Federal Board.

## HEADQUARTERS BULLETINS

SUBJECT: NATIONAL DUES OF 1921—ORGANIZATION, NO. 6.

From numerous inquiries arriving at National Headquarters it appears that some misunderstanding exists with reference to the national dues of 1921. The Cleveland convention provided that the national per capita tax for the fiscal year 1921 be one dollar. This amount is payable to the national organization and covers the unexpired portion of the calendar year 1921. In other words, for the balance of the year to and including December 31, 1921.

No reduction or pro-ration of this amount has been authorized by the National Executive Committee. Should a reduction or pro-ration for any unexpired portion of the year 1921 be decided upon, full information to this effect will be published to all concerned. This policy does not prohibit department or post headquarters from pro-rating their dues if such action is considered advisable.—LEMUEL BOLLES, *National Adjutant.*

SUBJECT: REMITTANCE FORM BINDERS—EMBLEM NO. 5.

National Headquarters has had prepared a durable but inexpensive binder for filing and preserving the retained copy of Membership Remittance Forms No. 104. These binders may be had for 75 cents each, delivery charges prepaid. The Emblem Division is in a position to make immediate delivery of these binders for a limited time only, and would therefore suggest that the various posts place their orders with as little delay as possible. It is very essential that these forms be properly preserved and the opportunity of securing binders at this attractive price should be taken advantage of promptly by each Post.—LEMUEL BOLLES, *National Adjutant.*

## PRO AND CON

*Editorial Comment on the Activities of The American Legion*

THE American Legion is doing much all over the country in keeping out radicalism and it will be found in future years just what a grand work this powerful organization has done for the nation.—*Pierre (S. D.) Journal.*

We must not fail to write our senators and Congressmen and ask them to vote for the Legion's program of better conditions for the disabled.—*Montevideo (Minn.) News.*

The American Legion has served as a sort of butler for big business. As a result it has not got a bonus—and it has not persuaded the Government to take care of the wounded soldiers who are now shamefully neglected.—*Wilwaukee (Wis.) Leader.*

An American Legion post has been organized here. We are glad of it. The boys who served in the great war are the men who will run this country. Organizing an association of their own is the best practice for the civic duties they must soon assume.—*Milan (Minn.) Standard.*

The officer expelled from The American Legion because of his pro-German talk at the notorious "Horror on the Rhine" meeting in New York declares the Legion is "un-American." But Americanism safely can be left in charge of the men who offered their lives in its defense.—*Wilmington (Del.) Journal.*

Its (the Legion's) purposes are high and noble. Nothing can do more toward making this country one hundred percent American than this great organization of America's finest manhood. "One country, one language, one flag" can be realized more thoroughly and in less time through the activities of The American Legion than in any other way.—*Greenwood (S. C.) Journal.*

The Legion numbers among its members men of every Christian church, as well as many Jews and men of no church. It is, and must remain, purely a body of ex-service men, banded together to perpetuate the comradeship formed in war times. To permit religion or politics to creep in would be the beginning of the end. No creed and no party, was the ideal of the founders—and that ideal will remain.—*Valdosta (Ga.) Times.*

The American Legion is not an organization of ex-service men. It is made up of service men for its members are still in service. They are engaged in the making of better citizens and in contributing to the welfare of their respective communities and the State and nation. Every worthwhile civic movement will have the support and active co-operation of the Legion. It is an organization of young men who are active and capable of doing things. It is a vital force in keeping alive the fires of patriotism and an inspiration both to young and old.—*Houghton (Mich.) Gazette.*

We shall enjoy it (the local Legion minstrel show)—and the Legion will welcome our patronage. The organization is doing its work for ex-service men—helping them get their government compensation, straightening out discharge tangles, voicing their wishes in public affairs, caring for the sick and disabled—all on a very slim treasury. The work is an activity that all of us must wish to see carried on and strengthened. It deserves hearty support. And when we are offered the chance of tendering that support by taking in a bright and tuneful show it seems probable that it will be substantially forthcoming.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Tribune.*

# AMERICANISM ACTIVITIES

*The National Americanism Commission of The American Legion aims to combat all anti-American tendencies, activities and propaganda; works for the education of immigrants, prospective American citizens and alien residents in the principles of Americanism; seeks to inculcate the ideals of Americanism, particularly the basic American principle that the interest of all the people is above the interest of any so-called class or section of the people; spreads information as to the real nature and principles of the American Government, and fosters the teaching of Americanism in schools. Inquiries should be sent to Henry J. Ryan, Director, National Americanism Commission, American Legion, Meridian Life Bldg, Indianapolis, Ind.*

THE efforts of the Americanism Commission of The American Legion to improve the educational laws of the country so that our boys and girls will be better fitted for the duties and responsibilities of democratic citizenship have met with encouraging response from Departmental Americanism chairmen throughout the country. In January a bulletin was sent out to all department chairmen urging them to have laws enacted in their States requiring that English be the medium of instruction in all schools; that the study of American history and civil government be made compulsory in all elementary and high schools and that colleges give credit for such subjects, that at least ten minutes a day be devoted to patriotic exercises, and that the flag be kept flying over all schools on school days.

Shortly after this bulletin was issued Frank L. Sieh, Americanism chairman of South Dakota, reported that the South Dakota Legislature had passed a law requiring English to be the medium of instruction in all the schools of the State. Massachusetts was one of the first States to realize the necessity of a better knowledge of our government and its ideals, passing a law making the study of American history and civil government compulsory and requiring all the colleges of the State to give credit for these subjects. Through the efforts of E. K. Bixby, Americanism chairman of Oklahoma, laws have recently been passed by the Oklahoma Legislature requiring daily patriotic exercises in all schools, the display of the flag, the compulsory teaching of United States history and civil government and an examination in these subjects for entrance to any college, university or normal school in the State. Robert Hale, Americanism chairman of Maine, was successful in having the present school law of Maine amended so as to make the study of American history and civil government compulsory.

The Legislature of Iowa has just passed a law requiring instruction in the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Iowa in all schools of the State. Iowa is one of the first States in the Union to pass such a law, and the success of this constructive measure was due largely to the efforts of Phineas M. Henry, Americanism chairman of Iowa. Similar bills are now pending in Illinois, Michigan and Nebraska.

Bills covering the school laws suggested by the Americanism Commission have been introduced in the Legislatures of Nevada, Arkansas, West Virginia, Montana and Washington. Some of these bills were introduced too late to have a fair chance for passage. Others are still pending. Resolutions endorsing the proposed laws were unanimously passed in North Dakota and the bill is to be introduced in the next session of the Legislature. Many other States are planning to introduce similar measures at the next session of their Legislatures.

The Americanism Commission is also seeking to abolish a condition whereby, in several States, the right to vote is accorded residents who are not citizens. Certain States require only that an alien declare his intention to become a citizen at sometime, and do not hold him to his promise. The States which have been granting this privilege are Nebraska, Alabama, Indiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Oregon.

Under a constitutional amendment inspired by The American Legion, Nebraska has abolished this system and now in that State only citizens may vote. Texas by statutory amendment has provided that all voters at the primaries shall be American citizens. A constitutional amendment requiring voters to be citizens will be submitted to the people and voted upon in July of this year. Indiana will submit the question to the voters September 2nd. Under constitutional provisions, Arkansas cannot submit this question to the people until 1924 and Missouri until 1923.

## Universal English

IT required six languages to print the ballots in a packing house employees' strike referendum, the Dallas (Tex.) *News* reports. But within a few years, the Americanism Commission also reports, the ballots in any vote will be printed in but one language—English—and but one language—our language—will be heard in our national life. The commission will seek to eliminate such a condition as exists in Dallas and elsewhere by urging that laws be passed in every State that has not already got them compelling the use of the English language as the medium of instruction in all schools.

## State Convention Plans

THE National Americanism Commission is making arrangements to have a member of its commission present at all of the department conventions. Henry J. Ryan, National Director, and Alvin Owsley, Assistant National Director, will attend as many conventions as possible, and at gatherings which these two officials cannot attend other members of the commission will appear.

In addressing the conventions the Americanism officials will lay emphasis upon the necessity of The American Legion's cooperating with teachers for the furtherance of education in citizenship, the promotion of patriotism, and the development of Americanism.

In States where there are a large proportion of immigrants the speakers will also stress with equal emphasis the duty of the Legion in helping the immigrant to become a good citizen. The commission has learned that many men and women of foreign birth, for the want of a genuine interest in them and guiding hands, have remained aliens. Where the Legion has shown real interest, almost invariably the immigrant has responded with alacrity to every overture and has displayed the most sincere eagerness to qualify for citizenship.

The Legion as a whole is coming to realize the importance of its Americanism work along with its other tasks, and the commission is now taking the opportunity to assist and direct every state department in its successful accomplishment.

## Requests for Charts

SO adequate has the Americanism chart and keynote, perfected by the National Americanism Commission, been found by the educators of the country for the teaching of Americanism in the schools that requests for more than 109,000 charts have been made within the last month. Almost invariably teachers and state superintendents who have ordered the chart since the first sample copies were sent out in the middle of April have commented favorably upon this medium for teaching Americanism. The number of these requests is expected to continue steadily throughout the summer and to increase with the opening weeks of school in the fall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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| ☐ Toolmaker | ☐ Private Secretary |
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| ☐ Surveying and Mapping | ☐ Stenographer and Typist |
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| ☐ ARCHITECT | ☐ GOOD ENGLISH |
| ☐ Contractor and Builder | ☐ Common School Subjects |
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| ☐ Concrete Builder | ☐ Railway Mail Clerk |
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# BURSTS AND DUDS

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

## Life's Ups and Downs

Two men, strangers to each other, sat side by side in a suburban train. Finally, one turned to the other and became confidential.

"I," he said impressively, "am a starter of elevators in a city skyscraper. When I signal them to go up, they go up. And your line is—?"

"I," said the other, "am an undertaker. When I signal them to go down, they go down."

## Sentry Story No. 198,766

As in every other sentry story, the new recruit was doing guard duty for the first time. In the wee, sma' hours, there was a rattling that might have come from machine gun bullets but really came from milk cans (because this happened on Long Island). The milkman drove by.

"Halt!" yelled the sentry.

"Who's there?" inquired the milkman.

"Why—why—that's what I got to say," retorted the guard agitatedly.

## Privileged

"Excuse me, sir," suggested the taxi driver respectfully, "but your son always gives me twice as big a tip as this."

"Well, he can afford it," replied old Milyuns. "He's got a rich father. I haven't."

## But He Liveth

A negro registrant from a farming district was called to service. Arriving in town, he found the local board had moved to another street. At the new address another negro languished in the doorway.

"Is dis whar de redemtion bo'd is at?" queried the newcomer.

"Sho' is," answered the second. "But de blessed redeemer done gone out fo' lunch."

## Such a Strain

"You don't know how nervous I was when I proposed to you."

"You don't know how nervous I was until you did."

## Force of Habit

"My new cook is simply awful," mourned Mrs. West. "At breakfast this morning she put sugar on the eggs, pepper on the oranges and salt in the coffee."

"My dear, she must have had her training as a telephone operator," sympathized Mrs. North.

## A Real Tip

Rub: "Whaddya mean, you've got inside dope on Fuller's new business venture?"

Dub: "I know what his wife intends to do about the matter."

## "Excuse It, Please"

Voice at Phone: "Hello—hello—that you, George? Listen, old man. I'm up against it and I'm looking for a little financial succor again."

Voice at Other End: "Say, do you mean to insinuate—?"

## Benefit Performance

For some time the benign old gentleman sat watching the novice in his vain attempts to land a fish. Finally the angler was reduced to his last worm and still no catch.

"Cheer up, son," said the old gentleman. "They're biting well for you, at any rate."

"No, they ain't," retorted the other aggrievedly. "They're bitin' for their own personal benefit, that's what they are."

## The Latest Alibi

The Boss: "Well, what excuse this time? Grandmother dead again, I suppose?"

The O. B.: "No, sir! Grandmother wants me to take her to the game and point out all the best-known players."

## The Saving Instinct

"What gives you the impression Dobson is engaged to Dolly Spendum?"

"Well, I notice that lately he's been carefully tucking away the tobacco coupon every time he buys a cigar."

## But Not Rattled

Bessie: "Did you notice that Russell came to the ball grounds in his flivver today?"

Percy: "That accounts for his pitching such a rattling good game."

## Judge for Yourself

"Coin' to the show at the Opery House t'night, Josh?"

"Don't know, Hi. What's on?"

"Nothin' much, I cal'late. They call it th' 'Sea Nymphs'."

## OH, THAT'S DIFFERENT

## Paging G. Washington

He had been fishing with no luck. On his way home he entered a fish market and accosted the clerk.

"John," he said, "just stand over at that side of the store and throw me five of your biggest trout."

"Throw them? What's the big idea?"

"Just so I can tell the family I caught them. I may be a poor fisherman but I'm no liar."

## Best In His Line

"Is Huff a good after-dinner speaker?"

"Yes, he stutters and what's more, he's very short winded."

## All in the Good Book

"So you attend Sunday school and you know your Bible well?" asked a minister of a proud little girl.

"Oh, yes, sir," she answered. "I know everything that's in it."

"Ah, how splendid! Suppose you tell me some of those wonderful things."

"Sister's beau's photo is in it, and ma's recipe for vanishin' cream, and a lock of my hair they cut off when I was a baby, and the ticket for pa's watch. They're all in it."

## Eventually, Why Not Now?

"Joe," snorted an ambitious father, "you're a spendthrift and a lazy good-for-nothing. Why don't you go out into the world and make something of yourself?"

"I would," whined the lazy son, "honest I would—I've been meaning to for a long time, but I haven't any money to start out."

"Well, that's better. That's more like it. If that's all that's troubling you I'll advance the money."

"I know it, but after I've spent it, how'll I get back?"

## Perfectly Natural

"The Browns have a new baby."

"Yeah? Well, folks generally get 'em that way."

## The Song of Solomon

"Will they miss me at home?"
Was Solomon's song.
He dreaded the rolling pins,
Fifty score strong.

## Matrimonial Dictionary

"Pop, what is a medium of exchange?"

"Well, the divorce court is one."

## Tried and Acquitted

"Have you tried one of our chicken sandwiches?" inquired the helpful waiter.

"I have," replied the diner with judicial gravity. "But the chicken proved a clear alibi."

## Over Indulgence

It was a slovenly but kind-hearted household.

"What shall we give the baby for his birthday present?" asked Ma.

"Oh," returned Pa, not bothering to take his feet from the dinner table, "we might wash the window and let him see the street car go by."

## Not Guilty

"Thar's a sign up there, dad, says don't blow out th' gas."

"Waal, who blowed it out? I just hit it a lick with my galluses and I ain't seed hide nor hair of it since."

# THE TRUTHFUL MUNCHAUSEN

*Here's the latest batch of li—that is, truths. Beat 'em if you can. Just write the Munchausen Editor,* THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

**Brother, You've Been Drinking!**—Under the impossible that really happened we should list G. O. 30,1919 (I think that's the number). It sent 2,000 men from the A. E. F. to British universities and gave them an M. P. proof pass good anywhere in the British Isles for four months. And there was a captain in command of a casual camp at Giêvres who ordered the bugler to blow retreat at 10.30 A. M. And the lieutenant who, clad in pajamas, reported his company all present at reveille, when they were asleep in their bunks on the transport. And I heard tell of one officer who didn't claim the Armistice beat him out of a promotion.—GIÊVRES.

**The Divine Spark**—Went into the Gare de l'Est at Paris, where better men than I have come to grief. M. P. demanded my pass, looked it over, and then this wonderful man said tenderly: "It's all right, buddy. You're only four hours over leave; I can't hold you for that." And him a sergeant, too!—J. P. HINES, *Minneapolis.*

**You'd Better Not Dare**—A recruit at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, returned hat, uniform and shoes to the Q. M. and received a good fit all round. He told the medicos he didn't want three shots and they excused him. I don't dare to tell you he went home before receiving his discharge, and it was sent him by the next mail.—G. A. HILL, *Shawnee, Okla.*

**This Wins the Felt-lined Bugle**—Our bugler, Sherman, was sounding the alarm for the approach of an enemy plane. He had tooted a couple of notes, when a small caliber shell came over and ricocheted into the end of the bugle. He gave a snort, and the shell bounced out into a nest of Jerry machine guns, putting the crews out of commission and allowing the infantry to advance after being held up six hours. The shell wasn't a dud—just had a delayed fuse.—TOM RIMMER, *Simms, Mont.*

**How's Your Head Measurement?**—So far as I know, I am the only man whose neck shrank while in the Army. When I went in I wore a 15 shirt and collar and now I blush with shame to admit I wear a 14¼ ditto. Outside of that I'm as healthy as ever.—HEEZA LYER, *Atlanta, Ga.*

**Unique Specimen**—I roosted through the war at Camp Green, S. C., and as far as I can learn I am the only man who was there who hasn't spent all the months since telling what awful things I'd have done to the Jerries if I had got across. Personally I think I probably wouldn't have done much of anything to them.—H. A. ROGERS, *New York City.*

**Was You He?**—It was on the "rocade"—the Army boxcar train that lugged St. Aignan casuals from Toul to Tours. At Dijon one winter night a second loot in charge of the train opened a fifty hommes to jam in ten more soldats Americains. One hard-boiled buck in the straw by the door, incensed by the intrusion, kicked off the door opener's cap. Said the looey: "Look here, buddy, I may be only a seckund loot, but don't kick me in the face." I was he.—R. P. M., *Cumberland, Md.*

**Lucky Number Is Right**—Three is my lucky number. On June 3, 1 smuggled three bottles of beer in the post. The O. D. caught three of us bucks gargling it. Under arrest three days. No court martial. Our detachment commander, major and top kick (three of them) defended us against the colonel who wanted to give us three years. Three weeks later all three of us got three stripes. 'S a fact, 's help me!—A. F. W., *Kent, O.*


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**From New York**

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**From New York**

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July 30—August 27—September 24—George Washington (159).

**FAR EAST**

**Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong**

**From San Francisco**

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**Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila**

**From Seattle**

June 18—August 27—Wenatchee (106).
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# When to Be a Rolling Stone

## There is Moss to Be Gathered, Always Provided You Roll Uphill Instead of Down

*By* Albert Sidney Gregg

**JUST what kind of a job do you want? Have you ever considered what you ought to do to get it? It may mean temporary sacrifice, lower pay for a short time, but if it is the kind of work you have set your heart on—and you are sure of that—the chances are you can figure out some way to achieve your ambition. In this article, Mr. Gregg tells the stories of alert men who looked and then leaped.**

SUPPOSE you realize that you are a round peg in a square hole or that you ought to be making more money than you are getting. How are you going to help yourself? Just as you do in anything else: By picking out a definite objective and going after it. It makes little difference what the proposed change may be, it will require careful planning and some degree of courage.

You may win a promotion, you may ask for a shift within your own organization, or you may break into another concern.

There is the case of a young man who worked up in a steel plant as a roller until he was making $3,000 a year. That was as high as he could go. He had reached the end of the alley, and he either had to be content or begin all over again in another line. His ambition was to be a mill superintendent, and possibly own a steel mill himself some day, but the line of promotion lay in a different direction. It was not customary to promote rollers to executive positions. So this young fellow figured it all out, and resolved to make a new start. Finally he found an opening as assistant superintendent, but the pay was only $1,500 a year, as against the $3,000 he was making in another capacity.

But he saw that if he became assistant superintendent, he would be in line for promotion clear to the position of general manager. Guided by that longer view he resigned as a sheet mill roller and accepted the position of assistant superintendent, thus sacrificing $1,500 a year for a larger opportunity. Being very ambitious, he worked hard, studied the business, and in a few years became the chief executive of another company, at $25,000 a year. Within five years he had more than made up the money lost by making the shift to the position with smaller pay.

Later on this man formed a combination, bought a steel plant, and is now a leader in that industry. But he would never have progressed if he had hung on to that $3,000 a year as sheet mill roller.

This incident touches the very heart of the great question of getting a better job.

Every man who amounts to a hill of beans in the business world at some point in his career has sacrificed something for the future. He has been content to prepare himself, and wait for the returns to come in later. Thousands of fellows are out of a job half of the time because they have not mastered something that will make them invaluable in an office or a factory. So they shift about from "any old thing" to "any old thing" with a grouch in their hearts and a hard luck story on their lips.

They have not learned a trade because they wanted quick returns and were not willing to serve the apprenticeship necessary to qualify them for a job.

Time spent in getting an education or in mastering something that has a market value is never wasted. Returns are slow at first but all losses in the early years are quickly made up later.

Here is a little story that shows the value of cashing in on spare time. A young man who was employed during the day as a telephone operator took a course in accounting in a night school. There was no particular need for that knowledge in answering phone calls, but he was looking ahead. Later he heard of a merchant who needed help in straightening out his books. The young operator applied for the position, and the first question of the merchant was:

"How much do you want?"

"Whatever I am worth," was the response. "I may be worth five dollars, and I may be worth fifty or more. That part of it can be determined later. What I want is a job. Nobody else can have it if it is a question of price."

He was given the work, and fixed up the books. When settling time came the young man and the merchant had quite a session. Neither one would name an amount. So they agreed to leave the decision to the cashier of the bank with which the merchant did business. Without even knowing the young accountant personally, but seeing his work, the banker fixed an amount that was far beyond the young man's expectations. After this he obtained a permanent position with a large dry goods house, later he got into the railroad business, and finally evolved into a "doctor of sick businesses." His entire career has been determined by his knowledge of accounting which he obtained at night while working as a telephone operator.

There are literally thousands of successful men in this country to-day who owe their independence to the fact that they put in time learning something that would help them later in making money, in place of fooling it away in idleness. With so many night schools within reach it is never too late for a man to take up some study that will increase his earning capacity.

A young man by the name of Conner was employed in a harness store, where he served as a salesman and general utility man. He was an ambitious youth and was constantly thinking up plans to get ahead. Finally he resolved that he would be a banker. It is a

long jump from a harness store to a bank, but he had decided to make the jump and think about its difficulties afterward.

His first move was to pick out his favorite bank, and apply for a position. He did not care where he began, just so long as he got his toes in somewhere. He learned that the only opening was as manager of the safety deposit department. His next move was to apply for that job. He gave a list of references and then went around and coached each man whose name he had given, with the result that he was highly recommended by all of them. He was chosen for the place and it was a happy day for him when he received notice of his appointment. After he got in he did not settle down into a routine. He looked about to see how useful he could make himself. Little by little he took over the little odd jobs that the officers liked to pass on to others. Among these was the task of writing advertisements.

In those days bank advertising was a very dignified affair. It had about as much selling power as an Egyptian mummy. Conner bubbled with originality, but was wise enough not to give the bank an overdose at the outset. While working in the harness store he had attracted trade by his striking announcements in the windows, and he thought maybe he could bring new accounts to the bank by the same process.

At length he made such an impression that the bank decided to create a regular publicity department. Conner was offered the position of advertising manager on two conditions: He would be financed for six months, and he must resign from the safety deposit department. He had no way of retreat. He simply had to make good. Conner accepted the challenge, and by the end of the six months the bank had been put so much in the limelight by Conner that the position was made permanent. Conner stayed with this bank for ten years during which time he became one of the leading men in the institution. Then he was offered a larger opportunity in another city, where he is still climbing.

# Making Citizens by the Rubber Stamp

(*Continued from page* 6)

she stands to be present and when the ceremony is finished to go up and give the new American the right hand of fellowship, to tell him we are glad he has come to us, we are glad he has adopted our country for his own, we are glad that he is awakened to the privilege and also the solemn responsibility of becoming an American.

Think what it will mean not alone to these men, but to these women to come in touch with the people who reflect the America concerning which they have dreamed for years and years. To become a citizen of these United States is one of the great experiences of life—whether to the boy and girl born on American soil or to the newcomer from other lands. There ought to be a day of celebration—of public recognition—of unforgettable and reverent observance of new citizenship. The whole community ought to open its arms in welcome. These new citizens are our guarantee to the future of all the greatness of the past. They pass on the torch of American democracy.

I am no prophet, no seer of visions, but in my day-dreams there has come a picture which, God grant, sometime may come true.

It is the morning of our national birthday, and even in the early hours, while the freshness of the day is still new, the town is all astir as if making ready for some gladsome holiday. The school buildings are wide open, and from everywhere come rosy cheeked boys and girls laden with flowers. At the sound of martial music a great procession forms; there are men of low and high degree, women clad in silks and satins, and the toiling mother about whose skirts do many little children cling; there are fair maidens crowned with garlands, youths bearing wands of authority—all united in one common civic interest.

At a certain signal the ranks open and divide. Who are these stalwart youths, broad of shoulder and high of glance? Who are these fair young women who come down the center? Are they the city's guests of honor? Yea, they are the guests of honor, and they are more, they are her sureties for the future; these are the young men and women who, during the past twelve months, have passed their twenty-first birthday, and who at the coming election are to cast their first vote, and this day has been set aside to honor them, to welcome them to the ranks of citizenship.

And who are these men and women of foreign birth who come with wondering eyes after the youth of our land? These are those born overseas who have taken out their naturalization papers and who at the coming election also will cast their first vote. And the community honors and welcomes them to the ranks of citizenship even as it does our own native sons and daughters. Into the temple of Justice sweeps the great multitude, while the guests of honor are escorted to special seats marked by our country's colors and guarded by our country's flag.

Now rises a great orator, the best that love and money can procure, for nothing is too good for this occasion and for these guests of the community and the country.

When the orator finishes, the chief magistrate of the town or county or State reads aloud the names of the new citizens and administers to them the solemn civic oath. He then charges the community to see to it that they do everything in their power both by example and by precept to help the voter realize the honor and dignity and responsibility of the privilege that is now to be his.

When this day comes, we need not speak for reform; it will be ours without the asking. The muse of history will call anew for her golden pen, and she will write high on the roll of fame, and still higher on the roll of peace, not the North, nor the South, nor the East, nor the West, but the one word that we love best of all—America.

*This article has been prepared under the direction of the Americanism Commission of The American Legion, Henry J. Ryan, National Director.*


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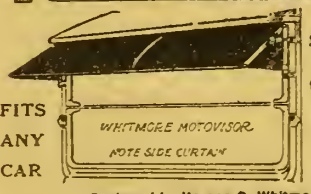


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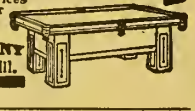

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# THE BULLETIN BOARD

*A Department of Special Interest to Post Officials and Committee Members.*

## How Long Should the Meeting Last?

MUCH criticism is offered to National Headquarters from almost every part of the country that post meetings are too long drawn out and that the usual interval of two weeks between meetings tends by its length to decrease interest in post activities.

Suggestions come from field representatives that meetings open promptly at 7.30 o'clock and adjourn promptly at nine unless the majority of those present vote in favor of continuing the business session. Should a favorable vote be given, the commander can order a recess of five minutes to permit members to leave who wish to do so. This plan, the field representatives believe, will be very effective, as it will permit members to keep other engagements on post meeting night. Members who would otherwise absent themselves rather than leave a meeting while the business session was going on will attend.

The field representatives also believe an effort should be made to have all posts conduct weekly meetings. Statistics show that where this plan prevails and meetings are conducted regularly according to a set schedule, it has invariably resulted in larger attendance and sustained interest. It also brings the Legion wider publicity because of the frequency of activities. One will have hardly ceased discussing and hearing of the things done at the last meeting before another meeting will have been held. Thus is the Legion kept ever and constantly before the people. And this is necessary for larger success.

## Don't Douse the Button

ARE the men in your post wearing their buttons? National Headquarters suggests that the post adjutant be sure to sell a new member his button at the moment of enrolment, and that he remind Legionnaires of long standing of the importance of keeping the insignia in their lapels. The button is an excellent form of unostentatious advertising, apart from its value as a means of introduction. Legionnaires whose bread-hunting takes them far afield, and who visit towns where they are strangers, have frequently testified to the value of meeting buddies in other bailiwicks through the simple medium of the button. The tiny Legion button stands for a big thing. "This man," it says, "served his country in 1918. In 1921 he is still serving it. I am a badge of honor, and I am proud to be worn."

## The Zone System in Idaho

IDAHO posts and auxiliaries are successfully employing the zone system in getting new members. The post divides its territory into zones or precincts, assigning to each a team and captain. The teams then make a house-to-house canvass of their precincts, and where an eligible veteran is found, he and his family are told all about the Legion. Where a post has an Auxiliary unit, an Auxiliary member and a Legionnaire work together. In this way, if the eligible veteran happens not to be at home, his mother and sister nevertheless are interviewed and informed that they will be eligible to join the Auxiliary if the war veteran son and brother joins the Legion. Thus a non-member's women relatives become a membership committee on their own account. If the household contains no eligible veterans, the family is told about the Legion just the same. In this way the public is informed in an authoritative, first-hand manner just what the Legion is, what it stands for, and what it is trying to do.

In addition to the house-to-house solicitation, Idaho Legion men have requested the privilege of addressing local social and fraternal organizations on the aims and purposes of the Legion. In no case has this permission been refused—on the contrary, organizations have shown a keen interest in and appreciation of the informal talks delivered by Legionnaires.

## Tell the Country

DESPITE the widespread publicity that the Legion is enjoying, millions of good citizens do not have a clear conception of the high purposes and ideals of the organization nor of its work of altruistic service. Besides the work that Legionnaires may do in conversation and in printed publicity, they may avail themselves of the State Speakers Bureaus in the departments that have them. These bureaus will furnish speakers who will appear before commercial, social, fraternal and labor organizations and tell about The American Legion, its general program for welfare and the accomplishments it has achieved in the past and is continuing to achieve. Inquire of your department headquarters.

## Welcoming the New Member

HOW are you welcoming new members into the Legion and the post? Much depends on first impressions, and if the new members at their first meeting are not introduced to the older membership, the law of self-defense compels them to herd in one corner, where the chief topic of conversation may well be, "Say, what a dud outfit this is."

Even formal introductions cannot solve the problem. Introducing twenty new members to twenty old members and expecting every man in one group to remember the name of everybody in the other is playing a memory game that nobody can win at.

Some posts have adopted the familiar and eminently practical scheme of tagging every member, old and new, at a reception to new men. The tag contains space for the wearer, who fixes it in his lapel, to write his name in letters large enough for the world to see, and also to affix the name of his old outfit. A plain tag as is attached to an express package fills the bill admirably. Or the tags might well be of cardboard cut in the shape of identification discs and suspended around the neck. A touch of novelty of this sort can give an old idea such a brand-new twist that it will go over with a bang.

## A Good Membership Hunch

WITH a representative of its membership committee working alongside the chairman of the bonus committee who helps all ex-service men to fill out their applications for the state bonus, Gerald V. Carroll Post of Passaic, N. J., finds that recruits for the Legion are not difficult to obtain. Fifty new members were secured within a short time after the plan was put in operation.

## No Lettering on the Flag

REQUESTS for information regarding the placing of letters on the American flag are being received at National Headquarters—not from Legionnaires, but from others. No lettering of any sort may be placed upon the flag.

## American Legion Addresses

National Legislative Committee: 530-536 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C. John Thomas Taylor, Vice Chairman.

National Americanism Commission: National Headquarters, American Legion, Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Henry J. Ryan, Director.

National Executive Secretary, Women's Auxiliary: National Headquarters, American Legion, Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Miss Pauline Curnick.

Organization Division, Emblem Division and all other departments of National Headquarters and National officials: National Headquarters American Legion, Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

# NATIONAL SERVICE DIVISION

*The National Service Division, American Legion, 1723 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., assists all ex-service men in obtaining results on claims for hospitalization, compensation, insurance, vocational training and any other matters pertaining to war-time service. It is requested that all definite inquiries and routine matters first be referred to post service officers or the proper government department. If there has been an unwarranted delay, or an apparent injustice, the facts should be submitted to this division, together with all possible information and evidence on the case. Information on various subjects is printed in these columns from week to week and careful perusal will obviate the necessity for many direct inquiries.*

## Federal Training

ONE of the most important features of service which The American Legion can render the disabled ex-service men is the assistance and co-operation given in obtaining Federal training for a vocational handicap. It is essential for the success of this plan that there be the closest co-operation between Legion members and posts and the Federal Board for Vocational Rehabilitation. In many States there have been clean-up drives, where squads, consisting of representatives of the Federal Board, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Public Health Service and The American Legion have completely covered the State, gaining effective contact with ex-service persons through newspaper publicity, bulletins, Legion Post meetings and pre-arranged public meetings, in addition to contact with the Red Cross.

Vocational training offers the greatest opportunity for a satisfactory rehabilitation and future financial independence of any benefits that have been authorized by Congress to date. In spite of this, only one-half of the disabled who are eligible are now receiving Federal training.

*Eligibility for Training.* Any person who enlisted, was enrolled, drafted, inducted or appointed into the military or naval forces of the United States, and who, since April 7, 1917, has resigned, been discharged, or furloughed therefrom, under honorable conditions, having a disability incurred, increased, or aggravated while a member of such forces, or later developed a disability traceable to service while in these forces, and who in the opinion of the Federal Board is in need of vocational training to overcome the handicap of this disability, shall be furnished such training as may be feasible in the opinion of the Federal Board. This law includes members of training camps as authorized by law.

The Government allows maintenance pay during such training in addition to tuition and books. The allowance for this originally was $80 a month for a single man. Under the Darrow Rider Amendment, this was increased to $100 a month for a single man without dependents. This increase was granted only to those residing in such localities where maintenance and support is above the average or comparatively high. The Federal Board, after extensive research, determined the places where living conditions were above normal. Increased allowances were given for dependents on the same basis as under the War Risk Act.

The Federal Board has long been decentralized into field offices throughout the country, in order to gain more effective contact with the beneficiaries of the Vocational Act, to assist and guide them in training, to find suitable positions and maintain a follow-up check after completion of training. There is practically no limit to the kind of training or rehabilitation which is allowed. There are trainees learning various manual trades which require a three or six-month course, and others who are pursuing a three or four-year course in the higher colleges and universities. Compensation is not payable where maintenance pay is provided by the Federal Board. However, under Section 3 of the training regulations, the trainee who is allowed tuition and books but no maintenance pay, if compensable, continues to draw compensation, regardless of the training taken.

Under a joint regulation between the three departments, advance notice is given to each department when a change from compensation to Federal training or vice versa is contemplated, in order that the beneficiary may experience no delay in receiving either compensation or maintenance pay. In the event of the beneficiary's being entitled to more compensation than maintenance pay under training, such as in total and permanent cases, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance pays the difference, so that in all cases the trainee receives the larger amount.

The Federal Board takes the position of official friend and advisor to the disabled man and woman. Through its field representatives it wishes to maintain constant contact between the disabled man and his place of instruction, whether it be a school or college, or with employers with whom he is placed in training. It is the object of the Federal Board to train each man so that he will develop full productive capacity and earning power, so far as possible.

All disabled men should carefully consider the benefits derived from the rehabilitation which is offered to them by the Government. Departments, posts, and members of The American Legion should in every way possible encourage and assist disabled men to become acquainted with their rights to training and should co-operate to the fullest extent with the field offices of the Federal Board in order that all claims for training may receive prompt attention and that the full benefit of this law may be extended over the entire country.

For further information and assistance in this matter, application should be made to the nearest field office or regional office of the Federal Board or posts and departments of The American Legion.

## Coming Reunions

U. S. A. A. C. ASSOCIATION.—Annual Convention in Chicago June 20 and 21. Members of both French and Italian contingents to attend. All former members of service requested to write Wilbur P. Hunter, c/o Biddle Brothers, 919 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., for cards entitling members and families to reduced railroad rates. For information concerning the Association write Ernest R. White, Editorial Department, A. W. Shaw Co., Cass, Huron and Erie sts., Chicago, Ill.

27TH MED. REPLACEMENT UNIT.—Former members communicate with Dr. A. R. Goodman, 1105 Acushnet av., New Bedford, Mass. Permanent organization and reunion planned.

EVACUATION HOSP. No. 5.—Reunion banquet June 18, New York City. Information furnished by Dr. John P. Evans, 375 Eighth av., New York City.

43RD INF.—Reunion planned. For information write James Madison (formerly Hq. Co.), c/o Sante Fe Railroad, Dodge City, Kans.

37TH DIVISION.—Reunion trip to Montgomery, Ala., on special trains starts from Cincinnati, June 20, 6 p.m. Reduced fare. Return trains leave Montgomery, June 24, 6 p.m. For information write Thomas S. Brandon, Lebanon, Ohio.

30TH DIVISION (OLD HICKORY ASSOCIATION).—Plans being made for reunion at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 11 and 12. Attendance of 10,000 of 20,000 membership expected. Former members of division who have not joined Association are asked to send $1 and details of service to Frank P. Bowen, Secretary, 723 Holston bank bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.

307TH INF., Co. K.—Herbert L. Miller Post, New York City, is composed of former members of this company. Philip E. Brouillet, Secretary, 312 Palmetto St., Brooklyn, N.Y., wishes to hear from ex-Co. K men in other cities.

34TH DIVISION.—Reunion to be held this autumn. All former members may learn time, place and details by writing John H. Malony, Creston, Ia.

26TH DIVISION (YANKEE DIVISION VETERANS ASSOCIATION).—First reunion in Boston, July 2, 3 and 4. Program includes pilgrimage by boat to Plymouth for tercentenary celebration. For information write W. J. Keville, Chairman, 200 Huntington av., Boston, Mass.


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| 32x3½ | 8.75 | 36x4½ | 13.25 |
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## Is Your Address Correct?

Are you sure that your Post Adjutant has forwarded your latest address to the Weekly?

The Post Office Department is notifying us daily that hundreds of copies of the magazine are undeliverable because of incorrect address.

When you paid your dues for 1921, did you give your adjutant your latest address? Addresses reaching us on post lists in hundreds of cases are different than 1920 addresses.

We believe that many posts have sent in old addresses taken from post records. If you are not receiving your Weekly and are in good standing please write the circulation department, giving your present address, and all of your former addresses, as well as your post number.

AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY
627 West 43rd Street, New York City

# Moses and Crowder

(*Continued from page 7*)

it is regarded as most probable that the registrants *ex mero motu* by the most simple and direct methods would have handled the enemy alien claims. The neutral or associated aliens, as an especial act of grace, might only have been placed in the forefront of the battle.

Next in order comes the bridegroom exemption. No claim for deferred classification gave as much trouble as a claim on dependency arising from a marriage celebrated after May 18, 1917. Every Local Board had trouble with such cases. Letters and messages would come in concerning men deferred on such a claim. The American public generally seemed to have a strong feeling that a registrant should not be allowed, while waiting his call to take a voluntary step and thereby obtain deferred classification. They believed that, after war was declared, a man had no right to assume new obligations to cherish and protect, and then endeavor to carry on with the cherishing, sending in his place to protect his wife a man who otherwise might not be called. Nor was there much bashfulness on the part of the newly-wed registrants or the public in presenting their views.

The Mosaic plan was very simple. The Children of Israel were expected to be engaged almost continuously in warfare. Exemptions might be allowed for a time, and, in the case of an exemption for marriage, would affect all equally. Having allowed five years for a vineyard, (Leviticus, Chapter 19, verses 23 and 24), more weighty considerations led Moses to allow an exemption for marriage but the time allowed was only one year.

The situation before us differed radically from that of the Israelites in that the emergency was not expected to recur during the present military generation. If a man escaped service by reason of a marriage after the passage of the act calling him to the colors, he would successfully have shifted his service to another and no opportunity would be found to equalize matters. Consequently, we did not follow the Mosaic rule, although arguments that the Local Boards should, were not confined to those entitled to this ruling by right of inheritance.

The S. S. R. instructed the boards to disregard the dependency arising from such a marriage if the marriage was found to have been contracted with a primary view and interest of evading military service. With fasting and with prayer the Local Boards approached these cases. Receipts for the engagement ring, love letters, affidavits of when the engagement was announced or of how long steady company had been kept, receipts for furniture,—all and more passed before the weary eyes of the board members. After the Local Boards, District Boards, and Government Appeal Agents had become involved in the worst possible chaos, Crowder issued a bulletin saying, in short, that a marriage was not a source of dependency, but a child of such marriage was a dependent, entitling the father to a place in the second class. He said some more, but the above brought relief. Children were thereafter called "weatherstrips," as they kept their fathers out of the draft.

Moses was free from the affidavits of another class of registrants who have meekly evoked more profanity per capita than cooties. To treat the claims of conscientious objectors with sympathy is impossible; with respect, very difficult.

Everyone has met individuals whose actions could only be explained by assuming that they hold steadfast to a conscientious conviction that the payment of just debts is sinful. The Germans even attempted to justify the violation of Belgium on conscientious grounds. Selfishness rarely fails to find supporting arguments based on conscience and it is in no way surprising to find conscientious objections to the performance of the duty of bearing arms for the protection of all, involving, as it does, danger and hardship.

Some of the conscientious objectors claims were undoubtedly mere shifts to escape service, while some were based on a belief that would have supported the man to the point of sacrificing his own life in preference to bearing arms. The regulations provided for the inducting of a genuine conscientious objector into the vast domain of noncombatant service, the plan being to obtain the use of such man power without violence to mental attitudes.

Moses no doubt would have been surprised at the twists of religious tolerance of this day. Unless the Hebrew conscientious objector had filed his claim as faint-hearted, he would have been introduced to the edge of the sword as a blasphemer, while the American of this type is exempt from combatant service. Bigamy in the days of Moses was hardly a serious indiscretion, while an American, so unfortunate as to hold that two mothers-in-law are necessary elements to salvation, will, if he acts on his belief, be withdrawn from circulation.

The last exemption proclaimed by Moses was not followed by Crowder. To prevent deterioration of morale, the faint-hearted and fearful were dismissed before the battle. Although the Children of Israel were generally regarded as an effective fighting force, they set store by this exemption. The other three Mosaic exemptions were for general use, even as excuses for not attending a feast (St. Luke, Chapter 14, verses 16-20). The last one was for use only before a battle and was so used.

When the Midianites and Amalekites and their allies with an army like grasshoppers for multitude and an infinite number of camels were facing the Israelites, Gideon proclaimed this exemption, instructing those falling under the head of faint-hearted and fearful to depart. Twenty-two thousand of an army of thirty-two thousand took him at his word and did depart (Judges, Chapter 7, verse 3). It is needless to say more than that this exemption had no application to our National Army divisions.

The two systems are fundamentally different. Both are based upon Selective Service and both allow for the volunteer spirit. Beyond this there is little similarity. But each reflects the domestic and military situation, morale, and social system of the people it affected. Each shows its author as a careful student of national life, a profound thinker, and a wise lawgiver.

The American system was from its inception subject to a most severe test. There was no time to let it evolve as experience might suggest, no time to frame it so as to reflect the different conditions in different parts of the country. It had to be, and was, born full-grown to meet the call of August, 1917. Thereafter modifications were frequently made.

The universal approval of Selective Service, the nation-wide acceptance of the Selective Service Regulations as being as fair as humanly possible between registrants and just to the country, the spirit of the young men registered for service—these tell how well and how wisely the work was done.

But for the future—until universal disarmament is more than a dream, until the unanswerable arguments for it have been translated into action by all nations, there is always the possibility of a return of the years of nightmare. If America is again called to fight to live, have we learned from experience how to diminish the inequality of burden and sacrifice?

The nation realizes that there can never be absolute equality in war, for always some offer their lives and others, even from necessity, only their time or money. Those of us connected with Selective Service knew that our first thought had to be for the interests of the nation and that after those interests were served, our system worked for all possible equality. But we saw so much inequality. Physical disability or dependency almost inevitably meant safety and an abnormally large personal income. Industrial and agricultural exemptions or deferred classifications were essential, but, in the matter of protection, pay, and comfort, such work had an edge on military service.

In his inaugural address, President Harding gave the basic principles to guide the war effort of a republic:

"I can vision the ideal republic, where every man and woman is called under the flag for assignment to duty, for whatever service, military or civic, the individual is best fitted, where we may call to universal service every plant, agency or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for country, and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation or combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation.

"There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy when one portion of our citizenship turns its activity to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation."

This is what the country will want.

# A. W. O. L.—An Advertiser

Of course, you belonged to one of those outfits whose members went into the line with a razor in one hand and the old Colt in the other.

Special order umpty 'steen read "that all cuckoos under fire in the front trenches will shave daily whether they have whiskers or not."

Then four or five days in the Very spotlight and nobody getting up with even drinking water—We had close shaves then, all right—

The question now is, do we still shave early and often?

Do you remember that last year you saw the AutoStrop Razor advertised in our WEEKLY? Altogether they spent about $7,000 with us.

How many razors did they sell our readers as a result?

The answer is important. Here's the why—

The magazine campaign they have mapped out for this year DOES NOT INCLUDE OUR AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY!

One of our advertisers gone A. W. O. L.

How can we bring them back to "Duty" in our pages?

There's still a fighting chance—and 1921 rewards fighters—

We've got to prove to them that THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY was such a good medium for them last year, that it sold so many razors, that they can't afford to stay out. In other words, we've got to prove to them sales result from their advertising.

For on their part, they have agreed that if we can show them what we believe we can—that their contract will again be forthcoming—

A contract hanging by a hair—missing a big order by a whisker, so to speak. It's a close shave for us, perhaps—but we don't think we'll be cut off.

*We've offered to make a test, that to the best of our belief no other magazine ever has dared to make for an advertiser.*

Because no other magazine ever had the confidence in its readers that we have in you. There's many and many a man among our more than three-quarters of a million readers who bought an AutoStrop Razor because of their advertising in the WEEKLY last year—

All we ask is that you tell us about it, by letter or coupon so that we can show them concrete evidence.

With enough of these, we can go to the AutoStrop Razor Co. and show them that their last year's advertising in our WEEKLY produced sales for them in such volume that they simply can't afford to drop us.

*Dealers* and *Salesmen*—letters from you, telling of instances where the AutoStrop advertising in the WEEKLY helped you make sales—will be doubly important.

Post Adjutants—You, too, can bring this matter up at your next meeting—and get a lot of information for us. Will you?

Everyone—all together—help us write "from A.W.O.L. to Duty" after the name of AutoStrop—

And with a demonstration of proven sales power like this, you'll help us convince many another advertiser who is still doubtful. Shavetails first!

*Next Week—WHAT'S YOURS*

To the Advertising Manager.
627 West 43 Street,
New York City.

I remember seeing the advertising of the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co. in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY last year.

As a result of it, I bought an AutoStrop Razor.

From (give dealer's name) .....

.....

Approximate date .....

Signed .....

Address .....

Post .....

I am a dealer / salesman and believe that the AutoStrop advertising in the WEEKLY helped me sell

.....razors last year.

# Our Directory

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

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- VV The Electric Storage Battery Co.....
- Long-Milcage Tire & Rubber Co..... 21
- Motovisor Co..... 19
- Superior Tire Co.....

**AUTO TRUCKS**
- VVV The Autocar Company.....

**BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS**
- V American Publisbing Co.....
- P. F. Collier & Son Co.....Back Cover
- V Independent Corporation.....
- Little Leatber Library Corp.....
- Nelson Doubleday, Inc.....

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- Calculator Corp..... 20
- VV Comer Mfg. Co. (The).....
- Hydro-United Tire Co..... 20
- V Long Eakins Co.....
- Mellinger Tire & Rubber Co..... 18
- V Albert Mills.....
- V Standard Food and Fur Association.....
- V Strout Farm Agency..... 20
- VV Thomas Mfg. Co..... 20
- The J. R. Watkins Co.....

**FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION**
- The Peters Cartridge Co.....
- Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co.....

**FOOD PRODUCTS**
- V The Genesee Pure Food Co.....

**HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS**
- VV Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co.....

**INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS AND ORNAMENTS**
- Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.....
- VV C. K. Grouse Co.....

*"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine*—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—*as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the* WEEKLY—*we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine*—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

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- Redding & Co.....
- VV L. W. Sweet, Inc.....

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- Bernard-Hewitt & Co.....
- VV George Frost Co.....
- Kahn Tailoring Co.....
- Knothe Bros. Co.....
- VV Lockhart Spiral Puttees, Inc.....
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- Reliance Mfg. Co.....
- J. C. Schnoter Co.....
- VV U. S. National Munson Army Shoe Co., Inc.

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- V Simmons Hardware Co.....

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- V Smitb Typewriter Sales Co.....
- Typewriter Emporium.....

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

Advertising rates: $3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

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*Are you bigger today than yesterday?*

You have so few minutes in the day for reading; so few days in a busy life. Will you spend them all with the gossip of the newspapers, or the mere entertainment of fiction? Or will you, like Franklin, start now to make the great thinkers of the world your servants? Will you increase your own brain power by adding their brain power to it?

What are the few great books—biographies, histories, novels, dramas, poems, books of science and travel, philosophy and religion, that have in them the power to make of their readers men who can think clearly and talk interestingly—men who will not only be ambitious for success, but who will have acquired the broadness of vision necessary to achieve it?

All of these questions, so vital to you, are answered in the free booklet pictured below. You can have a copy of it for the asking. In it Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who was for forty years president of Harvard University, gives his own plan of reading. In it are described the contents, plan, and purpose of

## Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books

Every well-informed man and woman should know about this famous library. The free book tells about it—how Dr. Eliot has put into his Five-Foot Shelf "the essentials of a liberal education"; how he has so arranged it that even "fifteen minutes a day" are enough; how, in pleasant moments of spare time, by using the reading courses Dr. Eliot has provided for you, you can get the knowledge of literature and life that every university strives to give.

Every member of The American Legion is invited to have a copy of this handsome and entertaining free book. Merely clip the coupon and mail it today.

P. F. COLLIER & SON COMPANY
416 West Thirteenth Street, New York

Mail me the free book, "Fifteen Minutes a Day," telling about the Five-Foot Shelf of Books, and containing the valuable article by Dr. Eliot on what and how to read for a liberal education.

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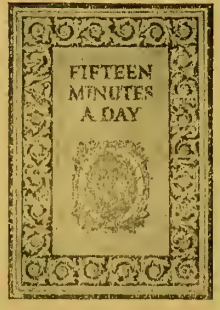
A.L.W. 6-17-21

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