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IN THIS ISSUE

ONE MAN'S VIEW OF AMERICANISM

By Ernest McCullough

THE FIGHT FOR THE TUBERCULOUS VETERAN

By Dr. H. A. Pattison

New York Life Insurance Co.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.)

346 and 348 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President

Balance Sheet, January 1, 1921

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	$8,407,481.00	Policy Reserve	$759,017,764.00
Loans on Mortgages	164,796,225.60	Other Policy Liabilities	26,552,728.77
Loans on Policies	147,499,247.07	Premiums, Interest & Rentals prepaid	4,233,320.03
Loans on Collateral	6,565,500.00	Taxes, Salaries, Rentals, Accounts, etc.	7,270,905.89
Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes	109,722,115.37	Additional Reserves	6,733,983.67
Government, State, County and Municipal Bonds	141,539,552.50	Dividends payable in 1921	37,446,654.87
Railroad Bonds	343,293,117.30	Reserve for Deferred Dividends	76,176,646.00
Miscellaneous Bonds & Stock	8,416,460.10	Reserves, special or surplus funds not included above	49,232,393.96
Cash	10,574,203.04		
Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	13,711,710.24		
Interest and Rents due and accrued	12,087,598.25		
Other Assets	51,186.72		
Total	$966,664,397.19	Total	$966,664,397.19

During 1920 the Company Paid

To Beneficiaries	$35,453,758.67
To Living Policy-Holders	79,395,838.63
Total Policy Payments	$114,849,597.30

Dividends amounting to

$37,446,654.87

were authorized by the Directors and will be paid in 1921.

Over 200,000 new members (including former policy-holders who increased their membership) joined the Company in 1920 representing a total new business of

$693,979,400.00

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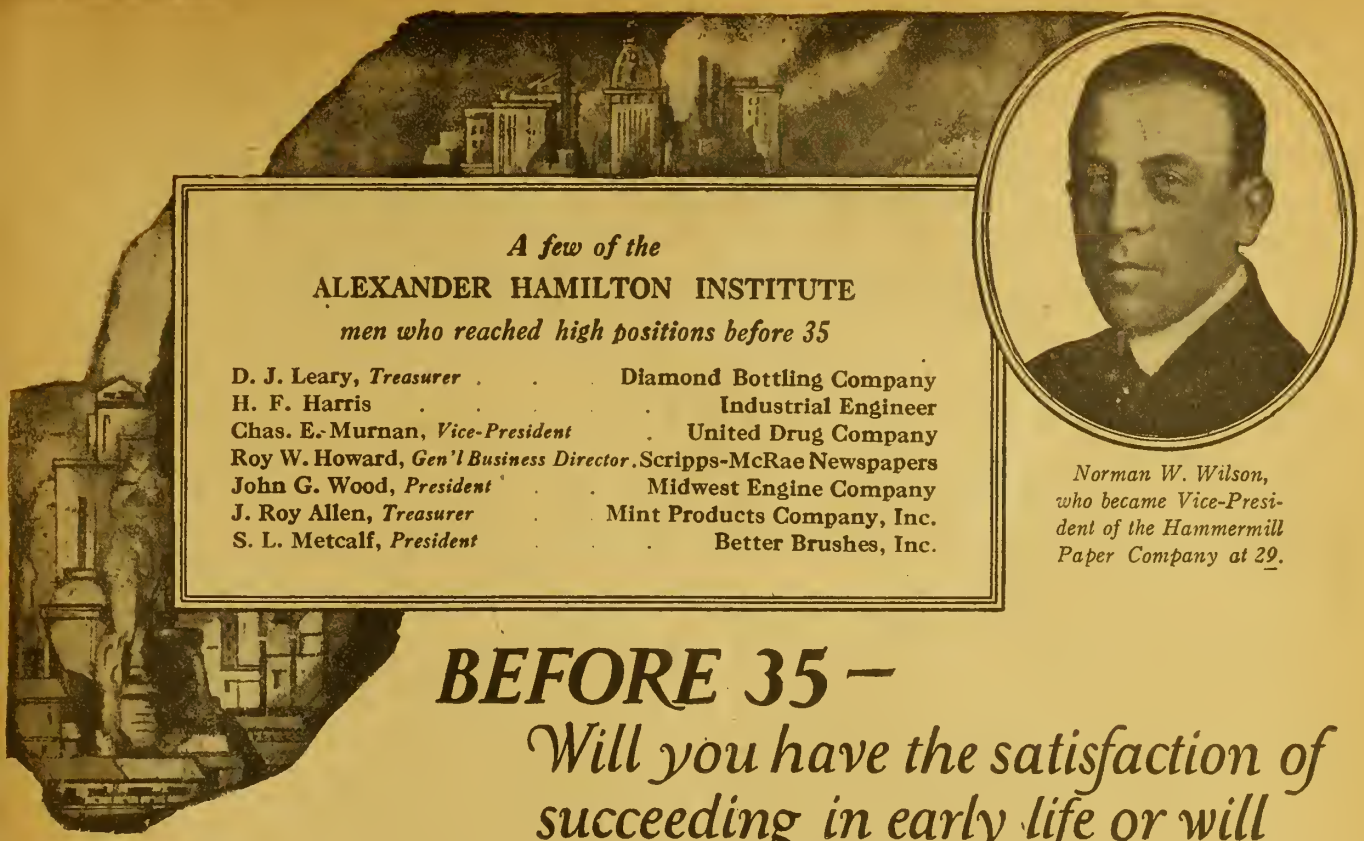

A few of the
ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE
men who reached high positions before 35

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Chas. E. Murnan, *Vice-President*	**United Drug Company**
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S. L. Metcalf, *President*	**Better Brushes, Inc.**

Norman W. Wilson, who became Vice-President of the Hammermill Paper Company at 29.

BEFORE 35 — Will you have the satisfaction of succeeding in early life or will you wait until later?

THE letters of Norman W. Wilson show pretty clearly just what it is that the Alexander Hamilton Institute can do for a man.

To say that the Modern Business Course and Service *made* such a man would be absurd. The Hammermill Paper Company is one of the great companies of its kind; and Mr. Wilson was a marked man in the organization long before the Institute ever entered his life.

But because he had the vision that comes with an all-round knowledge of every department of business he was able to reach a high place in the business world at an age when most men are still gathering experience in the hard school of dull routine.

He became Vice-President at twenty-nine; and this is his tribute to the Modern Business Course and Service:

"Every moment's time I have devoted to it has been well rewarded. I want you to know what a high regard I have for the work you are doing and to know that I make it a point to encourage our people here to study your Course."

Another whose salary increased 400% in two years

IN Hartford, Connecticut, S. L. Metcalf went to work with a big concern engaged in the manufacture of brushes. One of his first steps was to enrol with the Institute. In a year or two he was made Sales Manager, and wrote to tell us of his success. Other months went by and this letter arrived:

" During the past two years my salary has increased more than 400%. This has been due to the rather remarkable increase our Company has had in sales. These sales are indirectly the result of the ideas I have received from your Course."

Mr. Metcalf is now the head of his own business as President of Better Brushes, Inc., at Palmer, Mass.

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The Institute *can* and *does* shorten the path of men to the larger opportunities in business; it can and does save the years that so many big men waste in dull routine. And in proof of this fact it cites the examples of the men quoted above, and of thousands of others of the same type.

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IN this single month more men will enrol with the Institute than enrolled during the first full year of its existence. The knowledge of its training spreads fast; it has no need to argue or exert pressure. It asks only an opportunity to let you examine the full facts so that you can determine whether it is worth your while to shorten your path to success, as these other men have done. The facts, with the answers to all your questions, are contained in a 116-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business."

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General
John J. Pershing
"A very interesting collection of pictures, glad to add it to my library."

Danger from gas attacks was impressed on our men by every means in order to enforce obedience to army orders concerning the carrying and wearing of gas masks. This exhibition was staged for the benefit of the soldiers by Maj. Ervin Tracy, C. E. In 1918 from 20 to 10 per cent. of all our battle casualties were due to gas

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One Man's View of Americanism

When Teachers Fail to Agree, What Is the Poor Pupil to Do—Especially if He Cannot Speak Teacher's Language?

By ERNEST McCULLOUGH

HOW shall we meet the immigrant and his problem? Shall we hammer him into an American, or educate him into one? Shall we see to it first that he learns enough English to understand what we are doing and saying to him? The accompanying article presents the way one American looks at the whole problem of Americanization. He gives not only his views, but the application made of them by the average man working among average fellow-men, together with some rules for practical procedure based on experience.

JUST what do we mean when we talk glibly about Americanism? Suppose each individual citizen were asked to define it—what would he reply?

The writer has attended classes in Americanization and found varying conceptions even among the teachers. Many of them are young and enthusiastic. Their main idea, however, is to show the newly-arrived immigrant that his native country is very backward and that we in the United States are far in advance of the rest of the world. The writer found one young chap who had not finished high school, who had never been fifty miles away from his home town in the center of a conservative Eastern State, whose use of the English language was atrocious, trying to instill his conception of America in the mind of a steel works laborer who politely sneered while trying to direct the attention of his earnest teacher to the fact that he wished to learn English.

The writer entered into conversation with the laborer, who lacked a fair knowledge of our language but could speak French fluently. A long talk ensued. He found that the laborer was a former officer in the Russian army, a graduate of a polytechnic school, and the master of every commonly-used language in Europe except English.

THROWN out of employment by the revolution, he had entered the United States as a stowaway. Knowing no English, but endowed with a big, brawny frame, his sole chance to begin in the land of opportunity was to take work as a day laborer. He had an idea that if he could get good instruction in our language he might have a chance to secure employment as an engineer or a chemist, or something at least preferable to unskilled manual labor.

For four months he had been attending this school to "Americanize" foreigners and was rapidly accumulating a grouch which threatened our institutions if ever he foregathered with men like himself in a similarly discontented frame of mind. All he wanted was to learn the language. All he got was lectures on civics, and boastful talks on the greatness of America.

"So far as I can see," he said, "you have been remarkably fortunate. Your country is new and full of raw materials. God gave them to you, and you are extravagant, loud talking; people of shallow performance, and terribly, terribly sentimental. A fool can lead you in processions until the processions coalesce, and then the fool that makes the loudest noise will lead the accumulated parade."

(c) Underwood & Underwood.

He'll soon be wearing American clothes—but he won't find it so easy to put on the new language

"Remember, however," the writer interposed, "that we are but a young people. True, we have before us all the experience of the ages, but we are made up of people from all countries. There may be sages among them. As a people, however, an entity among the nations, we are young and have the faults of youth."

"True," he said. "My father used to amuse himself talking with sixteen-year-old boys. He said they were beginning at that age to cease to be boys, and something mysterious within them told them they would soon be men. Their minds ran ahead of their years, and their ideas on everything were grandiloquent and amusingly crude. They had ideals and knew how to settle all things. Alas, in a few years they were as others."

He laughed reflectively.

"I thank you for coming to my aid this evening," he said. "Might I ask your help in acquiring a real knowledge of the English language? May I ask your advice as to the books to buy so I may learn the heart of this thing known as Americanism? There are potentialities in the idea, but it seems to me the wrong persons have charge of it."

"Rather," replied the writer, "no one has charge of it. Unfortunately all Americans are not so intelligent as they should be, and this Americanism movement has not yet enlisted the most intelligent. I can turn you over to a good man who will give you just the aid you require."

IT was not difficult to find a well-read, widely-traveled man who was willing to befriend the former Russian officer. He was advised about books on the study of the English language and informed that if he studied them well, without reciting any lessons, it would be necessary only to talk as much as possible with sympathetic friends. He studied his books and read as much as he could. What he read he discussed with halting words with his friend. In three or four months a remarkable change had been effected. He is no longer a laborer in a mill. But he confesses that as yet he has not discovered that thing we should like to call Americanism.

The writer served a total of thirty-eight months in the Army, of which twenty-seven were in France. One of the most amusing things he came across was to find a private in an American combat division teaching English to a French girl. The private flushed and saluted very properly when the writer

approached, and asked a few questions about the way to proceed to be married in France. What made the affair so amusing was that while the soldier was teaching the girl English, his own English was so atrocious that it was next to impossible to understand him. The writer sent for him the next day and a long talk ensued, which was the first of many. This soldier was also a Russian, a Russian Jew.

HE knew just what is meant, or should be meant, by Americanism. It was undefinable. It had to be sensed. His heart had been prepared by the centuries of persecution of his ancestors. Americanism to him meant all that his race had been deprived of, the right to be men. "America to me," he said, "means that I am free to follow the dictates of my conscience, and that is something the world never before has had."

"Where did you get such teachings?"

"In America. That I found to be the soul of America. To do unto others as you would that others do unto you."

"Have you found everyone in America teaches such things?"

"Very few," he admitted with a rueful air, "but I found that the sentiment is everywhere. People talk it. The papers and magazines preach it. In time everybody will believe it. Some day all the newspapers and magazines will be printed in the English language and all the people will understand each other. Then America will be a big nation and my children will be Americans. At present I am a sheeny. My children will be half Russian Jew and half French, yet if they are born in America and go to American schools they will be good Americans. America is freedom of conscience."

The educated man who came to America because he had lost everything was treated like an ignorant man and his soul rebelled. He is still searching cynically for the soul of America. The scion of an oppressed race who came to America to gain everything found the soul of America is Opportunity.

Students of history have decided that the determining factor in nationality is the possession of a common language. Racial characteristics are pretty well mixed all over the world. Wave after wave of human beings has broken upon frontiers and many countries been overwhelmed by invasions.

Such a thing as a pure race does not exist. Nations, however, do exist, and divers people compose these nations, for each invader sowed seed. It is interesting to go from one section to another and note the characteristic nose, or the forehead, or the chin, perhaps, of races which have habitats hundreds of miles away. Yet in the particular country studied they are all of one nation because of the possession of a common language. This means the possession of common interests, common legends, common customs ingrained through generations, common love of country, common methods of instruction.

In a country like the United States to which men come of their own free will, it is not tyrannical to insist that the newcomers adopt our language. In union there is strength, and racial prejudice cannot be eliminated until all the people use a common language. Without a common language we cannot be a people. Austria fell early in the war because it was composed of too many races forced into a common union against their wills. Germany contained many discordant elements because portions of German territory contained people who wished to preserve their original language, something they had a perfect right to do so long as they lived in the land where that language originated.

A passionate love of liberty has brought most of our immigrants to the United States. It is to be expected that this quality will remain always a marked trait of Americans. Liberty means freedom from dictation by those assuming to be of higher estate. It means freedom from dictation by royalty and aristocracy. It means freedom for a man in his private life so long as his exercise of freedom does not encroach upon the freedom of others.

THEN we have equality. That means we are democratic, for democracy means equal opportunity. Democracy is a big word, and too many people confound it with republicanism. Republicanism is merely a form of government. Carried to the extreme, republicanism is the apotheosis of mediocrity. There are two forms of government, aristocratic and republican. The aristocratic tends to become monarchial. The republican tends to become aristocratic when the people become careless of high ideals.

France is a republic, but is it a country of equality? The marks of classes are everywhere, and in order to be certain they are free the people post everywhere the three words "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." A clever British officer who visited the United States as an instructor of our troops said, "In England we find most liberty, in the United States you have something approaching equality, while poor France has nothing but fraternity." It is a fact that in no country is there anything approaching to the sense of absolute equality found everywhere in the United States.

And equality will be preserved by educating all the people in the sense of fair play. Be fair to the man that is down. Guard the man who is weak. Give every one a chance.

A little Italian boy who came to this country at the age of two was sent to school at the age of five. Three years later, while studying for a history examination, he turned to his father and said: "Say, dad, what year was it you Dagos discovered America?" When the writer, whose parents came from Ireland, was a small boy, a negro woman told her son to keep away "fum dose nasty Irish chilluns." A sense of fair play should be a distinguishing characteristic of Americanism. Study our immigration records and see how many races contributed to that composite being, the American. Let us look upon the arriving immigrants as newly-born infant Americans and give them the chance that all infants should get.

We have many unappropriated opportunities for ourselves and for many millions of immigrants. Now that the saloon is gone from our midst, something better is going to take its place. Just what that will be no one can foresee. Whatever it may be, we may be sure it will be based upon the same thing that made the saloon so popular, namely, the gregarious instinct of man.

WE must get together in some way. The desire for companionship is a part of our being. It is a part of the instinct which has to do with the continuance of the species. The saloon did not cater to our best instincts, and so only catered in part to the need it did much to supply. Associations of some sort will follow it.

Only after the immigrant is made to feel that he is more than welcome to take his place in our midst will he be really receptive to lessons in American history, civics and government. In fact, the immigrant will not be deeply interested in such matters for a long time after his arrival. His first concern will be to get a job, his second to find a place of lodgment, his third to ascertain whether or not his reception is to be friendly. If he finds he is not to be an outcast, but is expected to make himself a good and useful citizen, we may be certain that he will wish to learn all he can about our government.

The writer had at one time a contract on which he employed over four hundred men. The whole four hundred men were newly arrived foreigners, most of them Russians. They did not appear to be intelligent and received from the foremen the treatment which was apparently required. The writer felt sorry for them and had several interpreters from the offices of foreign consuls call at the job and converse with as many as they could. The discovery was made that eleven distinct languages and over forty dialects were represented among the men. Although all were classed as Russians, few knew any Russian words other than military commands and terms learned during their conscript days.

Books in each of the languages for the learning of Esperanto were purchased and placed in the hands of all the men who could read. They were informed that when they could speak and read Esperanto their pay would be increased twenty-five cents per day.

(*Continued on page 21*)

The Fight for the Tuberculous Veteran

Rest, Good Food, Fresh Air and the Will to Win Are the Shock Troops That Must Do Battle for the Lung-Scarred

By H. A. PATTISON, M.D.

Supervisor of Medical Service, National Tuberculosis Association

DR. PATTISON, one of the best known authorities in America on the prevention of tuberculosis, acted in an advisory capacity for the National Tuberculosis Association with the surgeons general of the Army and Navy during the War. After the Armistice he was for some time special vocational adviser to the Federal Board for Vocational Education. He is now a member of the medical advisory committee of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and consultant of the United States Public Health Service. In this article Dr. Pattison presents the problem of the tubercular ex-service man and emphasizes the need for adequate hospitalization. The peak of the tubercular load, he declares, will not be reached until 1924 or 1925—and America must prepare now to handle it.

Taking the cure

OF the four million men who passed through the hands of draft board and medical examiners in local stations, in camps, in hospitals and elsewhere during the World War, over 100,000 were found to have tuberculosis. Of this number at least 60,000 —probably more—were weeded out before they were inducted into service. Close to 50,000, however, actually came into service and as soldiers of Uncle Sam were found to have tuberculosis.

The various branches of the Government service—the United States Public Health Service, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Federal Board for Vocational Education — and other agencies at once reached out toward these tuberculosis veterans. At present tuberculosis, together with mental diseases, forms by far the largest single problem that these Government rehabilitation agencies have to attack. Forty-one percent of the men now under medical supervision by the Government have tuberculosis.

The problem is, furthermore, not only an immediate one, but it is one that will extend over a period of years; probably for the next forty or fifty years at least. Tuberculosis is a slowly developing disease. The patient suffers periods of relapse and periods of recovery to fairly normal health. A man may be up today and down tomorrow. The disease, moreover, develops in some with great rapidity and in others very slowly.

From what we know of tuberculosis and from what we know of the men who have been discharged as afflicted with this disease, it is estimated that of the 50,000 men who saw service in the war and who have developed tuberculosis, the majority will sooner or later break down with active disease and will require hospital care.

At present the total available beds for the treatment of tuberculosis veterans in the entire United States are only about eight thousand. The peak load of hospital and other treatment will occur about 1924 or 1925, when it is estimated that at least 13,500 beds will be needed. With less than three years to make such provision, the necessity for prompt and vigorous Congressional action is apparent.

The memorial petition on the needs of the disabled veterans presented to Congress by The American Legion in February showed that 8,394 ex-service men were being treated for tuberculosis in hospitals under the direction of the United States Public Health Service. At that time The American Legion Hospitalization Committee estimated that there was urgent need of 6,500 additional beds for tuberculosis patients On September 23, 1920, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance had officially reported that 4,800 additional beds were needed for men with tuberculosis.

Those who have dealt with tuberculosis are agreed that not all of this very considerable number of tuberculous men can be or should be cared for in tuberculosis hospitals for a length of time. If by some magic method the whole group could be lifted out from their homes and put into sanatoria for six to twelve weeks, the benefit would be tremendous, but there are individual reasons in scores and hundreds of cases where this would be impracticable or undesirable. Furthermore, some of this group are not in need of prolonged institutional care.

TO understand what sort of treatment should be given these men, let us stop for a moment and review our knowledge of tuberculosis and recall the experience to which these stricken veterans of the World War have been subjected.

What we know of tuberculosis may be summed up in a few words. It is an infectious disease. In common parlance, it is "catching"—not in the ordinary sense of the word, but it is carried, nevertheless, from one person to another.

We know that most people "catch" tuberculosis or are infected in early childhood or young manhood. As someone has well said, by the time we reach adult life "we all have the bug." This means that the germ of tuberculosis lies dormant in most cases for years without producing any visible sign of disease. When, however, a man's resistance—that peculiar, individual quality that we cannot very well define—breaks down, this sleepy, latent germ infection suddenly becomes active, and what was formerly harmless now becomes a source of great danger, as the infection is translated into disease.

WHAT causes the translation of infection into disease? Briefly we may sum the cause up in two words—stress and strain. Thousands of men who went into service with an infection of tuberculosis acquired in childhood had already lowered their resistance near to the danger-point. When the excitement, stress and strain of army life came upon them, this old, quiet infection became active disease. Some of this disease was brought about by attacks of influenza or pneumonia acquired in camp; some of it by hard work and over-training; some by mental anxiety and worry. Whatever the nature of the breakdown, it resolves itself usually into the words stress and strain.

Now, these men who have developed tuberculosis are not going to be restored to normal health by any kind of mystic hocus-pocus that the doctor brings to bear upon them. They are going to be brought back to health by the same good, sound, common sense that led them to undertake service for Uncle Sam. In other words, the restoration of tuberculosis veterans requires sensible living.

The treatment of tuberculosis de-

mands first of all rest; secondly, good food; thirdly, fresh air, and fourthly, a cheerful, co-operative frame of mind. Incidental to these may be such things as a comfortable climate and certain luxuries of life, but these are merely incidental.

What is needed most is rest. Men, in the first place, become tuberculous because the wall of resistance within their bodies is broken down by stress and strain. They can rebuild the wall only by taking absolute and regulated rest under the skillful guidance of a doctor. All the good food in Christendom and all the fresh air that was ever produced in the finest climate that could possibly be imagined would not cure active tuberculosis without rest.

Oftentimes this means rest in bed for weeks or months. But each man is a case unto himself; there is no golden rule for rest. No one can say that you must take two weeks of rest and four weeks of exercise and three weeks of rest or anything of this sort. Each person must be treated by himself. He must be kept at rest until the wall of resistance has been repaired and the invading germs have been encased in scar-like tissue that will keep the germs from spreading disease.

Rest, therefore, means not merely a doctor's prescription. It means backbone and co-operation on the part of the man himself. It means will-power. It will often take more grit to lie in bed and rest for a month or two months than it did to go over the top in the Argonne.

IT is not an infrequent occurrence that patients who were told to rest have tried to "fool the doctor" by getting up when they should have been lying flat on their backs, and they have thought themselves clever. The only folks they really fooled were themselves. When the doctor prescribes rest he has a very definite reason, and that reason centers around the welfare of the patient himself.

The second essential in the treatment of tuberculosis is good food. This does not necessarily mean a continued milk and egg diet, for weeks or months at a time. Nor does it mean gorging one's self on the fat of the land during the course of treatment. It means that a man should eat those things which are wholesome and most nourishing to him. Generally speaking, one should eat what is individually agreeable and what will build body tissues, a good mixed ration. Of course, the doctor is the best judge of what the patient should eat or of what he should not eat. He is the one to prescribe in time of doubt or danger.

Fresh air is also necessary. I might say, however, that fresh air is necessary for everybody. The moment you shut off the supply of oxygen from the human body you die. The sick man needs fresh air just the same as the well man, or turning it around the other way, the well man needs fresh air just the same as the sick one.

What makes air fresh? Ordinarily, it is air that is in motion, air that is reasonably free from dust and fumes, and air that has a certain temperature and humidity that will stimulate the body surfaces. Such kind of air may be secured anywhere in the United States. The best place to get it is out of doors, but out of doors in New York is ordinarily just about as good as out of doors in California, or out of doors on the Atlantic coast is practically the same as out of doors in the Rocky Mountains.

TO be sure, it is more comfortable to stay out of doors in a warm, dry climate than in a cold, blizzardy, changeable atmosphere where, as Mark Twain said, we do not get climate but merely "samples of weather." Speaking generally, however, a man can get all the fresh air of the best kind that he needs for the treatment of tuberculosis in New Jersey, Massachusetts or New York just as well as he can in New Mexico, Colorado or California.

"Climate" alleged to offer special benefits is merely incidental to the treatment of tuberculosis. It is not necessary. It is all right for the man who has plenty of money in his pocket and can afford all the luxuries of life when he has tuberculosis to go to a climate where he does not have to exert himself to sleep out of doors, but he does not stand a bit better show than the man who hasn't a nickel and who is treated in a county tuberculosis hospital within easy car-riding distance of his own home, provided he plays the game according to the accepted rules. In many cases the latter man has the better chance.

I have tried to emphasize the fact that the treatment of tuberculosis is no mystery. I wish to emphasize further that the best place to get the kind and amount of rest needed and the kind and amount of good food required and the fresh air that is most beneficial is in a well-regulated tuberculosis sanatorium.

The man who stays at home usually rests when it is convenient to the other members of the family. If the baby has a tooth-ache or if the kitchen range breaks down or the water pipes happen to freeze, the tuberculosis veteran may have to get up and fix it. If any callers wish to come in and see him, his rest hour is disturbed.

Furthermore, he has not the incentive of other men resting. It takes a great deal more will-power to take the cure alone at home than where it is *the* thing to do and where hundreds of others are doing it at the same time.

The same thing may be said of good food. The average home, however well-intentioned, does not give to the tuberculous patient the same kind of regulated diet that he should get, and which is provided in a well-run sanatorium.

At home, he might get all the fresh air he needs, but it is so easy to shut the windows or to stay indoors or to miss the outdoor sleeping that is so important and yet has to be acquired at an inconvenience to the rest of the family. In the sanatorium, taking the cure is the thing to do and everybody does it. Facilities are provided especially for doing it, so that it becomes easy.

Then, besides all this, the doctor and nurse are always on hand in the sanatorium to take care of the hundred and one little mishaps that may come to disturb the patient's rest or his digestion or to trouble him in some other way. It takes expert skill to know just what the right amount of rest and the right amount of outdoor life may be for this week or the next and to judge what kind of food should be given or what should not be given.

SO, taking it all in all, the sanatorium and the hospital are the ideal places for taking the cure, and the average man who desires to get well and who honestly strives to do so will get there several times as fast in the sanatorium or hospital as in the home.

I cannot refrain from saying here that, in my opinion, most people have an entirely wrong conception of the public sanatoria in this country. They are not "charity" institutions at all. They are health agencies and are for the benefit of all, rich and poor alike. They do not have the traditions of hospitals for the insane, for example. They are conducted by trained tuberculosis experts. Those who refuse to accept treatment in one of these high-class institutions merely on the ground that poor people are cared for at the expense of the State make a great mistake.

All this leads to the conclusion that additional Government hospital or sanatorium provision for tuberculosis veterans is absolutely essential, and must be made at the earliest possible date. At the present time the Federal Government has an insufficient number of beds to provide for those who ought to have treatment. The close of the war found little preparation for the burden of hospital care that was immediately demanded.

The Federal Government, deluged with a sudden influx of patients, was unprepared to meet the situation not only from lack of equipment, but from lack of trained medical personnel. The situation has been very much improved. A number of Government hospitals are now in first-class running order, with good food, good beds and good medical men. But some of these hospitals are only temporary makeshifts and must be replaced. Even counting the makeshifts, the Government at this writing lacks thousands of beds to care for its soldiers disabled by tuberculosis. Congress, of course, is primarily responsible in that it must make adequate appropriation for hospital construction. And it is a cold, hard fact that, waiting for this new construction, ex-service men have died and are dying.

AT A U. S. P. H. S. HOSPITAL

By LUELLA STEWART

These are the broken husks of boys we knew,
Trudging along the muddy, poplared road,
Laughing and singing, with a full pack's load;
These are the boys who went—to see it through.
Fate, like a shrivelling wind, upon them blew . . .
Ah, they are very quiet, lying here!
Never a laugh or shout to jar the ear;
They do not plead—but white-lipped, try to smile,
Only their wistful eyes say, "Stay awhile."

Codes in alphabet noodle soup no longer fire the imagination

The Plot Unthickens

Always Allow for the Recoil When You Set Out to Shoot a Spy

By JOHN A. LEVEL

Cartoons by HELFANT

THE newspapers are now worrying along without daily melodramatic spy stories; Fritz is gathering in tips at the businessmen's luncheries with his old self-assurance, and there is a carefree atmosphere about the Heinie home-town butcher and the wienies that dangle above the sidewalk in front of his shop.

Mysterious flashes of light which usually proved to be the lantern of a farmer making a belated round of the outhouses, hidden wireless outfits and codes in alphabet noodle soup no longer fire the imagination. Even the dachshund now gets a rap at the blue ribbon in a dog show.

Of course, in the brain cells of some loyal inhabitants still survive dormant molecules of suspicion, brought into existence by tales of the infallible German intelligence system at work hereabouts during the upheaval. Perhaps there are even a few ex-doughboys who nurse a desire to get into the Government sleuth service and connect up the links of evidence which would cause some Jerry who masked under the well known o. d. to swing for his duplicity.

Such was my own ambition when, after regaining the parched territory of America following my overseas sojourn, I flared up before a general in his own puptent and laid bare the methods of the most artful enemy within that ever tried to juggle prunes on the flat half of a messkit.

The plot thickens between Cambrai and St. Quentin, abaft the Hindenburg line. I was a prisoner of war in a hot sector of Jerry's front line and so afraid of getting tickled in the abdomen with a bayonet that the Heinies thought a shell-shock victim was among those present.

SUDDENLY out of the mist ahead came a couple of squareheads, boots and helmets at half mast, and lo and behold! journeying with them walked the calmest doughboy that ever sold an issue raincoat to a French colonel. He was jogging along over No Man's Land as if the Armistice papers had just been signed and he was going over to peddle iron rations for a "Gott mit uns." He wore a long white mackintosh which he took off on reaching Fritz's front line—a hedge broken here and there where earth was thrown up. Underneath his overcoat was the regulation o. d. and the insignia of a Signal Corps sergeant.

"*Guten morgen, guten morgen!*" he exclaimed, beaming at the excited Boches, who rushed from cover in spite of the low-flying planes in the vicinity to get a squint at this new friend, the enemy.

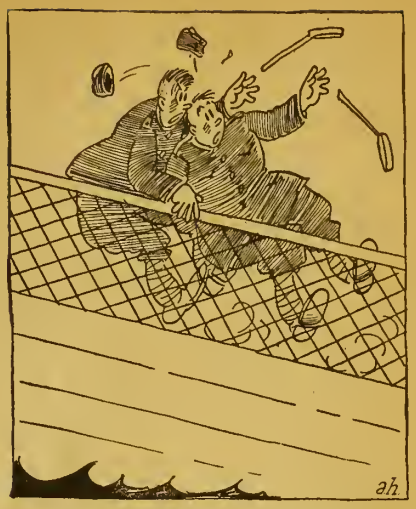
"*Ich bin ein Hollander,*" he explained.

Under cover of the hedge, the officers shook his hand and shot questions at him. I could just get the drift of the dialogue. The sergeant, it appeared, was a native of Holland, had served in the German Army, lived for years in Westphalia and was going to return to it after the war. The way he had trilled "Kamerad" to the Jerries was in itself proof that he wanted a place in the sun rather than his erstwhile American habitation, Pittsburgh.

FRITZ entertained the Hollander the remainder of the afternoon. After dark I was taken down the line in an ambulance, and the next morning again encountered the sergeant at a schoolhouse fifteen miles back getting his issue of coffee in an American mess cup. He was hobnobbing on equal terms with the Jerries and bragging about his accomplishments in the Yank Army. I gathered that this arch conspirator had been behind Jerry's front on numerous occasions in an American uniform, and had returned to the Yankee lines with dozens of machine guns.

The next jump is to the deck of the *De Kalb*, formerly the *Prince Eitel Friedrich*, after a lapse of some months. The Armistice had been signed and I was homeward bound aboard a transport. Members of an unfed mess line were slipping hither and thither around the galley and late arrivals were trying to horn into a forward position, a task more charged with unpleasantness than attempting to climb a toothpick or roll a peanut across No Man's Land.

The general still lay against his pack



A buck stepped on some abandoned rations and grabbed me

A buck stepped on some abandoned rations and grabbed me. We went down together.

"Rough tub. Dutch effish fizzled when they made this skiff. It don't balance."

The words were his. They started a forensic set-to concerning the enemy, and when I said I had been a prisoner of war he wanted to know if I had met a big Hollander over there—let him say it—

"If I ever get hold of that big Dutch stiff I'll drive his dog tag up against his spinal column. One day up front he sent his squad to the rear and said he was going over to talk to a flock of Jerries about our goldfish and cornedwillie balls, the Army breakfast serial. But he kept right on going, loaded down with headquarters maps, plans for the day's attack, artillery positions, strength of units and enough rumors about Edison's new inventions to make Hindenburg try to get on a patrol and be taken prisoner.

"He got over to a nest shouting 'Kamerad,' and after a short powwow we saw through the glasses that he was bound for Berlin as a guest. The boys cut loose with a Lewis but didn't hit him."

There were two or three other men aboard who had heard rumors about similar instances of German thoroughness. One had seen someone fussing around an American battery with a lighted match. Another remembered a suspicious individual on board ship going over who used to sit out on deck at night and play with an illuminated wrist watch.

THESE more or less innocent stories had me believing that I was going to amass an entire set of medals for discovering the prize spy. Over the cobblestones at Hoboken the sound waves carried the tidings that this same Hollander had broken forth from a wire cage behind the German lines, brained a couple of sentries with a Yankee can opener, made his way through to Jerry's line, soiled the furnishings for quite some distance along that sector and brought to our own new front fresh data and trophies gleaned from the foe.

I knew that the Hollander could never have broken from a wire cage unless he built one, for there was none where I had last seen him at the French school-

(*Continued on page* 22)

EDITORIAL

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion.

Mr. Smoot and a Bear Market

Why not save 25 percent to the Government of the United States? . . .

It is not a question of the amount of money; it is a question as to when to make the appropriation; and if we do not authorize these contracts to be entered into now for new buildings to be built fifteen or eighteen months later, the amount of the contracts at the end of fifteen months, if entered into, will be twenty-five percent less than if entered into today.

THUS Senator Smoot of Utah. And so on in the same vein through several pages of the *Congressional Record* detailing the recent debate in the United States Senate upon projected appropriations for the construction of adequate government hospitals for the disabled ex-service men.

As this is being written Congress still lacks several days of adjournment, and the final fate of the ex-service legislation before the Sixty-sixth Congress is not decided. The representatives of The American Legion have persisted in their fight for beneficial legislation. Not only have they done their utmost for the passage of the adjusted compensation bill, but they have kept faith with the Legion, with the disabled and with the country in putting foremost in their legislative effort the relief of the physically and mentally incapacitated of the war. Facts about the disabled made public by The American Legion through its recent national memorial and otherwise undoubtedly made a profound impression upon the public and upon Congress. But opposition to immediate financial relief for the disabled developed. Senator Smoot in his zeal to "save twenty-five percent" by "waiting fifteen or eighteen months" failed to realize that dollars saved will mean pangs of suffering and drops of blood from the men this country yesterday called heroes. And other senators by acquiescence, expressed and unexpressed, have been content to continue the Government's already two-year-old policy of procrastination.

But on the other hand, several senators have realized that there is an emergency. The following excerpt from the remarks of Senator Capper of Kansas, for instance, is heartening:

> Mr. President, the fact that 5,000 ex-service men with disabilities traceable to their service are falling by the wayside every thirty days is something which seems to me ought to be worthy of the deepest concern and thoughtful attention by every member of this body. These men are sons of your neighbor and of my neighbor. To them we owe an obligation that we cannot afford to ignore. We have written laws upon the statute book which provide for them hospital care and treatment, compensation, and vocational training, and it is manifestly our duty to see that they get the benefit of these laws in their full intent and purpose. The welfare of these men is seriously threatened. To cut the appropriations for their rehabilitation during the coming year by $100,000,000 is to assume a responsibility which I, for one, do not care to have a part in.
>
> Mr. President, I feel that the matter of hospitalization for these men is of the most pressing importance. On January 15 and February 3 there appears in the *Record* a letter from the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service which should have most serious consideration by Congress. He states "that 10,000 beds are urgently needed for the care of tubercular and mentally diseased ex-service men." He states that on January 1, 1921, there were 19,019 disabled ex-service men under treatment by the Public Health Service as patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance—7,586 of them suffering from tuberculosis, 5,690 of them with mental disorders, and 5,743 of them with medical and surgical disabilities. He further discloses the fact that nearly one-half of these men are in contract or leased institutions run for profit. He might have gone further and stated that many of them have landed in state insane asylums along with the criminal and pauper insane; that many of them have been arrested and thrown in jail and then committed to insane asylums; and that some of them have been found in county institutions for the poor.
>
> As a matter of fact, nearly half of these men are scattered all over the United States in more than 1,200 hospitals, state asylums, and institutions where they are put by the Public Health Service and paid for at the rate of approximately $3 a day. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, and there is little wonder that the American Legion and other ex-service organizations are raising a cry for better hospital treatment for these men and for new government hospitals.
>
> Mr. President, in view of the fact that there will be twice as many disabled men in hospitals during the approaching fiscal year as there were this year, the reduction of the amount to be appropriated for their hospital treatment by $17,000,000 is a piece of economy to which I refuse to subscribe. That $17,000,000 should be put back into the appropriation for the hospitalization of these men during the coming year. . . . What Congress does with reference to the appropriations for hospital treatment during the coming year for these men and for the erection of new hospitals is a life and death matter to these men.

Several other senators, in addition to Senator Capper, have at this writing exhibited a commendable interest in the welfare of the ex-service man, among them Senators France of Maryland, Robinson of Arkansas, Ashurst of Arizona, Pittman of Nevada, and Williams of Mississippi, and they are entitled to approval from the advocates of justice for the disabled. Whatever the outcome—whether its fight brings complete or partial victory—The American Legion will have the satisfaction of knowing that it did its best to prevent Congress from committing this Government to a continuance of the policy of callousness and neglect, a policy of "wait fifteen or eighteen months and save twenty-five percent."

A Limit to Forgetting

IT IS not unlikely that Charles G. Dawes, former brigadier general and chief purchasing officer of the A.E.F., is surprised at all the implications which have been hung upon his testimony of a few weeks ago before a Congressional investigating committee. "Don't forget," said General Dawes, "that it was an American war, not a Republican or a Democratic war, and the record of the glorious work of our Army will live hundreds of years after your committee is dead and gone and forgotten."

There has been much approval throughout the country of this and other bits of the General's testimony. There has also been a large amount of hand-clapping and applause from many people who apparently read into the general's statements an implication that we should "forget everything about the war." Such a large amount of this is there that suspicion persists that his words are being quoted as propaganda for the general repression of public interest in all matters pertaining to the conduct of the war. The blotter-raincoat profiteer, the contractor who bilked the Government, the slacker who has "got away with it" so far, the conscientious objector with an honorable discharge, probably like to think that General Dawes meant them when he implied a tendency toward over-investigation.

But the man who served in O. D. or blue will probably conclude that General Dawes was protesting largely against a tendency to pick flaws in the conduct of an overseas army that didn't have time to use a double-entry book-keeping system.

CARRYING ON

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

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

UNEMPLOYED ARE PLACED IN POSITIONS BY LEGION

TO alleviate the lot of the veteran out of work and to place him again in the ranks of the employed, The American Legion, ever since its formation, and especially in recent months, has been making nationwide efforts that have met with encouraging success.

A summary of the employment activities of typical Departments shows the gratifying results of the Legion's campaign to find a job for the veteran. A statewide system of employment committees handles the problem in the Department of Minnesota. Each committee is charged with the task of finding work in its own vicinity for its idle ex-service men, and any post with an excess of positions notifies Department Headquarters, which at once gets in touch with posts which have reported an excess of unemployed veterans.

In this way many men from the cities, where there are more applicants than jobs, are being satisfactorily placed in rural districts. This city congestion has caused the Minnesota and other Departments to issue bulletins to all posts asking that ex-service men keep away from the cities until the present period of depression passes.

The number of unemployed veterans placed in jobs by the Legion in the Department of Minnesota is estimated at close to 10,000. Dr. A. A. Van Dyke, National Executive Committeeman from Minnesota and State Employment Officer, alone has placed more than 1,300 men in good positions. Through the efforts of the Legion Welfare Committee of St. Paul, the officers of the City Community Chest set aside a fund of $3,000 to be administered by the local Legion on behalf of jobless veterans.

Another factor for employment is the *Hennepin County Legionnaire*, of Minneapolis, which carries in each issue a column of names of ex-service men out of work, together with descriptions of their qualifications. As many employers read the newspaper, it is a fruitful source of positions for the unemployed.

Bay State Bureau Active

In Boston The American Legion, cooperating with the Government and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, operates the Employment Bureau for Soldiers and Sailors. An average of 500 applications a week are received and places are found for 100 veterans.

By personal contact with employers and employment managers, the Massachusetts bureau has established an excellent clientele among business men, merchants and manufacturers. Valuable assistance has been rendered by Legion members who are employers themselves or in positions where they employ others. One activity of the bureau is that of following up want ads by telephone communication and personal contact in order to prove to the advertiser that the bureau can meet his employment needs.

When a high-class man makes application to the bureau for a position, the bureau writes to various concerns in the State inquiring if a vacancy exists for such a man. This system has met with marked success. John P. Holland, formerly a medical sergeant, is in charge of the Massachusetts bureau.

All posts in the Department of Washington are co-operating in the general Legion campaign to put unemployed veterans in good jobs. In the large centers of population regular Legion employment offices are maintained and a number of posts make use of paid solicitors to keep in touch with business men who have vacancies to offer. The Seattle *Post* has rented a three-story hotel and maintains it for veterans who are out of work and lack funds, making no charge for shelter. Where there were about 7,000 unemployed ex-service men in the State of Washington on January 1, it was estimated on February 1 that all but 2,000 had found jobs.

"Floaters" in Florida

While the unemployment situation is not so acute in Florida as in other Departments, Legion posts in that State find themselves handling a peculiar proposition. Hundreds of ex-service men flocked to Florida this winter, on account of its climate, without funds with which to support themselves. The Legion has obtained jobs for these "floaters," but they seldom hold them long, moving on to the next town and putting it up to the Legion again to take care of them. The Florida posts, at their meetings, spend a few minutes going over the employment situation in their localities with a view to caring for the out-of-work veteran.

With employment officers in 145 posts, the Department of Arkansas has obtained positions for many veterans. The Department employment bureau itself has found jobs for 1,230 men in the last four months.

In Iowa practically every post has its own employment officer, who handles the situation locally. While there is no Department bureau, the Des Moines employment bureau is run by a Legionnaire.

In New Jersey active service and employment bureaus have been started in posts to care for local cases, following the recommendation of the Department Executive Committee. The associated posts of New Orleans have reopened the Legion employment bureau on account of the demand for it, and are handling scores of cases. Portland, Ore., Post was selected by the city council as the proper organization to make a survey of the local unemployment situation, which recently was aggravated by an influx of ex-service men seeking work.

Aid in Connecticut

The unemployed situation in Connecticut is being dealt with by a State appropriation of $2,500,000 for the aid of ex-service men, with Frank S. Butterworth, treasurer of the Department, administering the funds derived from the interest on the appropriation. No interest, however, is due until June, and when the funds in hand became inadequate to provide for the increasing number of unemployed veterans Mr. Butterworth laid their case before the State Board of Control, which voted $50,000 for the immediate relief of ex-service men. It was expected an additional sum would have to be asked later. The Legion vigorously supported a bill introduced in the General Assembly to increase the veterans' fund to $5,000,000, and at last reports there seemed to be no opposition to its passage.

Those departments which are not materi-

(*Continued on page* 18)

THERE was a regular stampede in the direction of Rocky Gulch a while ago when Bell Post of Chicago hired a hall and reproduced that little mining town of '49 for the benefit of the disabled. Here are a few "citizenesses" of Rocky Gulch, friends of members of the post, who volunteered their services.

LEGION BUTTON GOOD AS OLD STEEL DERBY

GITAMONA SCALA, a Legionnaire of Newark, N. J., may owe his life today to his American Legion button.

Scala was leaving his home when, on the sidewalk close at hand, he saw four men engaged in a heated argument. As he approached them one of the quartet whipped out a revolver and fired. The bullet missed the man for whom it was meant and struck Scala with staggering force.

Thinking he had been shot, Scala glanced down, looking for the wound. He found none. Instead he noticed that The American Legion button in his coat lapel had been ripped and dented.

Before a policeman could come up the four men fled.

BURSTS and DUDS

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

Saving the Race

Two members of a labor battalion were working along the road running by an old French barracks just east of Toul. It was decorated even more than usual with the familiar "Defense d'Afficher" signs, which roused the curiosity of one of the brethren.

"Boy," he demanded, "what-all does dis here defense business mean?"

"Man," replied the other. "You ignorance is a disgrace to de cullid race. Dat sign means dese barracks is used for de defense of Africa when they ain't fightin' de Germans."

Honest to Goodness!

At the New Orleans supply base a seeker after a job as clerk was referred to the customary sheaf of application blanks. There were the usual dotted lines for name, age, and other vital statistics, ending with the printed phrase, "I swear that the information written above is true," with finally a line for the signature.

On this last the applicant left this proof of his earnestness:

"So help me God!"

A Hard Tumble

"How did he go broke?"

"He fell in love."

Mere Words

Rub: "Binks married because he was homcless."

Dub: "And now I suppose he's home less."

Still, There It Was

Curious Passenger: "Captain, how far are we from land?"

Skipper: "Oh, 'bout three miles."

"Only three miles. It's funny we can't see it."

"Yes'm. Ocean water ain't clear enough."

Absent Without Leaving

"Hear you have a new maid."

"We haven't any more."

"What, did she leave?"

"Nothing worth mentioning. On her second night here she took about all the portable furnishings."

Futurist Stuff

A veil of wispy green, dulling the glow of a fading horizon. A mystery of grays. The blue-black vault of infinite space. Whispering waves, hungry, phosphorescent, conspiring. The silhouette of a ghost ship, slipping westward. A world of sky and water, silent, calm, omnipotent. Suddenly a ringing voice, distinct, commanding in tone:

"Hey, you blankety-blank, dod-rotted, blinking blank-blanks! I been up in this blatted crow's nest five hours. Where the limpin' hell's my relief?"

Futures

The visitor in the rather hick town had seen nothing remarkable until he came to the imposing schoolhouse, which was far more pretentious than anything else in the village.

"Seems pretty big for a place of this size," he commented.

"Well," answered Mr. Showem, "we figgered out it was the best way to encourage the young folks."

Ridiculous!

"Jonas," ordered the farmer. "All the clocks in the house have run down. Wish you'd hitch up and ride down to the junction and find out what time it is."

"I ain't got a watch. Will you lend me one?"

"Watch! Watch! What d'ye want a watch for? Write it down on a piece of paper."

Money's Worth

"Listen," said O'Sullivan, "I read in the paper about a guy bein' fined ten bucks for beating up his old C. O. D'ye think it was worth it?"

"Worth it?" ejaculated O'Rourke. "Had it been meself I'd of handed him an extra dollar."

"Would ye now? And what for?"

"Luxury tax."

No Offense, of Course

Teacher was bawling out the infant terrible.

"Such carelessness!" she scolded. "Here you've come to school again without your pencils. What would you say if a soldier had gone to France without his gun?"

"Please, miss, I'd say he was an officer."

There'll Be Others

"It may seem a curious request," said the young widow, "but on my husband's tombstone I should like to have inscribed Charles the First."

"Beg pardon, ma'am," returned the monument carver, "but was your husband of royal blood?"

"Oh, no, indeed. But I don't want my friends to think that just because poor Charlie died I shall never marry again."

Volstead Jingle No. 5588

Home Brew . . . . . .
Experience proves this true:
You can't feel gay in the evening
And in the morning, too.

R-r-uined!

"The Eighteenth Amendment just ruined my uncle's toad farm."

"Don't see the connection."

"He used to sell their hops to the brewery."

Try the Nineteenth Hole

The president of the Society of the Permanently and Voluntarily Unemployed had come to the end of his rope and was violating his code by seeking work.

"So you want a job," said the keeper of the golf links. "What can you do?"

"Well," replied the applicant judiciously, "I was thinkin' I might go around and color up the gone-to-seed dandelions so they won't look like golf balls."

Cause and Effect

Home: "Why do they tread grapes with their feet to make wine?"

Brew: "To put the kick in it."

Worse and Worse

"No, sir," said the old married man proudly, "my wife isn't given to small talk at all."

"Lord, but you're lucky!" ejaculated the newly-wed, who was beginning to find out things about the gentler sex.

"Sir, I said *small talk!*"

WHATSOEVER A MAN SEWETH——

Strangers All

Once upon a time there was a movie director who wouldn't produce any script handed to him.

"Here," he said to his prize scenario writer. "This isn't consistent. Here in the last reel of this society drammer you got a scene where all the guests are total strangers."

"That's easy," returned the cynical author. "Have them all appear as old married couples."

The Modern Way

"Will you marry me, dearest?" he asked.

"Oh, George," she remonstrated, "I'm afraid you only want me for my vote."

Dippy Dialogue, 19—

"How about going to the ball game?"

"I'd like to, but—"

"Let's play a little two-handed old maid, then?"

"Can't possibly; you see—"

"Oh, well, then let's get a glass of soda."

"Hang it, man, don't you know—"

"Oh, yes, I remember. This is Sunday."

THE
Ex-Service
REVIEW

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

HOPE FOR PASSAGE OF COMPENSATION BILL

Senate Adopts Measure Granting Bonus to Navy Yard and Arsenal Workers.

STRONGEST hope that the Senate would pass the Fordney Adjusted Compensation Bill and that the measure would thus become a law before Congress adjourned was lent by the unexpected action of the Senate on February 14 in adopting an amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriations Bill providing for the payment of a $240 bonus to each mechanic employed in the navy yards and arsenals. The total payments of this bonus would amount to more than $17,000,000.

One of the main arguments of those who have been pleading for the passage of the compensation bill for World War veterans has been that the Government has already given cash wartime bonuses to civilian employes in Washington and those employed on Government works in various parts of the country. The Senate vote in favor of the navy yard and arsenal workers bonus was 42 to 29.

With this reason for believing that the Fordney Adjusted Compensation Bill would pass added to seemingly authoritative statements that it would be adopted, the Congressional session entered upon the home stretch, with the legislature of Illinois and North Dakota adding their petitions for its enactment to similar petitions previously forwarded by the legislatures of Minnesota and Oregon.

The petition forwarded to Congress by the Illinois legislature asked not only that the Fordney Compensation bill be passed, but also recommended that the whole program of legislation supported by The American Legion, including the Wason Bill, the Stevenson Bill, the Langley Bill and the Rogers Bill, be acted upon favorably and immediately.

Means Up to Next Congress

Statements by Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and other senators gave rise to genuine optimism on the Fordney Bill's prospects. Opinion in Washington ten days prior to the adjournment of Congress, reacting to these statements, was that the adjusted compensation measure would pass, but that the question of the means of raising the money to carry out its provisions would be left to the next Congress, which will consider the whole problem of tax legislation.

Coincident with the favorable outlook for the national compensation measure, there were developments favoring compensation legislation in several States. The compensation bill drafted by The American Legion in Illinois was introduced into the legislature of that State and its early passage in the lower chamber was predicted. The bill provides for payment of $15 for each month of service up to a maximum of $300. The money would be obtained through a bond issue of $55,000,000, which must be approved by the people of the State at the November election in 1922. The bill was framed after all Illinois posts of The American Legion had expressed themselves on the proposition by a referendum of members.

Referendum in Ohio

The Ohio State legislature has just made certain the opportunity of voters of that State to say at the election next November whether they want to pay a cash bonus to Ohio World War veterans. Both the House and Senate passed unanimously the resolutions necessary to place the bonus question upon the ballots. The proposal was framed by the legislative committee of the Ohio Department of The American Legion, and the Legion will support the proposal in a campaign this autumn. The voters will be asked to authorize compensation by approving an amendment to the state constitution permitting a necessary $25,000,000 bond issue. The bill as framed would give each Ohio former service man of the rank of captain or below $10 for each month of service, with a maximum payment of $250.

Pennsylvania voters also would have the opportunity of saying whether cash compensation shall be paid to World War veterans if a bill introduced into the State legislature, placing on the ballot the question of issuing $35,000,000 in bonds, is adopted. The bill calls for a vote on the proposed bond issue at the November election in 1924.

A compensation bill has also been introduced in the legislature of Delaware, providing for a vote of the people on the question of issuing bonds to pay Delaware veterans $10 for each month of service up to a maximum payment of $100. The bill provides for the referendum at the 1922 election.

A bill recently introduced in the Kansas legislature would authorize payment of compensation to Kansas World War veterans, $1 for each day of service. To determine the attitude of the Kansas Department of The American Legion toward this bill, posts in the State were asked to ascertain the numbers of their members favoring or opposing it.

DEWEY'S OLD FLAGSHIP MAY BRING HERO HOME

WHILE Congress was recently considering the legislation necessary to authorize burial in Arlington National Cemetery with appropriate ceremonies of the body of an unknown American soldier killed on the battlefields of France, the Secretary of War addressed a letter to the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee giving the conclusions which he and the Secretary of the Navy had arrived at as to how America should pay this tribute to her unknown dead.

It was planned, he said, to use Admiral Dewey's old flagship, the *Olympia*, to bring the body across the Atlantic; to have a guard of honor composed of non-commissioned officers from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps take charge of the body at a European port and remain with it until after interment; to have the funeral ship met outside New York harbor by an escort of naval vessels and at the dock by troops from posts in that vicinity; to have a special train from New York to Washington with proper commissioned, enlisted and civilian escort; and to have a military funeral in Arlington Cemetery participated in by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, representatives of the other departments and veterans of American wars, ending with appropriate exercises.

The plan, it was reported, contemplates the use of approximately 7,500 soldiers, sailors and marines and the attendance of about 500 additional representatives from divisions which served in France and at home. The military escort at Washington would be the same as that provided for a general, and the line of march would be lined on both sides by soldiers at short intervals.

It would cost the Government, the Secretary said, $187,165 to render the tribute as contemplated.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL FOR UNKNOWN HEROES

WHILE America is preparing to render homage to one of her own unidentified soldiers of the World War by transporting his body from a battlefield of France, it seems certain that this nation also will pay a symbolic tribute to the unknown warriors buried last Armistice Day in Westminster Abbey in London and under the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. It has been proposed that America bestow upon the unknown French and British heroes her highest military award, the Congressional Medal of Honor. While the proposal was being advanced at the recent meeting of the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in Washington by James A. Drain, committee member of the District of Columbia, bills providing for the conferring of the decoration were being introduced by Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota and Senator Elkins of West Virginia, both ex-service men.

MONTANA PLANS REGISTER OF HER EX-SERVICE MEN

THE registration of all ex-service men of all wars in the State of Montana is provided for in a law recently passed by the Montana legislature. The new act exempts all ex-service men from payment of the poll tax and requires each county assessor to keep a record of the names and organizations of all ex-service men within his county.

The legislative committee of the Montana Department of The American Legion requested National Headquarters of The American Legion to inform all other Departments of the proposed measure in the hope that other States may act on bills for the same purpose.

Baker Protests to Editors—Newton D. Baker, as one of his final acts before leaving his post as Secretary of War, issued an appeal to the newspapers of the country to guard against designating ex-service men burglars, hold-up men and other criminals without proper investigation. He declared that in many cases investigation would prove the persons referred to never had been identified with the nation's armed forces. "When these people are so styled there is a grave injustice done to the great body of men who may properly pride themselves in being ex-service men," Mr. Baker said.

WAR RISK BUREAU HEAD TO OFFER RESIGNATION

R. G. CHOLMELEY-JONES will soon retire as director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. He has announced that his resignation will be placed in the hands of the incoming Secretary of the Treasury to take effect as soon after March 4 as his successor can conveniently be appointed.

Mr. Cholmeley-Jones has been director of the War Risk Bureau since May 19, 1919, and prior to that date was in charge of the bureau's affairs in the A. E. F. One of his earliest accomplishments as director of the bureau was putting into effect a reduction in personnel from a total of 16,000 employes to 9,000, and the installation of efficiency systems and devices to make possible an economical handling of the vast volume of detail work which falls to the

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bureau. During the period that he has been director, the bureau has received more than 300,000 compensation claims, granted nearly 250,000 of them, materially reduced the number of claims undecided, has handled nearly 450,000 reinstatements or conversions of War Risk Insurance and has paid out more than $170,000,000 in compensation claims.

Mr. Cholmeley-Jones says that the change in political administration did not determine his return to private life. "I have always been very independent in political matters," he wrote in a letter announcing his retirement, "although, with the exception of President Wilson's first administration, I have always voted for the Republican nominee." He added that he would give his successor "any assistance within his power" before returning to New York to take up his personal affairs.

ISLANDS IN PAYMENT OF WAR DEBT, IS SUGGESTION

Senator Frank B. Willis of Ohio and Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, recently announced that they favored diplomatic negotiations by which the United States might acquire islands in the West Indies from Great Britain as part payment of the $4,000,000,000 war loans advanced to Great Britain during the war.

"It might be an opportune time to be mindful of our own interests in the West Indies," said Mr. Fish. "These islands, stretching from Florida to the northern coast of South America, are all rightly within our sphere of influence, yet the large part of them fly the British flag. While Lloyd George is opposing the establishment of an Irish Republic on the ground that it might provide a base for lurking submarines, it is well for us to consider the same possibilities for the protection of the Panama Canal."

Especial significance attaches to the stand taken by Senator Willis and Representative Fish because of a recent opinion by Secretary of War Baker, expressed to Congress, that the United States probably would have to undertake the construction of another canal outside the present Canal zone to connect the Atlantic and Pacific.

FRANCE'S STANDING ARMY NOW BIGGEST IN WORLD

FOLLOWING closely the action of the House and Senate in overriding President Wilson's veto of the joint resolution ordering a suspension of recruiting until the number of men in the United States Army has been reduced to 175,000, Secretary of War Baker sent to Congress a statement of the comparative strengths of the armies of other nations. Secretary Baker's figures show that France has the greatest standing army in the world, but that Italy, counting its active and reserve forces, is the world's leading military power.

France has 732,000 men in its regular force, consisting of conscripted French and colonial troops, and 1,560,000 in the reserves, the figures indicated. Italy has 350,000 regulars and 4,627,000 reserves, the first line reserves numbering 3,000,000 mobile militiamen. Other figures included in the Secretary's report were:

Japan: Regular army, 273,000; first reserve, 532,000; second reserve, 667,000; national army (between the ages of 37 and 40) 246,000, with 200,000 men enrolled for replacements.

Great Britain: White troops, 295,000; native and colonial troops, 130,000; territorials, 233,000.

Germany: 150,000, with 85,000 armed police and 500,000 additional emergency volunteers. The German army must eventually be reduced to 50,000 men under the Treaty of Versailles.

Army expenditures for the current fiscal year were estimated by Mr. Baker as follows: France, 4,237,000,000 francs; Great Britain, 190,155,000 pounds; Italy, 1,812,000,000 lire; Japan, 210,000,000 yen; Germany, 4,189,000,000 marks.

Mr. Baker furnished the figures at the request of the Senate Military Committee,

which desired to consider them in determining the size of the American Army.

Shortly after Mr. Baker submitted his figures, the Chief of the Army Finance Bureau requested that the Senate Military Committee authorize funds sufficient to provide for an Army strength of 181,000 men. The present strength is 230,000 men and the House appropriation bill provided funds for only 150,000 men. It would be impossible for the Army to attain this latter figure by expiration of enlistments within the next year, the Finance Chief stated in asking for the larger appropriation.

While Congress was expressing its small Army preferences, it was indicating at the same time that it would authorize the carrying out of the 1916 naval construction program, which, when completed, will make the American Navy the equal of Great Britain's if that nation does not change its present plans. The House passed the Naval Bill appropriating $395,000,000, of which $95,000,000 is for battleship construction. The bill, however, reduces the enlisted personnel from 143,000 to 100,000 and the number of marines from 27,000 to 20,000.

The House action on the Naval Bill is said to accord with the wishes of President-elect Harding. The prophecy was made in Congress that President Harding would try to obtain a disarmament conference soon after his inauguration, but speakers argued that it was the duty of Congress to authorize completion of the naval building program, as any other action would force the hand of the new President.

Despite earnest pleas for its retention, an amendment to the Naval Bill appropriating $7,500,000 for navy aircraft was defeated.

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE TO BE CUT TO 120,000

FROM the 300,000 officers and men who composed it or were supposed to compose it when the war closed, the Naval Reserve Force of the country is to be cut down to 120,000 and relieved of all "dead timber," according to an order recently issued from the Bureau of Navigation for the reorganization of the entire reserve.

Not more than twenty-five percent of the 300,000 carried since the war on the reserve roll of the Navy have been considered available for mobilization in case of an emergency. Thousands of these reservists have made no effort to keep the Navy Department informed of their addresses, and there are at present 60,000 retainer pay checks for reservists, amounting to more than $2,500,000, in the files of the allotment office at Washington, returned because of improper addresses.

One feature of the new Naval Reserve Force, as contemplated, will be a Naval Reserve Flying Corps composed of 2,000 commissioned flyers.

Calls for Old Buddies

Old Hickory (30th Division) Association members and applicants for membership are requested by Frank P. Bowen, secretary-treasurer, Knoxville, Tenn., to send 1921 dues of $1.02 now.

343rd Infantry, Co. A., men may obtain addresses of any of their comrades from Hugh D. Campbell, 254 Broadway, Waukesha, Wis.

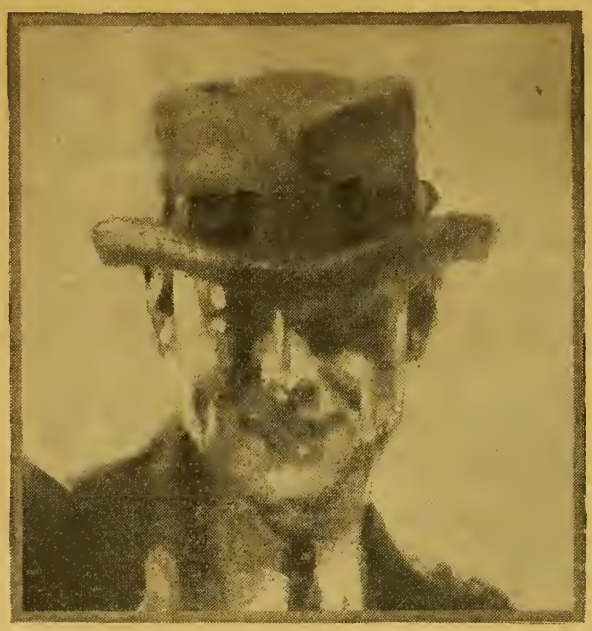
W. C. Hathaway, East Corinth, Vt., wishes to hear from former members of the armed guard crew of the U. S. A. C. T. *Moldegaard.*

137th Infantry men are urged to enroll in the division's permanent association by sending their names and their present addresses to John H. O'Connor, Box 1, Winfield, Kans.

Men eligible for membership in the proposed Graves Registration Association are requested to send their names and details of their service in the G. R. S. to Lieut. Charles J. Wynne, Cemeterial Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Former members of the 412th Tel. Bn., S. C., are asked to write for information concerning the 412th Veterans' Association to S. R. Corbet, 1061 Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Ambulance service men who have not joined the U. S. A. A. S. Association, are requested to communicate with the secretary, Wilbur P. Hunter, No. 5315 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.



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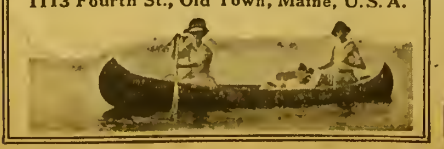


THE VOICE *of the* LEGION

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

Self-Help and Disability

To the Editor: Admitting there has been an unbelievable slowness in passing on the claims and getting compensation to the disabled veterans, there is another side of the story which we should not fail to study.

The disabled man himself often will not try to establish his claim, even after he has been repeatedly told just what it is necessary for him to do, even when he does not have to leave his home town to do it and when he has nothing else whatever to do the whole day long. I have myself instructed some men carefully several times regarding the same thing and then had their papers go in incomplete because they simply would not take the trouble to complete them. In a number of cases of seeming neglect and injustice, I think we should find a large percentage of this character. We are apt to forget that all that the man who finally passes on the case has to base his decision upon is what appears on the papers, and the examiner's statement that the trouble is due to the service would hardly be expected to be taken as conclusive evidence without some other evidence at least remotely bearing upon this conclusion.

It is a well-known trait in human nature that men who ignore all necessary requirements will talk the loudest about being abused and neglected. We should try to help all disabled men to understand that they must do all they can to facilitate an early decision on their cases. It would seem to me that if we continue to throw stones at our Government, we not only weaken our cause in the end, but we also sow a crop of discontent and feelings of rebellion, whose harvest we should much dislike to reap or shoulder the responsibility for sowing.—WILLIAM J. CRANSTON, M. D., *Ex-Major, M. C., 27th Division, Kingston, N. Y.*

Only One Door In

To the Editor: I have read with interest in a recent issue the plea of a Red Cross chaplain for admission to honorary membership in The American Legion. Every member of the Legion should be aware that Article 4 of the Legion's Constitution states in paragraph 2: "There shall be no form or class of membership except on active membership as herein above provided." If the chaplain is ineligible to active membership that settles the matter. —HARRY HONAKER, *Stotesbury, W. Va.*

Respects to Bergdoll

To the Editor: Ordinarily I am not a resentful sort of a person. Today I chanced across a newspaper item which not only aroused resentment but made me somewhat bitter. It referred to the century's most notorious coward, Grover Cleveland Bergdoll.

Having made no effort to conceal his movements, this able-bodied male creature has arrived safely in Germany, where he no doubt is being feted and honored, and where, through his family's wealth, he may enjoy life to the utmost.

In the meantime my only brother, a boy of twenty, lies in a soldier's grave and I face the future, a hundred percent disability man—both the result of active service in France. Is it to be wondered that I grow a little bitter?

We are still technically at war with Germany. Why can't the Army of Occupation apprehend this whelp with an armed force and treat him as a deserter who has gone over to the enemy? If he had been some poor unfortunate who in a moment of irresponsibility went A. W. O. L., he would be doing time in Leavenworth right now. Why all this delay in bringing to justice the man who openly boasted of his contempt for Americans and American ideals?—H. S. D., *San Diego, Cal.*

Colonies and War Debt

To the Editor: In a recent issue E. Roller of Napa., Cal., proposes that England shall pay her debts to us by the gift of colonies. He may not be aware that the British seriously contemplated that plan some time ago. The newspapers came out with feelers to the effect that the British West Indian Islands were to be handed over to us. What happened? The inhabitants of those isles went up in the air about it, and refused under any circumstances to change their flag.

The British cannot give away any place against the will of the inhabitants. Nor can Uncle Sam accept any people who will not accept him. He cannot be a slave driver. An Englishman suggested to me recently that the United States might like to take over the south of Ireland, and he grinned as he said it. He also proposed that Senator Hiram Johnson might accept the post of first governor.

I know that the British are intensely anxious to pay us off, and that quickly. That is why they are taxed to the limit, and why they want a vacation in the matter of navy-building.—O. T. BRYANT, *Fillmore, Cal.*

Insurance Factors

To the Editor: I have had fifteen months' experience with reinstatement and conversion of War Risk Insurance in the Atlanta (Ga.) office of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. If each man who is in doubt, and is financially able to convert his policy, will ask himself the following questions, I think he can decide for himself the amount and form of the converted insurance which is best for him:

1. Has he any dependents?
2. How much money a month or a year can he afford to spend for insurance?
3. Does he desire the insurance for protection, as an investment for himself, or both?
4. Does his age justify the particular kind of a policy in which he is interested? —E. G. SORY, *Atlanta, Ga.*

Paying His Own Bonus

To the Editor: I have been following with interest the efforts to obtain Government compensation for ex-service men, and with no less interest the proposal of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the present four percent federal tax on incomes of less than $5,000.

As a piker in the money-making game, both questions interest me. I spent fourteen months in the service, practically all of this time overseas. With the deduction of more than $6 monthly for War Risk Insurance, I drew roughly $24 in pay each month. Actually I got $16, for I was paying for $100 worth of Liberty Bonds, which, incidentally, have since shrunk in value considerably. Now what happened when I returned from France?

I was discharged from the service in March, 1919. I was lucky enough to get a job immediately. Before the end of that year, my earnings had totalled $3,000. This sum was scarcely more than enough to pay my living expenses and obligations that had piled up while I was overseas. The Government collected from me for that year the sum of $80. New York State

nicked me for an additional $20, as state income tax.

My earnings did not increase much in 1920, but in the middle of that year came my long-postponed marriage. Anybody knows what this new responsibility meant for my saving capacity.

I have just discovered that I owe the Government and state $105 as income tax for 1920. This actually is almost as much as I saved. In the two years since my discharge from the Army, I have handed back to the Government $205 in income taxes.

I am not complaining about the principle of the income tax. Even though it does seem rather hard to think of yourself paying your own soldiers' wages, I could play the stoic until Secretary Houston made his outrageous proposal to tax me even more heavily than at present. But I am about ready to knock for a goal the next one of my stay-at-home friends who argues against adjusted compensation. Is it any wonder that only one ex-service man in six is keeping up his War Risk Insurance?—M. J. E., *Yonkers, N. Y.*

International Bolshevism

To the Editor: We are menaced by an enemy deadlier to our national existence than the Prussian autocracy. How many realize that in our midst are 3,000,000 Bolshevists acting under direct control of the Russian Soviet, with the avowed purpose of destroying religion, the home, our political institutions, corrupting the young, undermining education—in short, striking at the heart of the republic? How many know that the movement is international and aims at the conversion of the whole world to the abominable creed of the Bolshevists?

We cannot oppose open force to the underground propaganda of this alarming movement, which finds supporters in our colleges and pulpits and has a powerful financial backing. In wartime we knew only two kinds of citizens—the loyal and the traitorous. Why are we so apathetic now? We must turn their own weapons on this insidious enemy, combat this nation-wide propaganda by similar means, urge Congress to pass laws suppressing seditious speech and writing, closing the mails to the flood of unblushing invectives against the Government, and treating traitors as traitors, whether high or low, illiterate or college professor.

Our next duty after securing the rights of our disabled veterans is to band together to fight international Bolshevism. We must stamp it out, with tongue and pen, yes, with force if necessary. Terrorism is their method. Let us play the same game and make them afraid of us.—DR. HENRY C. COE, *late Colonel, M. C., New York City.*

The Failure of Statistics

To the Editor: The table showing the standing of the different Legion Departments as to membership, published recently, has the failing of all statistics. It leaves nothing to be read between the lines.

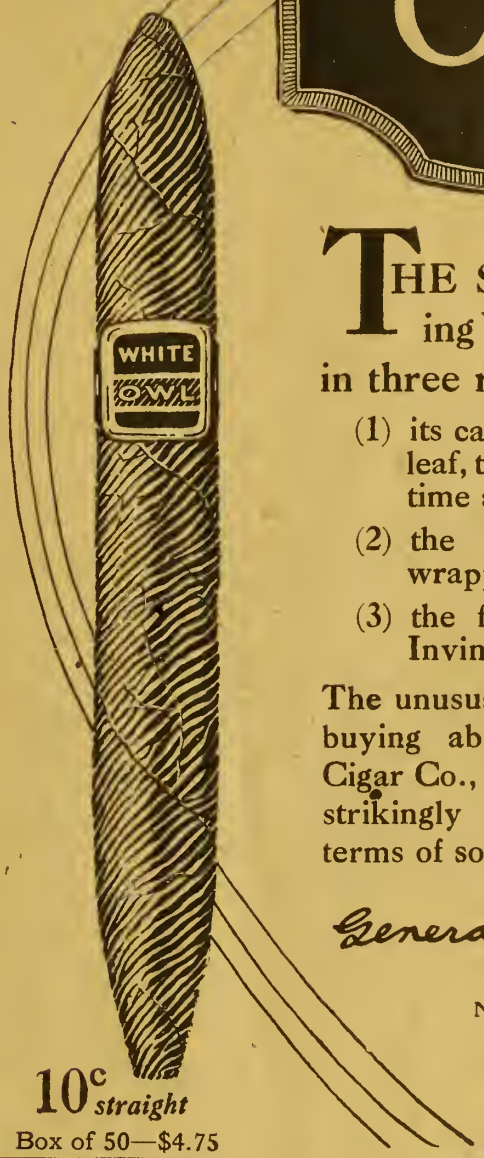
For instance, the method used in computing the relative standing of the Departments on the basis of proportion of membership enrolled to the number of veterans who might be members is unfair to all Southern States. Your figures as to the number of men in service from each State were based upon War Department statistics which included all colored soldiers who now, so far as the Legion is concerned, are unorganized.

Compare the membership to the number of white soldiers in service in all States and most of the Southern States will show up a whole lot better.—DIXIE LEGIONNAIRE, *Tampa, Fla.*

The Family Service Flag

To the Editor: Here are a few suggestions which I think are worth consideration. Why not start the custom of displaying the family service flag annually on Memorial Day or Armistice Day? Why not adopt the overseas cap as a part of the Legion uniform for the sake of uniformity in parades?—O. H. S., *North Reading, Mass.*

WHITE OWL



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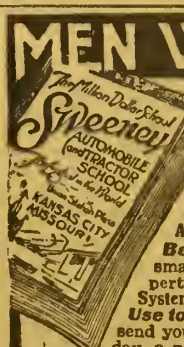

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Washington has become the World's Capital and reading the Pathfinder is like sitting in the inner council with those who mold the world's destiny.

CARRYING ON

(*Continued from page* 11)

PUTTING IT OVER—Left to right, Dr. I. L. Parsons, Commander, Department of Mississippi: G. Heyward Mahon, Jr., Commander, Department of South Carolina: Philip R. Bangs, member National Americanism Commission and Vice-Commander, Department of North Dakota: Fred. W. Dralle, chairman Department Executive Committee, Wyoming.

ally affected by the unemployment question, including West Virginia, Texas, South Dakota, North Carolina and the District of Columbia, and which have no need of a department employment bureau, are at all times ready to extend aid to ex-service men who are out of work.

2009 AUXILIARY POSTS; MINNESOTA HEADS LIST

THE vigor with which the countrywide campaign to form units of the Women's Auxiliary is being pressed is shown in the National Headquarters progress report for the week ending February 11, on which date the Auxiliary had passed the 2,000 mark by nine units and was still going forward. During the three weeks previous to February 11 no less than 186 new units had been formed throughout thirty-six of the forty-nine departments in this country.

The Department of Minnesota, with 149 units, at latest reports had dislodged the Massachusetts Auxiliary from first place after creating eleven new units the third week. Massachusetts, with 137 units, was in second place and New York, with 128, in third. Iowa and Pennsylvania both passed the 100 mark by seven and five units respectively.

While the Auxiliary was growing in rapid fashion, the Legion made steady progress and closed the week ending February 11 with 10,143 posts, maintaining an average of more than thirty new posts a week. The middle West and Southwest forged ahead of other sections of the country in forming new posts. The Department of Ohio led with ten new posts in the last three weeks recorded. Missouri established nine new posts, Texas eight and Illinois and Oklahoma seven each during the same time.

NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE

THE erection of a national war memorial in Washington D. C., through Congressional legislation is under consideration by the committee on Memorials in the United States. While the committee at latest reports had not reached a definite decision on the type of memorial they would care to recommend, two suggestions presented by Legionnaires have met with favor. These suggestions call for the housing of all draft records in the proposed memorial building and the setting aside of a room for each state in which there would be kept a complete record of every man and woman who died in the service. The majority of the committee feel that Arlington Cemetery, and not the proposed national memorial, is the proper place for the burial of an unknown American soldier if this project is undertaken.

Local memorials, the committee holds, wherever possible should be in the form of a community house which would provide meeting rooms for the Legion and a place in which to carry on the Americanism work of the organization, in addition to being available for patriotic demonstrations. The committee is awaiting certain information from the Treasury Department before deciding definitely as to the manner in which community house memorials should be financed.

The plan of the Department of Washington for a memorial to the Centralia Armistice Day dead in the shape of a building to be used as an auditorium and meeting place of the Centralia (Wash.) Post was recommended to the National Executive Committee at its recent meeting by T. S. Walmsley, chairman of the memorial committee. The Centralia memorial, according to estimates of the Department of Washington, would cost $500,000 and would require a $250,000 maintenance fund.

To raise the money needed, according to the plan recommended by Mr. Walmsley,

DISABLED VETERANS

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

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

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

NOTE: Since the above notice first was printed in the December 17th issue of this magazine, 1113 replies have been received. The cases reported all have been, or are being, adjusted by the Service Division of National Headquarters

voluntary subscriptions would be requested by National Headquarters through the various Departments. The book, "The Centralia Tragedy and Trial," published by Grant Hodge Post of Centralia and Edward B. Rhodes Post of Tacoma, would be placed on sale by all posts of the Legion and the proceeds turned in to the memorial fund. A committee from the Department of Washington, to be known as the Centralia Memorial Committee, would be appointed by the National Commander to administer the funds received.

Lists of Plays for Posts

LEGION posts and units of the Women's Auxiliary which are planning to stage entertainments may obtain a list of suitable plays from the Bureau of Educational Dramatics of Community Service, Inc., 1 Madison avenue, New York City. This bureau has compiled especially for the use of the Legion a list of standard plays, including recent Broadway successes, from which posts and auxiliary units may choose productions.

Memorial Honor for Peace Hero

AS a tribute to the heroism of Edward F. Bassett, late commander of Silver Bow Post, who lost his life in a mine accident at Butte, Mont., while saving a number of his fellow-workers, the Legion will erect a suitable headstone over his grave. Bassett was the foreman of a mine crew, all of the members of which were ex-service men, and one day when a steam pipe broke, menacing the lives of all in the mine, he threw himself against the break in the pipe and held off the danger until his comrades had safely reached the surface. Then he fell, literally cooked to death. The National Executive Committee in a resolution expressed the Legion's pride in Bassett's heroism and the organization's sympathy with his family, and authorized National Adjutant Bolles to offer a marker for his grave.

Illinois Membership Campaign

WITH the intention of bringing home to every eligible ex-service man in the State the advantages of belonging to The American Legion, the Department of Illinois is now engaged in pressing its 1921 service and membership campaign. Department Commander William R. McCauley, as the first move in the campaign, is making a tour of the posts in northern Illinois, emphasizing the benefits of the Department's service branch and carrying to veterans and the people of the State the message that the Legion is the ex-service men's best friend. A banquet under the auspices of the Cook County Commanders' Association on March 22 will be the signal for opening a campaign of personal solicitation to reach the veterans who have not yet joined the Legion. All posts in the Department will take part in a house-to-house canvass and no eligible ex-service man will be overlooked. The Department of Illinois at latest reports had 709 posts and stood second among the Departments in total membership.

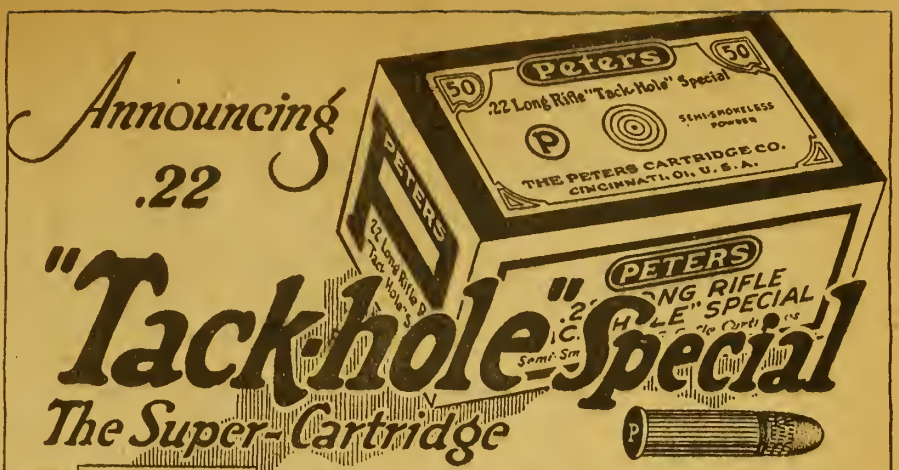
Legion Picks Beneficiaries

THE American Legion in Arkansas has been called upon to select the needy veterans who are to receive aid from the Farmers' Give-a-Bushel War Fund, which is to be used for the relief of ex-service men and their families. At the request of the trustees of the fund, Leigh Kelley, Department Commander, has asked all posts to recommend veterans in their localities for the benefit. More than $40,000 is to be distributed. The fund was created during the war by farmers donating to it either a bushel of produce or its equivalent in cash.

Ex-Chaplain Rescues Flags

THROUGH a cloud of suffocating smoke, shot with sparks, that filled the corridors of the town hall at Shrewsbury, Mass., while firemen fought a stiff blaze in the cellar, Rev. F. W. Smith, chaplain, battled

Announcing .22 "Tack-hole" Special
The Super-Cartridge



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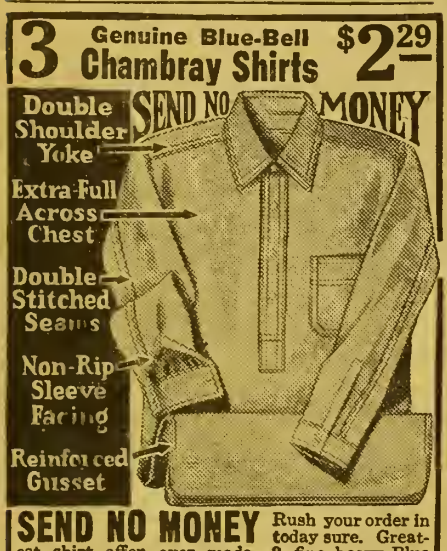

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his way with a gas mask on his face into the headquarters of Ray Stone Post, of which he is commander, where two American flags were in danger of destruction. Clutching the flags, he groped his way back through the stifling corridors, feeling his way by a string that he had tied to the back door on entering the building and unreeled as he went along, and finally stumbled out into the open air.

It was his third attempt to bring out the flags, but on both previous trials he had been driven back by the suffocating smoke. Then he had raced home and brought out his old gas mask. Rev. Mr. Smith, who is the pastor of the Shrewsbury Methodist Church, served as a chaplain with the Canadian Black Watch.

Eight Bars on His Medal

ARGONNE Post of Des Moines, Ia., puts forth George Leander, a new member, as the Legionnaire with the most bars on his Victory Medal. He has eight. With a supply train attached to the Mallet Reserve of the French Army, Leander took part in the Somme defensive, the Aisne, Montdidier-Noyon, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Somme and Oise-Aisne offensives and saw service in a recognized defensive sector. He was overseas seventeen months and took part, unwounded, in all the actions listed.

AMERICANISM NOTES

BEAR FLAGS INTO COURT TO GREET NEW CITIZENS

CARRIED by a soldier, a sailor and a marine, the American flag, the flag of the Department of Washington and the flag of Spokane Post were brought into the naturalization court at Spokane, Wash., while a group of aliens were applying for citizenship as the most colorful part of an impressive ceremony arranged by the American Legion. The color bearers stood at attention by the flags while the applicants were being examined. Members of the post, the G.A.R., the Daughters of the Revolution and other patriotic organizations were present.

"A Pledge to America," a creed of loyalty, was read to each of the applicants by Charles S. Albert, past commander of Spokane Post, and a copy of the pledge and a small silk American flag was provided to each new citizen by the Legion. The majority of the applicants were Englishmen. There was one German. The haziness regarding their new country's history entertained by some of the applicants came out when one man, asked what George Washington's business was before he became the first president of the United States, replied: "An admiral in the British navy."

Commenting editorially on the Legion's patriotic program in the naturalization court, the *Spokesman-Review* of Seattle said:

"The American Legion is rendering a great service to the nation, although the people may not realize this. The Legion in every way inculcates Americanism in the alien; and not in the alien only, but in born Americans whose Americanism in the past has been none too strong. It freely gives of its time and means to all patriotic undertakings. It takes the place of prominence in public transactions that it should."

Post for New High School

SUPPORTING the program of the Americanism Commission to foster Americanization through educational channels, McFarland Post, of La Junta, Col., endorsed the policy of the local school board which is seeking to erect a new high school building. Members of the Post supported the enterprise in voting on bonds for the school.

A campaign has been started by the Legion in Arkansas for the enforcement of a State law requiring that English shall be the language used in all elementary schools. In some sections where there are foreign settlements this law is not being observed. Heber L. McAlister, chairman of the State Americanism Committee, has called on post commanders and local Americanism committees to investigate whether the law is being obeyed.

"Terse Tenets of Americanism"

INCLUDED among "Ten Terse Tenets of Americanism" prepared by Alfred C. Paul, Department Americanism Officer of West Virginia, and sent to all posts in that State, are the following paragraphs:

"You shall not take off your patriotism because you took off your uniform.

"You are an American. You have proved it. Had you been killed in the war you would have been proud to die an American. Be just as proud to live an American.

"You are responsible for the Americanism of your community. It is as dangerous to be asleep on questions involving Americanism in your community as it was to be asleep on your sentry post in France. Do not tolerate un-American practices. Be sure to see that your most alert Legionnaire is made the Americanism officer of your post.

"You shall talk Americanism. Criticize this Government if you have occasion to—nothing in the world is above constructive criticism—but end every debate with the decision that, despite the criticism, America is the greatest republic of all time and that nowhere under the sun does a man have more privilege for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"You are an American or you are not."

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN

THE A. E. F. PLAY LIBRARY

ORGANIZATION, No. 1.

In the belief that the A. E. F. soldier shows form the only existng record of the humorous side of the war and the wonderful spirit of zip and fun which contributed so much to the valor and morale of the A. E. F., that their status is unique, and that they will be of permanent and ever-increasing enjoyment to veterans and their friends as the years go by, the A. E. F. Play Library has been established for the purpose of getting together and publishing the books and music of all the A. E. F. soldier show hits for production here by American Legion Posts, and for supplying free entertainment information of all kinds.

"Sittin' Pretty!" the Library's latest musical publication, a real musical comedy hit of the A. E. F., with two acts and eleven snappy musical numbers, is now ready for production.

"Sittin' Pretty!" tells the story of a doughboy who poses as a girl welfare worker, saves a party of A. W. O. L. soldiers from court-martial, chaperones two charming daughters of a French nobleman in a hut, and saves the boys from drowning (in cognac).

"Sittin' Pretty!" is extremely funny throughout, and was produced overseas with great success. The royalty is $10. Vocal score $1 (orchestration extra). Copies of book, 35 cents each.

"Dustin' 'Em Off!" the Fifth Division show; "Who Can Tell?" the Eighty-Eighth Division show; and "Eyes Right!" the 60th Infantry show, will be published as soon as possible. The A. E. F. Play Library can now supply short serious plays, burlesques, and comedies in one act, and will secure and deliver without extra charge any published dramatic or musical Broadway production desired by Legion Posts.

Posts and Departments interested in giving real soldier shows, entertainments that recall the humorous side of the war and revive the memories and incidents of their association overseas, are advised to get a copy of "Sittin' Pretty!"

All inquiries should be addressed to the A. E. F. Play Library, 66 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

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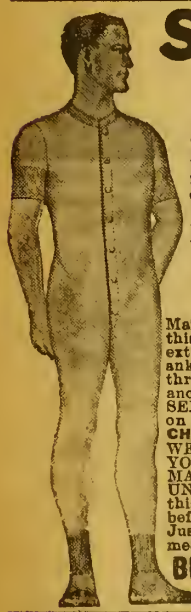

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ONE MAN'S VIEW OF AMERICANISM

(Continued from page 6)

They were informed that when they taught Esperanto to the men who could not read they would receive two dollars for doing it.

Within less than one month every man on the job was speaking that universal language. The change in spirit was wonderful. No longer were sullen men working there. We had songs and laughter and rapid doing of appointed tasks.

Then a careful census was taken and we found that there were, in fact, but few untrained laborers in the group. We had skilled carpenters, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, painters, shoemakers, butchers. The gangs were shifted and changed and bosses appointed with the result that a big profit was made on a job that looked hopeless at one time. Through the common language they all understood, the transition to English was not difficult once we got some good teachers of English to take the men in hand.

Even before this point was reached, a daily talk was given the men in Esperanto on some subject connected with the United States. They thus learned about the differences in the government of European countries and of the United States. Such ignorance as they expressed on the subject was only equalled by that found among average citizens in America. They had hazy ideas—and that was all.

A circular was issued to all the men saying that we had a sincere desire to help them in every way possible to understand American institutions and guide them in getting on in America. Would they therefore have the kindness to write to us in Esperanto as many questions as they wished to ask on the things they had seen, or the things they wished to know? The promise was made that their names would not be divulged without their consent, but that an address would be given on the subject about which they had asked.

The questions poured in. They were classified and a series of talks prepared, some of them illustrated by lantern slides, some by charts. The talks were in very simple language, but great care was taken to avoid the use of such expressions as would be used in talking to children. We were talking to grown men and had to use men's language. Discussions followed, and great benefit was received by all concerned, teachers as well as taught. The secret was the use of a common language.

Similar results can be achieved in every town and city in the country. The use of Esperanto is not required. Get out circulars in as many languages as may be necessary and circulate them in your foreign districts. In these circulars say that it is your hope that those who read them will be interested in becoming American citizens and understand American ideals, customs and aspirations. Tell them to send you a list of questions, in their own language, which they would like to have answered.

When the questions come in have them translated into English and have addresses prepared in English giving proper answers. Then have these addresses delivered to groups, each group in its own language, by men who speak

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This is a lamp so intertwined in history with the World War that to future generations it will be as cherished as a sword from Bunker Hill.

Notice the symmetrical architectural lines—see what a look of stately dignity it has compared with the merely "pretty" lamps you find in the average store. These are not merely lines of ART. Their very look of power and strength which lends such artistic beauty to the lamp also tells the story of the greatest single instrument of victory in the World War. For the shaft of each of these lamps is itself one of the heroic shells for the famous French-American "Seventy Fives"—the gallant "75" with which the Germans never did succeed in coping.

The shade was especially designed for the Victory Lamp by that great painter, Franklin Booth. The whole lamp is considered by artists as one of the greatest artistic achievements of recent years. It is particularly appropriate for the home of a World War veteran or for your Post's headquarters. Only a few lamps still left. No more can be made. Price about one third the cost of lamps of this class in retail stores. Easy terms to Legion members or Posts. Write today for full particulars, sent free.

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VICTORY PRESS, CLINTON, IOWA

the language. At the same time organize classes in English on the practical demonstrative method and have the two go together. Be friendly. Avoid argument. Do not forget that every country has gone through trying periods and has glorious episodes in its history—that our immigrants are proud of their place of birth even if America is a better stomach filler.

Get them away from the bread and butter idea of America to the nationalistic idea that this is *their* country—the country to which they came with enlightened minds and therefore the one to which they owe allegiance rather than to the one they entered by accident of birth.

THE PLOT UNTHICKENS

(*Continued from page 9*)

house. Spy he was, and I was the party to make him glad he had but one life to give for his country.

I found the general's headquarters in a nearby army camp. Standing before this great soldier, my own pet spy story flowed forth with as true and clear a ring as the bells of Shandon.

"General, this robin went into the German lines knowing more about the division than you did."

This was my climacteric utterance ing after I had led the general over parts of France, Germany, Belgium and back across the brine. But the general still lay against his pack, puffing calmly at a hump.

"A great spy he was, my boy," he said, "and you are somewhat of a sleuth. The sergeant was born in Holland, you are right — Holland, Minnesota. Go forth, my lad, and always remember that the double cross was sometimes mightier than the Iron Cross. In the name of Hollanders our boys brought home much bacon."

Thus fizzled the story, and with the fizzling dawned a great light—that our own intelligence system could, on occasion, shake a nasty piece of effective duplicity.

ROLL CALL

This department is placed at the disposal of ex-service men and their relatives for obtaining information about men known to have died in the service overseas or at home. Inquiries should be addressed ROLL CALL, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. *Photographs cannot be printed. Send replies direct to the person who asks for the information.*

FERRARI, WILLIAM JOHN—Enlisted at San Francisco. Later rumored he had been killed. Information sought by sister, Mrs. Cesare Nonella, 2212 N st., Bakersfield, Cal.

GRAY, CAPT.—Thomas A. Mitchell, Holton, Kan., wishes to get in touch with this officer, who was at Base Hospital, Camp Dix, N. J., regarding disability claim.

LEMAY, CHARLEY; MCCOY, JOHN; STIFFLER, JOE; SMITH, LEWIS—Emral M. Moffet, seeking disability claim, has given names of these men, former members of his unit. They are asked to communicate with Edward H. Orr, Director Civilian Relief, American Red Cross, Equitable Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MCMORE(?) CAPT.—This officer was in charge of operating room at Evacuation Hosp. 13, Commercy; home believed to be Memphis, Tenn. He is asked to communicate with Mrs. Clara Lee, Kinmundy, Ill., mother of soldier who died in this hospital shortly after Armistice of wounds received Nov. 10, 1918.

MILLER, ROBERT H.—U. S. M. C. Killed at Blanc Mont, Oct. 4, 1918. Details of death sought by Rev. Albert C. Miller, Yankton, S. D.

MORRIS, JACOB—Lester L. Ogle,, Adjt., Shirley Tilton Post, American Legion, Oregon, Ill., has photograph of this soldier's grave in Romagne Cemetery which he would be glad to send to next of kin.

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	One Color	Two Colors
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Five inch	4.00	
Seven inch	5.50	

Send check or money order to

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

Some Men Won't Read This Issue of The American Legion Weekly

—because the work has begun of striking from the membership rolls and the subscription lists of this magazine the names of all members who had not paid their dues by February 28 and who thereby became delinquent.

The names of all delinquents are now being crossed off. If you have not paid your dues and received this issue it is because your name has not yet been reached. But this may be the last issue of the magazine you will receive—and you are not a member of the American Legion! If you have become delinquent through procrastination or forgetfulness you are urged to retain your membership by re-enrolling as a new member. The cost will be the same.

Post commanders, post adjutants, members: Help round up the stragglers. The National Finance Committee had announced that, for a successful execution of all of the plans of The American Legion for this year, a fully-paid-up membership of a million and a quarter must be retained. This means that every member, old and new, counts.

Our Directory of Advertisers

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

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*"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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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.

How In One Evening I Learned The Secret of Drawing

By Walter Sayden

FROM boyhood I have always wanted to draw things. I suppose there are hundreds of young fellows who feel the same way as I did. I often said that if it were possible, I should choose commercial art as a profession. It was not only the big salaries and independence enjoyed by artists and cartoonists that appealed to me, it was the fascination of the game itself.

He was drawing little pictures

But I could hardly draw a straight line. My friends used to have laughing hysterics at my attempts to sketch things.

One morning, as I was coming into town on the eight o'clock train, I met Larry Stafford. I had come into town with him every day for years, usually passing the time discussing the morning papers.

But this particular morning he had a pad and pencil in his hand. He was drawing little pictures of things that looked like a series of small animals.

"What on earth are you doing?" I asked in amazement.

Larry smiled. "Don't be afraid, I am quite sane. These little pictures are part of a scheme of mine. I am illustrating an idea. They are supposed to be a graphic representation of a deal I am putting over. They speak louder than words."

I watched him—amazed to see that he drew very well indeed. As he proceeded, and the drawings became more life-like, my curiosity was aroused—I asked him about it.

"Why, I am surprised that you ask me!" he answered. "Look how easy it all is," and he quickly sketched a few other figures and grinned at my amazement.

"There is just one little secret of the whole thing, Walter," he added. "I never drew before in my life, and you see—these little sketches really are not bad, are they? You have always wanted to draw, and even if you don't become an artist, you will find it a mighty convenient thing to know. This secret makes drawing as easy as writing. Let's get together this evening and I'll show you how simple it is. I'll give you a little lesson.

The Greatest Surprise of My Life

That night I was astonished to learn that there was but One Great Rule that covered every sort of drawing. I mastered this rule in just fifty minutes, and in two hours found that I could draw. Think of it! It was almost like magic. I had never before been able to draw a recognizable object.

At this time I was a salesman, so that the only time that I had to practice and apply this secret, this Rule, was in spare minutes when at the office or at home. But I progressed with almost unbelievable rapidity.

My First Real Drawing

One day I was talking with a buyer. Remembering Larry's "idea-pictures," I drew some figures to illustrate the point I was trying to establish. He looked at the pictures and caught my idea at once. Before I left he gave me a larger order than I had ever before received from him. *My pictures* had put my idea over.

This worked so well that I tried it again, several times, in fact—and each time I got the same results. My pictures seemed to make a stronger appeal than my words, and my sales increased tremendously.

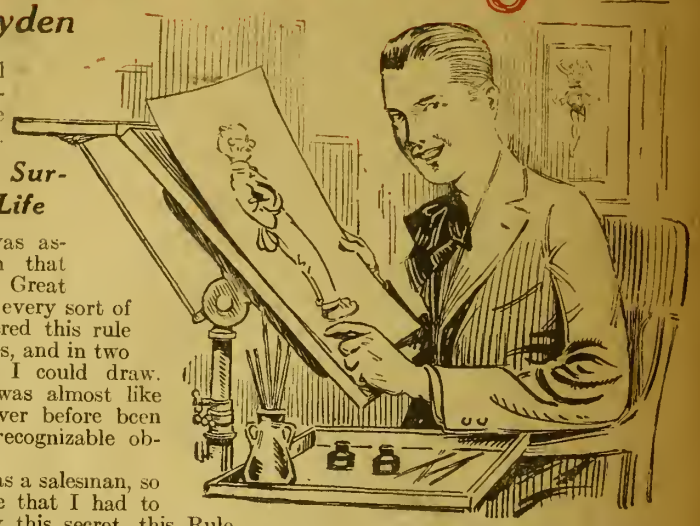
But that was not all. Two weeks later I overheard a conversation that struck me as amusing. I wrote it down, illustrated it and just for fun, sent it to one of the humorous weeklies. A few days later, to my great surprise and pleasure, I received a check from the art editor and a request for more contributions.

From that time on I sent in little sketches and jokes, more or less regularly. A few months ago I received an offer which startled me. The magazine for which I had been drawing wished to take me on the regular staff at a much greater salary than I was then making.

My love of drawing came strongly to the front and, needless to say, I accepted at once, and the first thing I did was to tell Larry Stafford what his idea had led to. When he heard that I was actually a successful artist on a real magazine he gasped with amazement.

I told him how the same One Great Rule of drawing which had made it easy for him to draw had meant even more to me—and how this simple home-study course by a famous artist, Charles Lederer, which we had gone over that evening, had given me the secret which had meant so much.

Larry laughed at my enthusiasm, but admitted that such a remarkable success as mine was enough to make a man a bit optimistic.



The most fascinating Business in the World

Easier Than Learning to Operate a Typewriter

Through this amazing system, drawing can be *taught* as easily as anything else. In his simple, home-study course a world-famous cartoonist, Charles Lederer, teaches you to draw just as a business school teaches you to keep books, or operate a typewriter or write shorthand. But it is a hundred times simpler than any of those accomplishments.

And the best part of it all is that the course teaches you to draw so that you can *sell* your pictures right from the start. That is really the most important part after all. Everyone wants to sell his work, and that is just what you can do with Mr. Lederer's great secret.

Don't misunderstand. I am not praising myself. The point is this—if I, who never was able to draw at all, could achieve this really remarkable success, others can do the same, or better.

See for yourself—send for the course and try it out. If you can draw at all you will probably get along even faster than I, and you will find modern commercial art the most fascinating and delightful work imaginable. Remember, that opportunities in this uncrowded field are unlimited. There is a constantly growing demand for cartoonists and illustrators. If you like to draw, or if you *think* that you *would* like to draw, don't miss this wonderful opportunity to learn in an evening or two of your spare time.

Five Days' Free Trial

We want you to prove to your own satisfaction the tremendous value of Mr. Lederer's discovery. It will not cost you one penny. We want you to examine the Entire Course at our expense for five days. If you will just fill out the coupon below, detach it and mail it to us, we will gladly send you the complete course for your approval. We feel sure that when you see the surprising simplicity of this method you will agree with us that it is the greatest discovery ever made in this field.

Look it over, test it out—then if after five days you decide that you want it, send us $5.00. If you do not wish to keep it, return to us and forget the matter.

But act AT ONCE. Learn to draw—whether or not your aim is commercial art. It is a big asset no matter which field you are in. Let us disclose to you the whole secret. Detach the coupon and mail TODAY.

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You may send me the Course or Courses checked below. Within five days after receipt I will either remail them or send you $5 for each in full payment, except as noted.

- ☐ Drawing, Art Cartooning Course ($5) By Charles Lederer
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Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

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Amer. Lea. Wkly 5-4-21

Mr. Charles Lederer, the well-known newspaper cartoonist, after years of practical working experience has developed one great simple rule for success in all branches of commercial art. This amazing secret has revolutionized the entire theory of drawing. It means that drawing can be as easy for you as writing. Out of his many years of work-a-day experience Mr. Lederer offers this One Big Secret of Drawing to all.

What Everyone Is Saying

I must say the Lederer Art Course surpassed my expectations.

My friends have been amazed at my drawing and I simply cannot help smiling when I watch their attempts at copying the face I have drawn. They cannot make it look anything like it, because they have not what Mr. Lederer gives in his course.

Anybody who is interested in drawing should take this course. It is interesting, and even though he or she may never use it professionally, they never will regret sending for it.

Though I am only on the first lesson, I could not help but write you, as I am so amazed at my own drawing.

I will never regret sending for it. The course is worth much more than the small price asked. *Paul H. Manning, Headquarters Co., 22d Infantry, Fort Jay, New York.*