Vol. 4, No. 12 MARCH 24, 1922 10c. a Copy

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Published weekly at New York, N. Y. Entered as second class matter March 24, 1920, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. Price $2 the year. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized March 31, 1921.

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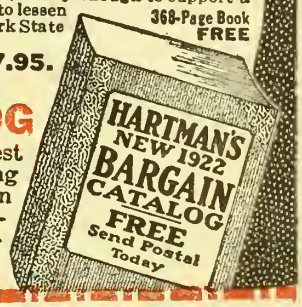

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Official publication of The American Legion and The American Legion Auxiliary.

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The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Published by the Legion Publishing Corporation. President, Hanford MacNider; Vice-President, James A. Drain; Treasurer, Robert H. Tyndall; Secretary, Lemuel Bolles.

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

MARCH 24, 1922

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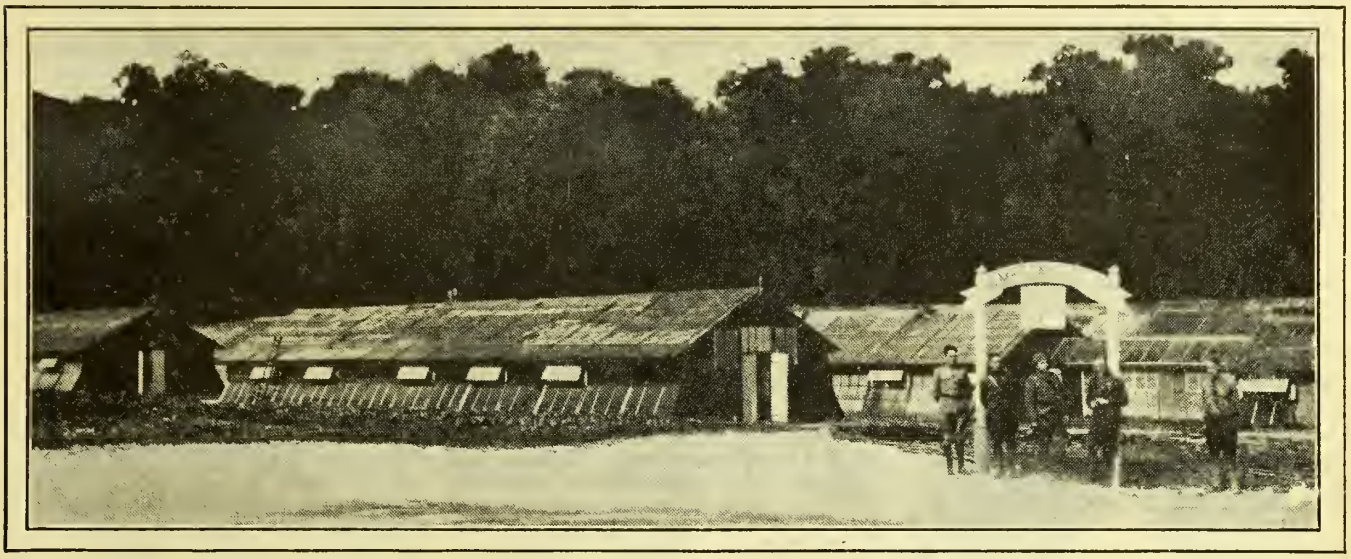


Care of the mentally wounded was not neglected while the fighting was on and there was a chance to fit them again for front-line duty. At this army neurological hospital, only twenty kilometers behind the Argonne battlefront, 80 percent of the patients were enabled to return to fighting units. Many of the remaining 20 percent are still government patients, now in Veterans' Bureau hospitals. Medical experts say the shell-shocked soldier got better care in the A.E.F. during the high tide of battle than he is now getting in contract insane asylums and sanitoria in this country three years after the war

Invisible Wounds

By Alexander Woollcott

THE American bookkeeper who left a leg behind him in the Argonne has stood a comparatively good chance of being cared for by a more or less grateful republic. Even a Congressman can see that something is the matter with him and that he is not just pretending to have been wounded in order to annoy the care-worn House of Representatives. The young Michigan farmer who, on the Vesle, took a lot of German gas into his lungs which, in consequence, are now rotten with tuberculosis—he, too, is unlikely to be ignored. Even a fat, fur-coated profiteer would find it hard to believe he was just coughing in order to increase the Federal taxes. But what of the men who brought invisible wounds back from the valleys of the Marne and the Meuse?

What of the boy who looks fit enough to the casual eye but who has never been quite normal since that chill, foggy morning nearly four years ago on which a shell burst too near him when he was a little too fagged out to stand it? Consider, too, those overstrained men whose resistance did not snap at the time and who have worried along until today only to go suddenly and absurdly to pieces, war casualties discharged long ago as fit, but war casualties none the less. What of them? How is Washington ministering to these minds diseased?

For some time after the Armistice—for far too long a time after the Armistice—the answer to that question was: "Not well at all." Of the 9,000 hospitalized neuro-psychiatric cases (fancy name for mental and nervous diseases), about one in ten has been tended in a Federal hospital that was built and equipped for just such cases. More were strewn about the general government hospitals. Still more—over half, in fact—have been farmed out in state and contract hospitals beyond reach of close Federal scrutiny and at an average profit to these places of about 100 percent. Some of them are modern and adequate. Some, however, are anything but that. The money provided and apportioned under the provisions of the Sweet Bill of some months ago is now operating to remedy this situation somewhat. But, since it only corrects about half the trouble, the answer must still be: "Not well enough."

If the Langley Bill, at this writing up for consideration in Washington, becomes a law and if its funds are apportioned as certain of the country's most celebrated nerve specialists recommend, the answer may then be: "As well as could be expected." Then the right treatment could be given not only to the catalogued 9,000 but also to the several thousand new cases which, in all probability, will develop within the next two years. The doctors say it will be at least two years before we are out of the woods.

The care of these mental cases has, then, been subjected to a sorry delay. The especial pity of that delay lies in the fact that about half of the mental cases which the war bequeathed to America are curable today, but that each day's postponement of the proper treatment sees some of them drift over the borderline between the hopeful and the hopeless. This very evening, while some harassed government official is swimming up for air from a sea of paper work and while you, perhaps, are sitting in on a meeting down at the post, some unsung, undecorated doughboy of 1918 is slipping over the edge of mere hysteria into the darkness of a mind permanently eclipsed.

It is delay which has not received much attention from the big, busy, bothered public. To the ex-soldier who has been, maybe, a twitching, tearful insomniac since the war, the average citizen, it must be admitted, has not devoted a crushing amount of thought. That the war would leave a legacy of jangled nerves was foreseen by everyone at the time and then, in the rush of demobilization, and the laborious resumption of business it was largely forgotten.

When America went into the war and it was foreseen that a large number of its youth would be subjected to that nerve-racking existence at the front of which everyone had read with at least a vague comprehension of what it must

be like, there was much worried guesswork as to what the after-effects would be. "They are shipping that boy of mine over to France," thought the average American father. "I've read all about this shell-shock stuff. It must be pretty fierce. Even if the kid doesn't get hit by anything, I wonder if he'll ever be quite the same again." The havoc the big guns could play with a fellow's nerves, then, was sensed in advance by the man in the street. In 1917 and 1918 he knew all about it. In 1919 he forgot.

Occasionally an item in the morning newspaper recalls it to his mind. Perhaps some nerve-specialist, invited to speak at a get-together dinner, will have so far forgotten his duty to be cheery and entertaining as to suggest that the Government has been pretty leisurely in its bandaging of the invisible wounds. Perhaps some personal confession of post-bellum nightmares will escape into print—like the extraordinary tale of suffering told in a recent number of the *Atlantic Monthly* by one who had been a colonel in the Argonne and who had been given to tremblings and tears and ghastly misgivings for a year or so after the Army turned him loose. Or perhaps a newspaper headline catches the eye—"Ex-Soldier Hangs Self"—and compels the reading of a bleak little story about a young fellow who had come home depressed from France and who had finally withdrawn from the competition of everyday life by noosing a rope around his neck and jumping off the beam in his father's barn. Or maybe a man as shining and conspicuous as Whittlesey will slip over the rail of an Atlantic liner and so add another name to the casualty list of the Lost Battalion. For no reader can be so unimaginative as to have doubted seriously that the death of Whittlesey does belong in the list of those who were wounded in action. When such a one as he is thus mustered out, for an hour or even a day the whole country stops and remembers. And then forgets again.

Let us consider one of the 8,000 cases as a specimen. Or rather, let us concoct one history by blending many his-

(*Continued on page* 18)

Some Examples of "Shell Shock"

By a Welfare Worker

The Fear of Noises

BEFORE the war, Lieutenant Y— had been a construction engineer, a man with apparently inexhaustible physical strength and limitless nerve. But in the war he had undergone unusual experiences. At St. Mihiel a shell exploded almost at his side. He shook the dirt from his uniform and staggered about dazed until one of his sergeants led him to the dressing station. Not a scratch on his body, but he cowered on the ground at the din of the battle up ahead and they sent him to the rear. Followed several months in the neuro-psychiatric hospitals of the A. E. F., then more months in an Army hospital in America before Lieutenant Y— was returned to civilian life.

For more weary months Lieutenant Y— was treated by civilian doctors. But when he tried to get back at his old work he found that the sudden starting of a drill hammer would send him into panic. Sudden noises of any kind terrified him. He had to give up his work. He tried other jobs. One after another he had to give them up. He was unable to ride on trains or cars. Strangely, he felt always ill at ease in his civilian clothes. His limbs trembled and he stammered when he tried to talk with anyone while wearing them. And, more strangely, these humiliating effects were lessened when he wore his uniform.

Lieutenant Y— has appealed to the Veterans Bureau for help. The suitable vocational training that will enable him gradually to get back to normal life is now being sought. Hope is entertained that he may recover.

Afraid He Will Die

SERGEANT Z— used to be a salesman on a good salary. Since his discharge from the Army he has held several positions but has had to give them up because of an uncontrollable fear. Since a shell exploded near him at the front he has been the victim of a fear that he is going to die. He knows he isn't going to die, but he can't help being afraid. Something happened to him when the shell exploded, just as definitely as if it had blown off his leg. He has been awarded compensation, the doctors diagnosing his ailment as "concussion neurosis"—"shell-shock."

Meanwhile, what of his daily life? He has a wife and baby. He has gone $500 in debt while living with his parents. His father is crippled and his mother and sisters support the family of younger children. What must they think of an "able-bodied" young man who cannot work because he is afraid he is going to die? What must other unthinking people, ignorant of the effects of war neurosis think of him? How must their unfeeling ridicule react upon him?

The doctors have said there is hope for him, however. Compensation will solve in part his financial problem. Vocational training may help him into an occupation where he can gradually outlive his strange fear. And with intelligent medical guidance and social care he may be reclaimed for society.

Sitting in the Dark

PRIVATE B—, before enlisting, had been the main support of his widowed mother and little sister. Several battles in the A. E. F. had left a lasting impression upon him, but everybody had considered him "well" and able-bodied when he returned. After he had settled into his oldtime life, however, his mother became worried. She said that he was "acting funny" and seemed sick. He sat in a darkened room, took no notice of anything and said that his "brains were shot to pieces."

He was a machinist and his foreman had noticed that he seemed to have no interest in his work. Sometimes he would stare into space as if in a trance. His work got worse and worse, until one day he "did everything backward," and in disgust with himself threw down his tools and left the shop. Before he entered the Army he had been considered one of the best men in the shop, congenial with his fellows, steady and reliable.

Mr. B— was coaxed, through skilful friendliness, into seeing a doctor and was induced to enter a hospital. A compensation claim was filed for his mother. He may recover eventually, and with proper guidance may come back and take his place in his old work.

A Case of "Lost Nerve"

ABLE-BODIED, the friends of Second Lieutenant X— considered him when they shook hands with him when he got back from France. "Lucky man!" they said. He had gone in as a private, had fought through four of the A. E. F.'s major battles and had won several medals for bravery. For several weeks, Lieutenant X— played the rôle of the returned soldier. He visited his old employer, his old friends, the girl he had liked best when he had gone away. He showed them his medals. He liked to wear his uniform.

Then a change came over Lieutenant X—. He put his medals away and said he didn't want to see them again. He put his old uniform away also—out of sight forever, he said, and he started out to get work. But something was wrong. Every day, after a few hours' absence from home he would return. He said he had lost his nerve—he couldn't face the people who had advertised they had work to offer. When he tried to talk with them, he said, something inside seemed to choke him and he couldn't do it. His mother questioned him sympathetically, but he did not brighten. His mother was a widow and poor, but she kept him at home, while she tried to reawaken his interest. But nothing helped.

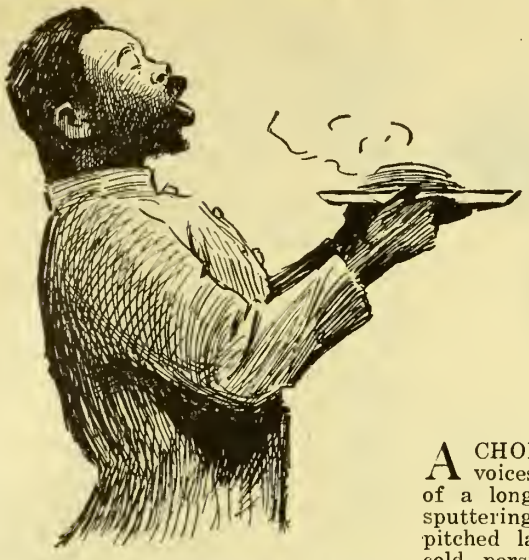
Finally his mother appealed to the medical examiners of the Veterans Bureau. They informed her that her son had been mentally affected by the war and that the only thing they could do for her was to place her son in a vast city-owned institution for the insane, a group of dismal buildings on an island. The mother replied that she would never permit her son to become a charge of charity. They told her that the Government would pay for his care, that he would not be an object of charity, but she would not listen. She knew about the island and knew, as did others who had investigated, that it was unsatisfactory. They asked her if she would place her son in a government hospital. She said she would walk a hundred miles in her bare feet to do so. But there were—there are—no government hospitals in or near her city to care for mental cases.

So Lieutenant X— continued to sit in his widowed mother's home.

They Also Served

By Hugh Wiley

Out of Hugh Wiley's war experiences has come the greatest black-face character in American literature since Uncle Tom—one Wildcat Marsden. In the present group of base-port pictures Mr. Wiley recounts incidents in the lives of the men from whom the Wildcat was evolved



Hot cakes for the Captain's breakfast

FROM December in Dixie to a snowball base in France came the colored labor battalions. All they knew was trouble and work. About all they got out of the deal was a chance to do a little prancing and to go without overcoats and to have their feet frozen and to suffer the ills that the A. E. F. flesh was heir to, plus that added burden in the game of life which is forever the lot of the low man.

Recruited from the South, herded into box cars for their zero weather journey to the embarkation port, onward then to the base in France where the quartermaster was A. W. O. L., saying permanent farewells to lazy life and meeting Old Man Trouble face to face in France—that is the opening chapter of the story of the humble labor troops whose part in winning the war is so generally unrecognized.

"Whut you thinkin' 'bout, Talmadge?"

A sigh from Talmadge Marsden, late of Louisiana. "I'se thinkin' 'bout dem pussonal preserves my wife used to make fo' me. An' soup—okra soup."

"Dat okra soup ain't nothin'. 'Less you knows gumbo you ain't neveh tasted soup."

"Whah's de Lootenant?"

"Down at the café 'sorbin' his likker. I sits up fo' dat man las' night till afteh midnight, sits up wid de lantern. Lit de Lootenant to his quarters, bedded him down an' watered him like a mule. Boy sho' gits thirsty wid dis coon-yak whut he an' de Cap'n drinks."

And so that the Lieutenant might present an appearance which would justify his company's boast that he was the best dressed officer in the war, these same faithful black hands that carried the lantern lighting the Lieutenant to his quarters spent the following hour brushing and pressing the Lieutenant's uniform.

"Lootenant, I puffers de New Orleans job."

A CHORUS of yowling, snarling voices, exploding from the interior of a long, dark hut. Three or four sputtering candles on the wall. High pitched laughter cutting through the cold, persistent rain. "What sort of a ruckus is going on in that hut, Talmadge?"

"Lootenant, I spec' de boys is playin' wile-cat."

"Wild-cat?"

"Yessuh! Dey all sits 'roun' in a circle an' one boy jumps out claimin' he's a wile-cat an' de rest tries to calm him down."

Children playing wild-cat, talking big talk, matching their officers against any officers in the Army, hoping that Lady Luck might shower down her favors on the cook or that somebody might find a barrel of long sweetening to go with the dry bread next Christmas—these were the high points in their lives.

* * * *

HOT cakes for the Captain's breakfast. "Git away from dat stove, boy!"

"Cook, dat cake's done on de low side."

"Sez who? Dat cake ain't cinnamon brown yet. You know how Ol' Cap'n likes his cakes."

A pop-eyed ring of dusky faces turned to the Captain's hot cakes. Consultations, advice to the cook, criticism and broad smiles of satisfaction when finally three perfect cakes are stacked on a hot plate and dispatched to the Captain's quarters. The enemy might gain ten miles up ahead did he crave to. The main thing in life was getting the Captain's hot cakes to him while they steamed in the pride of perfection.

* * * *

TAPS. A ruckus in the corner of the hut.

"Shut yo' mouth, niggeh, befo' I takes de blood hook an' cuts you loose from yo' neck."

The reply, flavored with insolence: "Who is you?"

"I'se yo' co'pral."

Ten seconds of silence and then: "Huh, when de Lootenant's gone dey ain't no co'prals."

That story, released to a waiting world some time during the first December in France, is the condensed philosophy that governed most of these troops. The Lieutenant was the Lieutenant of God, and Old Captain came mighty near being God himself. Utter faith and trust, loyalty and confidence was the gift offered to the officers commanding these troops. "Gin'rals an' dem tin-chicken colonels was all right—dis Gin'ral Pershin' mebbe a good man, but 'longside de Lootenant he don't mean nothin'. Bet did de Lootenant tell dem German boys he was comin' afteh 'em, pussonal, he wouldn' find none waitin' by de time he 'rived."

"Dat okra soup ain't nothin'. 'Less you knows gumbo you ain't neveh tasted soup."

* * * *

PAY day after long months during which the paymaster had been A. W. O. L. The galloping clickers being made to lie down in green pastures with the soot specks reading seven, gravitating francs, a parade of the chosen few down the line past the peddlers of wrist watches and opera glasses into the parasite mob—and then a long, long wait until the next pay call.

A ring of listeners clustering around a New Orleans boy who was speaking French to a native. "Whut dat boy say?"

"Boy say come sundown, back of de stone house in de grape field he be waitin' wid all dis vang-blank you can drink. Franc a bottle."

Sequel: Summary court, two-thirds for ninety days and passes scarcer than hundred dollar bills.

"TALMADGE, General Pershing wants two good boys."

"Lootenant, yessuh!"

"One of these boys is to go up to the front with a pair of pliers and cut the barb wire so our men can see to shoot. When he isn't cutting barb wire he can pile up those dead Germans between the lines to give the bullets room. The General wants another boy to go down to New Orleans for a six months' trip with his expenses paid traveling around through the farm country to see how the cotton crop is getting along. Which one of these jobs do you prefer?"

"Lootenant, I puffers de New Orleans job."

"All right. Can you drive an automobile?"

"Lootenant, suh, I drives a Ford—some."

"Well, before you go to New Orleans there's a three months' job driving a Ford ambulance. The work is to go out after taps blows and pick up all the dead Germans and haul them down to the river under that drooping willow tree. You know where the tree is?'"

"Yes, suh, I remembeh dat tree."

"You get a standard government pick and shovel and you dig a standard grave about seven feet long and four feet deep, wide enough to fit whatever man you're digging for, and you take him out of the ambulance. Then you put him in the hole. Before you cover him up you feel his face to see if he is dead. Supposed to work after taps blows at night."

"Lootenant, yessuh. Yessuh. . . . Lootenant, if it's just de same wid de Gin'ral, I takes dat wire-cuttin' job up at de front."

"All right, I'll arrange it. Give me that pistol—I want to clean that pistol of mine."

"Git behind me, Satan, on de uphill road;
"I'se a one-hoss sinner wid a two-hoss load."

"Yessuh!"

The Lieutenant cleans and oils his pistol. During the process Talmadge stands over in one corner of the room thinking about the coming wire cutting expedition. The Lieutenant assembles the pistol, shoves a loaded clip into place and accidently pulls the trigger. The bullet glances from a hard knot in the wall, circles around the room and drops at the brunet's feet.

"Lawd, Lootenant, dat's de up-an'-downdes' bullet I eveh seed. Went 'roun' de room three times whinin' my name."

"You stay here and keep this fire going or I'll whine your name."

"Yessuh!"

* * * *

FOUR hours of quiet singing, singing low "Heah I is, Lawd, wid my breas' plate on." The Lieutenant comes rolling in. "'Scuse me, Lawd, here's de Lootenant."

"All I hope is that when General Pershing comes down here on his inspection trip that blasted sergeant will have that trifling guitar-playing nigger hid away so the General won't see him out in front of the hut. Seems to me he is rooted to that spot." The Lieutenant's hopes were blasted. When the Commanding General's pointed-nosed pair of Locomobiles raced up the road they stopped directly in front of the Labor Battalion's hut. In front of the hut, seated at ease in the cold sunshine, toying with the strings of his battered guitar, too busy to get up and salute a mere General, sat the trifler.

He sat closer to Old Man Trouble than he knew.

Next day a long, stiff line at rigid attention listening to the Captain getting rid of a few vitriolic slugs of comment and advice. At the critical moment one of the few remaining jackrabbits in France took it upon himself to gallop across a ruined vineyard in

(*Continued on page* 19)

The Legion's Attitude Toward Labor

By George L. Berry

National Vice Commander of The American Legion and President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America

IT is because of the permanency, the stability and the potential importance of The American Legion as an American institution, and likewise because of the far-reaching economic and humanitarian advantages accruing to the workers of the country through the instrumentality of the American Federation of Labor, that certain interests and individuals have undertaken the enforcement of a program calculated to estrange these two organizations and to attack both of them.

By an analysis of the legislative program of The American Legion and the American Federation of Labor it will be observed that there is little, if any, difference in the aspirations of these two organizations from that point of view. That this is true is best evidenced by the fact that the legislative committees of the two organizations have been and are now working in harmony at Washington in the interest of educational and Americanization measures.

Following the establishment of The American Legion there were persons of un-American tendencies, and others misinformed, heard to say that Wall Street was sponsoring and financing the Legion and that its conduct in industrial controversies would be one of partisanship toward the employers. As one associated with the Legion from its inception and preliminary meetings in Paris in 1919, and during all this period an active official of an international trade union, the declaration that the financial interests of the country were backing the Legion was given no consideration by me because of the utter fallacy of any such declaration.

It has taken time, however, to prove the ridiculousness of the claim, it being best exemplified by the national unity of the banking interests and the Chamber of Commerce against The American Legion's adjusted compensation legislation. It should be said here that the real opponents of The American Legion in this great and meritorious issue have been the Chamber of Commerce and the banking interests of America, and that the strongest force of co-operation with The American Legion in pressing the final adoption of its compensation measures has been the uncompromising support of the American Federation of Labor.

Thus time has proved the utter preposterousness of the claim that outside interests and particularly the moneyed interests of America controlled the destinies and the aspirations of The American Legion. The fact is that no outside influence, without regard to class, creed or influence, runs The American Legion. It is a militant, fighting, virile, independent, non-partisan organization, run from within and resenting meddling influences from without.

The American Legion, in addition to its efforts to maintain the contact of comradeship that grew out of the world conflict, has adopted a program of Americanization that proposes an unceasing campaign to eliminate from our republic every evidence of illiteracy and to co-operate with every educational, religious, economic and public spirited organization that is willing to make this great fight in the interest of intellectuality.

In addition, The American Legion has said that it proposes to press home to every man, woman and child, the principle of Americanism to perpetuate the

(*Continued on page* 22)

Sergeant-at-Arms! Front and Center!

By Wallgren

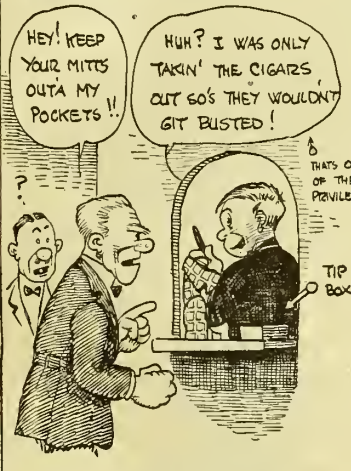
SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS — (PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE INCUMBENTS) WHO AS YET, HAVE NOT BEEN CLEARLY INFORMED OF THE FULL AND PROPER DUTIES OF THAT IMPORTANT POST SHOULD TAKE HEED OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS WHICH WE SO ALTRUISTICALLY SET FORTH — IN ALL THE FULLNESS OF OUR KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE,

Wallgren - 1922

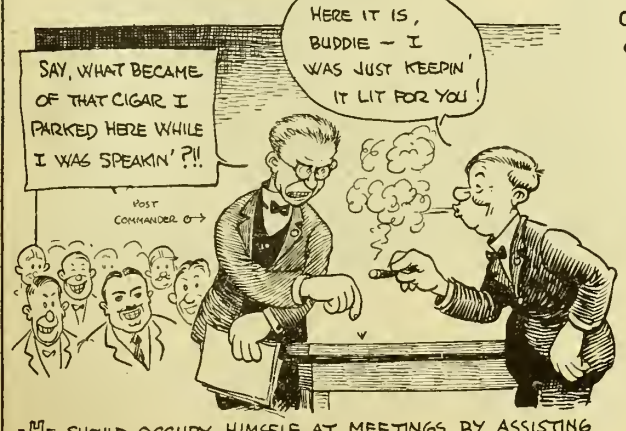
(SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, T.R.R. MARINE POST 186, PA.)

ONE OF THE FIRST DUTIES IS TO ACQUIRE A SET OF CHEVRONS.

(THE LADIES ARTILLERY WILL SEW 'EM ON.)



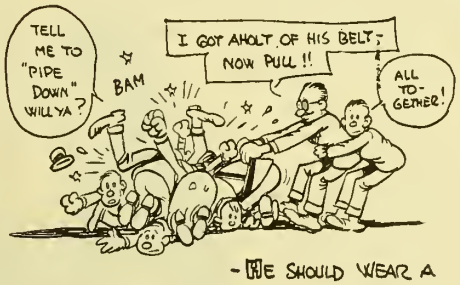
HE SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIS POSITION AS DOORMAN TO OPERATE A HAT AND COAT CHECK ROOM FOR THE BENEFIT OF MEMBERS (INCLUDING HIMSELF)



-HE SHOULD OCCUPY HIMSELF AT MEETINGS BY ASSISTING HIS FELLOW OFFICERS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

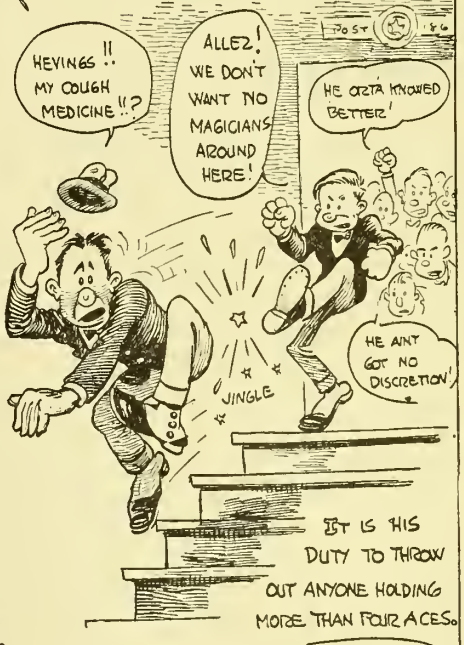
THE SGT.-AT-ARMS SHOULD BE PREPARED FOR ALL EMERGENCIES IN THE DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTIES.

-IT IS HIS DUTY TO SUPERVISE ALL INDOOR SPORTS AND IS ENTITLED TO A CUT ON THE GAMES.



-HE SHOULD WEAR A "SAM BROWNE" BELT AS IT CONVENIENCES THE OTHER OFFICERS IN EXTRICATING HIM FROM ARGUMENTS OCCASIONED IN TRYING TO RESTORE ORDER

HE SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO GREET ALL MEMBERS BY NAME AND CONTRIVE TO PASS SOME PERSONAL REMARK COGITATED TO PUT THEM AT EASE.



IT IS HIS DUTY TO THROW OUT ANYONE HOLDING MORE THAN FOUR ACES.

-HE SHOULD KEEP A FULL SUPPLY OF GAS-MASKS READY FOR PROTECTION AGAINST GIFT "CIGARS AND 'OLD SARGINTS' JIMMY PIPES - ALSO AS A SAFEGUARD AND RELIEF AGAINST GASEOUS AND BORESOME SPEAKERS.

Keeping Step with the Legion

and The American Legion Auxiliary

The Action Is Continuing

P. C. Everypost,
March 20, 1922.

Field Order No. 17.
Maps: AMERICA, YOUR TOWN } Any scale.

1. Hostilities were resumed along the whole unemployment front at H hour today.

2. No provision has been made for an armistice. The attack will be pressed until the enemy surrenders completely and unconditionally.

AMERICAN LEGION,
Major General Commanding.

IF you spent any part of the war at a division headquarters you know that news from the firing line did not come back with the promptness and accuracy of the bulletins recording the progress of a World's Series game. We are in somewhat the same situation here in our own little bombproof so far as American Legion Employment Day is concerned. It's a long time between runners, the barrage has cut the wires into picture-cord lengths, the roads leading to the brigade P. C.'s are bracketed, and the only pigeon in the cage has come down with the pip. (This would remind us, if unemployment were not such a serious subject, of the colonel who wirelessed back from the front to division H. Q.: "Am absolutely without any means of communication.")

Last Monday was American Legion Employment Day. All of 1922 will be American Legion Employment Year—until every veteran has a clock-number to punch and some spare change to make music in his trousers' pocket.

In this issue appears an article showg ways in which many posts and departments have been combatting the unemployment problem prior to Employment Day. In every case Legion activity has produced results. That is something to be proud of, but it isn't anything to stop and wave hats about—not until the work lets up enough to allow that much leisure. Any spare time that Legion employment committees now find on their hands they devote to thinking up new ideas for improving the local situation. Here's a sample:

The Kings County (New York) Welfare Committee of the Legion—Kings County is Brooklyn, and Brooklyn contains a third of New York City's nearly six million inhabitants—has established a waste collection bureau which is canvassing the city for discarded household material of any kind with a view to repairing it, selling it and turning the money into a three-way fund to provide aid to disabled men in hospitals, furnish help to dependent families of veterans, and assist in providing jobs for unemployed men.

The Legion workers, each wearing a badge proving his genuineness, run about in a runabout, call for and remove—well, here's what they remove: Newspapers, magazines, books, clothing, shoes, rubbers, slippers, hats, bottles, rugs, carpets, rags, brass, copper, zinc, lead, iron, kitchen utensils, chinaware, lamps, stoves, lighting fixtures, furniture, etc. For the life of us we cannot imagine what the "etc." stands for. Possibly it means floors and ceilings.

Our hero, staggering under this miscellaneous load, dumps it into the runabout and takes it to the bureau's headquarters, which has been converted into a combined storehouse, repair shop and department store. The first hour the store was open for general sale to the public twenty dollars worth of goods was disposed of.

Judging from typical American homes we have visited, odds and ends of clothing, zinc, chinaware and bottles (especially bottles) are by no means peculiar to Brooklyn. Legion waste collection agencies ought to be able to function anywhere in America. With the spring housecleaning season at hand, they ought to flourish like oil-boom towns.

Legion Calendar

Unemployment

Keep those caissons a-rolling along—with a job in every caisson.

Service Census

You may be the means of bringing to an out-of-luck buddy his discharge bonus or a hospital bed he didn't know he had coming to him. And he'll be glad to hear about the Legion.

Anniversaries

Time to be thinking of Grant's centennial (April 27th) and Memorial Day. Planning to set out any memorial trees Arbor Day?

Community Co-operation

What your town thinks of you means everything in the life of your post. What practical and unselfish service are you giving your community?

Auxiliary

If you've got a live unit you can't have a dead post.

What Outfit, Buddy?

BACK in 1910, long before our first trip to France (which came seven years later) we had our first taste of working for the Government. We do not mean to imply that the Government has deteriorated when we say that pay, hours and working conditions were much better in 1910 than they were in 1917-18. Perhaps it was the difference between war and peace, or between being a census enumerator and a private in the armed forces.

Still, even in 1910, we thought we could talk French. This illusion, too, we lost in 1918, but in 1910 it had never received a body blow and was still going strong. It got its first jolt when, in interviewing a French Canadian millhand, we found we were making little headway in English and asked him in what was meant to be his native tongue how many children he had. He informed us in near-English that the rent was already paid and that he could not possibly move until next month.

We are citing this incident to show one of the difficulties that the Federal census enumerator collides with every ten years in counting off the population of America. The Legion census-taker busy getting blanks filled out in his district as his part in the nation-wide Service and Adjusted Compensation Campaign will probably encounter some of the same difficulties in less degree, and we feel especially competent to hold the lantern ahead of him.

Many people are bound to think that the Legion census has something to do with the Army or universal service or recruiting. There are people who decline to answer questions in the government census for the same reason, and they will be only the more suspicious when the Legion worker asks what service organization the man of the house belonged to, if he was wounded and the like. Such doubts, of course, are not likely to arise in the minds of what we like to call our best people, but the Legion census is to be all-embracing.

The only way to deal with this and similar suspicions is to explain patiently and carefully what the Legion plan is. This will probably involve explaining what the Legion is as well. Good nature is an absolute essential; a hard-boiled attitude will lock the door square in the census-taker's face, and it ought to. The Legion worker has no authority behind him except the good will in which the Legion is held. He cannot call on the local police to help him extract answers, a privilege enjoyed by Federal census enumerators. Frankly, people are doing him a favor in answering the questions he asks, even though the chief benefit will be to the men who answer.

The blanks must be filled in intelligently by the Legion census-taker or they might as well be left empty. Some people are more badly frightened at the prospect of filling out a blank than they are of the small-pox. Another job we once held was trolley-car conductor, and we recall a motorman who would rather fail to report a trivial accident (such failure being the surest road to instant dismissal if discovered) than go to the trouble of filling out a short statement

(*Continued on page* 20)

Setting Out Jobs in Spring Gardens

PUSH Public Works, Maintain Liaison with Employers, Perfect a Sound Organization, and Something Will Happen, Say Legion Workers Who Know

The humble but highly effective blotter has long been a familiar advertising device. The Kansas City Legion uses it to keep the jobless man's plight in the eye of employers who are doing enough business to sign letters

"STORM sweeps Massachusetts coast," flickered the title on the weekly news reel. For once the caption was no exaggeration—it was almost an understatement. It might better have said: "Storm sweeps, scours, polishes, wet-washes, dry-cleans and ice-packs Massachusetts coast." For the picture that followed showed gigantic waves surging over the sea wall into the town of Winthrop and converting summer cottages into islands, and hoary Cambridge elms—elms that were patriarchs when Professor Longfellow was teaching modern languages at Harvard—a-glisten with solid coats of November ice.

There are 25,000 unemployed ex-service men in Massachusetts, and there is a very real and very direct connection between them and the storm. For the storm did more than send waves crashing into Winthrop and bejewel the elms of Cambridge. It inflicted real damage throughout the eastern part of the State.

The Massachusetts Legion, which had long been active in behalf of the unemployed veteran, saw the damage and a glorious opportunity. At once a special committee appointed by the Legion state executive committee waited upon Governor Channing H. Cox and requested an emergency appropriation to repair the damage caused by the storm to state highways and reservations.

In addition to securing a special appropriation for emergency public work and placing unemployed veterans on the job, the Massachusetts Legion observed "Daisy Day" and cleared $50,000 for its aid fund. The picture shows Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, prominent Auxiliary worker and wife of the commander of the Yankee Division, selling a daisy to Governor Channing Cox

Within a week the governor sent a special message to the Legislature urging an appropriation of $50,000 to repair the devastation. The money was immediately forthcoming. The bill authorizing the payment was signed at eleven a. m.; by three p. m. Past Department Commander James T. Duane, head of the Legion Employment Bureau, had secured from the special commission appointed by the governor to supervise the work an order to place 200 unemployed veterans on the job within two days.

Thirty-five hundred unemployed ex-service men applied for the jobs at the Legion bureau's office in the State House. In fact, so great was the crush that the governor himself had fairly to force himself through the crowded corridors to reach his office.

The selection of 200 men from 3,500 was a task calling for the greatest judgment and delicacy. It was accomplished by giving preference to men with dependents—the more dependents the more preference. In substantially all cases the men assigned to the jobs were married veterans with from three to ten children or with dependent mothers and fathers.

Were the men anxious to work? This is what Department Commander Charles H. Cole has to say about that:

"On the day the work was to start there was a terrific rain and hailstorm. The place where the work was to be done was about eleven miles from the center of Boston. Still many of these men, who lacked the necessary ten cents for carfare, walked the whole distance—some of the hikers had to leave their homes before six o'clock to be at work on time. It was discovered that many of the men reached the scene of the work with their feet out through their shoes, and in several cases men were without underwear. They carried on through the storm and worked all day without gloves.

"Although many of the men were drenched to the skin by the rain, on the third day only eight were absent from the work. Police officers were designated to carry the pay to the homes of those who did not report, as the superintendent of the job thought they would probably be in need of the money. *The officers found that every man who had not reported was sick in bed*, and in practically every case was living in destitute circumstances."

Is it any wonder that Commander Cole sees in this incident "a demonstration of the spirit which won for America in the World War the admiration of the world for the pluck and determination of its young men"?

This account of one episode in the national veteran unemployment situation is cited both to show how effective a part the Legion is playing in alleviating that situation and also to give an

(*Continued on page* 22)

EDITORIAL

The Bulwark of the Disabled

ONE of the most despicable maneuvers in the fight against the American Legion's adjusted compensation bill has been the exploitation of the disabled, the general propagation of the idea that "we can't afford to do anything for the able-bodied until the wounded are properly cared for." It is more than a coincidence that every time the Adjusted Compensation Bill seems near favorable action by Congress some one sees fit to give an "outing" to a dozen or so disabled soldiers from Washington hospitals and that these "outing parties" stop at the White House or the Capitol. It is not merely an accident that when such calls are made a corps of photographers is on the scene and that a few days later anti-compensation newspapers print pictures of the armless and legless veterans under some such caption as, "Disabled Protest to President Harding Against Bonus." This has happened time and again. It has been systematic.

"A blanket 'bonus' for the able-bodied! (Shudders.) We shouldn't do it until the disabled are properly attended to." (Beneficent smile.) This has become a popular act.

A world of solicitude is being expressed for the disabled—a world of hypocritical sympathy. For three years—three years in which The American Legion fought the fight of the disabled of this country almost alone—the organizations, the newspapers and the persons now so deeply interested in the welfare of the physically handicapped of the war, had an opportunity to express their deep interest. Almost without exception they didn't do it. Their expressions now are insincere. They are out to, first, represent that the passage of compensation would deprive the disabled of necessary aid and, second, to represent that The American Legion is sacrificing the disabled for selfish interests. They are trying to hide behind a man with a crutch to save their pocketbooks.

Neither insinuation is true. The disabled of the country are for compensation, and have repeatedly so expressed themselves, despite the alleged utterances of a dozen or so hand-picked men trundled down the streets of Washington and dazzled by a visit to the Presidential mansion or the Capitol. As to the Legion's attitude, let us review the record.

The Legion's fight for the disabled began before its first convention. It was the first to discover and bring to light the pitiful lack of preparation this Government had made for the physical sufferers of the war. It first called attention to the appalling situation that developed in the year following the Armistice. At its first convention the Legion went on record as making the welfare of the disabled its primary consideration. At all subsequent conventions this stand was reiterated. And it has been faithfully observed by the Legion.

The disabled have always been first. Last year, for instance, when Commander Galbraith found the disabled in a morass of red tape, inadequate hospitals and government and public indifference the entire resources of The American Legion were thrown into a campaign for relief. Adjusted compensation was wholly sidetracked for the time being. Exhaustive investigations were made, memorials were sent to Congress, meetings were held throughout the country, every effort was made to bring the nation to a realization of the situation. It may be said in passing that most of those who now are loudest in their expressions of sympathy for the disabled were indifferent then.

The result of the Legion's effort has been the passage of several necessary laws and appropriations for needed hospitals. The Legion, in its effort, has attained the point where there is sound reason for hope for a solution. It has advanced the problem from one of legislation to one of administration.

Here are a few indications of the Legion's interest in the disabled:

The Legion stepped into the chaos of three demoralized government bureaus, drew its conclusions and asked for a consolidation under one co-ordinating and responsible head. The result was the creation of the Veterans Bureau. Had it not been for the Legion the Veterans Bureau would probably not be in existence today. Among other national legislation for which the Legion is in a large measure responsible are laws increasing disability compensation from $30 to $80 a month, providing adequate pay for students taking vocational training, making War Risk Insurance payable in a lump sum upon death, calling for the issuance by the Government of crutches, artificial limbs and appliances and the opening of the national soldiers' homes to the disabled.

The Legion has been able to gain so much in legislation because it has maintained constantly a National Rehabilitation Committee and a National Legislative Committee. The former has kept closely in touch with the situation nationally and has worked constantly and earnestly for the disabled. The latter has devoted most of its time to problems of the disabled. In nearly every department there are also hospital and legislative committees, co-operating with the national bodies and meeting local problems.

The Legion is maintaining a National Service Division with a branch office in Washington and liaison representatives in each of the fourteen regional offices of the Veterans Bureau. The function of the National Service Division is to settle such claims as cannot be satisfactorily adjudicated locally. It has handled tens of thousands complaints and it gets results. There is a service officer in each department of the Legion and a service officer in most posts. Hundreds of thousands of claims have been handled through these officials. The department of Minnesota, for instance, handled 19,260 requests for information and assistance in 1921 and obtained $5,567,417 in claims. Illinois handled a total of 157,861 claims, not including those disposed of by posts which could be settled without departmental assistance. The extensive service facilities of the Legion have been available to all veterans everywhere and almost every department of the Legion has made one or more systematic campaigns to bring to light and settle the claims of disabled men against the Government. The Legion was partially responsible for the success of the Veterans Bureau's national cleanup which in the last six months brought to light 70,000 cases. Just now it is planning a complete canvass of every ex-service man in the country.

These are just a few facts and figures denoting the Legion's interest in the disabled. But one of the most important manifestations of this interest cannot be set down in figures. It is the personal contact which the posts and Auxiliary units have had with the individual—visits to hospitals, the providing of minor comforts, celebrations at Christmas time, the care of men awaiting government aid, assistance to their dependents—an interest exhibited throughout the land.

No, the Legion is not "sacrificing the disabled for a money raid on the Treasury." And, during the last three strenuous years the Legion has proved *its* interest in the disabled.

The Mental Aftermath

IN the half-forgotten days when the muddy roads that led down through Nantillois and Exermont to the crowded *tirages* were choked with cart-loads of human pain, the ambulance drivers found there was no such thing as convincing the colonels that their cars simply would not run. When it came to issuing an order most colonels, or better, were, after all, rather like the one who bade his buglers play "Over There." When they explained to him gravely that the bugle was incapable of any such musical flight because its notes were limited in number, he looked at them severely and said, with a magnificent air: "Well, keep on trying."

When flattened out by a like magnificence, the foxy drivers used to slip a wheel off and hide it under the blankets until they could get their hands on the oil or wire or gas that was really missing. Even a brigadier-general, they found, could appreciate the fact that an ambulance with only three wheels should not be expected to charge immediately into the fray.

You could hardly blame a nerve-twisted soldier if, on the same principle, he were to settle his status by chopping off his hand or his foot. He may have come back whole from France, with no wound visible to the unpractised eye, and yet carry within him an injury as disabling, for the time being, as any mere lost leg. In an article elsewhere in this issue there is expounded the need for more hospital provision for such cases. Those cases, of course, would be the extreme ones. But in every town in this country there are ex-members of the A.E.F. who may not cry out for hospital care but whose wrecked spirits and still jangling nerves do deserve to be better understood and allowed for by the neighbors among whom they have to move.

On the Compensation Battlefront

President Harding's Stand. New Light on Our "National Poverty." The G. A. R. Is Ridiculed. A Business Woman Tells the Chamber of Commerce

AT this writing a vital question in connection with the adjusted compensation proposal is President Harding's final attitude toward incorporating a tax measure in the Adjusted Compensation Bill. Will President Harding insist, as he has intimated he might, that a special tax feature be included in the bill? Or will he give his assent if the measure comes to him without a revenue provision, to be financed out of receipts from general taxation as have been the other debts and obligations arising from the war.

This question is vital because tax alarms and tax scares have been chief factors in the strategy and tactics of the enemies of the Adjusted Compensation Bill. One after another unpopular taxes have been proposed—set up as scarecrows—by opponents of the bill acting in bad faith. Considerable groups of the American public have been threatened by these unpopular proposals and, in some instances, made to believe that they would have to shoulder alone the whole cost of "paying the bonus." Manifestly if a revenue producing feature toward which there is intense and powerful antagonism should be included in the bill, the prospect that the Senate would kill the whole measure would be very strong—and if the Senate did this, somebody would be freed of a lot of worry.

In this connection it is worth while to study the letter which eight ex-service men who are Representatives in Congress sent to Chairman Fordney of the House committee charged with framing the compensation bill. This letter, signed by Representatives Samuel S. Arentz, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Roy G. Fitzgerald, Royal C. Johnson, B. Carrol Reece, Lon A. Scott and Roy O. Woodruff, opened with this paragraph:

We, the undersigned Republican members of Congress who served in the World War, are in favor of the passage of the Adjusted Compensation Measure, but see no necessity for including a tax provision. The cost of the Adjusted Compensation Bill, depending on its final form, will be between two hundred and four hundred million for the first two years, and not more than one hundred million thereafter. The Dent Bill appropriating three billion dollars to reimburse war contractors, the War Mineral Relief Bill, carrying forty million, an eight million dollar appropriation for the relief of the Shipping Board contractors, the Railroad Bill carrying five hundred million, and other measures calling for many millions have passed the House of Representatives without special provision to raise revenue. Why should the Adjusted Compensation Bill for the soldiers be treated differently from other bills, and from the custom and practice of Congress?

This should be weighed for what it is worth. The Legion, as is generally known, has taken the stand that it would not attempt to suggest a means of raising the funds for compensation or commit itself upon any proposals. But this does not mean that the Legion is not watching developments closely and it will not be deceived by an attempt to smother the bill to death with unpopular and infeasible proposals for raising the revenue.

THREE prominent Americans invoked the spirit of George Washington on his latest birthday anniversary to bear witness against the Adjusted Compensation Bill. One was an Episcopal bishop, William T. Manning, of New York City. Another was Dr. David Jayne Hill, former American Ambassador to Germany. The third was Paul Dwight Moody, President of Middlebury College in Vermont.

"If George Washington were here I believe he would say to the members of the Legion at this time, do not press this question of a small return in money for service such as yours which no money could compensate," said Bishop Manning. Dr. Hill stated: "Washington did not want any bonus. He did not even get a salary. All he kept during the war was a book of expenses." And President Moody said: "I wonder what George Washington would have said in regard to the bonus?"

President Moody did not have to wait long to find out. The day after he spoke he received a letter from H. Nelson Jackson, of Burlington, Vt., National Vice-Commander of The American Legion, in which Mr. Jackson quoted a declaration which George Washington had made plainly in favor of additional compensation for the men who fought under him. This declaration by Washington in 1783 has a striking application to the adjusted compensation proposal of today. It is reproduced below.

In this connection, it is a matter of historical record that George Washing-

(*Continued on page* 16)

What Washington Said

"I WONDER what George Washington would have said in regard to the 'bonus,'" speculated one of several speakers who have recently sought the precedent of the Revolution in the adjusted compensation question. Here is what he did say. The following is an extract from a letter written by Washington on June 18, 1783, to the governors of the thirteen States.

IN this state of absolute freedom and perfect security, who will grudge to yield a very little of his property to support the common interests of society and insure the protection of government? Who does not remember the frequent declarations at the commencement of the war that we would be completely satisfied if, at the expense of one-half, we could defend the remainder of our possessions?

Where is the man who wishes to remain indebted for the defense of his own person and property at the exertions, the bravery and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to pay the debt of honor and gratitude? In what part of the continent shall we find any men, or any body of men, who would not blush to stand up and propose measures calculated to rob the soldier of his stipend and the public creditor of his due? And were it possible that such an instance of injustice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation and tend to bring down upon the authors of such measures the aggravated vengeance of heaven? . . .

As to the idea which, I am informed, has in some instances prevailed that the half pay and commutation are to be regarded merely in the odious light of a pension, it ought to be exploded forever; that provision should be reviewed as it really was, a reasonable compensation offered by Congress at a time they had nothing else to give to officers of the Army for services to be performed; it was the only means to prevent a total dereliction of the service; it was part of their hire. I may be allowed to say that it was a part of their blood and of your independency; it is therefore more than a common debt; it is a debt of honor; *it can never be considered as a pension or gratuity nor canceled until it is fairly discharged.* . . .

Rewards in proportion to the aid the public draws from them are unquestionably due to all its servants. In some lines the soldiers have perhaps generally had as ample compensation for their services by the large bounties which have been paid to them as their officers will receive in the proposed commutation; in others, if besides the donations of land, the payment of arrearages of clothing and wages (in which article all the component parts of the army must be put upon the same footing), we take into the estimate the bounties many of the soldiers have received and the gratuity of one year's full pay which is promised to all, possibly their situation (every circumstance being duly considered) will not be deemed less eligible than that of the officers.

Should a further award, however, be judged equitable I will venture to assert that no man will enjoy greater satisfaction than myself in an exemption from taxes for a limited time (which has been petitioned for in some instances) or any other adequate immunity or compensation granted to the brave defenders of their country's cause. . . .

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

And to the Point

"Did anyone comment on the way you drive your new car?"

"Yes, one man made a brief remark: 'Twenty dollars and costs.'"

Obvious

"One who is good at making excuses is seldom good at anything else."

"One doesn't have to be," replied the newlywed.

Fooled Him

"What?" roared the father. "You ask me for my daughter's hand?"

"Y-y-yes, sir," stuttered the bashful lover. "I didn't think it would do any harm."

"Well, by gravy, you'll find it has. You can have her."

News You'll Never Read

Jailed girl fails to issue "warning to others."

Conductor punches out transfer clippings on floor instead of in customer's lap.

Barber never hints at "Nice massage today, sir?"

Fulfilled Ambition

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two sons, James and John. James decided to be an artist, John to be a writer.

James draws checks on his father's account.

John writes home for money.

About the Same

North: "Do you let your wife have her own way?"

West: "Absolutely. And when it comes to rain I let it rain, and when it wants to snow I let it snow."

Untimely

"Can you show me," cooed the fair shopper, "the latest thing in skirts?"

"Assuredly," hissed the floorwalker with a glare at the peroxide blonde powdering her nose behind the ribbon counter. "She hasn't been down on time once this year."

Wanted Proof

"Observation is the keynote of success," bawled the orator on the tank town lyceum circuit. "Why, I can accomplish anything by merely keeping my eyes open and my mouth closed. Anything!"

"All right," interrupted a rude voice from the rear of the hall, "let's see you eat a bowl of spaghetti, then."

"Accept No Substitutes"

"How is this?" asked a young woman of a shopkeeper. "You are asking just as much for these thermometers as you did for those you showed me last August."

"Certainly, miss," replied the puzzled merchant. "They're the same thing."

"They're nothing of the sort!" triumphantly. "Why, those you showed me before had twice as much mercury in them!"

"And So They Were Married"

A forgetful squire in a small New Hampshire town was in the habit of carrying about with him a slip of paper upon which were written the words of the marriage ceremony. He would not trust his memory on the subject and the few dollars he received in fees helped marvelously in the annual income.

One day, however, at a county fair, he was approached by a couple who wished to enter the holy bonds and discovered to his horror that he had left the formula at home. Nevertheless he put a brave front on it.

"You wanter marry this young woman?" he asked the groom.

"I do."

"Young woman, you wanter marry this feller?"

"I do."

"Then," with a sigh of relief: "I pronounce you man and wife accordin' to the memorandum I must have left at home in my other pants pocket."

Inspector: "What are you here for? Why didn't you help that lady across the street?"

Officer: "S'all right. That's my landlady out shopping."

The Amateur Lawyer

Second-Story Mike had insisted that he have the right to cross-examine in person the plaintiff against him in a recent case in Los Angeles.

"Where was you when yer house was busted into?" he roared.

"In bed."

"What did yer do?"

"I jumped out of bed and looked for the burglar."

"Did yer find him?"

"Yes. I saw him and chased him."

"How far did yer chase me?" thundered Mike.

And he is still wondering how it happens that the trial stopped right there.

Suggestions of a Doughboy

Being the

Suggestions of a Doughboy on the Manner of Conducting the Next War, Together with Certain Reflections on the Conduct of the Last One.

16. That those members of Congress who believe that "an army of 100,000 Americans can lick the spots out of a million or more furriners any day in the week" be accorded perfect liberty to try it themselves, and that in the next war a pre-A. E. F. composed exclusively of members of Congress be sent overseas with the understanding that if they do not succeed in licking the spots out of ten times the number of furriners sent against them, they are to keep their mouths closed in the future.

(To be continued)

The Invincible Force

"I wonder what makes a man always give a woman a diamond engagement ring."

"The woman."

C'Est la Guerre

A trembling recruit, William Kriss by name, was hauled forth from a protecting shell hole and brought before his stern superiors.

"What's the big idea?" demanded the colonel. "Hiding away like that?"

"Well," replied the buck plaintively. "Things wasn't so bad until the cap'n yelled, 'Fire at Will.' Colonel, I ain't gonna be no target for the whole A. E. F."

Not Particular

Atta: "Saw your wife out riding with a strange man the other day."

Boigh: "He must have been a strange man."

Little Ray of Sunshine

"Pardon my bringing you your bill so early," apologized the youthful doctor to an elderly patient, "but you know how hard it is to get money out of one's heirs."

So There, Now

"Joan, dear," said a fond mother, "run out and call Fido."

"I can't, mother," replied the child. "I aren't speaking to Fido since he broke my doll."

Unqualified

In the days of the circuit riders, a preacher was on his way to Muncie, Indiana, but lost his road. Coming upon a small boy fishing, he questioned him and was soon put upon the right track.

He rode on a short distance when it suddenly occurred to him that the day was Sunday and that he had not reproved the youth for fishing on the Sabbath. Turning about, he returned, and said:

"My little man, don't you know that this is Sunday and that fishing on Sunday is a sin? Come with me and I will show you the way to heaven."

The sunburned child looked up contemptuously at the sky-pilot.

"Aw, blazes! Why, you don't even know the way to Muncie."

Penny-urious, So to Speak

A man who had just opened a store in a strange town was interrogating one of his early customers on the purchasing power of the citizens.

"Now, there's Deacon Brown," he said. "He has the reputation of being wealthy. Would he be likely to spend much money in here?"

"Wa-al," drawled the native reflectively. "I wouldn't exactly say that he'd go to hell fer a nickel, but he'd fish around fer one till he fell in."

The Democratic Admiral

"An admiral stopped to have a chat with me once," boasted a proud gob to his fiancee.

"O-o-o-o! What did he say?" she gushed.

"He said: 'My Lord, boy, don't you *ever* salute?'"

Try This on Your Larynx

Six slimy slackers slipped six skimpy slickers over six sick soldiers serving somewhere.

Considerable Interval

"Mr. Smythe, are you related to the celebrated Ethelbert Smythe?"

"Yes, distantly. He was the first child in our family and I was the eleventh."

The publishers of *The American Legion Weekly* vouch for these shells being genuine 75s and just as represented, in accordance with the following sworn statement:

State of New Jersey,
County of Hudson.

William S. Snead, being duly sworn, says:

1. I am the Treasurer of Decorative Arts League, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and have been Treasurer of said corporation since its inception.

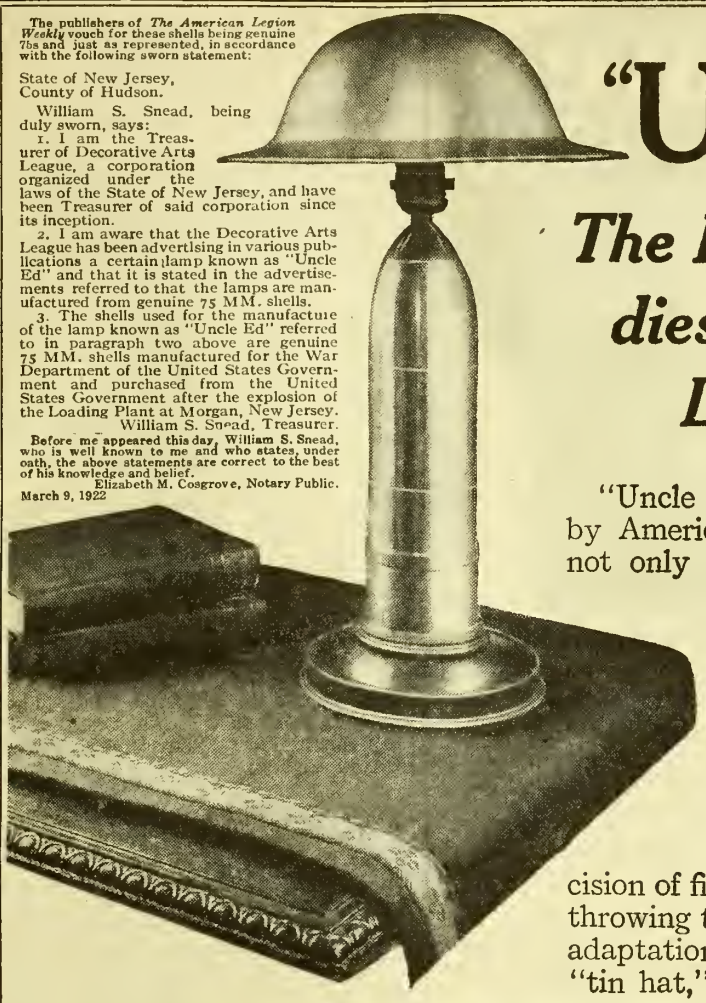
2. I am aware that the Decorative Arts League has been advertising in various publications a certain lamp known as "Uncle Ed" and that it is stated in the advertisements referred to that the lamps are manufactured from genuine 75 MM. shells.

3. The shells used for the manufacture of the lamp known as "Uncle Ed" referred to in paragraph two above are genuine 75 MM. shells manufactured for the War Department of the United States Government and purchased from the United States Government after the explosion of the Loading Plant at Morgan, New Jersey.

William S. Snead, Treasurer.

Before me appeared this day, William S. Snead, who is well known to me and who states, under oath, the above statements are correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Elizabeth M. Cosgrove, Notary Public.
March 9, 1922



"UNCLE ED"

The Friendliest, the Sturdiest, the Most Unique Lamp Ever Made

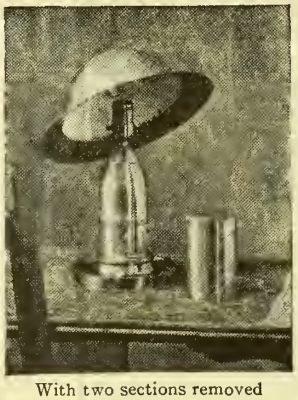
"Uncle Ed," as he has affectionately been named by American Legion men, is a lamp that spreads not only light, but friendship and kind memories around him.

Take a look at him, men. "Uncle Ed's" shaft is a genuine 75 mm. Shell—one of those owned by the Government and saved from the wreck of the Morgan explosion. That burnished copper band that looks so trig and smart—that's the "driving band," which gave the 75 its marvelous precision of fire. And that shade that's so just right for throwing the light just where you want it, is a clever adaptation of the old never-loved but much respected "tin hat," or trench helmet.

A Man's Lamp---Every Inch of Him

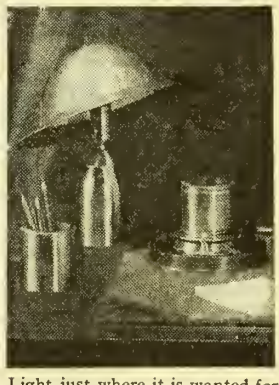
"Uncle Ed" is a stocky, straight, sturdy reading and working lamp just built to mate up with a husky, active man. He stands as straight up as a Buddy on parade, and he's as firm and solid and unshakable on his feet as an American soldier meeting attack. His helmet shade can be tilted to any angle, reflecting his fine, strong, mellow light on the very spot you most want it.

"Uncle Ed" is a lamp you'll love just as a lamp—but that's not all he is. Though you'd never know it to look at him, his shaft has been cut into sections. By a deft twist you can take him apart, section by section, and find two secret compartments—for cigars, cigarettes, or valuables.



With two sections removed

A practical smoking set for the den



Light just where it is wanted for writing or reading

JUST 1,769 SHELLS TO START WITH

There were just 1,769 of the genuine 75 MM. Shells left from which "Uncle Ed" could be made and they are going rapidly. After that, never, never can another of these unique lamps be made. When we bought up all that were left of these famous shells for the Victory Lamp, we found these 1,769 shells already sectionalized and prepared with parts for these special "Uncle Ed" lamps. Not enough to warrant any special campaign to dispose of them, so we decided simply to let American Legion men have them for their bare manufacturing cost. Instead of bothering to read a circular, you can have the lamp itself to examine. **Send No Money**—simply sign and mail the coupon. Then pay the postman when he brings the lamp **$3.70** plus the parcel post. But that is **only a deposit.** If the lamp doesn't please you, you put it back in the box it came in and return it to us and we **refund** every cent of your money. That's easier and safer than trusting to a descriptive circular. If you keep the lamp you pay us $3 a month for three months **—$12.70 in all.** These 1769 shells will soon be gone—and gone for eternity. Mail coupon now to Decorative Arts League, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DECORATIVE ARTS LEAGUE, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

I would like a chance to look over one of the famous "Uncle Ed" Lamps made from a genuine 75 MM. Shell saved from the Morgan Explosion. Please send me one for examination. Just as a matter of good faith I will pay the postman on delivery of the lamp $3.70 plus the parcel-post stamps on the package. But if I decide not to purchase the lamp I have only to return it to you and you will refund all my money. If I do not return the lamp within five days of its receipt I agree to purchase it and am to be credited with the $3.70 already paid on its purchase price of $12.70 for the balance of which I agree to pay $3 monthly from date for three months. The lamp is to remain your property until fully paid for as stipulated.

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Address.....

Town and State.....

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In Replying Refer to Dept. L.

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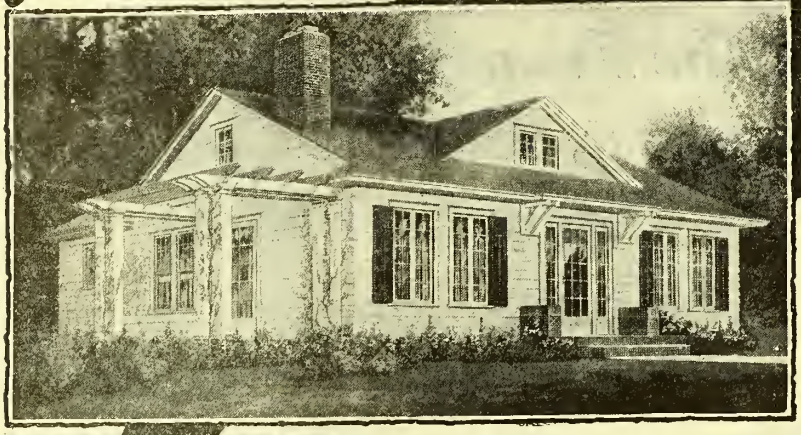

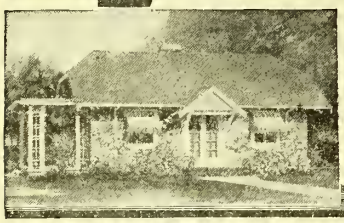

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On the Compensation Battlefront

(*Continued from page* 13)

ton, as an ex-service man of the Continental line, obtained an adjustment of compensation from his native State of Virginia in 1785, a grant of 3,000 acres of land in what is now Miami County, Ohio. This warrant was held by Washington when he relinquished all claims for his services during the Revolutionary War upon the payment to him by Act of Congress of $64,415 for his personal expenses. It is also a matter of historical record that in gratitude for his services, the State of Virginia presented General Washington with fifty shares in the Potomac Canal Company, valued at $10,000.

Nor should it be forgotten in discussing the question of compensation that in 1794 Maj. Gen. Marquis de Lafayette was granted $24,424 for "pay and emoluments while in the service of the United States," under special Act of Congress. And when Lafayette returned to the United States for his farewell visit, Congress granted him another bonus of $200,000 and 200,000 acres of land in Florida. And it has been considered no reflection on his reputation, either!

THE $835,000,000 reduction in taxes (mostly on excess profits and luxuries) provided for by the new revenue bill has repeatedly been pointed to as proof of the inconsistency of the claim that the Government cannot find the revenue needed to pay compensation.

Now Clifton H. Richardson of Sandusky, O., calls to our attention Secretary Mellon's recent figures on governmental expenditures per family of five since the war, as reported by Roger Babson, the statistical expert. The expenditures of the American families and those of other countries follow:

Expenditures	United States	Great Britain	France	Italy
Debt	$43.25	$182.25	$238.80	$109.90
Military ...	54.10	109.55	131.60	121.10
All other...	117.45	257.10	262.90	411.65
Totals....	$214.80	$548.90	$633.30	$642.65

In a recent issue, the *Magazine of Wall Street* published these estimates of the per capita national wealth of the countries which fought Germany: United States, $3,333; France, $2,500; Great Britain, $2,174 and Italy, $1,000. The magazine also gave figures showing that the national debt of the United States is only 6 percent of its national wealth, while the national debt of France is 51 percent of its national wealth. Italy's debt is also half of its national wealth, 49 percent, and Great Britain's is 19 percent.

This country's protestation of poverty in the avoidance of payment of a just debt is humiliating when countries that are really debt-burdened met their obligations to their soldiers long ago.

HISTORIANS, philosophers and statesmen in every age have repeated the sentiment that the nation that forgets its defenders is apt to be itself forgotten.

The campaign of organized vilification of ex-service men of the World War conducted by the opponents of the

Adjusted Compensation Bill is having some strange results. So bold and blatant have been some of the attacks on ex-service men that the enemies of compensation are not content to denounce the veterans of only one war. Unthinkable as it may seem, they are now defaming the record of the country's defenders in a war fought sixty years ago. They are trying to blacken the name of the G. A. R. Here is an editorial statement published in the *Dry Goods Economist* recently:

We are now paying over a quarter of a billion dollars annually for pensions incurred in other wars. Many of these pensions go to the hale and husky widows of veterans—women of tender age who led the aged veterans to the altar in order that they might collect pension money for years after they had buried the man to whom the pension had been awarded.

This is the logical result of the wholesale campaign of calumny against World War veterans. Is it possible that the gallant old men who have been respected and revered by three generations can now be bludgeoned with ridicule and scorn simply because certain interests are determined to kill the Adjusted Compensation Bill? What kind of patriotism, what kind of national morale, will be ours if a sentiment such as the one quoted above can go unchallenged!

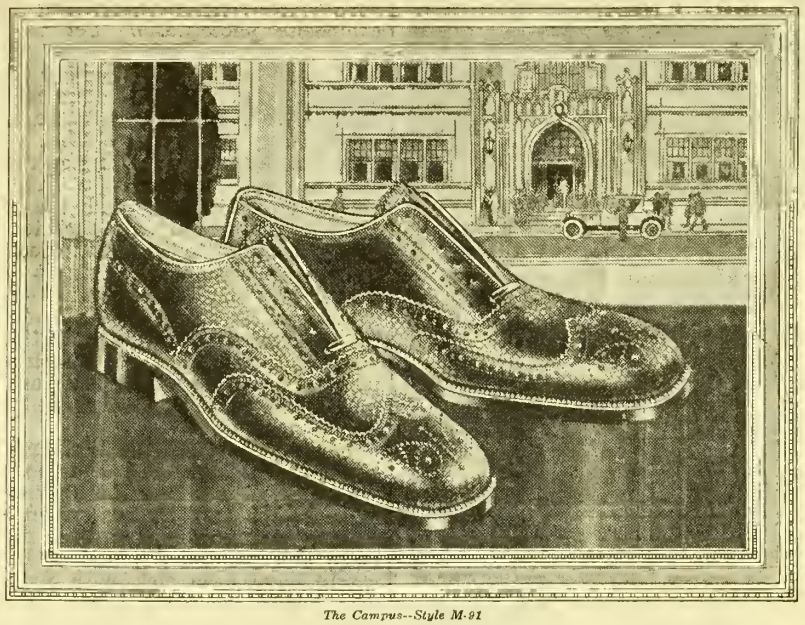
MARTHA MATILDA HARPER is owner of laboratories in Rochester, N. Y., and her business has 250 branch offices in cities in this country and abroad. She returned to Rochester recently, in time to cast a vote in favor of the Adjusted Compensation Bill in the poll conducted by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. And with her vote she transmitted a letter, of which the following is a part:

I have just returned from a business trip to the Pacific Coast covering four and one-half months. During this trip I took special pains to investigate the condition and needs of our ex-service men. As a citizen of this great wealthy country I am compelled to say I consider the way this republic has treated these men who served in its hours of peril remains a foul reproach to its honor. However, all sections of the country are not equally culpable. In the Middle West I found a very strong sentiment in favor of all legislation favoring our war heroes.

It made me feel not a little ashamed when I returned home to my own State to find that actually organized efforts were being made to thwart all legislation looking toward the passage of adjusted compensation measures. Out in that splendid mid-section of our country where 100 percent Americanism is a reality, the ex-soldier is treated with the deference and consideration which is his due. No one overheard insulting epithets hurled at him that unfortunately have been too common here. And is it not strange that in the Middle West where business depression is really greatest one never hears the argument that "we can't afford to pay the soldiers now." They seem to consider that among all debts owing, the debt to the ex-soldier should be paid first. Is proud and wealthy New York State any less grateful or any less able than any other State?

Once more this magazine repeats that the clamor against the Adjusted Compensation Bill which arises from those close to Wall Street is not the voice of the American people.

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE



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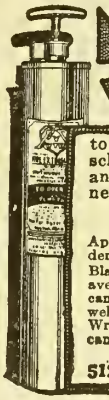

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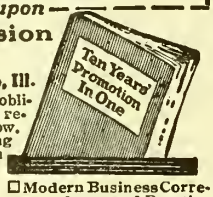

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ESTABLISHED 1869

Invisible Wounds

(*Continued from page* 6)

tories, arriving at something like a composite photograph. Let us begin with a man of twenty-four who, in 1917, was head clerk of a law office in Seattle. Let us call him Howard Martin Walker. Five years ago, he was an ordinary American citizen, reasonably healthy and as willing as the next man to do his share of the dirty work which circumstances and the political incompetence of his ancestors had finally assigned to the able-bodied males of his generation. The draft landed him in the 91st Division and the wanderings of that lusty bunch landed him by the end of September, 1918, in a lousy, rain-soaked French trench in that part of the line which lay just west and south of the withered hill called Montfaucon.

Like most of us, the Walker of the old Seattle days had had no great yearning to peer into the business end of a loaded gun. Indeed, if an angry looking stranger had walked into his office and pointed a pistol at him, he would have been sick with fear. As who would not have been? Yet, because of the needs of the nation's business in hand, because of the pressure of public opinion pushing on him from a thousand directions, because of the rallying, shoulder-to-shoulder help he was getting from other men who had not only crossed in the same transport with him but were even now in the same boat, because, in short, a certain magnificent courage was part of the order and fashion and spirit of the day, Walker, on that foggy September morning of September 26th, charged towards, rather than away from, the hostile guns and bayonets. When someone would yell "Powder River, a mile wide and an inch deep!" he would rip out a "Let 'er go!" as loud and as inspiriting as any.

Deep down in his subconsciousness, it is true, a voice was telling him he was a fool. Deep, deep down in the cellared notions that lay far below the floor of his conscious mind, something was telling those cordy legs of his to turn around and run like the devil in the opposite direction. But his will and his courage and his sense of duty were stronger than all the hints coming from the inner Walker. He did not turn tail. Instead, he went ahead. The next day he was still going ahead. He was dog-tired. He was more utterly tuckered out than he had dreamed it was possible for a man to get and still stand vertical. He had had very little sleep in the past week. He was dizzy with fatigue. He had had no food for thirty-six hours. But he had no notion of giving up. His will, his character (call it what you like) was too strong for that. Then a shell burst quite close to him. It half buried him in a geyser of dirt and scrap iron. It chewed off the legs of the man next him. It had left two members of his little knot of on-moving doughboys unscathed. But it knocked Walker flat and when he was pulled out, his legs were paralyzed.

Structurally, those underpinnings of his were as good as ever. What had happened to them was this. At a time when their young master's conscious self was giddy with fatigue, a tremendous shock had been sufficient to put his inner self in charge of him. That subconscious Walker, secretly and stubbornly bent on having him escape to the peace and safety of some far-off army hospital, had neatly turned the trick by suspending the availability of his legs as instruments of transportation. What might be called this unwitting malingering took a hundred strange and baffling forms in France. It would render one soldier speechless and make his buddy blind. Another would cease for the time being to hear anything and another would have a memory sponged clean of all that had happened since he left home. There were many soldiers who developed accurately and convincingly all the symptoms of gas poisoning without sniffing so much as a puff of the deadly stuff. There were many others who seemed possessed of ruined hearts when really it was only their nerves which were beating so wildly.

Such neuroses, when recognized, set aside, and doctored as such, were wont to yield easily to treatment and would be marked "Duty" after a decent interval. Of course many, especially in the earlier days of the A. E. F., were not so recognized. They would drift by mistake into the care of over-worked doctors, who would putter away at them for a long time without knowing what ailed them. Still more, standing up stiffer than our friend Walker did, would not break out in any symptoms until long after they got home. These (and no one can even guess their number), together with those who never did get discharged and also with those who perked up at first only to suffer recurrences after they got back into the scuffle of civilian life—all these are now more or less clearly recognized charges on the American people.

Walker, for instance, may soon have been walking again and able to rejoin his outfit. The long delay before the 91st sailed for home provided a rest which he resented but which, in reality, did him good. He thought he was hot to get out of the Army, but as a matter of fact, the day of demobilization was the day on which personal responsibility climbed back on to his shoulders and, to his inner self, was about as welcome as the sound of an alarm clock on a frosty morning. And personal responsibility, to his ragged nerves, was intolerable. He stuck it out for about a month at his old Seattle job and then resigned to seek less confining and less exacting work. He suffered from what the old-fashioned novelists used to call the vapors. He never really got to sleep and he, an ordinary, muscular grown-up, was given to weeping feebly when left by himself where no one could see. He ended up in the care of a doctor who knew what was the matter with him and he is a lot better now. Ignorantly treated, Walker might have found the noose in the old barn.

Arguing always in favor of such further provision for these men as is contemplated in the Langley Bill are such neurologists as Dr. John T. MacCurdy, of New York, a special student of war neuroses and Dr. Thomas W. Salmon and Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, the latter two both executive officers of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. All three are ex-members of the A. E. F. who have more than a

professional interest in the men. Dr. Salmon was chief of the neuro-psychiatric service with headquarters at Neufchateau. Both Dr. MacCurdy and Dr. D'Alton were divisional neurologists who served in the Argonne-Meuse drive. This article was not written without due conference at the offices of the National Committee aforesaid.

On the other hand, certain forces function steadily to check such extra care as the mental cases demand. There is, of course, the mere layman's ignorance of their needs which it is one of the jobs of that National Committee for Mental Hygiene to combat. Then there are those excellent doctors who, unpractised in neuro-psychiatric work, feel that there is no need of new construction when there are plenty of extra beds in surgical hospitals. Which is like saying that there is no need of new construction to meet the housing problems of New York and Chicago when there are a lot of vacant flats going dirt cheap in Petrograd these days. And there are also those men who fear that, just as our friend Walker's legs forsook him because of his inner desire to escape from the front, so a whole fresh outbreak of mental cases will appear like a rash on The American Legion if the ex-service men are poulticed with any more coddling.

The pity of it is that it is the mental cases which find it especially difficult to start on the road to recovery if there lurks in the patients' minds a distrust of the agencies that should help and heal. A doctor who wants to lead a disordered mind back along the road that leads to peace finds that road impassable if the patient is in the frame of mind which marked the last hour of an ex-soldier who died the other day. A New York bishop was at his side.

"Bishop," he said, "I love my country and I love my flag but damn all government officials."

They Also Served

(*Continued from page 8*)

the immediate foreground. A high, piping, impulsive voice, "Ketch dat rabbit!" Eighty-five percent of the company A. W. O. L. in the next ten seconds with their legs acting four times quicker than their instinct of obedience.

"Whut did de boy die of?"

"Didn't die of nothin'. Boy was found dead."

"You an' dat jack-rabbit squad gits foun' dead soon as de Cap'n gits time to kill you."

"Git behind me, Satan, on de uphill road;
I'se a one-hoss sinner wid a two-hoss load."

The load was heaviest in France but they carried it—and carried on without no brass bands playin'—no D. S. bronze on their chest, no nuthin' much 'ceptin' plain hard work and the close embrace of Ol' Man Trouble, with Lady Luck A. W. O. L.

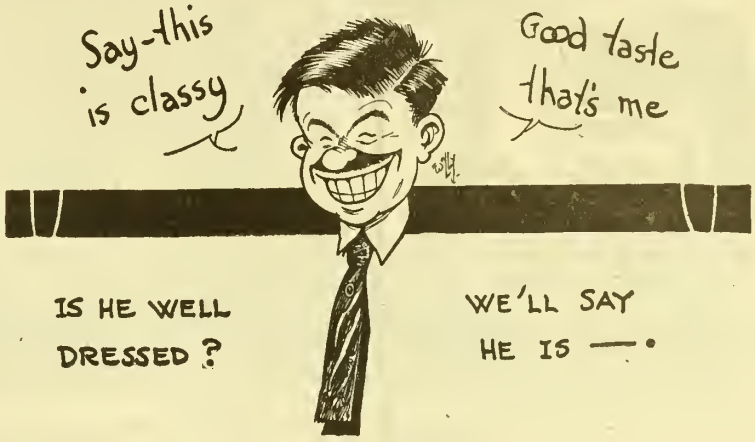
Outfit Reunions and Notices

Contributions for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

2D DIVISION—All 2d Division men in Kansas interested in an annual reunion write Paul Miller, Winfield, Kans.

CO. I, 104TH INFANTRY—Third annual reunion at Northampton, Mass., April 8. Address Albert L. Packard, 85 N. Main st., Florence, Mass.

BUDDIE'S GOT A NEW TIE



HE WEARS A CHENEY TUBULAR

THE TIE EVERYBODY HAS BEEN LOOKING FOR
BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS IN A GREAT RANGE OF COLOR COMBINATIONS
THEY SLIP EASY AND STAY SMOOTH
ASK YOUR "MEN'S FURNISHER"

CHENEY CRAVATS, MUFFLERS, SOCKS AND BELTS ARE DISTRIBUTED THROUGH HABERDASHERS, CLOTHIERS AND MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS EXCLUSIVELY BY

CHENEY BROTHERS
4TH AVENUE AT 18TH STREET, NEW YORK

Can You Fill This Job?

Before finishing AUTO MECHANICS course at the **SWEENEY AUTO SCHOOL** Raynor is grabbed by the American Radiator Co. at $150 a month. Big concerns can't wait—need Sweeney trained men Now. Sweeney System of Practical Instruction—no books; TOOLS, real work—eight weeks—puts men QUICK into jobs **$100 to $400** monthly—from chauffeurs to garage managers. NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NEEDED. If you are mechanically inclined WRITE TODAY for **FREE** 72 page illustrated book; tells all you want to know about **World's Greatest TRADE SCHOOL** and opportunities for men. If you like working on cars I will make you an amazing offer.

—EMORY J. SWEENEY, Pres.

LEARN A TRADE—Sweeney
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION
93 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO

ARE YOU A BOOSTER?

There is only one cap that fittingly fills the need of a uniform and fraternal cap so necessary in the Legion, which by the very nature of its construction and color combination, makes it the Legion's own "Chapeau." *Thousands now wear it.*

Every man reading this advertisement who wants to boost his Post will endeavor to have his organization wear the popular *POST CAP*. The Post Cap can improve your Post activities from 75 to 100%. Numerous Posts have taken the trouble to write and tell us so.

The POST CAP is the most logical headpiece for Legionnaires to wear because it is made in the overseas model (which is symbolical of the World War) in YOUR COLORS, Blue and Gold, constructed of high quality blue fabric, genuine leather sweatband, rich light tan lining, gold cord braid and hand embroidered gold Post numerals.

BOOST your Post with the POST CAP. We will tell you how. Send for sample cap, stating size and enclose your check or money order for $1.50 plus 15c for one numeral and add 10c extra for each additional numeral. *Don't delay!* Start boosting NOW!

L. A. SMITH & CO., 5440 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia

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INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Box 7059-F, Scranton, Penna.

They die outdoors!

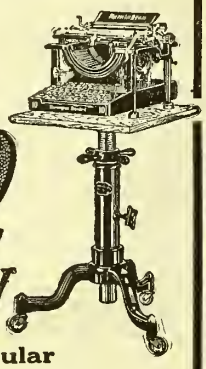
For roaches and water bugs use Rat Bis-Kit Paste. The Paste that Kills.

No mixing
No Spreading—No Muss—
Just crumble up a
Rat Bis-Kit
about the house. Rats will seek it, eat it, die outdoors. Easiest, quickest, cleanest way. 25c and 35c. Also Rat Bis-Kit Paste in tubes, 25c. All Drug or General Stores.

The Rat Biscuit Co.
Springfield, Ohio

FOR A LIMITED TIME

ONLY



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Positively we will ship you the Satellite Typewriter Stand on 10 *Days' Free Trial* in your own home or office. Convince yourself of its serviceable features, its durability, and its appearance. See how much better and faster work you can do when the keyboard is adjusted to the exact height you want. This is the same stand used by Morgan & Co., Standard Oil, Larkin & Co., Pennsylvania Railroad, Remington Typewriter, Dayton Laboratories and thousands of others.

EASY PAYMENTS

If you decide to keep it after 10 days' free trial all you have to do is pay the balance in small monthly installments. If for any reason you do not want it, ship it back to us and we will refund your dollar and all shipping charges.

Remember our supply of stands for this offer is limited.

Send today, without delay, for full free particulars of this great offer.

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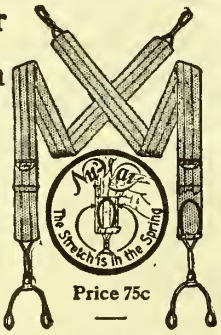
No Rubber
but
More Stretch
in
Nu-Way
or
EXCELLO
RUBBERLESS
SUSPENDERS
—and a Year's
Wear Guaranteed
Ask Your Dealer



Price 75c

If he hasn't them, send direct, giving dealer's name. Accept no substitute. Look for guarantee label and name on buckles.

Ask for Nu-Way Garters and Hose Supporters

Nu-Way Strech Suspender Co., Mfrs., Adrian, Mich.

AGENTS: $42 a Week

New hosiery proposition for men, women and children. All styles, colors and fancy stripes, including the finest line of silk hose.

Guaranteed One Year
Must wear 12 months or replaced Free! A prospect in every home. Often sell dozen pair to one family. Repeat orders will make you a steady income. You can sell for less than store prices. Mrs. McClure made over $200 first month. Mrs. Perry made $27 a week in afternoons. Work spare time or full time. Anybody can sell this guaranteed line.

Silk Hose Free—Try our hosiery before selling it. We want you to become familiar with our hosiery line. Write for particulars if you mean business, and state size of hose worn.

Thomas Mfg. Co., H3901 Dayton, Ohio.

Keeping Step with the Legion

(*Continued from page* 10)

asking for the number of the car and the direction in which it was going when little Wilbur dropped his lollypop overboard.

Most posts are finding it advisable to call census-takers together into a sort of service campaign school and discuss the blank in detail, so that no possible question may be left in anyone's mind as to just what he is expected to do and just how he is expected to write the answers to the questions. We have heard of one man who thought all he had to do was to distribute the blanks and let the ex-service men in his district fill them out themselves. The answer is nix. The Legion census-taker must do the filling out. The man he is interviewing can look over his shoulder if he wants to—there's no secret about the thing.

Post service officers are being kept busy instructing individual census-takers in such details of government insurance and adjusted compensation as census-takers should be familiar with. It is not necessary for enumerators to know these subjects from A to Z, but they ought to be acquainted with them as far as C. If they have to admit to the men they are interviewing, "I don't really know anything more about insurance than you do," the campaign is apt to turn out a dud. The natural thought in the veteran's mind in that case is, "If you don't know, how can I be sure that anybody in the Legion knows and can help me?"

We are very glad to be able to sit here in our swivel-chair and do nothing harder than give advice about how somebody else should take the Legion census. For it is hard work, this census. Only hard work can make it a success. And it must be a success, for the sake of the Legion and of the veteran whom it is designed to serve.

Accidents Will Happen

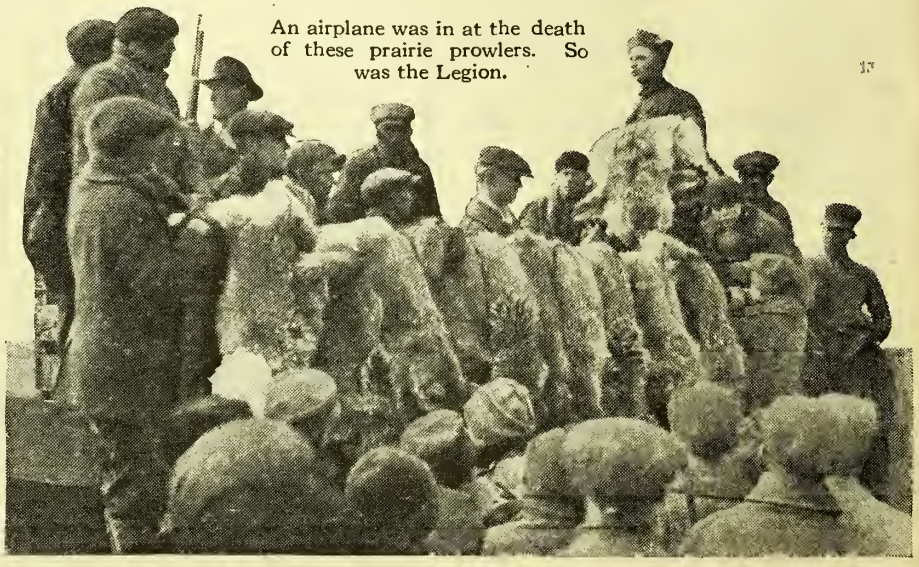
LEGION census-takers are likely to meet up with folks who haven't sent in their subscription cards to the Weekly, or who have moved and not notified the Weekly, or whose cards have suffered one mishap or another. And mishaps do happen to subscription cards. There's W. D. Goodlett of Austin, Texas. Goodlett was looking forward to receiving the Weekly regularly every Friday throughout 1922, but he reckoned without his baby. The baby chewed up the card. "The baby seems to know a good thing when it sees it," says R. A. Bickler, adjutant of Travis Post of Austin, of which Goodlett is a member, "but should have waited for the Weekly and devoured that like the rest of us too."

The Advertising Manager has just consulted his statistical tabulations of Legion members and informs us that as only 34 percent of all Legionnaires are married, 66 percent of the Legion is immune from such a disaster as overtook Goodlett's card. But there's another June coming.

A few weeks ago we inaugurated, or thought we were inaugurating, the S. O. L. Club, to which only delinquents who failed to pay their 1922 dues would be eligible. It seems that at Camp Dix,

No Wonder the Coyotes Gave Up

CONDUCTING a coyote hunt under Legion auspices is not a new idea in sections of the country where it is feasible, but conducting a coyote hunt under Legion auspices with an airplane directing the lines of attackers is distinctly a new idea. Legion posts at Beaver City, Stamford and Oxford, Nebraska, recently put on a hunt in which the signals were given by airplane. The hunt covered 140 sections of land, and one coyote was bagged for every 14 sections—that's right, ten separate dead animules. Then they auctioned the carcasses off and cleared $55.25. The posts served sack lunches and made further lucre, Oxford Post alone netting $70 by this means. Coffee was served free to the 3,000 participants in the hunt.



An airplane was in at the death of these prairie prowlers. So was the Legion.

New Jersey, where the First Division is stationed, they already have an S. O. L. Club constructed on a somewhat different basis. Their secretary, L. H. McCann, writes us:

Am writing this as per the request of the president of our small but upright organization to inform you that although you meant well in your article of a week or so back, you have the wrong idea as to the naming of your club.

Mr. Editor, although you are perfectly right in the article you published in the paper, when it comes to giving our honorable and trustworthy president cause to worry by giving the S. O. L. Club the razz as you did, I think it is high time you were informed of your mistake.

Am not trying to offer any suggestions as to the naming of your exclusive club, but there are any number of good and bad names you can find, possibly absent from Webster's Unabridged, but they are floating around this glorious old universe somewhere.

So, Mr. Editor, let's compromise, so to speak, you using a different name for your club, and we will promise as gentlemen not to sue you for slander.

We think we have an idea of the kind of words McCann refers to. We also served.

But this week we are more concerned with the Legion Subscription Card League than with our dissolving club. Florida is still leading, with 83.5 percent of its December 31, 1921, membership paid up as this issue goes to press. Florida is now within a few hundred members of her final 1921 mark, and in a few weeks should have a percentage that will show more games won than played.

Several changes have occurred in the list of twenty leading departments published last week. Arkansas has leapfrogged Missouri, Utah has put its heel on Vermont's neck (establishing a world's record for leg-stretching), and New Mexico has climbed over Ohio's head into the leading ten. North Carolina has scored the season's first home run, moving from sixteenth place to twelfth, and Wisconsin has hit for three safe bases, from fourteenth place to eleventh. Pennsylvania has moved up a peg; Kentucky is one down by a single point; Iowa and Wyoming two places down each. North Dakota has slipped three notches and Mississippi rises to replace Indiana at the bottom of the list.

The bottom of the list, however, isn't very low. These twenty departments are the leaders, remember—the departments which have returned the highest percentage on Weekly subscription cards sent to this office, based on Legion membership on the last day of last year. The standings:

Florida	.835	Wisconsin	.672
Oklahoma	.755	No. Carolina	.669
Nebraska	.729	Iowa	.668
Arkansas	.728	Wyoming	.663
Missouri	.709	Nevada	.645
Minnesota	.701	No. Dakota	.642
Utah	.694	Pennsylvania	.639
Vermont	.689	Kentucky	.638
New Mexico	.681	Rhode Island	.635
Ohio	.677	Mississippi	.632

Only three of these States have teams in the so-called big leagues, the ones that play baseball. But all twenty of them have teams in a bigger league—a league that had a share in a real world series and is still playing top-notch ball.

Good Clothes for Men Needn't be High-Priced!

THAT'S why "that good old Clothcraft Serge" has friends all over the country.

Just examine this little folder which we want to send you FREE. It contains actual swatches of five splendid serges. Feel their compact, yet springy weave—the rich "body" of the cloth—and then read how it helps cut your clothing costs.

No suit you ever had will give you the service and style that Clothcraft assures. The fact that more "Serge Specials" are sold than any other suit in the world bears testimony to their performance in actual wear.

Right now, before you forget it, send the coupon for a Serge Folder. It will help you get this season's biggest suit value at a price you can afford to pay.

THE JOSEPH & FEISS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

THE JOSEPH & FEISS CO., 2172 W. 53rd St., Cleveland, O.

Please send me, without obligation, folder containing actual swatches of the serges used in the Clothcraft Serge Specials, and other information.

(Sign here).....

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$13.95 Buys 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

Hot-Water Copper Tank, Double Walls Fibre Board, Self Regulated. $7.95 buys 140-Chick Hot-Water Brooder. Or both for only $19.95

Express Prepaid East of Rockies and allowed to points West. Guaranteed. Order now. Share in my $1,000 in Prizes, or write for Free Book "HatchingFacts." It tells everything. Jim Roban, Pres.

Over 911,000 Users

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We Pay $8 a Day

taking orders for Aluminum Handle Cutlery Set. Brand New. Handles made of pure aluminum. Will not hold heat. Can't come apart. Written guarantee with each set. You take orders. We deliver and collect.

PAY YOU DAILY

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$95 to $135 a Month

Every Ex-Service man should write at once.

Rapid advancement. "No Lay-offs."

THE POSITION IS YOURS FOR LIFE.

Ex-Service men get first preference.

Write immediately for schedule showing the places and dates of ALL COMING Government Examinations. Don't delay.

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This coupon, filled out as directed, entitles the sender to free specimen questions; a free copy of our book, "Government Positions and How to Get Them;" a list of Government positions now open, to consideration for Free Coaching for the examination here checked, and full details of special preference to Ex-Service Men.

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...Bookkeeper ($1400-$1800) ...Rural Mail Carrier ($1800-$2600)
..Postoffice Clerk ($1400-$1800) ...Customs Positions ($1100-$1400)

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YOU can now buy the two sights shown here *for what the rear sight alone formerly cost.*

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Former retail cash price $325. Now low prices 40% discount. ¼ carat $146.25; ½ carat $97.50; ¾ carat $48.75. If satisfied, pay 20% down; balance in 10 monthly payments

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Genuine sparkling blue-white diamonds now sold direct to you by DIAMOND IMPORTERS on credit at 40% discount. 14 Kt. solid gold ring included free. We guarantee to satisfy you or return your money. 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL! Order direct from advt. or write for 128-page bargain catalog, sent free.

$1,000,000 and 42 years' experience are back of our guarantees

B. GUTTER & SONS 172 NASSAU STREET Div. 411, NEW YORK

The Legion's Attitude Toward Labor

(*Continued from page* 8)

traditions of our republic, and to build up a spirit of loyalty and love for the ideals which the republic has stood for and fought for at home and abroad. This is in brief the policy and purpose of The American Legion and it is actuated by no other ambition. To such a program every good citizen and organization can, without hesitancy, subscribe, and particularly is this true of the American Federation of Labor which has subscribed to an identical program. The purpose, therefore, in this constructive, far-sighted program makes to that extent The American Legion and the American Federation of Labor inseparable.

It is obviously true that there is a line of demarcation between international unions and The American Legion in that the former concentrates largely in economic developments. The American Legion is not an economic organization but purely a fraternal and legislative organization with its objectives the things that have already been referred to. However, so far as the economic struggles of international labor unions are concerned, The American Legion has very properly determined that it shall not and will not inject itself into controversies arising from economic disputes between employer and employe organizations. That this position is the correct one is borne out by the fact that The American Legion is made up of men from all walks of life—union men, men unaffiliated with unions, professional men, business men and statesmen, and hence, of course, it would be highly improper for the Legion to take a position of partisanship in industrial controversies.

It is the height of sophistry to attack The American Legion because some member of the Legion may engage himself in industrial controversies, whether his act is partisan to the trades union movement or partisan to the organizations of the employers antagonistic to organized labor. No organization is free from imperfection. There are members of the Chamber of Commerce who have denounced the policies of this organization and have withdrawn from it. This does not mean that the act of such a member of the Chamber of Commerce represents the sentiment and the policy of the organization. By the same token there are instances where members affiliated with international labor unions have withdrawn from their organization and joined forces with the employer in defeating the efforts of the union in which they formerly held membership. This does not mean that the union is responsible for such an act.

It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect that there will not be members of The American Legion who will, in periods of industrial controversy, take sides as in their judgment the situation warrants, but this does not mean that The American Legion approves of such a course or will follow the act of an individual member or members of the organization. The use of an act of an individual of an organization, that might on its face raise a controversial question, as a measure of attacking an organization is both unfair and cowardly. The American Legion is a free institution made up of men who have proved their allegiance to and love for the cause of freedom and democracy at home and abroad; and in following such a course it will be in harmony with the high ideals that have animated the American Federation of Labor in the pursuance of a similar course of Americanism.

There is no good reason for the existence of any other than the most cordial, friendly relationship between The American Legion and the American Federation of Labor and any effort to engender antagonism between them will fail because of its lack of merit and reason.

Setting Out Jobs in Spring Gardens

(*Continued from page* 11)

inkling to the thrill that may be buried in the prosaic term "public works."

Public works sounds about as romantic as garbage removal. Romance, however, has nothing to do with it. There is nothing romantic about missing a meal—not until a long time afterward. And the ex-service man who is offered a chance to become a public worker prefers such a status to that of being a public charge.

Everywhere, on the Pacific Coast no less than on the Atlantic, in the South and in the West, the speeding-up of public works is proving perhaps the most satisfactory method of meeting the veteran unemployment problem.

In California many of the larger cities inaugurated public improvements during the winter largely as a result of Legion activity. The State, too, has taken a hand at the instance of the Legion, and many men are being employed on public highways who otherwise would be thronging Legion unemployment bureaus—and it isn't exactly vacation time in the bureaus yet. Washington, too, reports from Seattle that in public works, including Federal roads and reclamation projects, it is finding the best emergency means of meeting the unemployment problem.

The Portland (Oregon) Legion is routing most of its present applicants for work through a municipal woodyard—a city-owned saw and a piece of knotty civic pine are very much public works. Each man receives three meal tickets and twenty-five cents for a bed in return for three hours' work on the woodpile. That doesn't leave much over for Kelley pool, but it provides mighty good medicine against hunger.

Wyoming, too, is seeking to meet the situation by promoting increased activity in public works and securing preference on such work for veterans. In Oklahoma posts are combatting the situation locally by urging that local public enterprises already approved be initiated at once. South Dakota, anticipating little unemployment this spring, sees the most certain hope of relief in the prospect of considerable public building and road improvement work.

Florida has been enjoying the advantage of not having to wait for the frost to thaw out of the ground. "Our

Suggestions for Profit

The opportunities presented by the rising trend of security prices should be grasped at once.

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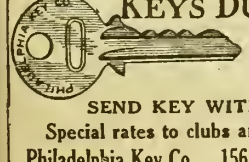
Great Introductory Offer
Giving These $1.25 Dress-Making Shears **FREE**

With each sale of our wonderful 11 piece Toilet Article Assortment for only $1.75. Total store value $4.60

MY! HOW THEY SELL
You get the interest with the free Shears. Walter Harris sold 800 boxes in 6 weeks. Profit over $600.00.
ONLY 20 Boxes a Day Means $18.00 Daily Profit!
ACT NOW! Sells like hot cakes year 'round. A baby could sell "Lucky 11." Don't delay a minute. Write for circulars explaining our **unique plans**, including 30 other packages. **Act Now!**
E. M. DAVIS CO., DEPT. 2553 CHICAGO, ILL.

Factory to Rider
Saves $10 to $25 on the Ranger Bicycle you select from **44 Styles**, colors and sizes. Delivered free on approval *express* prepaid for **30 Days' Free Trial.** If desired, Possession **12 Months to Pay** and use at once on our liberal year to pay plan.
Tires lamps, wheels, equipment at half usual prices. Write for marvelous new prices, wonderful 30 day trial offer and terms.
Mead Cycle Company Dept. P166 Chicago Write us today for free catalog

HONOR ROLLS IN BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET OF DESIGNS
JOHN·POLACHEK·BRONZE & IRON CO.
DEPT F 492 HANCOCK ST. LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.


KEYS DUPLICATED
2 for 25c
ANY TYPE KEY
SEND KEY WITH ORDER
Special rates to clubs and organizations
Philadelphia Key Co., 156 N. Broad St., Phila.

experience," declares State Service Officer W. L. Carbine, "is that the best method of meeting the situation of the unemployed is for local posts to get action from city labor departments to furnish work and a sufficient wage for actual living expenses." This plan has operated successfully in Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Orlando, and other centers.

Department Commander William F. Deegan of New York says: "The public believes it is the duty of the national Government to proceed with the erection of public buildings, construction of roads and similar enterprises. If corporations have no work for unemployed ex-service men, then we must lean upon nation and State and our municipalities." Snowstorms proved a boon to New York's jobless during the winter, but there were not enough storms to go around.

The experiences of these nine representative States are a clear indication of the possibilities in public works as a means of directly improving the condition of the out-of-work ex-service man. In no case has the Legion urged promiscuous and indiscriminate activity. It has not favored the erection of new state buildings and new city halls merely for the sake of finding something for the veteran to do. In every case the prosecution of the work has been logical and necessary, whether made so by gradual development or, as in Massachusetts, by sudden emergency.

But the Legion has not depended on public improvements alone. It has proved by experience the value of other forms of endeavor on behalf of the jobless. Nothing has been found more effective than direct contact with the employer, especially the large employer. The large employer is not only likely to have more jobs at his disposal if he has any; he is also likely to be the best barometer of business conditions in his locality. Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania—all the larger States have found the personal solicitation of large employers of supreme value in placing applicants for work. Texas, which had perfected plans for an employment campaign this month before the program for American Legion Employment Day last Monday was announced, has secured the co-operation of Rotary Clubs throughout the State. This state-wide plan has been adopted as the result of the success attained by local posts in establishing and maintaining contact with local employers.

It is not enough, however, to let the employer know. The public must know too. The way to reach the public is to reach it in every way you can. The newspaper is the most effective, but by no means the only, medium. Through it the public is being told everywhere not only what the Legion is doing to aid the veteran, but what the actual situation of the veteran is. Newspapers in many cities are inserting situations wanted ads free. The Oregon Legion, in addition to keeping the press informed about the situation, has made use of circular letters, postal cards, posters and slides in moving picture theaters.

Systematization and organization have been the secrets of Legion success everywhere—pretty open secrets. The Legion committee on unemployment in Baltimore, for instance, could hardly have found and filled 907 tem-

Learn to Fly

Aviation is making such strides that it needs more men right now.

You Can Learn to Fly
I can teach you how to become a successful pilot in a short time. My course is so arranged that you get only the things you need to make you a good aviator.

The Diggins Extension Course
This course is up-to-date, includes all the latest and authentic information and data on flying and airplanes. The Diggins extension course is written by expert instructors right on the flying field. That is why it is recognized as the most practical course in aviation offered today. It is my idea to give you a thorough course at home so that you know something of the practical side of aviation when you get ready to actually begin flying.

Why You Should Enroll With Diggins
1. Oldest, largest, most complete commercial aviation school in America.
2. Located in Chicago, center of aviation.
3. Living quarters and free employment service maintained.
4. Diggins guarantees to make you a pilot.
5. Diggins' pilots get top notch salaries.
6. References, any aero club in America.

WRITE TODAY Write today for the new Diggins beautifully illustrated catalog.

THE RALPH C. DIGGINS SCHOOL of AERONAUTICS
Dept. 5, 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

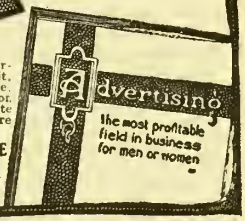
LEARN ADVERTISING Quickly AT HOME
INSURE YOUR FUTURE

Earn $40 to $150 Weekly

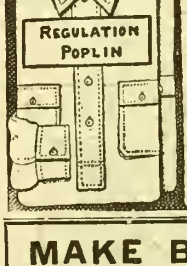
Advertising, a big field for large earnings. Advertising enables you to rise quickly in business to highest positions. Insistent demand for those properly trained. We assist you to a position when qualified. Our course teaches you easily, quickly and thoroughly by newest modern methods. Preparation is highly interesting and fascinating.

Earn $20.00 to $40.00 Weekly While Learning
We render special service and assistance to those desiring to earn while learning. Spare time evening work brings handsome additional income to students. Advertising offers excellent opportunity to go into business for yourself.

Write today for Free Book
This tells you all about advertising, how you can learn it, what's contained in our course, tuition, and all the information you'll need to know. Write today and insure your future independence.
APPLIED ARTS INSTITUTE
Dept. 389
Witherspoon Building
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



U.S. ARMY OFFICER'S POPLIN SHIRT
SEND NO MONEY

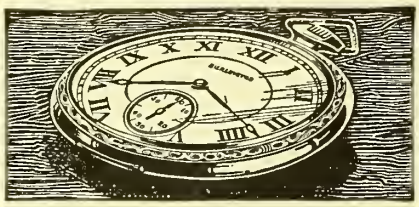


REGULAR U. S. Officer's Olive Drab Poplin shirts. Double stitched, warranted fast color. Two large pockets with buttons and flaps. Only two shirts to a customer at this low price.
Two FOR 3.65

Send No Money
Just name, address, and size. Pay postman $3.65 and postage when shirts arrive. Money back if not satisfied.
CIVILIAN ARMY AND NAVY SHOE CO.
Dept. 500 461 8th Ave.
NEW YORK

MAKE BIG MONEY
Sell $15 adding Machine. Marvelous new device. Adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Accurate, speedy, sales enormous. Equal in work to a high priced machine. Used by the U. S. Government and the largest railroads. Territory going fast. Act quick.
Calculator Corporation, Dept. L, Grand Rapids, Mich.

21 Jewel Burlington



Adjusted to the Second *21 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels*
Adjusted to Temperature *25 Year Gold Strata Case*
Adjusted to Isochronism *Your Choice of Dials*
Adjusted to Positions (Including Montgomery R. R. Dial)
New Ideas in Thin Cases

Only $1.00 Down

Only One Dollar Down will buy this masterpiece of watch manufacture. The balance you are allowed to pay in small, easy, monthly payments. A 21-Jewel Watch—is sold to you at a price much lower than that of other high-grade watches. Besides, you have the selection of the finest thin model designs and latest styles in watch cases. Write for FREE Watch Book and our SPECIAL OFFER today.

Write While This Special Offer Lasts

Get the Burlington Watch Book—write today. Find out about this great special offer which is being made for only a limited time. You will know a great deal more about watch buying when you read this book. You will be able to "steer clear" of the over-priced watches which are no better. Write for watch book and our special offer TODAY!

Burlington Watch Company
Dept. 4053, 19th St., and Marshall Blvd., Chicago

DOG OWNERS TEXTBOOK FREE

An expert guide on proper training, feeding and care of dogs. Free with 3 months subscription to Sportsman's Digest. Send 25 cents (coin or stamps) today.

SPORTSMAN'S DIGEST
322 Butler Bldg., CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE VISIBLE TIRE TESTER

Make Full Time Money Selling a 100 per cent Auto Necessity—not just a Rich Man's Accessory.

EVERY car owner is a "sold" prospect because he realizes his need for an *accurate, easy, clean* way to save his tires by knowing that they have just exactly enough air. You can take his order for this guaranteed money back VISIBLE TIRE TESTER by a simple demonstration. Sample $2.00. Write today for our attractive selling plan.

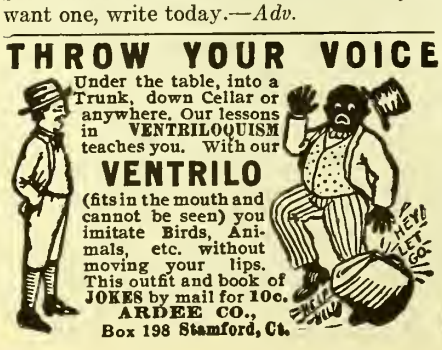
Sells for $3.00 —a fair Price

CHICAGO AUTO SPECIALTY CO.,
1349 S. Bauwans St., Chicago, Ill.

EARN $13.95 GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER COAT

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 123-R, Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome, Rainproofed, All-Weather coat to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.—*Adv.*

THROW YOUR VOICE



Under the table, into a Trunk, down Cellar or anywhere. Our lessons in VENTRILOQUISM teaches you. With our

VENTRILO

(fits in the mouth and cannot be seen) you imitate Birds, Animals, etc. without moving your lips. This outfit and book of JOKES by mail for 10c.

ARDEE CO.,
Box 198 Stamford, Ct.

porary and 704 permanent positions since October 10th if it had not proceeded according to some definite plan. It did—here's the plan, as outlined by H. J. Lepper, chairman of the committee:

1. Three thousand letters were sent to local merchants and manufacturers.

2. Each member of the ministerial union gave a ten-minute talk from his pulpit.

3. The employment manager of every large manufacturer in the city is called by telephone daily and kept informed of the situation.

4. The "Help Wanted—Male" columns in the newspapers are checked morning and evening. If the Legion can furnish a man for the position open, the advertiser is telephoned to at once, and if the position is not yet filled permission is asked to send an ex-service man.

5. If the Legion receives a call for a man and cannot fill the requirements from applicants on hand, it inserts an ad on its own account in the "Help Wanted" columns.

6. Contact is maintained with proprietors of general stores and postmasters in rural districts, who are informed that men can be furnished as farm help.

In addition to this, the Baltimore Legion maintains a rest room for the unemployed and serves a daily hot lunch. Conditions have not been serious enough to warrant the opening of a dormitory, but if such a step is necessary the Legion can meet the emergency, down to the last cot and blanket, within twelve hours.

Another gratifying development in the countrywide situation has been the steady increase in the ratio of permanent to temporary jobs which has everywhere resulted from intensive Legion organization of and application to the unemployment problem. Naturally temporary jobs have in the past outnumbered, and still do outnumber, permanent positions. The proportion has run all the way from nine percent permanent to a fifty-fifty split. The average for the country is somewhere between fifteen to twenty percent permanent.

The following table from a report of the activities of the American Legion Employment Bureau of Greater Kansas City shows clearly how the proportion of permanent positions has risen within recent months:

	Positions filled	Percent permanent	Progressive total
September	243	18	243
October	534	20	777
November	392	21	1,168
December	618	25	1,787
January	275	33	2,062
February (part)	254	34	2,316

These figures are worth studying in detail. Especially noteworthy is the consistent increase in the percentage of permanent jobs. In September only one job in six filled by the Kansas City Legion was permanent. Last month the ratio was one permanent job in three filled.

The abnormal increase in positions filled in Kansas City during December was due to publicity. The Legion took full advantage of the approach of Christmas to accentuate the plight of the buddy to whom Christmas would be only the day before December 26th.

Another worth-while feature of Kansas City's systematization of the unemployed problem is its insistence that the man whom it helps must make good. It has driven this lesson home so successfully that both applicants and employers have taken it to heart and mutually benefited from it. J. C. Sinnegen, manager of the Legion bureau in Kansas City, says:

"First, foremost, and all the time, we endeavor to emphasize the idea that we are offering the services of former service men because of their *worth* to industry and business. Along with this idea we are concentrating on competency as applied to the men and permanency of work as applied to the employers. This is the secret of the steadily increasing percentage of permanent work offered. The growing confidence of the local business world, as evidenced by this growing percentage, is cultivated by personal calls as well as letters from the bureau manager to various business houses and influential men, by carrying out the same ideas in all publicity, by maintaining a distinction between residents of the city and those applicants of less than six-months' residence who can be classed as floaters, and finally, by consistent and friendly check-up both as to performance of men on work from here and display of good faith by employers to men from here.

"For record and convenience, we issue a pass-card to every applicant for work. On it are printed a few rules, which, incidentally, have the warm approval of practically all the men, as a protection of their interests from the small but troublesome minority present in any group. These rules, in substance, are:

"Any man who accepts a job at this bureau and fails to report on the work within a reasonable time allowance for getting there is ineligible for any other work here.

"Any man who accepts a short job and quits it without satisfactorily completing it is ineligible for further work, unless able to give satisfactory reason for his failure—especially, satisfactory to the employer.

"Any man who accepts a permanent place and fails to put forth satisfactory effort to keep it or is so unsatisfactory that he is discharged in a few weeks is ineligible for further work, certain unavoidable exceptions being made, of course.

"The injunction is added to 'look before you leap; don't take a job from some other man who could handle it unless you know the work well enough to make a good record at it.' Once a man accepts the work after being given every opportunity to look it over, he *must* make good."

If by some miracle our war-time Army and Navy had survived 1918 without a single casualty, if the Adjusted Compensation Bill had ridden through to victory on the high tide of enthusiasm for the returned soldier and sailor that thrilled the land three years ago, the Legion would still have a valid excuse for existence, a real and tremendous service to perform. As long as the unemployed problem remains, the Legion has a mighty task cut out for it. And by the same token, when doubting Thomases inquire, "What good are you, and what have you done?" the Legion can point to the effectiveness with which it has handled this one problem and say, "There! Are we accomplishing anything or not?" And the answer would have to be a chorused "We'll say so!"

No Brush-e, No Shave-e

Hard Luck of Buddy in the Barrel Continues

Hard luck stories were as much a part of army life as the rubber tent pegs, folding ditches and embalmed willy.

A bimbo always had a come-back, if he returned late from furlough, was late for drill, had a button off the blouse or rust in a rifle barrel.

The theory was "never answer back." The practice was to plead your cause before the bar—or bars—of justice, or the ordinary stripes.

It got to be second nature to make excuses. A bird being sought out for a detail would arise from a card game and be looking all around the pyramid, as a hard-boiled peeped in through the flaps.

"Have to get some one else," the soldier inside would chirp. "Some cuckoo has got away with one of my favorite boots."

And after the non-com had departed, the youth in o.d. would keep right on looking around under cots for his boots. A man almost believed his own yarns. Remove the alibi, and you removed the spice of o.d., same as you removed the kick in oatmeal when you extracted the piece of bacon.

This brings us to a hard luck story which Buddy in the Barrel has to unfold.

You've noticed the whiskers on Buddy right along—because there was no shaving cream or razors advertised in our Weekly. And then with the help of your coupons we got contracts from Williams and Durham-Duplex.

It looked as if Buddy in the Barrel was all ready to wing the whiskers. We were going to bring him out for your inspection, all shaved up and slicked up like a rookie reporting to a colonel on the Fourth of July.

And right there, somebody here in the office up and spoke. "Do tell. Buddy has the razor and shaving cream, but no shaving brush. As yet he doesn't rate a clean-shaven face."

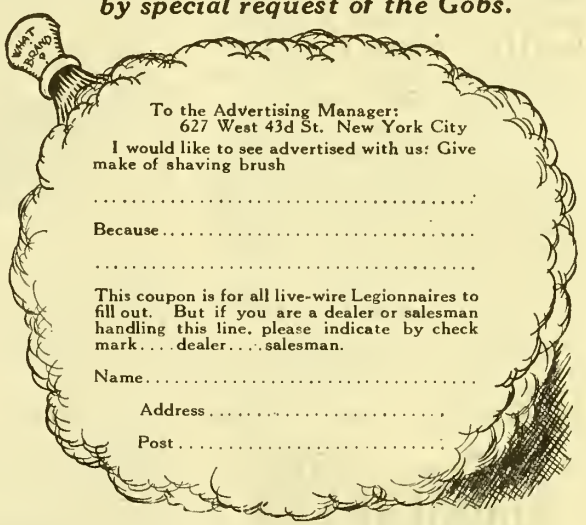
If it had been in the army, Buddy would allege, after the whiskers had been given the o.o., that "somebody used his shaving brush to shine the shoes of a private, first class."

Now he says he's not to blame, because there are no shaving brushes advertised in the columns of his Weekly.

Let's get this Big Boy in the staves a shaving brush.

You tell 'em Al—here's the coupon—as usual—to do it with.

Next Week—the same "talk" in Navy lingo, by special request of the Gobs.



To the Advertising Manager:
627 West 43d St. New York City

I would like to see advertised with us: Give make of shaving brush

.....

Because.....

.....

This coupon is for all live-wire Legionnaires to fill out. But if you are a dealer or salesman handling this line, please indicate by check mark....dealer....salesman.

Name.....

Address.....

Post.....

Our Directory

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.

AUTO ACCESSORIES
VVVElectric Storage Battery Co.
Indiana Parts Co.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS
VVAmerican Pub. Co.
VP. F. Collier & Son Co.
Sportsman's Digest 24

BUILDING MATERIALS
Aladdin Co. 16
Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn.
Gordon Van Tine Co.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
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VMellinger Tire & Rubber Co. 16
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VVAlbert Mills
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VVVVThomas Mfg. Co. 20
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Lyman Gun Sight Corp. 22

FOOD PRODUCTS
VVThe Genesee Pure Food Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
VVVHartman Furniture & Carpet Co. 3

INSURANCE
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

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

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

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VDecorative Arts League. 15
VJoseph De Roy & Sons.
VVolour City Ornamental Iron Co.
VVVVC. K. Grouse Co.
VB. Gutter & Sons. 22
VVJohn Polachek Bronze & Iron Co. 23
VVVRedding & Co.

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VVC. G. Conn, Ltd.
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VOld Town Canoe Co.
VWalton Supply Co.

STATIONERY AND WRITING MATERIAL
VVVEaton, Crane & Pike Co.
Henber Co. Inside Back Cover

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH
VVAmerican Telephone & Telegraph Co.

TOILET NECESSITIES
VVThe Pepsodent Co.
J. B. Williams Co.

TREES, SHRUBS AND SEEDS
Stark Bros., Nurseries and Orchards Co.

TYPEWRITERS
Oliver Typewriter Co.
VTypewriter Emporium

VARNISHES, PAINTS AND STAINS
VS. C. Johnson & Sons.

THEY ADVERTISE, LET'S PATRONIZE

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO AND VVV THREE STRIPERS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER, AND THE VVVV FOUR STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to 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.

THEY ADVERTISE, LET'S PATRONIZE

Chase Pain Away with Musterole

When the winds blow raw and chill and rheumatism starts to tingle in your joints and muscles, get out your good friend Musterole.

Rub this soothing white ointment gently over the sore spot. As Musterole penetrates the skin and goes down to the seat of trouble you feel a gentle, healing warmth; then comes cooling, welcome relief from old man Pain.

Better by far than the old-fashioned mustard plaster, Musterole does the work without the burn and blister Grandma knew so well.

For croupy colds, sore throat, rheumatism and congestion of all kinds, just rub on Musterole.

Don't wait for trouble, keep a jar or tube on the bathroom shelf.

Recommended often by nurses and doctors, it comes in 35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, $3.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

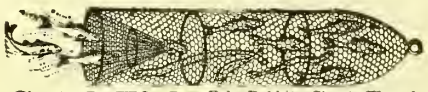
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Why Toil at Uncertain Jobs?

$133 a month

When you may be selected for Gov't Railway Mail Clerk. Appointments every state. Expenses paid; vacation and sick-leave with pay; *No strikes or shut-downs*; common education sufficient Questions free. — COLUMBUS INSTITUTE, L-90 Columbus, O.



Catch Fish, Eels, Rabbits, Skunk, Weasel, Mink, Muskrats etc., in large numbers, with our new, folding, galvanized **Steel Wire Traps.** They catch them like a fly-trap catches flies. Made in all sizes. Strong and durable. Write for Descriptive Price List, and our Free booklet on best bait known for attracting all kinds of fish.
J. F. GREGORY, Dept. 44, LEBANON, MO.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

Engraved invitations, announcements and calling cards of superior merit from copper plate.

Engravers to those who appreciate beauty and quality.

SAMPLES ON REQUEST

JOSEPH A. RUEFF, Inc., 152 E. 23rd St.
Established 1895 New York City

Regulation O. D. WOOL SHIRTS **$2.85** Sent Postpaid

Made with two military pockets, double stitched double elbow, and lined bosom. Each shirt marked "Govt. Standard." Fine for Sportsmen and outdoor work. Money cheerfully refunded if unsatisfactory. Send postcard giving size and pay the postman when delivered.

ARMY & NAVY SUPPLY HOUSE
Box 388 Ladysmith, Wis.

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

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

A Hog Islander Speaks

To the Editor: Not that it makes any difference, but I'm for a Bonus Bill.

Call it anything you please, Adjusted Compensation, Back Pay, or House Bill Nine Thousand and Nine. I'm for it. I'm one of the hundreds of thousands who four years ago stood on the curbing and with glistening eye and aching throat, and with emotions of which I shall always be proud, waved good-bys and God-speeds. With mothers' prayers and a nation's blessing, I saw them go away to the strains of the unforgettable "Over There."

I am one of the millions who stayed behind. I went to the shipyards, the construction jobs, and no one drafted me or those with whom I worked. The wind was with us.

I saw them go away, and I have seen them come back. I've seen them marry, buy homes on God knows what, raise families, and meet bitter disappointments at the hands of those whose wives and daughters and swollen profits they had helped to save.

These are the boys whom we drafted at four and one-quarter cents an hour to protect us. No, I don't care what you call it but if I had the naming of the bill, I'd call it "A Bill to Square the Conscience of the American People."—A HOG ISLANDER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

To Keep the Victory Button

To the Editor: I wish to offer a suggestion that may appeal to the Legion at large. So many fellows lose their Victory buttons or lay them aside entirely when wearing the Legion button that I believe that if they will have a jeweler mount the former on the opposite end of the shank of the latter, thus wearing both buttons always a minor problem will be overcome and the Victory button saved to a posterity that will appreciate the "official" souvenir of the War Department as well as the emblem of the fraternity. The Victory buttons are hard to replace, too.—STEPHEN DA COSTA, *Los Angeles, Cal.*

Again the Legion Uniform

To the Editor: At various times I have noticed in the Weekly suggestions for a Legion uniform. I think that inevitably the men of The American Legion will have to turn to a uniform designed expressly for their use.

Personally, my service uniform is nearly shot to pieces and it seems that, in order to look decent on public occasions, we should adopt a uniform at once.—S. WALLACE, *ex-gob, Jules Verne Fish Post, East Rochester, N. Y.*

Hammocks and Blankets

To the Editor: I have never noticed any articles in the Weekly in which ex-gobs expressed a desire to obtain their hammocks and blankets from the Government which gave the soldiers their blankets. I think the Government should allow the ex-gobs their hammocks and blankets as I know there are any number of us who would be glad to have them. I don't see why we can't get them if we ask for them. Some more of you old gobs speak up.—CECIL E. GRANDFIELD, *Lake City, Ill.*

Replacing the Discharge

To the Editor: Occasionally I have noticed articles in the Weekly under such headings as "Care of the Discharge." In every case there appears a doubt as to whether a person can secure a copy or duplicate of his discharge, in case he has not taken care of the original.

Let me say, right here, there is no doubt in my mind that a person cannot secure a copy or duplicate discharge. However, you may secure a "Certificate in Lieu of Lost or Stolen Discharge Certificate." When you have secured this, you have a piece of paper about nine by twelve inches with a very small amount of information on one side only. The feeling that you have a discharge is gone. You must content yourself with a piece of paper—not first-hand proof you were in the service, but proof that under oath you said you were. Nevertheless, I was able to secure the sixty-dollar bonus with it and have a world of respect for it even in the shape it is in.

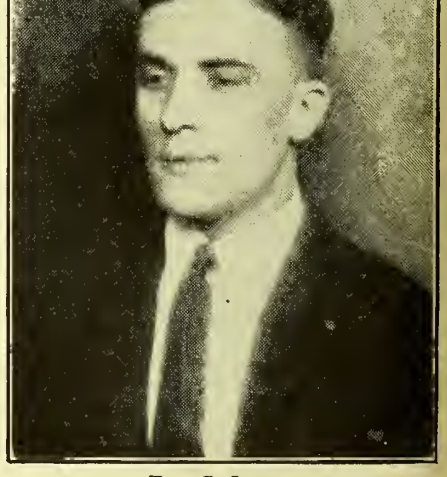
I learned by experience, and my advice to all is to put your discharge in a safe place and keep it there.—McC., *Phoenix, Ariz.*

Wanted

ROBERT E. BENTLEY POST of Cincinnati, Ohio, is offering a reward of $250—$300 if the man causing the arrest is an ex-service man—for the apprehension of Roy S. Lane, alias Roger Long, until his recent disappearance executive secretary of the post. Simultaneous with Lane's disappearance embezzlements and forgeries were committed resulting in a loss of $3,200 to the post. The money was taken from a fund used to help disabled veterans. Bentley Post officials say Lane took the name of Roger Long from a stolen discharge paper.

Lane enlisted in the Marines in 1912. Circulars sent out by the Cincinnati police say Lane is wanted by the Marine Corps for desertion and embezzlement. The police circular gives this description:

Age 25; weight 140 pounds; height five feet six inches; hair black, wavy, of fine texture; complexion, dark, sallow; often raises a moustache, which is black; carriage straight and military; talks in low, even voice, with rather an Eastern accent, and has slight lisp; walks with a sliding movement, the toe striking the ground before the heel; has a very pleasing personality; dances very well; always introduces himself as Jack Long; has lived in New Albany, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Belle Vernon, Pa. A warrant for his arrest has been filed in Cincinnati. Anyone having information of his whereabouts or his arrest is asked to communicate with Robert L. Black, Post Commander, 322 Broadway, Cincinnati, or the Chief of Police, Cincinnati, O.

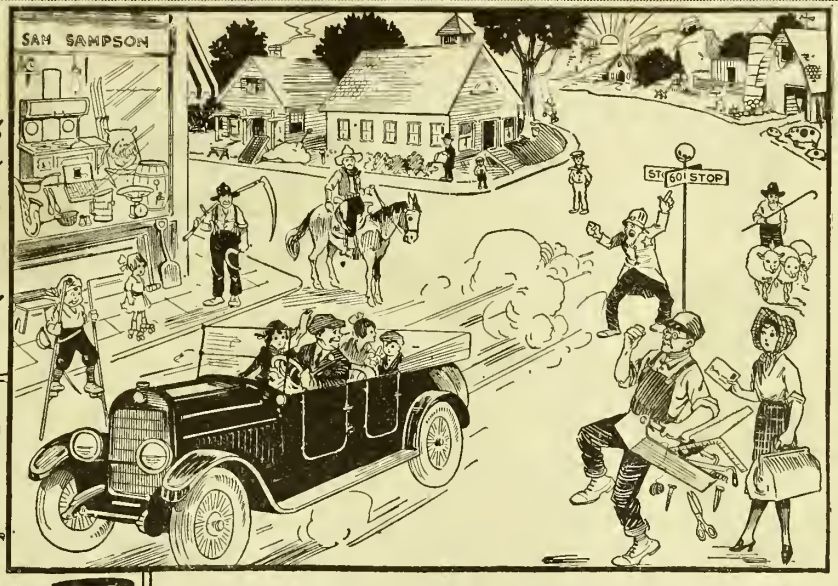


Roy S. Lane

Five Autos or Cash Free

Solve this Puzzle You Can Win

How Many Objects In This Picture Begin With "S"?



RULES

1. Whoever sends in the largest and most nearly correct number of visible objects in the puzzle picture starting with "S" will be awarded first prize and so on down the list of 100 prizes.
2. In case of tie, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
3. Use only words found in Webster's Int. Dictionary. Your solution must not include hyphenated, obsolete, compound or foreign words.
4. It is permissible to name either singular or plural, but both cannot be used. Words naming any object will count only once. Any part of an object can be named. One credit will be allowed for each correct word and one credit deducted for each incorrect word or omission.
5. Write on one side of paper only, number each word, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.
6. Anyone living outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul except employees or their relatives of the Henber Co. may compete for the prizes.
7. The following three prominent Minneapolis people, not in any way connected with this company will act as Judges: Evelyn Byrnes, Teacher; A. J. Zachmann, Cashier, Republic State Bank; H. Ross Johnson, Pres. Barry's College. Their decision must be accepted as final and conclusive.
8. Your solution must be mailed not later than April 15, 1922, the closing date of the contest. Judges meet two weeks later. The winners' name and correct list of words will be mailed to persons sending in a Pencil order.

List winning first prize will be published at the close of contest.
Enlarged picture on request.

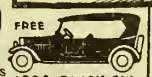
$5000.00 FREE PRIZES

100 IN ALL — FIVE AUTOS

Prize	Class 'A'	Class 'B'	Class 'C'
1st	Buick "6" or $1400	Ford or $450	$50
2nd	Buick "6" or $1400	Ford or $450	40
3rd	Ford or $450	200	30
4th	Ford or $450	200	25
5th	Ford or $450	200	20.
6th	100	50	10
7th	100	50	10
8th	100	50	10
9th	50	25	7
10th	50	25	7
11th to 25th	25	15	5
26th to 50th	10	5	2
50th to 100th	5	3	1

Class 'A'—Prize if you buy ($5) Pencils
Class 'B'—Prize if you buy ($3) pencil
Class 'C'—Prize if you buy no pencils

$5,000 Prize Money on Deposit at Republic State Bank Minneapolis


FREE 1922 BUICK SIX

FREE 1922 BUICK SIX

FREE 1922 FORD

FREE 1922 FORD

FREE 1922 FORD

Try This Puzzle!

Find the objects in the picture beginning with "S" like: Sheep, Shoe, Sun, etc. Nothing is hidden. Five Automobiles (or cash) and 95 other prizes are offered ABSOLUTELY FREE.

YOU MAY WIN A BIG BUICK "6" or $1,400

Costs Nothing to Try!

You can win without spending a cent. Of course, if you help introduce our HENBER Pencil you can win a much larger prize. For example—if you are awarded first prize—without a Pencil order you would win $50; with a $3 order, you would win $450 or a Ford; better still, with a $5 order, you would win $1,400, or a BUICK. See Special Introductory Pencil Prices Below.

Gift For Everyone!

Everyone who sends in a puzzle answer will receive a free GIFT—a most useful Henber Pocket Memorandum Booklet. This Gift will be mailed free of all cost as soon as your answer reaches our office. In our last puzzle Mrs. Hiram Elliott, Lakemont, N. Y., won $1,000. Others have won big prizes. You may be the next winner. You cannot win unless you try.

Advertising Campaign for HENBER Pencil!

We want you to become acquainted with the Henber Silver and Gold Pencils, the most useful of all writing appliances. That's the reason why we are giving away these prizes. You will like the Henber Pencil, fully guaranteed, has many distinctive features, repelling lead device, non-clogging mechanism, safety clasp, etc. Either Lady's or Gent's style. **DURING THIS CAMPAIGN PRICES ARE REDUCED:** $3.50 Sterling Silver now $3 (two for $5); $6 Gold Filled 14K. now $5. State whether you want Lady's or Gent's style.

ADDRESS YOUR SOLUTION TO **THE HENBER CO., Dept. 106, Minneapolis, Minn.**

Keeping Fit to Music is *Fun*

Free Sample Record Proves It

Famous "Daily Dozen" Now On Fascinating Phonograph Records, Is Bringing New Energy, Health and Vitality to Thousands—Both Men and Women

By Bruce Gordon

"COME on, old man—I'll put a record on the machine and show you what bully fun it is!" urged my friend Jim Smiley. "I used to feel just as 'played-out' as you do now—after a hard day—but not any more! Come on, I'll cure your headache, too!" he promised.

I was spending the night at Jim's house. We had a little talk before turning in, and I confessed to feeling exhausted and rotten. He had selected a record and was already putting it on the phonograph, so I agreed to try his keeping fit exercises—just to please him.

After setting up some large charts that showed by actual photographs, the exact movements to make, Jim started the machine. After a few words of explanation by a voice, speaking from the record, a lively tune started, and then the voice began giving the commands. I watched Jim and did just as he did. Almost at once I began to feel exhilarated—the way you feel when the jazz band starts. We did one exercise after another in this way until we had gone through Walter Camp's whole famous "Daily Dozen"—the exercises this great Yale coach and athletic authority devised during the war to keep the Army and Navy, the Cabinet and other officials, fit and energetic for their work.

It took only about ten minutes, and I had to agree with Jim that it *was* bully good fun. Besides, I suddenly discovered that my headache had indeed vanished entirely.

To make a long story short, I too became a "Daily Dozen" enthusiast. Every morning now, for the past three months, I have sprung out of bed with real anticipation of the ten minutes fun with the phonograph that is making me feel better, eat better, sleep better, yes, and work better than I ever did before. I used to think like many other "indoor men," that I didn't like to exercise. That was before I experienced the effects of the "new principle of exercise" that is embodied in the Health Builder System—using the famous "Daily Dozen"—set to music—with Mr. Camp's special permission.

If Your "Torso" Is Fit So Are You

I have found that men and women can keep themselves fit with only ten minutes a day—but the place where they *must* look after themselves is in the torso or trunk muscles.

Americans have lost sight of this fact—to their cost. Keeping fit is not a matter of long tiresome exercises with dumb-bells and gymnasium apparatus, or of strenuous out-door games. It is simply a matter of keeping the muscles of the "torso" in perfect condition. If your "torso" is fit, so are you!

People fail to realize that the true seat of the vital forces is in the abdomen—not the brain. This great secret of health and energy is still known and practiced in the Orient—in India and China—where the "throne of life" is rightly regarded to be in the solar-plexus—in the trunk. The "Daily Dozen" exercises are scientifically devised to keep this vital spot in splendid muscular condition—and the whole body and mind get the benefit.

10 Minutes Fun Is All You Need

Walter Camp's "Daily Dozen," set to specially selected music on phonograph records become the ideal, effortless exercise—and every time you swing through these enjoyable movements you can be sure that your body and mind are being kept fit in the most efficient and effective way ever devised! And it takes only 10 minutes a day.

TRY IT FREE

See for yourself—Without a dollar of expense—how the "Daily Dozen"—with music will build up YOUR health, strength and nerves. We will send you, absolutely free, a record (playable on any disc phonograph)—containing two of the "Daily Dozen" movements.

There is no obligation. This record is sent FREE—and it is yours TO KEEP. After you have tried it we feel sure you will want the other records and we will tell you how you may easily own them all. But you are to be the sole judge. When you send the coupon—or a letter will do if you prefer—enclose twenty-five cents in money or stamps. This pays only for the postage and packing—the record and chart are free. Send for them NOW. HEALTH BUILDERS, Dept. 173, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Sample Record and Chart FREE

FREE RECORD COUPON

HEALTH BUILDERS
Dept. 173, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Please send me your free sample "Health Builder" record, giving two of Walter Camp's famous "Daily Dozen" exercises; also a free chart containing actual photographs and simple directions for doing the exercises. I enclose a quarter (or 25 cents in stamps) for postage, packing, etc. This does not obligate me in any way and the sample record and chart are mine to keep.

Name .....

Address .....

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

Users Filled With New Vigor and "Pep"

Here are extracts from letters, typical of the many constantly received from "Daily Dozen" enthusiasts:

"Music a Great Aid"

"I am delighted with the records and they solve my problem of exercise, thus making me a more efficient teacher. The music is a great aid," writes Mr. Guy Eugene Oliver, of Northwestern College, Illinois.

Enthusiastic

"I just want to add my word of enthusiasm to the many others regarding your wonderful records. They have filled a long felt want. For the first time in months, I might say in years, I can relax at night and sleep. God bless Walter Camp and the Health Builders, say I."—Mabel Corlew Smith, New York.

"So Much Fun"

Mrs. Mary Bates, of Duluth, Minn., says, "We are enjoying the exercises very much. It is so much more fun to exercise to music."

Whole Family Delighted

We wish to express our satisfaction and delight with our sets of records and exercises. Our entire family of eight, including the maid, are taking them. The children are fascinated with them and bring the neighbor's children to do them. —Mrs. Charles C. Hickisch, 828 Vine St., La Crosse, Wis.

"Wonderful Records"

The set of records have come. I never knew that exercises could be made so attractive. The Album makes the whole a most beautiful gift. That is what I wish it for—for my son. I am certainly going to show and recommend your wonderful exercise records to all of my friends.—Mrs. Kate W. Hudson, 202 W. California St., Pasadena, Calif.

"Took Family by Storm"

I received your complete set of records yesterday and was delighted with them. They took the whole family by storm, as it were, and before the first record was played the second time, the whole family were up and going through them as I was. I am convinced absolutely that your system of Health Building should be in every household, because of its simplicity and the benefits to be derived from it for all members of the family.—Walter N. Hyans, Buffalo, N. Y.