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The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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MAY 12, 1922

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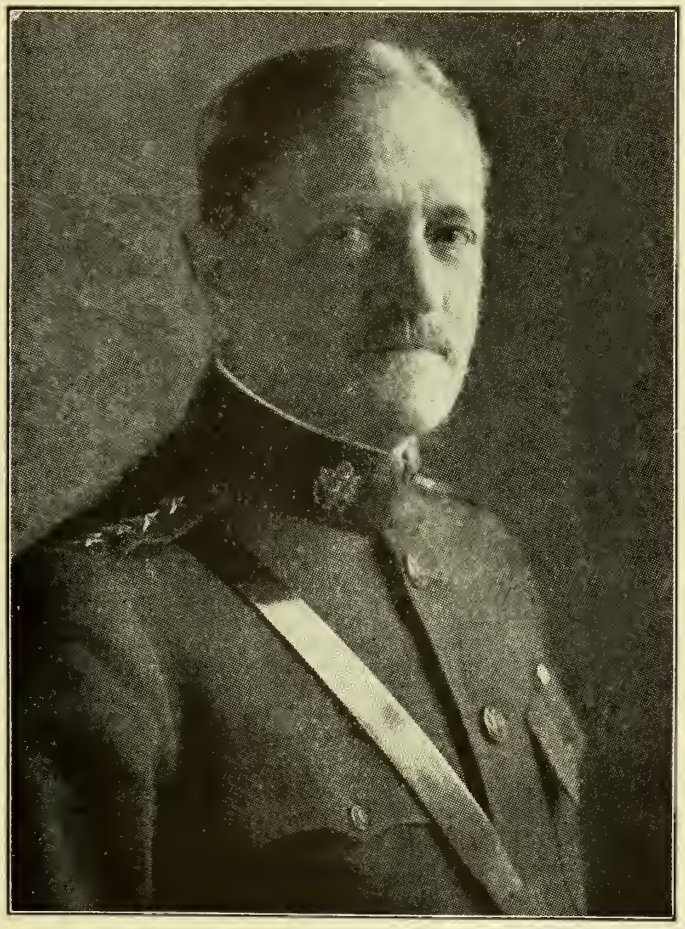
"As to the World War, I firmly believe that a substantial condition of preparedness of our land and naval forces, backed by an adequate merchant marine, would have kept us out of the war and would have placed us in a position to have brought it to an early termination. Moreover, it is not too much to say that under these conditions and with strong leadership we might have prevented the World War altogether."—*General Pershing.*



The favorite photograph of the A. E. F's former Commander-in-Chief

Our Plans for the National Defense

By John J. Pershing

General of the Armies, Chief of Staff

IN the accompanying article General Pershing explains the plan for our national defense which is founded upon a small Regular Army and the development of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. His article contains an indirect warning that this whole defensive plan, embodied in the National Defense Act of 1920, is jeopardized if the Regular Army is permitted to fall below a strength sufficient to enable it to carry out the functions assigned to it under that Act.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill reducing the Regular Army to 115,000 enlisted men. As this is written the Senate is considering the House bill and it is hoped that it will insist that the Regular Army shall have 150,000 men, the number authorized last year.

The principle is plain. The Regular Army's strength must be preserved for it is a vital factor in the three-fold defensive system. With an adequate Regular Army, upbuilding of the other components, the National Guard and the Reserves, will follow.

The Legion helped draw up the plan embodied in the Act of 1920 and for two years it has given that Act its steadfast support. The last National Convention at Kansas City not only approved the whole military policy based on that Act, but it specifically recommended immediate Congressional action to carry out the provisions of the Act for the training of the National Guard, the Reserves and individuals, for the establishment of general and service schools and for the continuance of the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

The Legion firmly supports the three-fold Army which General Pershing has described in his article.

THE story of American wars is one of gallant deeds and great personal courage on the part of the individual officer and soldier, but lack of preparation and training has always led to undue loss of life and heavy financial burdens. While we boast of having been victorious in our early foreign wars, it was due more directly to the weakness of the enemy and his engagements elsewhere than to the exercise of wise forethought in preparation or to superior strategical or tactical ability on the part of our own forces or their leaders. We are prone to shut our eyes to these plain facts, a condition reflected in Congress, which has generally considered its duty well performed if, after the beginning of war, it has authorized the raising of an army and provided for its maintenance.

In the Civil War, even a small well-trained force would probably have ended that war before the entire country became involved, and would have saved the loss of thousands of lives and untold treasure on both sides. As to the World War, I firmly believe that a substantial condition of preparedness of our land and naval forces, backed by an adequate merchant marine, would have kept us out of the war, and would have placed us in a position to have brought it to an early termination. Moreover, it is not too much to say that under these conditions and with strong leadership we might have prevented the World War altogether.

Never until our last experience have we sought a remedy for the avoidance of past errors, but after each war we have gone serenely back to the policy of saving a few dollars that should be spent for moderate preparation in order to meet the billions spent because of lack of preparation. We are again confronted with this important question. In the fall of 1919, a study of our military policy was begun by the Military Committees of Congress. This resulted in the adoption for the first time in our history of a sound military policy which is embodied in the Army Re-organization

Act of June, 1920.

The American Legion exercised a powerful influence in the passage of this law. It conforms in the main to the recommendations of the Legion's first convention at Minneapolis. Representatives of the Legion worked with the Congressional committees in the formulation of its main provisions. It thus represents the view of our great body of citizen soldiers fresh from actual experience in war. It is highly necessary that this policy be developed if we are not to drift hopelessly back into the pre-war condition of lethargy and inactivity.

In order to judge intelligently we should comprehend the full significance and potential possibilities of this Act of Congress. Many of our people have as yet but a hazy idea of the subject. It would therefore seem appropriate for me to attempt to visualize this new Army we are struggling to create. Those who merely read the law, remember in a general way the figures as to strength or numbers, but the important basic principles involved are not usually understood as these principles are found scattered throughout the statute and their purpose is not easily apparent to the casual reader.

This law provides for a National Army consisting of the permanent establishment, the National Guard and the Reserves, organized into one homogeneous whole. It provides for the maintenance of our forces on a peace basis readily convertible to a war basis. Mobilization is thoughtfully foreseen and not left to decision in the midst of a crisis. Arrangement is made for the continuous flow of trained officer personnel from the youth of the country into the National Guard and Reserve forces.

In direct contrast to the haphazard practice of the past, this organization is built on the structural framework taken bodily from the World War. Thus the traditions, esprit and prestige of our great combat units are to be perpetuated, and will become the foundation upon which to build the citizen army that always must fight our battles. The prestige of the victors of the Marne, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne will remain a potent force, not to be dissipated like that of the victors at Vera Cruz and Chapultepec in Mexico, or Gettysburg and Vicksburg in the Civil War.

Under this systematic arrangement the Regular Army provides the general overhead for the current administration of the Army of the United States as a whole; it furnishes overseas garrisons for our colonial possessions necessary for protection on the declaration of war; it supplies a small combat force within the continental limits of the United States to stand behind the Executive and the Federal Courts in the enforcement of law and order in times of internal disturbances; it serves to guard our frontiers against lawless aggression and, most important of all, it provides the professional personnel to assist in the training of the National Guard and Organized Reserves, and to prepare young men in the schools and colleges for duty as a part of those citizen forces.

The combat component of the Regular Army in the United States is so small as to be almost negligible in the event of hostilities with a first-class power. Therefore, the National Guard must, under our adopted military policy, im-

(*Continued on page* 28)

Protection *By* Mary Roberts Rinehart

During war, I am a militant and a fighter. In between wars, I am a mother and a pacifist. At no time am I a feminist in the extreme sense of that word. But I do look for one thing as a result of the increased interest and influence of women in public life, and that one thing is a continued pressure exerted toward the removal of the war curse from the world.

It will not come at once. It may never come at all. But there can and must be fewer and fewer wars. There must never be again a war for commercial or territorial gain. There must never be a war to satisfy the ambition of any individual or group of individuals. Against any war save a war for a great principle, the mothers of the world must definitely set their faces.

This does not mean, however, that we should confuse the hope with its immediate realization. It does not mean that we can yet reduce our armament below the limit of safety. Until the world has learned to think in terms of mediation and of compromise, that nation will be open to attack which is least prepared to defend itself.

The best protection of the home to-day, the strongest guarantee that its untrained sons will not be called upon to defend that home, still lies in a professional army of adequate size, and a navy fully manned and equipped.

The *Who, What* and *How* of the 40--8

By Willard Cooper

Si Vous Ne Connaissez Pas l'Organization et les Objectifs du "Playground of the Legion," Voici the Whole Dope

SOMETIME when we all get a more remote perspective of the last five or ten years, somebody will coin a new phrase:

"Wit Won the War!"

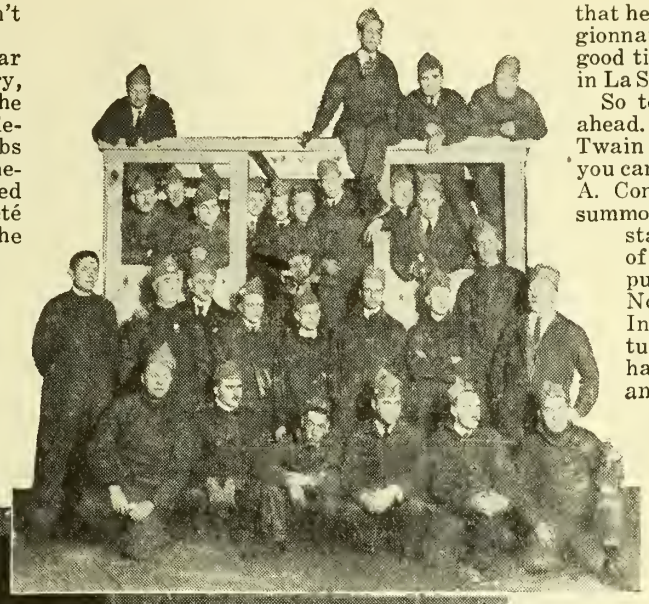
At least we'll agree, even today, that a sense of humor helped win the war, and the lack thereof did a whole lot to help the Germans lose the war. It was a fearful handicap to Heinie not to know how ridiculous he was. He didn't know how to take a joke on himself—the Crown Prince, for instance. He never understood the ribald humor of the English, or the grim wit of the French, or the low comedy of the Yankee. The doughboy yell, "Heaven, Hell or Hoboken by Christmas," struck Heinie as being about as funny as a sawed-off shotgun.

So the Americans went into the war away ahead of scratch. They laughed, for instance, at the French box car, and they're laughing at it yet. The sense of proportion has some definite association with the sense of humor, and the proportion of forty men to eight horses somehow struck the Yank as funny. Today he still thinks sentimentally, and wittily, of the French side door Pullmans. One ride was enough to make the impression,

and few members of the A. E. F. didn't take that ride.

When the war ended, the box car stuck up pretty high in the memory, and demanded special recognition. The American Legion replaced the comradeship of war, but doughboys and gobs alike began to cast around for something equivalent to the torture-inspired humor of the war. Hence La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux—"the playground of the Legion."

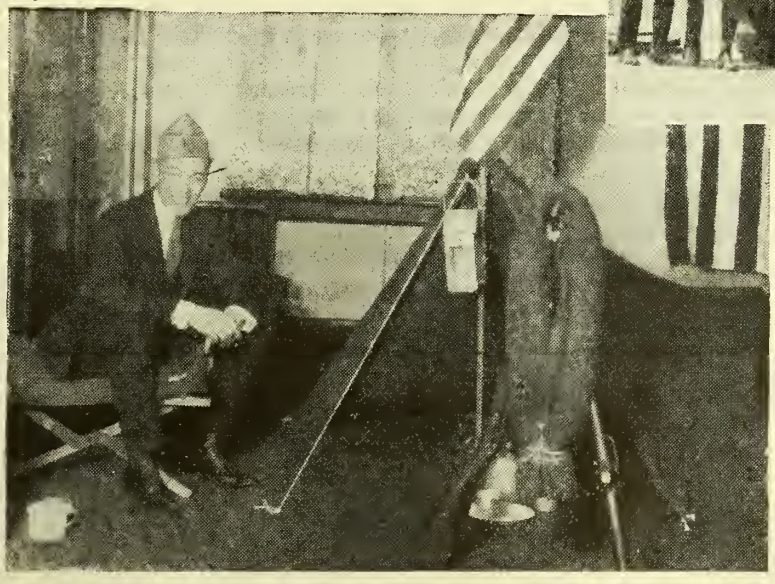
Philadelphia was the birthplace of the idea. Humorists are in the habit of intimating that there is no excitement in Philadelphia. But members of The American Legion who have joined La Société have decided that if it could give birth to an idea like that, it needn't take a back seat on any joy-riding buggy from the Barbary Coast to the streets of Cairo.



It's hale and husky Wrecking Crews such as that of Voiture No. 29 of Cincinnati (at top) that puts pep into P. G.'s. Yes, Philadelphia started something when La Société went a-voyaging (above) while in Baltimore Voiture No. 113 (right) packs 'em in like Chesapeake Bay oysters

La Société was built on the idea that an American enjoys a joke on himself —that and the idea that The American Legion needed a playground. Early in 1920 Joseph P. Breen of Philadelphia started the first voiture, or local unit. His idea expanded all over Pennsylvania and then started west, where it's riding high today. At first the outfit had glaring defects of organization. It went through petty trials that would have disrupted any organization that wasn't founded on the principles of Legionism. But Legionism and a sense of humor pulled it through.

La Société today is organized, or in process of organization, in every State of the Union. The voiture, the smallest unit, is limited to the county, and the 145 voitures that started off this Legion year have been increased to such an extent that 500 seems a moderate goal for the promenade to take place coincidentally with the Legion's Fourth National Convention at New Orleans in October. The Kansas City Convention of the Legion officially recognized La Société, and



E. J. Eivers, Chef de Chemin de Fer (above), smiles at the thought of the hapless prisonniers de guerre who have yet to go through the works. The pup tent and the pack look like business.

that helped, but the fact that Legionnaires are recognizing what good times are in store for them in La Société has helped a lot, too.

So today La Société is going ahead. It would take a Mark Twain to describe just what joy you can get out of "Hommes 40." A. Conan Doyle ought to have summoned Mark's ghost, for instance, just to cover a job of plank-walking that was put on by Voiture Locale No. 145 of Marion County, Indiana, last January. Voiture 145 believes in making hay while the sun shines, and the sun of prominent Legionnaires was working up a heavy perspiration during the mid-winter conference of the National Executive Committee and department adjutants and commanders at Indianapolis. So the Voiture went out and gathered hay and sun and everything. Figuring on the 40-8 proportion of five men to one horse, Voiture 145 took the Legion equivalent for 25 horses, made them walk the plank, and converted them from crude prisonniers de guerre to enthusiastic voyageurs. The Wrecking Crew was imported from Voiture No. 29 at Cincinnati, because the Cinci outfit was strong and heavy, and a strong, heavy gang was needed. A perfect slew of department commanders, adjutants and National Executive Committeemen—even National Vice-Commanders and the National Chaplain —went on the voyage. National Commander MacNider, himself an enthusiastic voyageur, had to be away

that night but he chipped in a lot of suggestions for making life miserable for the P. G.'s, and Past National Commander John G. Emery was there to help put a ring in the welkin.

Perhaps you don't understand all this phraseology. If you don't, it's because you never walked the plank, so you'd better start the trip. Later we'll tell you how to do it. Meantime, we'll tell you what some of the mystic symbols mean.

P. G., for instance. There's a magic word. It means prisonnier de guerre officially, or a novice in La Société. But its meaning also has come to be Poor Goops, and Pack of Gobblers, and Partly Goofy, and a few other things like that. If you're a Legionnaire and not a voyageur, you're a prospective P. G. A P. G. is the lowest order of animal life, but only for a few hours. Once you've been initiated into the secrets of La Société, you become a voyageur, than which no living mammal is any than whicher.

All this is amusing, and amusement, plus service, is what La Société stands for. The constitution of the 40 and 8 provides that as a first requirement to membership, a man must have been an active member of The American Legion for at least three months, and still be one—and they put the emphasis on active, too. To continue the joys of being a voyageur, you must continue to be a good Legionnaire. You must have a paid-up Legion card to get into a 40 and 8 meeting.

We cannot tell all the secrets of the order—you have to find them out for yourselves. You ask a fellow about La Société and he says, "Sure, come and see the finance officer."

Incidentally, he'll look up your record, very likely, to see if you're filling in and mailing Buddy-in-the-Barrel coupons. And then, if you join a voiture or start one, you'll go up that old Bordeaux Hill with bells on. You'll see the world through the porthole of a box car. If you live through the journey you'll be decorated for bravery, and you'll be fitted out with a pretty French blue cap, and if you remember the password, and wear the cap, and everything, you can go and see some more Poor Goops walk the plank. If you want to be a charter P. G., you've only got to get 14 others to join with you (remember, only one voiture per county) to get that charter from Correspondant Nationale MacDonald.

Results show that the Legion helps and is helped by the organization. La Société furnishes the final touch to Legionism, the touch that keeps the old sense of humor on the job. It's real humor, too—sometimes slapstickish, but always funny. You may, as a P. G., have to go through a gas chamber, as a batch of goops did in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, last December. Or you may have to be a temporary jailbird, and lock step around bare-footed, as Commander John R. Quinn of California did when he went through the works. You're liable to do a lot of hard work before you're finally marked duty and sent out as a voyageur, but you won't be damaged irretrievably—unless you struggle. About the worst you'll have to do will be to live over part of your Army or Navy life, with a few French frills thrown in for good measure.

And once you're a voyageur—or did we say that before? Anyhow, once you're a voyageur—wow! Think of the future goops! Think of the future meetings, conclaves, promenades—local, departmental and national! You'll think enough of them, perhaps, to do as E. A. Adams, veteran of two wars, did. He walked 35 miles to attend the obsequies over a batch of Goops as conducted by the Wrecking Crew at Bend, Oregon, one day last year.

Between the P. G. at the bottom of La Société and the Chef de Chemin de Fer at the top are many stages. From a voyageur you may become an officier of your locale. You may be Chef de Gare (president), or Chef de Train (vice-president—if you're vicious enough). There are Conducteurs and Gardes de La Porte. Or you can graduate into similar offices in your Grande Voiture — the equivalent of a Legion department, or state organization. Panama is a Legion department—it is also a Grande Voiture. The Grande Voiture has its meetings no less than the locale, its promenades and what not. It gets together when the department does, but holds its business meetings so as not to conflict with Legion business, just as the Grande Promenade did at Kansas City last year. In some States — notably Iowa—the Grande Voiture has restricted the organization to one locale in each Congressional district. But that's not a general issue—the point is that men need playgrounds just as much as boys do, and for the most manlike of all men—Legionnaires — La Société is it.

The Locale is the unit. Its activities are manifold. Voiture No. 1 of Philadelphia gets out *La Boite Voiture*, a monthly paper. Some voitures have sub-promenades, which make possible visits to every post in the county. The Los Angeles County Voiture, out in California, has a flying squadron which visits Legion posts and instills the gospel of the voyage. Detroit Voiture (which, by the way, has adopted "Allouette" as its official song) recently held a meeting with the Military Order of the Snake, the equivalent for La Société in the United Spanish War Veterans.

(*Continued on page* 27)

The Legion Mothers

By Rupert Hughes

WHEN General Churchill, Director of Military Intelligence, placed me in charge of the Military Censorship Section, almost the first demand made upon me was that I suppress a cartoon by Bairnsfather, showing two American soldiers seated in a pigsty, and glad to be there. One reason given for it was that it would make the American mothers worry over their boys.

I answered: "Where do American mothers think their boys spend the nights, at the Ritz-Carlton in Paris or in the muddy trenches? If the mothers of our soldiers aren't able to endure the hardships of war, our nation is dead already and ought to fail. But our mothers are as brave as their sons, and they have a right to the truth."

It is a strange and beautiful thing to be the mother of a soldier; to bear the pangs of birth and the countless agonies and anxieties of raising the child and sheltering him from disease and other dangers, only to watch him march away in his prime to furnish a target for a ruthless enemy. But somehow mothers manage the final sacrifice and their supreme gift to their children, as to their country, is to give their boys to the armies.

No war had ever been so perilous and so crowded with old and new hardships as the World War. For three years we had watched its devastation among our future allies. No detail had been spared by the newspapers. Our womenfolk knew exactly what it meant for us to enter. And they were as eager as the men.

This war was, therefore, a peculiar test of the mettle of our motherhood. And our mothers did not fail us. Having borne and bred as fine a multitude of sons as ever wore a uniform, they gave them to the nation. The honor of every medal, every wound-stripe, every wound, is shared by some hero's mother without whose devotion that soldier would never have lived to fight.

A Mother's Day, then, by all means! And The American Legion should take the lead in its celebration, for there would have been no Legion at all if there had been no soldiers' mothers.

MOTHER'S DAY—MAY 14TH

"Directly to Promotion"

By Louis Felix Ranlett

PARAGRAPH 47 of Major Boss's *Manual for the Private Soldier*, that pocket-size volume so indispensable to the aspirant for a corporalship, informs the world that "every detail of one's attire must be attended to with the utmost care. Expert tailoring will greatly improve the fit of an issue uniform, rolling puttees from the top down gives the wearer a distinguished appearance, etc. Evidences of smartness and individuality in dressing will invariably attract the attention of one's superiors and will lead rapidly and directly to promotion."

But Casey Carmichael de la Roche, whose friends contracted his name to "de la" and expanded it to "Della" for the reason that *that* was a name, and not because there was anything effeminate about Casey, had found the major's advice a delusion. Not only was it a delusion; it was positively bad. The more individuality Della expressed in his clothing the farther he got from advancement.

HE BLAMED no one but his skipper, Captain Awlmost. Major Boss was evidently a man after Della's own heart, a man whose motto might have been like his, "Be different"; a man who could appreciate that "clothes make the man," that "variety is the spice of life," that "novelty is the soul of publicity." And publicity was Della's eternal goal. In civil life he was the advertising man who invented the name "Sunstitute" that sold a million of "the best little lamps ever known," the man who painted the motto, "Tie to the Tire That Never Tires," upon ten thousand billboards, the man who sold advertising by the mere force of his personality and who impressed that personality upon his customers by the audibility of his suitings and the novelty of his haberdashery. But Captain Awlmost's motto, if he had permitted himself the vulgarity of having one, would undoubtedly have read either "Be regulation," or "Be inconspicuous."

He dressed acutely according to regulations and eschewed corduroys, pink whipcords, green gaberdines, front-laced puttees and other favored variations of costume as he did poker—completely. He incited Major General Max E. Mumm to write the famous order that made the wearing of a French-cut overseas cap a guardhouse offense. He accomplished the unheard-of and got a company issue of uniforms in which the blouse and breeches of every suit were of the same material. And he kept an eye on Della the snappy dresser.

Before they left the States he confiscated Della's tailor-made whipcord. He spirited away Della's first overseas variations of costume consisting of dark brown corduroy breeches and web spirals. He caught Della in his horizon blue breeches upon their first appearance. He removed the gold numerals from Della's cap after the second wearing, but not before the idea had struck into the battalion like an ineradicable, sporadic disease. And then Della appeared in a British uniform with American buttons!

"Burn that blasted suit at once"

IT WAS just an hour before they were to leave billets for the front. Just at the time when it was particularly important that the company should favorably impress Colonel Carpington who was about to make a recommendation for appointment as major among the captains in the third battalion. Just at the time when Captain Duflex, Awlmost's only rival for the advancement, was exerting every wile to charm the colonel. In fact, just at the most inopportune time.

"Burn that blasted suit at once. Get an outfit that's regulation in this army. Beat it!" were the captain's entire instructions.

Whistling dismally, Della went upon his way. Clearly he shouldn't get a squad that week. He sought the *mairie* where his friend Crichshaw the leatherneck M. P. was billeted.

Night fell. At 10:57, when the darkness had become entirely observation proof, the regiment got under way. Della was in his place.

Captain Awlmost had the good fortune to head the regimental column, and, knowing that the colonel liked things done expeditiously, led off at a pace that kept even the last platoon of his own company on the run. But the colonel's saddle happened to be comfortable that night. Consequently it pained him

(*Continued on page* 18)

"Hands up! Shut up! Come on!" said the specialist in brief remarks

A Perpetual Fund for Needy Veterans

A Legion-Administered Appropriation in Connecticut Is Dispensing First Aid to the Out of Luck

When, in 1919, the Connecticut Legislature appropriated $2,500,000, the interest from which would be available to needy ex-service men, it was inevitable that the administration of the fund, which was to be put in the care of "the most representative body of ex-service men in the State," should be made a responsibility of the Connecticut Legion. The accompanying article explains the operation of this fund under the direction of the Legion, which has been conducting it on a "comrades not cases" basis during a period in which the state money has proved a Godsend to hundreds of men in desperate circumstances.

TWO men were talking about adjusted compensation in the smoking car of a New Haven train. One of them was of the indignant, conscientiously objectionable type.

"I don't see why The American Legion makes so much fuss over this bonus when it could devote its energies to better causes. Why doesn't it put some time and effort to help the fellows who actually need the money?"

The other man was of a different breed. He started to present facts to show that the Legion's work is mostly for the help of the under-dogs of the war, but that compensation is too spectacular a subject to come in for a minor share of publicity. He did not try to argue compensation. It was obvious that the other party was irrational on the subject. The rational one just tried to point out that while compensation is justly requested by The American Legion, it is by no means the only thing on which Legionnaires are spending their time.

The End of the Argument

The argument was finally lost in the bustle of the New Haven station. The conversationalists went on toward Hartford, while the more or less unwilling eavesdropper went up to the post headquarters of The American Legion in Church Street, New Haven, wondering a bit over the question he had heard.

Twenty minutes later he wished he could get back and talk to the objector. He wanted to talk to a few thousand other people who seem to hold the same ideas; he wanted to get them to the New Haven headquarters; he wanted them to see something of what he was seeing.

A dozen men were crowded into the small office allotted to the Legion in the old New Haven city hall. They were young men, clean-looking but careworn. With them were three women, two of them young, the other evidently the mother of a weak-looking boy who sat beside her.

Some of the crowd were impatient. One man was explaining his position to Chairman Gettings of the post committee, who was trying to settle a rather intricate problem. "I need money bad, and quick. I'll be put out of my house if I don't pay the rent before Monday morning. I wouldn't mind if I were to be put out alone, but my wife and baby will be put out too."

"Just a moment while I call Bristol," he was told as patiently as if he had been the first instead of the last of a harassing hundred.

The chairman put in a call for Bristol and retired to a smaller and more secluded office to receive it. While he was calling, another attaché of the post began taking up other cases one after the other. From each he received some kind of a statement. Sometimes these statements had been prepared carefully on paper, sometimes they were made by word of mouth, and the replies varied. "You will have to wait until tomorrow morning," one was told. "We can't cash any checks after banking hours because we don't keep any money here." "Here is a check for eight dollars," another was told. Still another was sent away dissatisfied. "We just found that you have a job at West Haven," he was informed. "We can't take care of you any more." The mother was given a check for fifteen dollars. She took the slip of paper and left the room looking years younger. "Thank you, sir," she said as she went away. "That will just about keep us going until Tom's compensation comes in."

A Check on the Way

Just then Chairman Gettings returned and addressed the veteran who was facing eviction from his home. "A check is coming over from Mr. Butterworth's office right away," he said, "it is only for ten dollars, but Mr. Butterworth called your landlord on the telephone and I guess the landlord won't bother you until you find work. In the meantime, if you do come across any money, pay him as much as you can. This ten dollars ought to help you out of your immediate difficulty."

This was about six o'clock in the evening. Post headquarters showed no signs of closing shop. The chairman said he had to get through before eight o'clock because, being a doctor, he was due at the hospital, but he did not seem to count on dinner.

"We have between five and eight hundred cases a week," he ventured to the man who had just got off the train. "A big proportion of them are just as bad as that last one. Sometimes it makes me want to cry and at others I boil over. I can't get reconciled to the system that lets a fellow who fought for his country get so down and out he has to scrape like this just for a roof over his head."

That is the way the Legion is carrying on in Connecticut. It is giving service. The money so far has been provided by the State—$106,000 the first year, none too much for a State of more than a million population where industrial depression has been unusually severe—and even though this sum has been increased by two additional State appropriations, it has to be stretched around. The people who need the most get the most, but even they have to be stinted. The fund is all that stands weekly between hundreds of ex-service men and downright starvation.

All told, about $400,000 had been spent by the Legion from this fund and the added appropriations of $100,000 and $200,000, up to April 1, 1922, in amounts of from $5 to $400 at a time.

Only for the Needy

The fund, which totals $2,500,000, was authorized in 1919 at a session of the State Legislature, which put through a bill making an annual appropriation of the interest on Liberty Bonds to be bought by the State for that purpose. In the 1921 Legislature a compensation bill was introduced but it could not be passed and the State aid fund maintained too. The latter therefore was preferred, which is only for those in need—an unselfish attitude on the part of those who at least for the time would make no claim. The fund is intended to be perpetual.

At the time the bill was passed, the administration of the fund provided by it was a problem. A final law of enactment provided for a board of control to act as trustees. This board was instructed to put the administration of the fund in the hands of the most representative body of ex-service men

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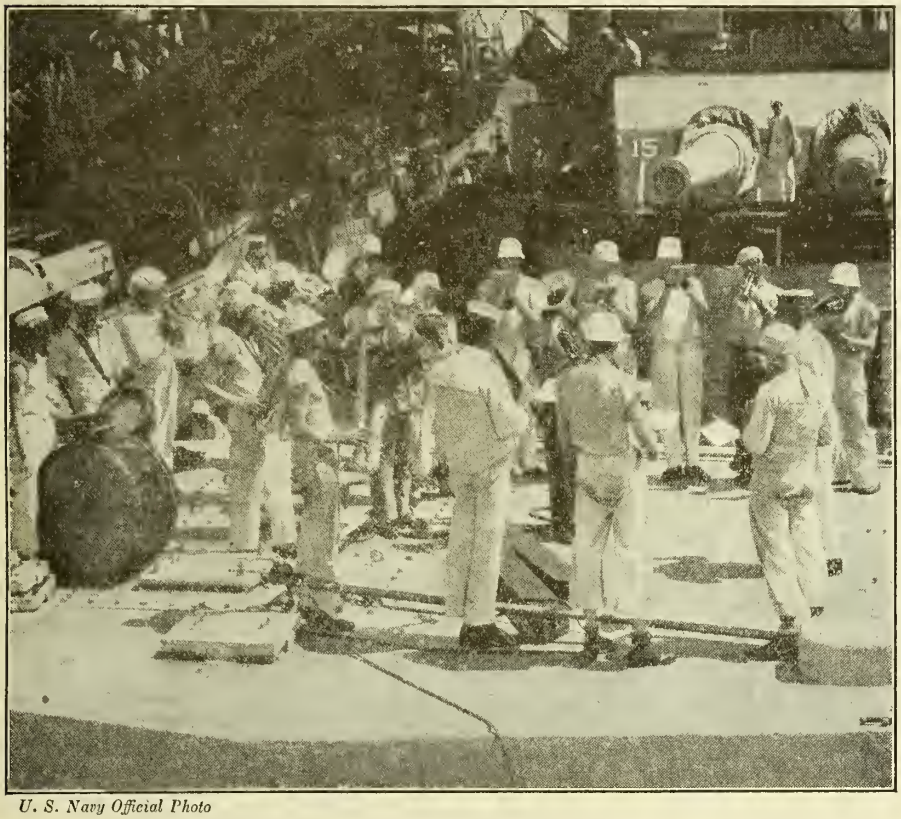
Coaling Cadences

By Wells Hawks



U. S. Navy Official Photo

BY all the regulations,
Rules of sailors, ships at sea,
Whether you wear blue and gold
Or black gang dungaree,
When the barges are alongside
And fuel's stowed away—
"While Navy ships are coaling,
The band must always play."

When donkeys reel the winches,
And the scoops swing in the whips,
You are digging like a miner
Just to make the speed for ships;
The Old Man's in his cabin,
But the O. O. D.'s the say—
"While Navy ships are coaling,
The band must always play."

So come along horn tooters,
And you who split the reeds
Come and join the coal gang,
Mix your melody with deeds.
Give us a jazzing tempo
And let your brasses bray—
"While Navy ships are coaling,
The band must always play.

Give us those Sousa marches,
And Berlin razmataz,
Some of that Coney two-step
Some honky-tonky jazz;
For if music is love's breakfast
It's chow three times a day—
"While Navy ships are coaling,
The band must always play."

The Solid Front

The Legion Must Represent All of Our World War Veterans

By Oscar E. Carlstrom

THE American Legion has in its slightly more than three years' life accomplished more than any previous organization of the same general sort in its first ten years. It has already recognized responsibilities of marked character and extent and I firmly believe has a greater future ahead of it.

Strong statements, these. But they can be proved; the facts need only be marshaled to convince any doubter. And, when you think of it, there is little occasion for surprise that they should be so.

Never has an organization of veterans had so large a membership to start out with, nor so large a number of eligible men from whom to draw its muster. And I believe most thinking people will agree that never have the nation's needs offered so great an opportunity for constructive effort by a vital, close-knit group of right-thinking men with a community of unselfish interest.

I can hardly be accused justly of undue partisanship nor, I hope, of ignorance of the subject. For while I am an active Legionnaire, I am even more active in the United Spanish War Veterans. And lest I be accused of not knowing the glorious history of the Grand Army of the Republic, I can cite my "adoption" on the roll of the 102d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, G. A. R., in recognition of my attending and speaking before seven consecutive reunions and my close friendship with the members of the Grand Army.

The Legion has accepted for itself a responsibility for civic activities and for co-operation of its posts with community duties and has at the same time gone on record as not being in politics. If that whole program is steadfastly held to—as all indications now lead us to believe it will be—it is a guaranty of the future greatness of The American Legion.

The idea on which the Legion is founded is sound, and the sounder the foundation the greater the structure that can be reared upon it.

Yet, in our enthusiasm, we must not immediately expect so much from the Legion that we shall be disappointed. The average age of its members cannot be far above twenty-five years. The men in active charge of its national

We have done more in three years than any other veterans' organization, present or past, could do in ten—but we have still more to do in the future. This statement comes from Legionnaire Carlstrom, author of the accompanying article and Commander in Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans. But he did not write to boast; he wrote to tell the Legion that its record of accomplishment can be made continuous only by cohesion—that the Solid Front is more valuable than just "Front."

and departmental administration average considerably older, of course. But they are greatly in the minority.

With so young a membership, the organization as yet cannot really have found its greatest strength for its power has not reached the full growth of maturity. In ten years, I venture to predict, the Legion will stand so powerful in its manhood that we who knew it in its infancy will hardly believe such growth to have been possible.

The history of previous organizations bears this out. Consider for a moment the tremendous power which the G. A. R. wielded from the 80's on; yet it is not generally realized, I think, that some ten years after its inception the G. A. R. almost foundered on the rocks. When its nineteen-year old privates and its fifteen-year old drummer boys grew to maturity, the sheer force of their manhood raised the G. A. R. from a none too significant association to the greatest organized influence that American life had ever known.

All was not clear sailing, either, for the United Spanish War Veterans in the first few years. Yet today that organization is firmly intrenched and is growing stronger every day.

And so is it any wonder that we can see almost unlimited possibilities for the Legion? The Legion is already more powerful than even its most ardent supporters realize.

If the Legion is, however, finally to attain its maximum power for national good, one aim must be kept in mind almost, I believe, above all others. The Legion must attain and present an unbroken front, so that it represents *all* of the men who served Uncle Sam in uniform during the World War. It is not, of course, possible to have every veteran a member; but it is possible to have in the Legion practically every man who is sufficiently interested to be a member of any veterans' organization.

It is extremely easy to split off from any large organization a minority group of members who are opposed to some act or policy of the organization which the organization itself, or the administration duly elected by a majority of the members, has sanctioned. In every association or party there appear from time to time objectors only waiting some Moses to lead them, as they think, out of the wilderness. And when that sort of thing happens, no one benefits except, perhaps, the self-appointed Moses and some of his right-hand men. The way to reform the policies of an organization is by working actively within it to bring the others to your point of view, not by starting a rival organization.

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Squinting Down the Sights of a Springfield in the Home Sector

By John J. Noll

FROM cutting a pigeon wing with a mean hoof to cutting a pigeon wing with a Winchester or Springfield may appear to be a far cry to an ordinary citizen. Not so to the active Legionnaire. From tripping the light fantastic to tripping a trigger in a rifle match is only a step for versatile members of a number of our posts, and in either activity they generally score a bull's-eye.

What more natural inclination could a service man have than to squint along the barrel of a trusty old rifle—de-cosmolined—and take a crack at the target, to the melodious tones of "Mark 23!" or "Oh, heck, those boobs in the pit are asleep—I hit 'er dead center that time!"

Many posts are keeping their members on their toes in the shootin' game—being among those present—but it has remained for Cambridge (Massachusetts) Post to cease firing long enough to give a fellow a real outline of activities and help show other fellows how to do it. That post has an active rifle club of 76 members. It's only been operating a year, starting with ten members interested in backing up statements to the effect that, "Yes, I made keen scores while I was in, but I was marked quarters when they fired for record and didn't get my expert badge."

It was a case of starting on their own—of borrowing three .22-cal. Winchesters and some targets, securing use of the range in a local armory at odd times, and buying their own ammunition. Four men entered the first shoot—and now they can't take care of the applicants. But, as our informant reported, and as we know, ammunition costs money, and it was not their intention to have a rifle club for an exclusive few, but one open to all the members of the post.

Therefore, their next step was to write to Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., secretary of the National Rifle Association and executive officer of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, in Washington, D. C. They learned that ten or more post members could draw on requisition two Winchester rifles, 22-cal.; two Springfield rifles, 30-cal. model '03; plenty of indoor and outdoor targets; a limited number of target frames; and for each member of the club 200 rounds of 22-cal. ammunition and 120 rounds of 30-cal. ammunition—all this if they would form a club, adopt certain by-laws, send in ten dollars for dues, carry on their small-arms target practice in accordance with the regulations, file a bond to protect the United States Government against loss of equipment, and make certain periodical reports. Furthermore, each year the club would be presented with a medal for outdoor competition, and a button or regular qualification badge for each member making the required score.

Enter now the Cambridge Legion Post Rifle Club, as the organizers lost no time in meeting the requirements and securing their equipment. And during the period of development into a regular rifle club, the initial members didn't mark time by any means. One night each week was set aside for work at the indoor range. The man with the three high scores each month was awarded an official Legion ceremonial badge, no one man being entitled to more than one prize. A match with three Guard companies in the armory resulted in all wins but the first, and the indoor season ended with a victory over a neighboring post of the Legion in a close match.

Then came the problem of securing an outdoor range—which is of particular interest at this season of the year. Of course with those posts fortunately located in towns whose back yard may be the Rockies or the Ozarks or the Catskills it isn't much of a problem—with other posts, whose surrounding country may be the plains of Kansas or Illinois, it will mean more thought and more work. But who says service men can't overcome minor obstacles such as

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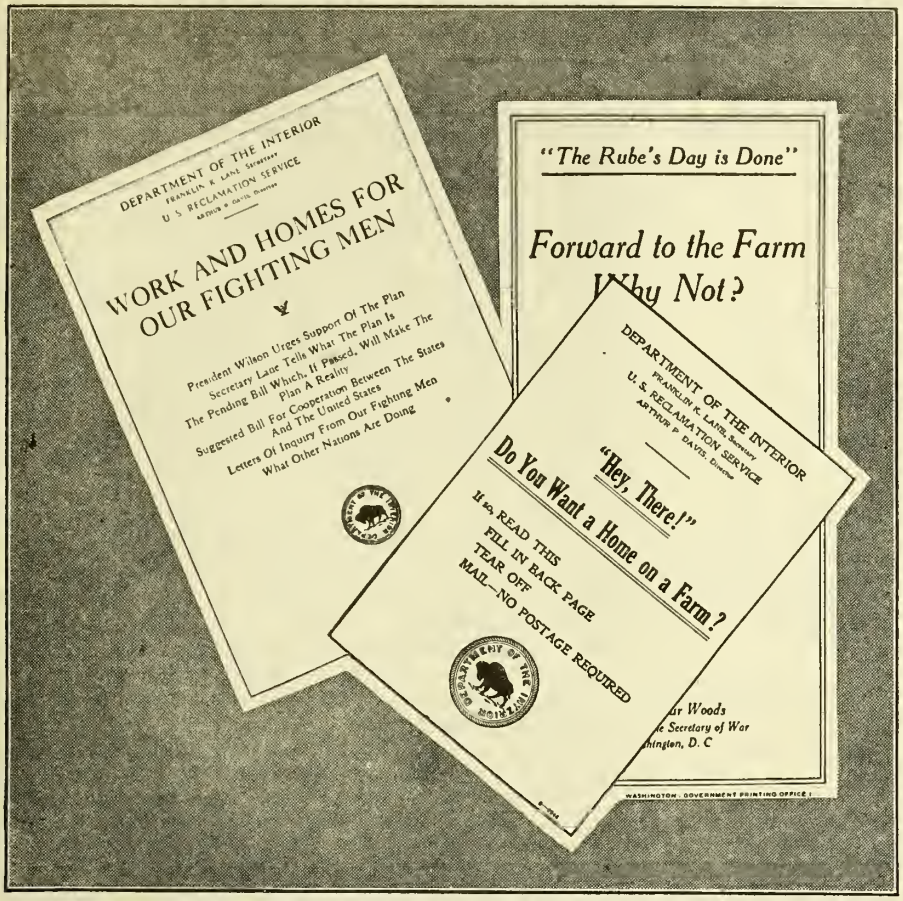
How to Organize a Legion Rifle Club

Ten interested members of a post can form a club. Affiliation with the National Rifle Association, which requires annual dues of $10 for the club, means that two Winchester and two Springfield rifles, plenty of indoor and outdoor targets, target frames and 320 rounds of ammunition per member a year, may be obtained upon requisition. This equipment is furnished by the Government and requires a bond. Application and requisition blanks may be obtained by addressing Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Secretary, National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C.



The Benefits Civil War Veterans Got

A PERSISTENT effort has been made in and out of Congress to convince the American people that the veterans of the World War in seeking an adjustment of compensation are establishing a precedent—that they are asking for themselves a special favor and monetary privilege not granted to soldiers of other American wars. It has already been established that this is not the case. More than 140 years ago George Washington was battling at the end of the War of the Revolution to obtain for the men who fought under him an additional cash compensation and it has been shown that during that first American war, the Continental Congress and the several States granted large sums in cash and tracts of land as bounties to the individual Revolutionary soldiers.

Justice to the "Boys in Blue"

It has not become so generally known, however, that this nation proved equally just toward its sons who fought in the Civil War. Most persons are aware only of the fact that after the Civil War pension laws were passed and that a large proportion of the Civil War veterans have been benefited by those acts. The present generation has never been widely informed of the other benefits granted to Civil War veterans—benefits which these men deserved and which no one who makes a study of facts as they were will begrudge them.

The benefits accorded those who fought in the Civil War fall into four classes:

1. *Pensions*, in which six billion dollars have been given.

2. *Bounties*, which had totalled $673,802,256 by 1875—$405,021,000 paid by the Federal Government and $268,781,256 by eighteen States which had passed supplementary bounty laws. The figures cited were prepared for Congress in 1875 by the Adjutant General of the Army and they do not include the many additional millions of dollars granted as bounties by cities, counties, townships and towns.

3. *Homestead laws*, under which Civil War veterans settled thickly in Middle Western States on lands which became immensely valuable later. Originally entitled to 80 acres within the twenty-mile strips along the land-grant railroads, veterans later were enabled to increase their holdings to 160 acres. Many not choosing to avail themselves of their land rights were able to sell those rights for cash. Land scrip, the term given to assignments of homestead rights, for many years circulated as money in the far West.

4. *Soldiers Homes.* As considerable numbers of Civil War veterans found themselves unable to support themselves, the country established a system of National

THIS come-on talk Uncle Sam handed to his homecoming World War veterans in 1919 aroused false hopes in 200,000 men. That many men after reading the government prospectus shown at the left, "Hey, there! do you want a farm?" signed their names to application forms. But the little animal shown on the prospectus must have been a bull. After his extravagant promises, Uncle Sam forgot all about homes and farms for his soldiers. In 1919 it was "work and homes for our fighting men." In 1922 more than half a million of those fighting men are out of work and none of the homes have been forthcoming. What Uncle Sam did to provide homesteads for his Civil War veterans, he has failed to do for his World War veterans. The pending Adjusted Compensation Bill is one method by which the Government can redeem its broken pledges.

Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Today many Civil War veterans are residents of these institutions.

Laws providing bounties were adopted in every year of the Civil War, and a number of laws equalizing bounties were enacted in the years immediately following the war. Single payments were as high as $300 and many men by re-enlistments obtained more than one bounty. The state bounties and those granted by counties, townships, towns and cities often exceeded those given by the Federal Government. Not every man who served received a bounty, but a very large proportion did.

The total of $673,802,256 paid by the Federal Government and eighteen States was shared by not more than 1,500,000 men. The average, therefore, must have approached $400 per man.

$100 for Enlistment

The first Civil War bounty act, passed July 22, 1861, provided that all volunteers who enlisted under that act for a period not exceeding three years or less than six months were entitled to a $100 bounty, provided they served at least two years or were discharged sooner on account of wounds. This was later amended making payable in advance $25 of the $100 offered. Under another measure enacted in March, 1863, drafted men enrolled to serve for three years, or their substitutes, were entitled to a $100 bounty if they served two years or more or were honorably discharged for disability sooner. All volunteer recruits who enlisted after October 23, 1863, and before December 24, 1863, for three years in an organization already in the field, or who enlisted after December 23, 1863, and before April 2, 1864, were promised a $300 bounty under a law passed January 13, 1864. Of the $300, $60 was payable in advance, $40 at muster-in and $40 at the end of six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty-six months. On July 4, 1864, another bounty law was passed granting vol-

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EDITORIAL

Leave the Hospital Door Open

THE National Rehabilitation Committee of The American Legion is asking Congress to amend the Sweet Act to provide that tuberculosis developed by an ex-service man within four years of the date of his discharge shall be presumed to be of service origin. It also is asking Congress to extend the period in which nervous or mental disability shall be presumed of service origin to five years after date of discharge.

Roughly two-thirds of all hospital patients of the Veterans Bureau are suffering from tuberculosis or neuro-psychiatric disorders. Thousands of other ex-service men, weakened by their army experiences, will fall victims to these diseases within the next few years. Unless the present law is amended, they will be denied government care and attention.

Only by adopting the provisions recommended by the Legion can the Government escape a new indictment of neglect of duty.

Just, Wise and Imperative

THE United States Government has paid out six billion dollars in Civil War pensions and to-day it is paying every Civil War veteran a pension of at least fifty dollars a month. These facts, embodied in an article elsewhere in this issue, have an important bearing upon the question of the payment of adjusted compensation at this time to the veterans of the World War.

The War Risk Insurance Act has repeatedly been heralded as the World War substitute of the Civil War pension system. There is, it is said, no intention to provide government pensions years hence when a large proportion of the veterans of the World War are old and beyond the usual period of self-support. Therefore, it is not only just and wise but also imperative that this Government do all it can *now* to insure that as few as possible of those who fought in 1917 and 1918 shall find themselves dependent in later years.

The present Adjusted Compensation Bill is designed exactly for that purpose. It is planned, not to give men a little spending money, not to destroy initiative by the indiscriminate bestowal of large sums of cash, but to give every man a lift to future independence.

It would give that lift to the 4,500,000 veterans of the World War—three or four times the number that fought in the Civil War—at an estimated cost of one-fourth, certainly no more than one-half, the total amount spent for Civil War pensions.

Common Sense

AMERICA has almost forgotten, it seems, the dim, distant days of the spring and summer of 1918 when young men from Illinois and Kansas and other States were being carried wounded from the fighting lines in France scarcely three months from the time they had left their homes to enter the training cantonments. Three months in which to learn to fire a rifle, to harden bodies unaccustomed to outdoor living, to acquire the fundamentals of self-protection which a soldier must know! Some of those young men were rushed from home to the front so fast that they were facing the invaders' machine gun bullets less than three weeks after stepping from the transport deck to the soil of France.

In that remote spring and summer of 1918 America was repenting its unpreparedness and vowing that if it emerged victorious from the World War it would never again compel untrained men to bear the first shock of a future conflict. Some system of preparedness would be adopted, the nation agreed, which would keep always within our civilian population a great reserve of men trained for fighting.

In 1920 the war had not been so long forgotten. In June of that year Congress adopted a new National Defense Act designed to insure a real preparedness. The American Legion, with the lessons of the World War still fresh in its mind, helped formulate that preparedness policy, which was based upon the principle that in addition to an adequate Regular Army the country should immediately develop the National Guard and establish an Organized Reserve.

Elsewhere in this issue, General Pershing describes the three-fold army thus contemplated. That army is still largely a paper organization. As General Pershing points out, the provisions of the National Defense Act can only be executed with the continuous support of Congress. Congress will only provide that support if it knows that the country is demanding earnestly that it be given real military protection. The Legion must not let the country grow careless again. This is not militarism. It is common sense.

Hope in the Young Hopefuls

MUCH comment has been aroused by the recent announcement of the Federal Census Bureau that 11 per cent of our foreign-born white population is unable to speak English. In 1910 the percentage was 22. Various reasons are assigned for this gratifying decrease in the no-spik ranks—a decrease of specific interest to those Legion posts which are faced with real Americanization problems.

The figures are based, however, only on that part of the foreign-born population over ten years of age. If all the youngsters were included, the percentage would be greatly lower. No adult foreigner picks up the new language quite so quickly as does his child. To the parents, English must always remain an alien tongue, however well they learn to speak it—around the family table the native speech still flourishes. But the child really adopts English as his own medium of expression, retaining the memory of his birth speech only as a soldier turned civilian still retains, even though he may rarely use, the technical terms and service slang that were once part and parcel of his daily life.

Nine-year-old Giacomo and Eleutherios and Wladislaw are the best Americanization agents in the world.

A Chance to Bring Cheer

MAY twelfth will be observed throughout the United States as National Hospital Day. It is not a day set aside especially for the bestowal of public honors and sympathy on World War veterans in hospitals, but while the civilian hospitals throughout the country are thronged with visitors The American Legion has an opportunity to see to it that on that day its old buddies in the Veterans Bureau hospitals are remembered.

May twelfth comes in the midst of radiant spring when human emotions are at flood tide. Those who walk in health feel their spirit bounding as flowers and blossoms transform the landscape. Let those of us who may, then, step for a moment from the outdoor sunlight to the bedsides of those who have long waited and suffered while hoping for restoration.

The Goal for the Jobless

FROM the simple fact that the sun is shining warmer now than it did in January we must not be misled into believing that all is well with the unemployed veteran. The Legion has done wonderful work in providing the means of livelihood for perhaps half a million men, but its task will not have ended even when it has placed every jobless buddy in some sort of remunerative occupation. The jobless veteran deserves better than "some sort" of job; he deserves as good a job as he held before the war—and even this objective does not allow for the progress he would have made, both in his wage and in knowledge of his trade, if he had been kept on a private payroll between 1917 and 1919 instead of being on Uncle Sam's.

"Complete economic rehabilitation" is a mouthful, but it is the goal toward which the Legion is striving in all its unemployment effort.

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

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

Civil War Bounties

To the Editor: I have read with much interest the articles in your paper in regard to adjusted compensation. I well remember the last years of the Civil War. Two regiments were raised in Oswego County, New York. The men enlisted for one year and every man had $1,000 put in his hand before leaving home. A friend of mine made the remark that he "slept in his own house last night." There was a thousand dollar mortgage on his home which he paid with his bounty. It does not seem possible that after all these years of prosperity and the vast accumulation of wealth—and much of it made by profits from the war—that the American people can be so extremely selfish as to ignore the first claim of the veterans of the World War. We are not giving it to them. It is a debt of honor which we ought to willingly pay.—D. C. MAHAFFY, *Pulaski, N. Y.*

Friendly Parasites

To the Editor: I am just wondering why the Legion does not get behind a movement to allow no one to engage in business of any kind until he has become an American citizen. It certainly made me sore when the boys were over there to see some unnaturalized foreigners over here taking in our good money. I first noticed this when I was registering the boys and in came a big, husky European who registered as a friendly alien. This man was running a restaurant, and right there he became my friendly enemy, for really enemy he was, or friendly parasite, as you please. I have had this on my mind ever since, for I then said it was a shame that our boys must fight so that aliens who didn't think enough of this country to be citizens of it might be here and make money. Make them come through!—D. L. GOBLE, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Here's An Answer

To the Editor: In a recent issue J. P. Brown of Minnesota inquired if anyone knew the poem containing the lines: "What do we hear? The 'owl of a wounded 'un?"

These lines will be found in "The Odyssey of 'Erbert 'Iggins," from "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man," by Robert W. Service.—LEGIONNAIRE, *Greenville, S. C.*

Compensation Contrasts

To the Editor: There is a ridiculous contrast between the anti-compensation editorials in certain newspapers these days, and the news of the Stock Exchange and the financial world printed on their business pages. While the editorials sound every note of national poverty and financial hopelessness, and quote endlessly the anti-compensation warnings of Mahomet Mellon of the Treasury, the newspaper financial metaphysicians continue to gloat over the extraordinary improvement in the general financial situation, and particularly over the boom in the stock and bond market.

The financial writers are talking in superlatives these days. There is "unlimited easy money," and a "seemingly inexhaustible investment demand." The United States has so much of the world's gold supply that we must beg Europe please not to send us any more. Uncle Sam has paid off more than $2,000,000,000 worth of his war debt, and has just been able to sell $150,000,000 worth of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness bearing the unusually low interest rate of 3½ percent. Liberty Bonds are at par or almost at par. (This reminds me that President Harding used the fact that Liberty Bonds were at a big discount as an argument for deferring the compensation bill last July, so another anti-compensation argument has been shot to pieces.)

Why, in one week recently $146,342,000 worth of new bond issues were snapped up in the New York market—and this amount is more than the first year's cost of adjusted compensation. In still another week $142,000,000 worth of bonds were sold. The City of New York easily sold in a few days an issue of $50,000,000 worth of 4 percent bonds at more than 1.02, and left the market crying for more. The Empire Gas & Fuel Co. sold in almost a single day a bond issue of $40,000,000.

Money is so plentiful that foreign nations are falling over one another to take our surplus. Canada recently floated several enormous loans. South American and European countries have come for more money repeatedly.

Uncle Sam with a corner on the world's gold supply, with so much loose money that bankers and brokers are in despair to find enough bond issues to sell—and yet the financial elephant is by turns whimpering in fear and trumpeting in terror at the bonus mouse. Let's get back to normalcy in humor and reasoning.—X. SERVICE, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

Are Nurses People?

To the Editor: An order issued by the Surgeon General of the United States Publice Health Service prohibits nurses and patients from associating together. Such an order is unjust. The authorities cannot intend to make nuns of the nurses, because non-patients have free entry to the nurses' reception rooms. For instance, while seventy-five patient-members of Kiffin-Rockwell Post, Asheville, N. C., cannot go to dances, etc., with nurses, every other member of the post can.

To say that this order is necessary for discipline is to reflect on the ability of the nurses. If association with a patient makes a nurse discriminate toward him, or makes her negligent of others, the fault can be corrected; an order would intensify, not correct, such a condition. It is unfair and ridiculous to assume that nurses show partiality to patients with whom they may keep company.—WILLIAM E. TATE, *Ward C-1, U.S.P.H.S., No. 45, Biltmore, N. C.*

War Records and Firetraps

To the Editor: I wish to comment on the article published some time ago on "Cherished Records of the War," and the Adjutant General's letter taking exception to the statements made in that article. I was long a government clerk in Washington and know what government buildings, both the old ones and the temporary ones built in wartime, are like.

As a matter of fact, practically no records of the United States Government are in what a business concern would consider safe storage. So far as documentary authentication is concerned, the Government itself could be destroyed by fire in a few minutes, the State Department headquarters, together with those of the War and Navy Departments, being in a building which is the nightmare of every government official who knows anything about fire protection engineering.

It has been stated that the Declaration of Independence, our most important state document, is stored in a safe which wouldn't stand a hot fire more than twenty minutes. The war records are probably as safely stored as their relative importance entitles them to be, but that is saying mighty little.

Why is this? Because the average Congressman would rather spend money in his own district, where his constituents can enjoy it and vote accordingly, than vote adequate housing for the personnel and records of any government department in the disfranchised District of Columbia. You opened up a much bigger subject than you probably thought, when you protested against danger to the war records. It is not only the war records but the whole documentary basis of the United States Government that is neglected and in constant danger from fire.—T. J. MEAD, *Chicago, Ill.*

The "Price on Patriotism"

To the Editor: What is meant by the phrase "price on patriotism"? It is an old phrase just resurrected to belittle the sacrifices made by the soldiers, sailors and marines or is it a term used solely as a sham in order to influence Congress in regard to the bill for adjusted compensatio ?

This phrase, "price on patriotism," which is so frequently seen in the newspapers and heard on the streets is, I believe, voiced only by those who are opposed to any fair deal to the ex-service man. It is voiced by those persons who reaped the profits, while men in service were receiving thirty dollars a month and board. From this monthly pay, one must ever bear in mind that insurance premiums, allotments and Liberty Bonds had to be paid for.

If there ever was a "price on patriotism" it was paid to those who were employed on government jobs or in the factories where war material was manufactured by contract, and not to the men who served in the military or naval forces of the United States.

The man who served went with the spirit of "Duty calls, I must go." He had no thought of high wages. The laborer instead said, "I'll go where I can get the most money for the least number of work hours." Who set a price on patriotism, the service man or the laborer?

We are now paying the price of our patriotism. Men who were once strong and robust are today in many cases physically impaired. Why? Because an apparently ungrateful American citizenry has not kept faith. Then there are those who left good positions or jobs and who since their return have not been able to secure work. They, too, are paying the price for their patriotism, but they are not putting a "price on their patriotism."

They paid the price for service willingly. What has America done for them?—DONALD G. SCHWAB, *Merrimac, Mass.*

He Will Remember Them

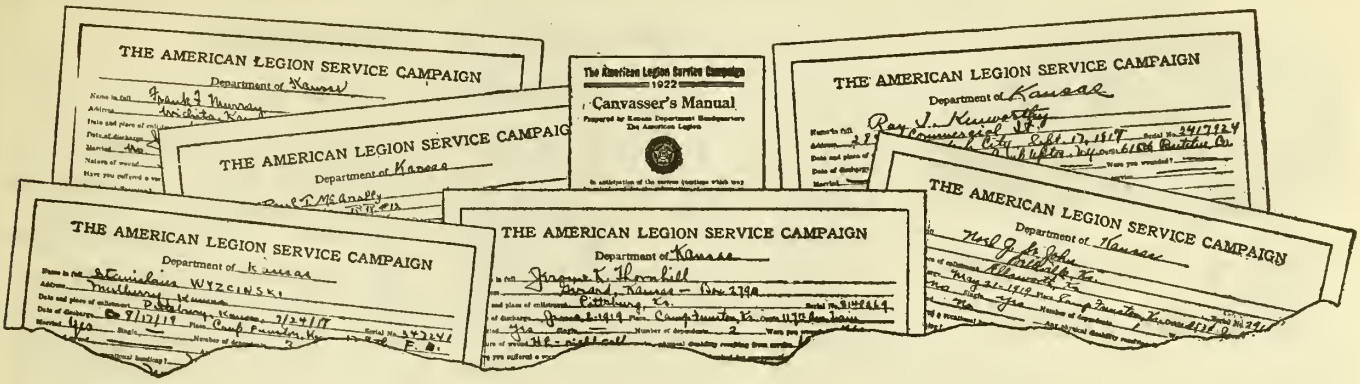
To the Editor: The men who wore the seats of their trousers shiny in a swivel chair during the war, those who whooped and hollered when a regiment or a flag went by to hide the real emotion in their craven hearts—what about them? And the men who never had to fight, who never wondered how cold the water was and how deep and how far it was to shore, who never had to worry because the straps on the old pack were getting tighter, who never slept with their clothes on for weeks at a stretch, what of them? Why, they are the ones today who are filling the air and the newspapers with their lamentations, all because Congress is getting ready to compensate the men who did the real work and knew the real dangers during the war. I know them, each and every one.

If Congress passes the Adjusted Compensation Bill, their tone will change. When we get the pitifully small sums due us, they will start handing out the cigars and the good advice, trying to sell us things, lend us money. They will be as thick around us as flies. I shall know them then, also.

It is the ex-service man I am going to deal with, or at least the man who believed in fair play and practiced it.—J. D. C., *Chicago, Ill.*

Get Out Your Old Straw Bonnet

By Wallgren



Every Service Census blank filled means a friend made for the Legion

Keeping Step with the Legion

and The American Legion Auxiliary

This Sunday

SUNDAY is Mother's Day, for which Legion and Auxiliary alike have long been planning. Community church services, hospital sings, letter-writing for disabled buddies, exercises at the grave of the Unknown Soldier in honor of his Unknown Mother—all these are on the program.

Any and all of us can buy in somewhere on that program.

We can all think back four years to a May when the war was far from won, and to a Mother's Day on which millions of sons and millions of mothers thought hard of each other—thought perhaps until the tears came, thought at least until the ink flowed and the pencils scratched and the typewriters ticked out such a mail-order business in letters to mothers as Uncle Sam had never been called on to deliver before.

By the following Mother's Day half of those millions of sons were home again, and the letters of the other half were full of hopes that the writers would soon be home again, and so they were.

We're still home—those of us who aren't somewhere else. At any rate, none of us is fighting the Boche, though thousands of us are fighting T.B. and other heirlooms passed along to us with the Armistice. This Mother's Day the accent will be on the men in hospital, the men who were as determined and husky-lunged that May of 1918 as the rest of us were and are. It is to them that the Mother of Soldiers, a part ably played by The American Legion Auxiliary, will bring new comfort and consolation this Sunday.

"We're going to win," the A. E. F. wrote its mother in 1918.

"You're going to win," the Auxiliary and the Legion will tell the sick buddy in 1922.

Summer's in Sight

POSTS with an eye to fatter treasuries and good times are giving a thought to the Fourth of July. The Fourth is one holiday in the Legion's calendar that can be made an occasion for general jollification without anyone's feeling that the racket is out of place. And the jollification can be made to pay dividends.

Safety and sanity in recent years have joined hands to blow a good deal of the powder out of the Fourth, and other means have been sought and found for letting youthful energy escape.

Legion posts have provided many of these safety-valves and made money doing it. John E. Miller Post of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, has a clubhouse worth $20,000. It gained most of the funds through monster county-wide Fourth of July celebrations in 1920 and 1921.

It was Legion Day all day last Fourth in Morgan Park, Duluth, Minnesota. Here's how the day was celebrated, with Shaughnessy Post in charge:

Sunrise: 100-gun salute.
9.15: Parade forms.
12.00: Baseball, nine innings.
1.30—3.30: Track and field events.
3.30-5.00: Boxing bouts.
7.30: Japanese lantern parade followed by street dancing.
9.00-11.00: Fireworks.

Query: When did they eat?

The parade, by the way, was two miles long. Morgan Park has 2,000 people. About 25,000 individuals took a look at the celebration.

Fourth of July is an excellent time to conduct citizenship ceremonies and if these are held in the morning, the afternoon can be devoted to sports.

Altogether, the Fourth offers a greater field for the ingenuity of the post entertainment officer than any other Legion holiday.

Legion Calendar

Mothers' Day

May 14th. The observance is in charge of the Auxiliary.

Memorial Day

Overseas graves' decoration fund contributions must reach National Headquarters by May 15th.

Service Census

A job that won't be finished until every deserving veteran is located and started toward help.

Unemployment

Complete economic rehabilitation—as good a job as he left to go to war—is the Legion's goal for every veteran.

Community Co-operation

Your town was proud of you in 1918—let it be proud of you in 1922.

Outdoor Activities

Summer is near—will your post make the most of it?

More Scandal

LAST week, much against our wish but with a strong assurance that truth is mighty and will prevail, we published a letter from a buddy telling how one post forgot the disabled men in the local hospital on Memorial Day and the Fourth of July. This week we feel it our duty to publish another letter, received by the Circulation Manager in reply to his how-come appeal to a delinquent. As before, town and writer shall be nameless:

I wish to tell you that I was a member of The American Legion until December 31, 1921. I had been spending most of my time in a hospital in —— (a town in another State, several hundred miles away). While I was there I wrote to the post asking them to assist me in securing my back compensation. But they did not reply to my letter, showing they did not mean to help me, and for that reason I do not wish to

(*Continued on page* 21)

"I'se yo' mammy—yo' is *his slave!*"

HIS mother — that yammering slave woman? That body servant lying there, whom he had been beating all these years, his master?

Impossible! He'd thrash her within an inch—but the slave woman's steady gaze stayed him. Something told him she spoke the truth—that of the two white-skinned men, raised together from the cradle, his was the blood that contained the African taint of bondage.

The proud family whose estate and name he was to inherit, must never know—he would be sold "down the river." How did the world finally know?

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The publishers cannot undertake to send this booklet free to children.

"Directly to Promotion"

(*Continued from page 9*)

to see the men driven so hard. Captain Duflex, whose company followed next behind, refused to keep the pace and, sending out a long string of connecting files, succeeded in retaining the rest of the regiment at a walk without losing the way. By morning, when they reached the front line, his star was in the ascendancy, and Captain Awlmost's was nearly as low as Della's own. So the captain began at once to improve his trenches to give them the appearance of the cuts in Colonel Carpington's own book, *The Trench Sector As It Should Be.* No one rested.

THE Pont-á-Poisson sector was a restful one where firing was indulged in only at meal times. Della spent the day well out of the sight of captains and lieutenants, digging a small trench from the front fire trench to a shell hole in the wire so that some of the extra water was drained from under foot and the hitherto utterly useless hole was converted into a sort of moat that subsequently became the source of much discomfort to friendly patrols.

Toward the end of the evening stand-to, just as dark fell, Sergeant Holerhard came to Della's post with the password for the night and the information that German spies in American uniforms were known to be operating among the troops in the trenches. Della at once visualized the potent effect that the capture of such a spy would have upon the chances of an aspirant for a corporalship, but all he said was, "Say, sarge, when do I get off? I need time to shave." If he had expressed his thoughts he would have found, singularly enough, that they differed from those of the sergeant only in one particular, for Holerhard was just picturing to himself the effect the capture of such a spy would have upon the chances of an aspirant for an appointment to the Officer Candidates' School.

"Half 'n hour!" said the sergeant.

The half hour passed. Ten minutes were added to it. No relief appeared. Della became angry. He recalled that Major Boss's Manual declared positively that "instructions should always be carried out promptly and precisely." And besides Della knew that it was an axiom of business to be on time. He had been instructed that he got off in half an hour. He would get off. Faithful obedience was bound to bring its reward. He leaned his rifle against the parapet in order that the relief might know where the post was, and slodged away round the traverse toward Captain Duflex's sector on the right, where he hoped to find his friend Ralph and to have a chat.

He was off duty. Since he'd hit the front they hadn't told him a thing except to dig the drain and to "stand-to." He'd done 'em both and now, so far as he knew, his time was his own. Therefore, he forbore to argue with Tintenhorn, the only man between him and the edge of Captain Awlmost's area, who let him go reluctantly and then only after telling him of his own hopes of catching a Boche spy and remarking on the coziness of the new machine gun emplacement seven traverses to the right, just in the edge of Duflex's sector.

"I'll drop into 'er and have a smoke, boy," observed Della.

"Jas, you is always intepentent, Tella!" said Tintenhorn.

"My motto," replied Della as he hastened on.

The emplacement was sufficiently sheltered to be pleasantly warm in contrast to the chill of the June night outside. Della sat down and lighted his pipe. He began to realize that sleep was even more desirable than the smoke. Rising, he took off his overcoat and blouse, rolled the latter into the form of a pillow, and laying the overcoat aside until he should be ready to camp down, began to search for the best place to make his couch. His foot clashed heavily upon the blade of a shovel. The handle struck him in the stomach. He dropped the blouse with a yell.

When Della was angry anyone could understand him though he spoke in seven languages. He used them all, and the nearest sentinel, hearing the outburst, came and tremblingly inserted his bayonet into the darkness of the emplacement.

Great luck! In the dim light of the doorway it looked like Ralph. Della hadn't known how far he might have to search to find him.

"*Guten Abend,* Ralph! *Kamerad!*" he said playfully.

"Come off! Step out o' there!" urged the man, prodding him with the bayonet. It wasn't Ralph. Parrying the bayonet with one hand Della stepped out into the brilliant moonlight.

"Be careful with that thing, Mike," he cautioned, "I ain't no Heinie."

"Hands up! Shut up! Come on!" said the specialist in brief remarks. "What d'ye wear a Dutch outfit for if you ain't one? Come on!"

Della came.

AFTER his victory of the night before Captain Duflex felt reasonably sure that he'd be the next major in the Army, but the capture of a spy would set him up positively. Therefore he actually shouted with delight when Della was led in.

"Corporal Dillbaker," he said to Della's captor, thereby confirming the fond hopes that Private Dillbaker had been nursing as he urged Della down the boyau toward the P. C. "Corporal Dillbaker, you may assist me in leading this man at once to Colonel Carpington's headquarters."

When Duflex reported with his prisoner the colonel was reading his adjutant's favorable comments on Captain Awlmost's trench improvements. Clearly fate was with Duflex in timing his arrival so nicely. The colonel spoke to his orderly and the man had hardly gone when the intelligence officer rushed in lugging his German dictionary.

If Della's hands hadn't been tied he would have snapped out a salute, but that means of identifying himself was denied. He didn't understand German. He insisted on that point. He refused to answer questions in anything but English. He demanded that the ques-

tions be asked in English. Preposterous! But it pleased the intelligence officer.

Yes, "*Guten Abend*" and "*Kamerad*" were all the German words he knew. Yes, he could tell the pass word. It was "Langres." No, the sergeant told him. No, the sergeant knew he was an American. How did he? Why, he had known it all along! Yes, he had lost his dog tags.

And that last was the only statement he could prove. Why didn't he wear an American uniform? He did. The deuce he did; gray-green shirt, breeches, and puttees, a black leather belt with a *Gott mit uns* buckle, English boots, and an American helmet. He could have picked up the boots and the helmet anywhere. The cloth was German color all right. The belt was a sure proof. But he belonged in Captain Awlmost's company did he? Oh, yes! Certainly!

Captain Duflex could positively feel the gold oak leaves sprouting. The two visiting captains from the first battalion looked at him enviously. Then Della wrecked it all. "Look at the suspender buttons inside the waistband of these pants," he requested casually.

The intelligence officer looked. The "Certainly" died from his lips, a sickly smile overspread his face. Then he laughed. The colonel looked. He roared. The visiting captains looked. They smiled discreetly. Captain Duflex looked. He looked again. The six little zinc buttons, each bearing the sacred legend "U.S.Q.M.C." were his undoing. Above the snickering of all present he could hear the rustle of the departing oak leaves.

"I told you these were Marine duds. I changed 'em with an M.P., sir," said Della.

WHEN Della entered Captain Awlmost's dugout at four in the morning it was well he bore the news of that worthy's promotion for the captain had been racking his brain for two hours to find fit words in which to report Della's desertion. And now what did the captain see! Della in a Marine uniform, shivering without an overcoat or blouse! Not regulation! And here he had just come from headquarters! Though the captain struggled valiantly speech would not come.

"But you forget, sir," said Della, diplomatically, regarding Awlmost's struggles, "these *are* regulation in this Army."

Corporal La Roche carried Major Awlmost's acknowledgment to Colonel Carpington. Major Boss's Manual was vindicated.

Books Received

MY STORY OF THE 130TH FIELD ARTILLERY. *By W. P. MacLean, The Boy's Chronicle. Boy's Industrial School, Topeka, Kansas, through whom copies are obtainable.*

A POPULAR HISTORY OF FRANCE. *By B. Van Vorst. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.*

GREEK MEETS GREEK. *A Collection of Letters. By Vee Dee Ess. McCowat-Mercer Company, Jackson, Tennessee.*

BATTLE STUDIES, ANCIENT AND MODERN BATTLE. *By Colonel Ardant du Picq. The MacMillan Company, New York.*

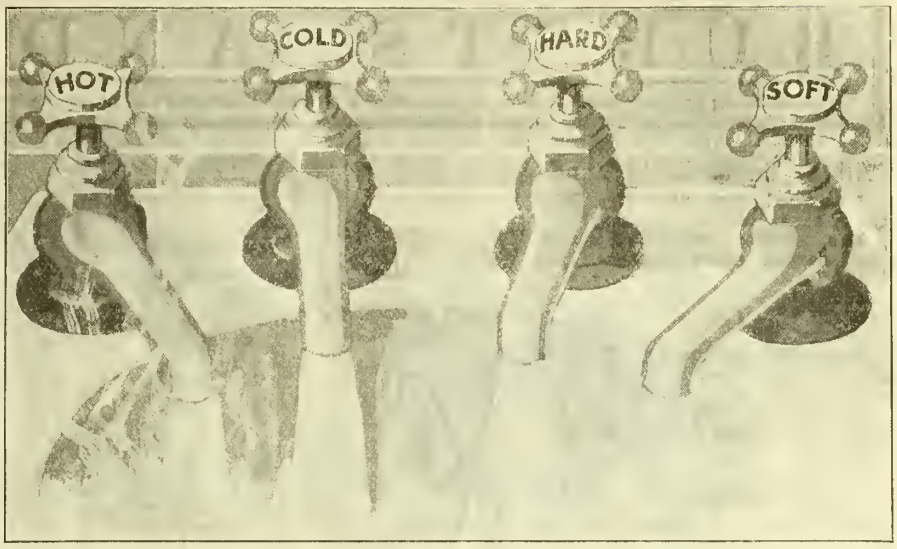
LITTLE HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR. *By H. Vast. Henry Holt and Company, New York.*

THE HAPPY FOREIGNER. *By Enid Bagnold. The Century Company, New York.*

MUST WE FIGHT JAPAN? *By Walter B. Pitkin. The Century Company, New York.*

AMERICA'S RACE TO VICTORY. *By Lieut. Col. E. Requin. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.*

THE GO-GETTER. *By Peter B. Kyne. The Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York.*



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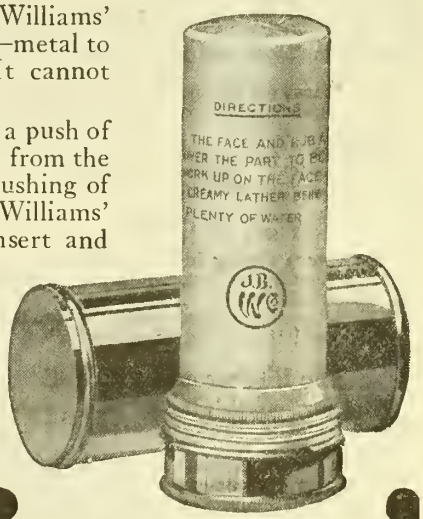

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All the Traffic Could Stand

Mrs. Snodgrass: "Did Mrs. Blixton vote at the last election?"

Mrs. Porterfield: "Completely. She marked every name on her ballot."

Glory

Tragedian (grandly): "I have played before the crowned heads of Europe!"

Saxaphonist: "Poof! I play before the bobbed heads of New York."

Trade-marks

"I am ready to deliver, sir," reported the prosperous bootlegger's assistant as he rolled around in the delivery limousine one morning. "I am to make the rounds of all the houses with blue cards in the windows, you say?"

"Yes," directed Mr. Boozeshine. "But—ah—wait. Not all of them. You need not leave anything at any of the houses with crepe on the door."

Fifty Minutes To Go

A nouveau-motorist was up before the town judge.

"What's the charge, officer?" inquired the court austerely.

"Speedin' forty miles an hour, yer honor."

"That," burst out the defendant indignantly, "is an outrageous lie, sir. Why, I hadn't been gone from the house more than ten minutes before he arrested me."

And Then Silence

Mickey: "Mom, will ye gimme some candy now?"

Mrs. Casey: "Ye spalpane! Didn't I tell ye I wouldn't give ye anny at all if ye didn't keep still?"

Mickey: "Yes'm, but—"

Mrs. Casey: "Well, th' longer ye keep still, th' sooner ye'll get it."

Well, Of Course—

They were sitting in the hammock.

"If I should kiss you, would you scream?" he asked cautiously.

"Well," she answered coyly, "I don't see how I could if you did it properly."

The Pitcher and the Well

"Did you participate in many engagements while in France?" asked the interested old lady.

"Only five," replied the ex-A. E. F.-er with becoming modesty.

"And you came through them all unhurt?"

"Not exactly," he returned sadly, "I married the fifth."

Prime Necessity

Teacher: "If George Washington came back to life, what do you suppose he would do first?"

Pupil: "Get a pair of long pants."

That's It

It was about five o'clock of a cold, wintry morning in France when a troop train pulled into the station on the wind-swept, dreary flats not a million miles from Gièvres. A disconsolate doughboy leaned out the window and accosted an M. P.

"What in heck is the name of this dirty, low-down, blinkety-blanked hole in hades?" he demanded.

"That's near enough, buddy," replied the dejected red armband. "That's near enough. Let her go at that."

"Wot? Ye never seen a ball game through a knot hole?"

"There ain't no knot holes where I come from. I live in a college town and we got a concrete stadium."

Completely Out

The little boy was weeping bitterly and the kindly old lady stopped to discover the reason.

"I w-want to p-play war with the other b-boys, but they won't let me. They say I g-gotta be General Pershing," he sobbed.

"But that's nothing to cry about—that's a great distinction."

"M-mebbe. B-but they're playin' Revolutionary War and he wasn't even borned then."

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.

23. That Army second lieutenants, welfare workers and others who make it a practise to butt in at the head of the enlisted men's canteen line on a transport just five minutes before the canteen is scheduled to close and then spend four minutes deciding whether to buy chocolate or cocoanut bars be drowned at sea and afterward accorded a fair and impartial trial.

(To be continued)

The Modern Notion

"And so," concluded the Sunday School teacher, "Adam and Eve were driven from the Garden of Eden."

"Couldn't Adam drive his own car?" queried the pupil whose dad owned a Rolled Rice.

On the Safe Side

A man from Arizona on returning home was telling of the crookedness of card playing, as practised in Montana.

"I was settin' in a little poker game with a bunch of fellers up there," he orated, "when one guy parks a cud of chewin' tobacker in the middle of the table. Well, I don't say nothin'. Then pretty soon another feller parks his. Still I don't say nothin'. But when a third does the same thing, I gets fretful.

"'Say,' I says, 'what's the big idea?'

"'Pardner,' one of the fellers says, 'you don't think we're goin' to take no chances by turnin' our heads, do you?'"

Double Entry

"Gimme some insurance, quick!" gasped a man, rushing into an insurance office.

"What kind, life or fire?" queried the clerk, reaching for the blanks.

"Both—little of each. I'm smoking a cigar my boss gave me and I've got a wooden leg."

That's When It Was

"Yup," soliloquized Ep Saltz, the sage of Flannery's Flats, "some folks are lookin' forward to a millennium. They'd oughter look back to the time when a woman was glad to stand behind her husband's chair to be photographed and realize that the millennium has been—and went!"

Rapid Calculation

Rastus: "Keep yo' head down, big boy, hyah comes a German division."

Rastus (peeking out): "Division? Dat ain't no division. Dat's multumplication!"

Why, Indeed?

"Why should the press make such a fuss
When great men pass from earth?"
Asked little Albert Blunderbuss,
"And never laud their birth?"

The Anointed

"What's the matter with your leg, Jack?"

"I'm a man in a million."

"How so?"

"Well, the railroads figure that out of every million people they carry only one gets hurt. I'm him!"

Whew!

Two thirsty colored brethren were arguing as to the results of the Volstead act in their respective communities.

"Smithtown am so dry dat milk has to be delivered in cans instead o' bottles," vouchsafed Mose.

"Hmph!" sniffed Rastus. "Jonesville am so plumb dehydrated dat de ingineers kain't get de 'spress trains to whistle deir toots inside de town limits."

Old Stuff

It was after taps but a certain private had taken a chance and was caught walking down the village street with his latest affinity by a sergeant in his own outfit.

"My sister, sergeant," began the terrified youth as a matter of introduction. "You see, she—"

"That's all right, my boy," interrupted the sergeant genially. "She used to be my sister when I was your age. 'Lo, Maggie."

Keeping Step with the Legion

(*Continued from page* 17)

continue my membership in the great organization of The American Legion.

This buddy's complaint is just, but his co-ordinates are wrong. "I asked *them* to assist me," he says, and "*they* did not reply." He is firing his charge at the whole post, whereas probably only one weak member is to blame—an adjutant sleeping at the switch or a service officer whose two middle names are Duty Dodger.

We'll bet that if the post knew about it, one post slacker would be out of luck for a job. We've a darned good mind to tell them.

That Makes Two

AS official umpire, scorer, pinch hitter, utility infielder and general manager of the Legion's Subscription Card League, we hereby declare the season ended. We are sorry, but when we took on the handling of this tournament we didn't know it was going to develop two pennant winners within a few weeks. Our budget provided only enough funds for one pennant, and with everybody winning it the league would soon have had to foreclose.

Don't blame us; blame Missouri. Missouri has joined Florida in the major-league class, having gone over the hundred percent mark, as indicated by the number of Weekly subscription cards we've received. At our next writing, Arkansas, and probably Oklahoma, and Utah, and maybe Vermont, Wyoming, North Carolina and New Mexico would be howling for recognition. Arkansas is howling already; say they've gone over the top but we can't figure fast enough for them. So the league is closed. The next figures will show merely just how hard some of the best hundred-percenters rang the bell.

News With Their Meetings

WHEN we nonchalantly dash off a paragraph about putting pep into post meetings, we'd just as soon the Auxiliary units would use the idea, if they can. All these notions are fairly interchangeable. Just by way of example, here's an Auxiliary notion that a post might put over. The unit of Linwood Loughy Post of Baudette, Minnesota, requires that each member answer roll call with a bit of current information relating to The American Legion or to some Auxiliary activity in other towns. The result is that Linwood Laughy Auxiliary is one of the best informed units on Legion affairs.

The same unit put on a membership drive, by the way, which brought in a lot of new members and some more money besides their regular membership fees. The added funds came in from old members who did not get new members. Each was fined fifty cents.

Another unit has a similar idea for getting new members. Every time this unit meets, it expects each member to be present and to bring an eligible woman friend with her.

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This book tells how to finish inexpensive soft woods so they are as beautiful and artistic as hard wood. Tells just what materials to use—how to apply them—includes color card—gives covering capacities, etc.

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"The Wood Finishing Authorities"

New York's Veteran Legislation

Enacted at the Instigation of the Legion, Its Measures Cover a Broad Field

By Samuel E. Aronowitz
Chairman, Legislative Committee, Department of New York

NEW YORK State furnished almost 400,000 men to the Army alone during the World War, roughly ten percent of the total number who wore the O.D. of Uncle Sam. The State also furnished large relative quotas to the Navy and the Marine Corps. Therefore, within the borders of New York State at this day there live a far greater number of ex-service men than in any other State of the Union, and it is hardly an overestimate to say that ten percent of America's World War veterans are residents of this commonwealth which extends from the country's largest city on the Atlantic Ocean to the place where the Middle West begins, at Buffalo on Lake Erie.

Because of the State's large population and, as a matter of course, the density of concentration of its veterans, the legislative problems that have arisen in connection with the efforts to aid veterans to reestablish themselves in civilian life have been varied and numerous.

Until The American Legion was formed, however, practically no legislation of value to World War veterans was enacted in New York. Real legislative progress dates from the Legion's state convention held at Rochester in the autumn of 1919, when a standing legislative committee was created. This committee's functions have been similar to those of the legislative committees of other departments and it has worked for the veterans of New York the same as the National Legislative Committee at Washington has worked for the interests of the veterans of the whole country.

A study of the laws which the legislature has enacted primarily at the instance of The American Legion is presented herewith for the comparison and possible information of other States, in the realization that many of these States have faced similar problems and have obtained or are seeking to obtain similar laws.

Improper Use of American Flag

Using the American Flag for a receptacle for the placing, depositing or collecting of money or any other article is a misdemeanor.

Compensation

A referendum was passed appropriating $45,000,000 to pay the veterans of the World War compensation of $10 a month. This referendum received a favorable majority of over 800,000. The commission for the payment of this adjusted compensation was provided for and $25,000,000 was made available. However, the Court of Appeals declared the compensation bond issue to be unconstitutional.

Relief

Creation of a veterans' relief commission, with an appropriation of $1,000,000. Relief to be given to disabled or incapacitated World War Veterans whose condition is the result of service, and who have been unemployed for at least fourteen days. Payment of $30 per month to those who are single and $45 per month to those who are married is provided for those who are not receiving that amount from the Federal Government. The maximum that anyone can receive is $250.

New York State, first in population, ranks high among all the States in the number and variety of the bills its legislature has enacted for the benefit of veterans of the World War. Because the laws which one State has on its books are usually of interest to Legionnaires of other States—often inspiring duplicate enactments—the list of the New York veteran laws is here published at length. Outlines of the laws passed in several other States will be published in later issues.

Municipalities are allowed to appropriate funds to be expended by an officer of The American Legion for the relief of indigent veterans of the World War and their families.

The State Veterans' Relief Fund was incorporated with Legion men as incorporators to assist needy New York State World War veterans and their dependents.

Eligibility for Office

No one convicted of violation of the Selective Draft Act can ever hold public office in the State of New York.

Hospitalization

The sum of $3,000,000 was appropriated for the erection of a hospital in the Borough of Queens to be used by the Federal Government in the care and treatment of New York State veterans suffering from mental diseases. This hospital was to be leased to the Federal Government for a period of ten years at the annual rental of ten percent of its cost. The state authorities had plans prepared and were ready to proceed, but the Federal officials refused to sign the contract which had been drawn up in accordance with their suggestions.

Kings Park Hospital opened to former service men both for medical and mental treatment.

Loyalty Test for Teachers

Every teacher in New York State must obtain a certificate of qualifications which shall show that such teacher is loyal to the Government of the United States and to the State of New York, and has never advocated a change in our form of government by violence or any unlawful means. No one can be a teacher in the State without that certificate.

No alien will be allowed to be a teacher in public schools of the State who has not taken out his first papers and declared his intention to become a citizen.

Civil Service

A resolution for a preference to veterans of all wars was passed by the Legislatures of 1919 and 1921 but was defeated at a referendum vote of the people in 1921.

Officers and employes of the State who entered Federal military or naval service without consent of the Governor and who received honorable discharges are entited to the same rights and privileges conferred on those who received the Governor's consent to enter the Federal service.

The time spent in military service by any officer or employe of the Civil Service of this State, counties or municipalities shall be considered as part of the term of Civil Service entitling such officer or employe to any pension, privilege or immunity.

Leave of absence to officers or employes of the State or municipalities who are in the National Guard or Naval Militia are granted when such men are engaged in military or naval duty, and during such absence they are to receive the difference between their military pay and that received from the State or municipalities.

Officers and employes in the State who entered the Federal military service without procuring the consent of the Governor and were honorably discharged are granted such part of their salary or compensation which they would have received in excess of the compensation paid during their military service, notwithstanding the failure to procure such consent of the Governor.

Where physical examination is required for original appointment or promotion in Civil Service, the examination is waived in case of World War veterans suffering from disability resulting from service where such disability does not prevent the veteran from efficiently performing his duty.

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The Benefits Civil War Veterans Got

(*Continued from page* 13)

unteers who enlisted after July 17, 1864, and before May 1, 1865, $100 for each year's service up to three years.

After the ending of the war threatened to deprive many men of bounties, Congress passed a number of special laws to aid those who were discharged before the terms of their enlistments expired. Under a law passed July 28, 1866, many classes of men were given the $100 bounty. Others, under this act, known as "the additional bounty act," were given $50. Another after-the-war bounty act was passed April 22, 1872. It gave many men who enlisted early the $100 bounty. In addition to the laws mentioned, there were almost a dozen special bounty measures benefiting special classes of men of certain regiments.

Bills for the further general equalization of bounties and for the reimbursement of the States for the amounts paid by them as bounties were passed by the House of Representatives in the three sessions immediately following the Civil War, but failed of passage in the Senate. In 1875 such a measure was passed by both Houses and was vetoed by President Grant. President Grant's action has often been cited as a precedent applicable to the present fight for adjusted compensation, but a study of all the facts shows that the purpose of the bill President Grant vetoed was entirely different from the World War measure now pending.

Reclaiming a Wilderness

The Civil War bounty payments had been almost forgotten by the time this country found itself in the World War. But school histories had kept alive the memory of the Civil War homesteaders. The present generation recalls that the men who fought the Civil War pushed into the Mississippi Valley and re-enacted the drama of the reclamation of a wilderness.

Congress during the Civil War passed a law which enabled the discharged soldier to take possession of a homestead of 80 acres in any one of the twenty-mile-wide land strips which clothed the land-grant railroads. Each man was permitted to apply the period of his military service to the time which he must remain upon the land to obtain free title from the Government.

After the war, Congress amended the free land law and gave the soldier homesteader the right to 160 acres. Those who had already settled on eighty acres were given the privilege of acquiring an additional eighty acres. Many of the tracts taken by Civil War veterans under this law later fell within the boundaries of towns and cities, and their holders, continuing to live upon them, became wealthy.

Land scrip, the notes by which soldier homesteaders transferred their rights to others, had a definite market value all through the West until comparatively recent years. Consequently, a veteran who wished to obtain money rather than land was able to do so.

The workings of the Civil War pension system are so well known that not

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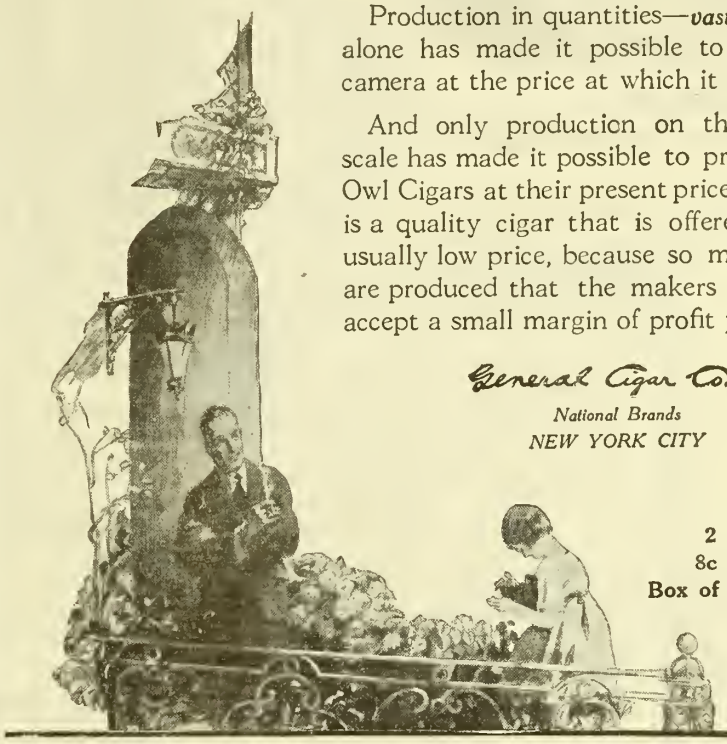

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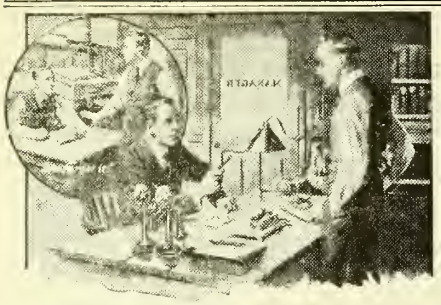

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much space will be taken here reviewing them. The outstanding facts are these:

Approximately $6,000,000,000 has been paid to survivors of the Civil War and their dependents.

Rates for total permanent disability were $50 a month after 1874, $72 after 1880 and $90 after 1920, with proportionate lower rates for lesser degrees of disability.

The first general pension act, passed in 1890, provided for payments of from $6 to $12 a month to men suffering from permanent disability which prevented them from earning their support. Under a law passed in 1912 the basic rates were increased on a graduated scale, amounting, for example, to $16 a month in the case of a man who was 66 years old and had served three years. Rates under the 1912 law were practically doubled by the law of 1918. The present law, passed in 1920, provides a payment of at least $50 a month to every Civil War veteran now surviving.

It is important to remember that while earlier laws provided for payments only to those permanently disabled or dependent, the 1912 law was general in its application, payments being based on age and length of service. This law was the first that gave *every* veteran a pension.

The law of 1920 is in effect an old age pension. It provides that every veteran shall be paid the minimum of $50 a month regardless of his present financial situation. Some millionaires are, perhaps, drawing this pension but for the vast majority of Civil War veterans, the payments are a real boon, statistics proving that an overwhelming number of men are not financially independent at the age of 62.

At the close of the fiscal year 1920 the Pension Bureau had on its rolls 500,102 Civil War pensioners, of whom more than half were widows or dependents. The average value of the Civil War pension in that year was $644.

The foregoing facts are of interest because they illustrate an American principle. That principle is that in a democracy, those selected to perform the most hazardous duties and make unusual sacrifices merit compensatory rewards. The way in which the country fulfilled its obligation to its Civil War veterans has been a sublime lesson in patriotism. Those veterans grew old with the peaceful consciousness of having been justly dealt with. The way they were treated was an inspiration to those called upon to risk everything in the World War. Congress must now determine whether it will give to future American generations a record of faith kept with the veterans of the World War, or whether the children of today shall become the men of tomorrow knowing that the nation dealt with its World War veterans in the spirit of ingratitude.

The Solid Front

(*Continued from page* 12)

The bad effect that comes from a division of organizations in the same field is evident in every Congressional committee hearing, and in every hearing before executive or legislative authority where the interest of the ex-service man is being presented and advanced. No matter how small the branch organization, its position, if in conflict in any particular with the parent or larger organization, is at once grasped and made use of by the opposition to hinder and delay the larger program.

Remember this fact, which our experience in the United Spanish War Veterans has demonstrated over and over again: No matter how conclusive the showing may be of what the World War veterans want as they are represented by the Legion, the arguments of any other veterans' organization whose needs are naturally similar will be seized eagerly by the opposition and wielded as effective weapons.

This is why I view with real apprehension any effort to build up inside or outside the Legion any really strong organization of World War service men based upon a similar common bond. It is, of course, desirable that what we know as outfit reunions be held when and where a real reason exists for holding them. But let us sincerely hope that these associations will remain "reunions," and not organizations for the purpose of taking, even in a limited way, a stand on questions affecting the general body of ex-service men.

It makes little difference whether such a minor organization is composed of men who got overseas, or men who helped lay the North Sea mine barrage, or ambulance men who reached Italy, or Brest stevedores, or a headquarters troop that may have never got beyond Camp Grant. When it begins to express opinions, thoughtfully or thoughtlessly, on subjects affecting the whole body of ex-service men, it is weakening The American Legion and therefore is hurting the condition of ex-service men as a whole.

And so, out of my experience with the United Spanish War Veterans, let me urge upon every member of the Legion, from the newest member up to the National Commander himself, a definite policy of holding together and welding together the World War service men in a homogenous organization.

It may at times go against the grain to follow this policy, for it involves an attitude of conciliation which is not always easy to maintain. Yet if our experience is indicative, it will pay every member of the Legion to follow it one hundred percent of the time.

One way in which the individual Legion member can help loyally in this policy is to withhold himself from membership in other organizations of World War veterans. This may seem radical advice but let us look at it for a moment in the light of experience.

Surely we are justified in believing that the Legion is destined to remain, as it unquestionably is today, the dominant organization of World War service men. Why, then, should any of us divide our allegiance in this field? If, for example, the Legion stands for one program in the way of compensation legislation, and a branch or smaller organization assuming to represent the same service organization stands for another, why should a service man cast his membership vote with each side, thus neutralizing its effect and at the same time cutting down the Legion's numerical lead in the veterans' field?

It is not a question of competition between organizations, but rather a question of plain every-day common sense. To paraphrase Elbert Hubbard's famous advice to employees: "If you belong to an organization, then for heaven's sake belong to it with all your heart; don't divide your allegiance; and when the time comes that you can no longer give your allegiance to that organization, then—and then only—leave it and join another."

Another point we of the Legion have all the time to keep in mind is that the war is over. We laugh, from time to time, about this man or that who is still fighting the Kaiser, or charging war-time prices, but we must apply to our Legion activities the self-same logic which makes us laugh at the other fellow. Continuing to "fight the war" is a weakness into which any veterans' organization tends to fall. The Legion has kept well out of it, and we all want to lend our support to the program of staying out.

When the Legion begins to exist for what its members have done, rather than for what it is doing and is going to do, it will drive out of its ranks every live member and head itself for the discard.

The Bond of Service

Our common bond is our comradeship in service during the World War. Our purpose, aside from the *incidental* one of keeping fresh the memories of that comradeship and service, is to improve things as they are in this country of ours and as they affect our countrymen and comrades wherever they are. And our way to better things is to take an active part in civic and community affairs.

That is common sense. What is more, it is based on experience. As commander of the Legion post to which I belong, from the broader experience gathered as a departmental executive committeeman and in the analogous case of the United Spanish War Veterans, I know that it is impossible to overemphasize the desirability of every post's engaging in all the civic and community activities it can handle.

That means, for the big city post and the post in a community which comprises many foreign-born, that there must be earnest, well-directed Americanization work. For the small town post, it means supporting good roads programs, taking an active part in community gatherings, aiding in providing entertainment, and backing up the local Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations in plans which have the community welfare at heart.

As an organization we cannot, of course, afford to take part in politics. But it is the duty of American citizens to take an interest and an active part in politics. So, while we refrain from taking official part we must encourage our members to get into politics, and as individuals back them when they deserve backing. By the same token, we must oppose any Legion member who stands for a bad element in politics.

But I have written as much here as any one man should, particularly since, no matter how hard I try, my subject will not let me keep altogether away from the appearance of tending to give advice. And if the advice part is too prominent, let my excuse be that it is meant for the good of the Legion and is based on twenty-odd years' experience in veterans' organization work.

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A Perpetual Fund for Needy Veterans

(*Continued from page* 10)

in the State. Of course, there was only one answer to such instructions—The American Legion was entrusted with the fund.

It is common gossip that it costs the American Government about sixty cents to spend one dollar. Was sixty cents out of every dollar of this fund spent in administration? It was not. At first the administration did not cost as much as one cent. The American Legion administered the fund, not asking a single nickel for the privilege of working like lightning to check up on all the applications for relief and attending to the vast amount of clerical work, not to speak of ministrations for stricken comrades involving all kinds of activities. Eventually it was found necessary to spend approximately four percent of the total because stenographers will not work for nothing, because paper and typewriter manufacturers will not give their products free and because Uncle Sam is notoriously disinclined to sell two-cent stamps at any price less than two cents for each stamp. The fact remains that even today this work of administration is being done at a cost of four cents on every dollar given to ex-service men.

The fund is purely for the assistance of needy veterans of the World War. It goes to men who do not receive compensation from the Government, to men to whom the Government is slow in paying its compensation and to men to whom the Government gives inadequate compensation. It goes to men who are out of work and to men who are out of health. The principal requirement to get State aid in Connecticut is that you be out of luck.

Frank S. Butterworth, former Yale football player, now state treasurer of the Connecticut Legion, is active head of administration of the fund. Adjutant Guinan and Commander Seymour do a great deal of additional labor in the work. But everywhere in Connecticut you can find Legionnaires who are devoting valuable time as a part of the organization that is administering the Connecticut fund. A good many hundred Legionnaires put in good hours every night looking up applications for state aid and seeing that claims are pushed through as speedily as possible.

Speed for a Slogan

Everything is expedited to the utmost. A former doughboy or gob doesn't have to file six kinds of blanks with 32 duplicates on seven different kinds of paper in three colors and with five kinds of seals. When he gets them all done he doesn't have to go to three Justices of the Peace and two or three notaries public to have the statement sworn to. All he has to do is make a statement of his case in writing and present it to some Legionnaire. If his statement is accurate and his case is deserving, he can get money from the fund, sometimes within a few hours, never later than a week.

Nearly every Legion post in the State has a special committee appointed solely to attend to the local administration and disbursement of the fund. The chairman of this committee is in constant touch with Legion state headquarters. The posts naturally have better facilities for examining the records of applicants than has department headquarters. If a man comes down to New Haven from South Manchester, he can bring documentary evidence of his needs and get state aid before he has to return. The trouble is, however, that almost all the men do not have money enough to get to New Haven from South Manchester. The journey is a long one for Connecticut—40 or 50 miles. So the fund in many cases has to go out and hunt up the people who need it. That means more hard work for the Department and post officers. But they don't care.

Right now the Legion administrators of the fund are handling between 500 and 800 cases every week, in more than 60 localities and with several cases in other States. As many as 2,800 have been handled in a single week. That meant that more than 2,800 cases had to be studied individually; it meant that 2,800 checks (almost every case is found deserving) had to be written and sent out, and records made of every case.

A Service Man's Task

From seventy to two hundred men all over the State are handling the fund. Nobody but ex-soldiers and sailors are doing this—nobody but ex-soldiers and sailors could do it so well. None of these cases is a number or a file of papers for the men who handle them. Each case is a comrade or a comrade's dependents.

In what sort of cases is the fund proving a boon? Well, there is the instance of the man who was taking vocational training. The Government had promised to maintain him during his education but had not lived up to the promise. Investigation showed that this man, with his other resources, could get by on three dollars a week, so three dollars a week he drew.

Take the case of the man who was discharged April 22, 1919, and who was laid up until July 24, 1920. He received during that time no compensation. Bills piled up. The state aid fund was used to help him out. At different times he was given $9, $116 and $25, and later he was put on a regular allotment of $15 a week. The state aid fund did not lose track of him. When finally his condition was improved his allowance was cut to $7.50 a week.

Sometimes these allowances are made to help out others besides the ex-service men. One veteran owed his sister a big board bill. She was out of work, just as he was, but was trying to keep the home together, so an allowance was given him to pay her.

Some of the letters received by the Legion in Connecticut are heart-rending. Even the bare forms on which statements are made are enough to make a man weep. Here is an example:

The above-named man has this day applied to the State Aid for the following reasons:

1. Being out of work for a period of six weeks, due to the fact that he was so advised by Dr. E——.

2. Being out of funds and not receiving any compensation from the Government necessitates his applying for state aid.

It later was found that this man had not been able to keep up his insurance, so an insurance bill of $26.56 was paid and ten dollars a week allotted him, pending adjustment of compensation, which was secured for him.

It would be useless to go on with these cases. There are thousands just as bad, or worse. The State of Connecticut is furnishing money to attend to the worst of them. But The American Legion is doing the attending.

The *Who*, *What* and *How* of the 40-8

Avis

Pour établir une voiture de La Société des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux, s'addresser à H. E.MacDonald, Correspondant Nationale, 325 Yesler Way, Seattle, Washington—which means that if you want to start a local 40–8 voiture, address the party mentioned. E. J. Eivers, 311 Pine Street, Portland, Ore., is La Société's Chef de Chemin de Fer.

(*Continued from page* 8)

These are just indications of added zip you can put into La Société. The (beg pardon, "La") Société can do things that the average Legion meeting cannot. While the Legion entertains you, it's a serious organization with a serious purpose, and necessarily has to give sport second place.

A trip around the country offers a good indication of what La Société is doing. A trip to any National Convention of the Legion does the same thing. Two years ago, at Cleveland, the Pennsylvania Voyageurs started a fashion of going to conventions overseas style—they chartered a box car to do it. It was done again at Kansas City. It will be done again, no doubt, at New Orleans. Not that you *have* to go to New Orleans in a box car. Far be it from such; you can go in a Pierce-Royce if you want to.

But if you go as a voyageur you'll have a better time than if you weren't a voyageur, according to ex-P. G.'s, although that's laying it on pretty thick, because New Orleans, they say, promises to be the biggest thing ever, and the common or garden variety of untraveled Legionnaire is threatened with the best five days of his career. But the idea that voyageurs enjoy life better than anybody else is spreading.

South Dakota had only one voiture at the Kansas City Promenade. Today South Dakota has ten voitures and a Grande Voiture, and is trying hard to beat Arizona to the boast that Arizona will be the first State organized 100 percent; that is, a voiture in every county. Arizona started with three out of fourteen, and is going strong.

But then, so is the rest of the country.

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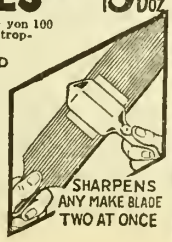

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Our Plans for the National Defense

(*Continued from page* 6)

mediately take the field in a great emergency. This force must be trained and organized, ready to deploy upon the declaration of war, as the bulwark behind which the Federal Government will mobilize troops and industries.

The Organized Reserves will constitute the largest group in our war armies. For obvious reasons, mainly economical, these Reserves cannot be maintained at strength in time of peace. Only a skeleton force, consisting of a trained officer personnel and a few enlisted specialists, is possible. Assigned to specific organizations, these Reserves will keep in touch with the Army by correspondence courses, lectures and summer camps, and will form the nucleus around which their organizations may be recruited and trained.

In our high schools and colleges are Reserve Officers Training Corps units conducted by Regular officers, to qualify the best type of young men for Reserve commissions as second lieutenants in the various arms and services. The Citizens' Military Training Camps are also to contribute to this production of commissioned personnel. The flow from these sources should lead first into the ranks or into the lowest commissioned grade of the National Guard, as far as possible, especially for those who are willing to give their time to the arduous weekly obligations in this echelon of the National Army; while those who are unable to make such a sacrifice of time, or those who, already in the National Guard, are unable to continue with its weekly training, should pass into these Reserve organizations.

In this scheme, the rôle of the Regular Army seems too clear to require further explanation. The same is true of the National Guard, so far as concerns its status as the principal first line of the country's defense. It is the mission of the Reserve components and the junior training units which needs to be more fully understood. We are actually undertaking the reconstitution of the divisions and other units of the so-called "National Army" of the World War. With the veteran officers who fought in their ranks, we expect to perpetuate their traditions and transmit them to succeeding generations. Without this appeal to the past, it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to attract a qualified officer personnel to this portion of the Army.

The Place for Special Troops

In organizing the Army of the United States in time of peace, it is the policy of the War Department to maintain units in that one of the three categories of troops just referred to which is least expensive and will permit of its deployment when needed. For example, it would be unnecessary and extravagant to carry on the rolls of the Regular establishment the large number of special troops, such as heavy artillery, corp and army pioneer and engineer regiments, which could not be utilized until the nation was prepared to deploy its great field forces. These units can most economically and also satisfactorily be maintained in skeleton form as a portion of the Reserves.

Any arrangement that contemplates our taking the offensive immediately upon the outbreak of a great war is impracticable because of the immense expense involved in time of peace, and is impossible because it would not be in keeping with our democratic ideals. The existence of such an armed force would be militarism of a pronounced and objectionable type. But our initial rôle on land is defensive, and it is the National Guard with our small Regular Army which is charged with the fulfillment of this mission. Later, as the offensive becomes necessary, it is the National Guard and the larger Organized Reserves, supplemented by the Regulars, which must carry a war to a triumphant conclusion.

The Guard's Training

On this premise, then the National Guard need only be trained and equipped for defensive warfare at the start, presumably along the coasts or land frontiers. Later, after it has taken the field, it can further pursue its training and add to its equipment and impedimenta in preparation for the more exacting phases of mobile warfare. During this interval, the Reserves mobilize, recruit and train under direction of corps area commanders and the entire military establishment is thus developed symmetrically for the decisive offensive effort.

Contrast this with our situation in 1917. Then, such little organization as we possessed was concentrated in the War Department. The training of an officer personnel had first to be undertaken. Huge cantonments, great artificial cities, had to be constructed, and a previously unrelated mass of individuals herded together for training by officers previously unknown to them and in general with but three months prior military experience.

Under the new system, each corps area commander has charge of mobilization, and transmits his orders to the three categories of organizations within his area. The consequent results as to the Regular Army and the National Guard require no comment. The greatest contrast is found in the mobilization of the Reserves. Here a skeleton of each organization exists, with trained officer personnel and a few noncommissioned officers, who know their places and their responsibilities. It is they who would recruit and train locally these smaller units, gradually assembling them up to brigades and divisions. They carry out most of their training in the vicinity of their own homes with their families and friends around them.

Imagine the difference in morale at the outset between such a unit with the proud record of its services in a previous war and with the businesslike procedure of its development, and that of a regiment in the National Army of the World War, which was thrown together with no background of achievement and a complete absence of previous relationship among its components. And finally, contrast the National Guard and the Regular Army, holding the battle line while the greater army of Reserves is being formed, with our ignominious plight during the first year of the late war, when we were forced to depend upon the armies of

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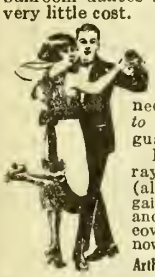

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France and England to defend our interests until the American Expeditionary Forces could be brought into the field.

As this is written, Congress is engaged in the consideration of drastic reductions in our professional personnel, and in the sums estimated as necessary for the training and equipment of the citizen forces. No thinking man can be justified in demanding a large professional army, but there is an absolute minimum below which it is highly dangerous to reduce, and that we have already reached. The obligation of the professional soldier to defend our colonial possessions, particularly the important outposts of Hawaii and the Panama Canal, and to carry out duties explicitly set forth in the law for the organization and training of the citizen forces, remains unchanged.

Instruction in Summer

Some sixty thousand young men of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Citizens' Military Training Camps, the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps should receive summer instruction under Regular officers if their patriotic interest is to be encouraged and maintained. This is in no sense a theoretical but a practical proposition which should be met, and we are flying in the face of Providence when we ignore its necessities. Funds are required or the plans for laying the mere foundation of this great organization of the national defense must be abandoned.

In closing, may I plead with you, my comrades of The American Legion, in the name of those of our fellows who have fallen and of those who have borne the brunt of battle, and for the sake of our posterity, that you support the modest estimates of the administration of men and money needed to perfect our well-considered plans for a basic organization and for preliminary training that we may avoid another humiliating experience before the world.

New York's Veteran Legislation

(*Continued from page* 22)

Veterans of the World War together with veterans of other wars in which the United States took part are given a preference in retention in State and municipal Civil Service positions.

Civil Service employes who resigned their positions on entering Federal military service may be restored to their original positions upon application made in one year from the date of their discharge.

Recording Discharges

The honorable discharge of any soldier, sailor or marine may be recorded in the County Clerk's Office without payment of a fee, and a certified copy thereof is considered sufficient in lieu of the original for all purposes in this State.

Headstones for Graves

The grave of any veteran who died without leaving means to defray expenses of a headstone shall have a headstone. Application should be made to the County Treasurer. The amount of $75 is available to provide a headstone for the grave of every such veteran.

LYMAN SIGHTS

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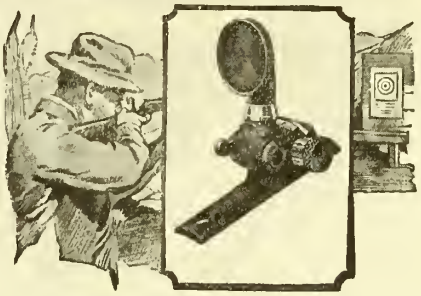

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and up it comes! Latest in "smoke" cases. Keeps cigarettes perfect, prevents crushing. Works every time, smoothly, noiselessly. Every smoker wants one. Mailed to you for $1.50 if not at your dealer's.

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Medals

Where any New York State service medal has been lost the Adjutant General is empowered to issue a duplicate.

A conspicuous service cross is awarded to all New York State veterans who received citations during the World War.

A suitable service ribbon for New York State veterans of the World War is authorized.

Anyone not a member of The American Legion who wears the Legion emblem is guilty of a misdemeanor. This has been construed by the Attorney General to mean that anyone who has not paid his dues by the time provided for by the Legion authorities has no right to wear the Legion emblem.

Memorials and Memorial Buildings

Municipalities and monument associations are allowed to acquire land for erecting monuments or structures as a memorial to veterans of the United States. Counties are allowed to appropriate funds for erection of public monuments or other structures in commemoration of those who served in the military or naval forces of the United States. Soldiers' monument corporations are allowed to be formed under the Membership Corporations Law. Town and village boards may acquire land and erect memorial buildings in commemoration of the services of veterans of the World War at a cost not to exceed one percent of the assessed value of such town or village. The sum of $100,000 was appropriated for fitting up a flag room in the State Capitol at Albany.

Memorial Day

Town Boards are allowed to appropriate $75 for observance of Memorial Day by the Legion, and in towns of over 5,000 inhabitants, $100; in towns of over 10,000 inhabitants, $250. Cities are allowed to appropriate sums for the observance of Memorial Day to be expended by The American Legion. Cities of the third class are authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding $600 for observance of Memorial Day.

Printing Legion Reports

The printing of the proceedings of the annual convention of The American Legion by the State is authorized.

Rent Paid by Town Boards

Town Boards in every county are allowed to appropriate not exceeding $200 for rental of rooms for The American Legion. Municipalities are allowed to lease to American Legion posts for a term not exceeding five years any public building or part thereof rent free.

Scholarships

Four hundred and fifty scholarships of tuition and $100 a year for three years for World War veterans are provided for vocational or technical training.

Taxation

The section of the State Income Tax Law which provided that the amount of money received from the Federal Government must be deducted from the personal exemption was repealed. World War Veterans who lost a leg or arm in service or who are unable to perform manual labor by reason of injuries received or disabilities incurred while in service are exempted from the payment of the village poll tax. Real property purchased with the proceeds of pension, compensation or insurance granted by the United States or the State of New York is exempt from taxation up to $5,000 if owned by the pensioner, his mother, his wife or widow.

Use of State Buildings by the Legion

On application to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, American Legion posts will be provided meeting rooms in the state armories of the State free of charge. The American Legion is given free use of school houses for meetings and for entertainments where an admission fee is charged.

State Soldiers' Home

Needy World War Veterans are admitted to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath on the same basis as Civil and Spanish-American War Veterans.

Victory Hall Association, Inc.

Victory Hall Association, Inc., was authorized and empowered to acquire by condemnation proceedings real property in the State of New York for a building to be used as a memorial to World War veterans.

Squinting Down the Sights of a Springfield

(*Continued from page* 12)

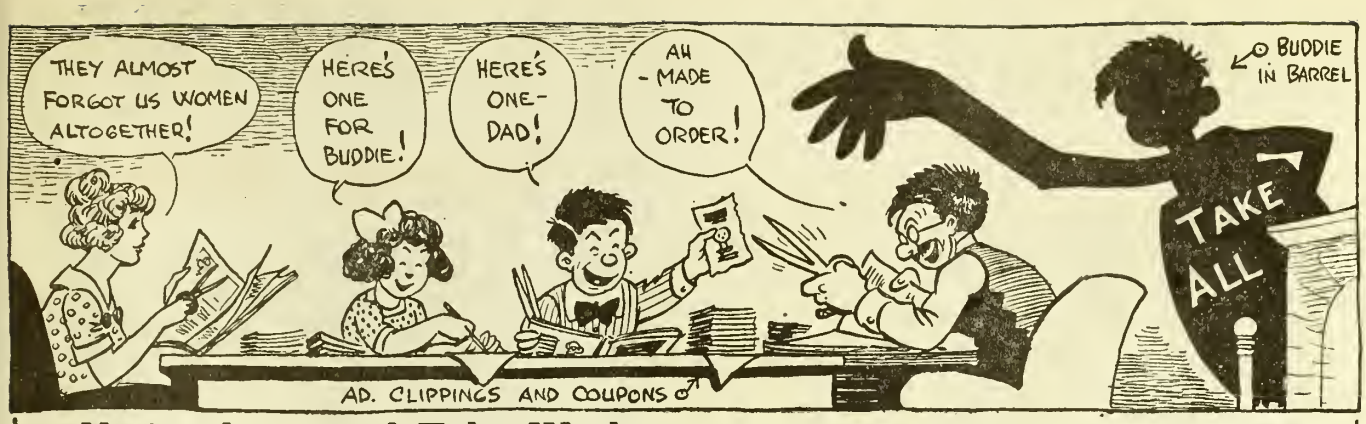
that? In the case of Cambridge Post, the only outdoor range available was privately owned, and required the payment of a rental charge—five dollars a day. This target hire was divided among the entrants for a particular day's shoot, and amounted to only a nominal per capita expense. And the hike to and from the range—even without packs—was eliminated by those men with cars providing transportation. Result: Every Saturday in July, August and September found at least a squad of men at the range.

Course A in the new firing regulations, "Rifle Marksmanship," was followed, carrying the entrants from the shorter ranges up through the progressive stages. At the end of the season each man fired the entire course in one day for record. Every man qualified—44 percent as experts, 22 percent as sharpshooters and 33 percent as marksmen—the report fails to account for the remaining one percent, but we'd conjecture that he was marked quarters.

Miniature crossed rifles are offered by the club in the indoor qualification matches to members scoring 60 percent or better on a match target—bronze, if shot prone; gilt, if sitting or kneeling, and silver if shot offhand. Those with further aspirations may compete for the indoor qualification medals of the National Rifle Association. In the handicap matches the American doughboy statuette is awarded to the winner each month, to be held for the succeeding month. Handicaps are revised monthly. The man with the most wins for the season retains the prize.

To some Legionnaires so fortunately situated that they can do real gun-shootin'—get out on wolf and coyote drives, use Kansas jack-rabbits for targets, or follow big game in the West—all the foregoing may be tame reading, but to those other buddies who have a hankering to pull a rifle to their shoulders and display to the community and their pals just how they fired the shot that won the war, one can recommend this plan as a splendid substitute.

And if we know Legionnaires, it won't be long before there'll again be flung to the breeze the country over, the command: "Ready! Aim! Fire!"



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or "I am in the Market"

We've had Buddy in the Barrel Week, coupon week, and pay-your-dues week.

All big successes.

Now comes Put and Take Week. The idea is that you put the coupon or coupons in the mail and Buddy takes 'em all to the advertiser. Nobody loses. Everybody wins.

Here's what. Buddy in the Barrel still lacks a lot of having his share of this world's goods. You Legionnaires got him into some fine clothing, good hats, shoes and shirts, but our Stave Hero has still a big gamut to run before he's booked for complete contentment.

Whenever you read an advertisement in any magazine or newspaper that should be running in our Weekly, advertising something that Buddy "rates," will you clip it and put it on the mail route to us?

Anything in eats from soup to nuts, in machinery from threads to threshing machines, in clothing from necktie to nightie, in home building from cellar to cupola, in out-door life from baseballs to boats, in entertainment from mouth organs to movies.

THIS IS BIDDY IN CALICO

Just clip out the ad, attach coupon to it, or write on the copy and "put." Say why it should run in our magazine.

We'll assemble 'em all here and Buddy will march on manufacturers with the "put and take" ammunition.

Nobody barred.

It's a family game. Buddy wants the women to beat the men in total puts.

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

Enclosed are advertisements clipped from publications. I would like to see these products advertised in our Weekly, because

I am in the market for them.....

I will soon be in the market for them.....

Other reasons.....

.....

I am a dealer.....Salesman.....Consumer.....

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

AUTO ACCESSORIES
- VVVVElectric Storage Battery Co..... 27
- Liberty Top & Tire Co..... 30

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS
- VVAmerican Pub. Co.....
- VVP. F. Collier & Son Co..... 18
- VVPathfinder Publishing Co.....
- Sportsman's Digest.....

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
- Adda Products Co..... 30
- VAkron Lamp Co..... 25
- Anderson Steam Vulcanizer Co.....
- C. & K. Mfg. Co..... 30
- VCalculator Corp.....
- Cole & Co.....
- VHydro-United Tire Co.....
- Indiana Parts Co.....
- Jennings Mfg. Co.....
- The Lange Company..... 25
- Madison Mills.....
- VVMellinger Tire & Rubber Co..... 27
- Metallic Letter Co..... 29
- VParker Mfg. Co.....
- Shaw Mfg. Co.....
- Stamco Products..... 30
- VVStandard Food and Fur Association.....
- VVVVThomas Mfg. Co.....
- Thurston Mfg. Co..... 28
- Universal Sales Co..... 27

ENTERTAINMENT
- Brazel Mfg. Co.....
- VT. S. Denison & Co.....
- VJohn B. Rogers Producing Co..... 29

FOOD PRODUCTS
- VVVThe Genesee Pure Food Co.....Inside Front Cover

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES
- VVVHartman Furniture & Carpet Co.....
- Enoch Morgan's Sons Co.....
- People's Furniture Co..... 23
- Rat Biscuit Co.....
- Straus & Schram..... 26

INSURANCE
- John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co..... 21

JEWELRY, INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS
- VJoseph De Roy & Sons.....
- VVFlour City Ornamental Iron Co..... 29

"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.

- VVVVC. K. Grouse Co.....
- VVB. Gutter & Sons..... 24
- VVJohn Polachek Bronze & Iron Co.....
- VVVRedding & Co..... 29
- VVVSanta Fe Watch Co.....

MEDICINAL
- Bauer & Black.....

MEN'S WEAR
- VB. V. D. Company.....
- Cheney Brothers.....
- VCluett, Peabody & Co., Inc..... 28
- Florsheim Shoe Co.....
- VF. V. Frankel..... 23
- Holeproof Hosiery Co..... 27
- Joseph & Feiss Co..... 25
- VKahn Tailoring Co.....
- Nu-Way Strech Suspender Co.....
- VReliance Mfg. Co.....
- Wilson Brothers.....

MISCELLANEOUS
- Dictograph Products Corp..... 29
- Edwards Import Trading Co..... 28
- Mail Order Film Service.....
- Philadelphia Key Co.....
- Republic Trading Co..... 30
- Southfield Flower & Foliage Co..... 25
- Taylor Instrument Companies.....

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- VVBuescher Band Instrument Co..... 4
- VVVC. G. Conn, Ltd.....
- VLudwig & Ludwig.....

PATENT ATTORNEYS
- VVVVVLacey & Lacey 27

of ADVERTISERS

our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY." Or tell the same thing to the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

RADIO EQUIPMENT
- Montgomery Ward & Co.....

SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION
- Meyer Both College of Commercial Art..... 27
- Axel Christensen..... 30
- VColumbus Institute..... 29
- VFirst Hawaiian Conservatory of Music.....
- VVVVFranklin Institute..... 3
- VVAlexander Hamilton Institute.....
- VIllinois College of Photography.....
- VVVVInternational Correspondence Schools..... 24
- VVVLa Salle Extension University..... 27
- Arthur Murray..... 29
- VVNational Salesman's Training Ass'n.....
- VVPatterson Civil Service School..... 23
- VVVStandard Business Training Institute.....
- VVVVSweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation....
- VVF. W. Tamblyn.....

SMOKERS' NEEDS
- VVVThe American Tobacco Co., Inc.....
- VVVVGeneral Cigar Co..... 23
- VVLiggett & Myers Tobacco Co..... 21
- VLyons Mfg. Co..... 29

SOFT DRINKS
- The Coca-Cola Co.....

SPORTS AND RECREATION
- J. F. Gregory.....
- VVHarley-Davidson Motor Co:.....
- VHendee Mfg. Co.—Indian Motocycles.....
- Lyman Gun Sight Corporation..... 29
- VVMead Cycle Co..... 28
- Russell's, Inc..... 23
- Universal Distributors..... 30

STATIONERY AND WRITING MATERIAL
- VVVVEaton, Crane & Pike Co.....

TOILET NECESSITIES
- Durham-Duplex Razor Co.....
- VVVThe Pepsodent Co.....
- J. B. Williams Co..... 19

TYPEWRITERS
- Oliver Typewriter Co.....
- VVTypewriter Emporium.....Back Cover

VARNISHES, PAINTS AND STAINS
- VS. C. Johnson & Sons..... 21

THEY ADVERTISE, LET'S PATRONIZE

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

VV THE TWO, VVV THREE AND

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

41 Cash Prizes will be Given Away

Reproduced from an Actual Photograph of One of Our Rebuilt Underwoods

First Prize $500

Big Shipman-Ward 30th Anniversary Contest Open to Every Reader of This Publication. No Purchase Necessary. No Obligation!—

Here's an amazing offer! A contest that's *different* from anything you ever heard of before! It means real money for you. And there's no obligation, purchase, lottery, guessing, fees or payments of any kind! We are *giving* $1,500 away, and anybody in the U. S., except our employes, is eligible!

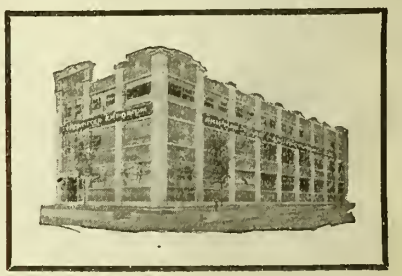
THE PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE	$500.00
Second "	250.00
Third "	100.00
Fourth "	50.00
Fifth "	50 00
Sixth "	50.00
Seventh "	25.00
Eighth "	25.00
Ninth "	25.00
Tenth "	25.00
Eleventh "	25.00
Twelfth "	25.00
Thirteenth "	25.00
Fourteenth "	25.00
Fifteenth "	25.00
Sixteenth "	25.00
Seventeenth to forty-first	

TWENTY-FIVE $10.00 PRIZES

We make this big contest offer in celebration of our thirtieth business birthday. Since 1892 this company has been in business in Chicago, and boasts over 337,000 enthusiastic customers. It isn't necessary to own a Shipman-Ward Rebuilt in order to compete in the big profit-sharing contest. Any reader of this paper, excepting our employes, is eligible. Just sign the coupon to the left, and get the full details now.

Our contest plan is so simple that anyone has a good chance of winning. Don't delay—get *your* chance to win hundreds of dollars in cash absolutely *FREE*. Just sign the coupon and mail it as soon as possible. That's *all*—and you're under no obligation. So tear out the coupon *now!*



This is a photograph of the Shipman-Ward Plant. The big Anniversary contest marks the 30th year of this company in Chicago. In this plant are manufactured the famous Shipman-Ward Rebuilt Underwoods.

Guaranteed Five Years

$3 DOWN Puts It In Your Home

Yes, that's just what we mean. This genuine Shipman-Ward Rebuilt Underwood sent to you for ten days' free trial. Put it in your home by paying $3 down—we'll refund that $3 and pay transportation charges both ways if you don't want to keep the Underwood. See for yourself—compare our Underwood with *any* other typewriter, new or rebuilt, at any price. If you decide to keep it, you can pay on easy monthly payments—little more than rental.

Less Than Factory Price

Just think of it! *Less* than the factory price of a new Underwood, and yet it's impossible to tell a Shipman-Ward Rebuilt from a brand new machine in appearance, durability, or quality of work. The same three full-size models being made and sold by the Underwood Company today—the same up-to-date features! Two-color ribbon, back-spacer, stencil device, automatic ribbon reverse, tabulator, etc. And the famous Underwood feature—*absolutely* visible writing—the entire line of typewriting is visible at all times. *Standard 4-row single shift keyboard.*

Easy Payments

Remember, it doesn't cost you a penny to try the machine. Then, you may pay cash at a substantial discount, or monthly payments so small that you will never miss them. Either way you get the world's standard typewriter at a big cash saving to you. Get all the facts now—mail the coupon today.

Typewriter Emporium
SHIPMAN-WARD MFG. CO

"The Rebuilders of the Underwood"
Also Manufacturers of
THE LIGHTNING COIN CHANGER
Estab. 1892 2515 Shipman Bldg., Ravenswood and Montrose Aves., Chicago

Shipman-Ward Mfg. Co., 2515 Shipman Bldg.
Ravenswood and Montrose Aves., Chicago
(PLEASE MARK WITH A CROSS)

☐ Please send full particulars about your Thirtieth Anniversary Contest.

☐ Also send me your beautiful Catalog and tell me how I can get a Shipman-Ward Underwood for $3 down. This does not obligate me to buy.

Name.....

Street or R. F. D .....

Post Office.....State.....

Mail It Now!

Act Today!