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The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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MOTHERS' DAY, MAY 13

Woman's Memorial, Raleigh, North Carolina. Augustus Lukeman, Sculptor

GOING IN

Relief of the French or British, during which you took over for the first time a quiet sector, was an important move in your battle training. Careful attention was given to your iron rations, for you were leaving your mess sergeants and rolling kitchens behind the lines. These rations were inspected and re-inspected. Bags were untied even after you were all set to go. * * * So it is with *Jell-O*. After each batch of *Jell-O* is completely finished, cases are broken open and samples sent to the laboratory. Here, just as though its manufacture had not been most painstakingly carried on, *Jell-O* is examined for color, for clarity, for sweetness, and for flavor. *Jell-O* must be right.

JELL-O

America's Most Famous Dessert

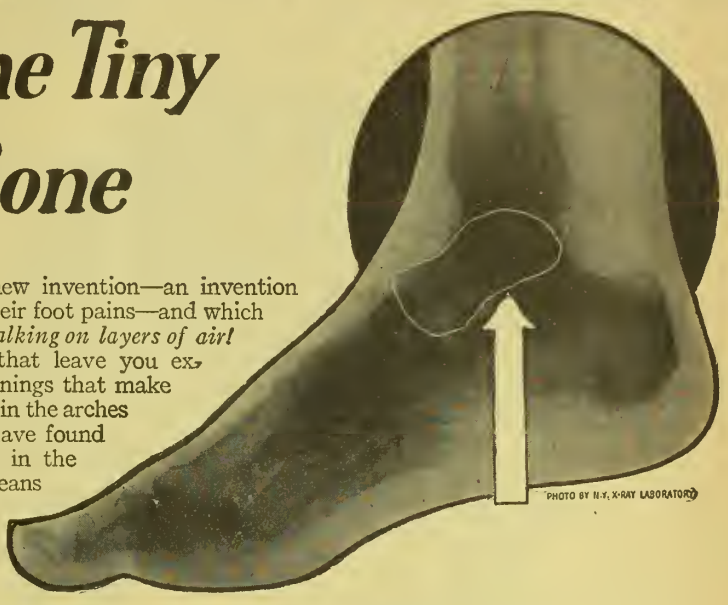
AT HOME EVERYWHERE

THE GENESEE PURE FOOD COMPANY

Le Roy, N. Y. *Bridgeburg, Ont.*

This is the ninth of a series drawn especially for the Genesee Pure Food Company by Herbert M. Stoops, formerly 6th Field Artillery, 1st Division

Millions Suffer Foot Tortures -because of One Tiny Misplaced Bone



FOOT specialists have just perfected a marvelous new invention—an invention which is instantly relieving thousands of people of their foot pains—and which gives one the glorious feeling that he is actually *walking on layers of air!*

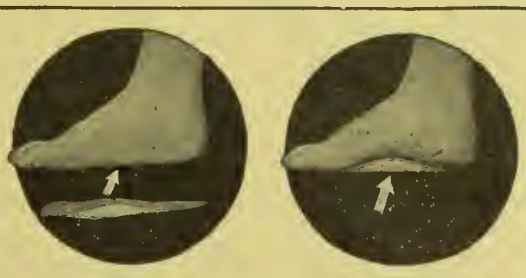
No longer need you suffer those terrible foot pains that leave you exhausted! No longer need you tolerate the aches and burnings that make life miserable! Nor need you suffer those agonizing twinges in the arches and instep that make walking a torture. For scientists have found the real *cause* of most troubles—a tiny misplaced bone in the foot. Even the slightest displacement of this bone means terrible pain. But with this new invention you can gently work this bone *back* into place, with the result that every pain disappears—*instantly*—as if by a touch of a magic wand!

How Startling New Discovery Corrects the Trouble—and Relieves Foot Pains Instantly!

Millions of people have the mistaken idea that their sore, burning, aching feet are due only to the pinching of their shoes. Other pains in the legs are wrongly attributed to rheumatism.

But Science now proves that 99 of every 100 foot pains are caused by a displacement of the astragalus bone—a small bone at the top of the foot arches. This bone supports the whole weight of the body. It is held in place by a series of tendons and ligaments in the leg and foot. But very often these tendons become weakened. This tiny bone, under the weight of the body, is then forced out of place. The result is fallen arches.

The arches are really the "wagon springs" of your body. They are not rigid—but "give" every time your weight falls on the foot, thus absorbing the shocks of walking. But when the astragalus bone gets displaced, the arches instantly lose their springlike resiliency. As a result, every time you take a step your weight falls solidly on the delicate bones and muscles of your feet, causing all sorts of painful foot misery. Just as an automobile without springs would soon break down, so it is with your feet. The muscles become twisted, sensitive bones are placed under unnatural strains and delicate nerves are squeezed and tortured.



Note the Instantaneous Results!

The marvelous new Russian Sponge Rubber Arch Supports, which into your shoes, are entirely different from anything kno or used before. There are no rigid appliances; no special shoes; no braces; no straps; no medicine; no bother of any kind. Yet the flattened arch is lifted gently back into place, pain is instantly banished—aching bones and muscles are instantly soothed—all swellings and soreness disappear immediately. And every step you take *strengthens* the weakened ligaments until the foot becomes normal once more! Further use of the supports is then unnecessary.

How New Invention Works

The old way of treating fallen arches made no attempt to bring permanent cure. The arches were merely forced into position by using hard, unyielding braces or props. These were merely "crutches," for when removed, the arch immediately flattened out again. Being rigid, they did not absorb the shocks of walking. It was just as if you placed a huge rock between the springs of a wagon. Their worst fault, however, was that instead of strengthening the foot muscles that support the arches, these rigid props actually weakened them—because they did not exercise them.

But how different is this marvelous new invention! It is made of Russian Sponge Rubber and is in the form of a wonderfully light and springy pad, scientifically formed to the natural arch. It can be slipped into any styled shoe, yet were it not for the wonderful comfort and buoyancy that it brings, you would never be aware of its presence.

With a gentle even pressure at all points this resilient rubber at once raises the fallen arch to its natural position, gently working the displaced astragalus bone back into place. This instantly releases the pressure on the sensitive nerves and blood vessels, and takes all strain off the weakened muscles and tendons.

Brings Permanent Relief

Furthermore, as this springy rubber yields to your weight, it reproduces exactly the natural spring of your arch! Its constant compression and expansion with every step massages, exercises and strengthens the muscles in a natural way—thus quickly bringing back their old-time vigor and strength.

But the beauty of it all is that results are evident instantly!

Note how all pain vanishes. Note the difference in your walk. See how they give you a new buoyancy—how walking becomes a pleasure.

Even if you are not troubled with your feet, you will find the Russian Sponge Rubber Arch Supports of tremendous value. Thousands of housewives, clerks, salesmen and others find that with these supports they can stand or walk all day long without the least bit of fatigue.

Send No Money

Many people have paid specialists as high as $200 for the benefits that you can now secure from the Russian Sponge Arch Supports for an astonishingly small fraction of this amount.

Furthermore, you do not risk one penny in trying them, for if after five days you are not more than delighted with the improvement in your feet, your money will be instantly—and gladly—refunded.

Don't send a cent in advance. Simply fill in the coupon, being sure to give the exact size of your foot as instructed below. Don't hesitate to order by mail, for every day we fit hundreds in this way. When the postman brings you your supports, just pay him the amazingly low price of $1.95 (plus few cents postage) in full payment.

Slip the supports into your shoes. Walk on them. See if you are not amazed at the wonderful relief and comfort they bring. This special low price is being made for introductory purposes only, and may never be offered again. So mail the coupon today—now—and say Good-bye to foot pains forever. THOMPSON BARLOW CO., Dept. 265, 43 West 16th St., New York City.

LOW PRICE INTRODUCTORY OFFER COUPON

If not sure of shoe size, stand on piece of paper—trace outline of stockinged foot. Hold pencil upright. Enclose this with coupon.

THOMPSON-BARLOW CO., Inc.
Dept. 265, 43 West 16th Street
New York

Send me, at your risk, the proper pair of your new Russian Sponge Rubber Arch Supports. I will pay the postman $1.95 (plus few cents postage) with the full understanding that there are no further payments. If I am not satisfied after wearing them, I will return them in five days and you are to refund my money without question.

Name.....

Address.....

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

Size of Shoe.....Width.....Men .. Women..

Note: Wilson Bro's collar-attached shirts do not start crowding the Adam's Apple after they go to the wash. There's a reason —we pre-shrink the collars before they leave the factory.

It's cool, clean and smart

No wonder we can't make them fast enough when we offer a collar-attached shirt as fine as this one for $2.50. Made of Shasta Cloth and with a pre-shrunk collar that fits but never wrinkles, it's as cool as a sea breeze and looks as well in the director's room as on the course. Stock your highboys, men!

Wilson Bro's

Shasta Cloth—in white, tan or pearl gray—is a fine and sensible shirting. It sidesteps the dirt and dust that usually soil shirts by noontime. You can be sure that shirts made of it reflect the style and skilful tailoring which have marked all shirts and other furnishings fashioned by Wilson Bro's for three generations of discriminating men.

WILSON BRO'S, CHICAGO

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MAY 11, 1923

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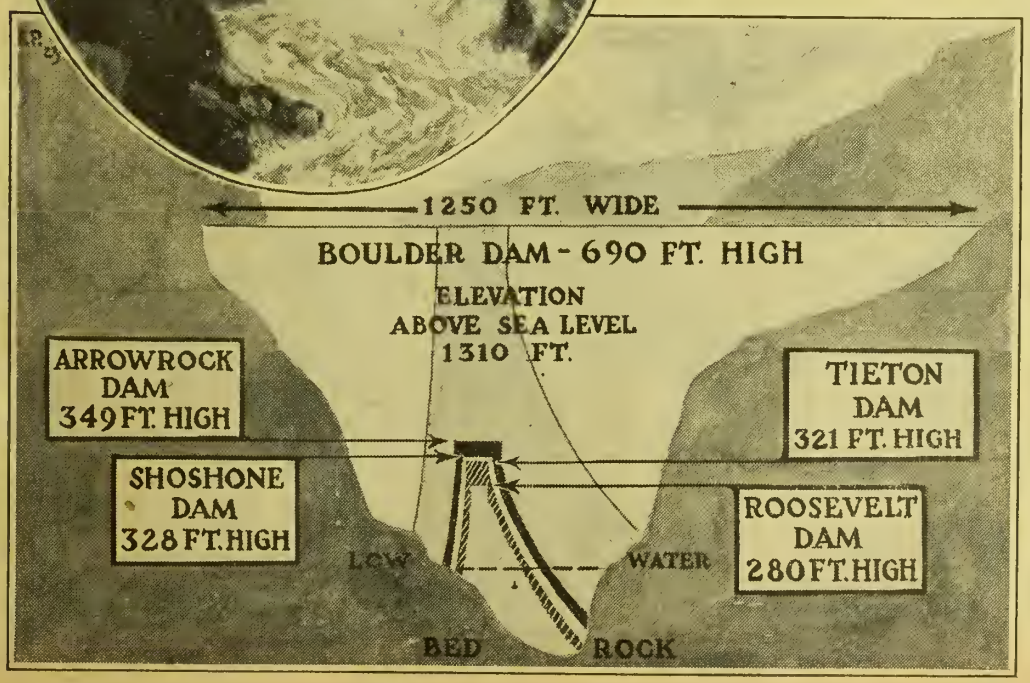
The Biggest Job in the World

The Story of the Colorado River Project

By Herbert Corey



How Boulder Dam will compare with other record-breakers—all American projects. Its 690 feet will be thirteen feet higher than its two nearest competitors, Arrowrock and Shoshone, placed on top of each other. Boulder Dam itself will be almost as tall as New York's Woolworth Building, the highest occupied structure in the world and the second highest man-made edifice ever constructed, the steel arrow of the Eiffel Tower alone exceeding it. The Boulder project, however, need bow to these two rivals only on the score of height, since for sheer stupendousness it will admit of nc comparison

FLY away, Modesty! Avaunt, Shame! Diffidence, be dispelled! My cheek is as blushless as a brass pan. In this article I shall deal in nothing but superlatives, because positives and comparatives fall short. The meekest whisper will be a megaphoned roar. It is the story of what will be the greatest undertaking ever planned for human hands. If this seems boastfulness, bring up the competitors. Earmark the date. Name the rivals.

By comparison with the dam—the enormous, stupendous, Cyclopean dam which is being planned by the United States Reclamation Service for the Boulder Canyon of the Colorado River—the pyramid of Cheops is a rockpile in the desert. The Panama Canal shrinks. The Suez Canal is a mere trickle of water. The Assuan dam, which waters part of Lower Egypt, is little more than a shovel and wheelbarrow affair. The Washington monument is a milepost. All very well for yesterday, of course. The Boulder Dam is for tomorrow. I am breathless—

This sounds like wild exaggeration, I know. There is more coming.

This Dam will be four times—and more—the height of the Horseshoe at Niagara Falls—and the Horseshoe is 158 feet high. Each year the Colorado River carries downstream more earth than was excavated for the Panama Canal. The dam is planned to impound every drop of water the river can carry for almost two years. In the bottom of the reservoir all the silt borne by the river in three centuries can be stored without

affecting its usefulness—three hundred times as much dirt as was steam shoveled out of the Panama Canal. When its room is needed that accumulated silt will be washed out by a controlled cataract that will be greater than the Johnstown flood. The spillway in flood times will carry off 200,000 cubic feet of water each second—Niagara's torrent measures but 280,000 cubic feet in the same time. There is more coming—

With that spillway in flood times running five-sevenths of Niagara's flow over the crest of the dam—the dam that is more than four times as high as Niagara—there will remain behind a reservoir forty miles long up the canyon of one river. That not being enough, the reservoir will back up the waters of another river for thirty miles. It will cover 125,000 acres. It will contain enough water to drown every farm in New York State fifteen inches deep. There is more coming—

4,000,000 New Acres

THE Colorado River project, taken as a whole, including areas in upper States, will add more than 4,000,000 acres of productive land to the farming area of the United States. It seems time to become conservative. Yet that added area—added, remember—is half the size of Belgium, most densely populated of western nations. The needs of the farmers are provided for before anyone else is considered, but when the project is completed, for the Boulder Dam is only a part of it, 6,000,000 electric horsepower will be put at the disposition of the dwellers in the reclaimed desert. It isn't so long ago when the most vital force in these expanses of sand was that of the horned toad.

It is officially estimated that there will be need, just as soon as the dam and its diversion canals are in operation, for 3,000,000 more people in that part of the world than live there now. That is moving up toward Belgium's record of approximately a person to an acre. There is more coming. When the full total of almost 7,000,000 irrigated acres is at work and the factories are humming under the drive of 6,000,000 electric horsepower, it is departmentally hoped that 100,000,000 people can find room in the Colorado River basin. That involves the sort of intense cultivation plus extensive manufacture that is today found only in the old world, but no matter. We will be older ourselves by that time. Perhaps two centuries older. The date of the job's end depends on how soon the extra acres and horses are needed.

Observe that this is all introduction as yet. The story itself has not been reached. Before the overture is ended and the opera begins it should be added that the Boulder Canyon dam is being planned to command the meanest, most savage, wickedest big river in the world. It has been as uncontrollable as a storm at sea. It drowns valleys as easily as it pulls men down in its swirls. When it begins to roll its 200,000 cubic feet of flood water each second down a hill 900 miles long, in which distance it drops 3,500 feet, nothing has ever stopped it. There are places in that 900-mile race in which the water runs thirty miles an hour.

It is a dirty river morally as well as physically. It seems to have the malign intelligence of a rogue elephant. Other rivers overflow their banks, of course, but they have some sense of decency. The Colorado has none. It deposits that silt with which its waters are laden—enough mud annually, to use another illustration, to cover the District of Columbia three feet deep—in the bottom of its bed. That raises its crest each year. By and by it finds its channel on top of a ridge—no other river plays a trick like that. The frightened dwellers in the flat lands build levees frantically. Little, thin, weak levees of soft dirt, heaped up like mud pies. The river has accepted this restraint for a year or so, chuckling to itself. One day that constantly rising bottom will rear the river up to the top of those puny little levees and it will smash through and down an eight foot fall, into the Imperial Valley, in California.

There are 50,000 people now in the Imperial Valley, living on 450,000 acres of land, each acre of which is worth $200 at the least. Two hundred thousand more acres will be added when the Boulder Dam is done. They now produce crops worth $65,000,000 each year. The river broke through in 1905 and stayed in for two years. Perhaps it cost the dwellers in the valley $1,000,000,000 then, but that is not the worst of it. It cut a gully 35 miles long through the 600-feet deep of loose silt piled by the river through the ages in the valley bed. One authority says that if the river breaks through again the valley may be so completely washed out that it may not be usable again for a century. The Boulder Dam is to be the salvation of the valley and its people.

So much for the rough outlines of this greatest plan to which man's hands have ever been stretched. Suppose we go into details.

Let us call the Grand Canyon of Arizona—that fairyland of Titans, with walls a mile high on which incredible colors seem to have been slapped by brushes of comets' hair—the spindle on which the Basin of the Colorado River centers. It isn't, precisely, but the assumption is helpful to the understanding. It is about the center of the 244,000 square miles—which is one-seventh larger than the republic of France—known as the Basin.

The basin itself might be looked at as though it were dumb-bell shaped. The northernmost bell contains the four States of the upper basin—Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. The lower bell has the three States of Arizona, California and Nevada. They are joined, so to speak, by the canyoned length of the Colorado river, approximately five hundred miles long, and swift, steep and perilous in every mile. Four hundred miles of fast water serve as an ante-room to the canyon. In the four States of the upper bell 1,500,000 acres are now under cultivation and 2,500,000 more can be irrigated when the project as a whole is completed. There is plenty of water, but it is racing and devilish.

Fertile Valleys and Prairies

THESE four States are wrinkled and gashed. In between the hill ranges are fertile valleys and sweet prairies. They are among the most delightful dwelling places in the world, but there are certain physical facts that cannot be ignored. In winter the snow falls early and heavy in their mountains. In the summer time the weather gods go mad with sheer lustiness and toss cloudbursts from peak to peak. The northern forks of the Colorado River are the Green River, mostly in Utah, and the Grand, now re-named by law the Colorado, mostly in Colorado. They begin to run bank-full as soon as the spring thaws start, and keep it up until the summer heats have cleared the hills of snow. Through every little cleft in the mountains of the four States streams leap and scream. These States furnish almost six-sevenths of the 20,000,000 annual acre feet of the Colorado River as measured at Yuma, Arizona, near its mouth. An acre foot is the water needed to cover one acre one foot deep.

In the States of the lower basin there are about 1,000,000 acres under irrigation, with a million and a half other acres ready for cropping when the water is turned on. The problems of the lower-basin States are not identical. In the upper States they have unrivalled opportunity to use their surplus water to produce power along those hundreds of miles of rapids. In the lower States the difficulty has been that when summer comes and the thirsty acres begin to demand more and more water the river bed runs almost dry. The spring torrent from the upper reaches has swept into the Gulf of California. Unless that wastage of water is prevented by storage the limit of agricultural expansion has been reached in the lower thirds of Arizona, California and New Mexico.

The Boulder Dam is being planned to do three things:

First, to stop that rampant river from raising Cain below the mouth of the Colorado Canyon, where the mountains flatten out into level, soft, incredibly rich plains.

Second, to store the water, so that it may be fed out to the farmers on these plains as it is needed through a growing season that is almost eleven months long.

In the next issue
of
The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly
Will Be Published
"M'seer Sharley"
Second in the Series of
"Tales *of the* D. C. I."
By Karl W. Detzer

Seven States will be affected by the Colorado River project and three all-important results achieved. The treacherous Colorado itself will be curbed and prevented from pouring into the rich Imperial Valley; water will be stored and fed out to farms on the vast stretches of the plains; electric power will be stored for which cities as far away as Los Angeles are already bidding. The heavy broken line indicates the boundaries of the area that will benefit by the project. Three Eastern States have been superimposed on New Mexico for comparison

Third, to turn the fury of that falling water into electrical power. It is estimated that the Boulder Dam alone will furnish 600,000 horsepower, and every pound of it will be in demand by the time the dam is built. Los Angeles and San Diego and Riverside and a score of other towns are already bidding for it, not to speak of the copper and other mines with which these southwestern mountains are plummed like puddings. It will be transmitted over lines three hundred miles long. The rapids along the nine hundred miles of swift water above the Boulder Dam can be made to produce 6,000,000 electric horsepower or more. But that will require time—

"Perhaps two hundred years," says Secretary Hoover.

These triplicate needs—storage, flood protection and power development—have long been recognized. The Reclamation Service has been working at the problem for twenty-five years. More than that. It was in 1869 that Major Powell boated through the Colorado Canyon. That was an heroic cruise, if you please, venturing on a river of which about all that was known was that it was homicidally mad. At any moment Powell and his companions might have been catapulted from the foaming lip of an unsuspected cataract into eternity. Other United States services — the Geologic Survey, the Topographic Survey, even the United States Army, because the Colorado is in parts classed as a navigable river—had a share in the inquiry. The investigators were convinced that the one dam which could accomplish these purposes must be located below the mouths of the tributary floods, near where the river debouches on the plain.

Sites for Ten Other Dams

ABOVE the suggested site of the Boulder Dam, mind you, sites for ten other dams and reservoirs have been tentatively selected. Two of these sites, at Diamond and Lee's Ferry, can carry dams higher than ever before built in this world, although the Arrowrock Dam is 349 feet high and the Shoshone Dam 328 feet high and the Tieton Dam 321 feet high and the Roosevelt Dam 280 feet high. All American, you'll observe. But these are for future consideration. There is an immediate need for a dam at the lower end of the canyon, because the river cannot be petted into peace much longer. It has been provided with the Pescadero cutoff, through an old wash, down which it may surge for another year or two. But there are no other by-passes available. Before it discovers that it has been fooled it is essential to the safety of the people in the Palo Verde and the Coachella and the Imperial Valleys that the dam be built behind which it can be harnessed.

Before the dam building could be agreed upon the seven States of the upper and lower basins were compelled to get together. Never before in the history of the United States had more than two States signed treaties. Under the Constitution this can only be done if the United States is a party. The situation was at once simple and complex. The States were agreed as to the dangers and the needs, but each had rights it insisted on preserving. Under the law of water which runs in the arid States, and which is entirely different from the riparian rights of the rainy East, the first man to take water from a stream has a perpetual right to it. Others may take only what he leaves.

The low water flow of the river has

(*Continued on page* 27)

Count the Days—Then Make THEM Count

For *the* 32,000 Still Over There

WHERE THE GRAVES FUND STANDS

To April 21st .	$16,810.37
Week ending April 28th .	6,282.69
Total to April 28th . . .	$23,093.06

THE American Legion Graves Endowment Fund will be invested in perpetuity and the income used annually to provide decorations for the graves of 32,000 American soldiers and sailors whose bodies will forever lie overseas. At least $100,000 is needed—$200,000 can well be used—to increase the principal of this fund, the nucleus of which is a million francs now on deposit in France.

WITH less than a month remaining before Memorial Day as this issue of the Weekly went to press, evidence was accumulating to prove that the final days of the campaign for the Overseas Graves Endowment Fund would see the heaviest contributions of the entire effort. Those watching the progress of the fund were heartened by the recollection that just as in 1918 the American Army got in its hardest and most effective fighting in the last four weeks of the war, so in 1923 the Legion was preparing to make a supreme effort in the last weeks of the graves campaign in behalf of the very buddies who gave their all to make the Argonne a victory for peace, democracy, and the valor of American arms.

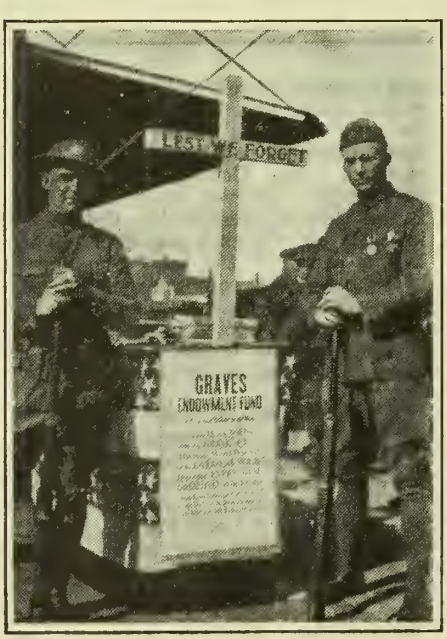
It is just this spirit which was behind the telegram sent to National Adjutant Lemuel Bolles by Henry A. Wise, adjutant of the Department of Washington:

"Washington department pledges full endowment quota as minimum. Spokane Post pledges seven hundred dollars; Edward B. Rhodes Post, Tacoma, four hundred fifty dollars. We believe this is national record. Our plan based on twenty-five dollars for each grave. One hundred eleven graves in department. Thus Spokane assumes permanent decoration for twenty-eight graves, Tacoma fifteen."

From Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, came a letter expressing deepest interest in the Legion's plan. "I am very glad to co-operate with you in this matter, and with that purpose in view I shall deal with this subject in the forthcoming May number of the *American Federationist*," Mr. Gompers added.

Other impressive names are to be found on the roster of the national committee which is sponsoring the Graves Endowment Fund. Elihu Root is the active chairman. Carl W. Ackerman and R. E. Condon are executive vice-chairmen. John W. Davis, Anne Morgan, Charles M. Schwab, Colonel E. M. House, George W. Wickersham, John Barton Payne, Rodman Wanamaker, Evangeline Flaherty, Major Generals Hunter Liggett and George H. Harries, are but a part of the committee. Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York accepted the honorary chairmanship and promised to speak at a dinner to be held in New York City May 17th in the interests of the fund. Others who will be actively represented on the sponsoring committee includes representatives of the Army and Navy Clubs of America, American Committee for Devastated France, Military Order of the World War, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Army and Navy Legion of Valour and the Naval Order of the United States. This sponsoring committee will have no direct part in raising or soliciting the fund; its efforts will be in the direction of giving national impetus to the Legion's campaign. A plan was being worked out late in April for the holding of sponsoring meetings in Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, Paris and London.

But, as the above paragraph shows, the ways and means are left to the Legion—to the posts of the Legion. And they are finding them. Already the Weekly has told how some posts have gone into the contest, raising hundreds of dollars by popular subscription. Of course, with only three weeks to go, posts which have not yet started will have to hurry, just as posts will have to hurry that are dissatisfied with the contributions they have already made. But the Legion has on hand a huge store of poppies (they can be got from the Emblem Division, National Headquarters, Indianapolis) and posts in increasing quantities are ordering poppies to be sold on or close to Memorial Day.



A wooden cross, a uniformed guard, an explanatory poster, a box wherein the passerby might drop his mite, and within a few hours Goodland (Kansas) Post had $55 for the graves fund

Ad Men's Post of New York City is a good example of a post that plans to concentrate its activities in a short period of time. This post will distribute mite boxes all over the city. Boy Scouts will do the distributing. It is hoped to have fully $25,000 dropped into the boxes, which will be located in a majority of the cigar and drug stores of the country's metropolis.

Ingenious methods of solicitations are still being worked out. Take the one adopted by Milton LaFayette Bishop Post of Connellsville, Pennsylvania. Post Adjutant Earl E. Shank writes in to say that blank checks are being broadcasted in Connellsville. All a man has to do is to fill in the blank check, which already registers the Endowment Fund as payee.

Past National Commander Franklin D'Olier, already represented by a healthy contribution, is, after all, only one member of the D'Olier family—hence this letter:

"While serving in France I subscribed a small amount to the different French loans in the name of my three children, who were then four, six and nine years old, and the securities were sent over to them, but have not been touched since then, not even the interest being collected.

"Last evening I was talking to them about the fund The American Legion was raising to assure the perpetual decoration of the graves of our American soldiers remaining there, and all three of them asked me if I would not send in their French bonds, representing approximately 7,500 francs in principal and possibly 1,500 francs in accumulated interest."

The bonds are now part of the Graves Endowment Fund.

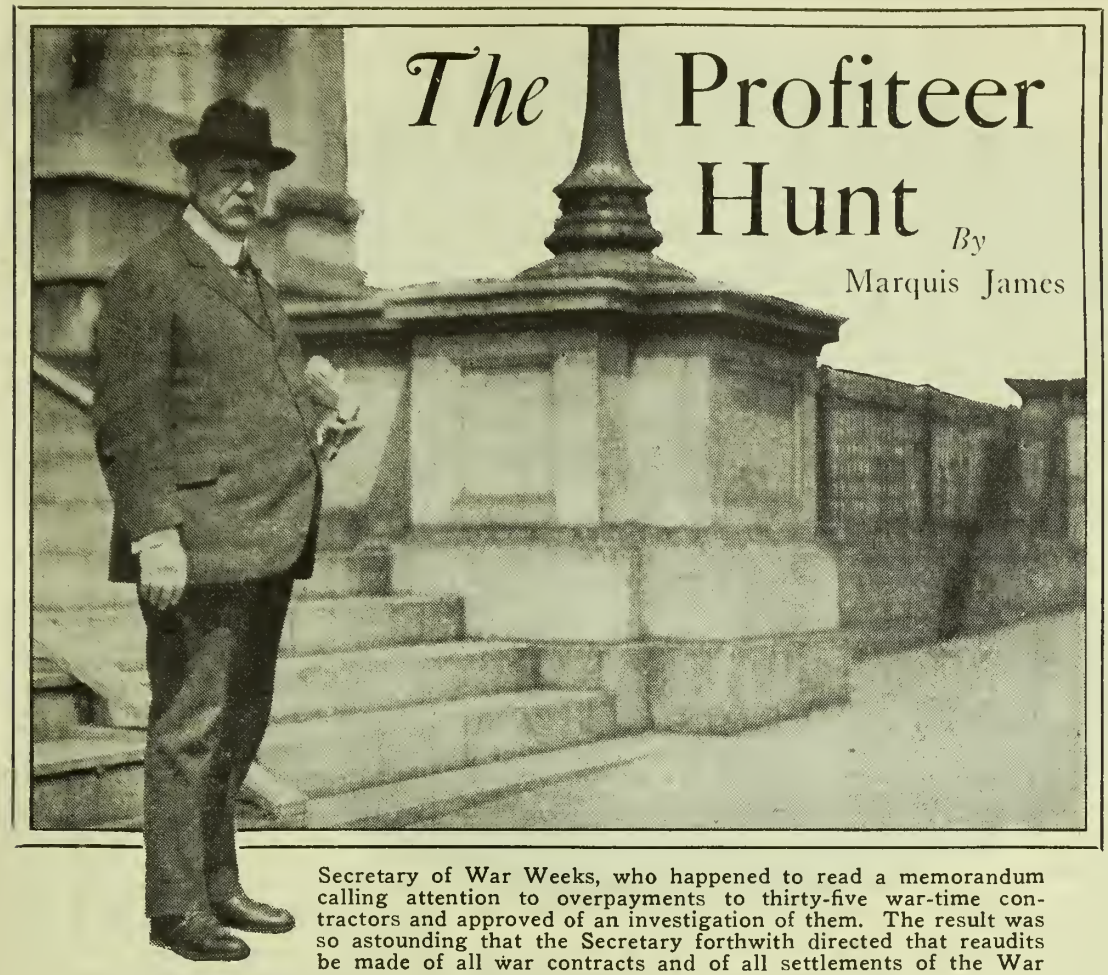
Once again, in the list of dollar-and-over contributors published on page 20, the number of contributing Legion posts and Auxiliary units shows a heavy increase over earlier weeks. In some States every contribution is assigned to a post or unit. In the table of standings by States, on page 20, Mexico joins Cuba as an over-the-top contributor and takes her place at the peak of the whole list. In many States posts are allowing their contributions to accumulate before forwarding them to the National Treasurer's office in Indianapolis, so that succeeding State tables are expected to show imposing percentages.

The Profiteer Hunt

By Marquis James

VII

The Government Looks Into the Affairs of Five Prosperous Companies



Secretary of War Weeks, who happened to read a memorandum calling attention to overpayments to thirty-five war-time contractors and approved of an investigation of them. The result was so astounding that the Secretary forthwith directed that reaudits be made of all war contracts and of all settlements of the War Department Claims Board

IT is customary to refer to a nation at war as a "nation in arms." Whether this is a misnomer depends on how you take it. In the narrowest sense, of course, only a small part of the nation actually is "in arms." But the whole nation, directly or indirectly—but mostly the former—contributes to the gigantic national effort required to sustain a modern war.

A nation in arms is a nation remolded into three estates, as we have observed before—the fighting estate, the working estate, the capitalist or providing estate. Alike they serve the flag. We are discussing, in these articles, the material rewards that accrue to the several estates by reason of that service. We are speaking more particularly of the material rewards that accrued to the providing estate in the recent war.

As a case in point we will consider in this article the Fisher Body Corporation of Detroit. The regular occupation of the Fisher corporation is the manufacture of bodies for automobiles. None but the more expensive cars are equipped with Fisher bodies, and the Fisher corporation has grown very wealthy. When the war came it joined the ranks of the national defense as a member of the providing estate. It engaged to manufacture airplanes, fuselages, wings and spare parts. It did its bit. It served the flag.

In confirmation of this fact there seems to have been a generous display of the national colors about the busy plants of the Fisher works at Detroit, and the vast army from the toilers' estate that labored therein was permitted to read pithy sermons on "loyalty" as they paused before the shop bulletin boards. We feel confident of these details, having recently perused a schedule of items entering into the production cost of airplanes and other equipment for which the Fisher corporation was reimbursed by the Government. We note therein the entry, "American flag, $61," and similar notations which indicate that in a comparatively short space of time the Fisher concern laid out, at government expense, some $217.10 for American flags. Numerous payments ranging from $5 to $15 to Mr. T. B. Kelley for "loyalty bulletins," and other incidentals contribute their clues to the patriotic nature of the Fisher company's war-time occupations.

The Fisher Body Corporation was in the government service for about seventeen months, during which time its profits were $6,187,805.75, according to the War Department's check of the books. This figures out about $12,000 a day, counting seven days to a week. Of this sum $4,668,243 was paid in cash and the balance made up in materials, etc. Now the actual manufacturing cost of the planes and equipment turned out by the Fisher company was $11,099,315, which includes raw materials, labor and overhead. Assuming the company's profits to have been only what the Government says it received in cash (namely, $4,668,000), that profit amounts to 45 percent of cost; or, to state it in more familiar terms, the Fisher corporation's operations actually yielded cost plus 45 percent. The interesting thing about this is that the Fisher contracts state explicitly that the company's reimbursement should be cost plus 15 percent.

Having said 15 percent, however, the contract does not stop—there's the rub. It goes on to relate a "bonus" or "saving" clause (in the government documents bearing on the case these words are used interchangeably). Then there are allowances for discounts, depreciation, amortization, inventories, etc. With each allowance up go the profits. In fact, the case is not dissimilar to certain well-advertised "dollar dinners." By the time the diner has paid the "cover charge," checked his hat, tipped the waiter and discovered that the dessert and the near-beer are "extras," the change he gets from a five-dollar bill will hardly buy a battleship.

Why a contract devised with the clear intention of yielding a contractor far in excess of cost plus 15 percent should nevertheless be known as a cost plus 15 percent contract is something the tax-paying laity may find difficult to grasp. The statement is misleading on its face.

If foresight were as accurate as hindsight, however, we should all make fewer mistakes. It must be borne in mind that these contracts were drafted in time of war and under pressure of great urgency. Such were the conditions under which war contracts were made; it is a condition which should excuse many errors of omission and commission. Contracts were settled, were terminated, however, after the Armistice, when it seems reasonable to suppose the government agents could have spared the time and pains to sit down with the contractors and adjust many details which had been sacrificed to speed during the emergency.

Yet this was not done, and this is

an important crux of the whole situation. Concluding settlements were made with contractors in haste and confusion. This was not a matter of chance or a spontaneous condition. It was the policy of the War Department as represented in this instance by Benedict Crowell, former Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of munitions. Minutes of the War Department Claims Board and records of the Department itself show that Mr. Crowell was constantly calling for speed in the settlement of contracts and contractors' claims. In January of 1919 this official sent to his subordinates a communication in which he declared, "I had hoped *by this time* it would have been practicable to make far larger payments on account of the claims of the principal contractors." On this occasion the Assistant Secretary went on to say that "if the difficulty lies in regulations and restrictions laid down at my direction I will cordially welcome any suggestions or criticism" because "it is imperative that we expedite the return of capital from war work to industry."

Under these conditions a final settlement was made on April 26, 1919, with the Fisher Body Corporation, in which the contractor, in addition to the large profits he had already collected, was paid the following:

(a) Bonus	$ 619,468.16
(b) Special depreciation	660,840.08
(c) Specification changes	37,500.00
(d) Changes of specifications.	100,000.00
(e) Increased cost over initial cost of materials	62,500.00
(f) Profit on cost of alterations to completed parts of Government orders	30,000.00
(g) For transfer of materials to other sections of Air Service	30,802.75
(h) For additional depreciation of facilities	20,000.00
(i) Discounts	11,875.00
(j) Allowance on inventory	309,280.67
Total	$1,882,266.66

These hurried and generous settlements, and in particular the settlement by which the Fisher Body Corporation collected $1,882,000, did not have the unanimous approval of those in the War Department who knew the facts. They had the approval of Mr. Crowell and his associates, however. They represented their conception of a policy of expeditious return of "capital from war work to industry" and this policy prevailed.

In Secretary Weeks's Hands

IN this state of affairs all the disapprovers could do was to bide their time and hope. Had they spoken, not only would their words have been unheeded, but the chances are they would have been given an opportunity to seek employment in civilian life. This sometimes happened to the indiscreet. When John W. Weeks became Secretary of War the situation was placed before him in a memorandum which originated with a captain of Air Service and a civilian lawyer of the War Department. This memorandum alleged enormous overpayments to contractors, the Fisher Body Corporation being named among thirty-four others. Mr. Weeks approved of an investigation which has progressed amid difficulties. A number of contracts have been reopened and subjected to exhaustive audit and legal interpretation. In the case of the Fisher corporation the Government is prepared to assert a claim for the return of overpayments totaling $2,594,066. This claim asks for the return of the whole amount paid in the settlement of April 26, 1919, with the exception of item (j), and includes additional sums paid as "special depreciation" and for "loss on equipment."

The $619,000 bonus is challenged on several grounds. The contract provided that the company should be paid as a bonus 25 percent of anything they might save under $4,130 per plane in the manufacture of Standard-J machines, and also 25 percent of savings under $5,000 on De Haviland machines. The Standard-J plane was abandoned as unsatisfactory after the Government had spent $17,500,000 in futile experiments—a loss for which the contractors are in no way to blame. The War Department now contends, however, that payment of a bonus is not justified because the Fisher corporation did not live up to the terms of the contract and compute separately the unit cost of the two types of planes. Accounts were so mingled, auditors say, that separate cost determination now is impossible.

In the light of its recent investigation the War Department further holds that the bonus clause, had its terms been observed by the contractor, would still be illegal because of the lack of consideration it shows for the Government's interests. By the terms of the clause the theoretical cost per plane price is fixed "absurdly" high, and affords no protection to the Government except in case planes should cost 100 percent in excess of the theoretical $5,000 or $10,000 each. Then the contractor is to bear half of that excess. This was a heads-I-win tails-you-lose game for Uncle Sam, and the special board of the Air Service convened to pass on the Fisher audit remarks, "Therefore . . . the clause on its face is strictly fraudulent."

The board recommends that the Government take steps to recover $877,746 lost to the Government through "special depreciation" of buildings erected by the contractor and $874,174 paid the contractor for special equipment. The board points out that the operating contract under which the work was performed specifically provided that the contractor should furnish plants, machinery, tools and other facilities, "including such as may be in addition to his normal facilities." The board contends that it was not within the legal power of the government agents who drafted the settlement contract of April 26, 1919, to nullify these provisions. The board declares the same applies to special depreciation on buildings. The report of the board intimates that the Government may question the necessity of the new buildings that the contractor erected with government money. It points out that the company had several idle plants in Detroit, yet it erected on a valuable plot of ground owned by the main stockholders of the Fisher corporation structures that cost $1,377,746. These were appraised as worth $500,000 to the company after the war.

(*Continued on page* 29)

Point *of* View

By E. S. Mackie

THE papers are full of it.
About every other day somebody delivers a long speech
Telling all about how America mustn't get mixed up
In the affairs of Europe,
And how the French are a nation of militarists
And we mustn't have anything to do with them.
Besides, they owe us money.
What if their ancient enemy is only separated from them
By a river that isn't as wide as the Mississippi
And they'll always be afraid
He'll be at their throats again?
The French aren't any particular friends of ours,
They're a lot of Latins with the wind up.
We ought to be glad the United States is on an island
Well-isolated from Europe's seething caldron.
Well, I'm only a taxpayer, and the affairs of nations don't bother me much,
But my idea of a Frenchman isn't that of a mustachioed cuirassier
Breathing fire and smoke over Europe
Or of a bad debtor who crawls and won't come through.
It's more or less taken from a frog I saw one vile November night
Up near Verdun, crouched over a tiny fire he'd built by the roadside.
His lips were bluer than his uniform,
And his uniform was all torn and stained and his helmet had a bump in it.
He must have been about fifty.
His home was—or had been—somewhere north of Soissons.
It was a pile of bricks and ashes now—"complétement démoli."
He gave me half his canteen of pinard and a rotten frog cigarette—
The kind that choke you—you know.
He'd have been sore if I hadn't taken it.
When I left he bowed in his funny, polite way.
"Au revoir," he said. "Bonne chance, mon camarade."
You see, the shells were yelling.
Maybe I'm wrong and the non-interference bird is right,
Times seem to have changed a lot lately.
But that's my idea of a frog.

Before the ivy-clad walls of Butler College, Indianapolis, Pauline Virginia Chastain, second-prize winner in the 1922 American Legion National Essay Contest, receives from Garland W. Powell, director of the Legion's National Americanism Commission, the $500 check that will insure the continuance of her education. At the left, President Robert J. Aley, of Butler.

A Hoosier Girl's Destiny

WHEN Pauline Virginia Chastain's father died fourteen years ago, Pauline was a baby just learning to walk and talk. Pauline's mother bore her sorrow and found comfort in the unfolding wonderments of her growing daughter. The future, then, was dark for the widowed mother, for years of frugality loomed, but she was fortified by a trust that somehow a way would be found, a road of providence which mother and daughter should follow into happiness. God would provide, the widow felt, and she taught her daughter to believe in Him. They lived, then, in Bedford, Indiana, a small city set among rolling hills where it was easy to believe in the goodness of everything.

On a day in mid-January a few weeks ago a graceful girl who looked sixteen, a charming girl with gray-blue eyes and light hair that Mary Pickford might envy, trudged to her little apartment home in an Indianapolis suburb carrying her school books. She was just such a girl as one might notice in any group in front of any high school as classes are coming out—not at all old-fashioned, but yet distinguishable from the ultra-modern high school misses of the lipstick and powder puff, and dressed in girlish good taste. Somewhat serious, it might have been remarked of her, for it was obvious that she was thinking deeply. She was Pauline Virginia Chastain.

And on that day, Pauline Chastain was puzzled. Through her mind ran the elements of a problem. Less than a year before she had been graduated with honors as the second youngest member of her class in an Indianapolis high school. She had just finished the first semester of her first year in Butler College. It had not been easy to raise the money for tuition and books. And another semester was at hand. The money for the second semester's tuition would be forthcoming—there was a kindly step-father who would see to that. But there were three years to come, and to Pauline's imagination they loomed ahead interminably, each with its problem of the family budget.

Pauline found the door of her home half open. As she neared it her eleven-year-old sister danced out to meet her, waving a yellow envelope and shouting a confusion of questions. Her mother appeared in the doorway, calm but expectant. Miss Chastain tore open the envelope. She held a telegram. The india ink letters spelled a message which caused her to drop her books in excitement.

"Mother!" she cried. "I've won it!"

The telegram announced that Miss Chastain had been awarded second prize in The American Legion's Essay Contest—a prize that carried with it a silver medal and a $500 scholarship fund. That fund, provided by Past National Commander Hanford MacNider of The American Legion, she can expend for tuition in any college or educational institution she chooses.

While little Miss Chastain the younger was spreading the news through the neighborhood, Pauline sought her study desk and conjured reality into her dreams of the future. She had specialized in English composition in high school, and she had hoped that some day she might teach English. Now it was sure that she would. Or perhaps she would be a writer. And—there was that more daring dream—she had wished that some day she might go to China as a missionary. There were American schools there. The great Asiatic continent was awakening under the western influence and she might have a part in the development of its schools. She had been thrilled once by the story of a missionary who had talked before her Bible class. Yes, it was probable now that she might go to China. Anything was possible now. But the immediate future! The scholarship award meant she would go on with her music—she had studied the violin and she had wanted to learn how the greatest masters played. Yes, she would play a violin now as she had heard it played in the symphony concert by a great artist. And she would start now her second semester in college with redoubled inspiration and confidence—all that she ever had hoped would come to pass, all she had ever dreamed would come true.

Miss Chastain, some days later, told how she had come to write her prize-winning essay. While the rotogravure sections of the newspapers and the magazines were publishing her photo-

(*Continued on page 25*)

EDITORIAL

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

A Parliament of Man

SPEAKING at New York a few weeks ago on his conception of a world court, President Harding said:

I earnestly commend it because I think it is a step in the right direction toward peaceful settlement of judicial questions, toward the elimination of frictions which lead to war, and a surer agency of international justice through the application of law than can be hoped for in arbitration which is influenced by the prejudices of men and the expediency of politics.

Six months earlier, representatives of veterans' organizations from eight Allied countries, banded together in the Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants, adopted at New Orleans a manifesto urging on their respective governments a declaration of principles which included the following: "That an international court be established to outlaw war." The FIDAC declaration went further; it urged the Allied governments "to proceed as rapidly as conditions permit and when the decrees of such court become operative (except for machinery necessary to maintain them and the minimum police forces) to entirely disarm and disband our land, sea and air forces and destroy the implements of warfare." This declaration of principles was read to the Fourth National Convention of The American Legion and approved unanimously.

Just how much difference exists between President Harding's conception of a world court and the FIDAC conception of an international court to outlaw war this magazine cares not. It cares as little what differences may exist between President Harding's court idea and the League of Nations, or between the FIDAC idea and the League of Nations. It does care tremendously for the overwhelming fact that Mr. Harding, in advocating what is substantially the FIDAC idea, has aligned himself with those Americans who do not believe that, when the last American soldier came back from Europe, he locked the gate behind him.

In a sense, of course, it is futile to speak of outlawing war. Murder is outlawed in organized society, but murders manage to occur with considerable frequency. What the FIDAC meant by "an international court to outlaw war," however, accords fully, so far as the great underlying principle is concerned, with President Harding's idea of a world court as "a step in the right direction toward peaceful settlement of judicable questions."

Would such an institution have prevented war in 1914? No man can say. We only know that there was no such institution and that there was a war. Let us try the institution and see if it works. There are fifteen million Allied veterans in the world whose representatives reached last fall the definite, crystallized conclusion that it ought to be tried.

No More Sand Now

JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, recently characterized the existent immigration law as "one of the worst things this country has ever done for itself economically." He admits that those who are morally or physically unfit should be excluded, but he is convinced that the number allowed to come here should be "equal to the necessities of our industries."

Of course. Judge Gary is right. But what are the "necessities of our industries"? Opinions differ. Secretary of Labor Davis, for example, finds unemployment in this country reduced to a minimum, but he adds: "It is a short-sighted policy to seek cheap labor through immigration. It has been my experience since the days when I worked in the mills that cheap labor is expensive labor both for the industry which employs it and for the community which houses it." Cheap labor is, indeed, expensive. A survey was recently made of four hundred and fifty State institutions. It was found that the States concerned are expending seven and a half percent of their entire revenue in caring for degenerate and dependent men and women of foreign origin.

We need no more immigrants today. The so-called "three percent law" is not enough. We should have absolute exclusion so long as (to use the words of General Leonard Wood) "the American cement has about all the sand it will stand." Later on, perhaps, when conditions have changed, we may be able to add more sand, but not until the cement strengthens—not until it is much stronger than it is at present.

Certain employers are putting their pocketbooks before their love of country. They should be watched—likewise some of the steamship companies who would be glad to use the United States as a dumping ground for immigrants, whose money is quite good. And we should always beware of the sentimentalists who would welcome anybody from anywhere at any time.

We must protect our country.

The Real Fighting Engine

Napoleon gazed across the Channel, vainly waiting for a wind to help him invade England. To-morrow morning at eight France could declare war on England, and destroy London by to-morrow noon.—*Arthur Brisbane in the Hearst newspapers.*

WITH all due respect to Mr. Brisbane, who is a brilliant editorial writer, France could do nothing of the kind. Assuming that France has the finest aerial equipment in the world today and that she acted as swiftly as Mr. Brisbane postulates, there is no destructive agent at human command that could blot out London, or even Southampton, with such remarkable expedition.

Let us assume, however, that England is given a little longer notice of impending war. Let us assume that England is right now alive to all that is going on in the development of war engines, just as America and France and Italy and Japan are similarly alive. Some new and terrible apparatus of destruction is conceived by somebody—but the rest of the world does not sit back and say, "How awful! This thing is so shocking that it makes the very idea of war untenable!" The rest of the world tries to copy the idea and somehow manages to approximate it, and, whether it fails or succeeds in this attempt, it does devise some other engine that can at least try to nullify the effect of the new horror.

It was exactly so with the airplane in the World War. On whatever sector of the front the opposing air forces were anywhere near equal in number and skill, the final result was virtually the same as if neither side had had any air force. If one side had had actually undisputed dominion of the air (and this occasionally happened), it would, of course, have been a different story.

New engines of war will be invented, and new counter-agents devised to discount the effectiveness of these new engines, until the very idea of war truly does become inconceivable—and even then men will go on inventing machines of destruction purely as an intellectual pastime. And up to that exact moment—up to the end of the real last war—the supreme "newest invention" will continue to be an infantryman toting a rifle with a sixty-pound pack strapped to his shoulder.

She Gave Six Sons *to the* Service

A. G. Adams, Jr.
2d Lt., Ordnance

Alfred T. Adams
2d Lt., F. A.

G. Elliott Adams
2d Lt., F. A.

David P. Adams
1st Lt., F. A.

Howell E. Adams
1st Lt., Engrs.

IS Mrs. A. G. Adams of Nashville, Tenn., the "most eligible" member of The American Legion Auxiliary? The Auxiliary is interested in finding out the answer to this question, and so far Mrs. Adams has the honors. All of Mrs. Adams's soldier sons were officers, three of them, as first lieutenants, being entitled to salutes from the other three. Morton B. and Howell E. Adams served in the A. E. F., the former with the 90th Aero Squadron and the latter with the 12th Engineers, Railway.

Mrs. A. G. Adams

Sunday May 13th, will be observed by units of The American Legion Auxiliary and posts of The American Legion as Mothers' Day. In many localities special services will be held in the churches under Legion and Auxiliary auspices. This, the fourth observance of the occasion since the Legion and the Auxiliary were established, is expected to surpass previous anniversaries.

Morton B. Adams
1st Lt., Air Service

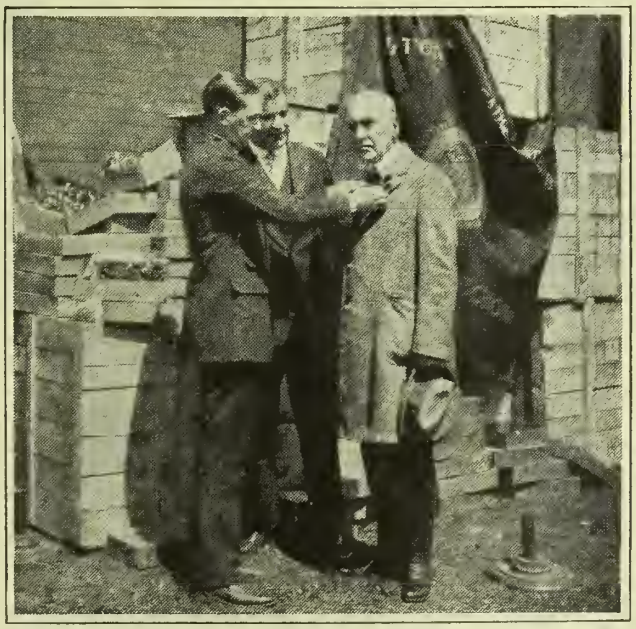
The Living Are Not Forgotten

ORGANIZATIONS representing many millions of members throughout the United States have assured The American Legion that they will help make Memorial Day this year a day of remembrance for the disabled living service man as well as a day of honor to the dead. They have promised to do all that they can to inform their members that Memorial Day will be Poppy Day in the whole country.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the American Federation of Labor have given assurance of their support for Poppy Day —when Legion posts everywhere will sell poppies for ten cents each and will give each flower as a pledge that faith will be kept. These organizations recognize that this effort is being made to obtain the funds which Legion posts must have to carry on their service, relief and rehabilitation work.

Other organizations which have offered their assistance to the Legion for Poppy Day include such powerful fraternal organizations as the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and such other organizations as the Y.M.C.A., the Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army, the United Confederate Veterans, and the National Grange.

Legion posts and units of The American Legion Auxiliary everywhere are planning their Memorial Day efforts for the sales of poppies. The National Emblem Division of The American Legion at Indianapolis has received the poppies which have been made especially for Poppy Day and is now shipping them to posts and units which have already arranged their campaigns. These poppies will bear a label carrying the emblem and name of The American Legion as a guarantee of faith to purchasers. They are an exact facsimile in silk of the battlefield poppy, the official flower of the Legion.



With National Adjutant Lemuel Bolles standing by, Oakleigh Marquette, director of the Legion's Emblem Division, pins a poppy on Hilton U. Brown of Indianapolis, for whose son of the same name an Indianapolis Post was named. The boxes are filled with poppies

Yes, It Might Have Been Worse

By Wallgren

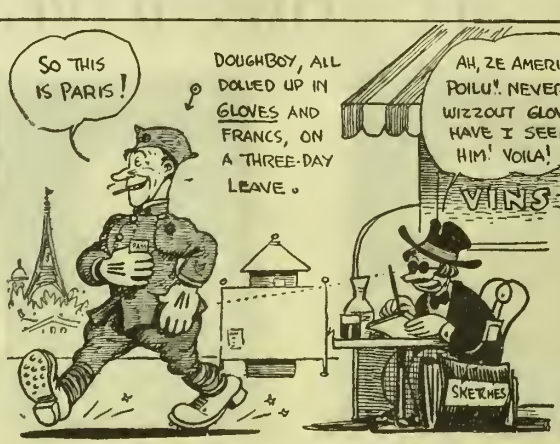
JEAN BOUCHER, THE SCULPTOR, HAS BEEN FORCED TO TAKE THE GLOVES OFF HIS STATUE COMMEMORATING THE "AMERICAN POILU" WHICH WILL BE UNVEILED IN PARIS ON JULY 4TH.

"NOT HAVING EVER SEEN AN AMERICAN POILU WITHOUT GLOVES HE MADE A STATUE OF A FRENCH AND AN AMERICAN SOLDIER SHAKING HANDS, THE AMERICAN WITH A GLOVE ON."

PARIS OBJECTED MIGHTILY — AND HE RELUCTANTLY CHISELED THE GLOVES OFF.

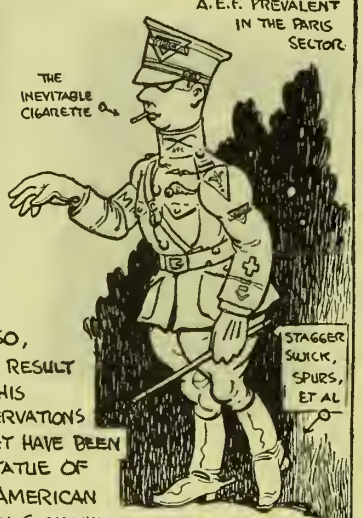
(FROM A PARIS NEWS CLIPPING)

STILL — IF A SCULPTOR CAN ONLY SCULP WHAT HE HAS "SEEN" — IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE!!



"NOT HAVING EVER SEEN AN AMERICAN POILU WITHOUT GLOVES", M. BOUCHER MUST HAVE OBTAINED HIS IMPRESSIONS IN THE LATE W.K. PARIS SECTOR

RESPLENDENT IN ALL THE VARIOUS INSIGNIA OF THE A.E.F. PREVALENT IN THE PARIS SECTOR



IF SO, THE RESULT OF HIS OBSERVATIONS MIGHT HAVE BEEN A STATUE OF AN AMERICAN POILU SOMEWHAT IN THIS MANNER —

SUPPOSING THE ONLY AMERICAN SOLDIERS HE EVER SAW HAD JUST EMERGED FROM A DELOUSING STATION —

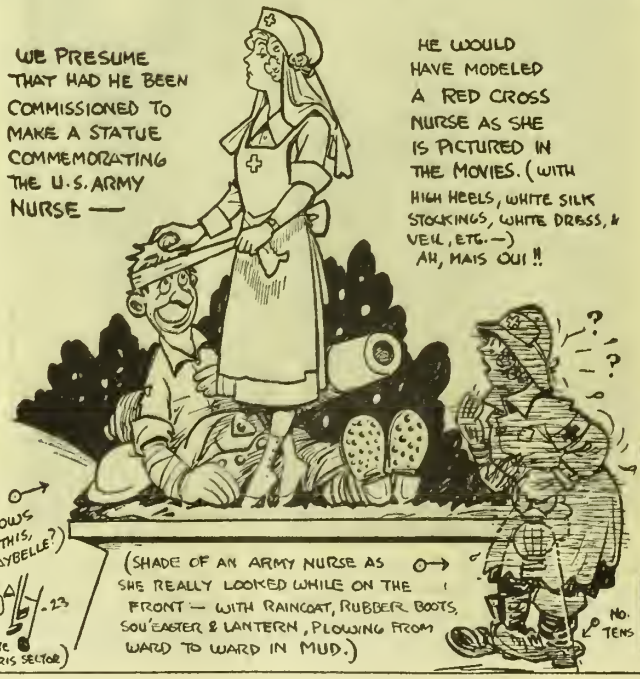
HE MIGHT HAVE MADE A STATUE LIKE THIS — WITHOUT DRAWING ON HIS IMAGINATION A BIT.

— OR THIS — "IN ACTION" WITH A PAIR O' BONES IN ONE HAND AND A "BLACK-JACK" IN THE OTHER —

WE SUPPOSE IF HE HAD BEEN DETAILED TO SCULP A GOB THE RESULT WOULD HAVE BEEN AN ADMIRAL IN ALL HIS GOLD LACE, ETC.

WE PRESUME THAT HAD HE BEEN COMMISSIONED TO MAKE A STATUE COMMEMORATING THE U.S. ARMY NURSE —

HE WOULD HAVE MODELED A RED CROSS NURSE AS SHE IS PICTURED IN THE MOVIES. (WITH HIGH HEELS, WHITE SILK STOCKINGS, WHITE DRESS, & VEIL, ETC.—) AH, MAIS OUI!!



AND A TYPICAL PARIS M.P. WOULD MOST LIKELY HAVE BEEN HIS CONCEPTION OF AN A.E.F. MARINE.

— BUT, WHEN IT COMES TO STATUES OF OFFICERS — WE HESITATE — OUR IMAGINATION FAILS US.

Exciting Moments *of* Their War

How About You, Wisconsin?

IT was October 9, 1918, in the middle of the Meuse-Argonne drive. We were being shelled. When the order to dig in came nobody hesitated, and it wasn't long before we were down about three feet. As we dug the harassing fire from the German guns increased.

All of a sudden something happened and I passed into a world of darkness. How long I remained unconscious I do not know. When I awoke I was numb all over and it seemed to me that I was torn all to pieces. "Am I alive?" I thought—and then I grasped the fact that I was still living, but buried! The cold earth pressed hard on my body and face, and I struggled frantically to work my way out of my tomb. It was a hard job, but after a long fight through about two feet of earth I finally burst my way through to the air.

As I pushed my head through to the light the boys nearby were amazed. "Hello, Smith! Thought you were dead for sure!" one of them yelled. It's a wonder I wasn't. A shell had exploded about four feet from my foxhole.

Half an hour later I was stunned again—this time by a piece of shrapnel which entered my helmet above my right eye. After receiving first aid I started back toward a field hospital. Presently I overtook a wounded soldier—a chap who had been shot through the leg above the knee and was unable to walk. I told him to put his arm around my neck and use me as a crutch. This he did. For over three hours we walked back together—about a mile and a half—under constant shell-fire. We reached the field hospital and I never saw my wounded friend again. He belonged to my Division—the First—and lived in Wisconsin.—GEORGE A. SMITH (*ex-private, Co. I, 26th Inf.*), *R.R. No. 2, Dover, Ohio.*

Most experiences, when recalled, usually connect up with some individual. Many a thrill was shared with a comrade. Wonder what became of the buddy of whom Legionnaire Smith speaks? Perhaps the Thrill Editor can help re-establish liaison.

When the Whistles Blew

NOVEMBER, 1918, found this buck in Camp Grant, a part of the so-called Limited Service outfit. Pen-pushing was the daily task, with a little drilling thrown in for variation. As usual, rumors flew thick and fast. One time we had it that France was our destination, another time that we would visit every camp in the country and install a uniform system of records. All came to naught.

Thrills knew no particular locality. In the home camps, at sea, in the S.O.S. or the front lines, certain episodes stand out in the veteran's memory. Tell the Thrill Editor, The American Legion Weekly, 627 West 43rd Street, New York City, what gave you your biggest service kick. Unavailable letters cannot be returned.

The thrilling rumor came several days before the Armistice was actually signed. Everyone celebrated, some burned their straw ticks, others telegraphed home, while the majority enjoyed an impromptu night-shirt parade with a partial band at the head. Finally guards and officers quieted the surging spirits and everyone went to bed. It turned out to be all wrong.

One can then imagine what really happened when the Armistice was actually signed. It was morning, everyone in bed, whistles blowing in the nearby town, everyone gossiping. Many were thinking of that job back home, some of "the girl I left behind me," others of a square meal with honest-to-goodness dishes and a tablecloth, while some figured how we would be lined up and a nice equitable compensation law handed us on a gold platter. Does your imagination carry you along and allow you to share of the thrills we had? Do you picture how we swelled up, knowing "we" had won the war? Do you realize how chesty we felt and wanted to be on parade back home with the pretty damsels applauding on every hand?

You are all wrong. We didn't have a thrill at all. When the whistles blew that November morning we awakened, rubbed our eyes and listened. Then every one exclaimed in unison, "Aw, hell! Another false alarm." The sandman closed our eyes and all slept until morning.—LEO X. SMITH, *Camp Grant, Ill.*

Another case of the "wolf, wolf" cry coming once too often. Sort of reminds a fellow of the endless-chain system of gas alarms that would originate probably ten kilometers from your sector over there, causing much unnecessary loss of sleep and more profanity trying to slip the strangle-bag on.

Put—Put—Put

IT may have been the omelet that madame prepared; it may have been the voluminous circulars from G.H.Q., or it may have been the beverages that mine host served, but in the light of three or four years of cogitation I am satisfied that it was the captain's boots that gave me the greatest thrill.

At all events, we were going to leave our billets and march by night to a quiet sector of the front. It was just at that time that the orderly rooms were all cluttered up with instructions in case of being fired upon from the air by machine guns. It was also at just that time that the captain had decided to break in a pair of new boots which blistered his feet and made it necessary for him to go forward in a side car while the poor looey brought up the company. Weighed down with his responsibility, the looey very conscientiously studied all the circulars and then repaired to the picturesque inn where the subalterns were wont to foregather.

In due time our looey was on the road, sloughing along with the company. In the darkness he could just make out the company ahead, when all at once the night was made hideous with machine-gun fire. The company ahead was being decimated, and the looey was trying his best to recall at least one of the hundred things to be done in such an emergency. At the same time he was trying to see a ditch or some shelter in the field beside of the road. In time his natural self-possession came to him, and he calmly ran over into the field to pick shelter for the company. . . .

The moonlight coming through the window made the objects of his billet strangely familiar. He was dressed in soiled pajamas, and through the open window came roaring the infernal staccato bark of a motor-cycle tuning up.

Now it looks as if that dispatch rider was responsible for my one real thrill of the war.—WILLIAM B. ALLEN, *Miriam Park, Minn.*

Ever hear the one about the personnel adjutant who mistook the melodious tones of "soupy, soupy" for a gas alarm and ordered his detachment to don their gas masks? It's a fact! Happened up in the Bois de Chehemin near Montfaucon, quite a way behind the lines.

When Green Met Green

I WAS on my first patrol with the Royal Air Force. Casting a glance around, I discovered to my utter amazement that my companions had vanished, while slightly ahead and some thousand feet below me was a plane which—shock upon shock!—bore the black Maltese cross on each wing. "He's going to zoom and get on my tail," I thought almost paralyzed with fright; then something like saneness came over me and I decided that, to keep him from getting on mine, I had better stay on his.

Suddenly he banked steeply and shot away to the left. I know now that he had just discovered me; probably my shadow had reached him. I followed him. I knew that I must keep my position. He zoomed again. So did I, and so quickly that I heard my wings creak to the strain (so I thought); then we were at it hammer and tongs, through every maneuver I had ever learned and some I had not. Then

(*Continued on page 27*)

BURSTS AND DUDS

Payment is made for material for this department. Unavailable manuscript returned only when accompanied by stamped envelope. Address 627 W. 43d St., New York City

Couéing Through Jail

(*Scenes: No prison that ever happened yet.*)

Prisoner (arriving at jail): "What a blessing to get away from the noisy, stuffy city!"

Guard: "Indeed yes, sir. You will find gentlemen here who are so content with the surroundings that they have no intention of returning to the city for years and years to come."

Prisoner: "I'm sure I'll enjoy the stay, too. And so reasonable! By the way, officer, is this considered a perfectly fireproof institution?"

Guard: "You can see for yourself, sir. That was the first thought in the architect's mind—hence the iron bars and granite walls. You know one cannot be too sure these days."

Prisoner (after first day): "Ah! Beans for lunch! I always maintained that a plate of beans contained more vitamines than a ton of French pastry."

Prisoner (after second day): "This certainly is a great pastime. I believe that a man can build up more muscle with a simple rock-hammer than with an entire bag of golf clubs."

Prisoner (after five years): "Every day, in every way, my term gets shorter and shorter."

Diplomatic Adaptation

A corporal and a squad of men who for some mysterious reason peculiar to military life had been left out of the billeting arrangements in a shell-shattered French village wandered disconsolately about town until to their great joy they discovered an abandoned but fairly well preserved cottage.

They had hardly settled down for a much needed sleep, however, before an orderly entered, and threw down a paper, which read tersely:

"C. O. wants house."

The corporal, too tired and too disgusted to move, scrawled an answer:

"C. O. can G. T. H."

Hauled on the carpet the next day for insolence, insubordination, offensive language and a few other things, he explained guilelessly:

"Why, sir, it only meant 'C. O. can Get The House'."

An Ex-Gob on Finding an Old Flat Hat

Old boy, you've been around a bit,
  Aslant my starboard eye.
On every liberty you stuck,
  And when the wind was high
You never left me once, but now
  Forgotten, torn you lie.

The war is over, dear old lid,
  Discarded, you are mussed,
Your broken grommet pierces through
  And it is red with rust.

But hat, we are akin, at that,
  For when like you I'm blue
It is because like you I'm flat,
  Quite flat, and broke, like you.

GEORGE A. PARAVICINI.

Every Dog Has His Day

A Friend in Need

Two sons of Erin, staunch enemies of long standing, happened to be attending a wake together. The atmosphere was gloomy and one of them, feeling that any sort of companionship would be welcome, whispered over to the other:

"Dinnie! Whisht, Dinnie! Come on over and sit wit' me, Dinnie. I want to talk to ye."

"I will not," whispered back Dennis. "Ye have been passin' dir-rty remarks about me. Ye have been tellin' lies about me."

"Yes, Dinnie, 'tis true," replied Pat. "I have been lyin' about ye—but, Dinnie, I was only defendin' ye."

From Drafted to Drafter

Hospital Caller: "Poor man, you certainly have been all shot up."

The Victim: "Yes, I had so many bullet holes bored through me that the boys behind me complained of the draught."

That's Subtle

"My good Holmes, aren't you afraid of autos when you go out on a hike?"

"Not at all, my dear Watson. I disguise myself as a nail."

Army Recipes—No. 3

The ways in which the old army vegetable soup can be used in civil life are many. Several ex-service men now engaged in farming report that it is by far the cheapest feed for their livestock that has been discovered—or would be, if the beasts of the field would consent to touch it. We are giving the method the army cooks used, in the belief that others of our readers may find it to be an inexpensive food for dumb animals.

Cut the kernels off two dozen ears of corn and stew for the officers' mess. Place the cobs, with the justly famous army jawbone, in a large kettle of O. D. water as a stock for the soup. Add most anything that happens to be handy, all available coffee grounds and bacon rinds, etc. String some beans by telling them what a great cook you are and place the strings in the pot, taking care to prevent their becoming chili. Allow the soup to come to a boil, hardboil if desired. Pour in enough water to destroy any lurking flavor. Set to one side till soup becomes stone-cold and serve with hardtack.

Thrills and Thrills

(*Some of the unusual events that probably will never appear in the Thrill Department.*)

1. The top kick got a real thrill when Private Buck volunteered to go on guard just after a hard day's hike.

2. Second Looey Blivens never had such a thrill as when a rookie addressed him as "captain."

3. After a fast of sixty days, Corporal Blank received a package from home which contained a plug of real Masterpiece.

4. The mess sergeant of Z Company never quite got over it when the entire outfit agreed that his table d'hote service was better than they used to get at home.

5. Supply Sergeant Fitill was never so thrilled as when he fitted a Number Seven shoe on a Number Nine foot, and the victim said he was very well satisfied.

6. The General of the Steenth Division got a thrill when the men sent in a petition to lengthen the drill hours to while away the boredom of rainy days.

7. A bugler in X Company, who had been living in mortal fear, arrived safely home and not a man in the outfit threatened him bodily violence.

8. But the biggest thrill came when, after making eight or ten straight passes, we shot the works and the little old cubes read another seven and we broke the game.

"Raise You Nine"

A clever young man with a pen
Changed a one-dollar bill to a ten.
  He heard the judge say:
  "Don't raise money that way,"
So ne'er did he try it again.

Still Hope

John Tracy Henpeckt and a friend had been out all night indulging in a small sized poker game. With considerable trepidation, just as the day was dawning, Henpeckt, his arm entwined in the other's for moral support, turned the corner of the street on which he lived, to see flames issuing from a window in his home. From an adjacent window a woman was gesturing hysterically and screaming for help.

"What!" exclaimed Henpeckt. "Is that my wife?"

"Now don't get alarmed," his friend consoled him. "She ain't saved yet."

A Bad Jamphor Him

Said the moth, as he sniffed at the camphor,
"I'm sorry I'm here where I amphor
  Some things that I eat
  Taste pleasant and sweet,
But camphor I don't give a damphor."

An Unpopular Cause

Lady: "My poor man, how did you become a cripple?"

Hobo: "Alcohol caused it, ma'am."

"How terrible! You were hurt while intoxicated?"

"No, ma'am. I was a temperance lecturer before temperance became popular."

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WITH THE AUXILIARY

Woman's Work

WITH your spring house-cleaning behind you and all of your new curtains made and hung, we ask you to give a thought to the women of the Nebraska Auxiliary, who are making 117 pairs of curtains. The drapes were needed for the dormitory windows at Bellevue Vocational School. The Auxiliary bought 500 yards of material, which will be made up in nine different measurements. Units bought the material from headquarters and then the sewing machines started to work. When this work is completed, the Auxiliary will furnish the school's recreation room. The Auxiliary of Nebraska also makes it a point to keep on hand a sufficient number of layettes to offset any surprises the stork may have in store in the families of disabled veterans. The units each make a complete layette at sewing meetings which take the place of regular Auxiliary business meetings.

An enterprise similar to that of the Nebraska department's is under way in Montana, where the Auxiliary women found that at Fort Harrison trays were sent to bedridden patients covered with paper tray covers. The Montana Auxiliary women have furnished cloth tray covers so that each tray, three times daily, may have a fresh coverlet. Each unit furnished ten covers.

Willing Hands

WE marvel at the tasks this pair of willing hands found to do, and we marvel more that a busy housewife could sandwich in so much good work. It is the report of Luella M. Hill of her visitations to Aberdeen Hospital in St. Paul. First she visited the mental cases and there found the men wanted books, magazines and home papers, but among the surgical cases—well, here are her words:

The things most wanted were books, which I was able to take out of the Public Library on our family cards, when the books were not to be found in my own or friends' bookcases. I wrote many letters and sold some articles for them. Then I went to see the medical cases—again books and magazines were wanted, chiefly Western stories and pictorial papers. I distributed several hundred magazines and many toilet articles. Many magazines I bought, others I begged. I kept two library cards busy, obtaining books in many languages. We gave them pencils, blotters, note books, bill folds, purses and other leather novelties, two dozen rulers, two dozen nut picks for knitting, a calendar for service and others for decoration, and fifty art studies to a soldier taking an art course. I lined twenty bags, sold some, lined three lamp shades, raffled bags and a shawl and a rug, and arranged a sale of lamp shades and baskets.

We put flowers in rooms at least once a week. I sent a gift to a new little baby of one of the men whose compensation I was trying to obtain. I have written twenty-five compensation letters and made several trips to Minneapolis in the men's interest. I write to eight men who have been discharged and keep track of them. I have had about ten to dinner at my home and have entertained the wives of several of the boys, here to visit their husbands. One little wife was my guest for two weeks.

For men who were sick and in deep trouble, I have suggested and called a priest or minister. I find the boys like a spiritual friend, but are hesitant about approaching a visiting churchman. Each Sunday we take several of the boys in our machine to church. On Easter we placed plants in every room and sent personal Easter cards to all patients. Decoration Day we give each man a red rose. When the wild spring flowers bloom, I pick and place wild flowers in each room, and they bring such joy. For a music lover I provide concert tickets, and gave seventy-five movie tickets to others able to go.

With the pleasant weather, we take six on a picnic each Wednesday morning. We take camera pictures and give the boys copies. Mr. Hill has taken the boys on short country trips with him, and we furnish picnic lunches. Each Sunday we have such a jaunt. For boys able to play golf we have provided clubs, and automobiles to take them to the public links. I take orders for sweaters for one of the boys who knits beautifully.

Mrs. Baldwin, who is on the committee of visitors, provided forty-eight looms for weaving shawls and scarves and also obtained looms for weaving table mats. Through a friend, Mrs. Horiners, Mrs. Baldwin is able to furnish flowers every Tuesday.

A Free Circus

HAVE you gone stale on thinking up new stunts for the disabled in your hospital? Well, the next time the circus comes to town, take it to the boys.

The Auxiliary Unit of Dubuque Post of Dubuque, Iowa, couldn't take the boys to the circus because the patients at Sunny Crest Sanitarium were not able to go out. So the circus came to them, loaded in automobiles and trucks, and a full performance was given on the sanitarium lawn, with the patients seated on the porches enjoying all over again the thrills of boyhood.

The Auxiliary women carried out the atmosphere by giving the disabled men balloons and candy. The circus was only too glad to give the performance gratis.

Out for Membership

NOW for a business chat on the all-important subject of membership. Miss Bess B. Wetherholt, National Secretary, has estimated that membership this year should reach 300,000—and this implies an increase of only one-third in membership, which should not be an overwhelming task, considering that this is but our third year of organization. The membership figure for 1922 was 202,863.

Interesting charts issued from National Headquarters showed the ratio of members in Auxiliary and Legion in each department, and also the ratio of Auxiliary units to Legion posts. Kansas takes the banner in the ratio of membership—in that State the Auxiliary has 53 percent membership in comparison with the Legion. Iowa is second with 51 percent, or 22,770 Auxiliary members to 44,177 Legion mem-

bers. The figures, of course, are for 1922. Already we are informed that Iowa will pass this mark for 1923. The Vermont Auxiliary has a 48 percent membership in comparison with the Legion. New Hampshire, Minnesota, South Dakota and Maine follow in order, ranging down to 40 percent in comparison with the Legion.

While this is an excellent showing for these States, we must always remember that the Auxiliary has an immense field from which to draw members in comparison with the Legion. There were more than 4,000,000 men under arms in the World War, now eligible to Legion membership, but each of these 4,000,000 had mother, wife, sister or daughter, resulting in a potential strength of several times 4,000,000 for the Auxiliary, if we but go out and sign up the women folk in our communities.

In the chart on ratio of Auxiliary units to Legion posts, it is deplorable to count the number of bachelor posts. Massachusetts has units to 79 percent of its posts, which is a fine record. Iowa again is second, with 76 percent. Nevada is third, and Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota and Washington follow in the order named.

Speaking of membership, Nebraska has gone out to make a record. The department offered three prizes: First, a silk flag to unit making greatest increase over 1922; second, an illuminated Auxiliary emblem lamp to unit with greatest percentage of last year's membership, and third, copy of painting "America" to newly-organized unit with greatest membership.

Leigh, Nebraska, a town of 567 persons, won the first prize. The Auxiliary Unit signed up 55 members, one for each ten persons in the village. Twenty-seven units had paid up their membership by February 15th and seven more had paid for 90 percent of their membership by the same date.

Neck and Neck

Competition between departments in the Weekly subscription card race grows keener with the passing of each week. On April 25th, Idaho and Arizona, both over the 1.000 mark, were tied for second place. New Hampshire and New York claimed sixth position, Nebraska and Kansas were fighting over ninth place, and Iowa and Illinois were lined up evenly for number thirteen. The first-named department of each pair, however, hit the mark first. Rush in your cards and push your department ahead. The line-up on April 25th—the standing of the departments in proportion of 1923 cards received to total 1922 membership, and their standing on the same date in 1922 based on the 1921 membership—follows:

1923		1922	1923		1922
1	Georgia	19	25	Wisconsin ...	14
2	Idaho	38	26	N. Dakota....	20
3	Arizona	45	27	Penna	15
4	S. Dakota....	25	28	Tennessee ...	26
5	S. Carolina...	27	29	Alabama	24
6	N. Hampshire	32	30	Connecticut ..	46
7	New York....	41	31	Texas	30
8	Arkansas	2	32	Ohio	17
9	Nebraska	10	33	Kentucky	21
10	Kansas	28	34	Massachusetts	44
11	Rhode Island.	18	35	Oklahoma ...	4
12	New Jersey..	47	36	Delaware	49
13	Iowa	12	37	Mississippi ..	13
14	Illinois	36	38	Montana	34
15	Nevada	11	39	Virginia	31
16	Maine	29	40	Michigan	35
17	Washington. .	48	41	Maryland	37
18	Utah	5	42	Wyoming	7
19	Minnesota ...	16	43	N. Carolina...	8
20	Indiana	23	44	Oregon	22
21	Vermont	6	45	Florida	1
22	W. Virginia..	42	46	D. of C.....	33
23	Colorado	40	47	Missouri	3
24	California ...	43	48	New Mexico...	9
49	Louisiana....	39			

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6. Dearest
7. Lovin' Sam
8. Mr. Gallagher and Mr.
9. Aggravatin' Papa (Shean
10. Tomorrow
11. Lost (A Wonderful Girl)
12. My Buddy

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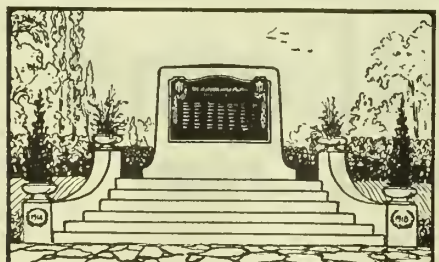

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ALABAMA. MOBILE: **Lamar Y. McLeod Post, $25;** MONTGOMERY: **Montgomery Post, $36.75.**

ARKANSAS. CONWAY: **Theodore Campbell Post, $10.**

BRITISH COLUMBIA. VANCOUVER: E. P. Judkins, $2.

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CANADA. WINNIPEG: Anonymous, $1.

COLORADO. CEDAREDGE: Harry A. Cobbett and wife, $5; FLEMING: A. M. Carey, $1; GUNNISON: **Bruce Frew Post, $15; Auxiliary to Bruce Frew Post, $10;** Mrs. Nellie Summers, $2; Blanche Ross, $2; Mrs. Warburton, $1; DENVER: American Women's Overseas League, $5.

CONNECTICUT. BRANFORD: **Corcoran Sundquist Post, $10.**

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GEORGIA. SAVANNAH: **Auxiliary to Chatham County Post, $25;** VALDOSTA: R. D. Woodcock, $1.

IDAHO. BAGERMAN: Ward L. Mariner, $1; BOISE: **John Regan Post, $1.**

ILLINOIS. CHICAGO: **Mandel Brothers Post $12;** L. H. and Helen Colby, $2; Joe Steinkamp Jr., $1; Dr. Leo Steiner, $1; Dr. W. L. Douglass, $1; E. V. Kara, $1; M. Kellogg, $2; V. F. Cipra, $1; Harry Barnhorst, $1; Dr. J. F. Mullins, $1; ELGIN: **Elgin Post, $5;** GALINA: Charles F. Whisler, $2; GOODHOPE: Virgil Spry, $1; GREENFIELD: Mrs. C. R. Sheffield, $5; FAIRBURY: **Auxiliary to Post 54, $10;** HIGHLAND: Arthur O. Graff, $2; HILLSBORO: **McLain Chandler Post, $15;** MAYWOOD: M. V. Cook, $5; ROBINSON: J. C. Blank, $2; SPRINGFIELD: N. J. Call, $1.50; Joe Henna, $1.50; William H. Fay, $2; R. C. Workman, $1.50; TAMPICO: **Tampico Post, $10;** ULLIN: Green Sneed, $2; WESTVILLE: **Martin F. Vutrick Post, $10.**

INDIANA. ANDERSON: **George H. Hockett Post, $10;** ATTICA: Lena Cunningham, $1; BROWNSTOWN: **Camp Jackson Post, $14;** EDWARDSPORT: **Barr and Boyer Post, $8.40;** FRANKFORT: Hugb M. Mattix: $1; FT. WAYNE: L. P. Drayer, $5; HOLLAND: **Harmeyer Post, $10;** INDIANAPOLIS: Mrs. W. T. Newman, $1; Marie Newman, $1; Elizabeth R. New, $10.62; **George R. Harris Post, $5;** KOKOMO: **James De Armond Goilday Post, $35;** LETTS: Geo. H. Gibson, $2; MARION: C. S. Creighton, $1; Charles H. Norton, $1; OAKLAND CITY: **Johnson Curd Post, $50;** OTTERBEIN: **Otterbein Post, $15;** WESTFIELD: **Hochstedler Post, $5;** WHITINO: **Whiting Post, $15;** Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith, $5.

IOWA. DES MOINES: Clarence O. Pinkertod, $1; HUDSON: **Gibson Mueller Post, $5;** JEFFERSON: Joseph Bogard, $3; KANAWHA: **Legion Auxiliary, $5;** MASON CITY: Lowell L. Forbes, $5; ELLSTON: Carl V. Ball, $1.

KANSAS. OBERLIN: Glenn F. Hanson, $1; MARYSVILLE: **S. M. N. and R. Post, $75;** ST. JOHNS: Mrs. Walter Long, $2.50; Mrs. Sadie E. Long, $2.50; TOPEKA: John Martin, $1; WICHITA: Adodymous, $5.

KENTUCKY. BARDSTOWN: **The Old Kentucky Home Post, $25;** LEWISPORT: C. V. Henderson, $1; LOUISVILLE: Midnie Waggoner, $2.

LOUISIANA. RUSTON: **M. Farland Post, $15.**

MAINE. BREWER: **Daniel E. Geagan Post, $15;** SKOWHEGAN: Elizabeth R. Barrett, $1; WATERVILLE: Arthur J. Grondin, $1.

MARYLAND. ANNAPOLIS: Albert Wilson, $1; BALTIMORE: Charles A. Witz, $3; HAGERSTOWN: Raymond I. Shank, $2.

MASSACHUSETTS. ADAMS: **Adams Post, $5;** BOSTON: Edwin Wesner, $5; P. W. Hathaway, $5; Louis F. Raynor, $5; BROCKTON: **Brockton Post, $25;** CHATHAM: Mrs. Waldow E. Ayer $5; CONCORD: E. W. Peckham, $2; HYDE PARK: P. J. M., $1.50; MILLIS: **Millis Post, $50;** NORTH ATTLEBORO: **American Legion Post, $10;** SHREWSBURY: **Ray Stone Post, $5;** SPRINGFIELD: Martid L. Stacy and family, $5; W. D. Blakely, $1; NEEDHAM: Mr and Mrs Walter M. Chase, $1; WESTFIELD: **Westfield Post, $5;** WEST NEWBURY: **Auxiliary to Charles L. Carr Post, $5;** WORCESTER: Harold E. King, $5.

MEXICO. MEXICO CITY: **Alan Seeger Post, $50;** TAMPICO: **Tampico Post, $50.**

MICHIGAN. ALPENA: Archie Stout, $5; COLON: **Russell W. Weity Post, $10;** GRAND RAPIDS: **Charles A. Conklin Post, $15;** MARQUETTE: W. A. Brandt, $1; NORTHVILLE: Fred B. Vogele $1; SOO JUNCTION G. F. Decker, $1.

MINNESOTA. ATWATER: H. A. Addersod, $1 DUNDEE: **Joseph Suding Post, $5;** FOSSTON: Melvin Borud, $1; GLENCOE: **Otto B. Hagen Post, $6;** HARMONY: William Goldsworthy, $2; LAKE CRYSTAL: J. W. **Roth Post, $5;** MINNEAPOLIS: W. J. Confeld, $1; **Vincent L. Giantvalley Post, $5;** MORRIS: Jack A. Mielke, $2; SEBEKA: Field Hospital Boy, $1; ST. PAUL: Sidney A. D. Frazier, $1; **John H. DeParcq Post, $10; Railroad Post, $5;** STILLWATER: W. C. Hawkins, $5; **Stillwater Post, $21.**

MISSISSIPPI. ABERDEEN: **Daniel W. Bird Post, $25;** A. G. Easter, $1; George J. Leftwich, Jr., $1; Dr. B. L. Martid, $1; BROOKHAVEN: Mrs. R. S. Butler, $1; John H. Johnson, $10; CENTER: J. W. Wood, $1; CORINTH: P. E. Patterson, $1; W. T. Adams, Jr., $1; D. J. Hord, $1; George H. Nelson, $1; KOSCIUSKO: L. S. Sanders, $1; LUCEDALE: C. L. Fryadt, $1; Coyt T. McLeod, $5; E. W. Lindsey, $3; **Howell-Grantham Post, $6;** MCCOMB: **Harry Harvey Post, $15;** PASCAGOULA: **Julian Strasberger Post, $58.09;** VICKSBURG: **Allein Post, $10;** Alexander Fitzbugb, $5.

MISSOURI. BLACKBURN: Mrs. Margaret Blackburd, $5; **David Blackburn Post, $15;** BLOOMFIELD: **Harry C. Crumb Post, $20;** JOPLIN: **Auxiliary to Robert S. Thurman Post, $3;** KANSAS CITY: **Arthur Maloney Post, $10;** Alvin Sprenkle, $2; FULTON: T. G. Van Sant, $7.50; ST. LOUIS: Elmer C. Bohrens, $2.50; SALISBURY: Dr. E. C. Jackson, $2; SHELBINA: **Auxiliary to Teachenor Post, $5.**

MONTANA. ANACONDA: Harry E. Swanson, $1; BAKER: **Falion Post, $5;** BILLINGS: Tom Judd, $2; EKALAKA: **Carter Post, $5;** GLASGOW: **Valley Post, $15;** GRASSRANGE: **Sanderson Post, $2.50;** LAKEVIEW: Joseph H. Buck $1; POLSON: **Hardwick Post, $5;** WALLIS: Willis Huidekoper, $5; WESTBY: Westby Post, $5.

NEBRASKA. JOHNSON: **Bender Reese Post, $10;** OMAHA: **Dougias County Post, $12.50.**

NEW HAMPSHIRE. BARNSTEAD: Mirod O. Smith, $1; Roland E. Budker, $1; NEW BOSTON: **Post 19. $10;** WOODVILLE: **Tracy Ross Post, $15;** PETERSBOROUGH: **William H. Cheney Post, $10;** MILTON: **Auxiliary to Roy Bent Post, $1.**

NEW JERSEY. DOVER: **Auxiliary to William Hedges Baker Post, $25;** HADDON HEIGHTS: **Hoyle Butcher Post, $10;** NEWARK: Mrs. E. Lake and Family, $3; H. J. Hunt, $1; PASSAIC: **Geraid V. Carroll Post, $5;** PRINCETON: R. H. Jemison, $2; SOUTH ORANGE: Dr. W. E. Wakeley, $2; TRENTON: **Allen I. Morgan Post, $5;** WOODBRIDGE: Charles P. Schwartz, $1; WOODBURY: D. T. Mathers, $1.

NEW MEXICO. ALBUQUERQUE: **Hugh A. Carlisle Post, $25.**

NEW YORK. BROOKLYN: H. MacDoddell, $2; **Flatiands Post, $40;** Herbert W. Foster, $1; BOVINA CENTER: Frank Scbabloski, $1; BUFFALO: **Jane A. Delano Post, $25;** J. Chester Goldberg, $1; BINGHAMTON: R. D. Trucsdell, $10; CALEDONIA: **Matthew Cleary Post, $10;** CANANDAIGUA: **Canandaigua Post, $13.62;** COOPERSTOWN: **Auxiliary to Cooperstown Post, $20;** EAST SETAUKET: Frances Tuttle, $1; GREENPORT: **Burton Potter Post, $5;** MALONE: **Malone Post, $10;** MAMARONECK: Mervyn H. Coddor, $5; MAYVILLE: Jobd A. Cork, $1; NEW YORK CITY: Henry D. Lindsley, $100; George E. Douth, $5; Katherine M. Stillwell, $50; J. H. Andrews, $2; Myrtle M. Hallowell, $1; RICHMOND HILL: A. R. Robb, $1; OAKFIELD: **Auxiliary to Hiram G. Luhman Post, $5;** STAPLETON: **James J. Tappen Post, $25.**

NORTH CAROLINA. CLINTON: **Leon L. Daugherty Post, $5.**

NORTH DAKOTA. DICKINSON: **Matthew Brew Post, $10;** FESSENDEN: **Frank Proisi Post, $8.75;** JAMESTOWN: **Ernest DeNault Robertson Post, $10;** WILLISTON: **Edgar M. Boyd Post, $18.**

OHIO. CHARDON: **Chardon Post, $10;** CLEVELAND: C. A. Dobbins, $1; CINCINNATI: **Jane A. Delano**

The M's Have It—So Far

THE American Legion Department of Mexico has exceeded its quota in the Graves Endowment Fund, just as it already has exceeded its 1922 membership. Mexico has raised 68 percent over its full quota for the fund—every cent it was asked to raise and more than two thirds as much again. Cuba and Canada are next on the list, the former with 12 percent. over its quota, the latter with 34.8 of its quota raised. Of the departments within the limits of the United States, Michigan is leading, having raised more than a quarter of its total. The following list shows the proportion of funds raised to quotas assigned for departments in the territorial United States:

Michigan	.229	Georgia	.036
Mississippi ...	.214	Delaware	.036
Virginia	.141	Wisconsin ...	.034
Arizona	.123	Ohio	.033
Maryland	.103	Massachusetts	.031
Idaho	.100	New Jersey..	.030
Colorado	.099	Dist. of Col..	.029
Alabama	.093	Arkansas ...	.028
Kentucky	.086	Texas	.028
N. Hampshire.	.080	Oklahoma ...	.024
Kansas	.079	Utah	.024
Montana	.072	Missouri	.023
Indiana	.063	Minnesota ...	.023
New York....	.062	Connecticut .	.022
W. Virginia..	.057	Washington .	.018
N. Mexico....	.055	S. Carolina...	.017
S. Dakota....	.055	N. Carolina..	.015
Oregon	.050	Wyoming ...	.014
California ...	.045	Vermont	.012
Florida	.042	Pennsylvania.	.011
Maine	.041	Rhode Island.	.008
Tennessee ...	.039	Louisiana ...	.007
Nebraska	.038	Illinois	.004
N. Dakota....	.037	Iowa	.002

Post, $5; COLUMBUS: **Auxiliary to Franklin Post, $5;** EAST LIVERPOOL: **East Liverpool Post, $6;** EAST PALESTINE: A. O. Blosser, $1; MADISONVILLE: Stanley Bennett, $2.50; SPRINGFIELD: **George Cuitice Post, $100;** TROY: G. H. Stokes, $1.

OKLAHOMA. CHARLESTON: **Selman Post, $15.50;** PERKINS: **Frank E. Hert Post, $5.**

OREGON. BAKER: Stuart M. Hulin, $2; **Banks Post, $10;** HARPER: **Westfall Post, $10;** HILLSBORO: **Hillsboro Post, $10;** LAGRANDE: **LaGrande Post, $10.**

PENNSYLVANIA. ALLENTOWN: Lewis E. Hersh, $2.50; Robert W. Huver, $1; ASHLEY: Charles B. Conley, $2.50; AVALON: Mrs. L. M. Gibson, $5; BRYN MAWR: Leta M. Edwards, $5; BUTLER: W. J. Adams, $1; CARBONDALE: T. H. Masters, $3; CARNEGIE: Roy McElhaney, $1; Sidney Johns, $1; CLEARFIELD: **John Lewis Shade Post, $10;** DONORA: F. P. Felcht, $2; DUNLO: **Herrick Stark Sauter Post, $10;** ERIE: Mrs. Jane G. Palmer, $1; EMEIGH: **Patsy Peale Post, $10;** ELIZABETH: **Alonzo L. Wiegel Post, $19;** FORD CITY: M. K. Ferguson, $1; GERMANTOWN: **Auxiliary to Henry H. Houston Post, $50;** Joseph H. Bromley, $250; Joseph H. Bromley, Jr., $100; HUMMELSTOWN: Roy B. Brightbill, $2; LATROBE: Anonymous, $5; LANSFORD: Margaret Millen, $1; MARIETTA: Fitzgerald Hiestand, $5; MILDRED: **McDermott Post, $10;** MCKEESPORT: **Burt Foster Post, $5;** PHILADELPHIA: **Auxiliary to Prince Forbes Post, $5; 1st Lieutenant Jeff Ficgl Post, $2;** Mrs. Joseph T. Pearson, $5; L. J. Tetlow, $1; Abram R. Adams, $3; Fred C. Mintzer, $1; Louis S. Potsdamer, $5; PITTSBURGH: Cromwell H. Case, $5; William A. Lindstrom, $1; T. J. Lindstrom, $1; J. A. Lindstrom, $1.50; Catherine M. Terry, $2; **Katherine Mae Joyce Post, $15;** PINE GROVE: Robert Klahr, $1; PLEASANTVILLE: **William F Waddell Post, $3;** SPRING MOUNT: Russell T. Fulmer, $1; TOWER CITY: **Heartter Post, $10;** TYRONE: **Howard Gardner Post, $30;** WEST PITTSTON: **Auxiliary to Corporal J. D. Stark Post, $5;** WILKINSBURG: **Capt. John M. Clarke Post, $43.70;** WYOMISSINO: W. R. Shellenberger, $1.

RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE: Fred T. Crossley, $2.

SOUTH CAROLINA. COLUMBIA: Anonymous, $1; MARION: **Crawford Monroe Post, $15.**

SOUTH DAKOTA. ABERDEEN: John P. Doak, $1; ACADEMY: **Ole Anderson Post, $5;** CHELSEA: Robert H. Ayers, $2; CANISTOTA: **Jenarde Post, $4.35;** COLOME: C. N. Nielsen, $1; ELK POINT: **Bert L. Smith Post, $6;** HAYTI: **Cook Olson Post, $5;** HARRISBURG: **Alvin Dempewolf Post, $5;** HERRICK: **Allen Loudon Post, $5;** HOWARD: **Neis Pederson Post, $5;** HUDSON: C. H. Sanderson, $10; LEAD: **Homestake Post, $25;** ROSHOLT: **Leo Post, $5;** ST. LAWRENCE: **Frelmark Arbogast Post, $3;** WENTWORTH: **Wentworth Post, $4;** Kent Hartung, $4; Sam Phillips, $1; John J. Warns, $1.

TEXAS. BLUE RIDGE: Eubie Williams, $2; FT. WORTH: **Argonne Post, $25;** GALVESTON: Ada Belle Nash, $2; GEORGETOWN: **Abe Harrison Post, $10;** KNOX CITY: R. L. Mullins, $1; ORANGE: G. D. Jones, $1; PARIS: **Winfield Brown Post, $5;** SEGUIN: Margery Peters Wofford, $1.

VERMONT. VERGENNES: **Vergennes Post, $10;** RUTLAND: Mr. and Mrs. Reuel S. Rowe, $3.

VIRGINIA. BROOKNEAL: Paul M. Shorter, $2; BUENA VISTA: **Floyd Davidson Post, $5;** DANVILLE: **Danville Post, $5;** EAGLE ROCK: A. B. Honts, $1; LYNCHBURG: W. M. Grant, $1; RICHLANDS: **David P. Harris Post, $15;** RICHMOND: Dr. J. B. Williams, $1.

WASHINGTON. ENUMCLAW: **Auxiliary to Theodore Roosevelt Post, $5;** GOLDENDALE: **Louis Leidl Post, $5;** PASCO: W. H. Green, $2; QUEETS: G. A. Shaube, $1; SEATTLE: W. H. E. Roberts, $1; SPOKANE: J. Bland Taylor, $1.

WEST VIRGINIA. WELCH: **McDowell County Post, $25;** KIMBALL: Paul K. Jackson, $1.

WISCONSIN. ASHLAND: **Roy Kelly Post, $5;** BENTON: **Milton Wiseman Post, $10;** GREEN BAY: **Auxiliary to Sullivan Post, $5;** HOLMEN: **Morris Snuggerud Post, $6;** KIEL: **Kasper Post, $10;** MANITOWOC: Raymond P. Haupt, $2; MENASHA: Emil A. Fenske, $1; RIPON: Roy E. Reed, $10; STOCKHOLM: **Walter Hassell Post, $5;** ONTARIO: Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Qualle, $2; WATERTOWN: Albert M. Kropf, $1.

WYOMING. BASIN: **Marion Tanner Post, $5;** CODY: Dave Jones, $2; CASPER: **Post 56, $10;** EVANSTON: **Medicine Butte Post, $10;** SHOSHONI: **Kyle Walker Post, $2.50;** VETERAN: **Veteran Post, $10.**

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BACK in '17, 18 and '19 you helped make history. Has your history been put in book form so that you can always have a clear account of what the old outfit accomplished? By special arrangements, the following official divisional histories can be purchased through the Legion Library:

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HISTORY OF THE TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION: A complete story of the accomplishments of the Blue and Gray. Illustrated. A roster including every officer and man who served in the division is part of the book. Price, five dollars.

HISTORY OF THE FOURTH DIVISION: The organization of the Ivy outfit, its training, its three offensives in France, days in Germany and the return home. Illustrated. Price, two dollars.

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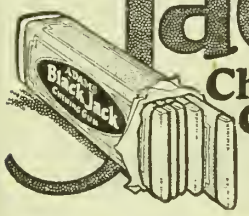

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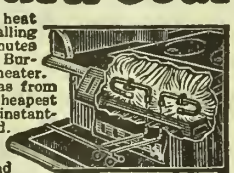

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The world's most photographed young man—if the Prince of Wales isn't, who is?—attends the grand carnival ball given by London Post of the Legion. Here he is, posed between O. N. Solbert, commander of London Post, and George Harvey, American ambassador to the Court of St. James. Colonel Harvey isn't really wearing the carnival hat—some wag in the rear is holding it over him. The Prince danced one dance to the tune of "I Wish I Could Shimmy Like My Sister Kate." A good time was had by all and London Post added $2,500 to its treasury

Ever Hear of These Men?

SOMEWHERE in the United States today are believed to be relatives of seven A. E. F. soldiers who died in the war leaving to Uncle Sam the problem of finding the beneficiaries under their War Risk insurance policies. For five years the War Risk Bureau and its successor, the Veterans Bureau, have been trying vainly to find kin in any close degree of these seven men. All seven died in the service of their country leaving War Risk insurance policies payable to their estate. Unless it can be established that heirs-at-law exist to claim these estates, the Government will never make payment under the policies—the amounts simply will be credited to the United States Treasury.

The American Legion has volunteered to make a systematic and nation-wide search to find surviving relatives of these seven service men. It may be revealed that all were orphans, with no close relatives, but this is thought unlikely. It is more likely that aged parents in obscure homes in city or town or country still revere the memory of some of the seven, unaware that in dying they made possible a provision for their father or mother in old age. Perhaps brothers, sisters or other relatives of some of the seven are living, ignorant of their rights under the insurance law.

Following are the names of the seven men whose heirs are sought. Any Legionnaire having information concerning possible surviving relatives of any of the seven is requested to notify the National Service Division, National Headquarters, The American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.

STANIE MATT, Pvt., Co. E, 16th Infantry. Enlisted June 28, 1917, at Ft. William H. Harrison. Killed in action July 19, 1918. Home address, Missoula, Mont. Emergency address, care of his brother, Paterson, N. J. (no street or house number).

MALCOLM MARTIN, Pvt., Co. F, 367th Infantry (colored). Enlisted April 30, 1918, at Camp Upton, N. Y. Died February 27, 1919. Home address, 556 West 126th st., New York City.

JOHN MOORE, Pvt., Co. E, 127th Infantry. Enlisted June 21, 1916 (?), at Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y. Died October 17, 1918. Home address, 922 Riverside ave., Spokane, Wash. Gave emergeney address, eare of friend, Port Angeles, Wash.

JOSEPH PAUL HAND, Cpl., Co. B, 309th Infantry. Enlisted April 3, 1918, at Camp Upton, N. Y. Died November 1, 1918. Home address, 233 West 36th st., New York City.

JESSIE (?) LEE JOHNSON. Pvt., Co. B, 165th Infantry. Enlisted June 27, 1918, at Camp Pike, Ark. Died October 15, 1918. Home address, Monroe, La.

DELBERT ELSWORTH MCCLANE, Pvt., Co. I, 357th Infantry. Enlisted September 19, 1917. Died October 26, 1918. Home address, 204 South Rock Island ave., El Reno, Okla.

FRANCIS JAMES PATTERSON, Pvt. 1/c, 14th Ord. Guard Co. Enlisted July 23, 1918, at Fort McDowell, Calif. Discharged Muscle Shoals, Ala., March 22, 1919. Died De-

cember 18, 1920. Home address, 315C First st., San Francisco, Calif.

In addition to the seven cases listed above, the Veterans Bureau has four other cases in which it must establish definitely whether the father or mother of a deceased soldier is living and entitled under the law of the last legal residence of the deceased to take the insurance. The parents in these four cases have disappeared, nothing having been heard of them for a number of years. In these cases other heirs, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, exist and may obtain payment as soon as the death of the parents has been definitely established. The insured men in these cases were:

JOHN JOSEPH MCNELIS, Pvt., 320th Amb. Co., 305th San. Tr. Home address, 2344 N. 22nd st., Philadelphia, Pa. Enlisted April 4, 1918. Died in service, February 20, 1919. Mother dead, father not heard from for a number of years.

ARTHUR GEORGE THOMSON, Cpl., Co. I, 165th Infantry. Home address, 51 Second ave., Rockaway Park, L. I., N. Y. Enlisted June 7, 1917. Died of wounds July 30, 1918. Mother died about twenty years ago, father not heard from for a number of years.

JAMES NEWTON CESSNA, Saddler, Batt. A, 78th Field Artillery. Enlisted June 8, 1917. Died October 4, 1918. Home address, Denver, Colo. (no street or house number). Was reared by his aunt in Moline, Kan. Father dead; mother, who inherits insurance, has not been heard from for a number of years.

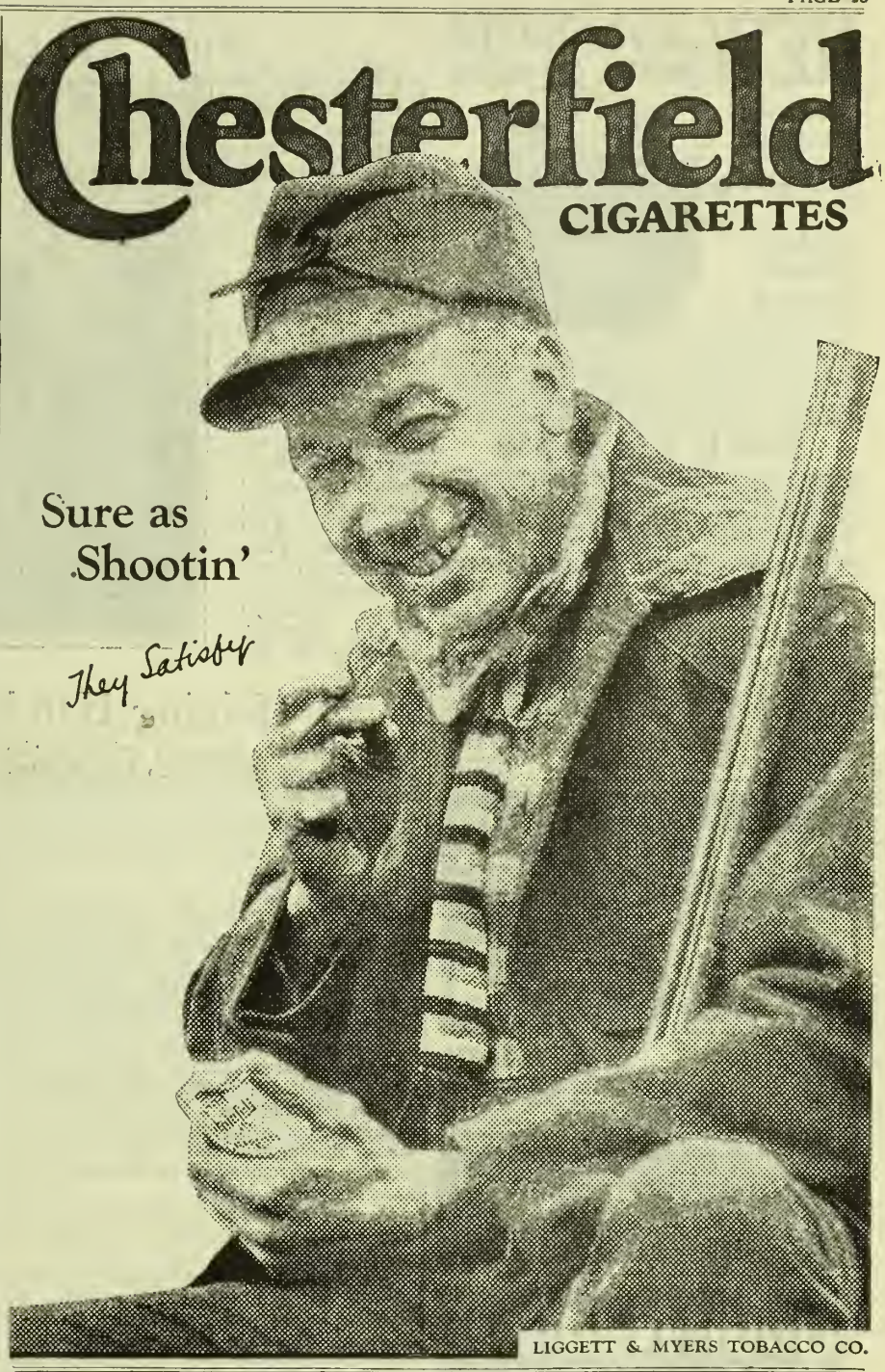
SAMUEL ALEXANDER DAVIS, Sgt., Co. F, 361st Infantry. Enlisted September 5, 1917. Killed in action November 1, 1918. Home address R. F. D. No. 5, Fayette, Mo. Mother died when he was quite young; efforts to locate father, who is entitled to insurance, have been unsuccessful.

Almost a million members of the Legion will read the names of the soldiers in the two foregoing lists. Among them will possibly be scores of men who served in the same outfits as the men who died. Many undoubtedly will recall them, and of these perhaps some will remember having learned from the men now dead details of their former homes and their relatives which may now supply the clews needed to find the missing beneficiaries. Legion Posts and Legionnaires in the towns and cities mentioned may help in the search by requesting newspapers to publish the details given above.

Maine Compensation Law

SERVICE men and women who failed to file application for the compensation granted by the State of Maine within the time limit specified now have another chance to secure this money. One hundred dollars compensation was granted to every officer, soldier, sailor, marine, nurse or other regularly enlisted person serving in the World War, who at the time of entering service was a resident of Maine, under an act that became effective September 13, 1920. Under the provisions of the act all applications had to be filed within six months after that date, or, if the beneficiary were still in service, within six months after discharge.

The 1923 Legislature has amended the compensation act, extending the time limit for making application to January 1, 1924. Application blanks may be had from the Adjutant General, State House, Augusta, Maine.



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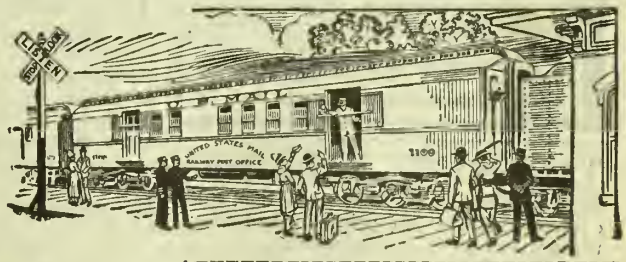

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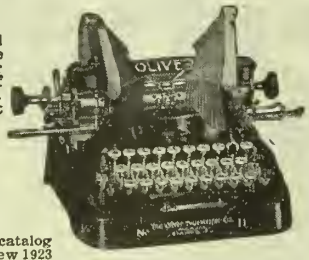

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First Aid to Matrimony

ON the left, a past commander of George Washington Post of The American Legion, Washington, D. C.; on the right, a past commander of U.S.S. *Jacob Jones* Post of Washington, D. C. The pose is permissible; the past commander of George Washington Post, who is Kenneth A. McRae, recently married past commander of *Jacob Jones* Post, who was Miss Lois May Beach. They met through their Legion activities. They extended their acquaintanceship at the New Orleans National Convention, where Miss Beach was a delegate from the District of Columbia and Mr. McRae appeared as national committeeman. Mrs. McRae is now a vice-commander of the Department of the District of Columbia. Howard Fisk, also a past commander of George Washington Post, was best man at the wedding. Mr. McRae hails from Nebraska and was in the Army. Mrs. McRae is a New Yorker and was a yeoman (f) in the Navy.

A Helping Hand in the South Seas

NO doubt the question arises in the minds of many as to how isolated Legion posts in far-off countries can carry out some of the policies of the organization. As a social unit, well and good—but what about service work and Americanism?

The work being done by the Legion post in New Zealand, burdened with the ponderous name of Aotearoa Tangatahaere (which, decoded, signifies "men who travel in the land of the long white cloud"), conclusively answers the question. The membership, numbering sixteen men, which is one hundred percent, is widely scattered, and the post adjutant advises that most of the meetings are conducted by correspondence. But the post's accomplishments during the half year of its existence equal those of some posts right here at home.

A few examples gleaned from the post's first annual report are enlightening:

An American who during the war served in the merchant marine on British vessels was stranded in New Zealand. The post advanced him money while he tried to get work. He suddenly disappeared, but after four months he returned with a big roll of money which he had earned by repairing chairs. When he repaid the loan, he included one hundred percent interest, to be used "for the next hard-up bird who showed up."

Another veteran, suffering with wanderlust and believing the fairy tales about life in the South Seas, landed on the island, broke. Help from the American consul being unavailable, he appealed to the post. Taking a chance on his story of a bank account back in the States, the post guaranteed him expenses and employment until he could obtain funds. The money came; he repaid the money advanced and took out a Legion membership, even though he left at once for home, with a never-again vow on the adventure stuff on his lips.

Two of the post members who in their work as salesmen cover the Dominion are investigating and assisting to file the claims of New Zealanders who served with the United States forces during the war. All deserving veterans leaving for the States are furnished with letters of introduction, setting forth the purpose of their visits and requesting the co-operation of the home posts.

All of which proves that there's work cut out for Legion posts regardless of their location.

Legion Leadership in Honoring a Hero

THE whole city of Wichita, Kansas, took part in a series of ceremonies and observances marking the formal presentation of the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously awarded to Lieut. Erwin R. Bleckley, a field artillery observer with the Fiftieth Aero Squadron, who died when his plane was shot down by machine-gun fire during the battle of the Argonne. The medal was presented to Lieutenant Bleckley's father at a public ceremony presided over by Jonathan M. Davis, governor of Kansas. Former Governor Henry J. Allen gave an address. The meeting was held under the auspices of Thomas Hopkins Post of Wichita and was attended in formation by many military and service as well as other organizations.

At the moment of the presentation of the medal all electric lights in the city were dimmed and artillery fired the national salute. The program was broadcasted by radio. Several days preceding this ceremony Legion speakers visited all the public schools in Wichita, describing Lieut. Bleckley's heroic deed and explaining that the decoration awarded him was accorded only for supreme valor. Sixteen thousand programs of the presentation ceremony were distributed among the school children.

A Hoosier Girl

(*Continued from page* 11)

graph and reproducing her composition, she modestly disclaimed any belief in the greatness of her work. What she had done might have been done by any of her classmates, she said. But the formula she gave is a good one.

"I first learned of the Legion's essay contest last summer, just after finishing high school," she said. "The title caused me to think—idly at first. 'How Can The American Legion Best Serve the Nation?' I wondered. It happened that I had studied not long before the problem of imagination, preparing for a debate. So I sat down one day and wrote about what I thought the Legion could do for the country by helping solve the immigration question. When I had finished I counted the words and found that my essay was too long. I had written 750 words and 500 was the limit. So I put my essay aside. It was vacation time I was busy with other things. It was not until autumn that I took up my essay again. I had been studying immigration some more, and all I had learned convinced me that what I had written was right. So I very carefully cut down my essay by eliminating that part—250 words in all—which was least important. Of course I was pleased when I learned that my essay had won first prize for the State of Indiana. I wrote it with every intention of winning if I could. Perhaps that was some help."

"Are you sure you wish to go to China?" Miss Chastain was asked by Garland Powell, director of the Legion's National Americanism Commission.

"No, I am not sure," Miss Chastain replied. "I may change my mind many times before I finish my course in college. The fact that a Chinese boy in Hawaii—Ah Sing Ching—wasn't that his name?—won first prize in the contest seems to prove the Chinese are progressing fast, and they may all be English scholars by the time I am ready to teach them."

New National Legion Officers

THE following additional appointments of members of national committees have been announced by National Headquarters: Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants, A. W. Kipling, Continental Europe; Aeronautics, C. E. McCullough, vice-chairman, Maryland; Orphans' Home, Edwin E. Hollenbeck, Pennsylvania; Rehabilitation, T. Victor Keene, Indiana, member of Advisory Board; Mutual Aid and Benefit Division, G. V. Hays, Arizona; Distinguished Guests, M. L. Walker, Panama, P. D. Carman, Philippine Islands; The American Legion Publishing Corporation, Liaison Committee, Harry C. Kramer, New Jersey (replacing Earl Cline, Nebraska, resigned).

The following special committee, authorized by the National Executive Committee at its meeting January 14th, has been appointed to investigate the financial condition and the distribution of the final holdings of the Committee of Eleven of the War Chest Fund: Wilder S. Metcalf, Kansas; John R. McQuigg, Ohio; Bennett C. Clark, Missouri; Hanford MacNider, Iowa, and Milton J. Foreman, Illinois.

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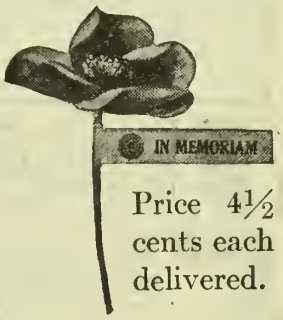

Price 4½ cents each delivered.

Sale of Poppies This Year Will Build Up Thousands of Post Treasuries

Your post needs money to carry on relief work among disabled buddies. Your post needs money for its quota of the Graves Endowment Fund. National Headquarters of the Legion has a plan whereby the 17,000 Legion and Auxiliary Posts can raise these funds. And there is a true spirit of helpfulness back of this campaign which should insure the hearty co-operation of your entire post membership.

National Headquarters has procured a large quantity of high grade silk Poppies, made by French disabled men and their dependents. These artificial flowers are of a decidedly superior quality entirely in keeping with the dignity of The American Legion. Any profits that might be derived by National Headquarters from the sale of these Poppies will be devoted entirely to relief and service work. If your post has delayed taking definite action on this plan, call a special meeting at once. You still have time to fulfill the post obligation to the dead and disabled. Estimate the number of poppies that will be required and place your order immediately with National Headquarters. Shipments will be made promptly, C. O. D., or if preferred, your remittance in full can be included with the order.

Remember—Memorial Day is Poppy Day Throughout The American Legion.

All Poppy transactions cash. No charge or approval orders accepted.

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The American Legion Indianapolis, Indiana

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Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

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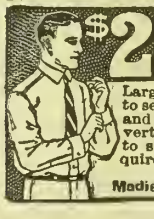

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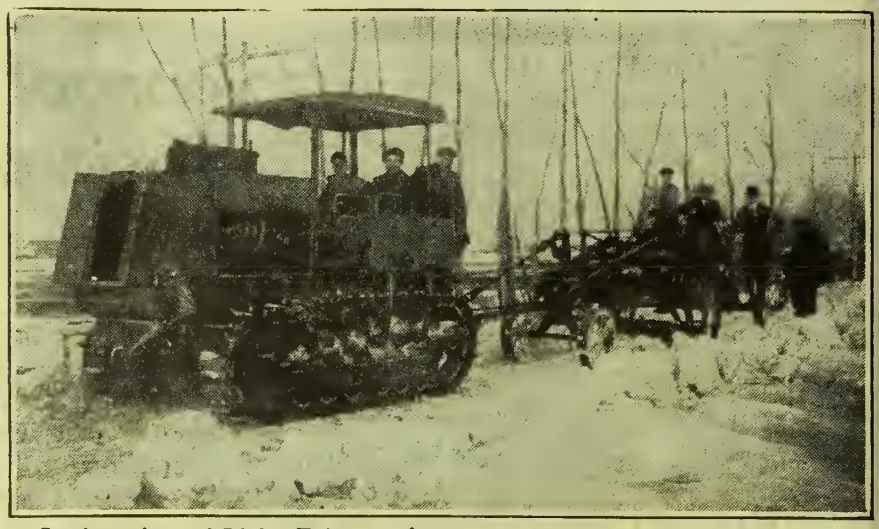

Legionnaires of Idaho Falls starting out to break open roads leading from outlying regions into their town. They completely spoiled the effects of a blizzard that had isolated hundreds of farmers

The Trail Breakers of Idaho

LATE last winter the Upper Snake River Valley of Idaho experienced one of the greatest blizzards on record. A high wind, driving a heavy snow before it, packed drifts into the highways leading to Idaho Falls to a depth of from three to five feet, yet left other portions of the roads virtually barren of snow. The first few days of mild weather left the roads impassable by either loaded sled or wagon.

Idaho Falls serves a great outlying farming and ranching community, and the city and county's greatest need was the opening of the arteries leading to the center of supplies. Here was a public need. Bonneville Post of The American Legion is located in Idaho Falls, and it saw an opportunity for action. At a post meeting Monday evening, February 19th, the post decided to clear the roads.

Early Tuesday morning a telegram was sent to Governor Moore's office asking permission to use the state equipment located at Idaho Falls; the Bonneville county commissioners were asked for all available county equipment, and with both requests granted, Fred Carleson, Legionnaire and automobile distributor, volunteered gasoline and oil for the work.

The news of what the Legion planned to do carried swiftly. Offers of supplies came pouring in, garage men and the branch representatives of several oil companies gave gasoline and oil, business men sent smokes and lunches. The entire town was squarely behind Bonneville Post.

Frenchy Des Champs, with his shop full of motor cars needing his attention, climbed the hurricane deck of a ten-ton tractor and stayed on the job five days, piloting the big machine through places that would have made even an army tank take a second start. Al Foreman left his business to guide the destinies of another big truck. No one was barred, and Legionnaires ranking from buck to colonel climbed into their fightin' clothes to battle with the drifts.

Colonel Earl L. Shattuck, a department vice-commander and past commander of Bonneville Post, officiated at the wheel of one of the scrapers "for the duration." Many others spent from one to four days on the job.

The job was a big one. Five days of real labor were needed to complete the task. The men who did it sacrificed business and comfort to put it over, but the drifts were conquered. Bonneville Post won the gratitude of the entire community.

New Mexico Veterans Exempt from Taxation

THE legislature of New Mexico recently passed a law which provides that every honorably discharged veteran of any war in which the United States has been engaged and the unmarried widow of any such veteran, shall be exempt from the payment of taxes on property to the amount of $2,000. Veterans are also exempt from the poll tax of three dollars imposed on certain able-bodied male residents.

At the same session of the legislature laws were passed providing for the free recording of veterans' discharge certificates by county clerks; for the payment by counties of funeral expenses of deceased indigent veterans, not to exceed seventy-five dollars in any one case and such burial not to be made in pauper cemeteries, and for the designation of November 11th as a legal holiday.

Outfit Reunions and Notices

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

Co. E, 134TH INF.—Fourth annual reunion at North Platte, Neb., June 11. Address H. A. Langford, North Platte.

THIRD DIVISION—Annual reunion at Philadelphia, July 13, 14, 15. Address Walter Kaufmann, 1626 Arch st., Philadelphia.

78TH DIVISION—Annual reunion at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 28, 29, 30. Address A. J. L'Heureux, 20 Exchange place, New York City.

TANK CORPS—A memorial to all Tank Corps men who lost their lives in the World War is to be erected in Arlington National Cemetery. The memorial is to be financed by popular subscription of all former members of the corps. Contributions should be sent to Lt. Col. O. S. Eskridge, Tank School, Camp Meade, Md.

Where to Write About Minor Claims

TO secure settlement of minor claims from government agencies, former Army, Navy and Marine Corps men should send requests to the following government departments. Unless otherwise specified, the address is Washington, D. C.

Army

$60 DISCHARGE BONUS: Finance Office, United States Army.

GOVERNMENT ALLOTMENT: General Accounting Office, War Department Division.

LIBERTY BONDS: (a) Partial payments not completed: General Accounting Office, War Department Division. (b) Payment in full: Finance Officer, United States Army Bond Branch, Lemon Bldg.

BACK PAY: General Accounting Office, War Department Division.

RESERVISTS' PAY: Finance Office, United States Army.

LOST DISCHARGES: Adjutant General's Office, United States Army.

VICTORY MEDALS: Victory Medal Officer at nearest regional U. S. Army office, located as follows: 39 Whitehall st., New York, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Southeast Corner, Third and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Bliss, Tex.; Room 270, City Hall, San Francisco, Cal.

Navy and Marine Corps

$60 DISCHARGE BONUS: General Accounting Office, Navy Department Division.

GOVERNMENT ALLOTMENT: Navy Allotment Office, Navy Department.

LIBERTY BONDS: General Accounting Office, Navy Department Division.

BACK PAY: General Accounting Office, Navy Department Division.

RETAINER OR RESERVISTS' PAY: (a) Sailors: Navy Allotment Officer. (b) Marines: Paymaster, U. S. M. C.

VICTORY MEDALS: (a) Sailors: Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. (b) Marines: The Major General Commandant, U. S. M. C.

LOST DISCHARGES: (a) Sailors: Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. (b) Marines: The Major General Commandant, U. S. M. C.

Exciting Moments of Their War

(*Continued from page* 15)

suddenly he streaked away, not a thousand feet above the earth, toward my airdrome! A trick, I thought. But I realized that I must keep my position until his or my petrol was exhausted.

How long this continued I do not know, but it was abruptly ended. A plane dived across my nose, so close that I could see the bracing wires between the struts, and fell upon my Hun like a coursing hound upon a hare. Here was another enemy, I thought, and was like to give up everything. Another plane shot by, and I saw to my joy that it bore the blessed Allied circles of red and blue. My Hun and the first plane were out of sight (the enemy escaped, I later learned) and looking about me, I discovered to my delight that I had found my patrol again, or it had found me, rather. Never did a puppy crowd into the midst of the pack as snugly as I did; so closely, indeed, that the other pilots waved me away with curses.

To my surprise, however, they all turned, and we flew back over the way my Hun and I had come. I was becoming alarmed; my petrol was getting low; I was afraid of a forced landing in Germany. The others could have no larger fuel supply than I, but I had some vague idea that an experienced pilot might be able to take sustenance from the air, like a tree. A glance at my compass showed me—this was, I believe, the greatest shock of all—that we were flying westward and homeward. All the time, when I thought my Hun was leading me homeward so as to trap me suddenly, we were both headed at top speed into Hunland.

I realize now that the German was, in all probability, as verily a tyro as I; and it is quite amusing to think of this German lad and I, both on our first patrol, both lost, both frightened stiff and both trying desperately to get home before the other crashed him. He had the advantage, though; he, at least, knew which direction he wished to go. I would like to meet him, and compare experiences. What would have happened to him, had I been young Ball (lately dead) or Bishop? And what would have happened to me had he been Boelke or Baron Richtofen!

"Why," the patrol leader said to me later, "why the devil didn't you pot him? I swear you had the blighter under your gun for ten minutes before we came up."

But could I tell this busybody that I had forgotten my gun?—J. WILLS-HERBERT (*ex-Lieut., R. A. F.), University, Miss.*

Comrade Wills-Herbert was one of the early birds—a little out of the class of most A. E. F.'ers. No doubt other former members of the, to us, pre-war ambulance drivers or of the Lafayette Escadrille could tell of a few hair-raising stunts.

The Biggest Job in the World

(*Continued from page* 7)

already been appropriated. The one way to avoid endless trouble between the seven States which have a right to share its waters was to plan a system by which the water might be stored up, to be used as needed. In 1921 the Colorado River Commission was created by legislative action of the seven States, while the Federal Government was represented by Secretary Hoover. The commission held forty sessions and in eleven months reached an agreement and signed the treaty. This in itself is a record and a testimony to common sense. The treaty has in turn been ratified by the legislatures of five States. Arizona and Colorado at the moment of writing are the only States that have not signed.

When full ratification shall have been obtained by act of Congress, the bill introduced in the House by Congressman Swing of California and in the Senate by Senator Johnson will be up

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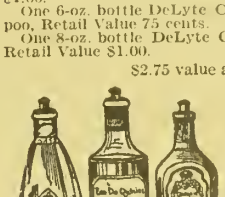

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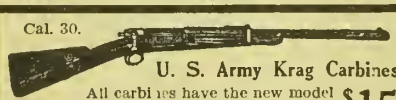

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for action. This provides for an advance by the Federal Government of $50,000,000—to be paid back later—for the initial expenditures in building a dam in Boulder canyon. Another $20,000,000 is to be advanced for the construction of the All-American Canal below the dam. So universal is the recognition of the need that it is not believed there will be any serious opposition to the passage.

The All-American Canal has a story of its own, and an international story at that. There are two thousand square miles of the Colorado River basin below the boundary line in Mexico. When the Imperial Valley was opened it became necessary to throw a loop of the main canal across the national line, for reasons of construction and finance. This was unavoidable, but has since been proved unsatisfactory. The people of the Imperial Valley charge that their Mexican neighbors take more than their fair share of water and do not pay their fair share of the cost.

Former Attorney General Judson Harmon ruled that Mexico has no right to any part of the water of the Colorado River. Hence it is the plan to dig an All-American Canal, taking out the water at the Laguna Dam, above Yuma, and carrying it through all American territory. This may perhaps annoy our Mexican friends, but the Imperial Valley points out that it has not been possible to get the Mexican government to talk business. They are willing that Mexico shall have whatever surplus water may run, but the Mexican claim must come second.

There is no probability that the Mexican lands will be cut short of water. When the Boulder Dam is built all the water of the Colorado River will be impounded—all the water for almost two years, if need be. The annual flow, as has been said, is 20,000,000 acre feet; the present needs of the territory below Boulder are 3,700,000 acre feet, and the Colorado compact provides that annually 8,500,000 feet shall be released to it. That will afford a sizable surplus for the lands below the line. The four States of the upper basin are allotted 7,500,000 acre feet each year, which is double the present requirements and equal to all contingencies. A reserve of 4,000,000 acre feet will be held each year for emergencies.

The Boulder dam will be but the cutting edge of the plan which is ultimately to change the Colorado river from an outlaw into a hard-working member of riverine society. Below the lower rim of the mountains there is the Gila River, which behaves itself most of the time, but now and then gets away in flash floods which tear out levees by the roots. The Gila River basin of 830,000 acres is to be protected by a line of dependable levees. Through that nine-hundred-mile length of fast water above Boulder dams and reservoirs are to be set at intervals, to conserve water for irrigation and to furnish power. And the work will not cost the Government a cent. It will advance the money, but it will all be repaid.

Under the plan the cost of building the dam will be assessed against the power projects. Already there is sale enough for power in sight to make this payment certain. The farmers who use the water will only be required to repay the cost of the canals and diversion works. That cost will not be assessed against them for some time, for the estimate is that even with the snappiest sort of work the dam cannot be completed for several years. It will take three or four years barely to make the Imperial Valley safe. The Swing-Johnson bills provide that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors shall have the right to a three-months preference in making entry upon the 452,000 acres of public land still available below the dam and also the right to preference, so far as possible, on the work of construction. The importance of this provision is shown by the statement of Former Secretary of the Interior Fall that 100,000 former service men have applied for lands. In two years' time the Reclamation Service has been able to offer them only 490 farms.

Now, suppose we have a look at the dam itself. Just what it is to be. What it will look like.

Its location has not yet been definitely fixed. About 150 miles below the Grand Canyon of Arizona are the two canyons, Boulder and Black, connected by a desert, grassless valley in which is what is left of old Callville. This was at one time the head of navigation on the river and was built by the Mormons in the early days to dodge the long freight haul across the plains. They planned to bring steamers through the Gulf of California and up the Colorado River. So far as the old-timers can remember but one steamer ever made the ride. Once was enough.

The walls in the two canyons are from 1,300 to 2,000 feet high. In Boulder they are of granite and in Black of a lava flow. At dam site C, which has been tentatively agreed upon by the engineers of the Reclamation Service, the walls at the foot are but three hundred feet apart. Six hundred feet up in the air the canyon has opened but 1,300 feet, so that the slope is like that of an orphan's slice of pie. At low water the river runs two hundred feet wide and ten feet deep and fast. The stage is set for the miracles to be performed.

Tunnels will first be run through the canyon walls into the spreading flat below the dam. These tunnels will carry 50,000 cubic feet of water each second. That is as much water as the Columbia River runs at the Dalles during dry weather. Having provided this outlet for the river a temporary dam will be thrown across to divert the river into the tunnels. Then the work of digging the permanent dam will be begun.

Bed rock here is 140 feet below low-water mark. Fifty feet of this is through a tangled mass of boulders and seventy feet is through loose sand. The foundation walls will be tied firmly to bedrock. From time to time the river will overflow the temporary dam, but that will make no difference to the builders. They will merely wait for the river to settle down again. Then the water will be pumped out of the hole.

A railroad about thirty miles long will be run from the nearest transcontinental line to the dam site. On this will be carried the supplies, including the 3,000,000 cubic yards of concrete which are to go into the structure. The dam will be 665 feet thick at the bottom and 110 feet thick at the top. From foundation to crest it will be approximately 690 feet high, and will bridge the canyon 1,250 feet at the summit. At intervals in it will be sluices through which the water will be carried under a

head of 360 feet to turn the turbines which will develop the electric power. These are merely tentative figures as yet. Until Congress has definitely assented the engineers can only rough out their plans.

The reservoir itself will not be the wide, shallow affair that most artificial lakes appear to be. Confined on either side by walls that have an effective height of one thousand four hundred feet, and which mount two thousand feet at intervals, its capacity will be afforded by depth rather than by superficial area. The canyon bed is rarely two miles wide. Even so, so furious is the heat of the sun in this semi-tropic desert that it is estimated five feet of water will be evaporated each season.

The sensational feature, outside of the mere bigness of the undertaking, is yet to come. I have told that each year the river carries down 113,000 acre feet of silt. More than was dug out of the Panama Canal. Enough to cover the District of Columbia three feet deep. The lower portion of this vast reservoir can hold the accumulations of three centuries before its usefulness for irrigation or power production will be impaired. But the time will come when the silt will begin to choke the outlets. Our engineers are building not for time, but for eternity.

Ordinary folk—you and I—would be content to know that the work of our hands would be good for three hundred years. Not so the engineers. They look ahead as did the pyramid builders of ancient Egypt. Eventually, when it is needed, they will put in an up-river reservoir, at Lee's Ferry, perhaps, or Diamond. When the lower reservoir is choked with silt the water will be cut off at the upper reservoir—the flushing reservoir—and when that mass of mud has dried a little a cataract will be turned loose from above. It will cut a channel through the mass of loose silt and wash it out through Boulder's outlet gates. But that upper reservoir may not be built for two more centuries. Otherwise it would fill up with mud.

I said the Boulder Dam project—the plan for the highest dam in the world, retaining the largest body of artificial water in the world, harnessing the meanest river in the world, irrigating the finest available acreage of fertile land in the world—is the greatest undertaking to which human hands have ever stretched.

Did I exaggerate? Or have I made good?

The Profiteer Hunt

(*Continued from page* 10)

The Government requests the return of the difference—$877,746.

Recovery of items (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (i) in the settlement of April 26, 1919, totaling $270,677, is demanded because their payment "is not supported by any data in the records of the contractor and [they] are not payable under the contract."

It is also worthy of note that among the production costs for which the Government paid the Fisher corporation were $91,875 in salaries to officials, $76,218 in salaries to other office personnel and $140,780 in wages to foremen and assistants—none of which items was questioned by the reviewers.

So-called "termination contracts," which were the product of the Government's after-the-war policy of haste in the settlement with contractors, will be the bone of contention in numerous legal battles in case the present Government is forced to resort to the courts to bring allegedly overpaid contractors to time. The Fisher case, wherein the legality of the termination contract is disputed, is now the subject of negotiations between officials of the company and of the War Department. Unless the Government can obtain what it believes to be a fair recovery by this method it is the determination of the Secretary of War to transmit the matter to the Department of Justice.

The same applies to claims the Government is prepared to assert against three other contractors concerning whom the Wecky has information. These are the Bon Air Coal and Iron Company of Nashville, Tenn.; the Shelby Chemical Company of Shelby, Alabama, and the Sutton Chemical Company of West Virginia. In each case War Department investigators recently have produced evidence which they contend establishes that the terminating settlements between these contractors and the Government were clearly contrary to the provisions of the original contracts on which any such settlement must be based. Audits indicate that the Government will seek to recover from these concerns as follows:

Shelby Chemical Company	$104,811
Bon Air Coal & Iron Company	215,755
Sutton Chemical Company	100,000
Total	$420,566

The situation of these companies is different from that of the average war contractor. They made nothing in cash profits. Neither did they contribute anything toward winning the war. The war ended before the plants were completed and the companies could begin the production of acetate of lime and methyl alcohol which they were to make in large quantities and sell to the Government. The Government had agreed in each case, however, to pay for the construction of a plant which the company was to purchase gradually with profits on the sale of the products of its manufacture. In each case the plant was uncompleted when the Armistice came.

The terms of the three termination contracts are almost identical. The Government agreed to knock about fifty percent from the cost of the uncompleted plants and sell them to the contractors at these reduced figures. The contractors planned to complete the plants and continue the manufacture of acetate of lime and methyl alcohol, which have many commercial uses. Thus the contractors were to obtain serviceable plants at much less than their actual cost. This was to be their profit, and in the three cases it figures up to in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

The Government's present claims arise from what appears to have been the hurried or inaccurate figuring of costs accepted by the government agents who executed the settlement contracts. The details in one case will suffice. The Bon Air plant was estimated to cost $800,000. This case was

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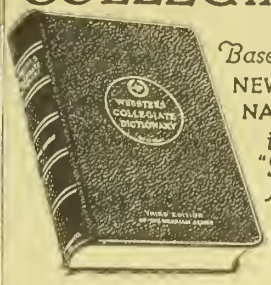

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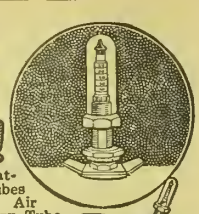

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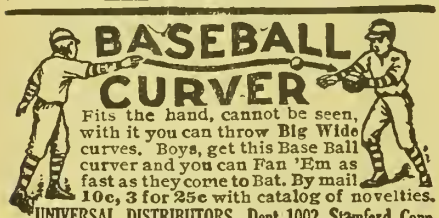

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settled thirty-seven days after the Armistice. The contractor placed his expenses and obligations at $1,650,000, which the Government paid. Then it sold the plant to the contractor for $750,000 on term payments.

When the Air Service began its long-deferred investigation of some of these settlements its auditors reported that the actual expenditures and obligations of the Bon Air Company had been only $1,434,244. The auditors' findings were submitted to the legal staff of the Air Service, which contends that $1,434,244 is the limit of the Government's legal obligation and that no agent of the Government could lawfully increase that obligation; thus the Government claim for what was paid in excess of that sum. The Bon Air Company has indicated a disposition to resist this claim on the general grounds that it made a bad bargain when it bought the plant from the Government. It is said to have spent an additional $300,000 to complete the plant without being able to operate it successfully. Government attorneys declare these factors have no bearing on the issue in question.

The cases of the other two concerns are similar except that the Sutton Company is charged with violation of the terms of the original contract and bad faith in the execution of the order to suspend work after the Armistice. It is charged that the company failed to cancel commitments for material and continued to erect buildings at government expense after receipt of advice to cease operations.

Less involved than the claims against these chemical concerns are the latest developments in the Government's investigation of its recent business relations with the Wright Martin Aircraft Corporation.

Particulars of the service rendered the country in the late war by this corporation have impinged upon our discussion before. We have reported how a representative of that contractor visited the War Department and demanded immediately a check for $1,200,000 in final settlement of the corporation's "claims" against the Government; and how the War Department declined to issue such a check and sent a force of auditors to Dayton, Ohio, to examine the company's books. Based on the findings of these auditors, the War Department has called on the Attorney General to bring suit against this contractor for the return of about $4,000,000.

Eighteen months have elapsed and this suit has not been brought, and in the meantime examination of the Wright Martin company's books has disclosed additional alleged overpayments aggregating $561,420, which the Department of Justice is also asked to recover. The account is itemized in this fashion:

(a) Direct materials.....	$16,857.88
(b) Overhead	359,254.86
(c) Special depreciation....	71,888.96
(d) Increased facilities.....	410.72
(e) Improvement of government property	216.19
(f) Liquidation expenditures	13,215.17
(g) Overpayment on profit.	139,087.82
	$600,931.60
Credited on royalties, etc.	39,510.73
Net due Government.	$561,420.87

Some of these items can be made clearer by an interpretation of some of the more or less technical terms of the trade. Item (a) referring to an overpayment for "direct materials" or materials used in the production of airplanes in reality, say the government auditors, represents what the United States was obliged to pay as a result of a blunder due to the negligence of the contractor. Sixteen thousand-odd dollars was expended on work on an incorrect design of a crankshaft when, the Air Service investigators assert, the company had the proper blue-prints in its possession, and the Government is in no respect liable for its failure to use them.

The "overhead" charge, (b), embraces a great many items, among which, according to the auditors, are these:

Payments for plant guards, $116,392, which is called improper because the Treasury Department ruled on February 10, 1920, that such charges by cost-plus contractors would not be recognized by the Government.

Traveling expenses, $25,392, which the auditors eliminated from a much larger account as unnecessary to the performance of the government contracts. The auditors allege the Wright Martin corporation used its government work as an excuse to collect from the United States payment for obligations which had no connection with war contracts.

Directors' fees, $744, and $1,360 for legal services of a corporate nature are other charges which fall into the foregoing catagory.

War risk insurance, $6,250. The soldier or sailor who served his Government on a fixed-price basis of $30 a month, out of which he paid, among other things, for his own War Risk Insurance, may find it difficult to see the justice of permitting this contractor, who made millions out of the war, to stick Uncle Sam for $6,000 in this matter. The justice of it is not clear to the War Department, either, because the Wright Martin contracts provide that the contractor shall not be held liable for losses or delay due to riots, acts of the enemy or acts of God; which appears to be a rather all-embracing clause.

Public liability insurance, $3,699. This policy protected the company from damages arising from injury to persons *other* than employes.

"Exorbitant and unnecessary" accountants' fees, $21,037.

Revenue stamps on a mortgage given in security for a government loan, $1,500.

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The item (e), entitled "improvement of government property, $216.19," looks regular and legitimate. It looked that way to this writer, who sought further enlightenment. This led to the discovery that the "improvements" in question appear to have consisted of meals for persons handling government property and tips to the waiters who served the same.

And so runs one thread of the story, or more exactly a sequel to that thread of the story of a "nation in arms." In the next article we shall conclude our account of the particular phase of the subject which is concerned with the recent investigations made by the Air Service, digressing slightly to indicate how another government agency might profit by the Air Service example. That agency is the United States Shipping Board.

Buddy's "Best Friend" A. W. O. L. from Our Columns

Everybody remembers Buddy's best pal during the late disturoance. If the Stave Hero let this comrade go unpoliced for even a few hours, he would find himself reeling off potato peelings in the land of the grease balls, alias k. p.'s.

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Mr. Mars, page Buddy's hand grenade, rifle, bomb, machine gun, gas shell, revolver or piece of artillery. After all is said and done, it was John L. Doughnob's "best friend" who put out this conflagration.

La guerre is fini. But the wild ducks and geese are still making their annual pilgrimages over No Man's Land, stopping in the rivers and lakes and whispering in Buddy's ear the call of the wild. Bear and deer did not pass out with cream squirrels and trench rats. Grouse and prairie chicken and wild turkey and quail were not all served to us on the slum menu. Rabbits still nibble at young fruit trees. The badger and coyotc are not yet one with Nineveh and Tyre.

Buddy the outdoor man must not venture beyond the pavement. No revolvers or rifles, shotguns or ammunition of any kind are advertised in his Weekly. The brave who has slept on ammunition dumps and stacked rifles under fire must stand on busy street corners and hear autos backfire if he is to get a thrill out of life. For his post rifle team—slingshots and bow and arrow.

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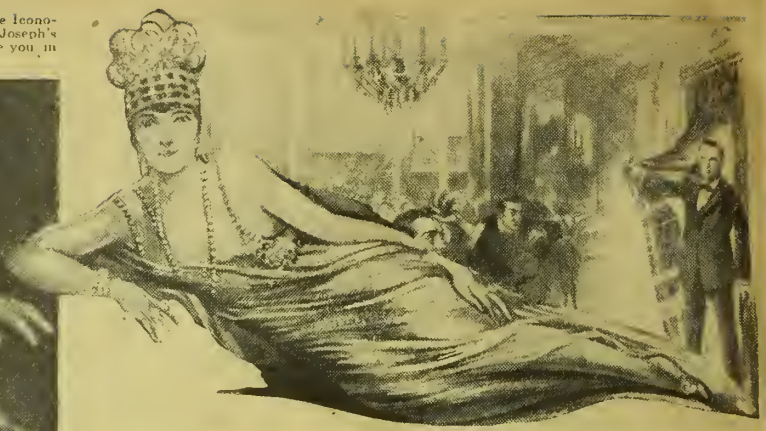

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