10c a Copy JULY 18, 1924 Vol. 6, No. 29

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Published weekly at New York, N. Y. Entered as second class matter March 24, 1920, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. Price $2 the year. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 31, 1921. Legion Publishing Corporation, 627 West 43d St., New York. President, John R. Quinn, 627 West 43d St., N. Y. C.; secretary, Russell G. Creviston, 627 West 43d St., N. Y. C.; treasurer, Robert H. Tyndall, 627 West 43d St., N. Y. C.

"LIFT YOUR FEET!"

The "louie" said it, the "top-kick" growled it, and now I *shout* it!

Fellows, lift your feet to the height of foot comfort. Messages of leading shoe manufacturers point the way. More of such advertisements should appear in The Weekly; here they reach the buying public, standing on, as well as understanding, its own feet. We ex-service men are particularly interested in the strides of foot-craft progress. To gain footing with us, a shoe must toe the mark of quality.

Ex-members of Uncle Sam's Hob-nail Club are requested to fill out this "foot-note" and mail to me, care of The American Legion Weekly, 627 West 43d Street, New York City.

(signed) Buddy
THE AD-MAN

Your Name..... *Address*.....

How many pairs of shoes a year do you buy on an average? .....

What priced shoes do you buy? .....

What brands of shoes does your local merchant carry? .....

.....

.....

Is he a Legionnaire?.....

Have you bought from advertising in The American Legion Weekly?.....

OUR DIRECTORY

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

AUTOS & AUTO ACCESSORIES

VChevrolet Motor Co.....
VVVMellinger Tire & Rubber Co..... 22
Radiolite..... 20

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

VVArtcraft Studios.....
A. T. Dietz..... 21
Firelte Company..... 18
VVVVJennings Mfg. Co..... 18
VVVVMadison Shirt Co..... 21
VVPremier Mfg. Co.....
VVProgress Tailoring Co..... 22
B. M. Seery.....
VJ. B. Simpson, Inc..... 22
Southern Maryland Immigration Comm...
John A. Stransky..... 20
Style Center Tailoring Co.....
Tailormode Clothes.....
VVM. H. Tyler Mfg. Co.....
VWest Angus Show Card Service, Ltd..... 22

CONFECTIONS

VVVAmerican Chicle Co..... 21

FOOD PRODUCTS

VVVVVVThe Jell-O Company.....
VHorlick's Malted Milk.....
J. L. Kraft & Bros. Co..... 16

INSURANCE

VVVVJohn Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co..

INVESTMENTS

Adair Realty & Trust Co.....
VVVVG. L. Miller Bond & Mortgage Co..... 18
F. H. Smith Co.....

JEWELRY, INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS

VVVVVVAmerican Legion Emblem Div.....
VVVVVFlour City Ornamental Iron Co.....

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

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

VVVVVVL. W. Sweet Inc.....

MEDICINAL

VVMusterole Co.....
Zonite.....

MEN'S WEAR

VThe B. V. D. Co..... 19
VVThe Florsheim Shoe Co.....
VVVVVReliance Mfg. Co.....
Utica Duxbak Corp.....

MISCELLANEOUS

VAssoc. of Army and Navy Stores.....
T. G. Cooke..... 21
VElto Outboard Motor Co.....
VDunne W. Gaylord..... 22
O. W. Johnson, Mgr..... 22
Portland Cement Assn.....
Superior Match Pants Co..... 22
Universal Fingerprint Pad Co..... 22
J. L. Whiting—J. J. Adams.....

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VVVVVVBuescher Band Instrument Co..... 20

PATENT ATTORNEYS

VVE. E. Stevens, Jr..... 18

RADIO

Crosley Radio Corp.....

SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION

VVVVAmerican School.....
★VFRANKLIN INSTITUTE..... 20
Illinois College of Chiropody.....

of ADVERTISERS

VVVVVVLaSalle Extension University..... 22
VVVVVVPatterson Civil Service School.....
★STANDARD BUSINESS TRAINING INSTITUTE.....
★F. W. TAMBLYN..... 18

SMOKERS' NEEDS

★AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.....
VVVVVLiggett & Myers Tobacco Co..... 17
P. S. Mills Co.....
Pathfinder Co..... 22
Tobacco Guarantee Agency.....

SOFT DRINKS

VVVCoca Cola.....

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Brunswick Balke Collender.....
VVVIead Cycle Co.....
Savage Arms Corp.....

STATIONERY AND STATIONERY SUPPLIES

C. F. Johnson & Co.....
Post Printing Service..... 17

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH

VVVVAmerican Tel. & Tel. Co.....

TOILET NECESSITIES

VColgate & Co..... 15
VForhan Co.....
Palmolive Company.....

TRAVEL

VVVVU. S. Shipping Board.....Back Cover

TYPEWRITERS

VVInternational Typewriter Exchange.....
VVVVVVShipman-Ward Mfg. Co.....

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS.
★ STAR—AWARDED WHEN THE SEVENTH SERVICE STRIPE IS DUE.

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of December 22, 1922. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: $3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City. WESTERN MANAGER, 1201 Majestic Building, Chicago, Ill.

LET'S PATRONIZE THEY ADVERTISE

THEY ADVERTISE LET'S PATRONIZE

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

Published by the Legion Publishing Corp.: President, John R. Quinn; Vice-President, James A. Drain; Treasurer, Robert H. Tyndall; Secretary, Russell G. Creviston.

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Owned exclusively by The American Legion.

All editorial correspondence and manuscripts should be addressed to the editorial offices in New York City.

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

 Copyright, 1924, by the Legion Publishing Corporation.

VICTORY *for the* DISABLED

The Reed-Johnson Law, Won by the Legion in the Eleventh Hour of the Last Congress, Breaks Old Legal Fetters and Brings Hope and Help to a Hundred Thousand Service Men and Dependents

By Marquis James

ONE hundred thousand men and women would make a good-sized army in these piping times of peace. It would take quite a while for them to march past a given point. In wartime they would count for four combat divisions. They would fill a tidy city, too; populate more than one vigorous Western State, or fill the stands at a couple of world series baseball games. In almost any situation you might place them, 100,000 persons would constitute a fairly impressive showing of the human race.

Toll off 26,000 of these men. Waste their flesh, heighten the color of their gaunt cheeks, impart a peculiar, febrile luster to their eyes. Call them victims of tuberculosis. Furrow the hot brows with anxiety — for they have been troubled, these sick men. They have no place to get well because they have had no money.

Toll off 20,000 more. Leave some of them looking their normal selves, in the bloom of health and strength as they were when they followed the flag in 1917 and '18. But it is a false bloom now. It may look real—and it is real—sometimes. Other times not. These men suffer from the most insidious of all afflictions, that of a mind diseased. As for the rest of the 20,000 who are mentally afflicted, too—let them look the part.

Toll off 29,000 more. You have the blind, the legless, the armless, the palsied, the paralyzed, the comatose victims of a baffling sleeping sickness, and the unfortunate pawns of divers other ills and ailments which plague soldiers home from the wars.

For such these are: Disabled veterans of the World War, who, five and one half years thereafter, were uncared for, or inadequately cared for by the nation they served.

Resuming our examination of the 100,000 whom we are considering, we have next the kin of soldiers killed in battle, or dead from wounds or disease contracted in the service—widows and orphaned children, aged fathers and mothers of veterans who gave everything. Their number is 25,000. More than five years after the Armistice found them unlooked after in right measure.

That is the picture of 100,000 persons to which I would guide your attention. It is a compelling picture, I believe.

Relief has been brought to this neglected residue of the Army and Navy that were. The wan tuberculous can hope again. Hospitals are open to them. Treatment is theirs — the best that science can devise and money provide. Allowances of cash compensation will take care of financial needs and help put them on their feet again when they can leave the care of doctors. The same good fortune has smiled upon the mentally afflicted, the palsied, the victims of sleeping sickness and the others. The blind and the legless and the armless and the helplessly bedridden are granted enlarged financial indemnities to ease the burden of their sacrifices. The Government has increased its contribution to the support of widows and orphans and other dependents of veterans who have died.

IN ADDITION TO THESE NEW BENEFITS TO THE 100,000, GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL DOORS ARE OPENED FOR FREE TREATMENT TO ALL VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR OR OF ANY WAR OR EXPEDITION SINCE 1897, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE VETERAN'S AILMENT IS DUE TO HIS MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE. THIS IS THE MOST SWEEPING ITEM OF LEGISLATION FOR BROKEN AMERICAN EX-SERVICE MEN THAT HAS EVER BEEN ENACTED.

This, in short, is The American Legion's partial report of what it has done this year for its disabled

WHAT THE REED-JOHNSON LAW DOES

PROVIDES hospitalization in government hospitals and necessary traveling expenses for any honorably-discharged veteran of any war or expedition since 1897, regardless of the nature or origin of his disabilities.

Stipulates that tuberculosis, mental and nervous diseases and certain other disabilities developing before January 1, 1925, to a degree of at least ten percent shall be presumed to be of service connection, and permits payments of compensation under the new extension to date back one year from date of application.

Liberalizes compensation rules for tuberculosis hospital patients, permitting certain patients to return to their families without making financial sacrifice.

Extends the time limit for filing a claim for disability compensation to January 1, 1925.

Inereases compensation payments for a large number of specific disabilities and liberalizes official procedure.

Protects the rights of compensable disabled men who die or become permanently disabled after allowing their government insurance policies to lapse.

comrades and their dependents, who have always been the first charge on this organization's time and effort.

This is the meaning, in part, of the passage of what is known as the Reed-Johnson Bill, which was enacted and signed by the President during the twilight hours of the recent Congress. The Legion has waged no more tedious or tenacious fight for any piece of legislation. It was all the harder because it was not a spectacular fight, and because it was a brief fight, narrowing down to a contest against time, with many corollary complications, any one of which might have insured the defeat which always impended.

The struggle lacked those elements which would throw it into conspicuous relief on the horizon of national legislation. The public gaze and the public interest, and a large share of the gaze and interest of officialdom there in Washington, were fixed elsewhere. In committee rooms and closed conference chambers, in the offices of faithful Senators and Representatives, in the quarters of the Veterans Bureau and of the Legion in Washington the workers toiled far from the spotlight. They toiled late into the nights and on fine spring Sundays when the rest of the capital was at church or off on a holiday. They toiled this way for days and weeks on end. They won.

Not everything the Legion asked for, not all it hoped to see secured for those whose battle it sought to bear, was incorporated into the resulting item of legislation. Again a few things were written into that measure despite the objections of the Legion. But this is the small side of the story; and perhaps if there had been just a little more time before Congress adjourned, even these divergent points of view would have been reconciled. The big thing is that, taking the matter as it stands, the Reed-Johnson Bill represents the greatest stride forward for the disabled since the successful issue of the Legion's most gigantic campaign of all, which, in August of 1921, resulted in the creation of the United States Veterans Bureau.

THE Legion, and its supporters in this effort, were fortunate to obtain any legislation at all. Time and again everything seemed lost. Chances ebbed low, indeed. Since the middle of the winter, when the Teapot Dome and other scandals crimsoned the Washington skies, Congress has been in a turmoil which has not seen its equal in this generation. As the session neared its close the congestion of legislation was enormous, and measure after measure the enactment of which had seemed certain earlier in the year fell by the wayside. This disabled measure was kept clear of the swirl of traffic which swept so much legislation into oblivion.

The American Legion Auxiliary, like the Legion, carries encouragement into the hospital wards throughout the country. While the Legion and Auxiliary permanent committees work out far-reaching programs of legislation and practical assistance, the commanders of the two organizations visit wherever possible the disabled men in Veterans Bureau institutions. Mrs. Franklin Lee Bishop, National President of the Auxiliary, is shown (seated) in the above photograph calling on patients in The American Legion Memorial Hospital (Veterans Bureau Hospital No. 93) at Kerrville, Texas

Watson B. Miller of Washington, D. C., chairman of the Legion's National Rehabilitation Committee, bore the impact of the fight for the Legion. He took the offensive at the outset, and though at moments he was carrying on an offensive fight with his right hand while he undertook defensive tactics with his left, he maintained throughout the aggressive attitude that whatever Congress did or did not do it must pass legislation for the disabled, and this legislation must be thus and so. It was the old never-say-die spirit, the value of which Mr. Miller learned to appreciate, along with his Spanish, in his rough-and-tumble cowboy days in New Mexico territory. It is the spirit that usually lands men on top, though some call it luck. Experienced John Thomas Taylor, the legislative Foch, had a hand in it, of course, as did the indefatigable Edward McE. Lewis, who is Mr. Taylor's lieutenant on the Legion's National Legislative Committee. But Taylor and Lewis agree on handing the palm to Chairman Miller, who was assisted by a special sub-committee of the Legislative Committee consisting of C. Danforth Bush, lieutenant governor of Delaware, Dr. Edward J. Barrett of Wisconsin, and Dr. A. A. Van Dyke of Minnesota.

Senator David A. Reed, Legionnaire, of Pennsylvania, and Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, whom Reed himself acknowledges to be the Senate's foremost authority on veterans' legislation, were the outstanding figures in the upper House. In the other wing of the capitol the ball was carried by Royal C. Johnson, Legionnaire, of South Dakota, chairman of the House of Representatives' Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, and his colleagues of that committee. All of these gentlemen mixed it high, wide and handsome. But they kept the boat clear of the rocks.

Things started off with a slight hitch last January when two bills were introduced at about the same time—one in the Senate and one in the House. The Senate bill was written by Senator Reed, who was chairman of the committee which investigated the Veterans Bureau last year. Mr. Reed's Bill was a very thoroughgoing proposition. The Senator called it a codification bill because, in the first place, it attempted to codify and rearrange logically the helter-skelter collection of legislation dealing with the disabled under the titles of the Veterans Bureau, the War Risk Insurance and Vocational Rehabilitation Acts, each with a string of amendments a rod long. These acts formed a curious and imperfect patchwork, and the Reed Bill sought to repeal about forty percent of them and substitute a single, unified, amended measure. The plan was a good one, but without getting lost in detail, it will suffice to say that as originally introduced the Reed Bill contained so many restrictive clauses that it did not appeal to the Legion. Hard-won rights for veterans were shelved, and Mr. Miller told Senator Reed the Legion would be unable to support his bill in that form. The Senator was agreeable, and immediately entered into negotiations with Mr. Miller looking toward a compromise of their differences.

AT this time there was in preparation the Johnson Bill, which presently was introduced in the House. It was much less comprehensive than the Reed measure. It merely amended existing laws in thirty-odd places. The larger job of codification was not attempted. A stormy session of Congress already was in prospect and the Johnson Bill was drafted for traveling in such weather. It had the endorsement of the Legion; indeed, Chairman Miller helped write the bill himself. Miller's idea was to get the Johnson Bill through and then take up the codification work at a more propitious time.

Senator Reed was reluctant to abandon his effort at codification, however, though he conferred often with Mr. Miller, and the result was many improvements in the Senate Bill from the Legion point of view. The Teapot Dome scandals came on. There was

President Coolidge signing the Reed-Johnson Bill for care of the disabled. Standing (left to right) are General Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans Bureau; Watson B. Miller, Chairman of the Legion's National Rehabilitation Committee; Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania; Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts; John Thomas Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the Legion's National Legislative Committee; Representative Royal C. Johnson, of South Dakota; Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts

confusion and delay, but to make the story short, the Reed Bill passed the Senate early in May in a form which was generally satisfactory to the Legion. This happy situation was brought about by the persistency with which Miller haunted Senator Reed and his conferees on the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, which was considering the Bill, and the adaptable disposition with which those statesmen met the Legion commissioner's arguments.

IN the House the Johnson Bill was still before the Veterans' Committee. The shadows of May began to lengthen toward June, and the delay became serious. With Congress bent on adjourning early in June, so that the members could get away to the political conventions, the situation became acute. It became apparent that the veterans would get neither the Reed nor the Johnson Bill unless strenuous efforts were made. It is always easier to pass one bill than to pass two, and in a Congress so overloaded as to be a veritable graveyard of legislation, the one-bill argument in this case possessed additional force. So the logical thing seemed to be to telescope the two measures into one.

It took no intellectual giant to think that out—but to accomplish it was another matter. Both Senator Reed and Representative Johnson had worked hard over the bills that bore their names. Pride of authorship is a perfectly human consideration, and I know it must have been disagreeable to each of those gentlemen to sacrifice his own pet measure, when I am sure that each of them hugged to his breast the belief that *his* bill would go through if left alone. But the fine thing about it is that both Reed and Johnson chucked the personal end of it at the drop of the hat and gave word to consolidate the bills if it could be done. There were inherent differences in the two measures which were hard to reconcile. There was the rub.

But Miller sought to do it just the same. Mr. Johnson and the members of his committee acted first. They laid aside their own bill, into which had gone weeks and weeks of effort, and

(*Continued on page* 20)

The Legion and its Auxiliary each year enable many hundreds of disabled men to supplement their Veterans Bureau compensation checks by making artificial poppies, which are sold on Legion "Poppy Days" to produce funds used in carrying on the rehabilitation program. The photograph above shows some of the patients in Thomas Hospital in Minneapolis, Minnesota, who helped make the 400,000 poppies sold this year by the Minnesota Department of the Auxiliary

A Tale of the D. C. I.

The Music *of* Robert *the* Devil

ROMANCE rarely shows its airy pink frills to a detective bureau. In rags or in olive drab uniform, crime is too sordid a business. Its damaging facts are hard-shelled, and dreams are superstitions and superstitions are bunk. So it was left for a sleepy Normandy village to discover Robert the Devil, and the American secret police profited thereby.

Sergeant Carl Faulkner of the Le Mans branch of the Department of Criminal Investigation went to Ballon for a rest. He had been overworking, with several others, in a chase half across France behind a gang of thieves. The "chateau robbers" we called them, after their profitable specialty of looting castles while the owners were away.

Five of the band had been taken; eight or nine still were free. They were unscrupulous ruffians, known to be handy with their salvaged automatics. The night Sergeant Faulkner came in from an unsuccessful pursuit he looked too tired to send on the trail again.

"Ride north," I told him, "and take a rest. Forget this case for awhile. Try a trip up through the hills of Normandy and see what you can see. The French police are reporting 'outrages' —wine and chickens mostly. Run up to Sille le Guillaume first, and call on the gendarmes. Cross over from there to Ballon and Mamers. Be gone a week, call me up each night on the telephone."

The next day a motor cycle carried Sergeant Faulkner down the steep byways of Le Mans into the country. That night he called me from Domfront—his report was nil. He turned east the following morning, past the Bagnoles of the Orne, over to Alençon, and south to the old town of Ballon.

American deserters? In Ballon? Chattering peasants did not even have time to answer the question. They stood nervously at the street corners, in groups, never a man alone. Sergeant Faulkner inquired the trouble.

Robert the Devil was back!

"And who is Robert?" Sergeant Faulkner demanded inquisitively.

"Robert the Devil!" Amazed townsfolk stared him down. It was incredible! "You do not know? You do not know of Robert?"

The fact was, Sergeant Faulkner learned, that Robert first came to Ballon nine hundred years ago. And here he was again! Like an M. P. or a Division Inspector, he just would not keep down!

There is a little inn overhanging the river in that quaint Normandy town, where the fortunate traveler may indulge in *poisson à la rivière.*

"You want fish for dinner?" asks the Madame. *"Bon!* Right away. Henri!" She calls her husband. "There is company, catch a fish!"

Henri runs to the river. You wait ten minutes, possibly fifteen, and the fish is ready.

Faulkner entered the inn. There was no chance for fish that night! Henri was too busy talking. The fathers of the town clattered their wooden shoes around the hearth of the tap room, shrugging their shoulders under their dusty, black smocks. Henri volunteered the story.

"It is the wicked Bluebeard," he explained, while the crowd unwillingly let him do the talking. "Oui, it is the same. That was his castle, up on the hills. Nine hundred years ago he built it.. A bad man—with the manners of a cow!

"William the Norman was our ruler then. Robert was his brother—"

"His father," a villager interrupted.

"His brother," Henri repeated. "He stole our land and made himself king. His wife was pretty, with yellow hair. But after awhile he tired of her. And what do you think, m'seer! He threw her over the rocks like an old shoe, and came down here to this inn—this very same inn, M'seer—and stole the daughter of the innkeeper. Her father was a brave man, M'seer, just as I am, as all innkeepers are. But what could he do against a castle full of soldiers? I ask you, what?"

Faulkner filled the old fellow's glass.

"A FEW weeks and Robert tired of this wife. So he threw her, also, over the rocks—like a pail of dish water, M'seer—and took the winesellers daughter. Have I told you, he played a violin? That night he climbed up to his tower—ah, a scamp he was! —and played. Here in the town they heard him. And after that they listened often, and could hear his wives scream. One girl after another, he was never satisfied. And there were no priest and no laws in those days. So he threw them off the cliff and each time played his fiddle at night."

"What has that to do now with all these poor old papas wringing their hands?" asked Faulkner, whose bent was toward the immediate present rather than the past.

Henri shook his head.

"Ah, M'seer, you must not hurry me!" he said reprovingly. "When Robert the Devil was tired of all the rest he took a girl from Falaise, named Arlette, whose father was

"Robert Diable!" she screamed. "I heard him—just now—I heard him!"

By Karl W. Detzer

Illustrated by V. E. Pyles

the town butcher. Butchers have pride, M'seer, and they, like innkeepers, are brave men. This one called in all the people of three towns, and he gave them butchering knives, and they went up to the castle, and they killed Robert the Devil. I am proud to be a Norman when I think of it. But that night, after they had thrown his body over the cliff, and had locked the doors and broken the drawbridge — *pst* — they heard him playing the fiddle up on his tower."

"Rats!" responded Sergeant Faulkner.

AND once every fifty years he comes back, with his horses and his soldiers, and for five or six days he lives in the castle again and robs the poor townspeople. And at night he plays the fiddle, just as he used to play it nine hundred years ago. My grandfather heard him when he was a little boy, heard hoofs in the street at night and a fiddle on the hill top, and in the morning my grandmother's pig was gone. Once, when I was a little boy, he came again and stole our cow.

"And now, M'seer, *attende*—pay attention! Three nights ago he returned, this Robert the Devil, howling through the town. The priest went to the church, *vite!* But his prayers were no good. In the morning my wine cellar was broken and forty bottles were gone. The butcher lost eight chickens. Last night they came again—the mayor found his cellar open and his champagne departed. And last night—why are you laughing? Last night he played his violin up there on the hill top. I heard it with these ears. Yes, M'seer, and I had drunk only two cognacs and a little wine. Everyone heard it, even the Widow Brabant, who claims there are no ghosts at all."

Sergeant Faulkner was puzzled. He sat back at his table, trying to think it out. The landlord hobbled to the hearth to throw new fagots on the fire. The townsmen were making a very brave noise over their glasses, and all the shutters were tight. An excited scramble sounded at the front door, a shriek; a girl burst through and fell, whimpering, by the hearth.

"*Robert Diable!*" she screamed. "I heard him—just now—I heard him!"

"Where? What is he doing?"

Sergeant Faulkner was the first to recover his wits.

"His violin—don't you hear it? He is playing in the castle."

Henri, being a prudent man, and having upon his shoulders the safety of his guests as well as his own, was blocking the door. First he turned the great brass key, then pushed home an iron bolt. He dropped double bars across the entry, and stacked up two tables and a chair.

THE villagers stirred nervously. Big eyed, soft spoken, they drank their cognac and eau de vie in gulps, which is unusual for a Frenchman. They had turned their backs to the chimney, the better to watch the door. The wind, which had risen with the dark, whined across the roof and clucked in the eaves; it rattled an old shutter on the barn with dismal insistence.

"If it's music I want to hear it," Faulkner said. "Let me out of the door."

"Non, non, non!"

"Yes, yes, yes!" Faulkner was anxious to investigate first hand. "Is there no gendarme? Is there no one in town who is willing to go up to the castle with me?"

"The doors were sealed by our fathers' fathers," Henri answered. "Besides, you would be destroyed."

"I have a neat little automatic here." Faulkner touched his pocket. "Come on, let me out."

"A gun is useless against spirits," implored the landlord, "and, besides, I fear to open the door again."

But after a long chatter, in which the townsmen took part, the tables were

(*Continued on page* 18)

Above the town, glowering down upon it from its imposing height, the tall walls of a medieval castle leaned out in black, broken lines against the sky

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 Great Legion Victory

WITH the passage of the Reed-Johnson Bill The American Legion has won the greatest victory which has been achieved for disabled and sick ex-service men since the creation of the United States Veterans Bureau in 1921.

The new legislation opens the doors of government hospitals immediately to 50,000 sorely afflicted tuberculous and mental sufferers of the World War who previously had been denied, by the restrictive terms of then current laws, either treatment or compensation for their disabilities. The new law grants them liberal compensation as well as hospital care and medical treatment as long as they need it. Thousands of these neglected sufferers have been facing the issue of life or death. This bill means life to them.

Twenty-five thousand other World War veterans, hitherto excluded from treatment or adequate compensation for their afflictions, are granted one or both of these benefits.

Twenty-five thousand orphans, widows and aged dependent parents of soldiers and sailors who have died from wounds or afflictions received in their country's service are granted more liberal allowances.

Those figures are as of the present time. As the years go on they will increase, and more and more veterans and their dependents will reap the benefit of this Legion effort.

Especially is this true of another provision of the Reed-Johnson Law, which is the most liberal statute ever enacted for the relief of afflicted American war veterans. This is the provision for opening our government hospitals to any American veteran of any American war or expedition since 1897, regardless of whether the afflicted man's ailment is due to his military or naval service.

THE Reed-Johnson Law is a logical development of the fight the Legion has waged for the disabled since 1919. In 1919 the first thing the Legion did as a going concern was to look into the manner in which the Government was caring for the war's disabled. The situation was shocking. Three independent bureaus were buffeting the hapless victims about. Each of these bureaus was incompetent in itself. Lack of co-ordination among them made matters worse. As an emergency measure the Legion tried to improve each bureau separately, to get some team-work among them, to build government hospitals, to increase the piteously small allowances to disabled men and their dependents.

In 1921 the Legion concentrated on two things—hospitals and the establishment of one consolidated agency to handle all of the affairs of the disabled. The elements of drama certainly were there and the Legion utilized them to dramatize its fight for the disabled and make it an outstanding national issue. It uprooted the three old government bureaus and merged them into the Veterans Bureau. It was not only a great—perhaps the greatest—Legion accomplishment, but it still stands as one of the salient changes in the Federal bureaucracy which has been made since the war.

The evil days which fell upon the Veterans Bureau in its infancy have done much to obscure the Bureau's value as an institution. There has been no sterner critic of the administration of the Veterans Bureau than The American Legion. Most of the evidence which was brought out by the Senate investigating committee last fall was placed in the hands of that committee by the Legion. That investigation was one of the steps in the Legion's path of service for the disabled. If the Legion had made a mistake in setting up an organization like the Veterans Bureau the Legion wanted to know it, so it could correct its mistake. But the investigation demonstrated that the Legion had made no mistake. The Bureau, as an institution, was all right. But it had been in the wrong hands. There could be no mistake about that.

During 1922 and 1923 the Legion continued to fight for more and better hospitals and for a general liberalization of the laws affecting beneficiaries of the Veterans Bureau.

Now comes the effort of 1924, the Reed-Johnson Bill, which is the capstone. The class of eligible veterans has been greatly enlarged. The dependents of veterans who have died have been properly cared for, and this great system of Legion-built government hospitals has been placed at the disposal of all World War veterans and the veterans of earlier wars.

THE Reed-Johnson Bill was a great and a typical Legion triumph. It was enacted under exceptionally difficult circumstances. Nothing but the Legion's persistence and the hard and sacrificing labor of the Legion's friends in Congress put it through at a time when Congress was about to adjourn and legislation everywhere was perishing unpassed. It is significant that while the Legion was waging this contest in the interest of the physically disabled it also was pushing to victory legislation for those who had been financially handicapped by their war service. It did not, however, confuse those two efforts. It has never done so. That has remained for the opponents of the various veterans' adjusted compensation bills. Since 1920 they have echoed the charge that the Legion has neglected the disabled to fight for a "bonus."

There never was any truth in that statement. A great many of the people who have made the charge knew this when they made it. During the past year the country has heard much of one organization whose official slogan was: "Everything for the disabled, nothing for the able-bodied." This was not a veterans' organization, as its name would imply. It was a lobby supported by Wall Street and Pittsburgh financiers—a fact the Legion proved to Congress.

The country heard little of the Legion's fight for the Reed-Johnson Bill, because it was not a spectacular fight. What the country heard was that the Legion was deserting the disabled to work for a "bonus," while it was the anti-"bonus" veterans who were trying to help their suffering comrades. During the final debate on the Reed-Johnson Bill in the House Representative Simmons, paying a tribute to the work of the Legion, said:

> There is one organization which has heralded itself to the country as the first friend of the disabled, the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League. That organization has not helped on this bill. It did not appear before the committee to give us a suggestion. It produced no witnesses. It has taken no part in the framing of the bill and apparently has given no thought to the care of the sick and the disabled which this bill so adequately provides.

The Legion, from its long experience, its expert knowledge of the technical details of the subject, and supported by the confidence the Congress and the country have shown in its record of service, will continue its labors for the welfare of comrades who are in need. The responsibility increases with the years. So will Legion effort, which has just met a hard test and come through victoriously. That victory has brought new strength to the Legion.

A Personal Page by Frederick Palmer

The Things *That* Count

THESE are the summer days when if we cannot get leave to be absent from the job we are strongly tempted to be A. W. O. L.

From coast to coast, along the automobile routes, the hot dogs are standing on their hind legs and hospitably wagging their tails. The foolish young couple who upset their canoes are calling for help. Old ladies of the rocking-chair brigade on resort hotel and boarding house verandas are in the second quarter of their grand summer race. There ought to be speedometers on their chairs and a national medal given to the holder of the highest season mileage record.

I have heard of no course in our schools, or by correspondence, on how to take a vacation. Yet many people do not know how.

A friend of mine had a Maine fisherman on a holiday to Boston. At home, the fisherman's staple diet is codfish, boiled potatoes and bread pudding.

"It's up to you, Jared," said the host when they took seats in a restaurant. "Order what you like."

Jared studied the bill of fare long and seriously.

"Give me fried codfish, boiled potatoes and bread pudding," he announced at last.

"No, you don't," said his host. "You're going to have a juicy steak, hashed brown potatoes, and a firkin of ice cream if you can eat that much."

The next time they were in that restaurant Jared chose a steak. He had learned how to take a holiday from codfish.

When I asked the motorman of a trolley car how he was going to spend his vacation, he said:

"I'm driving the wife and kids on a flivver trip."

"Not much change for you, is it?" I asked.

"No. But it's great sport for the kids," was his reply.

A real vacation, or a week-end off, means different food and surroundings and a break in habits. Most of us understand this, but we do not always practice it. We have become so set in the codfish habit that we continue ordering codfish.

Many a desk-bound employer would do better to forget his golf score, cut out summer hotels and shoulder his pack on a camping trip. The lonely lighthouse keeper should seek the noise and crowds of the city and the city traffic policemen should seek woodland silences where he will inhale the aroma of pines instead of the stench of gasoline.

REST, sheer rest, is another element which is overlooked by vacationists. Some tired people make their summer holiday only another means of tiring themselves out. I know a city man who for years has spent every Saturday afternoon and Sunday breathing dust and gasoline in the week-end automobile procession. After his oldest boy had a license to drive his father said one Sunday morning:

"This is where mother and I get a real holiday. We're going to put in the day sitting around at home and resting."

Some people, who have too much money and leisure, try to have a vacation all the time. They don't succeed because a vacation is something you get after work. You will find some of the most miserable of humankind on our fast Atlantic liners and in luxurious hotels making a sad business of seeking pleasure. They are too surfeited with the good things of earth to enjoy them.

Take some of these occupants of costly suites and put them on the march for a week on soldier fare and they would appreciate the soft beds in which they lie nightly—and some of them lie in the daytime—and the fine food which they are daily served. It is the earned holiday which counts.

Jack Beltz, with whom I did forty days' sledging on the frozen Yukon River in Alaska, knew what an earned holiday meant. Our journey over, he was sitting on the bank of the river watching the march of the broken ice on its way to the sea.

"What are you thinking, Jack?"

That veteran cowboy and dog musher had the smile of a cherub as he answered:

"Not thinking. Just watching that derned old trail on the move instead of me moving on the trail. Just resting, and you bet I know how to rest after that forty days' hike."

THE buddies who are pitching hay, hoeing corn and running the reaper—and that is one prescription for a city man's holiday—do not take much interest in this summer vacation talk. They get their holidays in winter when they are on the job eight instead of sixteen hours a day.

But, city or country bred, the thing for us to say when we have a day off or our vacation begins is:

"I'm going to have a good time—just that. All care and worry to the rear. I'll get the carbon out of my cylinders. I'll not make vacation work but a real joy for myself and everybody I meet."

That motorman who was taking his vacation driving his family about in the flivver spoke the heart of the great holiday purpose for us as a people. It is the children, the growing city children. Their young bodies and expanding minds need what the farm can give.

And thank Heaven, there is still plenty of fresh air left in this country. We do not yet have meters attached to our noses registering a monthly bill for our breaths. There is room enough for us all to get a taste of the open along our long coastlines and in the mountains and forests between them

Simple food, shelter of some kind—a tent will do—and then the game you prefer under the roof of the sky. The voices of children at play in the fields is the real music of summer. One day it may be compulsory that every city child shall have six weeks of the year in the country. I've seen newsboy camps and flivver parties in the edge of cool woods which were having a better time than guests of the most expensive summer hotels. Possibly this explains why some of us are not rich. We are able to have a good time without being rich.

Who if not the ex-service man realizes what hard work means as the background for giving zest to a holiday? Especially when he is revisiting his old billets and the scenes of his battles and labors on a trip to France. How he used to wish in the war days for a rest of just one week back among the home folks, sleeping in his own bed and eating home food! His wish came true if he came out of the war alive.

When he returns to France he can make his mood that of Jack Beltz watching the trail go by as, out of the harness of discipline, he surveys the transformation that has come to familiar scenes. He can imagine himself again in tin hat and gas mask, if he chooses, as he looks out over a landscape where no shells are bursting and only the traffic of peace is on the roads. And I guess that in France, or anywhere else, a vacation is like everything else you have in this world—what you make of it.

A Perfect Shrink

By Wallgren

What *the* Reed-Johnson Act Means *to the* Veteran

Herewith are summarized the main provisions of the Reed-Johnson Act, which, adopted in the final minutes of the last session of Congress, represents a victory of surpassing importance in the Legion's five-year fight for the disabled World War veteran

I. HOSPITALIZATION

1. Hospitalization in government hospitals and necessary traveling expenses is authorized in the case of any veteran of any war or expedition since 1897 who has not been dishonorably discharged from the service and who is in need of hospitalization, without regard to the nature or origin of his disabilities. Preference will be given veterans who are financially unable to pay for hospitalization and their traveling expenses. This is the most sweeping item of legislation for disabled American veterans that has ever been enacted.

II. HOSPITALIZATION AND COMPENSATION

2. The presumption of automatic service connection for certain disabilities is extended from three years after discharge to the fixed date of January 1, 1925. These disabilities are: Neuropsychiatric diseases; active tuberculous diseases; paralysis agitans, or shaking palsy; encephalitis lethargica, a form of sleeping sickness, thought to be a result of influenza, and amoebic dysentery, believed to be caused by a tropical parasite, and usually found among veterans who served in far southern latitudes. A ten percent degree of disability must be shown. The presumption of service connection is conclusive in cases of active tuberculous diseases, but in the other cases the presumption is rebuttable by convincing evidence which will show conclusively that the ailment is not of service origin, such as disabilities caused by accidents, epidemics, etc., subsequent to discharge. The Veterans Bureau promises a liberal interpretation of this clause, however. This important section of the new law is expected to afford hospitalization and compensation to at least 50,000 veterans, and will save many lives.

3. Any ex-service man shown to have had a tuberculous disease of compensable degree who has been hospitalized for one year, and who has reached a condition of complete arrest of his disease, and who is discharged from further hospitalization, shall be rated as temporarily totally disabled, and this rating shall not be decreased for six months. This insures a man funds with which to get a fresh start in life after leaving a hospital.

4. Any ex-service man shown to have a tuberculous disease of compensable degree who has been hospitalized for one year, who will not reach a condition of arrest by further hospitalization, whose discharge from hospitalization will not be prejudicial to the beneficiary or his family, and who is not feasible for vocational training, shall, upon his request, be discharged from hospitalization and rated as temporarily and totally disabled for three years. Nothing in this section shall deny the beneficiary the right, upon satisfactory evidence, to be adjudged permanently and totally disabled.

5. Members of the National Guard called into Federal service who became disabled or who died before being enrolled for active service are actually admitted to the benefits of the act.

6. Injuries or death resulting from hospitalization or from vocational training when not due to the misconduct of the veteran are made compensable in the same manner as though the injury or death had occurred in the military service.

7. A veteran in hospital found to be retarding his own progress by dissipation may have three-quarters of his compensation deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to accumulate at interest until his discharge from hospital.

III. COMPENSATION

8. The time for filing a claim for disability was five years after discharge in the old law. Under the new law the time may be extended an additional two years by the director for good cause shown.

9. There is a favorable change in the provision limiting payments of compensation in those cases where the death or disability did not occur prior to or within one year after separation from the service. The exceptions are where within one year from the approval of the present law evidence is furnished to establish service origin or aggravation, or where there is an official record of injury during the service.

10. Payment of compensation is authorized for recurrence of a pre-existing disease as well as for the aggravation of the pre-existing disease, to which the old provision was limited.

11. The former requirement that the disease or injury must have been incurred in line of duty has been replaced by requiring that the disease or injury occurred in the military service, but the requirement that such disease or injury be not the result of wilful misconduct has been retained.

12. The provision that compensation shall not be payable while a person is in receipt of service or retirement pay has been changed to refer only to active service or retirement pay. This will benefit Naval Reservists who draw small amounts of "retainer pay."

13. Retroactive awards and increases of compensation are more strictly limited, the former to a period of one year prior to the date of claim instead of two years, as in the old law, and the increases will revert back not more than six months prior to the date of claim, instead of not more than one year, as under the old law.

14. The loss of the use of limbs is made equivalent to the loss of limbs as a statutory permanent total disability and the loss of the use of both ears is added as a condition declared to be permanent total disability.

15. Compensation for the loss of the use of both eyes is increased to $150 a month and for the loss of the use of both eyes and one or more limbs to $200 a month. Under the old law men so disabled received only $100 a month.

16. A veteran so helpless as to be in need of a nurse or attendant is allowed $50 a month for that purpose, at the discretion of the Director of the Veterans Bureau. Under the old law this amount was limited to blind, legless or armless veterans, and in other cases the allowance permitted for nurse or attendant could not exceed $20 a month.

17. The Director of the Veterans Bureau is authorized to forego recovery of payments erroneously made to beneficiaries who are without fault where such recoveries would defeat the purpose of benefits otherwise authorized, or would be against equity or good conscience.

18. Payments of compensation and insurance heretofore made under a regulation (No. 57) declared invalid by the Comptroller General, which permitted permanent and total disability to be presumed from hospitalization or from temporary total disability for six consecutive months, are validated so as to relieve the Director of the Veterans Bureau from the necessity of their recovery. Over $1,000,000 of such payments are outstanding.

19. Except in case of fraud participated in by the beneficiary no reduction or discontinuance of compensation will be effective until the first day of the third calendar month next succeeding that in which the reduction or discontinuance is determined, and no reduction in compensation will be made retroactive except in case of fraud in which the beneficiary has participated.

(*Continued on page 20*)

ON account of the limited time available to the Senate and House conferees during the last week of Congress in which to consolidate the Reed and Johnson Bills, and to effect their codification, there may arise questions in the course of legal interpretations which will require classification by action of Congress. If any such situations arise the Legion will make prompt application to Congress for relief at the December session. In the meantime Director Hines of the Veterans Bureau proposes to administer the new law in the most liberal manner possible.

Part of the crowd of youngsters gathered in front of the big tent which housed the automobile and trade show put on by Clifford O. Mullin Post of Coatesville, Pa. The youngsters were admitted free one afternoon

Drafting *the* Big Top *for the* Legion

ANY stranger who happened to drive into Coatesville, Pennsylvania, a few weeks ago, would have concluded that the town was circus mad. It was raining almost every day during the week in question, but the town's main street looked like a midway, nevertheless. And on a big, open square near the town's center a huge tent spread its sloping top from a line of center poles, looking like a miniature mountain range of canvas. Five hundred feet long was that tent, and it looked longer. It was fifty feet wide. All day long umbrella-carrying citizens thronged through the entrance, and they kept marching in and out every night also, when the music and lights within seemed to confirm the attraction as Somebody or Other's Greatest Show on Earth. But there was no Tootsie, the high jumping dog, ready to leap from a ladder into a tank. And there were no gay-colored banners at the entrance proclaiming the charms of the sideshows with Fatima, the fattest girl in the world, and the What Is It, the half-man-half-beast brought from the darkest jungle of Java.

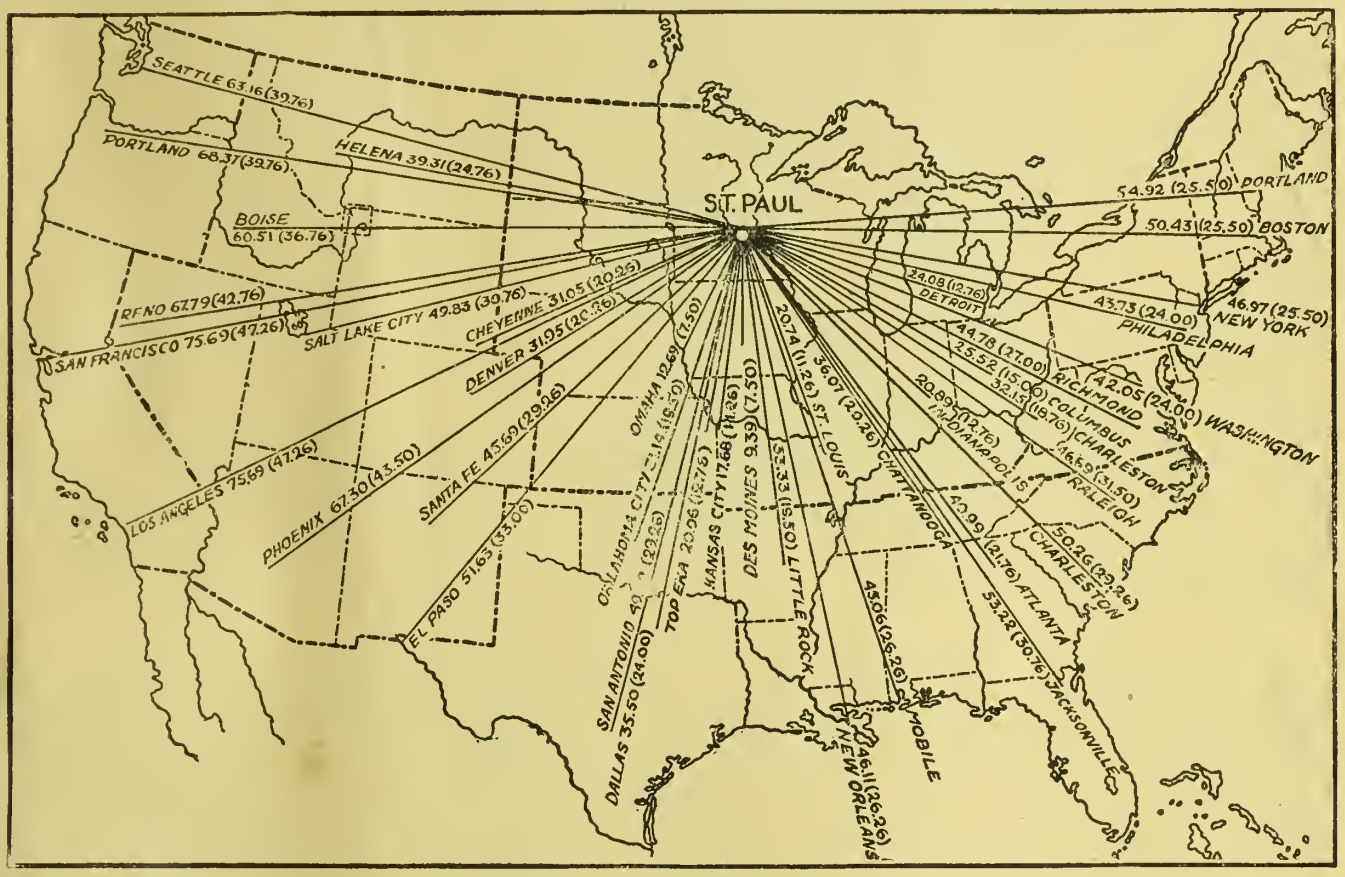
It was no circus at all that held Coatesville's interest. The big tent was the Automobile and Trade Show given by Clifford O. Mullin Post of The American Legion, of vast benefit to the whole community and of great profit to the Legion Post. The idea of using a circus tent for the Legion's exposition proved a knock-out. It enabled the post to assemble a remarkably large automobile exhibit — more than sixty cars of thirty different makes. These took up more than half the space in the tent. The rest of the space was sold business men for exhibits. Hardware stores, music shops, groceries, clothing stores, bakers, oil companies, steel mills and piano companies, installed booths elaborately decorated. The exhibitors were permitted to make sales, and an index to the success of the whole show was the fact that more than forty automobiles were sold in the tent during the week. The general exhibitors also sold thousands of dollars' worth of products.

Not the living room of home, sweet home, but a piano booth at the automobile and trade show of Mullin Post held under the big top

EACH night the post gave a band concert, and gymnastic exhibitions were given by teams from the Y. M. C. A. Despite the fact that the post spent more than $1,500 obtaining the tent and decorating the interior, it made the admission fee only twenty-five cents, thus increasing greatly the number of visitors. Many citizens visited the exhibits every evening. The post admitted all the school children of the town free on one afternoon.

Coatesville Post has proved for itself that the post which goes on a summer vacation as soon as the dandelions blossom is missing its best opportunities of the year. Next year the post will spread the big top again for an even better auto show and trade exhibit.

The Broad Highway *to* St. Paul



All roads will lead to St. Paul for the Sixth National Convention of The American Legion, September 15th to 19th. This map is designed to show delegates and visitors just what transportation costs from the principal centers of the country to St. Paul will total. The figure immediately following the name of the city is the total railroad fare, which is the one-way fare for the round-trip granted to the Legion, Auxiliary and 40 and 8. The figure in parenthesis is the round-trip rate for a Pullman lower berth

"SEE you in St. Paul!" Portland, Oregon, shouts to Portland, Maine.

The West will meet the East half way when The American Legion holds its Sixth National Convention in Minnesota's capital September 15th to 19th. That convention promises to be perhaps the largest ever held by the Legion, not only because St. Paul happens to be the focus of great trunk line railroads, but also because the time of the convention places it within the summer vacation season. Previous conventions, since 1920, have been held in the fall.

The convention of The American Legion Auxiliary and the national promenade of the 40 and 8 will be held in St. Paul simultaneously with the Legion meeting. In many States arrangements are being made for special trains which will carry Legion, Auxiliary and 40 and 8 delegations to the convention city with numerous stops along the line to permit sightseeing.

A rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in the United States is available to members of the Legion, widows of members, and members of the Auxiliary. Schedules of sale dates and supplies of identification certificates which must be presented properly filled out to the railway ticket agents before tickets may be purchased will be distributed by department headquarters to Legion posts.

The housing, convention hall seating and parade positions of department delegations will be based this year on the membership standing of the departments on June 15th as compared to the highest membership ever held by the department. This ruling was made by the National Executive Committee at its May meeting in Indianapolis. Heretofore the percentage of membership was based on the department's total membership of the previous year. Under the new ruling the Department of Florida will hold the honor position in the parade; its delegates will be assigned to the best billets and will be seated in the most advantageous position in the convention hall.

While the sombreros of the comrades from Old Mexico have always been greatly in evidence at previous National Conventions, from present indications there will be a regular hegira of Legionnaires northward from Mexican ports this year. For be it known that the Department of Mexico, which in 1920 started modestly with a total membership of 56, reached a peak of 440 members on June 15th of this year and will follow close on the heels of Florida for first honors. Next in line will be Tennessee, where big strides have been made. Also among the big ten will be found Wisconsin, Virginia, South Carolina, Arizona, New York, South Dakota and Minnesota in the order named.

Travel orders of some of the departments have already been issued. Florida, for instance, is joining with Georgia for an all-Pullman-buffet train from the southeast corner. Stop-overs are scheduled at Atlanta, Chattanooga and Chicago. On invitation of Chattanooga Post conveyed to the Florida department at its convention by Legionnaire Jack Frost of Chattanooga the Floridans and Georgians will be the guests of Tennessee comrades on the way to St. Paul. Sight-seeing trips for these Southern Legionnaires have been arranged to Lookout Mountain, Signal Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga Park.

The transportation committee of the Department of Florida has inaugurated a new scheme, assuring slumber for those that may require it on a convention trip without hindering those who dispense with sleep entirely for the ten-day or two-week period comprising a convention outing. There have been set aside a ten-o'clock car, an eleven-o'clock car and an owl car.

No special rate or reduction will be allowed convention tourists by the Pullman Company. Legionnaires traveling to St. Paul will be required to pay the

same rate both ways that other travelers pay. This fact should be taken into consideration when transportation expenses are figured by prospective convention visitors. For example, take a man from Oklahoma City who is St. Paul bound. His railroad fare will be $31.14, the one-way fare to St. Paul, which, under the rate granted by the railroads, will pay for the round-trip. The Pullman fare between these two points is $9.75 for a lower one way, or $19.50 for the round-trip. This last figure is shown in parenthesis in the accompanying map on the line leading from Oklahoma City. The combined railroad and Pullman fare of the Oklahoma City man would therefore total $50.64 for the round trip.

This same plan is followed in showing the railroad and Pullman rates from the other cities on the map. The first figure following the name of the city is the total railroad fare. The figure in parenthesis is the round-trip Pullman fare for a lower berth. The Pullman rate for an upper berth is in most cases eighty percent of that for a lower. In other words, where a lower berth costs $9, the upper berth will cost $7.20. On certain lines west of Chicago tourist sleepers are operated. The rates for these are approximately one-half of the rates for a standard Pullman sleeper.

A few more examples of total (round trip) railroad and Pullman fares (lower berth) follow: From Los Angeles, $75.69 plus $47.26, or $122.95; from New York City, $46.97 plus $25.50, or $72.47; from Denver, $31.95 plus $20.26, or $52.21; from Atlanta, $40.99 plus $21.75, or $62.75. By adding the one-way fare and full Pullman rate from his home town to the nearest city shown on the map, a man can compute his transportation expenses without difficulty. Several important transportation centers have been omitted from the map solely in order to make it more legible.

GERMANY will soon deliver to the United States the only tangible reparations which this country will receive as a result of the World War—a mighty Zeppelin which a German crew will fly to America in August and deliver to our Government. Following its arrival the *ZR-3* (which will be our name for it), will travel from coast to coast so that a good part of our population will have a chance to see it. A full account of this aerial marvel will appear in the next issue of the Weekly.

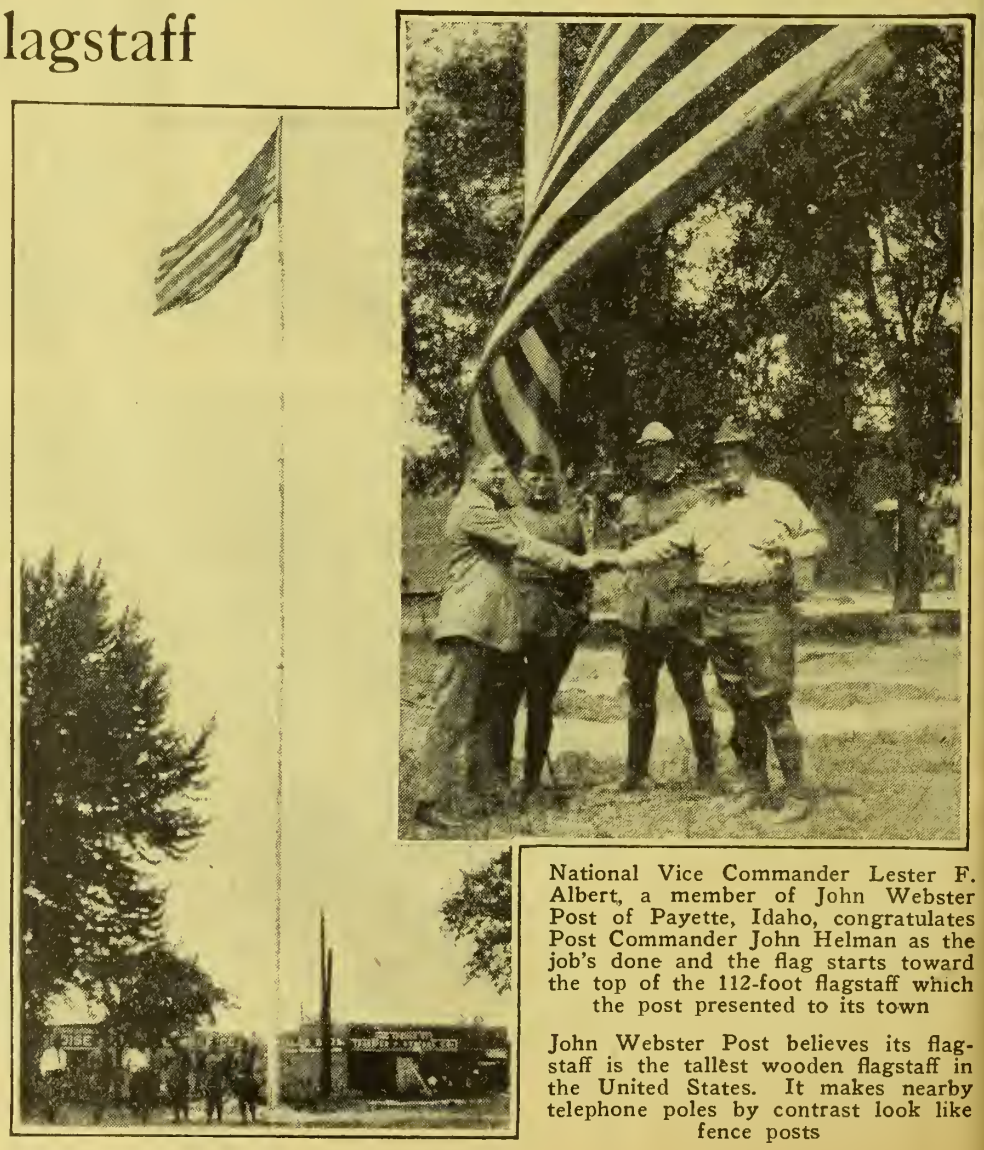
World War veterans' organizations are already lining up for one of the usual big features of a Legion National Convention—outfit reunions. Reunions of divisions, regiments and other units are being planned during the St. Paul meeting. Announcement of these get-togethers will be published in the Outfit Reunions column of the Weekly. While the 32d Division, the Red Arrow outfit, is not meeting in St. Paul, its Fifth annual reunion will be held in the neighboring city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from September 13th to 15th. This overlaps the opening day of the Legion convention, but arrangements have been made for special trains from Milwaukee to St. Paul on the night of September 15th which will land the Red Arrow men in the Legion convention city on the morning of the second day. Reunion notices have been sent the 25,000 paid-up members of the Thirty-second Division Veteran Association.

A Legion Flagstaff *that* Scrapes *the* Sky

IF they ever grow trees taller in Idaho, then the town of Payette will have a taller flagstaff. At least it will if John Webster Rhodes Post of the Legion can find a way to bring down from the Rocky Mountains pine trees taller, straighter and sturdier than the ones it used recently to make a staff which raises a flag far above the town's roofs.

One hundred and twelve feet high is the flagstaff which John Webster Post dedicated recently as a memorial to those who gave their lives in the World War, and the post believes it is the tallest wooden flagpole in the United States.

Legionnaires went into the mountains, selected the trees and cut them down. Expert woodsmen seasoned them before they were used. After the Legionnaires had obtained the trees, the problem of transporting them loomed as an obstacle to the plans. A railroad was prevented from hauling the trees free of charge by regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so post members secured a large motor truck and trailer and went after them. Slowly and carefully the delicate task of hauling the long spar-like pines over mountain roads was carried out, and there was no postponement of the dedication which had been announced.



National Vice Commander Lester F. Albert, a member of John Webster Post of Payette, Idaho, congratulates Post Commander John Helman as the job's done and the flag starts toward the top of the 112-foot flagstaff which the post presented to its town

John Webster Post believes its flagstaff is the tallest wooden flagstaff in the United States. It makes nearby telephone poles by contrast look like fence posts

One Post's Platform

THE Republican and Democratic parties, each with its 1924-model code of aims and promises known as a platform, has nothing on Bothwell Kane Post of the Legion in Fort Worth, Texas. For many months Bothwell Kane Post has had a platform all its own, a declaration of twenty guiding principles, adopted by the post's executive committee, which has informed the citizens of Fort Worth of the aims and purposes of the Legion as a whole and of the local program of the post.

Naturally, Bothwell Kane Post's platform for 1924 conforms strictly with the Legion's National Constitution and By-Laws and with the policies established by the Legion in national conventions. Here are sample planks taken from the platform:

A small fund will be provided for the jobless and unfortunate buddy to give him a bed and a meal. An employment agency for ex-service men will be adopted and all who want work will be given an opportunity.

We are non-partisan, non-sectarian, and make no distinction on account of creed. We will co-operate with all religious, social and civic organizations for the improvement of this city and community, but will fearlessly combat all movements which we do not believe to be for the betterment of the community.

This post will stand for law and order, and will co-operate with all officers and organizations for that purpose. A committee of attorneys composed of members of this post will be formed to assist the judge advocate to see that every ex-service man accused of crime is given legal advice if he is not able to provide same.

A complete history of this post will be drawn up to date by the post historian, and each member who has any information is urged to communicate with the historian.

A suitable office at Fort Worth, managed by an efficient secretary, will be maintained. The commander will spend an hour each day in the office for the purpose of transacting Legion business. At all other times matters shall be handled by the secretary.

A luncheon will be held regularly each Friday noon between twelve and one o'clock. Entertainment will be provided at each luncheon, and an instructive and entertaining program rendered. The luncheons shall be open to all ex-service men and the general public.

A budget system has been adopted and under no conditions will the finance officer exceed the budget allowance of $240 a month.

The members of The American Legion recognize that they owe a certain obligation to the community, state and nation, and believe they can best discharge such obligation through The American Legion better than through any other civic organization, and hence every officer of this post agrees to serve as such, and use his best efforts to carry on its work properly and promptly.

A sinking fund will be started as soon as possible to provide permanent quarters for the post. Donations will be received and kept and used only for that purpose.

This administration will co-operate with and abide by all rulings of National Headquarters and will take part in membership drives and observance of holidays.

This post will recognize unofficially an advisory committee composed of three business men who are not Legionnaires.

UNTRIMMED FOR THE OCCASION

When this deckle-edged ornament of the bar summed up before a jury or addressed a Fourth of July assemblage he relied very largely upon his facial forget-me-nots for assistance in registering emotion.

He could hiss defiantly through those matted tendrils, if hissing seemed to be in order; but when soulful sentiment stirred him, his sibilant speech took on the characteristics of the south wind soughing among stately pines.

In his day shaving was a hard task, and whiskers were permitted, for that reason, to protrude from many chins that were worthy of better things.

COLGATE'S
softens the beard at the base

Men who lather with this marvelous shaving cream are happily surprised at the wonderful difference it makes for the better.

It eliminates the need of swathing with hot towels and of rubbing in with the fingers.

In addition to making shaving *much easier*, Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream leaves the face soothed and velvety.

Let us send you a free trial tube, enough for 12 shaves.
Just fill out and mail the coupon.

COLGATE & CO. *Est. 1806* New York

Large tube
35c

COLGATE & CO.
Dept. 291
199 Fulton St., New York

Please send me the free trial tube of Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream, for better, *easier* shaving.

Name.....
Address.....
State.....

They're Doing It Yet

Many a Buddy's sentence to K. P. duty was lightened when he had a chance to rifle the mess kitchen and found some Kraft Cheese.

Many a fellow got his first taste of Kraft Cheese, in service — on these mess kitchen raids. And they're still at it; only now in place of rifling the mess kitchen they do their foraging for Kraft Cheese in the "missus" pantry. It's all right fellows if you can get away with it.

KRAFT CHEESE COMPANY
Chicago — New York — Pocatello, Idaho
KRAFT-MAC LAREN CHEESE CO., LTD.
MONTREAL, CANADA

KRAFT CHEESE
Decidedly Better

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

A MINIATURE Flanders Field was erected in a plot in front of the state capitol at Columbia, South Carolina, by RICHLAND COUNTY LEGIONNAIRES. Each cross represents a fallen hero from that county.

THE AUXILIARY UNIT TO SIDNEY (NEBRASKA) POST has been successful in carrying on a night school for foreign-born residents who wish to prepare themselves for citizenship. Included in the class were Mexicans, Italians, Greeks and Swedes.

MONTGOMERY POST OF DUBOIS, PENNSYLVANIA, worked so hard in the territory surrounding DuBois that ex-service men in Brockwayville, eighteen miles away, organized a post, which now has seventy-five members.

KLAMATH POST OF KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, persuaded virtually all stores in its town to close on patriotic holidays, after action by the Merchants' Bureau had failed.

Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University and former commander of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, was the honor guest of MONTREAL POST at its Memorial Day exercises and made a strong plea for cementing the bonds of friendship between the United States and the British commonwealths.

Eight American Legion halls are under construction in Contra Costa County, California, through money appropriated by the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY. From a total of $240,000, each post in the county will receive $13,000, the remainder to be divided among the supervisorial districts and between cities having veterans' organizations.

MORIAH POST OF PORT HENRY, NEW YORK, has enrolled as a member every eligible ex-service man in its community. The post has conducted during the past several months a naturalization class for twenty-five foreign-born residents and most of these have progressed far enough to file declaration papers. It also purchased markers for two hundred dead of the Grand Army of the Republic Post of the township.

Besides paying Legion membership dues of the World War veterans in its employ, THE CURTIS SASH & DOOR COMPANY, OF SIOUX CITY, IOWA, has presented Monahan Post with a fine glass case in which war souvenirs and trophies may be shown.

THE AUXILIARY UNIT AT RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, sent a sufficient amount of money at Easter to buy a chicken dinner for the boys in their adopted ward at Oteen, North Carolina, whereupon the boys requested that they be allowed to buy a parrot instead. They got it.

CONNEAUT (OHIO) POST AND ITS AUXILIARY UNIT held a bazaar lasting one week from which $5,500 was cleared for the welfare work of the two organizations.

HAROLD H. BAIR POST OF HANOVER, PENNSYLVANIA, saved the franchise of the professional baseball team of its town by pledging one thousand dollars that was needed to wipe out a deficit. Then the post put on two performances of a show it had given earlier in the year and made good its pledge. The whole town then got back of the campaign and several thousand dollars were raised.

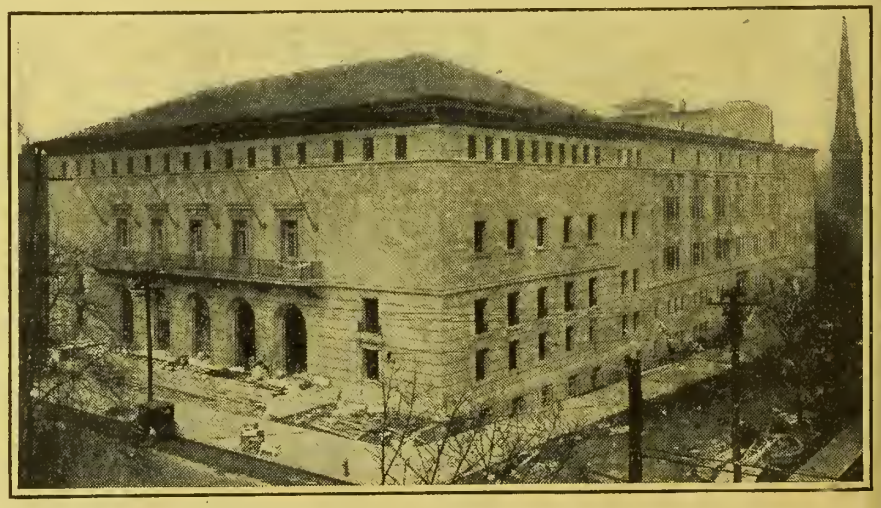
LEGIONNAIRES OF GUTTENBERG, IOWA, have undertaken to improve the town's river front. Guttenberg is on the banks of the Mississippi.

HOWARD R. SMITH POST OF NEWCASTLE, INDIANA, doubled its membership through an effective campaign which included getting the names of all eligible non-members in its territory, circularizing them and then after an ex-service men's rally, sending teams of Legionnaires after them.

FORT DODGE (IOWA) POST has voted funds to install a wading pool in Oleson Park of that city and to give financial assistance to the D. A. R.'s Americanization work.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT POST OF CHICAGO has adopted a death benefit fund plan for members. The sum of $100 is paid promptly to the family of any member dying.

When the local building and loan association's funds had been put to work and there still remained a dearth of houses in its community, HARRY P. MORRISON POST OF SALEM, NEW JERSEY, subscribed to 250 shares in the association, an example that was followed by many citizens and had



A MILLION DOLLAR CLUBHOUSE.—Chattanooga, Tennessee, honored its service men who lost their lives in the World War by erecting this million dollar auditorium, and it honored Davis King Summers Post of the Legion by providing beautiful clubrooms in the building. The post laid the cornerstone and had charge of the dedication ceremonies

With 240 new members to his individual credit, Harry Fox, charter member of Harold Mason Post of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, has a good chance of breaking some national individual member-getter records. Available records show George Neff of Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Post as high record holder to date with 325 members signed up in 1923

an appreciable effect in getting new construction started.

Yelm, Washington, has only 200 population, but JOSEPH REDBURG POST, located there, won out over the rest of Washington in a membership drive hooked up with Adjusted Compensation Week. Its percentage of gain was 400, bringing the total membership of the post up to 108. AUBURN POST was second in the Washington drive with a percentage of 386. A cup was awarded to the Redburg Post.

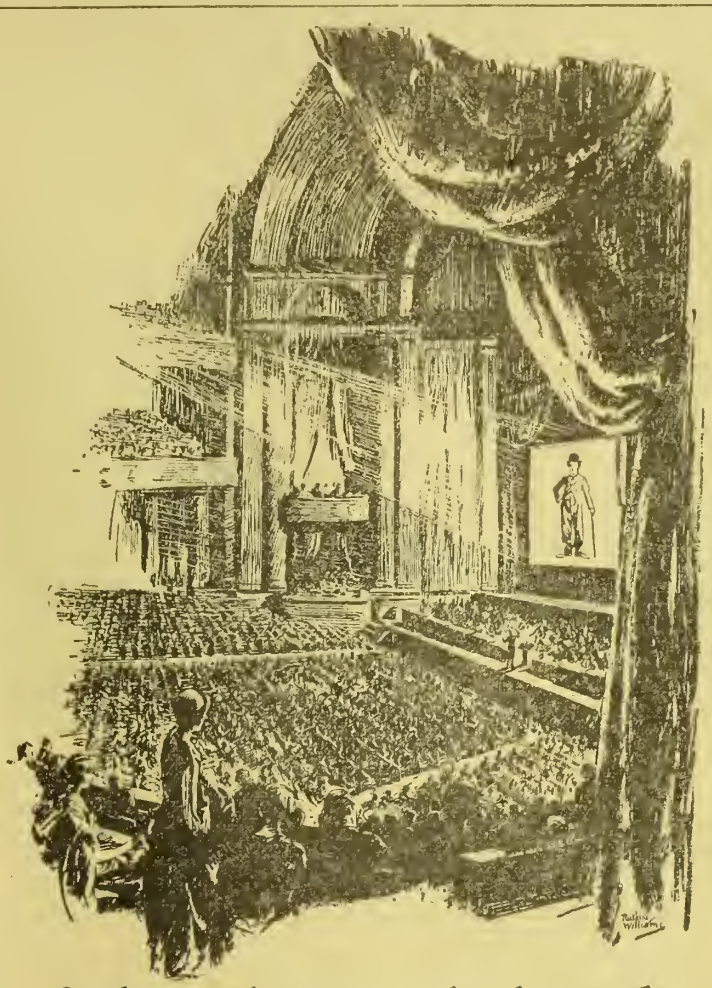
Getting jobs for five hundred veterans, and relief for one hundred and forty destitute families of veterans, were among the accomplishments of the KINGS COUNTY (NEW YORK) WELFARE COMMITTEE of the Legion in 1923.

CLYDE L. ALBERT POST OF LADORA, IOWA, with only 34 members (100 percent) has won a high place in its community by putting a wreath on the casket of every person who has died in Ladora since the post was organized. Moreover, this post started with nothing and now has $5,000 in the bank, which will be used to erect a Legion home.

JAMES SILL BROWN POST OF MADISON, KANSAS, staged a parade in which a Legion clown band was a feature as a preliminary to a carnival run by the Auxiliary. The proceeds went toward the post's proposed memorial home. The carnival was such a success that the Auxiliary had to repeat it.

BENEWAH POST OF ST. MARIES, IDAHO, a city of 3,000, owns and operates a $30,000 community hall and Legion home erected as a memorial to the men who didn't come back, gets work for all veterans out of employment, and has secured a mountain home during the summer for all tuberculous veterans.

When a severe windstorm laid low the home of J. Jones, a totally and permanently disabled veteran of the World War, PASADENA (CALIFORNIA) POST held a building bee and constructed a five-room bungalow for him.



Such popularity must be deserved

IN pictures, plays or products, success must be built on something REAL. Thus Chesterfield's popularity is no accident. Smokers were ready for a better cigarette and in Chesterfield they found it.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
They Satisfy—millions!

Copyright, 1924, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Special Summer Price on
Legion Emblem Stickers
Only 25 cents a hundred

Here is just what you want to tell the World that you are a legionnaire and proud of it. These gummed stickers have beautifully reproduced on them the Legion emblem in two colors—Blue and Gold.

JUST THE THING FOR YOUR OUTGOING MAIL

Legion Posts and legionnaires all want these emblem stickers to place on envelopes carrying outgoing mail. Dealers who are legion members should use them to advertise The American Legion and the fact that their business is run by a legionnaire.

Stick a Legion Sticker on your stationery

Send TWO BITS for ONE HUNDRED TODAY

The Post Printing Service 627 West 43d Street NEW YORK CITY

Florida's Oldest First Mortgage Bond House

How to Foretell Your Financial Future

"If you want to know whether you are destined to be a success or a failure in life, you can easily find out. The test is simple and it is infallible: are you able to save money?"—James J. Hill.

When you have saved it, invest it in Miller First Mortgage Bonds, because their 7½% rate makes money increase fast. Every ambitious man should have a free copy of our booklet, "The Ideal Investment." Mail the coupon today.

G. L. Miller Bond & Mortgage Company
714 Miller Building Miami, Florida

Please send me, without obligation, booklet, "The Ideal Investment" with descriptive circular of a 7½% Miller First Mortgage Bond issue.

Name .....

Address .....

City and State.....

Earn $100 to $200 Per Week

We Teach You How

Special proposition open now for a limited number of men to **make big money.** FIREITE astounds and fascinates everyone who sees it. Puts out an alarming fire with amazing certainty. **It always works.** A child can use it with one hand.

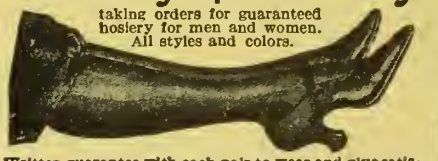
FIREITE
Sells on Sight

The easiest and fastest seller made. Everyone wants it and needs it. It sells on sight. Price very low. Sells to every home, factory, auto owner, store, garage, hotel, etc. We supply everything for your success. Write for our agent's—or manager's—**special proposition today, before it is withdrawn.**

FIREITE COMPANY
Dept. 3. MASONTOWN, PA.

We Pay $8 a Day

taking orders for guaranteed hosiery for men and women. All styles and colors.



Written guarantee with each pair to wear and give satisfaction or new hose free. Steady daily income. Full or spare time. No experience necessary. Low priced. Our silk hose lead. Take orders for six to ten pairs a day. Repeat orders increase every month. Prompt delivery guaranteed. For a steady, year round business there is nothing better than this line. Write for territory and samples.
JENNINGS MFG. CO., Hose A-18, Dayton, Ohio

Learn Penmanship

I can make a good penman of you at home during spare time. Write for my book **"How to Become a Good Penman"** and beautiful specimens, all Free. Your name elegantly written on a card if you enclose stamp. F. W. TAMBLYN,
428 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PATENTS Secured. Trade-marks and Copyrights registered

E. E. STEVENS, Jr. Registered Patent Attorney Late of the 115th U. S. Infty.
LEGIONNAIRE OF MARYLAND

Solicits as a member of the old established firm of MILO B. STEVENS & CO., the business of his fellow Legionnaires and of their friends. We offer a strictly professional service at moderate fees. Preliminary advice without charge. Send sketch or model for examination. Offices, Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 338 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ills. Leader Bldg., Cleveland.

COMMEMORATES SEICHEPREY.—All Bristol, Connecticut, turned out to attend the dedication of the monument recalling the part soldiers of that city had in the Battle of Seicheprey. The shaft of granite rises thirty-eight feet above the ground and cost $22,000. It was designed by Harold A. Hayden, a World War service man

The Music of Robert the Devil

(*Continued from page 7*)

pulled back, the key turned, and the bars lifted just enough for the lithe form of the young American to slip through.

It was a gusty night. The sky was streaked with white-edged ribbons of cloud, and an old moon, looking pale and unhealthy, peered through the rifts. A wind from the English Channel whipped down across the hills, shrilling through the village street and banging at loose shutters, while it danced on rickety spouts and made a sound as of many wooden shoes.

Above the town, glowering down upon it, the tall walls of a medieval castle leaned out in black, broken lines against the sky. It was a forbidding eminence, this high cliff, and its crown of masonry had an air of foreboding. The peasants might be right, predicting ill omen to anyone who ventured to it! But as for the sealed doors—even from the village street Faulkner made out upper windows, through which the light was seeping, showing decayed rafters and fallen roofs.

He stood there a moment, accustoming his eyes to the dark and his ears to the windy night. The street was deserted. Here and there friendly lamplow showed through chinks in discreet shutters. A single dismal gaslight burned smokily in the public square.

Then the headlong winds were calmer for a moment. The rattle of spouts and shutters stopped, the whistle at the eaves. Faulkner listened.

Music came down from the castle. A plaintive note, somewhat squeaking, drifted on the breeze — another — an eerie, mournful melody. Robert the Devil was playing again!

Faulkner turned quickly toward the door he had left. Henri had barred it against him. The American sergeant pounded upon the panel, but the tap room was silent; the frightened landlord refused him entrance. Faulkner thought of the gendarmerie, only a hundred meters away, and running again toward the street blundered into the front door of the police station.

There was a roar of dogs as he entered, and an answering wrangle as the gendarmes on watch beat the great creatures back under the tables. Faulkner had been there in the afternoon, so he was known.

"Ah, he has heard it!" the chief of the post whispered.

Over in the corner a small, fat, ancient fellow nodded very sagely.

"You bet I have!" Faulkner answered. "I want one of you to go up to that dump heap with me."

"Non, non, non! I am a married man, I have children to support!" answered the chief.

"Nor I either!" replied the other.

"Is there no one in this town who is brave enough?" asked Faulkner.

"Brave? Ho! Foolish, you mean! Yes, there is one. Old Papa Roudout, who is new from Paris. Yes, the old gendarme you saw this afternoon, with moustaches like the wings of a dove. He has been here only two weeks and doesn't understand. He was as foolish as you—last night he wanted someone to go there with him."

"Where is he now?"

"At home in bed—the sixth house on your right."

Faulkner went back into the street, and in thirty seconds was hammering the sixth gate to the right. The third time he knocked an upper casement opened, and a nightcap stuck out.

"In the name of seven saints," cried

a voice, "what is the disturbance?"

Faulkner replied with a few words, spoken low, words known only to the secret police of the American forces, gendarmes and *agents civils* of France.

"*Bon!*" The casement slapped shut. A chain rattled and the street door opened. Faulkner stepped into the hallway of the gendarme's house. They talked quickly, and the old man, carrying a candle in one hand and nightcap in the other, hurried above to dress.

He looked three times into his gun barrel before he started, and felt for extra cartridges in his pouch. Then, already panting, he followed Faulkner.

The music could not be heard as they started; but once, while they climbed the cliffs, stopping often for breath, a gust of wind carried the notes again, this time in sharp, gay rhythms.

On the hilltop an old apple tree leaned against the wall. The unsuperstitious gendarme had seen it on his daytime prowls. Cleats nailed against it gave foothold on the sill of an unglazed window. Silently the pair slipped into the dark and mildewed castle.

It was a great barn of a place with vacant windows and whole patches of the roof caved in. The two moved cautiously, feeling ahead on the damp stone floors with their hands. Up a curved and broken stairway and into a long passage they crawled. Light gleamed through a door at the opposite end, flickering and unsteady. The air had the odor of roasting chicken.

Then a man spoke. Faulkner grinned when he heard the accents, and rose stealthily from his knees. He reached back—the gendarme's pistol was out.

"All ready?"

The three figures on the hearth did not move when a young American and an old Frenchman crossed the threshold. The two guns were pointed too steadily.

"Put up your hands!" Faulkner ordered in English. "High!"

Twenty minutes later three unshaven members of the "Chateau gang" sat in a cell in the Ballon gendarmerie. They had come without waiting for the chicken to finish roasting. Sergeant Faulkner had returned to confiscate their loot: silver pillaged from old castles, linen, wine, chickens stolen from the countryside.

"I'm through resting in the villages!" he said the next day when he delivered his prisoners in the Le Mans office. "Hereafter I go to Paris, or some other quiet place that has no ancestors."

I looked at the deserters he had captured. They were not youngsters; older men, and one a Mexican.

"How did you guess they were Americans?" I asked.

"Guess?" Sergeant Faulkner grinned across the table. "I didn't think it likely, sir, that this Robert the Devil bird would be playing 'My Old Kentucky Home' on a mouth organ."

Another D. C. I. story will appear in an early issue.

Victory for the Disabled

(*Continued from page* 5)

took up the Reed Bill, which had passed the Senate. They picked it apart and put each part under the microscope. They put the parts they liked in one

"Next to myself I like 'B.V.D.' best"

There Is Only One "B.V.D." Underwear
It Is Always Identified By This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE
Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries

"B.V.D." Union Suit
(Patented Features)
Men's $1.50 the suit
Youths' 85c

"B.V.D." Shirts and Drawers
85c the garment

Men's "B.V.D." Underwear in Fancy Materials at Various Prices

For its cool comfort, long wear, and famous fit, "B.V.D." is *everywhere* the underwear of men who demand these unvarying qualities in their undergarments

The B.V.D. Company, Inc., New York
Sole Makers of "B.V.D." Underwear

823

© 1924 The B.V.D. Co., Inc.

Four Months for Four Bits

Do a friend a favor and boost the Legion

Every one should know what The American Legion is doing. Every Legion member should make it his business and consider it his duty to see that the truth is known about The American Legion by all citizens in his community.

Special offer to live legionnaires

The American Legion Weekly will cooperate with you in helping to acquaint the non-member service men and general public with the good aims and accomplishments of The American Legion. The best way to spread the good gospel of The American Legion is by getting people to read The American Legion Weekly which is "the voice of the legion."

Give some friend a taste of The Weekly

The price for a year's subscription for The American Legion Weekly is $2.00 a year. To help spread the good gospel of The American Legion we are making a generous trial offer of

Four months for fifty cents

Send **four bits** (50c) with the name and address of the person to whom The Weekly is to be sent and we will enter a four months subscription on our mailing list at once.

Send four bits for four months
And let The Weekly work for the Legion

Send all subscription orders to

The American Legion Weekly 627 West 43d St. NEW YORK CITY

Learn at Home

Without A Teacher

It's easy—thousands of others are doing it right now — men, women, boys and girls—on this wonderful

BUESCHER True-Tone **Saxophone**

Bennie Krueger
Director Bennie Krueger and his Brunswick Orchestra. Brunswick Records. Plays a Buescher.

The most beautiful instrument in the popular orchestra today and the easiest to play. That's why the Saxophone has quickly become so tremendously popular for dance orchestras, for home entertainments, for church, lodge and school. Practically everyone can learn to play it. In only a few weeks you can be playing popular airs; you can take your place in a band or orchestra in 90 days if you so desire.

(101)

Easy to Play
Easy to Pay

6 DAYS' TRIAL

You may try in your own home, without obligation, the same Saxophone used by the great professionals, such as Ben Selvin, Bennie Krueger, Clyde Doerr, Tom Brown, Jos. C. Smith, Donald Clark and hundreds of others.

FREE SAXOPHONE BOOK

Send for a free copy. Shows pictures of the great Saxophone players and orchestras. Mention any other instrument in which you are interested.

Buescher Band Instrument Co.
Everything in Band and Orchestra Instruments
129 Buescher Block Elkhart, Indiana

RADIOLITE

Gives Old Batteries New Life

Holds Charge
Charges Much Quicker
Eliminates Sulphation
Saves New Batteries

After disconnecting starters because batteries could not stand the strain, a Taxi Company filled these same batteries with Radiolite and now use their starters with 90% less battery trouble than when used for lighting alone.

Try Radiolite and end your battery troubles. Write for full information.

Profitable Opportunity for Distributers and Dealers

Radiolite L Co., 555 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Automobile Makes 27 Miles On Air

An automobile goes 27 miles on air by using an automatic device which was installed in less than 5 minutes. The automobile was only making 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline, but after this remarkable invention was installed it made better than 57. The inventor, Mr. J. A. Stransky, 1120 Eleventh Street, Pukwana, South Dakota, wants agents, and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.—Adv.

WANTED—Railway Postal Clerks

$133 to $192 A MONTH

MEN — BOYS 18 up

Ex-Service Men Get Preference

Travel—See Your Country

Mail Coupon Today Sure

COUPON

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
Dept. N186, Rochester, N. Y.

Sirs: Send me, without charge: (1) specimen Railway Postal Clerk Examination questions; (2) list of U. S. Government jobs now obtainable; (3) send full information regarding preference to Ex-Service men.

Name.....

Address.....

pile and the parts they didn't like in another pile. They found that half or more of it tallied exactly with similar provisions of their own bill. This was Miller again, who had worn a path from Johnson's office to Reed's in the course of the winter.

Taking up their own bill, the Johnson people made liberal substitutions from it for the parts of the Reed Bill which they didn't agree with. The eventual result was a new Johnson Bill, which was little but a series of amendments to the Reed measure. This was brought out on the floor of the House of Representatives and passed on June 2d.

Immediately the two bills—the Johnson Amendment Bill and the Reed Bill—were turned over to a conference consisting of Senators Reed, Walsh and Smoot and Representatives Johnson, Snyder and Bulwinkle. Their job was to bring the two bills into agreement. They worked until one o'clock in the morning of June 5th, and then had to call it a job in order to make sure that the new measure which they had agreed upon would be passed by both Houses. This was the final Reed-Johnson Bill. It was passed by the House on June 5th and by the Senate on June 6th, and on June 7th Congress adjourned and President Coolidge signed the bill. It was a close finish. The Reed-Johnson Bill marched right over the prostrate forms of a score of other bills which had fallen in the final crush.

The new law does not, of course, incorporate all the Legion fought for. But it is a big gain over the conditions that have obtained. In the main it satisfies Senator Reed and Representative Johnson. A tentative estimate by the Veterans Bureau puts at 109,800 the number of veterans and dependents who will be aided by the measure.

The vocational training sections of the bill validate several hundred applications for training which hitherto had been denied. This is gain. These sections also set actual dates terminating entry into training and terminating all training, which the Legion will endeavor to have altered. The Legion contends that this would deny training to thousands physically incapable of entering training within the legal time.

At the next session of Congress the Legion also will work for a new codification of the veteran laws, to supplant the present rather hasty effort. It will ask for protective compensation for life for active tuberculous cases on the release of the patient from the hospital.

The great gain is for tuberculous and mental patients by reason of the extension of the presumptive service clause from three years after discharge to January 1, 1925. It will save the lives of thousands of men. The insurance clauses will grant more insurance, and will make insurance payable to needy dependents of many deceased veterans who have been denied insurance benefits heretofore.

Such, in part, is the Legion's report of its service to its disabled comrades and their families. There is still some more to be done—and the Legion already is shaping its plans to do it.

What the Reed-Johnson Bill Means

(*Continued from page* 11)

20. Compensation to insane veterans who have neither wife, child nor dependent parent and who are maintained in hospital by the Veterans Bureau is reduced to $20 a month with the proviso that if the patient recovers and is discharged from hospital as cured, an additional amount of $60 will be paid to him for each month the rate of compensation was reduced.

21. In cases of veterans who are not totally and permanently disabled and who are being maintained by the Bureau in a hospital and who are without wife or dependent child, the amount of compensation after June 30, 1927, will not exceed $40 monthly while remaining in hospital. This will be a reduction from the present maximum of $80.

22. The director is given power to suspend payments to all guardians of insane veterans who fail to render accounts showing proper application of payments made for the benefit of their wards. In some such instances veterans have been defrauded.

23. Payments to the dependents of deceased veterans whose death resulted from wounds or injuries received in the military service have been increased as follows: If there is a widow but no child, from $25 to $30 a month; if there is a widow and one child, from $35 to $40 a month, with $6 per month for each additional child (the allowance for the children represents an increase of $1 per month per child, with no limitation on the number of children—the old law limited compensation to two children); if there is no widow but three children, $40 a month with $5 for each additional child (old law limited number of compensable children to five).

24. The payment of compensation to a parent on account of the death of a child is to continue until the death of the parent.

25. Provision is made for burial expenses without regard to financial condition of the deceased where deceased is receiving compensation and where a person dies away from home, being away from home on orders of the Bureau, and includes transportation costs of the body.

26. It is provided that a widow or parent who is drawing a pension or compensation on account of the death of one person is not barred from drawing compensation under this act for the death of another person.

27. Disability compensation is made payable in addition to any gratuity or pension under other laws, except that payments will not be made unless all claims for pensions on account of injury after April 6, 1917, are surrendered.

28. Provision is made for apportionment of compensation where the disabled beneficiary and his dependents are not living together, and where disabled beneficiary is in penal institution or hospital or under domiciliary care.

29. Ratings of disability are to be based on the average impairment of earning capacity resulting from such injuries in civil occupations similar to the occupation of the injured man at the time of his enlistment.

IV. INSURANCE

30. Where any person has allowed his insurance to lapse while suffering

from a compensable disability for which compensation was not collected, and dies, or becomes or has become permanently and totally disabled, and at the time of death or permanent total disability was entitled to compensation remaining uncollected, in that event so much of his insurance as the uncollected compensation would purchase if applied as premiums when due, shall not be considered as lapsed. The Veterans Bureau is directed to pay to the veteran or his beneficiaries the amount of the insurance, less the unpaid premiums and interest thereon at five percent per annum compounded annually. The insurance is payable in installments, as provided by law. Compensation is to be computed according to the rates provided in the War Risk Act as amended December 24, 1919. This provision represents an important victory. Under the old law the veteran (1) had to have compensation due and uncollected at the time his insurance policy lapsed and (2) that compensation must have been in a sum equal to or in excess of the unpaid premiums. Under the new law a veteran does not have to have compensation due at the time of lapse, but all uncollected compensation at the time of death or permanent total disability may be used for maturing as much insurance as it (the uncollected compensation) would buy if it had been applied as premium payments.

31. If no beneficiary within the permitted class survives, the present value of the remaining monthly installments of term insurance commuted at 3½ percent interest will become payable to the estate of the insured.

32. Reinstatement of lapsed War Risk Insurance is to be permitted on payment of back premiums, the reinstatement to be applied for within one year after the passage of this act or within two years after the lapse of the insurance. There was no time limit in the old law. Physical disabilities of service origin, except permanent total disability, are to be no bar to reinstatement.

Watson B. Miller, Chairman of the Legion's National Rehabilitation Committee, in the wide-open-spaces rig he used to wear when he was a cowboy

V. VOCATIONAL TRAINING

33. The test of rehabilitation is made employability, to be determined by the Director of the Veterans Bureau.

34. The maintenance and support allowance for vocational trainees is to be payable for two months after the employability of the rehabilitated person is determined, whereupon all duty and obligation of the United States toward such person with respect to his vocational rehabilitation will cease. No course in vocational training will be commenced after January 1, 1925, and no further extension of completed training is to be granted after that date. Vocational training provided by this act will be granted only where application therefor has been made on or prior to June 30, 1923. No vocational training will be granted or continued to any person after June 30, 1926, and no training allowance will thereafter be paid to any person. This represents an extension of the valid application period of more than six months. It fixes a limit on the time when actual training must be commenced and concluded where no such limits existed heretofore. The Legion feels the latter is an injustice to men now in hospital who may not be able to undertake training by January 1, 1925. At the next session of Congress the Legion will ask that this limit be raised for the benefit of such men.

VI. GENERAL

35. The benefits of the bill are limited to those who suffer from disease or injury suffered or contracted during the war; that is, between the declaration of war, April 6, 1917, and the peace resolution of July 2, 1921. Vocational training is similarly limited to the cases of those persons whose disabilities occurred between those dates. This is a restriction as to the dates set in the old law, which required that the injury or disease must have been contracted in the service by persons in service between April 6, 1917, and February 9, 1922.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE

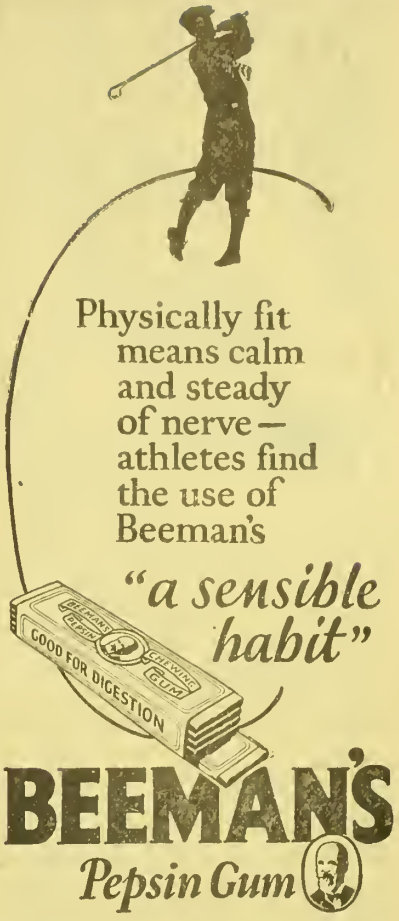
36. Full authority is given the Director of the Veterans Bureau to decide all questions of fact respecting a claimant without interference by other government department heads.

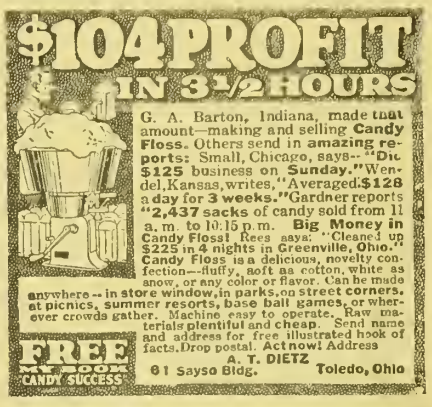
37. Decentralization to sub-district offices is authorized in the same manner now provided for regional offices. This will allow the rating of cases and awarding of claims in the field near the veterans' home.

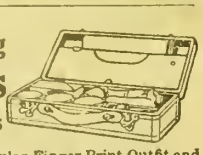
38. The medical service of the Bureau, including Public Health Service doctors detailed to the Bureau, is placed on a civilian status. The President is given power to appoint physicians and surgeons to the Bureau as special experts, however, without reference to civil service requirements.

39. Hospitals of the Public Health Service, formerly placed under the operation, management and control of the Veterans Bureau, are permanently transferred to the Bureau.

40. The rights and privileges specified in the old laws are protected.

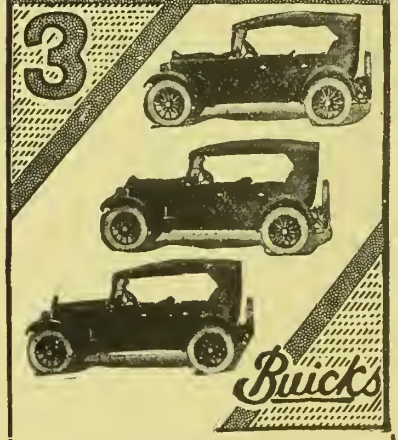






GIVEN

3



Buick's

Join our All-Buick Auto Campaign. THREE magnificent automobiles and 97 other Grand Prizes will be given away. A big $7,000 Prize Distribution. In case of ties, prizes of the same value will be given each tying contestant. Open to all.

DON'T WAIT. WRITE TODAY FOR FULL INFORMATION.

O. W. JOHNSON, Mgr.,
55-57 E. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.

Tire Agents Wanted Use and introduce MELLINGER CORD TIRES 12,000 MILES GUARANTEED

Lowest Wholesale Prices in America. Shipped prepaid on approval. Make big money all or part time. No capital or experience. Sample sections furnished.

YOUR TIRES FREE!

Simply send name today for valuable FREE BOOK, tells how thousands have gone into big business. SPECIAL AGENTS' OFFER. Wholesale Prices and FREE SAMPLE KIT.

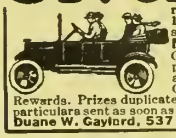
MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO.
1768 Grand, Kansas City, Mo. $600,000 Capital

Ford Given Solve This Puzzle

23	9	14	6	15
18	4	3	1	18

Win 5000 Votes

What words do these numbers make? The numbers in the squares represent letters of the alphabet. Figure 1 is A, 2 is B and so on. The ten figures spell three words. What are the words?



Many Prizes and Cash Rewards. Get your share of these EASY-TO-WIN prizes. Besides the Ford Touring Car I am going to give Phonographs, Bicycles, Gold Watches, Silverware, etc., and Cash Rewards. Prizes duplicated in case of tie. 5000 Ford votes and full particulars sent as soon as your solution is received. Answer quick.

Duane W. Gaylord, 537 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 49, Chicago.

LAW STUDY AT HOME

Become a lawyer. Legally trained men win high positions and big success in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent—be a leader. Lawyers earn

$3,000 to $10,000 Annually

We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. Let us send you records and letters from LaSalle students admitted to the bar in various states. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. We furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Get our valuable 120-page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books FREE. Send for them—NOW.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 7361-L, Chicago

TAILORING $50 to $100 a Week

AGENTS WANTED If interested in a good opportunity to make big money let us send you our famous book, "What Others Say." It tells you about our new sales plan and shows pictures of scores of men whom we have trained and helped to build a permanent big paying business. Our plan beats owning a store and pays big profits. Success is sure for every earnest worker. J. B. Simpson's suits and overcoats at $31.50, tailored to order, from all wool fabrics are well known and the world's greatest clothing values. They are easy to sell. We protect territory, pay commission in advance. Write for new sales plan and free copy of interesting book.

J. B. SIMPSON, Inc., Dept. 859, 843 Adams St., Chicago

FINGERPRINTS

VETERANS. Not necessary to go to Police Station, Recruiting Office or print shop to get satisfactory fingerprints on bonus applications. Send dime with self-addressed stamped envelope and we will mail you our wafer fingerprint pad with directions for use at home. Used by U. S. Government.

Universal Fingerprint Pad Co.
Takoma Park, D. C.

TAPS

The deaths of Legion members are chronicled in this column. In order that it may be complete, post commanders are asked to designate an official or member to notify the Weekly of all deaths. Please give name, age, military record.

WILLIAM S. E. COLEMAN, *Boyce-Houser Post, Keyser, W. Va.* D. Mar. 23, aged 36. Sergt., Medical Corps.

WALTER DONBLESKY, *Martin F. Vutrick Post, Westville, Ill.* D. May 28 at National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Danville, Ill., aged 38. Served with Co. C, 103d Eng.

WILLIAM HOLOWICZ, *Richard Howard Ferrell Post, Little Falls, Minn.* D. June 18 in Edward Hines, Jr., Hospital, Chicago, Ill., aged 32. Served in A. R. D. Quartermaster Corps.

WARREN D. KELLER, *Fort Cumberland Post, Cumberland, Md.* D. June 21, aged 27. Served as Gunner's Mate and Torpedoman, U. S. Navy.

DR. JOHN R. LITTLEFIELD, *Fort Cumberland Post, Cumberland, Md.* D. Apr. 24, aged 45. Lieut,. J. G., in U. S. Naval Base Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

C. C. (NEAL) ROGERS, *Arthur Pilcher Post, Glasco, Kan.* D. June 23, aged 25. Served with Med. Det., Post Hosp., Ft. Robinson, Neb., and at Camp Johnston Base Hosp.

ANTHONY STROUTH, *William Ben Hoffman Post, Ashton, Ia.* D. May 25, aged 29. Served with Co. G, 118th Inf., 30th Div.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

311TH M. G. BATTALION — Fifth annual reunion, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., July 19. Address M. F. Ginley, 51 Thomas St., Kingston, Pa.

322D F. A. ASS'N—Fourth annual reunion, Eagles Park, Dayton, O., July 26. Address Albert Burgmeier, c/o 322d F. A. Ass'n, Dayton.

30TH (OLD HICKORY) DIV.—Reunion at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 12-13. Address Arthur J. Stoney, 57 Laurens St., Charleston, S. C.

90TH DIV.—At Brownwood, Tex., Aug. 18-20. Address 90th Div. Reunion Committee, Brownwood, Tex.

147TH INF. and 37TH DIV.—Regiment's first reunion at Findlay, O., Aug. 31, afternoon. 37th Div. reunion at same place next day. Address Victor Heintz, 18 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

1ST DIV.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 3-5. Address 1st. Div. Reunion Committee, Army Bldg., 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

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

LEGION LIBRARY

Book Service

HISTORY OF THE 78TH DIVISION IN THE WORLD WAR. Official. The story of the 78th is told in a straightforward narrative form, backed up by copies of all important field orders and plenty of clear sketch maps. 243 pages. Many illustrations. Price: $3.50.

HISTORY OF THE 79TH DIVISION. Official. Over 200 illustrations. Maps. 510 pages. Price: $5.

HISTORY OF THE U. S. S. HARRISBURG. By R. B. Holt. A detailed history of the *Harrisburg* which served during the Spanish-American War as an auxiliary cruiser and later as a transport in the World War. A chapter is devoted to each of the ten voyages made between May, 1918, and August, 1919. Many illustrations, including photographs, double-page group pictures of officers and crew, full-page sketches and cartoons. Complete roster of crew. 159 pages. Special price: $1.50.

U. S. OFFICIAL PICTURES OF THE WORLD WAR. Both the Army and Navy editions, previously published, are combined in this volume. A carefully selected collection of more than two thousand official Signal Corps photographs giving a comprehensive pictorial history of all branches of the service and of all American activities of the World War. Farewell parades, troops in training, transports, familiar scenes in France and occupied Germany, actual battle scenes, battleships, destroyers, are all represented. In addition there are concise reports of the actions at Cantigny, Château-Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne and other important operations. Non-combat arms covered. Brief statistical records of all combat divisions and complete final report of General Pershing. 930 pages, 9 x 11 inches. Price: $12.15.

Prices listed are net and include packing and mailing charges. Send order with remittance to the Legion Library, 627 West 43d Street, New York City.

$14.95 Suit Made to Order Vow

Postage Paid

SEND NO MONEY To introduce unbeatable values, classy style, perfect fit of PROGRESS tailoring we offer, for $14.95 tailored to measure any style suit of your choice, delivered postpaid. We Guarantee Satisfaction or Money Back. Other wonderful values up to $39.50.

AGENTS WANTED EARN $9 to $18 DAILY spare time showing our samples to friends and neighbors, we explain how, no experience needed. Big Outfit, agent's wholesale prices, real wool pieces, fashion styles, tape measure, etc. **FREE SAMPLES** Complete outfit and simple directions, FREE, write at once.

The PROGRESS TAILORING CO. Dept. C-102 CHICAGO

MATCH

A new pair of trousers will give an extra year's wear to that suit. Send sample of material or the vest and we will match with new trousers. If we can't suit you, will return vest prepaid. This is a chance for real economy—send the vest now. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Superior Match Pants Co.
Dept. L, 115 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill.

EARN MONEY AT HOME

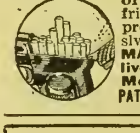
YOU can earn $1 to $2 an hour in your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing or soliciting. We instruct you by our new simple Directograph System, supply you with work and pay you cash each week. Write today for full particulars and free booklet.

WEST-ANGUS SHOW CARD SERVICE LIMITED
Authorized Capital $1,250,000.00
180 Colborne Building, Toronto, Can.

HANDS UP!

$1.79

Protect yourself against hold-up, rowdies, etc. with this clever cigarette case of light weight metal. Looks exactly like the real thing! Pull the trigger, back flies the lid showing your cigarettes. Lots of fun scaring your friends, and a great protector. Sold exclusively by us. PAY POSTMAN $1.79 on delivery plus postage. Money back if not satisfied.



Pat. Pending

PATHFINDER CO., Dep. X7B, 534 Sixth Ave., N.Y.

The Secret of How to Get The "Bonus" Quickly

will be found in the

Victory Number

The American Legion Weekly

Keep your copy of the June 6th issue. Refer to it when making out your application, and you will avoid any delay in getting your "bonus."

Help a Buddy *"get his!"*

Help us serve the service men and help some buddy of yours get his "Bonus" by giving him a copy of The *Victory Number* that will show him how to make out his application correctly.

Copies cost only 10 cents each

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

The American Legion Weekly
627 West 43d Street New York City

Bursts *and* Duds

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

Fini Cotton

Mary had so darned much chink
It bulged her cotton sock.
She gave it to an oil-well gink
For watered oil-well stock.

They drilled by power, they drilled by hand,
They drilled all nights and Sundays.
At last they struck a gusher, and
Now Mary wears silk undies.

—*J. P. Robinson.*

There Must Be One!

"This," pointed-with-pride the personal conductor of the tour of the infernal regions, indicating the hottest chamber of super-horrors, "is exclusively for the chap who originated reading the minutes of the last meeting."

Obvious

Lawyer: "And may I ask why you want a divorce?"

Fair Client (astonished): "Certainly. It's because I'm married."

Ignoramus

"I don't think," complained little Susie after her first day at school, "that my teacher knows as much as she thinks she does."

"Why not, dear?" asked her mother.

"Why, she even had to ask what street I live on."

Medicine for Troubled Waters

Sam: "What's the first and foremost law of diplomacy?"

John: "You can't run a government without oil."

Oh-h-h-h!

There was a young man from Penang
Who talked with most horrible slang,
So his lady friends fled
When they heard him, and said:
"My Lawd! Ain't it hell to say 'dang'!"

Sincere Flattery

Mrs. X: "This vaudeville review tells about an actor who swallows fire and then blows smoke and flames from his mouth and nose."

Mr. X: "He's probably trying to imitate the fellow who orders soup when the train stops ten minutes for lunch."

The Philanthropists

Wife (with first checking account): "Oh, John, the bank sent me back all the checks I paid bills with last month, so I haven't spent anything!"

Hitting Home

Girl: "You didn't recognize me when I passed you in the square today."

Guy: "I'm sorry. You see, I was wrapped in my thoughts."

Girl: "Oh! It's a wonder you didn't catch your death of cold."

Before and After

The Tiger in Life: "Gur-r-r-r!"
Same Tiger after Death: R-r-r-rug.

Business First

A certain Wall Street broker, suffering from insomnia, was advised by a friend to try the time-honored method of shutting his eyes, imagining a flock of sheep and counting them as they jumped over a fence.

"How did it work?" inquired the friend at their next meeting.

"Rotten! I couldn't sleep for spotting out the lambs and figuring some way to shear them."

Perfectly Understood

Mother: "What do you mean by putting your thumb to your nose and wriggling your fingers at those little boys?"

Willie: "Don't you worry, ma—they know what I mean."

An Eye to Business

Old Gentleman: "And what's the little chap crying for?"

The Little Chap's Brother: "Watcher got?"

"Tommy, stop eating with your fingers."

"But, mamma, weren't fingers made before forks?"

"Not yours, Tommy."

Plenty of Experience

Mrs. Gustum: "Can you do washing and ironing?"

New Servant (sympathetically): "Oh, yes—I used to be married and have a home of my own."

The Big Treat

Sightseer in Washington: "And now that I've seen all the other public buildings, show me this new Teapot Dome we read so much about."

A Modern Version

A sailor from the *Nancy Stair*
Once met a maiden sweet and fair
With eyes of blue and golden hair
And lips demurely smiling.
And, though he'd sailed to foreign strands
And knew the girls of many lands,
He'd never seen such dainty hands
Or dimples so beguiling.

He doffed his hat. "Fair maid," quoth he,
"Please will you take a walk with me?
I'll be as good as good can be."
He tried thus to induce her.
She looked at him with twinkling eye
And then he heard her softly sigh:
"If you're so good, then why should I
Waste any time with you, sir?"

—*Dick Harris.*

THE June 6th number of The American Legion Weekly is indispensable to the war veteran in making out his adjusted compensation blank. If a veteran dies before filing his application (and veterans are dying at the rate of four hundred a week) his beneficiary loses the extra amount of money provided by the insurance feature of the law. It's important to act at once and to have no mistakes in the application blank. That's where the June 6th number comes in. Help a buddy get his compensation by getting a copy. The price is ten cents. Address The American Legion Weekly, 627 West 43d Street, New York City.

The Benefactor

"At last I have the satisfaction of knowing that I am making life's pathway smoother for someone," soliloquized Number 999 as he industriously pounded rocks on the public highway.

Playing a Lone Hand

"And what do you intend to do when you get out of here, my man?" asked the kind old lady who was visiting the prison.

"Nix, mum, nix," replied Number 999 wearily. "I'm offa lady accomplices fer life. It was one got me in here."

Oh, Do Cheer Up!

Corn: "What are you going to have when you get your adjusted compensation?"

Willie: "I think I'll paint my house and maybe have a sleeping porch. What are you going to have?"

Corn: "I think I'll have long gray whiskers and maybe a fit."

Perplexed

Kentucky Mountaineer: "Stranger, will you answer me a question?"

Stranger: "Certainly, if I can."

"Well, what's this yere pure feud law folks is talkin' about?"

Grab It on the Run

[*From the Scotts Bluff (Neb.) Headlight*]

LOST—An Army overcoat on the street running north and south of high school with a pair of gloves in pockets. Initial on coat P. W. S.

And the Band Played On

Chester: "Who on earth is that homely girl Jack's dancing with?"

Jim: "That's my sister."

Chester: "She sure can dance."

Assumption

Assistant: "Here's a story from a Boston author that—"

Editor: "Return it and tell him we're not in the market for Western fiction now."

Gently Hinted

A friend of Sam Johnson's met Sam, drowned in gloom, leaving his girl's house.

"What's the matter, Sam?" he asked. "Did yo' girl turn yo' down?"

"No," replied Sam. "Not prezackly she ain't, but Ah's afeard she's gwine to."

"Well, don' get discouraged so easy. Why is yo' afeard she's gwine to?"

"She done married Zack Egg yestiddy.

He Wins the Medal

"I understand," said Professor Binks to his devoted wife, "that the student body voted to award to George Loudly, who has always been considered the campus pest, the medal which goes each year to the man who has done the most for his alma mater."

"What, may I ask, did Loudly do?"

"He left college."

Aggravating Ire

Mother: "You should count ten before you make an angry reply."

Dorothy: "I know, but 'rithmetic always makes me mad."

Busy

"Ah, good mornin', Mrs. Hennessey. An' how is everything?"

"Sure, an' I'm having one grand time of it betwixt me husband an' the furnace. If I keep me eye on the one, the other is sure to go out."

Service

He had just come in from the sticks, and was holding up the line of an impatient bunch of chow-hounds in the cafeteria by reading all the signs that he could see on the walls. Finally he placed his order:

"Gimme an exit, please."

He got it.

GO NOW!

FRANCE and the BATTLEFIELDS

All Expenses for 30 Days $275

PRICE includes *all* expenses such as round trip steamship fare, train and bus fares; room and meals during the 30 days—everything except miscellaneous personal expenditures.

Many ex-service men sailed on the first Veteran's Tour July 12th. Three other tours start in August:

NO PASSPORTS—NO VISAES

SECOND TOUR—Sail from New York, on S.S. "George Washington," August 2nd. Return via S.S. "George Washington," sailing from Cherbourg August 23rd, allowing 13 days in France; or via S.S. "Roosevelt," sailing from Cherbourg, August 26th, allowing 16 days in France. Total time by first plan, 30 days; or by second plan, 32 days. Total cost $275.

THIRD TOUR—Sail from New York, on August 16th, by S.S. "Leviathan." Leave Cherbourg, September 16th, by S.S. "Leviathan." Total days in France, 24. Total for entire trip, 37. The cost of this tour will be $300.

FOURTH TOUR—Sail from New York, August 23rd, by S.S. "President Harding." Leave Cherbourg, September 16th, by S. S. "Leviathan." Total days in France, 16. Total days 30. Total cost $275.

THIS is *your* opportunity for the vacation of your life. You will be comfortable and happy in the clean comfortable third class cabins of the United States Lines' steamers. Get up a party and make the ideal vacation trip. Time is short. You should investigate these tours at once. Write now for illustrated booklet containing full information and views of scenes in France and accommodations on board ship.

SAMPLE MENU

Breakfast

Oranges — Rolled Oats
Fresh Milk
Fried Eggs and Bacon
French Fried Potatoes
Bread and Butter
Jam — Tea — Coffee

Dinner

Chicken Soup
Baked Halibut — Brown Butter
Boiled Potatoes
Roast Chicken — Bread Sauce
Creamed Spinach
Saute Potatoes
Ice Cream — Cake
Bread and Butter
Tea — Coffee

3 o'clock

Coffee and Cake

Supper

Fried Pork Chops
Tomato Sauce
Cold Slaw — Boiled Potatoes
Haricot of Lamb
Mashed Potatoes
Cold Meats — Pickles
Apple Pie
Bread and Butter
Jam — Tea — Coffee

INFORMATION BLANK
United States Lines 45 Bway, New York
Veteran's Tour Dept. B225T

Please send me without obligation the booklet and literature describing low price trips to Europe.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

Send the Coupon Just fill in the coupon now, tear it out and mail it to the United States Lines. You will receive the booklet by return mail.

UNITED STATES LINES

45 Broadway — *Or your local agent* — New York City

Managing Operators for

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD