MARCH 6, 1925

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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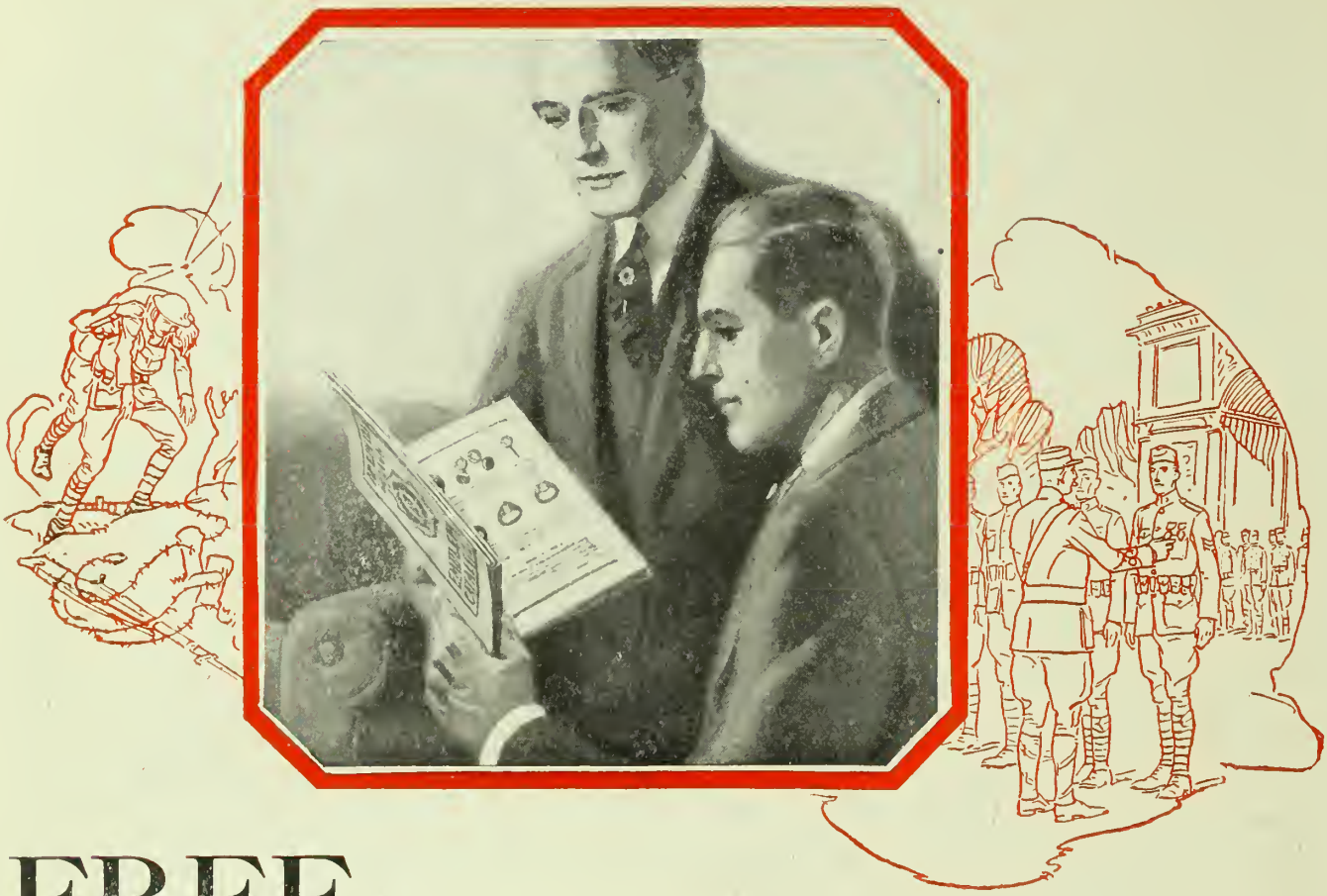

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March 6, 1925

The American Legion Weekly

Vol. 7, No. 10

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We doubt whether anyone can read the first of Nathaniel Peffer's two articles on "The Greatest Quarter Century in History" in this issue without experiencing a little thrill at being alive. It is a happenful age we live in. Not even a devastating war could halt its progress; in some departments of human activity the war has, indeed, proved a stimulus. It was, of course, rather a drastic stimulus, and one whose application can hardly be recommended indiscriminately, any more than you would recommend burning down a house to kill a flock of troublesome cockroaches.

* * *

There are some Legionnaires who will be unable to recall the beginning of the century which reaches its twenty-fifth milestone this year. There are others who had already voted at several Presidential elections. Commander Jim Drain was heading the National Guard of the State of Washington with the rank of brigadier general. John J. Pershing was in the Philippine Islands serving as adjutant general of the Department of Mindanao. James G. Harbord had worked himself up from private of infantry to first lieutenant of cavalry.

* * *

Calvin Coolidge was city solicitor of Northampton, Massachusetts. Charles Evans Hughes had just finished a term as special lecturer in the New York Law School. And more than four million youngsters who averaged around nine years of age had not the slightest idea that seventeen years later they'd be units in America's Army and Navy in the greatest war in history.

What was the slang of the day? We can't remember. It was not until 1904 that "twenty-three" and "skiddoo" had their vogue. And what a vogue it was! The banana scarcity of 1923 was as nothing in comparison. And it was sometime before 1900 that "You're not the only pebble on the beach" and "Oh, I don't know, you're not so warm" had their day.

* * *

Certainly among the things that were farthest from anyone's thoughts in 1900 was that there would ever be an American Legion or a situation that made imperative the raising by that Legion of a $5,000,000 Endowment Fund for America's war disabled and for her children orphaned by the war. But it's 1925 now—there is a Legion, and a tremendous obligation confronts it.

1900-1925

The Greatest Quarter Century *in* History

By NATHANIEL PEFFER

THIS year, 1925, will complete the first quarter of the twentieth century—the most notable generation in the whole of recorded history. It is a good time to take stock of developments. To us before whose eyes the changes of time are wrought the process may seem too slow to note its significance in detail, like the growth of the plant from seed to blossom. In this article and another to follow it Mr. Peffer has applied the speed-up motion-picture process to the past twenty-five years, just as the camera itself can record the unfolding of the petals of the flower in a matter of seconds.

MAKE a mental picture of the world that the child born in 1900 opened its eyes on. Contrast it with the world a child born in 1925 comes into. You will understand why it is fitting to cast up accounts for the first quarter of the twentieth century. In an age that moves as swiftly as ours a quarter of a century is none too short a time for which to take a balance. It represents more of change than whole centuries in the past.

Broadly speaking, there have been two main sources of change since 1900: the war and scientific inventions. It is difficult to say which has been the more important. From the first have come, for instance, the break-up of the Russian, German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish Empires, the downfall of kings and the tottering of the institution of royalty everywhere, the world-wide spread of socialism and, perhaps above all, the emergence of the United States as the mightiest of the world powers. From the second have come, for instance, the airplane, the radio, the moving picture and the automobile as a common means of transport. Collectively and individually, the life of man has been revolutionized. These articles will attempt, in bird's-eye fashion, to show how.

For the sake of simplicity the changes that have taken place will be put under certain broad headings. This will not be strictly accurate, for some are hard to classify and some come under more than one heading, but for general purposes the classifications political, scientific, social, economic and artistic will serve. Taking these one by one, what is the difference between 1900 and 1925?

The single outstanding fact of the twentieth century is to date, of course, the World War. Much that is at first glance neither political nor military is the result of the war. Woman's suffrage was speeded by the war, not to mention woman's entrance into all the hitherto masculine occupations. So was prohibition. Old traditions of personal behavior broke down under novel excitements and a new and looser code of manners prevails. There is the flapper, for instance—the most obvious war baby. Progress in aviation would have been immeasurably slower had it not been for the war. And the deeper, indirect results of the war are just beginning to be apparent. When the period 1925-1950 is summed up, there may be an even more striking chronicle.

The direct results are sensational enough. Germany, in 1901 second only to England, is now a minor power, shorn of its colonies, with part of its own soil under foreign occupation, its wealth mortgaged to foreign interests and its economic life largely under foreign control. William II, King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, is now Herr Wilhelm Hohenzollern, un-

The most far-reaching geographical repair job of the last generation—the breaking up of the old Austro-Hungarian empire, now three complete European states in itself and parts of four others

What the women were wearing in 1900, not to mention the well-dressed man and the not-so-well-dressed man

In 1901 the Austro - Hungarian monarchy, one of the great powers, was a country with a population of 47,000,000, including half a dozen subject nationalities conquered by the Hapsburgs. Today it is a tiny principality, with a population smaller than that of New York City, nominally independent but actually under international control. The Hapsburgs are no more. Austria is a semi-socialistic republic. Hungary is independent, ruled by a military regency but also under partial international supervision. The former Slav dependencies, Bohemia, Servia, Croatia, etc., are now Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, powers of considerable importance. Poland, retrieved from Germany, Austria and Russia, is now independent once more.

willing guest in a little Dutch town. Germany is a republic, under the presidency of a harness maker named Ebert.

Turkey was for centuries the nightmare of Europe and in 1900 an empire with territorial possessions in Asia, Africa and Europe. It is today a little country consisting of Constantinople and the part of Asia Minor known as Anatolia. The Sultan has been thrown out. Turkey, too, is a republic. Out of the Turkish possessions three new Arab states have been created, all under British tutelage—the Hedjaz, Mesopotamia and Trans-Jordania; Syria is under French mandate, and Palestine has been given to the Jews for their long-cherished homeland.

Russia twenty-five years ago was the world's most conspicuous despotism. It is now a communist state, with a proletariat dictatorship as a form of government. The historian of the twenty-first century, incidentally, may call this the most significant development of the twentieth.

The British Empire of 1900 was a vastly different thing from that of 1925. It is today less an empire than a federation. Australia and Canada are not only self-governing but have a voice in imperial affairs. They no longer consider themselves bound in foreign affairs by what the government in London decides. As in the case of the recent British-Turkish treaty, they reserve the right to decide for themselves whether or not to be bound by British foreign commitments. Ireland after centuries of struggle is a self-governing dominion. India has won certain rights of self-government. The Boer provinces of South Africa, in 1900 newly subjugated and hostile, now are an autonomous dominion. In

Three of these pictures represent hair-dressing modes of 1900; the other three are 1925 models. No prize is offered for guessing which is which

Legiondom Produces *a* Real Champ

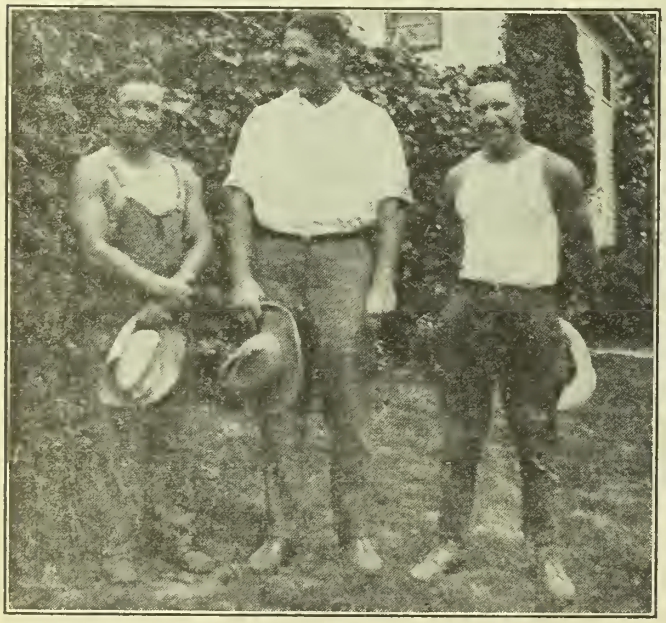
By ARTHUR VAN VLISSINGEN, JR.

NO, he never drove a single ship-rivet—particularly not a war-time ship-rivet.

Most of the time during his war career he was a bayonet instructor, an infantry shavetail who had been promoted from the grade of buck to that of corporal in charge of drilling the rudiments of the military art and the I. D. R. into raw Negro troops from the South. The corporal made a good showing; he had the personality for a first-class officer. So pretty soon Corporal Munn of Camp Dodge became a student in the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Pike, in Arkansas.

That's his name — Munn, Wayne Munn, Big Munn. He is the new heavyweight wrestling champion of the world. He took the title away from Strangler Lewis in Kansas City Convention Hall last January 8th before 18,000 wild-eyed wrestling fans who went crazy, most of them for joy, at the big boy's accomplishment. He won two out of three falls—and the one he lost was called on a foul which may or may not have been a foul. Most of those present don't think it was a foul.

Wayne Munn, world's heavyweight wrestling champion, member of Omaha Post of The American Legion, and regular church-goer



Wayne Munn and two buddies of the Nebraska harvest fields. Both of the little fellows are six footers

Anyhow, his slate is still clean, for his broad shoulders have never yet been pinned to the mat, by champion or third-rater.

Big Munn has been a Legionnaire ever since he came out of the Army. He joined at Lincoln, Nebraska; then he transferred to Sioux City, Iowa; next he moved his membership to Omaha Post, famous as the biggest post in the Legion and host-to-be to the Sixth National Convention next fall. He is a member of Omaha Post today, and a loyal one, too.

He's a funny sort of fellow for a professional wrestling champion, according to the popular idea of a professional wrestling champion, is Legionnaire Wayne Munn. He's as funny a champion as can be. For, in the first place, he's a clean-cut young American of good family and the best of character; he is a gentleman, all the way through; and he is a regular fellow, of the sort we all like to meet and know, and have drop around with his wife to see us any old evening.

Quite contrary to the tradition of heavyweight champions in some fields, he hasn't a blot on his record. He came through the war like any American man of war age who had the decency to do his share. He hasn't ever been mixed up in any kind of a scandal, and never will be unless I miss my guess very badly. He won't be getting his name in the paper along with the movie beauties; he won't do any of those things which the long-

Munn demonstrating his most persuasive hold—the crotch and half nelson. It was this hold that beat Strangler Lewis. To get an opponent in such a vise requires two things—skill and brute strength of a sort given to one man in a million. Munn has both. And he knows that he needs to keep on training to hold the title

suffering American public has come to recognize as almost inevitable, no matter how deplorable, in a fellow who climbs to the top of his class in his branch of professional athletics.

Big Munn and his wife go to church every Sunday morning; in the afternoon the big boy goes to the gymnasium to train. But Sunday evening, like as not, will see him at another church addressing a class of young men on clean living and its advantages, mental, spiritual and physical. He isn't a four-flusher, out talking for publicity and to build a public following as a wrestler. He did this same thing long before he took up wrestling as a professional—did it because he is tremendously concerned with the importance of raising up a generation of young Americans who will be clean all the way through, and loyal Americans besides.

He lives just the kind of life he recommends. "I never did get to smoking or drinking," he tells you without a trace of self-consciousness or intensified virtue. "I just haven't had any desire to. I didn't even get to smoking in the Army. I had just come out of college, where I had been in training practically from the opening of school to the close, of necessity. I guess I have the training habit grained into me so that I'll never get over it."

At the University of Nebraska, where the big boy was a student up until the time he joined the colors, he was the mainstay of the athletic department. He played tackle on the football team, center on the basketball team; he heaved the weights in track, both indoor and outdoor, and he wrestled on the school wrestling team.

Big Munn they call him. But the term doesn't do him justice. Great Big Munn might be better, but even this is inadequate. He's about the biggest man that the world has been privileged to see for a long time, outside the freak class. For Wayne Munn isn't in any respect freakish; he is just a well-built athlete, thoroughly developed.

His dimensions are a bit beyond the usual, though. As a starter, he stands six feet six and one-fourth inches in his bare feet—which gives him the altitude record in almost any gathering. He weighs 258 pounds when he is wearing the same amount of clothes the army doctors left on him when they passed him into the infantry. And there isn't an ounce of fat on him. That weight is downright reasonable for the tremendous height, you see, though Munn isn't exactly slender. His proportions are just about what all of us would like to claim for ourselves, though we may not envy him the great size.

To get an idea of his size, look at the picture at the bottom of page eight. It was taken last summer, when Munn was keeping in training by working in the Nebraska harvest fields. How well this work served to condition him is testified by the results of the various matches he has had since then.

To get back to the picture, it shows Harvest Hand Munn standing between a pair of other harvest hands who are themselves about six feet tall and who weigh not a great many pounds below two hundred. Big Munn dwarfs them to half-grown boys.

Munn is the first Legion member to win a world's heavyweight championship. And in many respects he is probably the most remarkable wrestling champion the world has ever seen. As a wrestler? Perhaps; time alone can tell. But as a man, by all means the answer is "Yes!"

For if you have ever frequented big-time wrestling matches, you have in your mind a composite picture of a heavyweight wrestler, and it runs about like this: Bullet head with no forehead, the head coming almost to a peak at the crown. Cauliflower ears. Bull neck, as thick as the head at its zone of largest dimension. An unattractive, squat-appearing figure. And about the whole person an air of combined swelled head, low brow, and probably furtiveness—for the wrestling game has not been unadorned with gentry who can tell you how a match will end before they enter the ring.

Wayne Munn doesn't fit in here at all, by the description. A good deal has already been said of his clean-cut, attractive personality. He is good-looking, not pretty, but manly and with well-proportioned features. And all about him, in contrast with the typical composite wrestler mentioned above, there is an air of class and honesty. The most cynical metropolitan wrestling fan, who believes that in this game all is crooked, could not resist Munn's honesty. He must come away from meeting Munn with the knowledge that the game will be one hundred percent at the top as long as Big Munn is champion.

"When I go into a match, I go in to win just as fast as I can," is the way Wayne expresses it. "I go in for business. I will take the match in two minutes of wrestling if I can, or in five minutes. But that isn't the way the game has been run, in a good many instances.

"There is a tradition that the wrestling fans want 'a run for their money,' that they want a lot of 'exhibition stuff' before the match begins in earnest. Anybody can see what is bound to happen, then. If the two wrestlers

(Continued on page 22)

EDITORIAL

FOR God and country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred 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.

An Expert Witness

IN a letter to National Commander Drain, General Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans Bureau, clearly and completely explains the necessity for The American Legion's $5,000,000 Endowment Fund now being raised by popular contributions throughout the country.

As head of the Government's vast program of extending relief and assistance to disabled service men, Director Hines is able to judge better than any other man in the country the importance of the work The American Legion is doing to make the Government's program effective. Director Hines, by reason of his official position and his knowledge of conditions among the families of many deceased or helplessly disabled service men, is also best qualified to pass judgment on The American Legion's work for the needy and orphaned children of service men. Therefore, when Director Hines expresses without reservations his indorsement of the purposes for which the Legion is raising its $5,000,000 Endowment Fund, he gives to the Legion a recommendation and a testimonial which is bound to be accepted by every American who is financially able to help the Legion raise its fund.

Mr. Hines renders to the Legion and to the public alike a valuable service at this time by pointing out the limitations which the Government must observe in its dealings with the disabled men and the dependents of deceased veterans. The Government can do so much and no more—and beyond the point of what the Government can do, the burden is shouldered by The American Legion.

Director Hines rightfully believes that the purpose of extending help to the orphaned and needy children of service men has an even greater appeal than the purpose of giving help to the disabled man, since, as he says, "the Government through the appreciation of a generous Congress has attempted to fulfill every possible need for the disabled man."

But there are needs of the disabled men—emergency needs, in many cases—which are beyond the power of Congress to anticipate or provide for. It is such needs which the Legion's National Rehabilitation Committee, the fourteen district rehabilitation committees and the service and welfare officers of the Legion's 11,000 posts are caring for. And Director Hines adds that "it is a well-known fact that many detailed types of assistance fall into the hands of local Legion posts for fulfillment, and it has been further disclosed that funds for the carrying out of specific emergencies have been noticeably deficient."

Legionnaires who are closest to the problems arising out of governmental assistance to the disabled man frequently encounter business men, uninformed concerning the need and magnitude of the Government's effort, who believe that the Government has already done all it can do and that present problems are insignificant. Director Hines clears up misinformation, therefore, when he says:

> It is true that millions of dollars have been appropriated for rehabilitation and hospitalization, and these expenditures will continue in decreasing number as the work nears completion, but the continuing liability remains in the instance of the mentally disabled and of the minor dependents of the veterans of the World War.

Mr. Hines could have cited many statistics showing that the number of service men developing mental and nervous ailments at this time, seven years after the ending of the war, is in an increasing ratio. Minds and nerves impaired by battle or hardships or anxiety have been subjected to seven years of pressure in the battle of everyday life, and each year the peace casualties proceeding from war weaknesses become more numerous. The Legion is in a position to help these men before their disabilities come to the attention of the Government. In scores of cases the Legion must, in the rôle of best friend, champion the claim of the man with wrecked mind or nerves who cannot logically prepare the evidence and proof which the Government requires before granting him relief.

The Veterans Bureau will give the Legion notable assistance in its work for the children, Director Hines promises, and his letter summarizes existing conditions as follows:

> From a survey of disclosures obtained through the intensive study of records in the guardianship sub-division recently organized in the Bureau, circumstances affecting the children of veterans are not in many instances what the public or the Bureau would desire them to be. The initiative taken by the Legion in launching a campaign for $5,000,000 is to be commended and ought to meet with the endorsement of all public-spirited citizens, as in the securing of these funds each veteran of the World War feels his personal obligation to the children of his less-fortunate comrades. Up to this time the legislation providing in general for beneficiaries of the Bureau is not imminent in the instance of minors denied the rights of childhood and the privileges of training conducive to economic independence.

The citizen who is anxious to do what he can to help the disabled service man and the orphans of those who gave everything for their country naturally wishes to be assured that his contribution to the Legion's $5,000,000 Endowment Fund will be used for a necessary cause. He may take Director Hines's word that it will be.

Letting Folks Know

TWO Congressional committees have been spending much time studying aviation. One, the "Select" Committee on Aviation, has been digging into everything pertinent and has accumulated a tremendous mass of testimony and data. Its record is full of facts never before collected.

The Military Affairs Committee of the House has been considering the Curry Bill, which proposes to create a separate Department of the Air coequal with the War and Navy Departments. That committee too has heard many men, and its record is full of valuable data.

Much good has resulted and will continue to result from the two investigations. In the first place, aviation has had full discussion in the press. The citizens of the country are better informed on flying and its necessities than ever they were before. They are more convinced of the importance of air power than ever before. That public knowledge will continue to grow and will eventually result in appropriate action by Congress.

In the second place, the cards have been laid on the table. We know we have had over four hundred millions of dollars for aviation since the war—and that we have got little out of it. One group blames the situation on the attitude of the War and Navy Departments—who in turn return the compliment. Something is wrong. It will be for the next Congress to solve the problem by appropriate legislation.

The Legion, through the chairman of its National Aeronautics Committee, told the last Congress that it had no pet bills to support, but that it emphatically wanted our national air power developed. The Legion believes air men should be in charge of air work, and that aviation should be taken into partnership with the Army and Navy rather than continued as a hired man.

The Legion is arguing principles, not details. Those principles are based on a conviction of a national need. They are bound to win.

"We Need Your Eyes *and* Ears *to* Help Us"

President Coolidge to the members of The American Legion's National Rehabilitation Committee

A SUGGESTED plan of reorganization for the National Rehabilitation Committee of The American Legion was voted at the regular semi-annual meeting of that committee which was held in Washington in February. This change is deemed necessary because of changes of organization in the United States Veterans Bureau. It is the policy of the committee to parallel the bureau's organization in order to furnish the best liaison between the bureau and its ex-service beneficiaries.

President Coolidge received the members of the committee at the White House. General Hines, the Director of the Veterans Bureau, went along and heard Watson B. Miller, chairman of the committee, tell the President that the Veterans Bureau was performing its work better than ever before in its history, and that this was due largely to the sagacity and energy of Director Hines, in whom the Legion had complete faith. General Hines, responding, said that the helpful co-operation and constructive criticism of the Legion's Rehabilitation Committee had enabled him to do more than he could have accomplished otherwise.

"I thank you gentlemen for coming here," said Mr. Coolidge. "General Hines has frequently spoken to me of your work. We need your eyes and ears to help us solve the great problems of veteran rehabilitation. The Government is spending more than a million dollars a day for this purpose. We wish to be assured that this money is spent without waste, that every dollar benefits a needy veteran or the dependents of a veteran. We appreciate the help of the Legion to this end."

President Coolidge had previously stamped with his approval the work of the Rehabilitation Committee when he accepted the chairmanship of the Honorary National Committee of The American Legion Endowment Fund of $5,000,000, the proceeds of which will be used to carry on the work of this committee and to finance the Legion's program for the relief of World War orphans.

This is Flint Nichols, two and a half years old, of Portland, Maine. Flint's father and mother both served overseas, the father as a soldier and the mother as a welfare worker. Both died soon after Flint was born. Flint has been adopted by Dr. Estes Nichols, chairman of the First District Legion Rehabilitation Committee. Flint, in a manner of speaking, is sitting pretty. But what of thousands of other World War orphans? Is it worth while to raise an Endowment Fund of $5,000,000 to care for them?

The old organization of the Veterans Bureau was fourteen district offices, each administering the affairs of a group of States. Under the district offices were sub-district offices to the number of about a hundred. The new organization divides the country into five "control areas," each under its own chief, who has wider powers than the old district chiefs had. In the control areas are regional offices, fifty-four in number. The Legion has been freely consulted as to the institution of this new scheme of organization. The Legion has approved of it.

The present organization of the Legion's Rehabilitation Committee was made to conform with the old organization of the Bureau. There is a National Rehabilitation Committee, with members from each of the old fourteen districts. One of these members is the chairman of the district committee. There is a salaried secretary, an expert on rehabilitation, attached to each of the fourteen district committees.

The proposed new organization would create two sets of workers, in addition to the national committee, instead of one as at present. There would be a Legion service officer at each of the fifty-four Veterans Bureau regional offices. These service officers are to be maintained by the state departments. There would be five control area committees, composed of the member of the National Rehabilitation Committee from each State within the area. The national organization will maintain two or more salaried field secretaries for each area committee. The National Committee will comprise one member from each State and the District of Columbia.

In this way the Legion will be able to continue its close supervision of every activity of the Veterans Bureau. The new plan places additional financial responsibilities on the state departments, but National Commander Drain, who participated for a day and a half

(Continued on page 28)

A Real Cross-Word Puzzle

By Wallgren

A PERSONAL PAGE *by* Frederick Palmer

A Letter From New Haven

This page is pleased to be found a labor-saver. I. M. L. of New Haven, Connecticut, writes to say that instead of writing an address he read one of my weekly talks to an audience of school children. Such is the way I like to make speeches, and such is the audience of all others I would prefer to make them to. And, I. M. L., here are a few facts to repeat in your next address to grown-ups. There are 4,931,905 confessed illiterates with "no schooling whatever" and 1,437,783 children between the ages of seven and thirteen not attending "any kind of educational institution" in the United States. If these children become criminals or public charges the fault is our own. Our annual economic loss from illiteracy is more than eight hundred million dollars.

War in Small Doses

Instead of taking their wars in occasional large doses the Spanish take theirs in small daily doses. They have been at war for three hundred years with the Riffs across the Straits in Africa. The latest news is that the Spanish army has been driven back to the seacoast with a loss which the censorship does not mention but which is said to be five thousand dead. This assures the Spanish of not being deprived of their perennial pastime for a long time to come. They have to begin over again from where they started three hundred years ago. That is, unless they quit. Apparently grandee honor and pride will not let them quit.

It occurs to me that if two such divisions as we had in the Argonne, with adequate artillery and planes in support, were to take the field against those hard-boiled, savage Riff tribesmen—but, Allah be praised, that will never happen. However, if any individual is hankering for a fight he will find a war always welcoming on the coast of Africa. It's the only war now in progress outside China.

How Bad Is Our Aviation?

There is a rule that regular officers must not express their views publicly but only in a subordinate manner through official channels. But Mitchell has made himself an exception. He dares to ride official as well as aerial storms. Through public channels he challenges public support against official reprimand by charging that progressive views are suppressed to the vital injury of our aerial defenses.

Mitchell wants a single air force to operate both by land and sea. Our naval chiefs will have none of this. They insist upon their own force trained for their own purposes.

He says that at immense cost we have only obsolete planes; that the battleship is obsolete; that aerial bombs can readily sink it; that our coast is defenseless against enemy aircraft. These are bold statements.

I do not believe that our coasts are in danger, not at present. No possible enemy has any reason for attacking us or a near enough base for making a successful attack. I do not believe that the battleship is obsolete. If vulnerable to enemy planes then it must have supporting planes and dirigibles to drive off the enemy planes. Infantry would be overwhelmed by enemy artillery fire if there were no check of protecting artillery fire.

The doughboy is still master of the land and the battleship of the sea. Both must have every up-to-date auxiliary for support. Has the infantry sufficient aerial support if it were to go into battle? Has the battleship? Is our aviation program faulty, groping and backward? Should there be a unified air force?

These are the questions which Congress has before it as I write. Investigation, in or out of Congress, must not cease until they have sane answers. Then there must be sane action, for there is no doubt of the mighty part aerial forces will play in future warfare.

Meanwhile, dynamic Billy Mitchell has been in the thick of his own kind of good time, which has done the service of concentrating the country's attention. The worst punishment for insubordinate speech that could happen to him would be to send him to a post where he would have no chance to fly. Even then he would be on his toes.

Mitchell Enjoys Himself

Who would you say had the best time in the war? I vote for Billy, Brigadier General William Mitchell. I think, too, that he has been having the best time of anyone in the Army since the war.

He became a flyer when our army aviation was in its infancy. He has practically lived its history. When he wanted to go anywhere in France he did not wait on railroad trains or automobiles, but flew.

In the Argonne battle he commanded the largest single aviation unit on the front. Since the war he has been second in command of army aviation. Still it is his habit to fly when he has a journey to make. Recently he went aloft to test the action of a plane in a storm. At forty-four he is past the flying age. His friends say that some day—but he leaves his friends to do the worrying on that score.

Mitchell's irrepressible pep, gallantry and unfailing resource of idea are indisputable. When he is not in the air he is stirring things up on earth. However much his opponents admire his qualities they insist that while he is up in the air in a plane only part of the time he is up in the air all the time in his judgments about our aviation policy. I hope that they are right. Otherwise our aviation is in a bad way.

Cart Wheels and Paper

Habit is our master. The United States Treasury is not the first institution which has found it hard to buck. The Treasury has been trying to circulate silver in place of paper dollars. Paper gets very dirty and carries disease. Metal is clean. But our Eastern States have been habituated for generations to paper. When Eastern bank cashiers try to pass out silver cart wheels they get this answer:

"Do you think I'm a pack horse? Or do you supply a dray? I want paper."

The man who is careful to wash his hands before eating does not hesitate to handle paper money during a meal. And, then, silver dollars do not make a "roll." And the East is used to rolls, or likes to think that it is in face of cartwheels. There have been times when some of us were not choosy—the thing was how to get the money in either paper or silver.

Then *and* Now

By the Company Clerk

AS WE stated once before in these columns, World War historians or pseudo-historians cannot get away with any inaccuracies in accounts of World War happenings which appear before the Weekly's audience. This time the Weekly itself has been caught. The case in point is the account of the sinking of the *Tuscania*, by Donald A. Smith, Adjutant of London (England) Post of the Legion, in the January 30th issue. The caption under a reproduction of a newspaper clipping which accompanied the article said in part: "He (referring to Comrade Smith) was on board the *Tuscania* when she was torpedoed—the only troopship on which American lives were lost on the eastward passage during the war."

That issue of the magazine was scarcely off the press before Comrade H. H. Amsden of Concord, New Hampshire, who described himself as "sometime Capt., Med., U. S. A.," had recalled in a letter the sinking of the transport *Otranto* with the loss of 335 American troops. "This disaster occurred on Sunday morning, October 6, 1918, at very nearly the same place where the *Tuscania* was sunk. I have a very vivid recollection of this disaster as I was aboard the *Kashmir*, the vessel which collided with and sank the *Otranto*," writes Comrade Amsden. Legionnaire Henry Albert Dihm, former captain, Q. M., O. R. C., adds: "If I am not mistaken, first reports were to the effect that the *Otranto* was torpedoed, and later reports corrected this and announced she was rammed. The latter is the correct version since, being there, I should know."

These letters set the Company Clerk to digging in the archives, where in a pamphlet issued by the Office of Naval Intelligence in July, 1919, he found that the loss of life in the *Otranto* tragedy was placed officially at 356.

The *Otranto* sinking, however, was not the only correction offered. John J. O'Hanlon, ex-sergeant, Company A, 58th Infantry, Fourth Division, now of Philadelphia, recalls the fact that "the *Moldavia*, carrying Companies A and B of the 58th Infantry, was torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel on May 23, 1918, with a loss of 56 American lives." Comrade F. W. Stelling, formerly of Company I, 58th Infantry, who now resides in San Francisco, "witnessed the sinking of the liner *Moldavia* early in the morning of May 23, 1918, near the Isle of Wight by a submarine. There were 56 men killed and drowned, all of Company B, 58th Infantry, except one man of Company A. The survivors were landed at Dover the same day." A third letter about the sinking of the *Moldavia* came from Comrade George A. Cronin of Haverhill, Massachusetts. The Naval Intelligence Office report describes the *Moldavia* as an English armed merchant cruiser carrying American troops.

The widow of a comrade writes about another marine disaster. She is Mrs. Theresa M. Dute of Amherst, Ohio, whose husband, Homer A. Dute, "was killed en route to war along with several others when the *Ticonderoga* was torpedoed by the German submarine *Deutschland* on the morning of September 30, 1918. As near as I remember, there were only 17 survivors. I would be much interested in hearing from any survivors of this disaster. There were five or six boys from this locality lost on that ship." United States troop casualties in the sinking of the *Ticonderoga* totaled 125. This ship was an animal transport manned by navy personnel but with soldiers aboard to care for the cargo. According to the official report, this ship was sunk by gun-fire on the date stated in Mrs. Dute's letter, but no mention is made of the *Deutschland*.

It is strictly true, as Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels declares in his book, "Our Navy at War," that "not a single vessel of the Cruiser and Transport Force was torpedoed on the way to France." The three troopships which were sunk on the eastward journey—the *Tuscania*, the *Moldavia*, and the *Otranto*—were British chartered vessels, and the *Ticonderoga* was an animal transport. Two of the Transport Force, the *President Lincoln* and the *Covington*, were sunk returning from Europe, as was also the *Antilles*, an army chartered transport not manned by the Navy. Two American transports, the *Finland*, manned by a civilian crew, and the *Mount Vernon*, manned by the Navy, were torpedoed but were safely navigated to port and repaired. The *Dwinsk*, another British chartered troopship, was sunk while on the return trip to the United States.

THE account of the *Tuscania* sinking brought several letters from buddies who had been among those present. Comrade F. J. Thomas of Saint George, Staten Island, New York, writes that "this is the first time I have read a real honest-to-goodness account of the disaster. I was on board the *Tuscania* at the time it was sunk with the 158th Aero Squadron, and Comrade Smith's account is true in every detail. I might also say that I was in Ireland with Smith, although not knowing him, as I was taken to a camp at Buncrana in County Donegal." And from the letter of Legionnaire W. B. Jones of Wheatland, Wyoming, we extract the following: "Wish to state that I was on the *Baltic* at the time the *Tuscania* was submarined and stood beside the 'well-known American writer,' soon after the Tuscania commenced sending up rockets. I also read his article in the 'popular weekly' in which he stated that the men on the stricken ship were singing 'Where do we go from here, boys?' I am compelled to state that the w. k. American writer's hearing and perception must have been a hundredfold keener than the average individual's. My eye is not the artist's eye in fine frenzy rolling, and my ear is not attuned to song when the noise and vibration of scurrying soldiers and full-speed-ahead compels one to shout to make himself understood to a fellow passenger with whom he is rubbing shoulders."

Another eye-witness of the sinking was Comrade C. W. Nice, ex-chief yeoman, United States Navy, now living in Morrison, Illinois, who reports: "I was on the U. S. S. *Kanawha* directly behind the *Tuscania* on that trip across the Atlantic from Halifax. One thing has been cleared up by the statement that it was a sub that sent the *Tuscania* to the bottom. The commander of my ship reported to the Navy Department that it was his belief that it was a mine. It was just a dull explosion, neither loud nor soft—more like a dull thud. The *Tuscania* listed heavily to starboard. And I might say that Comrade Smith could have said he knew positively that the well-known writer did not hear the boys singing 'Where do we go from here, boys?' I can positively state that the *Baltic*, on which he was a passenger, was at least one-half mile ahead of the *Tuscania* when she was torpedoed. Mr. Smith speaks of the destroyer escort—British—and I can state that the destroyer escort of this convoy was at least five miles ahead of the convoy.

WE ARE glad to announce that the file of The American Legion Weekly in the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., is now complete, starting with Volume I, Number 1, due to the co-operation of Then and Nowers. Last summer the Librarian of Congress appealed to the Weekly for nine numbers of Volume I (1919) which were missing from the files of the library. These numbers being out of print, the Company Clerk passed the buck to the Then and Now gang in the July 4th issue.

This first request brought in three of the missing numbers. A repetition of the call for back numbers in the issue of December 12th brought prompt responses from nine more men. Bernard W. Cornwell, commander of Clark Mills (New York) Post, was the first under the wire with his contribution. The six copies he sent are now in the government library's archives.

We thank Comrade Cornwell and also the following Legionnaires who either sent in the missing numbers or offered to furnish them: Marion S. Lee, vice-commander, George A. Greenlee Post, Tooele, Utah; Anthony J. Krueger, commander, Patchogue (New York) Post; George F. Walling, West Orange, New Jersey; John G. Ruckel, Springfield, Illinois; L. C. Beauregard, Burlington, Vermont; E. H. McCarthy, past commander, South Omaha (Nebraska) Post; W. H. Epley, Mansfield, Ohio, and Merle A. Jenkins, Mitchell, South Dakota.

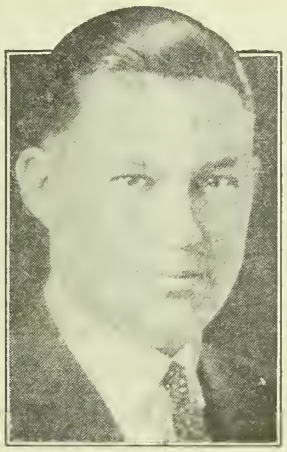
The Second Wave Goes Over *the* Top

George W. S. Fritsche

Charles A. Gebert

Vester W. Pryor

A. Lindsay Skerry



Sam L. Whisler

THE second group of field secretaries sent out by the Legion's National Headquarters to aid in raising The American Legion's $5,000,000 Endowment Fund for disabled veterans and orphans of service men are now in the ten States assigned to them, explaining the organization plans for the campaign to Legion officers.

The first three States in which the work was begun were Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. The second group of States includes West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

Entering the field work with the second group are two men who were trained with the first school and who were retained after the first class completed its training to assist in the instruction of the second group. These men are Lyle D. Tabor of Detroit, Michigan, and George B. Everson of Palatka, Florida. Out of the first class, also, is Fred E. Bury, of Danville, Illinois, who was assigned to act as administration director of all the field secretaries and as assistant executive secretary of the Endowment. He will continue in that position.

The new field secretaries and the States to which they are assigned are: William B. Crush of Richmond, Virginia, Arkansas (Mr. Crush was temporarily ill at the time the photographs of the other secretaries were made); George W. S. Fritsche of Indianapolis, Indiana, Georgia; Vester W. Pryor of Laurel, Mississippi, Tennessee; A. Lindsay Skerry of Indianapolis, Indiana, North Carolina; Sam L. Whisler of Indianapolis, Indiana, Virginia; Charles A. Gebert of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, West Virginia. Mr. Tabor will work in South Carolina and Mr. Everson in Alabama.

The preliminary work of raising the quotas in the first group of three states—Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois—had been largely done by the middle of February.

The state chairman in Illinois is Charles W. Folds of Chicago, the leader of the Liberty Loan campagns of Illinois during 1917 and 1918. Mr. Folds was nominated for the post by Charles G. Dawes, vice-president-elect of the United States, at a luncheon in Chicago on February 13th attended by the most prominent men in Illinois in and out of the Legion. Marcus S. Sonntag, of Evansville, heads the campaign in Indiana. He is also chairman of the joint commission in charge of the $12,000,000 war memorial plaza project in Indianapolis. Judge Robert W. Bingham, editor and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is chairman of the Kentucky committee.

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Champions give more power and speed, and better acceleration. A full set at least once a year will pay for themselves in the saving of oil and gas.

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One page in this delightful booklet holds a happy surprise for women---especially married women---and every woman who keeps home and the welfare of her family uppermost in thought, should write at once for her free copy. As no charge whatever is made for this unique booklet we expect a flood of requests, and readers are urged to send in their requests right away so that we may be sure that every request will be promptly filled.

The Lullwater Shirt is both a manufacturing and a sales triumph. It is a remarkable example of what can be done when the resources and skill of an immense plant are concentrated on the production of a super service $1.00 shirt.

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Atlanta, Georgia. Dept. 3

Send me (without obligation of any kind) your booklet, "The Tale of the Lullwater Shirt."

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City .....

State .....

Wishbones *That* Produced

Kanekkeberg with a flock of his high grade white leghorn pullets strutting their stuff in front of the laying house this once disabled veteran constructed for his poultry

It was in the Argonne, on the day before the Armistice was signed. A machine gun bullet got him in the shoulder and the neck. And George Kanekkeberg went to the hospital. He was in various hospitals from that time until he was discharged in July of 1919.

Shortly after he got out, Kanekkeberg took a whirl at his old job of shingle-weaving. He stood it one day, but he couldn't put it over. His disability put him out. He drew a day's pay, and quit.

That same fall he went back to the other occupation he knew, fishing. He had had a lot of experience as a purse seine fisherman in Puget Sound waters, but once more he had to give up. His left arm and shoulder refused to stand up under the strain.

So Kanekkeberg turned to the Government. His was a clear case for vocational training, and he turned to the Veterans Bureau in July of 1921, after making a desultory living at various lines of none too profitable work. He wanted an office job, so he entered a business college to study bookkeeping.

His progress in this work was satisfactory; he stuck to it for almost a year. But then he found the indoor work too confining, after his lifetime of out-of-doors vocations. So he applied for transfer to agricultural training, preferably in poultry husbandry.

Kanekkeberg had saved enough money out of his army pay to purchase five acres of land at Bothell, Washington. It was ideal land for a poultry project. So his application was granted, his objective changed to poultry and fruit grower, and he was given the one-year course in practical poultry keeping at Oregon Agricultural College.

His interest and application at the college were highly satisfactory to himself and to the Veterans Bureau. The course consisted chiefly of practical work in the laboratory.

Early in 1923 Kanekkeberg took up project training on his five-acre farm at Bothell. He still received instruction from a traveling instructor of the State College of Washington, some two and one-half hours of training instruction at each visit. The instructor was not only a practical poultry expert, he was also a man who had made a success for himself in the poultry business before he became a teacher. His advice was as valuable as his instruction.

Kanekkeberg's purchase of land with money saved out of his army pay is a good commentary on his character. He had a burning desire to get ahead. And, of course, he made just as intelligent use of his training pay as he had previously made of what he drew from the quartermaster. Instead of raising his standard of living—for, with his disabilities, Kanekkeberg had not been able to earn even as much as training pay—he tucked away a neat sum every month.

While he was training he made a number of improvements on his place with these monthly savings. And when he left Oregon Agricultural College to go on his own project he had $400 to use for cash capital.

His training on his own place was devoted almost entirely to poultry. This work included not only the raising of chicks, but also the improvement of his plant. As a result, when he was declared rehabilitated on March 31, 1924, George Kanekkeberg had 550 laying birds, a laying house 24 feet by 100, and a brooder house 20 feet by 40.

Last fall Kanekkeberg had a flock of 1,000 laying hens. Everything he owns—land, poultry and live stock—is free from the last vestige of debt.

His mother lives with him. She is dependent on him. Not only is he able to provide the comforts of life for her, but also he is in position to make a good living for himself and to build up a poultry-raising property which is sure to appreciate in value every year.

Read What Your Buddies Say About the Wonderful Positions I Helped Them Get

Ever since The American Legion was born I've been telling you and your buddies about the fine good-pay positions in the Civil Service. Hundreds have already had my training, and are now working for Uncle Sam in a fine job where they get good pay, fifteen to thirty-day vacations every year with full pay, 8-hour day or less, a raise in pay every year until they reach the highest pay in their class, unlimited opportunity for quick advancement and all the other splendid advantages of the Civil Service. Read the enthusiastic letters that just a few of your buddies have sent me. See what they say about the positions they have. Read what they say about my training—how it helped them to land the job they wanted. Let me do the same for you. It's easy to get into the Civil Service when you know how. And that's my business; to tell you how to pass the examination with such a high mark that you will qualify for one of the first positions open.

Pick the Job You Want I'll Help You Get It

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERK
$1600 to $2300 a year

Opportunity for travel. Up to 15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave each year with full pay.

POST OFFICE CLERK
$1400 to $1800 a year
Special clerks at $2000

Up to 15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay. Promotions to better-paid positions.

CITY MAIL CARRIER
$1400 to $1800 a year

Up to 15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay. Good chance for promotion to bigger pay.

CUSTOMHOUSE POSITIONS
$1440 to $3000 a year

Up to 30 days' vacation and 30 days' sick leave every year with full pay; 7-hour day. EXTRA PAY FOR OVERTIME.

INTERNAL REVENUE MEN
$1440 to $3000 a year

Up to 30 days' vacation and 30 days' sick leave every year, with full pay. 7½-hour day. Positions open everywhere.

DEPARTMENTAL CLERK
$1140 to $1440 and up to $2700

Up to 30 days' vacation and 30 days' sick leave every year, with full pay, 7½-hour day. Work in Washington or near home.

POSTMASTER
$1100 to $2500 and up

This is a position of great importance. In small towns a position that can be made very profitable.

R. F. D. MAIL CARRIER
$1800 to $2600 a year

15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay. A fine position for men in rural districts.

With the nation-wide agitation over the pay of all Postal Workers—Mail Carriers, Post Office Clerks, Rural Carriers, Railway Mail Clerks and Postmasters, it is my opinion that their pay will be increased substantially soon.

WRITE TODAY!

Here's my offer. PICK THE JOB YOU WANT! I say that my coaching will get you such a fine rating that you will be eligible for one of the first jobs open. **I guarantee that you will be offered a position within one year** after receiving your rating. Find out how I do it. Get my new free book that tells all about the Civil Service; the jobs open, how to get the one you want, the pay, the vacations, and all the other big advantages. Find out how my 8 years' experience as a Member of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Second District has qualified me to help you, as I have already helped hundreds of your buddies, to pass the Civil Service exams with such a high rating that you'll be offered one of the first positions open. Plenty of jobs to pick from—in Washington, in Panama, near your home. Special preference given to ex-service men. Mail the coupon or a postal today.

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What They Say

TOOK THREE LESSONS—GOT JOB

A little over four years ago I took your instruction for a position as Rural Mail Carrier. I took three lessons, then took the carriers exam. I passed and got a job right away, and have been carrying mail since.

Aaron Baker, Luther, Okla.

GOT OVER 90%. NOW HAS FINE JOB

Have been at work now as Railway Mail Clerk about 3 months and like it real well. Passed the examinations well over 90%, **due largely to your thorough coaching.**

P. S. Lutz, Avis, Pa.

SO DELIGHTED WITH POSITION SAYS COURSE IS WORTH TWICE WHAT I ASK

It is with pleasure that I write this letter to say I passed my exams with rating of 90.8% and received my appointment as Railway Mail Clerk November 26th. **Could not have made this rating without your course, and will say it is worth twice the regular tuition fee.**

Elmer E. McGinnnis.
Kansas City, Mo.

First on List, Appointed Assistant Collector of Customs

I have received an appointment as Assistant Collector of Customs at Naco. Thank you for your assistance in securing this position.

T. B. McKee, Prescott, Ariz.

APPOINTED RURAL CARRIER, LIKES WORK

I received appointment as Rural Carrier, September 10th. Like the work fine. I am very thankful to you.

Earl Reinhart, Elma, Iowa.

GETS POSITION AS DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND INSPECTOR

I was appointed Deputy Collector and Inspector at Pigeon River Bridge. The salary is $1,500 per annum and nice work.

Oscar Anderson,
Pigeon River Bridge, Minn.

Gets Position Day After Receiving Notice of Mark

I am very well pleased with your coaching for the Railway Mail Clerk examination. **There was absolutely nothing in the examination that was not covered by the course.** On July 18th I received my notice of rating and the next day reeeived my appointment. **A good share of my success is due to your course.**

Kenneth W. Smith,
Batavia, N. Y.

Here's the Real Test. My Old Students Recommend Me to Their Friends

You will remember me as taking your course for the POSTMASTER position at this place some years ago. I was appointed and am still on the job. I will always appreciate the course I received from your school. I recommended your school to two of my friends.

Walter H. James,
Gordonville, Tenn.

APPOINTED POST OFFICE CLERK

I received my appointment as Post Office Clerk on December 1st and went to work on the 11th. **I honestly believe that your coaching helped me pass the examination high enough so I was appointed.**

Lester O. Crosby,
Delevan, N. Y.

Kamerad— don't shoot!

AS THE smoke clears away and the heavy guns cease firing—tell the family "top kick" that you'll never be A.W. O. L. again.

Do your paper work in the old home dug-out, with Corona. For income tax reports, business letters, or as a substitute for tire-some pen pushing—Corona is a WOW!

* * *

And say, Buddy, some night when your memory turns back to those starlit nights on the front, when life was cheap and *vin rouge* was cheaper—dash off a good story for the Legion Weekly on your Corona. (*They'll pay you for it!*)

Drop in at the Corona Supply Sergeant's store and see the brand-new Corona Four or write Corona Typewriter Co., Inc., 132 Main St., Groton, N. Y., for full information.

CORONA

Agents $12.00 a day

NEW Self-Heating IRON

New invention now makes ironing easy in every home. Ends hot stove drudgery. Cuts ironing time in half. Saves steps. Costs one cent for 3 hours use. No attachments. No cords. No tubes. Gives quick regulated heat. Guaranteed. Sells fast. Mrs. Wagner, Ohio, sold 24 in few hours spare time. Moyer, Pennsylvania, made $164 in one week. You can do as well. Work all or spare time. No experience needed. No capital. New plan. Simply take orders. We deliver and collect. Commissions paid same day you take orders. Send for exclusive territory and FREE OUTFIT OFFER. Write today.

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MAKE MONEY SELL MADISON SHIRTS

Direct from our factory to wearer. Easily sold. Over one million satisfied wearers. No capital or experience required. Large steady income. Many earn $100. to $150. weekly. Territory now being allotted. *Write For Free Samples.*

MADISON SHIRT MILLS, 564 B'way, New York

The Legion: Defender *of the* Constitution

The Fourth Annual Essay Contest, Open to School Boys and Girls from Twelve to Eighteen Years of Age, in the United States and Its Possessions, Gets Under Way

ONCE more, encouraged by the 11,000 posts of The American Legion, tens of thousands of boys and girls in schools all over the United States will take up their pens to express their sentiments on one of the most important questions which concern the present and future of America. For the fourth year in succession, the boys and girls of the schools in every State will take part in an American Legion National Essay Contest. The subject of this year's contest is: "Why has The American Legion, an organization of veterans of the World War, dedicated itself, first of all, 'to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States'?"

Fifteen hundred dollars will be given by The American Legion for the three best answers to this question, and the three school children who submit those best answers will find the problem of their future education made easier. The winners of the first prize of $750, the second prize of $500 and the third prize of $250 in the essay contest will be permitted to use their awards for scholarships in any college they may select. In addition to the three national scholarship prizes, awards will be made to the writers of the three best essays in each State, a silver medal as first prize, a bronze medal as second prize and a certificate of merit as third prize.

All girls and boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen, inclusive, are eligible to enter the contest. Each contestant may submit one essay only, which must not exceed five hundred words in length. Only one side of the paper may be used, and a margin of one inch must be allowed at right and left. After an essay is completed, the paper should be neatly folded—not rolled. Spelling, penmanship and neatness will be considered in judging the winner. Age will also be considered.

All essays must be received at a place designated by the county superintendent of schools not later than midnight of June 1, 1925. The county superintendent of schools is asked to select three judges for his county whose duty it will be to judge the one best essay of their respective county. The Legion's Americanism officer of the county will co-operate in every way possible with the superintendent of schools and judges of the contest. The winning essay of each county will be forwarded to the Department Americanism Chairman of The American Legion not later than midnight of July 10, 1925.

The state superintendent or school commissioner will be asked to select three judges for each State. The duties of the state judges will be to select the three best essays from the winners in the counties of the State. These essays will be forwarded to the National Americanism Director of The American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana, not later than midnight of August 10, 1925, classified first, second and third. The national winners will be announced a few weeks after August 10, 1925, by the national judges, whose names will be announced later.

At the end of each essay the following pledge must be signed: "I hereby pledge my word of honor that I have written this essay myself. I am ..... years old."

Every boy and girl writing an essay for the contest will, as the first preliminary, wish to make a study of the Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion, from which the subject has been selected. This is published on the editorial page in each issue of The American Legion Weekly.

When National Commander James A. Drain authorized the subject for this year's essay contest he had before him the inspiring records of the three previous contests. The rules for the previous contests were the same as those for the new contest, but the children wrote on different subjects.

In 1922, when the first contest was held—made possible by the generosity of Hanford MacNider, at the time the Legion's National Commander, who offered the cash prizes—the children wrote on: "How The American Legion Can Best Serve the Nation". Ah Sing Ching, a schoolboy of Hawaii, won first prize; Pauline Chastain, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who had just been graduated from high school, won second prize, and was enabled to complete her education at Butler College. She is now a teacher-missionary in Alaska. Third prize was won by Joseph Giandonato of Bridgeport, Connecticut, a youth whose parents had come from Italy.

The second contest had for its subject, "Why America Should Prohibit Immigration for Five Years." First prize was won by Sara Heysham, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, who is now attending Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; second prize was won by Florence Sweetnam of Rochester, New York, and third prize by Byron Hill, of Jackson, Tennessee, who is now a student at Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

The judges have not yet selected the winners of the third contest, held last year, in which two hundred thousand children wrote on the subject, "Why Communism Is a Menace to Americanism." Garland W. Powell, Chairman of the Legion's National Americanism Commission, who has had charge of all the essay contests, has announced that the winners will be announced soon. The judges are Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of George Washington University; W. W. Husband, United States Commissioner General of Education, and George F. Authier, President of the National Press Club of Washington.

These Noted Citizens Believe *in the* Legion Endowment

IN the same manner in which all America responded to the call of duty in 1917, it is responding today to the call for the $5,000,000 American Legion Endowment Fund. The foremost men and women of the country, leaders in almost every field of public activity, have enrolled themselves in the Legion's great unselfish task. They have joined in the movement which will assure for years to come the proper care of the orphaned and needy children of the men who fought the war and the fighting men themselves who now are helpless in hospitals or their homes.

At the moment when The American Legion in all sections of the country is preparing to receive the contributions which will make up the $5,000,000 endowment fund for the orphans and the disabled, more than sixty Americans whose names are known to their countrymen are serving on the National Honorary Committee formed to give guidance to the Legion's campaign.

Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, is chairman of the National Honorary Committee, and Mrs. Coolidge is also a member of the board. Vice-President Dawes is also a member of the committee and so are these officers of the cabinet: John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy; Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Harlan S. Stone, Attorney General, recently appointed to the United States Supreme Court; Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State at the time of his acceptance of membership; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Howard F. Gore, Secretary of Agriculture up to the time of his retirement to become governor of West Virginia, on March 4th; Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Harry S. New, Postmaster General.

General John J. Pershing, former Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, and a Legionnaire himself, is also a member of the committee—a private in the Legion whose associates on the committee include the seven Past National Commanders of the Legion: Milton J. Foreman, Henry D. Lindsley, Franklin D'Olier, John G. Emery, Hanford MacNider, Alvin Owsley and John R. Quinn.

The committee is representative of the widest fields of public activity, as these additional names testify:

ADMIRAL E. W. EBERLE, former Commander in Chief of the Battle Fleet and present Chief of Naval Operations.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. LEJEUNE, Commanding General, United States Marine Corps.

CARDINAL WILLIAM HENRY O'CONNELL.

JULIUS H. BARNES, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

WILLIAM GIBBS MCADOO, former Secretary of the Treasury.

MRS. MARY ROBERTS RINEHART, author and playwright.

OTTO H. KAHN, financier and philanthropist.

MISS ANNE MORGAN, daughter of the late J. P. Morgan, member of many charitable and other organizations.

WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor.

JOHN BARTON PAYNE, chairman of The American Red Cross.

MRS. MEDILL MCCORMICK, daughter of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, actively engaged in political, industrial and civic problems.

MARSHALL FIELD, mercantile leader and investment banker.

MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK, prima donna.

WILL H. HAYS, former Postmaster General and present President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America.

ALBERT A. SPRAGUE, Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago.

MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE, actress.

LOUIS F. ARENSBURG, Commander in Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.

MRS. FRANCES CLEVELAND PRESTON, widow of President Grover Cleveland.

MRS. HERBERT HOOVER, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, National President of the Girl Scouts.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN L. HINES, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

BISHOP CHARLES H. BRENT, former Chief of Chaplains' Service, A. E. F.

GENERAL JAMES G. HARBORD, former Chief of Staff of the Army, former Commanding General, Service of Supply, A. E. F.; President of the Radio Corporation of America.

W. W. ATTERBURY, railway official, former director of construction and operation of the military railways of the A. E. F.

RICHARD F. GRANT, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

BOOTH TARKINGTON, author and playwright.

JAMES A. FLAHERTY, Supreme Knight, Knights of Columbus.

FRANK O. LOWDEN, former Governor of Illinois.

JUDGE KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS, Commissioner for American and National Leagues of Professional Baseball Clubs.

JOHN G. PRICE, Grand Exalted Ruler, B. P. O. E.

JESSE H. NEWLON, President, the National Education Association.

C. W. HERRICK, Commander in Chief, United Spanish War Veterans.

VICTOR M. JOHNSON, President, Kiwanis International.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, publisher.

MRS. MARY SCOTT LORD HARRISON, widow of President Benjamin Harrison.

JOHN H. DUNN, Commander in Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

JOHN DREW, actor.

JAMES E. CHANDLER, Imperial Potentate, Mystic Shrine.

GENERAL JAMES E. THOMAS, Commander in Chief, United Confederate Veterans.

CHARLES DANA GIBSON, illustrator and publisher.

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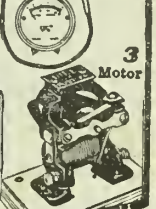

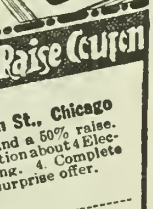

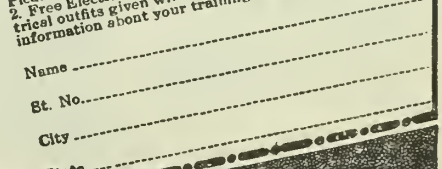

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The Long, Long Trail Back *to* Health

By ROBERT MOUNTSIER

OUT in the truly great open spaces of the southwestern United States, where the sun shines the year round and the air is dry and clear, men who took part in the World War are battling day after day, engaged in the hardest fight of their lives. With them it is no longer a war against Germans, nor a war for democracy, but a battle for health and life against tuberculosis, against gassed lungs and gassed throats.

"Chasing the cure," they call it, with all the ironic nonchalance of the A. E. F. The chasing consists largely of resting, the cure is the desired goal of health and happiness. Some win out against T. B., some succeed only in arresting the course of the disease, and some go west—even the Southwest, with its rare air and sunshine, cannot save them all.

To the minds of many who live to the north and east of the Southwest, this whole section of the United States is the great American desert—and a desert to them means sand and sand and sand mixed up with camels, dates and sheiks. The Sahara may be that kind of a desert, but the Southwest is not equipped with any such appurtenances. Its so-called deserts are made up, for the most part, of dry dirt, which is all right in its place, spotted with sage brush and providing a setting, along with wooded hills and snow-capped mountains, for the country's most glorious sunsets. But when it gets to kicking up a dust and finding its way into eyes and ears, nose and mouth, *c'est une autre chose*, as the mam'selles used to say to the A. E. F.

As for the Southwest's heat, there is only one place in the popular imagination that is supposed to exceed its desert brand. Far be it from us to deny that there is lack of heat from Texas across New Mexico and Arizona to southern California, for certain sections do nothing but live up to the description of the climatic conditions by the Eastern lady who said, "Out here it's summer all winter and hell all summer." But this same heat, which is derived from no other source than the sun, provides tuberculous lungs with air that is pure and dry.

Indeed, the maximum amount of sunshine and of fresh, dry air rank as two of the most important factors in treating the disease, and nowhere in the country can they be had in such abundance as in the arid sections of the Southwest. From Texas to California thousands of ex-service men suffering from tuberculosis brought on by war conditions in France, at sea or in American camps and barracks are trying to win their way back to health or at least to hold their own against this destroying disease. A majority of these men are living as best they can in rented rooms or in little homes that they have bought or rented. About two thousand veterans are being cared for in government hospitals operated in the arid Southwest especially for tuberculous beneficiaries. The hospitals are Veterans Bureau No. 55, at Fort Bayard, New Mexico; No. 51, at Tucson, Arizona; No. 50, at Prescott, Arizona; No. 64, at Camp Kearney, California, and No. 93, at Legion, Texas.

Life in these hospitals resembles in many respects that in the war hospitals. The American Red Cross has general supervision of all recreational and welfare activities, with the Y. M. C. A. and K. C. operating huts for recreational purposes. The Masonic fraternity has also become an important factor in hospital life in the Southwest through such clubs as the Sojourners, at Fort Bayard, and the Gavel, at Legion. These clubs administer relief through monthly allotments to patients who draw no compensation and through loans to men in immediate need of money for clothing and railroad fare. This Masonic relief is not confined to members. Each hospital has a library, moving picture shows and various other entertainments. Fort Bayard has a hospital paper published by the Sojourners Club. One feature the army wounded and sick did not have, and that is the radio, which has brought about a decided change in hospital life. For the men who are unable to be up and around the radio is a godsend. Daily they are able to listen to programs from New York to San Francisco, from Havana and Mexico City to Calgary, Canada.

Also, religious services are a part of the weekly program, and the nature of them may be seen by the following notice: "If you can't walk, wheel over in your old ward Packard and take all the comforts of home in your pajamas and bath robes, while your soul is filled with the desire to live a better Christian life in the future."

Medical staffs are trying as far as possible to have the patients follow individual régimes for the sake of better health and contentment. Where a daily routine for ambulant cases still holds good, it follows more or less this sort of program:

Morning temperature and pulse at 6:45.
Get up not later than 7:00.
Take bath and prepare for breakfast.
Breakfast, 7:30 to 8:15.
Rest or exercise from 9:00 to 11:00.
Recreation from 11:00 to 12:00.
Dinner of soup, meat, vegetables, dessert, at 12:00.
Complete rest and quiet for all cases from 1:00 to 3:00.
Temperature and pulse at 3:00.
Recreation from 3:00 to 5:30.
Supper at 5:30.
Recreation from 6:30 to 10:00.
Lights out at 10:00.

In little home and big hospital the war keeps on taking its toll, even though the Southwest is an excellent stronghold in the battle for life. Fortunately the tragedy of death is not

the most important factor in everyday affairs in the Southwestern hospitals for the tuberculous. Not only is there entertainment of all kinds from radio and movies to local baseball and special picnics, but every hospital is a center of love and marriage. In this respect Fort Bayard is easily first. It has a reputation in the Veterans Bureau service as the place to go to if you want to get married. As one old timer there puts it, "We guarantee a husband for every nurse and a wife for any patient who wants one." Even the doctors are not above getting a ring and saying, "I do." Some patients marry "outsiders," girls living in nearby towns; some take unto themselves as lawful wedded wives the "hashers," some acquire Red Cross social workers, some annex stenographers, some lead dietitians to the altar and cook stove, but most of the marriages are, as a patient puts it, "nurses vs. patients."

In many cases nurses who have married patients have proved invaluable reconstruction aids. The man who has not spent much time away from home or who longs for a home of his own with a certain person in it may in time "burn out" if he remains in a hospital no matter how excellent the care or the climate. More than one ex-service man who acquired tuberculosis as a result of war service owes a perfect cure to friend wife, who took him out of a hospital and established a veteran's bureau for one.

Outside of the T. B. bug the chief enemy of the veteran victim in the Southwest has been the bootlegger, who, owing to a brand of politics not peculiar to the Southwest, has freely plied his trade in the neighborhood of hospitals, in some cases daring to go even into the hospital wards. But during the past year the situation has improved considerably, with the result that white mule and other illegitimate descendants of John Barleycorn are no longer the prominent factors they formerly were in counteracting the effects of Southwestern air and hospital care.

Gambling has been a notorious ally of the T. B. germ as a heart accelerator and temperature booster. To many patients gambling is far more harmful than excessive physical exertion. Nevertheless, the speckled ivories have rolled their own openly and under sheets, cards have disappeared into pajamas or bath robes at the sight or sound of a stiff white skirt, or have dared even to show their faces to the nurses, with the result that *beaucoup d'argent* from Washington and from home has changed pockets.

For chasers of the cure, dancing and joy-riding are no more a part of beneficial treatment than gambling and drinking. By the direct and indirect ways in which they affect the heart and respiratory organs of the T. B.-er, they can undo weeks or months of good, hard chasing of the cure. The conscientious chasers realize this, but in every tuberculosis hospital, whether in the Southwest or not, there is a certain number to whom rules bear the same relation as trunks to baggage smashers.

Certain persons who know little or nothing concerning the true nature of the situation have been trying to tell the world that compensation money—the "comp" of the disabled—is the root of all evil in government tuberculosis hospitals. The basis of the trouble lies in human nature, not in "comp."

At the present time unfair cuts in the "comp" of ex-service victims of tuberculosis in the Southwest occur almost entirely with veterans living outside of hospitals. In the case of veterans trying to rehabilitate themselves with their compensation money there are few things that affect their physical condition so adversely.

Boards determining the degree of disability have made mistakes. They have allowed personal and political matters to affect their decisions when such matters have nothing to do with physical condition and compensation. Too frequently the disabled man's desire to do some kind of remunerative work has influenced the Veterans Bureau rating, which should be based only on his physical condition of such and such a date. Let a T. B.-er who is chasing the cure start also to chasing dollars outside of compensation, and the first thing he knows a goldbrick or a local citizen, always the kind who lost neither health nor money during the war, starts a string of complaints. Too often bureaucracy has stepped into a home where a quiet but constant battle is being waged against tuberculosis and has said: "You are having it too easy. Effective this date to come your compensation will be reduced or cut to nothing." The effect on the tuberculosis sufferer is demoralizing, and only too often a relapse is the chief result of the cut.

The Southwest can give the T. B. veteran the maximum amount of dry, fresh air and sunshine, but rest, food and contentment of mind, also requisites in successful chasing of the cure, must be derived largely through government aid—the Southwest's climate, wonderful as it is, cannot supply them.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

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

370TH AERO SQUN.—First annual reunion at Hotel Morrison, Chicago, Ill., March 14. Address A. R. Jay, 5656 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

138TH INF.—Roll call and reunion, Mar. 17, at Armory, corner Grand and Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Address Morris Klein, 1203 LaSalle Bldg., St. Louis.

M. G. Co., 108TH INF. (27TH. DIV.)—Reunion at Rochester, N. Y., March 21, at 6 p. m. Address Walt. J. Grunst, 578 Clay Ave., Rochester.

309TH M. G. BN.—Reunion Mar. 21, at Achtel-Stetter Restaurant, 842 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Address Samuel E. Aronowitz, 36 State St., Albany, N. Y.

MOTOR TRUCK CO. 329 AND REO DET., FORMERLY NO. 64, FROM CAMP LEE—Reunion at Weldon Hotel, Glenside, Pa., March 21, at 6:30 p. m. Address W. T. Chesterman, 902 Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia.

134TH F. A.—Reunion at Dayton, O., Mar. 22. Address H. M. Bush, 20 South Third St., Columbus, O.

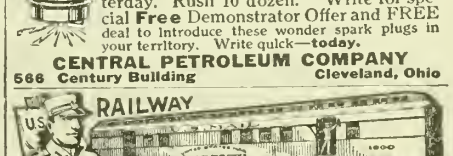
Co. I, 114TH INF.—Second annual reunion and supper, at Achtel-Stetter Restaurant, 842 Broad St., Newark, N. J., 8 p. m., Mar. 28. Address S. J. Cobb, 7 Gillette Place, Newark, N. J.

323D SIG. BN.—Reunion at Chicago, Ill., Mar. 28. Address Bert W. Watton, 38 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

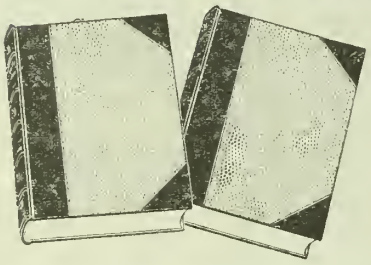
37TH DV.—Former members living in Pittsburgh, Pa., or vicinity, interested in reunion in April, address Edward M. Ebbert, Park Bldg., Pittsburgh.

Co. E, 19TH ENG. (RY.)—Former members who served in Nevers, France, interested in reunion, address C. W. Cheape, 1021 W. Main St., Charlottesville, Va.

484TH AERO SQUN.—Former members interested in reunion, address Harold B. Driscoll, 8 Lenox St., Rochester, N. Y.



How to Get a Position with the U. S. Government



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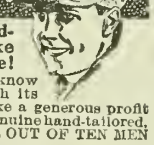

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Legiondom Produces a Real Champ

(Continued from page 9)

get together to agree to do a lot of preliminary exhibition stuff before they begin wrestling in earnest, it's human nature for them to make the agreement go still further.

"I know that a good many spectators want to see a lot of holds. If they want to see me going through a lot of holds, they don't need to come to a match. They won't see them there. They can see me going through a lot of holds, though, almost any time if they'll come over to the gymnasium to watch me train."

Wayne Munn was born in Colby, Kansas, February 19, 1896. The family moved to Fairbury, Nebraska, when Wayne was a small boy, and there he lived until he went to college. His father died in 1912, leaving the family none too well off.

From that time Wayne, the oldest child, had to carry the big share of the burden of supporting the family, as well as getting himself through school. But he went through Fairbury High School, and played football and basketball, the only two teams the small high school supported. "They weren't very good teams, just ordinary," the big fellow explains. "They were a lot of fun, though."

When he had finished high school, in 1913, he went to work. His first job was teaching high school at Harbine, Nebraska. Next year he did the same thing at Reynolds, Nebraska. He taught mathematics and science. There has been a persistent rumor around the State of Nebraska, ever since, that those science and mathematics classes at Harbine and Reynolds set new world's records for perfect deportment, despite the youth of their instructor. I guess you would have behaved yourself well in high school if your teachers had all been six feet six and one-fourth inches tall, and heavy in proportion. Incidentally, he qualified for teaching at this early age by passing the stiff state examinations provided for high school teachers.

All the time, of course, Wayne was sending home money to help the little group at Fairbury—his mother and his younger brothers and sisters.

He wanted to learn more. So the fall of 1915 saw Wayne Munn enrolled as a freshman in the medical college of the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln. Where was the money coming from?

Well, in the first place, Munn had a job as teacher in a night-school. This night-school was in the poorest quarter of Lincoln, given over to a settlement of the most abjectly poor foreign-born. The greater part of the students were Russian Jews who spent the summer working in the beet fields of western Nebraska, and who drifted back in the winter to their slum homes in Lincoln. Then, as an auxiliary source of income, Wayne used to collect past due accounts for a clothing house. Again, as in the case of the high schools where he taught, it is reported that the books of that clothing house were more nearly cleaned up than ever before.

"The largest part of my work was the night-school playground," explains Munn. "To be sure, that wasn't all I did there, for at various hours on different nights I taught boys, girls, adults—I taught them English, mathematics, athletics. The playground work really consisted of getting these slum youngsters together, and controlling their behavior to keep them out of mischief."

Of course, there wasn't a great deal of money left over beyond the needs of even a frugal young medical student. But Munn kept sending money home—for the need was there, and it had to be met, whether or not he stayed in college.

All the time, after his freshman year, he was mixed up in athletics. Starting off with football, he went right into basketball. During the basketball season he also had to do a little wrestling, and occasionally heave the weights around in indoor track meets. Then, after basketball, the outdoor track season came to keep him busy until commencement.

As soon as the college year was over, Wayne used to hustle for the farms and the harvest fields. The manual labor kept him in excellent trim for football the coming fall, and also it yielded him big pay. He was so strong that he was able to do the heaviest work with a threshing crew. These heavy jobs carry a preferential rate of pay, so that Wayne used to get five or six dollars a day all during the summer, even back before the war.

"The worst handicap I had all through college was the football season," he tells the story today. "Anybody who has gone through a regular college season of football practice and games knows that it is an awful drag. It takes every day from three p. m. to at least six-thirty, and sometimes well into the night—say ten-thirty or eleven. When there is night practice, it makes it pretty nearly impossible for a fellow to keep up his studies. But I always had the night classes, over where I was teaching, and besides, if anybody thinks that medic school is easy, it proves he hasn't tried it. It certainly wasn't easy for me, especially when I had so little time for study. I got through, as far as I went, without borrowing money, though every summer I owed bills, which I paid off before school started again."

Incidentally, this football team on which Wayne Munn played tackle was one of the outstanding teams of the nation. It beat Notre Dame 7-0 in '17.

By doing anything honest to earn a dollar, and working hard, Wayne Munn completed three and a half years of the four-year medical course. And he kept the family from want, too.

But with only a half year more to go to medical school, the country's service called him. He left school to enter Camp Dodge as a private, as has already been told. After he had earned his commission as second lieutenant of infantry, he served as a bayonet instructor at Camp Pike and other cantonments. Incidentally, at Pike he played on the officers football team, coached by John Griffith, Big Ten commissioner of athletics, which won from practically every service eleven of note in the country.

After the war Munn was furloughed

to the reserve; his reserve period expired very recently. He went back to Lincoln, but he decided not to re-enter college.

The principal reasons were two other younger Munns: Mont and Wade. Mont had been in the service, and is a member of the Legion at Lincoln; Wade was physically unable to pass service requirements. But by the time Wayne was out of the Army, they both were in the law school at the University of Nebraska. It was quite apparent to Wayne that the three of them could not all be in college, if the rest of the family was to eat. So, accepting his responsibility as the eldest, Wayne went on the hunt for a job. After completing college, he would have had his term as an interne to weather, without income for himself or the folks.

"I'm mighty glad I gave up college when I did," declares Wayne Munn today. "The boys have certainly made good, and I'm about as well off as I probably should have been if I were trying to build up a medical practice. Mont is in the Nebraska Legislature, and Wade is head of the claim department for a big eastern insurance company, with headquarters in Lincoln. And now I've got a younger brother, Glenn, out in Idaho who will be in the University of Nebraska next year. All of the boys have won their letters in athletics."

After he left the Army, Wayne managed the Chevrolet retail store at Omaha. They used to kid him a lot about his Chevrolet—for he was out of all proportion to it, in size. "Get out and carry it," the youngsters used to call to him as he drove up Farnam Street.

His next job was as manager for the Sinclair Refining Company at Sioux City, Iowa. And he stayed here until early in 1924. It was at Sioux City that he took his first step in the direction of professional athletics. This was about November of 1923.

Wayne, and some of his business men associates in Sioux City, thought that anyone as big as he ought to be a good fighter. So a match was arranged for Sioux City, between Munn and Jack Clifford of Saint Paul. Now even Clifford's manager doesn't claim that Jack is championship timber, as yet at least. But he certainly showed Wayne an atmosphere full of gloves.

The fight was scheduled for ten rounds. Clifford knocked Munn down six or seven times in the first round. In the second round, after a couple more knock-downs, Clifford asked: "What's the matter, big boy? Can't you take it?"

"I'm not missing any of them, am I?" inquired the badly battered beginner.

"After that I don't remember but one thing until I woke up in my dressing room," explains Wayne. "The one thing is that the next time he hit me, which was awfully soon, it felt as if the side of the auditorium had fallen in on me. He certainly did a nice workmanlike job of knocking me out in two rounds."

It wasn't a particularly pleasant experience. The big boy took a terrific beating, and all of his prominent friends in town were there to see him start his boxing career. "The career started and ended right there," he admits. "I figured that if Jack Clifford knew that much more than I did, and could give me such a licking even though I was so much bigger, then I had better stick to the things I knew something about already. I haven't had a glove on since."

His next fling at professional athletics came on February 12, 1924—Lincoln's Birthday. This time he tried wrestling, at which he had an amateur record unblemished by a single lost fall. He knew his stuff, and he licked the third or fourth rater he went up against in straight falls.

Since that day, he has supported himself and his wife by wrestling. And he confesses that it hasn't been very rich picking, up to now. He has had, in the year since he started out, less than thirty matches. That isn't a great many, considering that most of them were with third and fourth raters, and were just incidentals on big bills, or else small, unimportant shows by themselves.

Big Munn won every one of the matches in straight falls, up to the Lewis match last January 8th. And the most distinguished wrestler of the bunch that he could get to take him on was Toots Mondt. This was on last December 11th; Mondt is a good man, and Strangler Lewis, then champion, agreed to take on the winner of the Munn-Mondt affair. To all the wiseacres it was a foregone conclusion that Lewis would meet Mondt, for this beginner Munn had been mowing down only the third and fourth-raters. In wrestling, as everywhere else in athletics, the good experienced second-rater is held to have a better chance than a beginner who has not proved himself in the big leagues.

But this Big Munn person polished off Mondt about the same way as he had polished off the others—in two straight falls. And Lewis had to take him on.

"We didn't make very much money on the Lewis match," Wayne confesses. "The champion had to have a big guarantee, and even with a house of 18,000 spectators it didn't leave an awful lot for me. I can't eat a championship, and so far I have made little enough money out of wrestling so that what I made working in the harvest fields last summer has come in mighty handy. Now, of course, I can begin to cash in a little heavier. As an old farmer out in western Nebraska for whom I used to work wired me after I won from Lewis, 'I guess the wheat's ready to harvest, big boy.' I certainly hope it is, for it has been a long, lean year since I started wrestling."

As a starter, Wayne Munn has a ten-weeks vaudeville contract, to appear on the Orpheum circuit, giving a talk on wrestling and demonstrating a few holds. He opened at Lincoln, Nebraska, on January 29th, and swung around eastward. He and his manager were careful, however, to include in the contract a clause that he may be excused, on due notice, for a week or two to wrestle any worthy opponent. "I'd like to get another crack at Lewis if he wants it," admits Munn. "There's been a lot of wise-cracking about how it was on a fluke that I won; if Lewis thinks so, he can have a return match at any time."

Munn, in his match with Lewis, won the first fall with a crotch and half-

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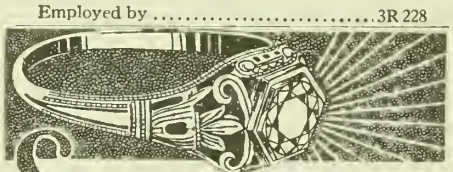

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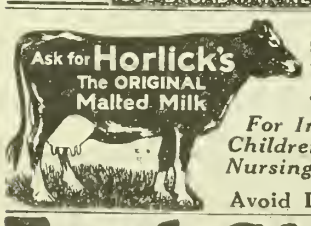

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nelson in twenty-one minutes. The second fall, Munn had secured the same hold on the Strangler in about two and one-half minutes. But to get it, he had had to pursue the wary champion into a corner of the ropes, and corner him there.

To get the champion out into the middle of the mat, where he could pin him for the second fall, Wayne picked him up and started to carry him. But just as he got the champion up at about the height of his head, and over the ropes, Lewis's elbow collided with Munn's mouth hard enough to knock several teeth loose. In pain, the challenger involuntarily let loose his half-nelson. And the champion fell over the ropes and on to the eighteen-inch ledge outside them. Here he remained.

The referee called it an intentional throwing of Lewis outside the ring, and awarded Lewis the fall. Then Lewis was allowed forty-five minutes to recuperate, instead of the usual fifteen. When he came back Munn got the same old crotch hold and half-nelson on him and had his shoulders on the mat in fifty seconds. This is one of the holds that Gotch used to use to conquer his opponents—and it looks as if Munn might continue to give it its well-deserved fame.

There has been a lot of newspaper talk about how Munn did not earn the championship because he threw Lewis out of the ring. Munn's answer to this is that he will take Lewis on any time Lewis wants a return match—which seems fair enough to suit almost anyone.

"Eventually," says the new champion, "I suppose I shall go back into business. But at twenty-nine I am a very young wrestler. The game isn't a youngster's game, like boxing. A man doesn't mature and take on his full wrestling weight until he is thirty or so. Stan Zbyszko, one of the top-notchers of the mat, is said to be fifty-two—and he is going about as strong today as he ever was, right up among the headliners."

In training for this match, Big Munn worked as conscientiously as ever an athlete did. Working for the Mondt match, he trained on Thanksgiving at the gymnasium. Training for Lewis, he worked both Christmas and New Year's Day, as well as on the afternoons of the intervening Sundays.

On Sunday mornings, however, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Munn attended church—as they always have done since they were married in Omaha in 1921, and as they intend to continue doing. They are living in Kansas City now, and there they attend the First Christian Church. On Sunday, January 3d, just a few days before he won his championship, Wayne also addressed a class of about one hundred young men of this church on his favorite topic of mental, spiritual and physical development. "I think I've got pretty good license to talk about this," declares Munn, "after my course in medical college. At least I know what I'm talking about in some phases, anyhow."

Munn has been talking on this and allied subjects ever since he was in college. Right now he is scheduled to talk before eight or ten bodies of young men in various Kansas City churches. This is right in line with the work he has been engaged in ever since he started in at the university. While he was teaching the foreigners in night-school at Lincoln, he became very much interested in the need for developing a clean, wholly American body of young men in this country—developing just as many of them, and of just as high a grade, as could possibly be developed. He has been doing his part in it ever since, and he hasn't had a cent of pay since the night-school days.

He has taught wrestling and boxing—"what little I know about boxing," he declares a bit sheepishly—to youngsters in the Y. M. C. A. He has been in Boy Scout work, in Lincoln, in Omaha and in Sioux City. And since his wrestling has not allowed him to go on with this work, he has been making these talks to young men. Young men will take this well, too, from a fellow like Munn, where they regard it as namby-pamby preaching from people of a sort they admire less than him. Munn is very particular to have it understood that this isn't being done for wrestling publicity—"I believe in it, and I'd do it if I never had any idea of wrestling," he earnestly declares. "It gets me sore when people tell me I'm doing it to boost my own game, for it is about the one thing I have ever consistently tried to do for the public good."

Wayne Munn isn't the sort of fellow to do anything like this to boost himself. And, shortly before I saw him last, a casual acquaintance had riled him by intimating that no doubt the big boy would be expecting Legionnaires to boost him, just because he is a Legionnaire himself. He was still fuming when I came in. "That sort of stuff burns me up," he said. "You'd think I was a sort of wrestling machine instead of a man. It happens that the Legionnaires of the various posts I have belonged to, and the men of Sanford Brown, Jr., Post in Kansas City where I attend meetings but do not belong, have all got out and boosted for me as loyally as if I were a college and they were students or alumni. But it has been because they are friends, not because I've been trying to get anything out of belonging to the Legion. By golly, it makes me mad."

"By golly," be it said, is about as strong as Munn's language ever gets. He doesn't swear, any more than he indulges in any of the vices which would tear down his physique.

"Munn's ascension to the throne may be the cause of making wrestling one hundred percent pure," is the way one hard-boiled metropolitan sports writer phrased it in a feature story about the new champion—which gives an idea of the impression he makes.

No one—neither Wayne Munn, nor his manager, Gabe Kaufman, nor his best friends, if they have wrestling judgment—maintains that the new champion is as yet a thorough-going wrestling expert, or that he knows all there is to know about wrestling simply because he is world's champion. The man has won consistently because he is a superman in strength and weight, with a progressively better knowledge of wrestling. He becomes more expert every week, and with his physique and his intelligence he should become highly expert in the course of time. He is the type that learns.

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comfortable way that Big Munn can travel on the train nights is by buying two uppers, and having the porter remove the footboard between the two berths. Then by utilizing the blankets from both berths, he is able to wrap up all of his six feet six and one-fourth inches and to stretch out in the same luxurious ease that characterizes a five feet, six traveler in a single berth.

Since he won the championship, Munn has been hearing from friends and relatives he had lost sight of for years. In fact, a full week after he won the championship there were several bushels of telegrams still to be opened—and the apartment hotel where he lives was threatening that he would have to get a private wire into his apartment, if the rush kept up, to relieve the congestion on the hotel switchboard. His mail will probably continue to bulk pretty big.

One more interesting fact—this new champion is of old American stock, with war records as good as his own. Both of his grandfathers were in the Civil War. His mother's father was a Confederate colonel; his father's father was in the Union army.

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.

MARK E. BILLINGS, *Havre (Mont.) Post.* D. at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 6.

DEE O. BLANKENSHIP, *Texarkana (U. S. A.) Post.* D. Feb. 7. Served with 17th F. A.

CHARLES F. BOLAND, *Towanda (Pa.) Post.* D. Feb. 14, aged 37. Served with Co. G, 314th Inf., 79th Div.

ERNEST BOSQUE, *L. G. Woods Post, Streator, Ill.* D. Jan. 27. Served with Hq. Co., 68th Arty.

AUSTIN G. BYRD, *Lawrence Dresser Post, Emmett, Idaho.* D. Dec. 17, aged 41. Lieut., 56th Eng., 1st Army Corps, A. E. F.

TONY CIANCUILLI, *Robert E. Bentley Post, Cincinnati, O.* D. at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., Jan. 18.

ERNEST A. DEJOSEPH, *Disabled Veterans Post, New Haven, Conn.* D. at Allingtown Hospital, New Haven, Feb. 8. Served with Co. C, 318th Inf.

ROBERT A. GIBLER, *Freeport (Ill.) Post.* D. Jan. 28, aged 55. Bandmaster, Great Lakes Naval Station.

VICTOR GILDEMEESTER, *H. C. Wilson Post, New York City.* D. Jan. 14, aged 36. Served in Btty. C, 58th Arty., C. A. C.

ARCHIE H. HOGUE, *Albany County Post, Laramie, Wyo.* D. Feb. 13, aged 36. Served with Co. A, 354th Inf.

DONALD G. KEEBLE, *East Liberty Post, Pittsburgh, Pa.* D. July 17. Captain, Air Service.

DON G. KELLY, *Alexander Bright Post, Alexandria, Ind.* D. Sept. 8. Served in Navy.

ELDON LAYNE, *Edward H. Lawrence Post, Watsonville, Cal.* D. Feb. 7, at B. H. 24, Palo Alto, Cal., aged 32. Served with Amb. Co. 9, Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, T. H.

FERDINAND MASCIAVECOHIO, *Bellaire (O.) Post.* D. Dec. 24, aged 33. Served with 83d Div.

CHARLES W. MASTERS, *Isaac Harrison Lyons Post, Verndale, Minn.* D. Jan. 28, aged 29. Served with Co. C, 307th F. S. Bn., 82d Div.

CLEMENT W. MILLER, *Laurence Roberts Post, Wilmington, Del.* D. Dec. 22, aged 34. Served with 11th Trench Mortar Btty.

HERBERT A. NORDSTROM, *Magnus Grondal Post, Starbuck, Minn.* D. June 15, aged 32. Served in 2d Div.

WILLIAM F. O'DONNELL, *M. J. Perkins Post, South Boston, Mass.* Drowned in January. Served on U. S. S. *Stanley.*

THOMAS T. ROBINSON, *Pate-Thomas Post, Homer, La.* D. Dec. 30. Served in A. E. F.

ROLAND A. SIMPLER, *Wunderlich Post, Lansdowne (Pa.) Post.* D. Feb. 3, aged 24. Served in Tank Corps.

EDWARD A. SPAMER, *Murray Hill Post, New York City.* D. Jan. 31, aged 26. Served in Army.

A. G. WESTFALL, *K. T. Crossen Post, Athens, O.* D. Jan. 29.

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Numerous Legionnaire References

1900-1925: The Greatest Quarter Century in History

(Continued from page 7)

the adoption of prohibition by the United States.

The last must be dismissed with the statement of fact. No more can be said. Whether it is a success or a failure and whether it should have been attempted or not are matters of passionate controversy. But that it is one of the most significant social experiments of all time, whether good or bad, and that the outcome will have an influence everywhere in the world, is obvious. In 1950 more can be said, but not now.

The demand of women for full equality was already vigorous in the Nineteenth century, nor has it yet met full satisfaction, but in the last twenty-five years the status of women has been raised more than in ten times as many years before. The chief advance has been toward more political rights, but it has been marked also in other directions.

In 1901 women had the right to vote in only four States in the Union—Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah—and in New Zealand and Australia. Today they vote in the United States, England and the Dominions, Germany, Austria, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Russia, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Poland and the new Baltic countries carved out of Russia. Only in the Latin countries like France, Italy and Spain, as well as Switzerland, and the more backward Slav countries of Southeastern Europe and in the Orient are women without the right to vote. And even there they are making demands. The Turkish woman is unveiling and coming out of the harem. In Japan a woman's movement has been organized, and even in China.

What is more, women have won also the right to hold office and rule over men and their affairs. Women members of Parliament are no longer a novelty in England. Germany and Austria have women legislators. We have had women in the House of Representatives and now have two women governors. The feminine office holder is no longer a stock character of musical comedy. She is a fact.

Furthermore, woman has gone into all the walks of life trod by man. No longer is she limited in career to house servant, governess and teacher. There are women lawyers, doctors, architects, editors, real-estate operators, and manufacturers. They are not yet on a position of equality in those avenues. The demand for equal pay for equal work has not yet been realized. A woman still gets lower pay than a man doing the same work. But woman's right to enter what was once sacred as man's sphere is now conceded.

With this have gone many related gains for women. If married, they have more rights over their property and their children. Divorce laws tend to a status of equality as between men and women. The State admits a responsibility to mothers. In forty of the forty-eight American States widows with dependent children receive pensions. The most pronounced gain, however, is the change in the world's mental attitude toward women. In numberless intangible ways more important than legal rights a new status has been granted them. A woman may neither blush nor faint and yet be a lady. She may be seen out alone of an evening and yet be respectable. No more tabus are laid on what she may discuss. This section would not be complete, however, if it did not mention two other phenomena of the last few years. One is the short skirt—get any newspaper file of twenty-five years ago and look at the pictures of the belles with particular regard to the styles. The other is the bob. What price woman's crowning glory now?

In wages, hours of work, working conditions and standing as a class labor has made enormous strides. The eight-hour day has become a world standard in the more modernized countries, though not yet everywhere applied. But everywhere the working day has been materially shortened.

In the United States in 1909, the earliest date for which there are comprehensive figures, only eight percent of labor worked eight hours or less a day, and only 15.2 percent less than nine hours. Seventy percent of the workmen in the country worked more than nine hours a day. In 1919, the last figures available, sixty percent worked eight hours or less and three out of four worked less than nine hours. In 1909, thirty percent had a ten-hour day; ten years later only nine percent. The twelve-hour day, for long common to the steel and iron industry, is now being abandoned. On practically all public works and in public offices the eight-hour day is observed.

Labor's right to organize is now practically nowhere contested. In Germany there are 8,400,000 union members, in Great Britain 6,559,000, and in the United States 4,000,000. Growth in this country is reflected in the membership of the American Federation of Labor: 787,000 at the beginning of the century and 3,000,000 now. This does not include 400,000 in the railway brotherhoods. Taking in those temporarily off the American Federation rolls because not paying dues on account of strikes and, in addition, the members of the railway brotherhoods and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, there are, as stated above, 4,000,000 organized workers in this country.

Compensation for workmen injured on duty is now general throughout the world. All but seven of the forty-eight States in this country have such laws. Nearly all have factory regulation laws covering light, ventilation, convenience facilities and safety devices. As much improvement has come of employers' volition as by compulsion. All great corporations have welfare departments to provide medical, recreational and even educational facilities. Pensions, health insurance and profit-sharing have become more common. In the last few years there has even been some tendency, in Europe more than here, to give labor a voice in management through shop councils, workmen's committees and the

like, which meet with the employers or their representatives. Strikes are still usual, an average of nearly 300 a year in this country. And the number of industrial accidents is appalling, reaching nearly 2,500,000 a year in this country alone. Child labor still exists in certain parts of the United States, though non-existent in most of the more modern European countries. Even here, however, the number has decreased from 1,750,000 in 1900 to 1,060,000 in 1920. Half of these are in agricultural work and only 170,000 are in factories.

Of wages it is difficult to give specific figures, especially because the cost of living always determines the value of wages, but the movement has been steadily though gradually upward. One indication is found in the wages paid in New York State factories. These increased—in buying power, that is, and not money figures—by twenty-five percent between 1914 and 1924. This would be above the average, however. Efforts to establish a national minimum wage have been declared unconstitutional, although several States have a legally-fixed minimum for women.

Throughout the world labor has risen. In some countries it is frankly socialistic and wields a large measure of political power, as in Germany and Austria, not to mention Russia; in others, as in England, it is semi-socialistic and also has wielded power. But everywhere the change in the estate of labor is one of the profound facts of recent times.

Another marked social phenomenon is the growth of cities and the drift to them from the farm. According to the United States Census, in 1900 in this country sixty percent of the population lived on the farm or in communities of less than 2,500 population. Forty percent lived in cities. In 1920 only 48.6 lived on the farm or in communities of less than 2,500, while 51.4 percent, or 54,000,000, lived in towns. And the movement has gone on apace since the last census. In 1922 it is estimated that 1,200,000 left the farm.

With the growth in city populations has come the housing question in its acute form. Apartments are to be found even in towns of 30,000 and in the large cities the skyscraper apartment has become general, not to mention hotels accommodating some 2,000 to 3,000 persons. Rent has become the nightmare of the city dweller and the drag on his budget. In New York City rents take an average of 18.3 percent of incomes. For those earning $2,500 or less a year they amount to more than twenty percent and even twenty-five percent.

The necessity for economy has brought about the two-room apartment, with disappearing beds, kitchenettes in closets, rooms where the proverbial cat can hardly be swung. What our forefathers thought of as home is no more in the life of the city dweller. Crowding in cities has furthermore brought about the transportation problem, of which even the country dweller is aware. Congestion in street traffic, which has become so serious that underground or overhead streets are now practical engineering questions, has necessitated regulation of traffic in something like military formations.

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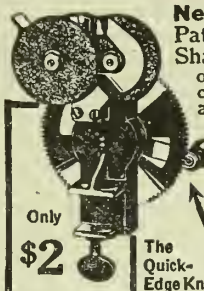

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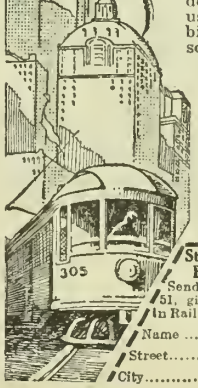

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The number of automobiles that pass a given point which you want to cross in any big town at five o'clock in the afternoon account for much of the increase in sanitariums that treat nervous prostration.

At this point a few doleful remarks are in order regarding the cost of living. This need hardly be emphasized for any reader, nor need exact figures be given even if they were available. It is roughly estimated that the dollar of 1913 is worth fifty-eight cents in 1925. Suffice it to ask what has become of the five-cent cigar, the $1.50 theater ticket, the $3.50 shoe, the $22.50 suit, the five-cent slab of pie, the twenty-five-cent hair cut—to ask and to weep for the days that are done, for an age that was golden.

The period between 1900 and 1925 saw the great influx of aliens into the United States and also the passage of the law in 1921 restricting, for the first time, the right of aliens to enter this country. As against the 1,218,480 who came in the last year before the war, now less than 500,000 come in annually, including the quota and those exempted from the quota. What the result will be politically, culturally and, especially, economically—for the surplus of labor to which we have always been accustomed will disappear —remains to be seen.

The Negro remains one of America's thorniest problems. While lynchings have lessened markedly each year—from more than 100 in 1900 to 28 in 1923—race riots in the North have increased. A significant development has been the Negro migration northward, especially into the cities. From September, 1922, to September, 1923, the number of Southern Negroes who emigrated north was 478,000. The result has been the growth of Negro communities in Northern centers, cities within cities.

The race question has everywhere become sharper. Exclusion of the Japanese and the growing independence of the Chinese has made a direct issue of yellow and white. European powers which have colonies with colored populations are feeling the tension under their rule everywhere.

One significant outgrowth of woman's independence is the wider prevalence of divorce. In 1900 there were in this country 55,751 divorces to 685,284 marriages, or eight percent. In 1922 there were 148,534 divorces to 1,126,418 marriages, or thirteen percent. Everywhere divorce is being made easier, in Europe not less than in this country. In fact, European divorces are the mode for Americans.

The cry of the last generation has been education, and nowhere more insistently than in America. In 1900 there were 98,927 students in American colleges, universities and professional schools. In 1920 there were 441,000. The number has doubled since 1914. In 1900 there were 696,000 pupils in high schools in the United States; in 1922 there were 2,371,000. The problem in this country is not how to fill the colleges but to find facilities for those who would be students. Universities of from ten thousand to thirty thousand students, including those attending extension courses, are a phenomenon of these twenty-five years.

On the debit side is the increase in crime. Much of this is attributable to the war, but it is serious enough even when that cause is discounted for. Here it is difficult to talk precisely, because crime statistics are loose if available at all. It is estimated that in 1900 there were some 5,700 homicides in the United States. In 1922 there were 9,500. On July 1, 1904, there were 81,772 prisoners in the penitentiaries of the country. On July 1, 1922, there were 163,889. The number of prisoners more than doubled while the population increased by a little more than half. Another indication may be found in the fact that in 1916 the amount of burglary insurance paid was $1,686,195; in 1920 it was $10,189,853. The increase in crime has been greater in this country than in Europe—there has always been more crime here than in Europe —but it has been noted also in Europe since the war. The checks of law have been loosened everywhere.

The second and concluding article of this series by Mr. Peffer will deal with the changes produced by science and inventions and developments of the last quarter-century in the economic and artistic worlds.

"We Need Your Eyes and Ears to Help Us"

(Continued from page 11)

in the discussion of the proposed arrangement at the Washington meeting, said that a careful study of the Legion situation in every State convinced him that this could be managed. Nothing, he said, must interfere with the Legion's work for the disabled.

The proposed new plan was evolved at the suggestion of National Commander Drain, who participated in the deliberations in Washington. Mr. Drain will submit a proposal for a program of the rehabilitation service to the National Executive Committee for rejection, emendation or approval.

Much, in fact almost all, of the discussion which took place before the committee was carried on in the technical terms of specialists. One not thoroughly versed in the difficult science of veteran rehabilitation might have listened to it and been impressed merely by his own ignorance of such matters. But no Legionnaire could have listened to those discussions without a feeling of pride that the Legion has such a group of specialists. They are brainy and sincere men, who have given much of their time for several years merely for the sake of serving.

The committee thanked the Knights of Columbus for their gift of $75,000 to the Legion Endowment Fund. This money is being used to defray the expenses of the Rehabilitation Committee for the current year. The Legion's child welfare program came up incidentally in connection with a discussion of the Veterans Bureau guardianship problem, which embraces the super-

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vision of the affairs of mentally incompetent veterans and minors who are beneficiaries of the Bureau. Dr. Estes Nichols of Portland, Maine, chairman of the First District Legion Rehabilitation Committee, indicated with peculiar force the significance of the Legion plan for obtaining the adoption of World War orphans into Legion families. He drew from his pocket and passed around several small photographs of Flint Nichols, aged two and one-half. Flint's father was a soldier and his mother was overseas with a welfare organization. Both died soon after the birth of the baby, who has been adopted by Dr. and Mrs. Nichols. The doctor said he and Mrs. Nichols intended to adopt two or three more war orphans.

PATRIOTIC QUIZ NO. 11

1. What noted American fought in a United States Army against England, was governor of two states at the beginning and end, respectively, of his political career, and in between lived as a member of an Indian tribe, became commander-in-chief of a foreign army, president of a foreign republic, and a United States Senator?

2. Who said, and on what occasion, "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives"?

3. What was a Sooner?

4. Who delivered the "Oration of the Day" when Lincoln spoke his immortal words at Gettysburg?

5. Who gave the order, "If anyone attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot," and under what circumstances?

Answers next week.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ

1. Monrovia, capital of the republic of Liberia in Africa, is named for James Monroe, fifth American President.

2. The words, "They will be lions while we are lambs, but if we take the resolute part they will undoubtedly prove very meek" were spoken by General Gage, English commander, when he reported in person to King George III at London, in 1774, on the temper of the colonists.

3. A Cajun is a local term applied to residents of Louisiana who are descendants of the Acadians, who were exiled from Canada in 1755. Their expulsion is romanticized in Longfellow's "Evangeline." Cajun is a corruption of the word Acadian.

4. Rhode Island has the longest official name among the States. It is "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations."

5. Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. (retired) was in charge of Jefferson Davis when the ex-president of the Confederacy was confined at Fort Monroe, Virginia, after the Civil War.

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The flapper and her brother both wanted to use the family car that evening, and the spat at the supper table was becoming lively. Finally, all other arguments having failed, the brother tried innuendo:

"Well," he began, "if I were to tell all I know—"

"The silence," oared in his sister, "would be oppressive!"

What Price Offspring?

[*Ad in the Visalia (Cal.) Times*]

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[*From the Nunda (N. Y.) News*]

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"Did Liza Jane git a good man when she ma'ied down in Memph's?"

"Sho' did! Ma'ied him right outen de jail house. He didn' have no time t' git in no trouble."

Starting in Young

Betty came running into the house in a state of great excitement.

"Bobby Smith kissed me!" she announced at the top of her shrill voice.

"Why, Betty," cried her mother, "what did he do that for?"

"Well—I'm not sure—but I think I have the stronger will."

Accident Insurance

"Say, boss," cried a dark-skinned customer, rushing much perturbed into a store, "a no-'count boy has threatened mah life. Ah craves perteetion."

"How about a bullet-proof vest?" queried the man behind the counter.

"Wuthless, plumb wuthless. Ain' yo' got no razzer-proof collahs?"

Some Similes

As tremulous as a flivver fender.
As useless as a curry-comb in Detroit.
As thin as a flapper's eyebrow.
As off the subject as the title of a movie.
As far away as near-beer.
As varied as a church collection.
Short lived as a popular song.

—*B. O. B.*

That's Telling Him

He (bitterly): "Are you making fun of me? I wouldn't laugh if I were you."

She: "No, if you were me there wouldn't be anything to laugh about."

Shucks With Privacy!

[*Ad in the Columbia City (Ind.) Evening Post*]

FIVE-ROOM bungalow with bath on concrete street.

What's in a Name?

[*From the Ponca City (Okla.) News*]

Two Indian women who were alleged to have engaged in a personal encounter as the result of personal differences were booked on charges of fighting and disturbing the peace. One of the women, Grace Cries-For-War, was fined $15, and the other woman, Hada Blueback, was dismissed by Judge James Hutchison.

Scanty Nourishment

First Moth: "Looks like a tough winter."

Second Moth: "How do you know?"

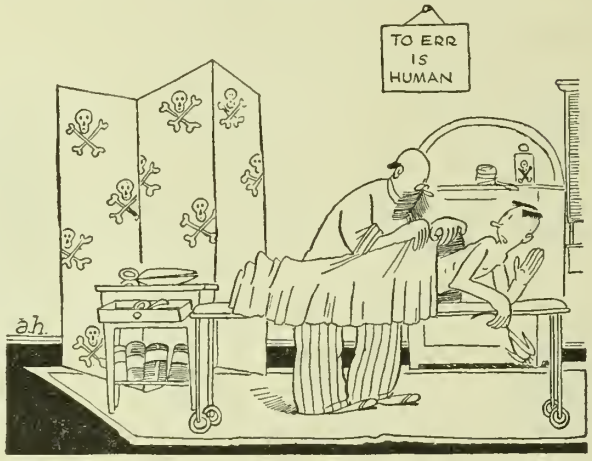
"Just been giving the once-over to the madame's new outfit."

Flaming Youth

Her beau was rather bashful and maintained his position at the furthest end of the sofa.

"Don't you think distance lends enchantment?" she asked coyly.

"Certainly," replied the brilliant youth. "Any radio fan would rather pick up a European station than Schenectady."



Surgeon: "What's the idea of the lily in your hand?"
Patient: "Why, if I can smell it, I'll know I'm all right."

Tools of the Trade

"I'll give you something to eat," the housewife told the tramp, "if you'll do some cleaning up in the back yard afterward."

Reluctantly — very reluctantly — he agreed, and when the meal was over, she handed him a rake.

"Here!" he exclaimed in alarm. "I don't need this. All I need is some soap and water."

The Show-Off

"Gentlemen," introduced the proud father, "this is my little son Tommy. He's bright as a whip."

"Ya betcha," responded Tommy. "What was that wise crack I pulled yesterday that almost gave old Spivins hysteria, pa?"

Mary and Lamb, No. 46872

Mary had a little lamb:
Its breath was sweet and clean,
'Cause every day upon its hay
She sprinkled listerine.

—*R. B.*

And Soap

"I can give you a double room with bath," announced the small-town hotel clerk. "Will that be satisfactory?"

"Give me a room with a double bath," replied the experienced traveler, "so I'll be sure of a couple of towels."

Souvenir de Guerre

"I'm afraid," remarked the dentist, with what he intended as a reassuring smile, "that we'll have to drill a little."

"Likell we will!" snorted the ex-buck, snapping out of the chair, "I'm offa that stuff for life!"

Slamming the Ladies

[*From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye*]

OAKVILLE CATTLE CLUB
WILL MEET ON MONDAY

Oakville, Ia.—The Catty club will meet next Monday evening with Miss Capitola Erwin at the Ronald Sheridan home.

These Professors!

The young wife was troubled. "Dearest," she asked, "do you know that you haven't kissed me for three weeks?"

"Good heavens!" cried the absent-minded professor. "Then whom have I been kissing?"

A Chip Off the Old Block

"Faither," said wee Wullie MacPherson, "wull ye bring hame a couple o' gold fish?"

"Wh' for?" demanded MacPherson.

"A've a couple o' fishworms I dinna know wha' to do wi'."

Dated Up

"Won't you give me one kiss?" he begged.

"No," she replied shyly. "I'm saving my kisses until the right man comes along."

A boyish voice spoke up from under the sofa.

"You mean that Wednesday-nights guy, don't you, Sis?" it asked.

Misinterpreted

"May I have this dance?"

"No, I'm too danced out."

"Why—ah—you're not too damn stout; you're just pleasingly plump."

Collected

She had urged him to study the correspondence course at home and he had—just like the advertisements say. At last his salary was raised fifty dollars a month, also like the advertisements say.

"Nell," he cried, "I owe it all to you!"

"Well, dear," she retorted, "you won't after pay-day."

Which was a point the advertisements failed to mention.

Happy Days!

"And promise me, promise me," she pleaded, "that there will be no more cross words in our married life."

His answer was a four-letter word meaning certain rodents.

Country School Essay

[*This composition turned in to a teacher by a pupil in a rural school has not been altered.*]

EPAMINONDAS

Teacher tells us a story today about little nigger boy with funny name. He goes by his aunt down road to get cake and skeezes it so it was all and it wasnt no good so he gets dog and it wasnt no good so he gets butter and it wasnt no good and makes him shiny so he gets loaf bread and it wasnt no good and like coal so his ma she gets mad and wont let him go by his aunt down road no more. She bakes herself some pie and she says look out and watch and be careful so he be good and careful and steps in middle in all pies and they aint no good no more and his ma she gets mad and get stick and little nigger boy he gets it.

FREE!

Both 10-Piece White Enamel Kitchen Set and 9-Piece Enameled Canister Set

Wonderful 32-Piece Aluminum Set consists of 2 Bread Pans; Doughnut Cutter; 2 Loose Bottom Jelly Cake Pans; Combination Teakettle and Rice Boiler with lid; Saucepan Set with lid; Dipper; Colander; Measuring Cup; Percolator; 2 Pie Pans; Castor Set (4 pieces); Tea or Coffee Strainer; Fry Pan; also Cooker Set of 5 pieces, making 11 separate utensil combinations, as follows: Preserving Kettle; Convex Kettle; Combination Cooker; Casserole; Pudding Pan; Tubed Cake Pan; Colander; Roaster; Corn Popper; Steamer Set; Double Boiler.

Only $1 Brings Complete 32-Piece Aluminum Set

Just mail the coupon with $1 and **Hartman, the Largest Home Furnishing Concern in the World,** will send you this splendid complete 32-Piece Aluminum Cooking Set, and with it absolutely **FREE** the **10-Piece Combination Kitchen Set and handy 9-Piece Canister Set** described at right. Use all three sets *30 days on Free Trial,* and if not more than satisfied, send them back and we will refund your $1 and pay transportation charges both ways. If you keep them, pay only for Aluminum Set, a little each month. Keep both the Kitchen Set and Canister Set as gifts from Hartman.

FREE 10-Piece Kitchen Set and 9-Pc. Canister Set

Both sets free with Aluminum Set. Kitchen Set includes: Potato Masher, Mixing Spoon, Measuring Spoon, Ice Pick, Egg and Cream Beater, Can Opener, Vegetable and Pan Brush, Fork, Egg and Cake Turner, Wall Rack. All have white enameled handles and hang on wall rack. Canister Set includes: Large containers for Tea, Coffee and Sugar, small containers for Pepper, Cinnamon, Allspice, Nutmeg, Cloves and Ginger, all enameled in colors with black lettering designating contents. Offer limited.

A Complete Cooking Outfit—Guaranteed for Life

This is Hartman's famous, special, selected set of heavy gauge Aluminum Ware—a complete cooking outfit, light to handle, easy to clean, always bright as silver. Will never chip, crack or rust. So durable that **we guarantee it for life.** 32 utensils—everything you need for baking, boiling, roasting, frying. And, think of it—

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Hundreds of pages, many in actual colors, of the world's greatest bargains in **Furniture,** carpets, rugs, draperies, sewing machines, silverware, watches, etc. **30 days' free trial. Easy monthly terms.** *Opening an account with us is like opening one at your local store, but we give nearly a year to pay.* **Ask for Catalog No. F 7306**

Free Gifts This book explains how to get glassware, dishes, silverware, jewelry, table linens, etc., FREE with purchases. *Postal brings this big free catalog.*

"Let Hartman Feather YOUR Nest"

Nearly a Year to Pay

This offer proves that Hartman gives the world's most liberal terms and the world's greatest values in dependable merchandise. Send only $1 now and that will be your first payment on the Aluminum Set. Then, if after 30 days' trial you decide to keep it, take nearly a year to pay for the Aluminum Set only—a little every month. Pay nothing for the Kitchen Set or Canister Set at any time. Offer is limited. Mail the coupon NOW, while you can get these wonderful Free Gifts.

Order by No. 417GMA14.
Price for Aluminum Set, $18.95.
Send $1 with order.
Balance $2 monthly.
10-Piece Kitchen Set and 9-Piece Canister Set are FREE.

Just Pin a Dollar Bill to Coupon —Mail Today

HARTMAN FURNITURE & CARPET CO.
Dept. 7306 Chicago, Ill.

I enclose $1. Send the

32-Piece Complete Aluminum Cooking Set No. 417GMA14, Price $18.95,

and with it the 10-Piece Kitchen Set and 9-Piece Canister Set absolutely FREE. I am to pay nothing further for goods on arrival—only the small freight charges. I am to have 30 days' free trial. If satisfied, I will send you $2.00 monthly until full price of Cooking Set, $18.95, is paid. Will pay nothing at any time for the 10-Piece Kitchen Set and 9-Piece Canister Set. Title remains with you until paid in full. If not satisfied after 30 days' free trial, I will ship all goods back and you will refund my $1 and pay transportation charges both ways.

Name.....

R. F. D., Box No. or Street and No.....

Town..... State.....

HARTMAN FURNITURE & CARPET CO.
Dept. 7306 Copyright, 1925, by Hartman's, Chicago **CHICAGO**
Largest Home Furnishing Concern in the World

Could She Love Him Were He Bald?

ON what a slender thread hangs interest—Affection—*Love!*

She notices, for the first time, some telltale specks of dandruff on his coat, and that his hair is getting thin on top. What if he should lose it! Could she love him then—*if he were bald*—bald as Uncle Charley?

The very thought is a severe shock to her, for she has always been so proud of his personal appearance—and her own. Wherever they have gone together, the verdict of their friends has been, "What a good-looking couple."

But if he should lose his hair—if he had a shiny bald head—she just couldn't stand it. Anything but that. She wouldn't mind a sweetheart or a husband whose hair was gray, or even one with a red head—but a bald head . . .

Could any girl's romance survive *that* blow?

New Hair For You In 30 Days —Or No Cost!

Don't let thin, scanty hair ruin *your* personal appearance. It isn't necessary.

If you are worried over the condition of your hair
—if it is falling out
—if it is getting thin on top
—if your bald spot is growing larger every day
send at once for our free booklet, which gives you full particulars of an easy, simple home treatment that has grown new hair in one month's time for hundreds of people.

Don't say "It's too good to be true." Don't be skeptical. Don't doubt. Investigate. That's the only wise thing to do. It costs you nothing to find out what this treatment has done for others—what it can do for *you*.

So, mail the coupon now. Learn all about this marvelous, new treatment that produces such amazing results.

Proof of Success

You are not asked to take our word in this important matter. We can refer you to hundreds of delighted people for whom we have grown new hair, after all other remedies failed. Read these brief extracts from a few of the hundreds of grateful letters, which are on file in our offices, open to your personal inspection.

"The top of my head is almost covered with new hair. I have been trying for last five years, but never could find anything that could make hair grow until I used your treatment, and now my hair is coming back."—Tom Carson, Ohio.

"Hair stopped falling out and quite a lot of fine new hair is coming in where my head was bald. Can highly recommend it."—F. L. W., San Francisco, Cal.

"Lots of hair is growing where I was bald. It was just as bare as the palm of my hands. New hair is coming again."—C. Fitzgerald, New York.

"I have gained remarkable results. My scalp now is all full of fine new hair. I am well pleased with results."—A. W. B., Maywood, Ill.

"A new growth of hair has shown on each side of temple where I have been bald for years."—Chas. Barr, New York.

If you want just such results as these people are getting—if you want to stop your falling hair—cover up your bald spots—improve your personal appearance—let us hear from you at once.

Free Booklet Tells All

All you need do to obtain full details of this easy, pleasant, home treatment, that grows new hair in thirty days or costs you nothing, is to sign and mail the coupon at the bottom of this page.

This interesting, 32-page booklet, not only fully explains our simple, scientific system of growing new hair, but it gives you positive proof of what we have done for others, together with photographs showing what can be accomplished.

Act promptly. The sooner you get this informative little book, the sooner you can stop your hair from falling out—start to cover up the bald spots—begin to improve your personal appearance.

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512 Fifth Avenue New York

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Dept. 223, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York

You may send me, in plain wrapper, *without cost or obligation*, a copy of your new booklet telling all about the Merke Institute Home Treatment for stopping hair from falling out, growing new hair and improving one's personal appearance.

Name _____
(State whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

Address _____

City _____ State _____