

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Vol. 3, No. 6

FEBRUARY 11, 1921

★ 10c. a Copy

Published weekly at New York, N. Y. Entered as second class matter March 24, 1920, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. Price \$2 the year.



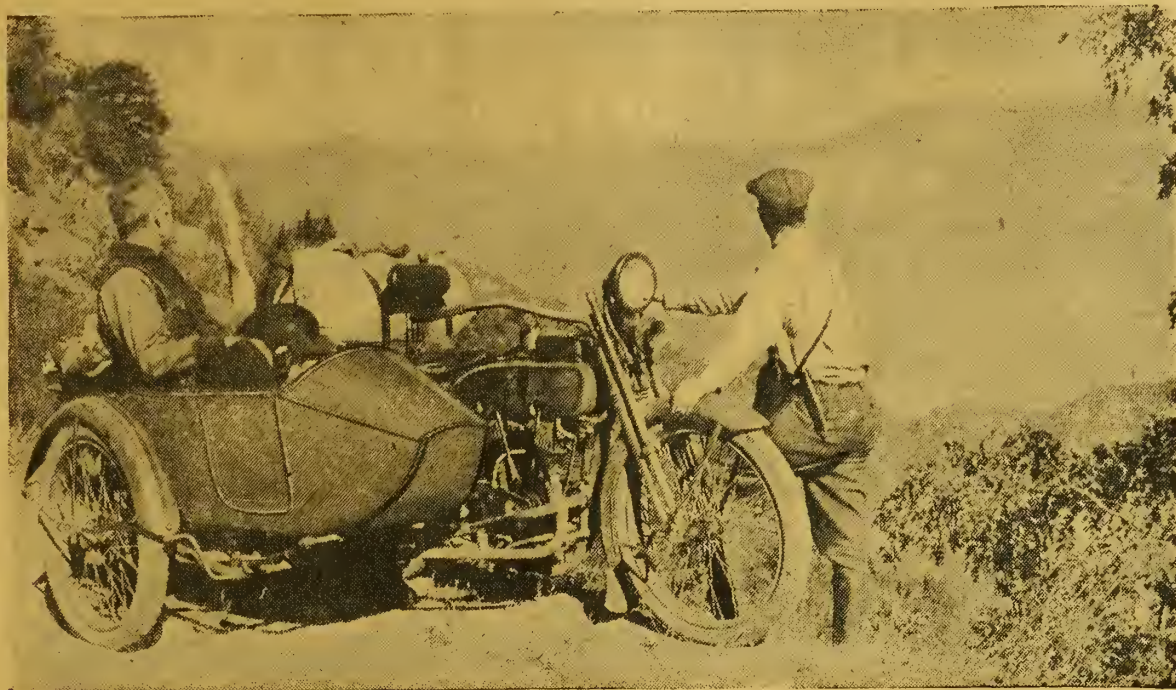
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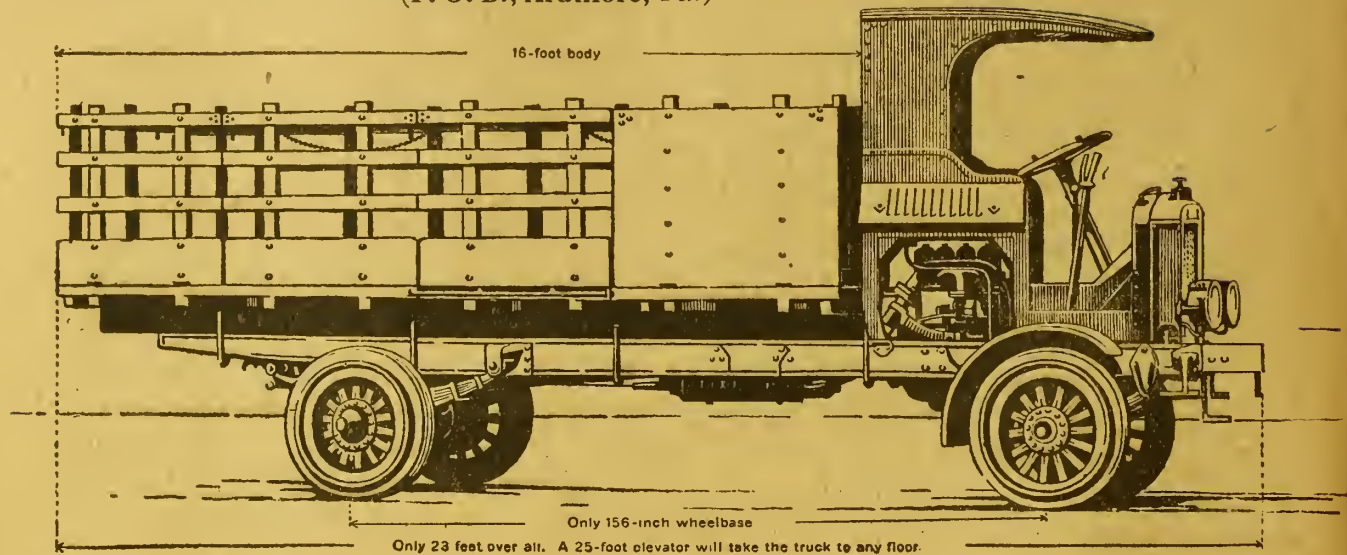
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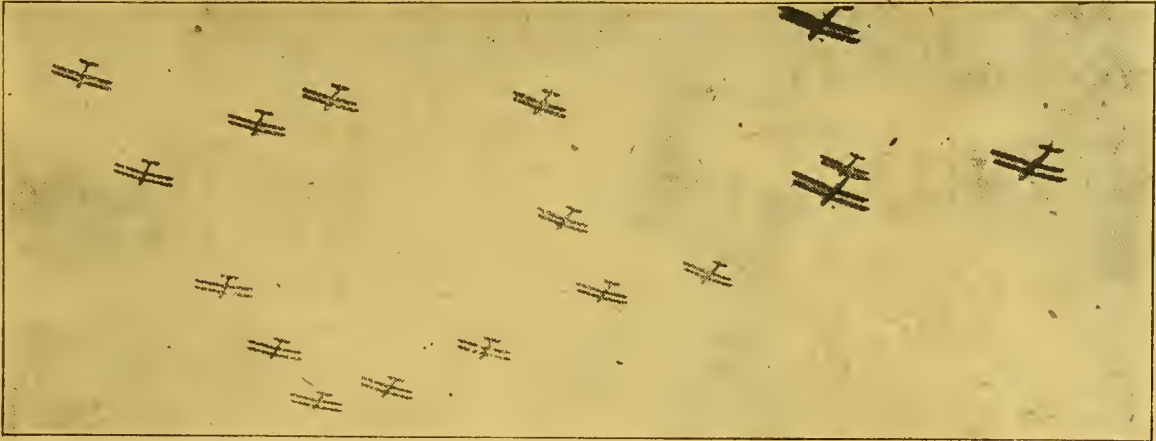
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January 6, 1921

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An Air Force as a National Asset

The Airplane Can Never Replace the Doughboy in War, But It May Put Our Fast Express Trains Out of Business in Peace

By BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Air Service

IN these days when the aftermath of war has left the civilized world more or less crippled financially and industrially, all nations are seeking to cut down their governmental expenditures and to get the most for each dollar that the taxpayers have to give in accordance with the work that it has to be applied to. The great expenditures, of course, during the war were for armies, navies, and air forces, and it is in these departments that nations are naturally seeking budget reductions to the lowest extent possible.

While nothing will take the place, in the ultimate analysis of war, of the infantry soldier—in other words, of the contest of man to man—an air force will be his greatest auxiliary, and will form the first line of defense. The reasons for this are obvious, and depend on the speed with which an airplane can fly to its destination.

All development of armed forces has depended on an improvement of armament, speed of locomotion, and the number of effectives that can be brought against one point—in other words, superiority at the decisive place. The air has no roads, no frontiers, and no coast lines; it pervades the world homogeneously, all over. An army fights on land, a navy fights on the water; but an air force fights in the air which covers both land and water.

IN considering an organization for national defense, proper value must be given to each element that enters into its make-up, giving each its proper weight in the general estimate of how these forces should be organized.

THE airplane has undergone more intensive development since the war than any other engine of combat. Equally important strides have been made in perfecting it as a peaceable common carrier. In this article General Mitchell discusses this parallel development and shows how a united air force under a single responsible head would benefit the country both as a measure of preparedness and as an essential unit in our civil and commercial expansion. General Mitchell, now Assistant Chief of Air Service, formerly commanding aviation, First Corps, First Army, and group of armies, A.E.F., was one of the nine American general officers in France who were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in action. He entered the Army as a private in 1898.

The Second National Convention of The American Legion adopted resolutions urging the creation of a new cabinet position "to deal exclusively with the United States Air Service as a distinct and separate Department of the Government" and the passage of legislation to further "the development of the art and industry of flying."

Before the Great War, we had only armies and navies to consider; the Great War brought in aviation as the third great service. To begin with, it was used merely as a means of observation for the armies; that is, to reconnoiter the ground ahead of them, to adjust and regulate the fire of their artillery and other weapons, and to keep touch between various elements of the army when other means of com-

munication at their disposal had failed.

Soon airplanes began to attack airplanes, to mount machine guns and even cannon, and, from that moment, a contest for supremacy in the air had to be gone into before one side or the other could use its observation aviation with effect.

AS both sides grew up together in aviation—that is, the Germans and the Allies—both increased their aviation simultaneously, so that one side did not have a very predominating influence over the other until toward the end of the war. If one side had been completely shot out of the air and the other side had a predominating force of aviation, it would have been decisive, because all of the movements of the enemy would have been known. He could have been surprised wherever it was necessary, and the enemy without aviation would have had no means to guard against surprise. So, from a standpoint of surprise and counter-surprise alone, aviation had firmly established itself.

Next, the direct attack of troops on the ground made considerable headway, and marching columns, wagon and truck trains, and even railroad trains began to feel the weight of their attack. Bombardment airplanes, with bombs ranging in weight from twenty-five pounds at the beginning to a ton at the end, became more and more effective as time went on, so that, by the end of the war, aviation had become about eighty percent offensive in its nature—that is, it attacked the enemy in the air and on the ground—and only about

twenty percent observed for the troops as their constant auxiliary.

Since the war, an even greater advance has been made in the application of aerial methods to the attack of objects on the ground. Airplanes now are armored, carry six to eight machine guns and a small cannon, and are definitely organized for the attack of troops. Bombardment aviation carries projectiles of almost any size desired, and has a radius of action two or three times as great as was the case during the war. Bombardment airplanes can go four hundred miles out and back without any trouble, while airplanes with a very much greater radius have been built.

The use of gas in its application to aerial warfare has also received serious consideration, and, in the hands of a barbarous foe, would have a very great effect. It is estimated that, in an area ten by ten miles (or one hundred square miles)—such, for instance, as the whole area of New York—two tons of crying gas, dropped there once in eight days, would make every member of the population wear goggles and gas masks. Seventy tons of mustard gas, dropped under similar conditions, would require that the greatest precautions be taken against this very deadly weapon, while two hundred tons of phosgene gas dropped in such an area would kill, within a very few minutes, every inhabitant not carefully protected against it.

If an area in which communications centered should be attacked with gas from the air, not only would a great percentage of the inhabitants be killed or permanently disabled, but communication of any character through such a place would be entirely interrupted, on railways, roads, or by shipping.

Airships or dirigible balloons which can carry twenty tons each and travel seventeen thousand miles on one charge of fuel are in existence. Such an airship can go clear around the world at about the latitude of New York.

AGAINST a navy, an air force finds itself in a much better position for attacking than it does against an army. While an army can conceal itself on the ground or under the ground, a navy, on the surface of the water, has no means of concealment. As the view is not blocked by mountains, trees, artificial camouflage or other obstructions, surface watercraft can always be seen plainly both by night and by day. Their means of defense against aircraft are much more difficult to install than is the case on land.

In the American service, we lost about

one-tenth of one percent of our airplanes by fire from the ground—both machine gun and anti-aircraft fire—and it took over four thousand rounds of anti-aircraft artillery ammunition for every airplane hit. The machine-gun batteries and anti-aircraft cannon were permanently fixed on the ground, and were distributed, veritably, in great masses all over certain areas that were subject to air attack.

IN the case of shipping, all of the means of defense against aircraft have to be confined to the decks of such craft. Any bomb of fifty pounds or over will

ships by fragments thrown off when the explosive's charge took effect.

With a one-ton armor-piercing projectile, used by a 16-inch gun, there are only fifty-five pounds of explosive, or about two and one-half percent. With an air projectile weighing a ton, we have anywhere from a thousand to fourteen hundred pounds of explosive, or over fifty percent. Not only does the air bomb cause great material damage, but the shock of explosion is terrific, and of a degree unthought of in former days when high grades of explosives were not employed. High velocities may be obtained also with dropped

bombs by applying the principle of a succession of impulses—that is, a succession of small explosions in the base of the bomb which will give it an added amount of velocity with each explosion. This is only one of the many weapons which can be used in the air against hostile shipping.

It is interesting in this connection to note the difference in cost between warships and airplanes. A first-class battleship today costs \$45,000,000, and is rapidly costing more. A bombardment airplane, capable of sinking such a battleship, costs about \$45,000; in other words, one thousand airplanes can be built for the cost of one battleship.

A battleship's guns have a range of 30,000 or 40,000 yards, and, at that distance, can probably make from one to three or four percent of hits, and, in order even to do this, aerial observation from airplanes must be used.

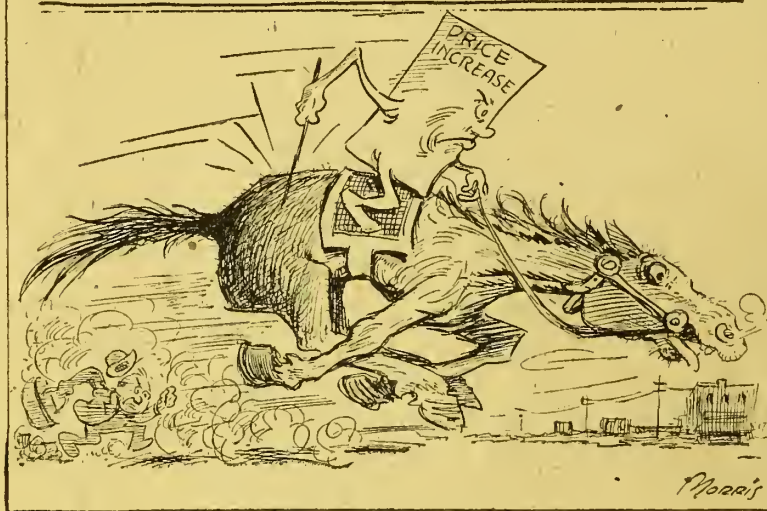
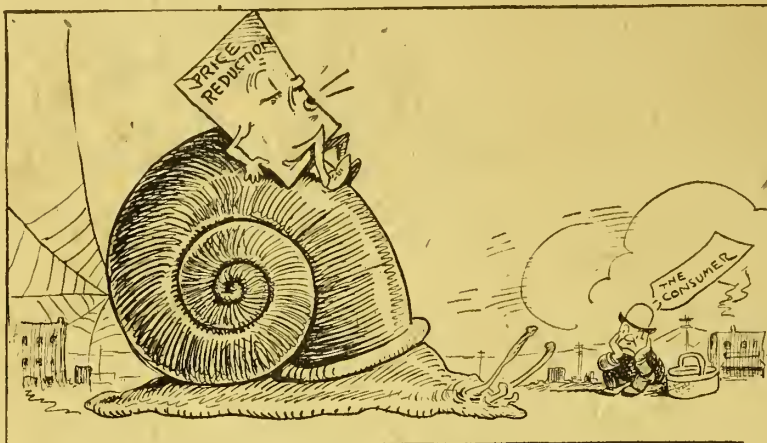
The projectiles that are thrown by the cannon in the case of a 16-inch gun cost about \$1,800, and the gun has an accurate life of not over two hundred rounds of service ammunition. A one-ton air projectile costs about \$900, and an airplane can carry these as long as its motor lasts.

A 16-inch seacoast gun on a railway mount will cost about \$500,000 to build, and the engine that has to pull it, the ammunition cars that have to accompany it, and the railroad tracks that have to be built to place it in position all cost more. Its range is the same as that of the naval gun, its projectiles cost about the same, and its percentage of hits is a little greater. The same amount of money placed in airplanes which have to regulate the fire of such a gun in order to have it hit at all can do much more damage in landing bombs on the shipping than the seacoast gun is designed to attack.

Much has been said about the inaccuracy of bombing, and very little about the inaccuracy of cannon fire. As a matter of fact, after a range of about

(Continued on page 16)

WHEN PRICES COME DOWN—



—AND WHEN PRICES GO UP

sink or permanently disable practically every sort of watercraft except heavily armored vessels. As airplanes have from six to eight times the speed of vessels on the water, they can always get to them to deliver an attack. The only question in the past has been whether the armament—the bombs or torpedoes—carried by an airplane was sufficient to sink armored ships.

Airplanes today can put completely out of action any armored ship so far built, and can do it within a comparatively short time. This is not only because the airplane can attack the ship practically when and how it pleases, but is due as well to the fact that a projectile now depends for its efficiency on weight of explosive carried rather than on mass times the velocity. Projectiles so far used against shipping have depended first on piercing the armor and then on destroying the inside of the



Prison camp at Villingen, Germany, previously a Russian reprisal camp, where American officers were confined. This was Captain Sullivan's destination during the wanderings and transfers which he describes in the accompanying narrative

A Prisoner of War in Germany

An American Officer's Experience from His Capture on the Hindenburg Line to His Final Return to French Soil

By HARRY F. SULLIVAN

II.

WE occupied the shell-holes which we had advanced early on the morning of September 27, 1918, from about 7 A. M. to 11:45 A. M. During that time we changed our positions three times to meet attacks from enemy machine gunners and riflemen, and were under heavy machine-gun fire practically the entire period. Some casualties were caused by the grenades thrown at us.

In the shell-hole with me were a sergeant and a private, both of I Company, 106th Infantry. The sergeant was wounded through the right arm and the private in the head, the bullet passing through his steel helmet. I was able to and did effectively use a rifle during the occupation of the shell-hole. I had a particular block to cover—a block in the trench which we had evacuated. As the Germans stepped up on this block I picked off those who attempted to enter the trench evacuated by us.

AFTER being wounded, neither of the soldiers occupying the shell-hole with me was able to use his rifle or to act as lookout, and consequently observation at all points at the same time was an impossibility. A few seconds before I was captured one of my detachment called from one of the other shell-holes to inform me that a German Red Cross man (a member of the Sanitary Corps) was dressing wounded in the rear of us, and I looked back to see. Our man wanted to know if he should kill the German. I told him not to play the game that way, even though the Germans did.

In a few seconds we were rushed by about sixty Germans, who came at us from three sides. At this time seven

men besides myself were taken prisoners, five of whom were wounded. The Germans who captured us were probably signaled to by the German Red Cross man, as he appeared very much interested in the capture.

WE were disarmed and pushed into a trench, where I was relieved of my steel helmet, gas mask, equipment, and the contents of my pockets, with the exception of the pockets in my O. D. shirt, which were hidden by a knitted sweater. In these shirt pockets I luckily had my battle orders and wallet, which contained money and some personal papers. I was hit and kicked when I refused to permit some of the Huns to take my crossed rifles and shoulder bars. I was expecting to be killed, and was wishing it would be done quickly.

I was then taken to the company commander, who spoke English, but who did not question me except as to my name and rank. I was then taken to regimental, brigade and division headquarters, which were about fifteen kilometers behind the line. On the way to the rear we were stopped by the Allies' heavy shelling. During this delay I was able to take my battle orders out of my pocket and tear them up.

In my interview at division headquarters, a captain was quite insistent upon knowing the age of Colonel Taylor, the officer commanding my regiment.

I told him I did not know. He said: "But you must know, he is your Colonel." I again replied that I did not know. He said: "Well, is he thirty, forty or fifty?" To which I replied "Yes."

This answer made the officer very angry, and he insisted that as I was a prisoner of war I must tell. To this remark I answered, "Well, if you must know, Colonel Taylor never told me his age," which ended the discussion and left the German in quite a rage.

At the various headquarters no information of a military nature was sought except as to the number of troops we had and of our duration in the line, concerning which we naturally did not tell the truth. I was then taken to an intelligence officer in a town about three kilometers from Caudry. I arrived there at 9 P. M.

AS the guard opened the door an officer inquired in perfect English if I were the captain, invited me in to a very comfortably furnished office, told me to have a good American cigarette, and offered me one from a box of Rameses lying on his desk. He then commented that it was a horrible war, that he never thought America would get into it, that we were too late, that the Allies were beaten, and even with our aid could not accomplish the defeat of the Germans.

He then spoke of his wife and children in Chicago, and his business interests in America and in France, and tried to feel me out as to different subjects. I told him I did not feel disposed to talk, and he proposed that we discuss American politics. At this time I told him I was "all in," as I had lost considerable blood from my wounds and had not had any food since the day before, and was absolutely played out. Upon my saying this he sent for some bread, coffee and marmalade.

After several vain attempts to sc-

sure information from me he said it was not necessary, and that he could probably tell me something, whereupon he informed me that Major General John F. O'Ryan was in command of my division, that General Pierce was in command of the 54th Brigade; that Colonel Andrews was in command of the 53d Brigade. He gave me the names of the colonel and all the majors in the 106th Infantry, told me our sailing date and where we had been in France, and said he had all the information about me with the exception of one week since we arrived. He told me what company I was in command of, that I had not been a captain when I came to France but a lieutenant, stated what company I came over with and gave me other information which showed the result of a wonderful intelligence system.

He also said that we did not have our artillery with us, but that it was in the south of France or in Italy. Every statement he made, except that Colonel Andrews was in command of the brigade, I knew to be true. Colonel Andrews had previously been in command of the brigade, but a general had been placed in command a short time before.

THE intelligence officer produced papers which I had torn up and scattered on the road, and wanted to know what they were. I told him I did not know what they were. He said I ought to know as I had thrown them away on the road, but I told him I would not tell him what they were, and if he wanted to know very badly to put together the pieces, which I knew to be absolutely impossible, as I had torn the paper into tiny bits and thrown them away at different places along the road, and some of them must have blown away.

He had on his desk a copy of our barrage map and a copy of our battalion battle order. I did not admit or deny any of his statements, as I thought he was looking for verification, and again told him I was too much all in to talk. He then sent for the guard, who took me into the guard room, where I slept. Upon my leaving, the intelligence officer told me he would send for me the next day, but he did not do so.

I later met a Lieutenant Nelson of the 30th Division, who had also been interviewed by this officer. Nelson told me that he wore when captured a trench coat which was taken away from him by this officer, whom he later saw wearing it.

After I was put in the guard house one of the guards loaned me a coat to use as a covering while I slept. In the morning I was wakened and given some more bread, coffee and marmalade, and then spent about two hours cleaning the mud from my uniform.

A little later I was taken under guard to Caudry. While en route I was stopped by an old Frenchwoman who handed me a piece of bread covered with lard, which tasted unusually good. I gave the guard a piece of this bread and told him I would like a drink of water. He nodded that he understood, and took me to a house where another Frenchwoman, who could speak English, prepared some coffee for us.

This woman told me the Germans had occupied that town for more than four years, and that she had not seen her husband, who was in the French Army, for almost five years. She had

three children, the youngest five years old, who could speak German better than they could French. This woman thought I was English, as it was not supposed that Americans were on that front.

When she found I was an American officer she wanted me to know that they all appreciated the Americans, particularly the Red Cross, which was supplying them with food, and showed me some cocoa and lard which she had received from them. She said the German guard could not understand English, but that he often stopped at her house with a prisoner because he would then have some refreshment himself. Upon my leaving she cut a big piece of bread for me to take along, which I saved until the next day. This bread was much better than the bread given me by the Germans. While passing through the different towns the

33d Division. That evening he gave me a blanket to keep me warm.

I was sent to a large but very dirty room upstairs which probably had been a dance hall, though it now had iron bars across the windows. I stayed there that night, sleeping on a mattress made of paper fibre, using the blanket given me by the little Italian boy from Chicago. In this room there were two tiers of three bunks each, and in the corner a pile of straw to be used as beds in case more than six officers were collected at this camp. The mattresses and straw were covered with vermin.

I HAD three meals while in this prison camp in Caudry. The first was at noon, and consisted of soup, bread and coffee substitute. It was brought to me by a Scotchman, who was also a prisoner and an attendant in the kitchen. After depositing my meal on the table and looking cautiously around the room, he dug down into his shirt, pulled out a piece of a newspaper of which was a map showing the old battle lines, and asked if I would not please mark the new lines on it, which I very gladly did.

He was very anxious to know the points to which advances had been made, many rumors having been heard of the great Allied offensive. Later he brought me a basin of warm water and a piece of soap, a very scarce and precious article, and I was able to bathe my wounds and body.

After this I again saw the German corporal who came from America, and he sent me under guard to the British camp about two hundred yards away, where I had my wounds dressed by a German sanitary man.

For the evening meal the people of the town fed the prisoners. This meal, served about six o'clock, consisted of a real vegetable soup and French bread.

During the night we were treated to an air raid. Allied planes bombed the railroad, and there was much consternation among the Germans, most of whom went into the cellars. There were several prisoners on the floor below me who did not want to go down into the cellar, and there were not enough Germans to make them go.

I WATCHED these planes from the window. The searchlights endeavoring to locate them illuminated the skies, but the planes succeeded in dropping their bombs before they were driven away. Some of the shrapnel from the German anti-aircraft guns dropped on the roof of our building.

The next morning at eight o'clock I had a breakfast of bread, substitute marmalade and coffee, and was then taken to Le Quesnoy. The guard was very friendly and gave me a pack of cigarettes, which I later found was worth about a dollar. He was an old man whose son was also in the army, and he was hoping for an early peace. His son had been captured by the Americans, and he had received word that the boy was receiving excellent treatment.

On the train to Le Quesnoy, which was about a six-hour trip, the guard talked with many of the German soldiers about me, and later told me that they all felt that Germany was getting badly whipped, and that America had turned the tide.

(To be continued)

In the Next Number of
**The AMERICAN
LEGION Weekly**

**CHINA GRINS AND
BEARS IT**

A Graphic First-Hand Account of
a People Who Are Accepting Star-
vation as Part of the Day's Work

By **NATHANIEL PEFFER**

**PREPARING TO PLAY
BALL**

An Advance Survey of a Season
That Will Provide the Test of the
One-Man System of Bossing the
National Game

By **W. O. MCGEEHAN**

guards would show me off to the soldiers and civilians as an "American hauptmann (captain)."

At one place a German soldier ran after me and asked what State I was from. When I told him I was from New York, he said he was from Brooklyn and had come to Germany at the beginning of the war with many others, and was very sorry that he was over there; that his sister was living in Brooklyn, and that he had formerly worked as a baker in a store at De Kalb avenue near Grand avenue. I had passed this bakery practically every morning on the way to New York before I entered the service.

ON reaching Caudry I was taken to the office of the prison camp, where I was met by a German corporal who told me he was a naturalized American citizen, that he had been in New Mexico for many years, and was a major in the Mexican Army at one time. He said he had another American here, and called him in. This other American was a prisoner working in the kitchen, and had been captured on the Fourth of July. He was a little Italian from Chicago, and a member of the

Forgotten: One Thin Red Line of 'Eroes

How the Apathy, Indifference and, in Some Cases, Downright Selfishness of the Public Has Contributed to the Disabled Dilemma

THE world has not changed a vast deal since Kipling wrote "Tommy Atkins." That inimitable portrayal of the difference in the public's attitude toward its fighting men when they are needed and when they are in need still holds good.

Anyone with a memory long enough to run back to the days of parades and farewells, of flag-waving, shouting, music, flowers and pretty promises that were America in 1918, when the troopships were on the tide, and who now looks about him at the indifference, neglect and ingratitude displayed on every side toward those who served will see that it holds good in the America of 1921.

There shall be no more than mention here of the millions who returned able-bodied and sound from the war. Given \$60 each and told to shift for themselves, they are doing it with little grumbling and with but rarely a thought for the golden promise of "the whole wide world" that was to be waiting for them when they came back. Let us stick, for present purposes, to the thousands who came back sick and wounded, with limbs it hurt to move with, with lungs it hurt to breathe with, with minds it hurt to think with—the disabled.

Their story—what has happened to them and what is happening to them still—has been told in issue after issue of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. It has been a story of deficient laws badly administered, of inefficiency, delays, hair-splitting quibbles, carelessness and lack of coordination in the Government agencies, or protracted compensation claims snared in tangles of red tape, of insufficient and improper hospital treatment.

THERE remains to be read a chapter of the story that is as dark and deplorable as anything that has gone before—the indifference of the American public toward the disabled ex-service man.

In the same measure that our program for the rehabilitation of the disabled has broken down, public opinion has broken down behind it. There has been little to choose between the attitude of the bureau clerk who dumped his pile of compensation claims in the tub of finished cases in order to be rid of them and that of the portly office

By J. W. RIXEY SMITH

manager who turned down the application of a disabled ex-soldier for work without seeing him, commenting that he had "had enough of these dizzy birds."

The same feeling, or rather lack of it, that has caused strangers to stop

in Oklahoma and trying to support a wife and child on twelve dollars a month.

The average man in the street—the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker—apparently has forgotten that any such creature as a disabled man ever came back from the war. I am now going to chronicle a few typical events that never could have happened but for the apathy and indifference of the public toward the disabled man.

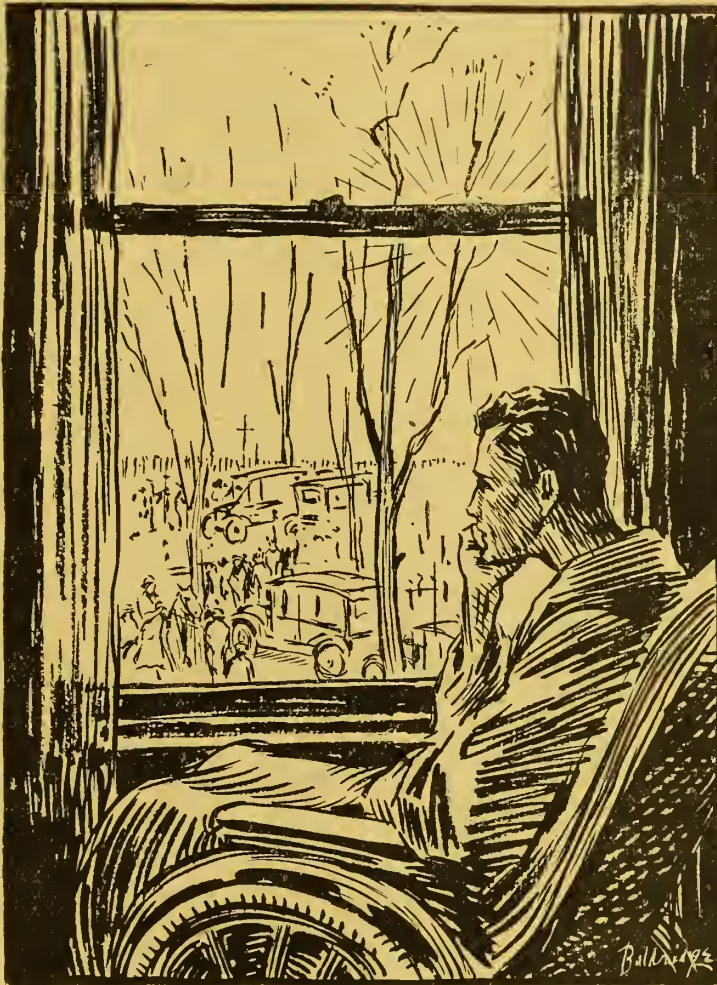
The Government was on the point of transforming one of its institutions into a great sanitarium for hundreds of tubercular ex-service men badly in need of treatment. Before the committee of Government experts sent to this place to pass on the project had got out of the town local business men and politicians had the wires hot in an effort to thwart the undertaking. Telegrams were heaped on the State's two senators at Washington and the director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Even the State Health Department was invoked by the alarmed property owners to convey a protest to the Federal Government on the ground of State's rights!

One of the reasons given for the opposition was a fear of the introduction of contagion, a wholly fallacious fear, according to all enlightened medical opinion. The principal reason, I have been informed from half a dozen sources, was the same as that in scores of other similar cases. The leaders of the town did not want disabled ex-service men because they were neither a business nor a social asset to the community.

ANOTHER dark spot on the disabled ex-soldier's map is a place as black as a coal pile (which is about all it is) notwithstanding the fact that it was selected by the United States Public Health Service for treatment of ninety-three tubercular ex-service men.

Hardly a worse place than a coal mine itself could have been found for a hospital. Down in a valley a hundred miles from anywhere, with low, marshy land, river bottoms, huge coal and cinder piles and railroad tracks surrounding it, there is little wonder that the ex-service men shipped to this town for treatment issued a public pro-

(Continued on page 18)



TWO YEARS

visiting the sick and wounded veterans of the war in hospitals and carrying them fruit and flowers has too often lent encouragement to the Government in a perfunctory and careless administration of the compensation, hospitalization and vocational training laws.

"When they first began to come home," says a nurse who served steadfastly at Hoboken during the period of demobilization, "we had to fight to keep the high-powered limousines from running over each other when they wanted to take the boys for a ride. Now we can hardly hire an ambulance to carry them to the hospital."

"In 1917 we were crusaders, in 1918 we were heroes, and now we are just beggars and bums," writes an ex-service man fighting the great white plague

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 per cent. 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 the Constitution of The American Legion.

Hoping for the Best

WE are wont to look upon a man who will sign a document without first reading it carefully through as a certain species of fool. Yet the document may involve only a sum of money.

Several million men not long since swore to defend another document to the last breath in their bodies. No census was taken, but it is perfectly safe to guess that only an infinitesimal percentage of them had ever read it through.

We take the Constitution of the United States on trust, for granted. We take it so because it has worked for a century and a quarter. We do not devote a thought to it until someone tacks on an Eighteenth Amendment, and then a Nineteenth. But these, after all, are only amendments. They are only architectural frills, iron scrollwork on the gates, box-trees in the front yard. They do not affect the main dwelling in which we all have our residence.

It was not ever thus. The men who framed the Constitution were by no means unanimous about it. Sixteen of the fifty-five first Americans who presided at its cradle disapproved of it so strongly that they would not sign the birth certificate. Gouverneur Morris supposed it "the best that was to be obtained," and agreed to it "with all its faults." Alexander Hamilton declared that "no man's ideas were more remote from the plan" than his own, but regarded it as "impossible to deliberate between anarchy and convulsion, on one side, and the chance of good on the other." Benjamin Franklin had this to say: "Thus I consent, sir, to this Constitution, because I expect no better," but he added, "and because I am not sure that it is not the best."

Franklin appears to have come closest to the right idea.

The Quality of Mercy

ONE of the most dramatic moments in John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" occurs when a youthful Yankee soldier, condemned to death for sleeping on post, is brought face to face with his commander-in-chief. Tension is high for a moment, and is relieved in a fine burst when Lincoln remarks casually, "Well, you're not going to be shot." The young soldier goes back to his regiment—the time is the eve of Lee's surrender—and next morning word comes that he has fallen fighting in the last action of the Civil War.

The real story of the man whose birthday we celebrate at this season contains at least one incident fully as powerful as this—a stranger-than-fiction episode that Mr. Drinkwater, if he knew of it, must have considered almost too dramatic in itself to incorporate into his own drama. A soldier in his teens was condemned to death for this same offense of sleeping on post, and the sentence was suspended by Lincoln. The boy's body was found on the field of Fredericksburg

after the battle. Next his heart was a picture of his pardoner. On the back of it was written: "God bless President Lincoln."

A hasty glance over the long list of telegrams that were dispatched from the White House between 1861 and 1865 discloses so many messages beginning with the formula "Suspend order for execution of Privt. Blank" that the reader is apt to jump at the unjustified conclusion that Lincoln had little to do but ride roughshod through the Articles of War on a mistaken career of mercy. But a closer inspection of these telegrams shows that almost without exception they had reference to soldiers of from sixteen to nineteen who were charged with desertion or sleeping on post. Usually their pardon was the making of them, as it was of the lad who fell at Fredericksburg. The evidence fails to show that a single spy was ever pardoned. The spy, engaged in the most perilous traffic of war, knew beforehand the penalty to which he was exposing himself if captured. He took a sporting chance, and if fate was against him, he abided by fate. But spies were never boys in their teens.

History or Propaganda?

THE principal of an American high school has protested against the revision of text-books of American history in the name of Anglo-American friendship. He charges that Paul Jones, Nathan Hale, Oliver Hazard Perry and Ethan Allen are belittled and historic American epigrams ignored because "the pride of the mistress of the seas must not be affronted." He asserts that those responsible for the revision of the text-books "labor under the impression that in order for England and America to be friends, it is first necessary for us to change our national history and eliminate anything which might be offensive to English pride." He adds: "We object to this just as an Englishman of spirit would repudiate a history in which the facts of Crecy, Agincourt or Waterloo were soft-pedaled in the name of friendship for France."

Other educational authorities may or may not agree that the principal brings a truthful indictment. But it is undeniable that wartime propaganda methods have been extended to cover the making of the record of current history—the news dispatches from Europe, upon which American public opinion must depend for its judgments.

American correspondents abroad do the best they can to interpret the present-day happenings in Europe. They strive to maintain the independence of their own viewpoints in cabling to their audiences back home the words of a premier or cabinet officer. But they cannot always make plain to the American public that news itself is largely made in the European foreign offices, that diplomatic utterances are seldom spontaneous, but are thought out to produce a desired effect on public opinion, and that the appearance of truth in these utterances is held more important than the truth itself.

But the American public is now wiser than it once was. It has learned that two and two do not make four in diplomacy. It does not take the words of statesmen at face value. It still is a good listener, but it knows that words which once sounded to it like apostolic wisdom may be no more reliable than the table-top conversation of a skilled poker player.

Suggested title for a lecture by G. K. Chesterton, reputed master of the paradox, now lecturing in America on "The Ignorance of the Educated":

"The Wetness of Prohibition."

CARRYING ON

News of the American Legion in the Nation, Departments and Posts

What is your Post doing? News and photographs for this department are welcomed from all Legion and Women's Auxiliary members

10,000 MARK LEFT BEHIND AS DRIVES GAIN RECRUITS

WHILE membership drives were being carried on in many departments last month, the Legion moved impressively forward from an organization standpoint and passed well beyond the 10,000 post mark. A total of 10,044 posts was reached the week ending January 21. The Foss Post, of Foss, Okla., to which a charter was issued on January 10, was the tenthousandth post of the Legion.

The Department of Illinois gained four of the twenty new posts formed in the week and led the Legion in increases. The previous week, ending January 14, when twenty-nine posts were chartered, the Department of Indiana showed the way with five additional posts.

In many departments no attempt is now being made to organize new posts except in localities that are not yet represented in the Legion. These departments are directing their efforts to gaining new members for the posts already formed and to solidifying their organization.

The Departments of New York, Nebraska and Arkansas put forth intensive efforts in January to increase their membership, using original ideas to obtain recruits. Eight thousand clergymen in New York State were called upon to make January 16 a "Legion Sunday" and to explain the aims of the Legion from their pulpits. The response of the clergy to the Legion's request was universal. One New York post plastered the theatrical district of Broadway with appeals to join the Legion.

The Department of Georgia also has entered the lists in a spirited membership drive. The Georgia Legionnaires are driving to organize posts and units of the Women's Auxiliary in every town in the State. There are 130 posts in the Department. William Q. Setliffe, Adjutant of the Department of Illinois, went to Georgia at the opening of the drive to lend his assistance as an organizer. Another Southern department bent on increasing its enrollment is that of Louisiana, which seeks a membership of 10,000 before the next State convention. At last reports Louisiana had about 4,000 Legionnaires on its rolls. Florida also has arranged for a membership drive.

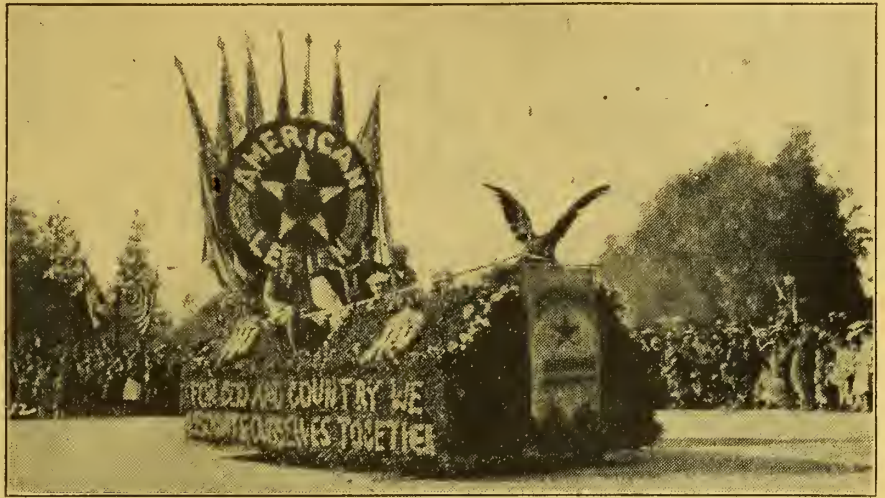
POPPIES FOR MEMORIAL DAY NOW AVAILABLE TO POSTS

MANY posts will have artificial poppies for use next Memorial Day, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last national convention adopting the poppy as the memorial flower of the Legion. It is now possible to obtain poppies of red silk through The American and French Children's League, which has opened an office in Indianapolis.

The flowers are made by the widows and daughters of French soldiers who lost their lives in the war. The money derived from their sale will be applied to the relief of children in the devastated regions of France.

Orders for the poppies, at ten cents each, may be placed with Mme. Isabelle Mack, No. 238 East Tenth Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Checks should be made payable to Robert H. Tyndall, treasurer of the American and French Children's League, who also is National Treasurer of the Legion.

Two more authorities on tuberculosis have been added to the National Hospitalization Committee of the Legion with the



WHILE a majority of Legionnaires were wearing mufflers or ear muffs, half a million people saw and applauded this float of the Pasadena, Cal., Post in Pasadena's annual Tournament of Roses. It received a silver cup.

appointment, as members, of Dr. H. Grant Thorburn, of New York City, and Dr. H. Kennon Dunham, of Cincinnati, O. Dr. Thorburn is examining physician of the New York Tuberculosis Association and Dr. Dunham is president of the Ohio State Tuberculosis Association.

Two More State Meetings

IN Burlington, Vt., and in Palatka, Fla., Legion conferences of Department officials, post commanders and adjutants recently voted full support to the Legion's aims for the year. The Vermont Legionnaires urged the congressional delegation from the State to back the Capper and Rogers bills for disabled veterans. The Florida officers called on their Representatives to take steps to remedy conditions in the hospitals where insane veterans are being treated.

Allen Fletcher, Adjutant of the Depart-

ment of Vermont, reported to the Burlington gathering that more than 100 compensation cases were being handled by department headquarters with good results. His report followed a speech by F. W. Galbraith, Jr., National Commander, who urged unstinted energy in the national Legion campaign in behalf of the disabled. At Palatka, E. J. Winslett, National Vice Commander, was the principal speaker. Steps to increase the Women's Auxiliary in the State were taken at the Florida conference.

Overseas Caps as Favors

FUNDS to finance the State organization and to carry out the Legion's hospitalization work were obtained by the Department of Maryland through an elaborate ball and carnival. Paper overseas caps decorated with the Legion insignia were favors at the dance. A baseball league in the Department was forecast at a meeting of delegates from all posts in Maryland at the headquarters of J. Allison Muir Naval Post, in Baltimore.

Advertising Vocational Board

MINNESOTA'S 475 Legion posts have started to aid the Federal Board for Vocational Education in enrolling all veterans who are entitled to and want vocational training. Department Headquarters has printed and distributed 2,000 posters explaining the vocational board's campaign and posts will supply information to all eligibles. The Department of Minnesota also has forwarded to each post copies of Government lists containing the names of 4,800 Liberty Bond owners and 6,600 lost discharge certificate owners who cannot be located by the Government.

Rule the Flag from Ring

BOXERS may no longer appear in the arena in Massachusetts wearing the flag as part of their ring costumes. Due to pressure of the Americanism committee of the Department of Massachusetts, the State Boxing Commission has passed a ruling forbidding the practice as a desecration of the national emblem.

Action for the release of Captain Emmett (Continued on page 20)

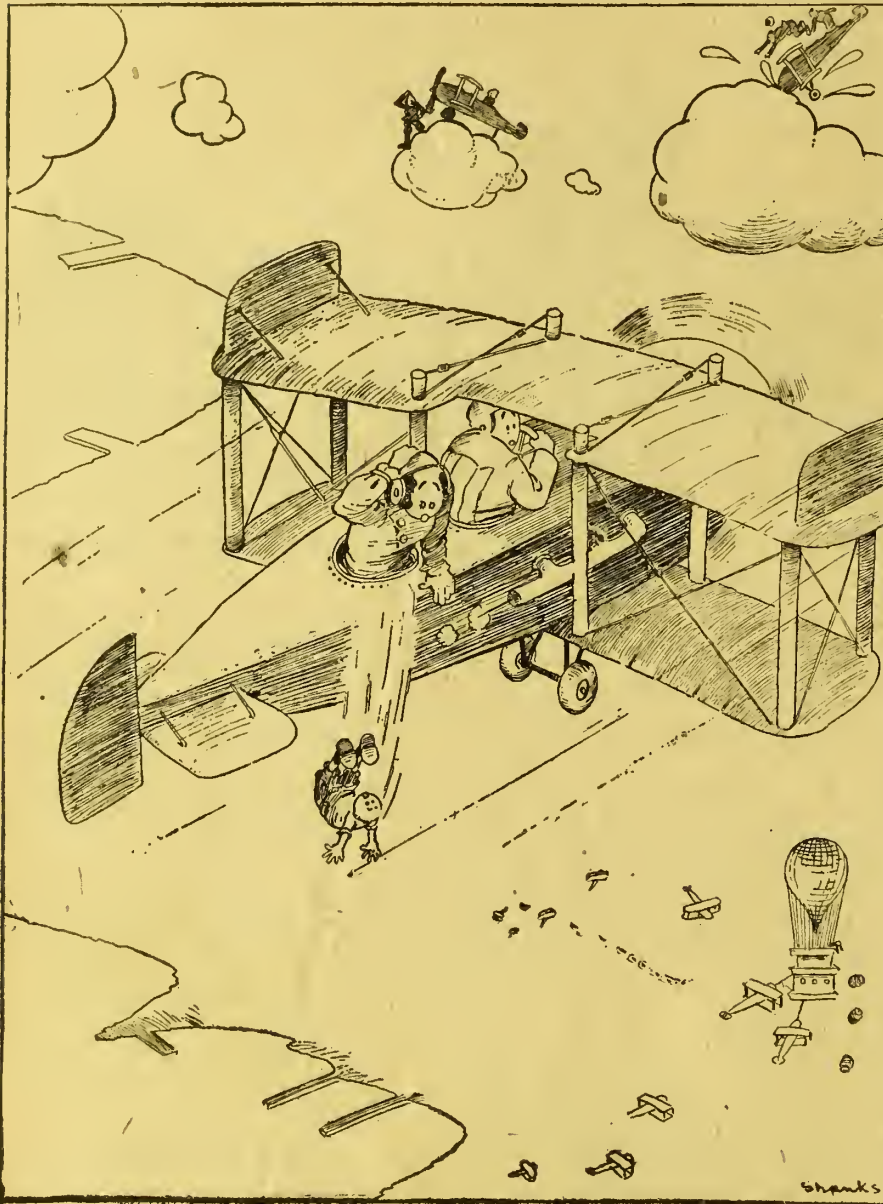


PEARL IVA HOSKINS, six years old, was the first signer of the application for a charter for the Women's Auxiliary of the Fergus Falls, Minn., Post. Her father was post commander last year.

BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will

be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Editor Bursts and Duds.



"My gracious, Henry! There goes Oswald and he can't fly a stroke"

Self-Explanatory

Recruiting Sergeant: "Wot's yer name and wot branch of the service d'ye want to be in?"

Perkins (who stammers): "Pup-p-pup-pup-pup—"

R. S. (writing): "Can't speak English and wants to join machine-gun outfit."

The Strategic Top Soak

They were examining candidates for non-com, and the skipper was doing his best to catch them. But the bright young man refused to get rattled. Finally the captain asked:

"What is the position of the first sergeant at formal guard mount?"

"The orderly room, sir."

He got the stripes.

If I Had a Choice

It was officers' mess on the transport going over and the shiny young second lieutenant was getting pointers from the grizzled old major.

"Tell me, Major," he asked anxiously, "what does it feel like when one is under fire for the first time?"

"Well," said the major, "it feels like one wanted to be a baby again—back in the States—and a girl baby at that."

Familiarity's Breed

At the grave of the departed the old darkey pastor stood, hat in hand. Looking into the abyss he delivered himself of the funeral oration.

"Samuel Johnson," he said sorrowfully, "you is gone. An' we hopes you is gone where we 'specks you ain't."

Auld Lang Syne

A small boy sat on a doorstep, overwhelmed with grief, and a youngster somewhat older stopped to comfort him.

"What's the matter, kid?" he asked kindly.

"M-my d-d-dog got killed," explained the other between sobs.

"Aw, that's all right. My grandma died last week and I never cried a drop."

"T-t-tain't a b-b-bit the same. You d-d-didn't raise your g-g-grandma from a p-p-pup."

The Greater Shame

Wife: "Aren't you positively ashamed that your wife and daughter are all out at the elbows?"

Hub: "Nope. But I am ashamed that they are all out at the knees."

Proof Positive

Judge: "The policeman says you caught a firefly and were trying to light a cigarette from it. Isn't that proof you were intoxicated or hopelessly crazy?"

Prisoner: "Your honor, if you ever had any experience with them French *briquets*, you'd know there's hopelessly crazier cigarette lighters than a firefly."

Height of Generosity

When the church in Newton, Mass., attended by Darius Cobb, the well-known painter, was trying to raise money to lift the mortgage, a mass meeting was held to solicit contributions. It came Mr. Cobb's turn to tell what he would give for the cause.

"I haven't any money, but I'll give a \$200 picture," he said.

When all the contributions were in it was found there was still a deficit and the members of the congregation were asked to increase their donations.

"All right," said Cobb, "I'll do my share. I'll raise the price of my picture to \$300."

Contempt

"State why you believe the prisoner is insane," directed the learned judge.

"He always bets heavily on two pair in a poker game."

"Is a man insane when he bets on two pair?"

"In my opinion he is."

The judge's face grew purple. "Ten dollars," he roared, "for contempt of court!"

That Horrid Word Again

"What's the matter?" cried Mrs. Jones when Bobby came running into the house in tears, dragging his little tin sword behind him and rubbing the seat of his trousers. "I thought you were having such a good time playing soldier."

"We were," sobbed Bobby, "and I was Sherman, and papa heard me."

Waiting, Fondly Waiting

O.: Sloppy weather, ain't it? I'm wearing my Army slicker. Got your's yet?"

D.: "No, not yet."

Not Even a Comber

A man sat in a fashionable coiffeur's shop with his little daughter while his wife was having a marcel wave put in her hair. Stroking her father's gleaming head, the child suddenly piped:

"No waves for you, daddy. You're all beach."

THE Ex-Service REVIEW



A Digest of News of Interest to
the Former Soldier and Sailor

COMMITTEES GATHER AS LEGISLATION LAGS

Legion Meetings in Washington Mark End of Fight for Measures to Aid Nation's Ex-Service Men.

NO piece of legislation affecting the welfare of the ex-service man, disabled or otherwise, had reached a final vote in the closing session of the Sixty-Sixth Congress when only thirty days of that session remained before adjournment.

The bill to consolidate the government agencies responsible for care of the disabled was still in a House committee. The Fordney Bill for adjusted compensation was in a Senate committee facing the possibility that it would be reported out only in time to be lost in the last minute flood of legislation. Even the sundry civil appropriations bill with \$100,000,000 cut from the amount asked for the disabled was still to be acted upon by the Senate.

The only legislation of which The American Legion and ex-service men in general were reasonably assured was an appropriation for new hospitals, one of the two things sought in The American Legion's recent national memorial.

With this outlook, meetings in Washington of the National Executive Committee of the Legion and the National Legislative Committee were called, the latter for February 5, the former for February 7, 8 and 9. These committees, representing the full strength of the Legion, will endeavor to impress upon Congress the need for immediate action upon the more urgent of the Legion bills.

It was while calls for these meetings were being sent out that developments indicated action upon the Langley bill, the measure making financial provision for new hospitals. At this writing, it is planned to take it before the House on a special rule, and quick action is expected by its proponents. The bill originally provided for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for hospital construction. Following a conference with National Commander Galbraith and other Legion officials, the public buildings committee raised the amount to \$15,000,000. Finally, after a meeting of House leaders, the amount was set at \$13,000,000 to build five hospitals at \$2,500,000 each and to remodel Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Fort McKenzie, Okla., at a cost of \$250,000 each.

Whatever appropriation is made in the House must afterward be reconciled with similar legislation in the Senate. The

Senate now has pending the France bill providing \$30,000,000 for hospitals. The present indication is that this will be allowed to die and the appropriation made in another way. The principal intimation of this was a statement made by Senator Smoot, of Utah, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, that his committee was going to take care of the new hospitals' appropriation and that the France bill would not come up. Replying to a question on the floor of the Senate, Senator Smoot said:

"I have no doubt but that the program which has been mapped out by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service will be put into an appropriation bill. All that the Senator from Maryland (Senator France) desires is to have an appropriation made for that purpose. The Surgeon General says it will take three years to carry out the program, and he asks for \$30,000,000 to carry it out. He desires an appropriation for this year of \$10,000,000, and I have not any doubt but that that will be the program carried out."

The Rogers bill for the consolidation of the three government agencies which deal with the disabled will be found by the National Legislative and Executive Committees of The American Legion so thoroughly entangled with the Smoot-Reavis bill for the reorganization of the Government's departments and the Harding budget ideas that its disposition now is doubtful. Questions of conflicting jurisdictions of four or five departments are still to be settled. Members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has the bill, have characterized it as "hasty legislation" and "too radical." They have advised that it be revised, for passage in the next Congress. The committee's attitude insures that consolidation of the government agencies will be the major objective of the legislative drive in the next Congress, which will probably convene in April, if it is not accomplished this session.

The Stevenson bill, providing the privilege of retirement on three-fourths pay for disabled emergency officers of the Army was considered by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in secret session January 26.

Bill Aimed at Objectors—Representative Milligan of Missouri, an ex-service man, has introduced in Congress a bill to have the Secretary of War issue dishonorable discharges, in place of "any other discharges hitherto issued," to conscientious objectors.

VARIED EX-SOLDIER BILLS PENDING IN SEVEN STATES

BONUS bills and farm and home aid measures are not the only pieces of legislation in the interests of ex-service men occupying attention in State legislatures. Typical of varied activities initiated by departments of The American Legion, are reports of special measures pending in the legislatures of Ohio, California, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska and Minnesota.

Senator Penrose's bill to make November 11 a national holiday is in Congress and similar measures are before legislatures in Ohio, Missouri, California and Minnesota.

Bills for State regulation of boxing contests have been introduced in the legislatures of Indiana, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri.

Measures giving civil service preferences to veterans in public employment are pending in Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. Bills to protect the emblem of The American Legion from misuse are up in Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota. A measure to extend the provisions of the law granting \$1,000 tax exemptions to ex-service men has been introduced in California.

The Minnesota legislature is considering a measure to provide funds for the completion and publication of a history of Minnesota's part in the World War. This legislature, following the lead of Oregon, has adopted a memorial resolution for presentation to Congress in favor of the national adjusted compensation bill.

The soldier land settlement and the home aid bills introduced in the California legislature are said by their backers to promise greater assistance to veterans than any similar measures yet proposed. The land settlement bill provides for grants from public lands, and, if necessary, loans up to \$3,000 for purchasing live stock and making improvements. Loans would run for forty years with interest at five percent. The home aid act provides loans of not to exceed \$5,000 to apply on the purchase price of homes, the loans to be secured by a mortgage on the house and to be repaid by the ex-service man to the State under the same conditions as the loans under the land settlement act.

The success of the South Dakota land settlement scheme is cited by advocates of the land settlement bills in California and other states. The South Dakota law permits loans up to \$10,000, and loans made to 1,400 men to date have averaged \$4,500 each, most of the men putting up ten percent of the capital required. The State Land Settlement Commissioner recently said 100 percent of the men who took the loans are making good.

The Land Settlement Committee of The American Legion in Washington State has just issued a report charging that the reclamation board of that State has not provided land for a single ex-service man, although it had ample funds and legislative authority. The report says that the State Reclamation Service was created in 1919 and was empowered to set aside lands for settlement, ex-soldiers to have preferential rights, but that veterans got no preference in the one project where settlement was attempted. The committee recommended that the officials administering the land laws be ex-service men.

Many Indorse Legion Memorial—Almost 200 acknowledgements of the memorial calling attention to the situation which surrounds the rehabilitation of disabled veterans of the World War, presented by The American Legion to the President-elect, Congress and civic and patriotic organizations, have been received at Na-



—The Denver Express.

HE FOUGHT FOR YOU—NOW FIGHT FOR HIM

tional Headquarters of the Legion by National Commander F. W. Galbraith, Jr. Practically all letters received express support of The American Legion's program to remedy the conditions responsible for the neglect of the disabled. Among those who wrote approving the program are Champ Clark and Senators William S. Kenyon, Robert M. La Follette, Medill McCormick, Harry S. New and Thomas J. Walsh. Copies of the memorial are being distributed among the state departments of the Legion and among patriotic and civic societies in 1,500 of the largest cities.

BERGDOLL STILL FUGITIVE EVEN AS GERMAN CITIZEN

NEWS that Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, America's most notorious draft dodger, and his Philadelphia chauffeur, Ike Stecher, have received German citizenship has aroused speculation on the future status of the two men who are still on German soil following an unsuccessful attempt by two Americans and four German detectives to capture them at Eberbach, Baden.

Federal attorneys say that notwithstanding his German citizenship Bergdoll is still a fugitive from American justice and would be seized to serve his unexpired army court-martial sentence if he should reappear on American soil. They add that so long as he remains in Germany there are no legal methods by which American authorities can apprehend him. If the attempted capture had been successful, however, he would have been held for re-imprisonment.

The circumstances of the attempted abduction were dramatic. The attempt was made while the draft dodger and his chauffeur were at the Eberbach railway station to meet a wedding party. Bergdoll was in an automobile when another car containing the detectives drew up alongside. One of the Americans pointed a revolver at Bergdoll and ordered him to surrender under pain of instant death.

Bergdoll brushed aside the weapon and Stecher started up the car and escaped. Shots were fired as the Bergdoll car sped away, and one of the wedding guests is reported to have been wounded in the hand. A crowd, attracted by the shots, prevented pursuit of the fugitives, and German police detained the detectives, who were placed in the town jail. German authorities said the American detectives declared they were acting under orders of officials of the American forces in Germany. The four German detectives asserted they had received promises of 60,000 marks for their help.

Rewards for Bergdoll's capture aggregating \$4,000 are still outstanding. This includes \$500 offered by THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. At the present exchange rate the total is 235,000 marks.

Bergdoll is quoted as saying that he had arrived in Germany last July after eluding American agents in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He said also, according to cabled reports, that prior to his escape certain parties had offered to give him his freedom for \$100,000. Department of Justice officials say they have been informed that Bergdoll got a passport out of Canada by using Army discharge papers and an American Legion lapel button obtained in Winnipeg.

Following the escape, the following cable message was received by a Philadelphia newspaper:

"We captured six Department of Justice agents and threw them into prison. We are safe and sound. See Associated Press reports.

"BERGDOLL."

DISMISSAL OF VETERANS TESTS PREFERENCE LAW

THE action of a newly-elected commissioner of public property and parks in Lawrence, Mass., in dismissing fourteen ex-service men from his department, has raised a question of the validity of the Massachusetts Act giving civil service preference to veterans. The question may be settled in the courts.

Michael F. Scanlon, the commissioner, is



THE sub-machine gun is the latest proof that any "next war" will be more deadly and complicated than the one just ended. It fires fifty shots in less than two seconds—the greatest fire rapidly ever attained by any gun. It is the invention of Brig.-Gen. John T. Thompson, U. S. A., retired, in charge of the production of small arms for the U. S. Army during the war.

quoted as saying in an aldermanic meeting that "if these men can retain their positions, within five years veterans will hold all the jobs in Massachusetts." Citing other remarks of Scanlon which, it is asserted, disparaged the service of men who had not been in actual battle, the Lawrence Post of The American Legion demanded and received public apology from the commissioner.

Scanlon charged that the men dismissed had been loitering and loafing on the job. He said he intended to appoint other veterans—"shell-shocked, gassed and wounded men"—to take their places.

The issue raised in Massachusetts has additional interest because of the fact that in other States legislation is projected to give veterans preference in civil service appointments. Organizations of New York City firemen and policemen, said to represent 15,000 men, have announced their opposition to such a proposal in that city.

DENTAL TREATMENT FREE IF RULES ARE OBSERVED

THIRTY-SIX hundred dentists in cities and towns throughout the country are authorized to render free dental service to ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, if the treatment required is attributable to their wartime service, according to a statement by H. S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

WHO OWES WHO?

HOWARD TAPPEN, an overseas veteran of Perth Amboy, N. J., bought a renovated Army cap in an Army goods store in his home town. The size was just right. In shape, also, it conformed to the individualistic ideas of style which he had acquired while trying to make the rain-in-the-face head-gear look zippy. But when Tappen looked inside the hat, his first instinct was to roar for the supply sergeant. On the inner lining was his name, written in his own handwriting. The cap was one he had discarded in France after the Armistice.

Men needing treatment must not make application to the dentists, but must apply to the supervisor of the Public Health Service in the district in which they reside. Supervisors will issue orders authorizing Public Health Service dentists to give examinations and necessary emergency treatment. The supervisors are stationed in all the principal cities. Service men may learn the location of the nearest station from local health authorities or from Departments or posts of The American Legion.

Under the strict letter of the law, free dental treatment is to be furnished only to beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance—men receiving compensation for disabilities of at least ten percent resulting from their service. It has been customary, however, to give a temporary rating of ten percent to ex-service men having minor disabilities so they can receive free treatment.

The Surgeon General declares that published lists of dentists are unauthorized.

UNEMPLOYED IN MONTREAL GET CHOW, ARMY FASHION

FOLLOWING demonstrations of unemployed men in Montreal recently, the chairman of the city administrative commission ordered closed the headquarters of an organization known as the Unemployed Ex-Service Men's Association, and announced that work would be provided for every man who wanted it, and that each worker would receive pay in cash at the end of his day's work.

Prior to this action, several hundred unemployed men had taken possession of several Montreal restaurants, crowding in to the counters until the managers had to serve food to each. The raiders formed in orderly lines, received their food and departed. Police reserves were called upon to prevent further restaurant raids.

After the disturbances, the Director of Public Safety persuaded unemployed men to go to work cleaning snow on the streets, although leaders exhorted them not to accept work at the wages offered, thirty-two and a half cents an hour. A municipal assistance office has been opened, where men who were certified as unemployed can get certificates entitling them to free breakfasts and suppers for a week, unless employment is found for them in the meantime.

STRANDED VETERANS MAY GET TRIPS FROM EUROPE

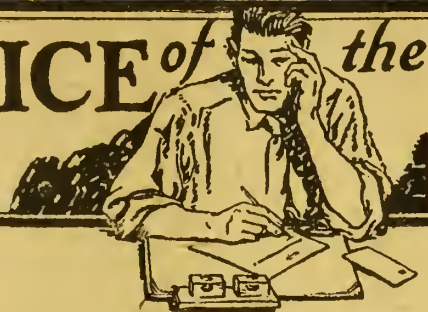
THE spontaneous demand that the United States Government aid American ex-service men left stranded in Paris and other European cities, has crystallized into legislative action following published reports of the plight of these men.

Bills are pending in both the House and Senate to authorize the Secretary of War to bring back to this country from abroad destitute discharged soldiers and their wives and children. Representative Kahn has introduced such a bill in the House, and Senator Wadsworth has introduced it in the Senate. The bills provide financial aid for six months. The Secretary of War on January 18 declared he was "advised that many of these former soldiers have become destitute in Europe and are applying to welfare associations for relief."

California Voices Treaty Views—The California State Legislature has passed a resolution protesting against interference by the treaty making power of the Federal Government, with the California land law, prohibiting the purchase of land by Orientals. The resolution was inspired by reports that Japan has made representations to the State Department that discrimination against Japanese in this country could only be eliminated by giving them the same naturalization rights as Europeans have. Incorporation of such rights under a treaty would permit Japanese to hold California lands and might nullify the State's land law, California legislators asserted.

THE VOICE of the LEGION

Responsibility is disclaimed for facts stated or opinions expressed in this department, which is open to all readers



for discussion of subjects of general interest. Because of space demands, all letters are subject to abridgement.

Croix de Correspondence for Him

To the Editor: California holds many records, but I can't let Elmer H. Curtiss's mark of 164 letters in 517 days go unchallenged. I do not speak for myself, but take up the cudgel for a youth from Illinois who was the bane of all censors. He was the clerk of our battalion medical detachment. All we fought was the flue. When we were not fluing, I censored. Sick call began at 7 A.M. Always I found a neat pile of letters on my table in best Illinois handwriting. After dinner they were well reinforced from the same source and when I made the night rounds there were signs of great strain on the Y. M. C. A.'s stationery. Of course he was not in the trenches, but had a cushy job, and I don't think the home folks were thrilled by his effusions, but in any single month abroad I know Illinois passed California's whole record. And they were long letters, too. When he couldn't think of anything else to do, he copied long extracts from a Y. M. C. A. booklet about France and sent them to a home town paper for reproduction. He had a nerve and a facile pen. Give him the paper medal or the Croix de Correspondence.

Philadelphia, Pa. BLUE EAGLE

From an Ex-Chaplain

To the Editor: Some careless burglars dropped from their loot of box cars a number of fine shoes. These are all for the left foot and range in size from 9B to 9½C. If anybody who has lost his right foot and can wear these sizes will send me his name and address, I will be glad to forward him a fine shoe for a left foot. (No pun intended.)

I have the discharge papers of Willis Franklin Whitlock, Serial No. 435717. Will forward them on receipt of his address. I also have \$10 for Sergeant Daniel Gillette, formerly Co. C., 147th Inf., and will forward it on receipt of his address.

I have a pair of German field glasses given into my care by a soldier in France. I have lost his address. If he will write and tell me when and where the glasses were given to me and the outfit to which he belonged, so I may be sure of proper identification, I will be glad to forward them to him.

HARRY F. MACLANE,

Formerly Chaplain, 147th Infantry
Secretary Lucas County
Council, Toledo, O.

A Reply to "Sugar Eater"

To the Editor: You will find in every little town, sitting on the dry goods boxes, fellows talking about how the old farmer ought to run his business, talking about how he is getting along; also making laws and rules for the Government and kicking about having to work at all themselves, even though they are working shorter hours and getting more pay.

I think Ex-Sugar Eater, whose letter about the farmers appeared in a recent issue, is one of these dry goods box wise guys. I wonder if he ever tried farming. There are plenty of farms he can rent or buy as a big percentage of the farmers quit and went to work in the factories where they could make a living.

Who worked longer hours during the war than the farmer, in order that the soldier might get enough to eat? And when the Armistice was signed, the farmer had on his hands the produce and stock it

had cost him so much to produce that he was the goat when the bottom fell out of the markets.

Ex-Sugar Eater doesn't mention anything about the price of corn falling from \$2 to fifty cents a bushel. And what he says about farmers claiming exemption is all wrong. Look up the records of the fighting divisions that came from the farming States.

I say that the farmers are game losers. Show me any other workers going ahead from one year to the next not knowing whether they will get anything for their work or not!

FARMER EX-SERVICE MAN

Enfield, Ill.

No Exemptions Here

To the Editor: As one of the so-called weed-benders during the World War I take exception to the statements of "Ex-A. E. F. Sugar Eater" in the Squawk of the Legion in a recent issue.

Sixty years of my life had rolled away when this country entered the war. I had four boys and they certainly all wore breeches, but none of them claimed exemption. Three of them enlisted shortly after war was declared. The youngest, a boy of eighteen. Myself, one of the boys and my sixteen-year-old daughter were left to conduct a farm of over 300 acres, and we had to work from sixteen to eighteen hours every day. If we hired any help we had to pay munition plant wages for an eight-hour day, and if we had any surplus cash, the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army and other meritorious war agencies absorbed it. I know that other farmers in this section were in the same situation, I also know that the States that have paid their ex-soldiers bonuses to date are almost exclusively agricultural, and if "Ex-Sugar Eater" had brains enough to wad a shotgun, he'd know that, too.

We were told that food would win the war, and if we had lain down on the job many of the boys would have gone hungry. But, after all, why should I waste space on "Ex-Sugar Eater"? I'm sure he doesn't voice the sentiments of many ex-soldiers.

Cameron, Wis. J. J. BURKE

\$10,000 to a Slacker?

To the Editor: While disabled veterans are compelled to suffer hardships while waiting for the Government to decide how it will compensate them, there is in this town a glaring example of the profits that have fallen to the man who did not go to war when he should have gone.

There is a young man here, a Pole, who has not taken out citizenship papers. When the draft came in 1918 and his number came up, he appeared before the board at the courthouse and said: "You had better shoot me right here, for I don't want to fight." He told the clerk that the Government had no right to take him into the Army, because he was not an American citizen. So they let him go.

And when his cousin was called before the board, the cousin waived exemption. After the cousin had been in the Army a few weeks, he signed over his \$10,000 War Risk Insurance policy to the man who stayed behind, saying that he was a brother to him. And then the cousin died in camp.

The man who stayed behind is now collecting the \$10,000 in insurance.

I was in the Army twenty-one months—ten months in France. When I got back I met the man who hadn't gone. He said he was better off than any of us fellows who had been in the Army. I want to know how he gets away with it.

Nebbraska JAMES UTOFKO

Divisional Daily Casualties

To the Editor: Here are some figures which I compiled from the Government casualty reports:

| DIVISION | Average of | Average of | Days in |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| | Battle Deaths | Casualties | |
| | Daily | Daily | Action |
| First | 47 | 232 | 93 |
| Second | 67 | 337 | 66 |
| Third | 37 | 187 | 86 |
| Fourth | 64 | 329 | 35 |
| Fifth | 62 | 276 | 32 |
| Twenty-sixth | 47 | 299 | 45 |
| Twenty-seventh | 30 | 158 | 57 |
| Twenty-eighth | 52 | 263 | 49 |
| Twenty-ninth | 41 | 236 | 23 |
| Thirtieth | 29 | 160 | 56 |
| Thirty-second | 83 | 397 | 35 |
| Thirty-third | 35 | 269 | 27 |
| Thirty-fifth | 213 | 1457 | 5 |
| Thirty-seventh | 89 | 477 | 11 |
| Forty-second | 58 | 339 | 39 |
| Seventy-seventh | 30 | 159 | 66 |
| Seventy-eighth | 66 | 345 | 21 |
| Seventy-ninth | 83 | 397 | 17 |
| Eightieth | 67 | 361 | 17 |
| Eighty-second | 48 | 279 | 27 |
| Eighty-ninth | 51 | 260 | 28 |
| Ninetieth | 54 | 279 | 26 |
| Ninety-first | 101 | 413 | 14 |

(These figures are taken from the Government figures of casualties and battle deaths, divided by the number of days in active sector.)

A. W. JARRELL

Ex. Bn. Sgt. Maj., Hq. Co., 130th F. A.
Bartlesville, Okla.

Antidote for Monotony

To the Editor: I am a wounded veteran, unable to work, and would like to exchange postage stamps with other former soldiers. Stamp collecting helps pass the time away.

CLYDE E. BINGENHEIMER
Adjutant, Timmer Post,
Timmer, N. D.

Who Will Take This Up?

To the Editor: Here is an idea which may be worth developing in the columns of our magazine: Several patients in this hospital have formed a correspondence club. The members agree to write to one another at least once each year after they have left the hospital, and eventually we shall hold a reunion. I should think other hospital patients and the Federal Board students at the various colleges and schools might also adopt the correspondence club idea.

J. C. G.
U. S. P. H. S. Hospital No. 42,
Perryville, Md.

The Gibbs Article

To the Editor: Sir Philip Gibbs' article in the December 10 issue should be reprinted at least once a year until its necessity is over. I venture to say that no man living knew the war as he did. Other articles by him would be appreciated.

I hope every member reads this article. In your next number, tell your readers to dig up the article and read it, if they happened to have missed it. Let us not forget. No body of men in the world has the power the Legion has to make future wars impossible.

LANGDON S. SIMONS.
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

AN AIR FORCE AS A NATIONAL ASSET

(Continued from page 6)



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18,000 yards, cannon fire, so far, has been ineffective. Aerial bombardment is just as accurate at any distance within the range of the airplane, and, where it is necessary to hit an object and casualties are necessary in order to attain that end, they can be suffered and the object hit with almost every bomb dropped. This is particularly so against shipping.

It is quite conceivable that nations may be projecting or building war vessels today which will be three or four times the size of the present ones and which will carry guns of from twenty to twenty-five inches. One of these ships would make every naval ship in existence today obsolete. The cost, of course, would be tremendous. Not so with an air force. An air force would be able to cope with any construction of this kind if only given the opportunity to do so.

THE American veteran recognizes that an air force should be given the opportunity to expand and become a real national asset. This can only be done by making it a force in itself. England has realized this, and has constituted an air force coequal with her army and navy. She knows that, ultimately, control of the water will depend on control of the air above it, and has, consequently, equipped her air forces with aircraft carriers which can carry the airplanes out to sea, wherever it is necessary for them to go, and, as a result of this, she can today attack a hostile fleet through the air without ever firing a cannon from her own ships. Any navy opposing her under these conditions would be almost sure to be destroyed.

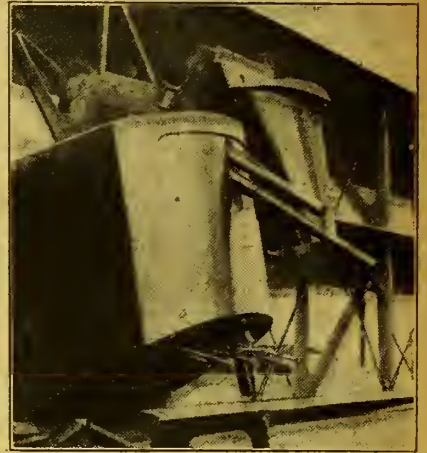
During the last year, this Government has spent over \$100,000,000 on aviation. On account of the duplication of effort, the duplication of tactical methods, and the duplication of almost everything that goes into aviation by different departments of the Government, it is probable that more than thirty percent efficiency has been lost.

The only defense against an air force is a well-organized air force. The mission of an air force, no matter whether it is over the water or over the land, is identically the same—to find out where the hostile air force is, to attack and destroy it, and then to attack the navies on the water or the armies on the land.

While today ninety percent of all aviation is necessarily military in character, we all hope that civil aviation will develop rapidly as time goes by. Every pilot, every ship, and all the methods used for handling civil aviation would be a direct asset to the Government in case of war.

Today the means of transportation on the surface of the earth are becoming more and more congested as greater amounts have to be transported. Thirty percent of all the weight carried on our railroads consists of express, mail matter, and passengers, the latter constituting about nine percent. Passengers wish to be transported with the maximum speed, greatest safety, and highest degree of comfort. The airship, at the present time, offers a good solution of the passenger-carrying problem for all distances over 300 miles.

A 400,000,000 cubic foot airship can



Something for the future doughboy to worry about—armored plane with aerial cannon and four machine guns for attacking troops on the ground

carry about one hundred and fifty passengers. There is no dust, smoke, jar, or other inconvenience in such travel. An airship terminal costs about \$10,000,000 to construct. It should have several hangars radiating out from a central turntable so that the airships can all be landed and can depart head to the wind. An airship service could be started, for instance, between New York and Chicago on about a nine-hour schedule. The airships themselves would cost less than a dollar per cubic foot to build, and less than half of this after they had been put into production. The upkeep would be very low, and, after an installation for airships is complete, figuring on about three and one-half cents a mile for passengers, a very great profit could be made on the investment, including figuring off fifty percent of all the overhead per year.

AGAINST this, the Pennsylvania Station in New York is said to have cost \$200,000,000, the Lake Shore Station in Chicago \$60,000,000, and the Union Station in Washington \$30,000,000. To construct a railroad of the class that exists between New York and Chicago, about \$100,000 a mile would be required today; it cost \$67,000 a mile just before the war.

The Germans have carried over 200,000 passengers in their airships without a fatality.

Every airship is a great asset in case of war, not only as a means of attacking other airships and for reconnoitering over the land and over the sea, but as a means of transportation and supply for other air units and for the army. In fact, with a good airship service, airplanes could operate with no other means of transportation than their own service through the air.

The commercial use of airplanes presents a problem different from that of airships. The cost per ton-mile to be transported is much greater; the upkeep is greater in every way, and, while an airplane can land in a comparatively small place, still this place has to be well prepared and has to be a regular landing field or airdrome in order to avoid accidents. If a road about two hundred feet wide were constructed all

the way from New York to San Francisco, and if this were plainly marked on each side, say with broad white lines, airplanes could fly along this and land wherever necessary and there would be few accidents. The cost of such a thing, however, is so high at the present time as to make it impracticable.

What should be established are regular "airways," as we call them—definitely marked routes through the country. The marks may be placed on the roofs of barns, with painted stones in fields, on fences and other permanent objects in much the same way that the various automobile roads are marked throughout the country—the red marks for certain directions, blue for others, placed on telegraph poles, so that the map never has to be consulted.

THESE airways should have emergency landing fields wherever these can be found, and regular airdromes about every two hundred miles. The airdromes should have a certain number of mechanics who can repair trouble with the ignition and carburetion systems of the engines, where ninety percent of all trouble in the air occurs. They should have fuel stations for gasoline and oil, and accommodations for crews of passing airplanes. The organization should be something like the gas and oil stations now maintained for automobiles.

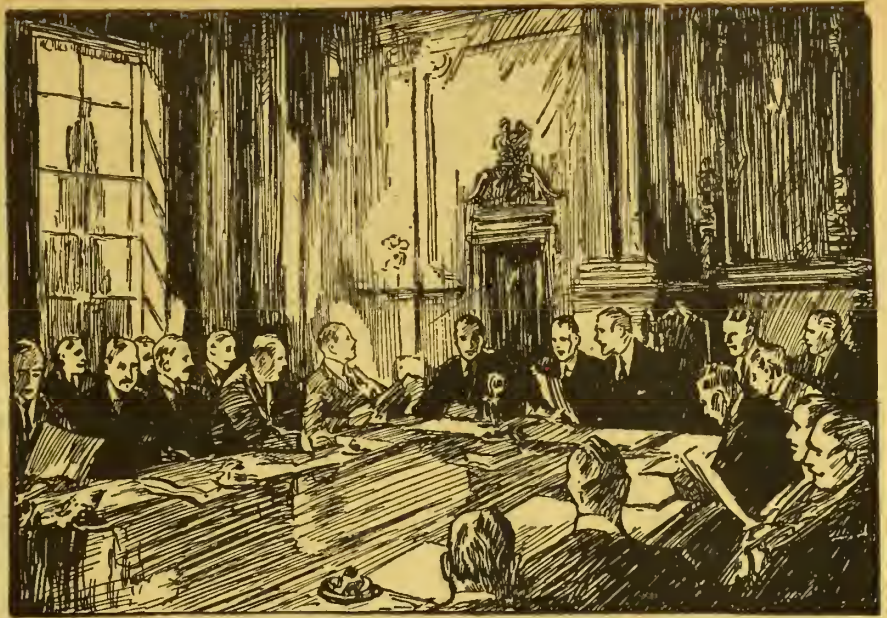
In fact, if one thinks of the roads that are required for automobiles and the gas and oil stations, he will realize that a very much smaller outlay is needed to furnish good service for civil aviation.

These airdromes should have directional wireless on them, and a meteorological service that can send out weather warnings to airplanes in the air and tell them when a certain area is enveloped in fog, and where to go in order to avoid it.

The greatest benefit that can accrue to commercial aviation is to have airways established in this manner; without them, commercial aviation can not be successful. These airways will be a tremendous asset to the Government in case of war. They will cost comparatively little to install. With a well-developed system of airways, airplanes can go from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic coast in from twenty-five to thirty-five hours flying time, and from the Canadian frontier to the Mexican border in half that time.

With a united air force, all of these things could be done. There would be one person in the Government definitely responsible for the proper development of military, civil, and commercial aviation. Military aviation could be used for the mapping of the whole country, and for the service of every department requiring it. If we had war over the water, the whole air force could be concentrated over the water; if over the land, it could be concentrated where the maximum decision was being sought; and, as an element of coast defense, it would form our first line.

The second national convention of The American Legion determined on two things with respect to aviation—first, that there should be a department of aviation in the National Government and an air force coequal in importance with the Army and the Navy, and, second, that civil and commercial aviation should be fostered to the greatest extent possible. These measures, when put into effect, will be the greatest step in advance for our national defense since the beginning of our Government.



On the Basis of Facts

The life of our country is built around its Public Utilities. Our social, industrial and Government activities could not exist today without the continued operation of their indispensable services.

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ONE THIN RED LINE OF 'EROES

(Continued from page 9)

test and appeal, demanding to be removed.

"We feel it would have been better," they said, "if we had sacrificed our lives on the other side rather than to have come back broken in health to be abused because someone has enough pull to keep us in a place like this."

The Public Health Service gave an order to evacuate the men. Then an amazing thing happened. Before a patient could be removed several members of Congress, representing the Washington end of the "pull" to which the men referred in their protest, set about to prevent the evacuation. These Congressmen raised such a racket that the place was not evacuated. Instead, all of the tubercular ex-service men, with one or two exceptions, were sneaked away in batches of two and three—in order not to offend the Congressmen.

QUITE contrary to the incident where property owners objected to the transformation of a Government institution into a sanitarium for tubercular ex-soldiers, here were powerful local interests objecting to the removal of a Government hospital from their region because, so it has been charged, of the fact that it would give the section a black eye with labor they hoped to import.

The two incidents differ in that in one case tubercular ex-service men were not wanted and in the other they were. The cases do not differ in that in each an attempt was made to subordinate the welfare of the disabled soldier to the fat of private pocket-books and community selfishness.

And they do not differ, unfortunately, from what seems to have been taking place in many parts of the country. The United States Public Health Service recently tried to get possession of a large hospital in a Northwestern city. The hospital was nearly completed and those building it lacked funds with which to put on the finishing touches and equip it. Disabled ex-service men in the section were in dire need of the beds to be provided in the hospital.

In this case the citizens of the immediate community not only have attempted to prevent the trustees of the hospital from leasing it to the Government but have raised a fund of \$100,000 to retain it for civilian patients. The American Legion went to the bat with these patriots. The latest reports are that the hospital will be leased to the Government.

When the Public Health Service recently was trying to persuade the War Department to permit the treatment of tubercular ex-service men in a Western Army hospital, local wire-pullers got busy. The War Department replied that the hospital was a part of a permanent Army reservation and that tubercular patients therefore could not be housed in it.

The Public Health Service attempted to ship portable buildings to be erected on the reservation grounds for tem-

porary use in the treatment of the overflow of tubercular ex-service men in that district who were absolutely without a place to go. But town property owners once more got busy. The War Department refused to allow even the portable buildings to be erected. It has later developed that a movement is on foot to have a remount station built on the land which the Public Health Service wanted for the portable hospital buildings.

It is more than remotely possible that it was not the bugbear of tubercular infection that defeated the plans for hospital buildings but the fact that a remount station with army officers and their families and soldiers would contribute more to the social life and business welfare of the town than a few hundred men who were heroes two years ago but are only derelicts now.

THERE is one fine hotel in a small town in the southwest, and only one. Neither the town nor the hotel would be worth mentioning perhaps except for the fact that they are both in the midst of what is generally believed to be a paradise of relief and hope for consumptives.

Tubercular ex-service men got wind of what a fine place it was and began to flock to it on every train. They took refuge wherever anyone would take them in. They walked the streets. They set up tents. They appealed to the Government, and the Public Health Service sent physicians.

The medical men decided to start a Government hospital. They looked around, and their eye fell on the hotel. They proposed to take it over.

Local business men, hearing that the owner was about to lease the hotel to the Government, got together and bought him out. And the only place which the United States Government could acquire for housing and treating its disabled soldiers was an old dance hall and band stand in a deserted amusement park.

MORE than two hundred potential hospitals have been offered to the United States Public Health Service in different parts of the country but have not been taken over. I have the list before me as I write, with the Department's reason for not taking over the buildings noted after each name. In a large number of cases there is given only what is tantamount to the supposedly feminine reason, "because"—a blank space that leaves much to the imagination. With the incidents I have just chronicled in mind, the imagination does not have to work itself to death. The Government is repeatedly defeated by local opposition in its efforts to get hospitals.

The result of all this is well known. According to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service far more than half of the disabled ex-service men going through the hospital mill today with a recurrence of their disabilities or with new sickness due to service are being treated in improper and un-

suitable places. The Public Health Service is responsible. The Congress of the United States is responsible. The American Legion is responsible. Private interests are responsible.

But, back of and running through it all, the general public is responsible—responsible to a degree it is not pleasant to consider.

The alibi of the average man you meet is, "Why, we thought the Government was doing everything that could be done for these men." He thought so, perhaps, because every time a voice was raised for the disabled man, he remembered that "the war is over." He thought so, perhaps, because he had stopped his war-time visits to the bedside of the sick and wounded. He thought so, perhaps, because, with the hue and cry about taxes and economy, he wanted to think so.

JUST the other day a great, big-hearted man who loves every disabled ex-service man like a brother, strode indignantly up to me.

"What do you think?" he said. "I was up at the capitol to see Senator Blank about hospitals for the disabled and other things and he said all this fuss made him tired, that he had gone through the same sort of thing after a real war long before 'this little summer excursion to France' was ever heard of!"

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, a nationally known expert in mental diseases and disorders, who was the head of the neuro-psychiatric work in the A. E. F. and who is now working with The American Legion and the Government on the problem of the War's disabled, says that he recently was advised privately by prominent members of his profession "to let all this ex-service stuff alone"; that he "would ruin his reputation fooling with it."

The head of a Government bureau employing many civil service workers says that he has had more trouble placing disabled men trained by the Federal Board for Vocational Training in Government employ than anywhere else, because, he says, the civilians kick to their Congressmen, the Congressmen kick to the department heads and the disabled men go without jobs.

"THEY seem to look upon a person interested in them as a god," reports the adjutant of the Department of Tennessee, American Legion, after a visit to hundreds of tubercular ex-service men in the Johnson City sanitarium. "In talking to these boys I learned that I was the first person who had ever visited them during their time in the hospital."

Consolidation and efficiency in Government bureaus—yes, they must be had. Better laws and appropriations for hospitals—yes, Congress must make them. The American Legion on the job finding and following up and giving fellowship—an indispensable and proud duty that the Legion must not, cannot think of leaving undone.

But none of them, nor all of them, will succeed without the sympathy, interest and help of the mother in her home, the business man behind his desk, the grocery clerk across the counter, the stenographer at her keyboard, the movie fan at the show—the great American public. Building programs for the disabled, with the public disinterested and apathetic and indifferent, is building on sand.



The cook used to holler "Come and get it—Come and get it. D'you want a 'graved invitation'?" "Grapelade" yells the first man, and there's no more line than a rabbit—there's a crowd six deep around the rolling kitchen.

GRAPELADE won its spurs in the Army. And it started something over here. It was a new idea in the goodness of pure fruit spreads. Everybody likes Grapelade. Spread on bread, toast, muffins and griddle cakes it has a flavor all its own—the tart-sweet flavor of whole, rich, ripe grapes and pure sugar. No seeds, skins or acid crystals. Just a velvety smooth spread. The same smoothness and quality you will find in other Welch Lades. Peachlade, Plumlade, Cherrilade, Fruitlade, Currantlade, Blackberilade, and Strawberilade. All are pure fruit spreads of Welch Quality. All at grocers in 15 oz. glass jars. Serve Welch's Grape Juice at your next Post meeting or entertainment. Everybody will vote The National Drink a regular drink.

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CARRYING ON

(Continued from page 11)

Kilpatrick, a Red Cross worker held prisoner by the Bolsheviks in Russia, is demanded of President Wilson in a resolution passed by the state executive committee of the Department of Alabama. The Legion resolution declares that Captain Kilpatrick should be freed "even though it takes an army of ten million of us to do it." Captain Kilpatrick is an Alabaman.

Nevada Seeks Headquarters

EVERY post in the Department of Nevada has passed a resolution drafted by Department officials providing for suitable quarters for the Legion in the proposed state "Nevada Heroes Memorial Building." The resolution has been mailed to each assemblyman and senator of the state legislature by the posts in their respective districts. The state appropriation for the building has been made but without provision for Legion headquarters.

"I do not believe The American Legion is so hard up for members as to enroll ex-service men who have been convicted of a felony," declared W. A. H. Ely, county chairman of Westchester County, New York, in commenting on a published report that ex-service men in Sing Sing Prison contemplated applying for a charter for a post. Should such an application come to him as county chairman he most assuredly would not approve it, Mr. Ely said.

Loans on Bonus Claims

TO enable North Dakota veterans to realize immediately on their State compensation, the Gilbert C. Grafton Post, of Fargo, has organized an association which will lend money on bonus claims. Certificates of membership in the association, drawing five percent annually, are being sold to members of the Post on monthly payments. From the fund thus available money will be lent to any ex-service man at eight percent. As security the borrower must assign his bonus claim to the association. An amount up to half the value of the bonus claim may be borrowed.

The borrower must pay his interest monthly together with as much of the principal as he can. When he has met his entire obligation his bonus claim will be returned to him. Any profits that may accrue from the fund, which is to be administered by the Post commander, adjutant, finance officer and five elected directors, will go to the holders of membership certificates.

Ordinarily it might be years before many veterans would receive the North Dakota compensation of \$25 for each month of service. The money is to be raised by a direct tax on property and it is estimated that only 3,000 claims can be paid annually.

At the request of the Legion Post in Jackson, Miss., disabled veterans at the Jackson Sanitarium are admitted to a local motion picture theater once a week as

guests of the management. The men can choose the production they want to see. Enthusiastic commendation of the Legion's efforts to brighten the lives of the disabled in Jackson has been voiced editorially by the local press.

The life of an aviator still seems to attract members of the Legion. Fifty men were signed up for a proposed aero unit of the National Guard at a recent meeting of the Wabash, Ind., Post, and many others were expected to follow suit. The proposed unit is to have an observation squadron and ten airplanes.

The flag draping the casket containing the body of Gustave P. Prenzlau, who died in France, became the property of the Ontario, Ore., Post after it had conducted a military funeral for the soldier. The mother of Prenzlau presented the flag to the Post as a mark of her appreciation for the Legion's thoughtfulness.

U. S. Post Meets in Canada

ONE Legion post holds its meetings in its home town and in Canada at the same time. The Canadian border line runs through the main street of Derby Line, Vt., and the only suitable meeting place for the members of E. Gordon Cosby Post is across the frontier. The Legion Post holds joint entertainments, dances and Armistice Day and other celebrations with the local branch of the Great War Veterans of Canada in the Dominion. Some of the Legionnaires suggest that Derby Line wouldn't be a bad place in which to hold the Department convention.

"Come and bring your dad" is the slogan for the next meeting of Floyd Minch Post, of Worland, Wyo., at which the members will have their fathers as guests. Legionnaires not having fathers in town will be permitted to draft an older brother or a friend.

With a present membership of ninety-five percent of the ex-service men in the community, Arthur J. Holeton Post, of Weno-nah, N. J., like thousands of others, is looking back over a year of steady progress. During 1920 the Post doubled its membership, rented a house for headquarters, established a sinking fund for a future home and held a series of dances which were successful socially and financially. The Post is forming a Women's Auxiliary and has arranged its activities for the next six months.

Help in Relief Drive

THE Legion in various sections of the country has been putting forth its energy in aiding the drive for the relief of the starving children of Central Europe. Typical instances of activity are the campaign of the Legion in Atlanta, Ga., to further the movement, which earned more than \$7,000 in the first two days, and the program of the California posts, which at



A FREE employment bureau for all ex-service men is operated in conjunction with the American Legion clubhouse of Denver, Col., and all relief work of the Denver Central Committee is carried on from the club. The building has a library, smoking room, billiard room and quarters for meetings of the various Denver posts and units of the Women's Auxiliary.

the urging of the Department Adjutant, Fred F. Bebergall, raised large contributions. In New Rochelle, N. Y., the profits from a successful Post dance were turned in to the European Relief Fund.

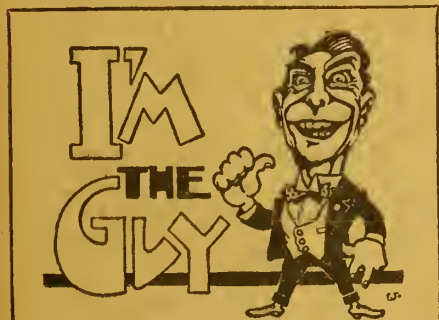
When the Berryhill Post of Midland, Mich., went after new members recently it divided into sides which sought candidates on a competitive basis. At the first meeting following, the losing side provided coffee, "sinkers" and "hot dogs" for the Post.

Relief Fund for Members

TO provide for any of its members who may experience hard luck, the Waverly, Ill., Post has created a standing relief committee and a fund for local emergency cases. A share of the proceeds of all post entertainments will go to the maintenance of the fund. The Post put on a three-day carnival recently.

Although Earl C. Murphy had no relatives to mourn his death, the Post of Lynn, Mass., his home town, gave him military burial. Murphy served overseas during the war but was not a member of the Legion.

The latest dance of Carl O. Weaver Post of Petoskey, Mich., was such a success that the post plans to hold another soon. It will be a masquerade.



I'M the guy who won't sell tickets when my post gets up a benefit. Why should I? What good is the benefit gown do me? Why should I run my legs off trying to peddle the tickets when a lot of other guys are doin' it? I'll buy a ticket myself. That oughta be enough. That's me, Joe.

A barber shop is being fitted up in the Legion Clubhouse in Cleveland, O. No trench hair cuts will be issued, it is stated on good authority.

Runs a Bowling Alley

THE Lakewood, N. J., Post is in the highly-desirable position of having a steady income, due entirely to its own efforts. In the building which the post got for its headquarters was a bowling alley much in need of repairs. The post put the alleys in condition at a cost of \$400 and went into the bowling business with a member as manager. It has been clearing an average of \$125 a week after all expenses are deducted. Incidentally, the enterprise was in the nature of a daring "flyer" as the \$400 spent to repair the alleys represented the post's total wealth at the time.

WITH THE AUXILIARY

A PRONOUNCED spurt which put ninety new units of the Women's Auxiliary into the fold in two weeks, gave the "Big Sister" of the Legion a total of 1,823 units up to January 21. Forty-one new units were formed in the week ending January 14 and forty-nine in the next seven days—the record week so far in the history of the Auxiliary.

Iowa established seven units the first week and six the next. Indiana created four and seven units respectively, the latter being the high mark for all Departments the second week. New York with ten units and Minnesota with nine in the fortnight pressed the leaders closely.

Five State Conventions

THE loyalty of the Women's Auxiliary to the various campaigns of the Legion was expressed by five State conventions of the Auxiliary held in California, Kansas, Vermont, Texas and Indiana. At all of these gatherings a permanent State organization of the Auxiliary was affected and officers were chosen.

At Burlington, Vt., resolutions were passed and telegraphed to Washington asking for passage of the Capper and Rogers bills which provide for consolidation of the three ex-soldier bureaus. Mrs. Eliza P. Gifford, of Randolph, was elected president. National Commander Galbraith made an address.

Resolutions were adopted by the Kansas Auxiliary convention in Newton endorsing the Legion bills now before Congress and

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calling for the repeal of the Kansas anti-cigarette law, the modification of the State boxing law. Mrs. Ray H. Calihan, of Garden City, was elected president. Russell G. Creviston, Assistant National Adjutant, attended the convention.

Delegates of the Texas Auxiliary meeting at San Antonio voted to cooperate with the Department of Texas in fighting for legislation, hospitalization and Americanization. Mrs. Edward C. Murray was chosen to head the Auxiliary.

Passage of the Legion's five-fold compensation bill and support of the Legion's campaign to consolidate the ex-service bureaus were urged in resolutions of the Indiana Auxiliary at Indianapolis. The plan of the National Americanism Commission to make the study of American history and civil government compulsory in all schools also was endorsed. The delegates elected Mrs. J. E. Bareus, a gold star mother of Indianapolis, as president. The convention was addressed by Lemuel Bolles, National Adjutant, L. R. Gignilliat, Department Commander, and Miss Pauline Curnick, National Executive Secretary of the Auxiliary.

The Tenth is Scheduled

A STATE convention of the Women's Auxiliary has been called in the Department of Washington. It will be held in Tacoma, February 17, 18 and 19. The gathering—the tenth of its kind—will empower Commander Galbraith to call a national convention of the Women's Auxiliary to form a national organization whenever he sees fit.

Here's One at Three Minutes

THE contest for enrolling the youngest member of the Women's Auxiliary apparently is narrowing down to a matter



THE American Legion's memorial petition on the disabled was presented personally to Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President-elect, by officials of the Department of Massachusetts. This photograph was taken on the steps of the Coolidge home in Boston after the presentation. Left to right—John P. Holland, chairman, department legislative committee; Mr. Coolidge, Sheriff A. G. Beckmann, Commander of the Northampton Post; Leo A. Spillane, Department Adjutant; and William M. Welch, Executive Committeeman.

of seconds. The Auxiliary of Ross Reid Post, of Oelwein, Ia., is ahead at present with a member—Miss Lovine Virginia Ladd—who was enrolled at the age of three minutes. Her father is a member of Ross Reid Post and her mother is a charter member of the Auxiliary. The Auxiliary of Franklin Post of Columbus, O., puts forth a claim that Miss Agnes Jane Gan-

non, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gannon, whose dues and application were in two days before her birth, is the record-holder. While such zeal is to be commended, no handicaps are recognized in the contest. The Franklin Post's Auxiliary, however, has a hitherto undisputed claim to the oldest member in Mrs. H. Busch, who has passed her ninety-third birthday.

You'll Have Only Yourself To Blame



If you let failure to pay your dues cause you to lose your membership in The American Legion which includes a subscription to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Yet you are in danger of just that if you are not yet square with your post finance officer for 1921.

The time limit for payment is February 28. If your dues are not in the hands of your post finance officer in time for him to notify National Headquarters, through Department Headquarters, by that date you will be classed as delinquent. This penalty is provided in regulations made at the Second National Convention and applies to all members without exception.

BE A "HAS" PAID



If you have not paid your dues the time for you to settle up with your post finance officer is **TODAY**. Don't wait for him to bill you

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NOT A "HASN'T" PAID



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That our advertising revenue must make up the difference—

And that to put our WEEKLY on a paying basis, we needed to carry about eight or more full pages of advertising in each issue.

Well—we're just about doing that now—on an average.

We've taken our first objective.

What next?

Dig in or go ahead—

We're for going ahead.

We're not satisfied with what we have done—though it's been exceptional for a new magazine like ours to attain this volume of business in so short a time.

We're for living in the future—not the past—

What do you say—"Go ahead" is the answer, isn't it? All right—let's go!

Color on our covers again—you've noticed—better paper—soon—we hope.

Out of our "fatigue clothes" at last—

Now for a thirty-two page magazine instead of twenty-four pages—

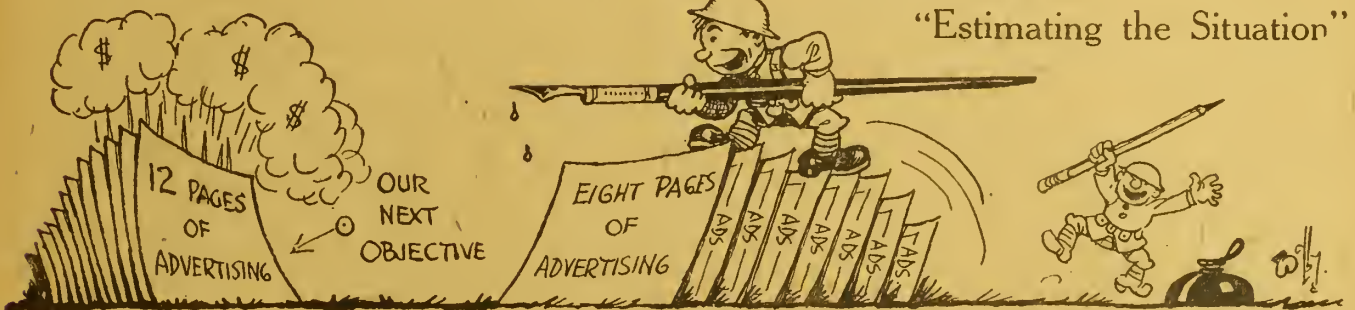
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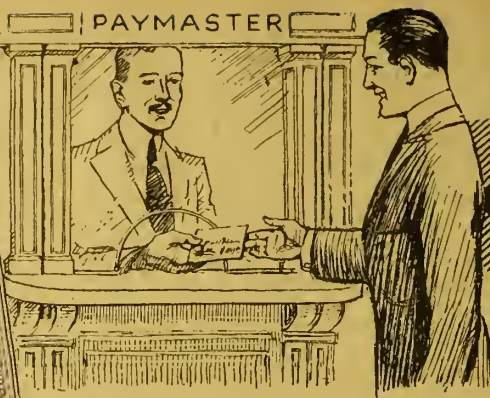
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You've probably heard of me. My name is Pelton. Lots of people call me "The Man Who Makes Men Rich." I don't deny it. I've done it for thousands of people—lifted them up from poverty to riches. There's no sound reason why I cannot do it for you. So let's try.

Now, follow me carefully. I'm going to tell you exactly how to do it. I'm the possessor of a "secret" for which men have been searching since Time began.

There's no need to discuss

the whys and the wherefores of this "secret." Suffice it to say that *It Works*. That's all we care about—*It Works*. Over 400,000 men and women the world over have proved it for themselves.

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Among them are such men as Judge Ben B. Lindsay; Supreme Court Justice Parker; Gov. McKelvie, of Nebraska; Wu Ting Fang, Ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Governor Ferris, of Michigan; and thousands of others of equal prominence. Some of the things this "secret" has done for people are astounding. I would hardly believe them if I hadn't seen them with my own eyes. Adding ten, twenty, thirty or forty dollars a week to a man's income is a mere nothing. That's merely playing at it. Listen to this: A young man in the East had an article for which

there was a nation-wide demand. For twelve years he "puttered around" with it—barely eking out a living. Today this young man is worth \$200,000. He built a \$25,000 home—and paid cash for it. He has three automobiles. His children go to private schools. He goes hunting, fishing, traveling, whenever the mood strikes him. His income is over a thousand dollars a week. In a little town in New York lives a man who a few years ago was pitied by all who knew him. From the time he was 14 he had worked and slaved—and at sixty he was looked upon as a failure. Without work, in debt to his charitable friends, with an invalid son to support, the outlook was pitchy black. Then he learned the "secret." In two weeks he was in business for himself. In three months his plant was working night and day to fill orders. During 1916 the profits were \$20,000. During 1917 the profits ran close to \$40,000. And this genial 64-year-old man is enjoying pleasures and comforts he little dreamed would ever be his. I could tell you thousands of similar instances. But there's no need to do this as I'm willing to tell you the "secret" itself. Then you can put it to work and see what it will do for you. I don't claim I can make you rich overnight. Maybe I can—maybe I can't. Sometimes I have failures—every one has. But I do claim that I can help 90 out of every 100 people if they will let me.

The point of it all, my friend, is that you are using only about one-tenth of that wonderful brain of yours. That's why you haven't won greater success. Throw the unused nine-tenths of your brain into action and you'll be amazed at the almost instantaneous results.

The Will is the motive power of the brain. Without a highly trained, inflexible will, a man has about as much chance of attaining success in life as a railway engine has of crossing the continent without steam. The biggest ideas have no value without will-power to "put them over." Yet the will, altho heretofore entirely neglected, can be trained into wonderful power like the brain or memory and by the very same method—intelligent exercise and use.

If you held your arm in a sling for two years, it would become powerless to lift a feather, from lack of use. The same is true of the Will—it becomes useless from lack of practice. Because we don't use our Wills—because we continually bow to circumstance—we become unable to assert ourselves. What our wills need is practice. Develop your will-power and money will flow in on you. Rich opportunities will open up for you. Driving energy

you never dreamed you had will manifest itself. You will thrill with a new power—power that nothing can resist. You'll have an influence over people that you never thought possible. Success—in whatever form you want it—will come as easy as failure came before. And those are only a few of the things the "secret" will do for you. The secret is fully explained in the wonderful book, "Power of Will."

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But if you do feel that "POWER OF WILL" will do for you what it has done for over 400,000 others—if you feel as they do that it's the next greatest book to the Bible—send me only \$4.00 and you and I'll be square.

If you pass this offer by, I'll be out only the small profit on a four dollar sale. But you—you may easily be out the difference between what you're making now and an income several times as great. So you see you've a lot—a whole lot—more to lose than I.

Mail the coupon or write a letter now—you may never read this offer again.

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