

The American Legion Weekly

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CHAUMONT, FRANCE

IT GIVES ME MUCH PLEASURE TO EXTEND TO THE AMERICAN LEGION MY HEARTY GOOD WISHES FOR SUCCESS ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF THE GREAT WAR PERIOD THE LEGION IS DESTINED TO BE OF TREMENDOUS VALUE IN FOSTERING THE IDEALS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH WE FOUGHT COMMA AND IN SPREADING AMONG OUR PEOPLE THE LESSONS LEARNED IN THE WAR PERIOD THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY AS THE MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WILL MORE CLOSELY UNITE THE ALREADY STRONG BONDS OF COMRADESHIP AMONG THE MEMBERS PERIOD I PREDICT A MOST USEFUL FUTURE FOR THE LEGION AND THE LOYAL SUPPORT OF ALL FOR THE NEW WEEKLY.

PERSHING.

PASS
TRANSIT
W.U. 1

In this Issue—Rupert Hughes—“Christy” Mathewson—Admiral Sims—Walter Camp—Lord Northcliffe—Henry Woodhouse—Briggs—Lynd

Copy of Mr. M. V. Howell's letter dated 7-12-83



**Barrett
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We have space at the right for only a brief description of the four styles of Everlastic Roofings, two of which are in shingle form and two in rolls, but we suggest that you write our nearest branch for illustrated booklet describing all styles in detail.

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Everlastic Multi-Shingles. The newest thing in roofing—*four shingles in one*. Tough, elastic, durable. Made of high grade water-proofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Weather and fire-resisting to a high degree. Need no painting.

Everlastic Tylike Shingles. Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in individual shingles; size, 8 x 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A finished roof of Tylike Shingles is far more beautiful than an ordinary shingle roof and, in addition, costs less per year of service.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing. The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. Very durable; requires no painting. Nails and cement in each roll.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. This is one of our most popular roofings. Thousands upon thousands of buildings all over the country are protected from wind and weather by Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

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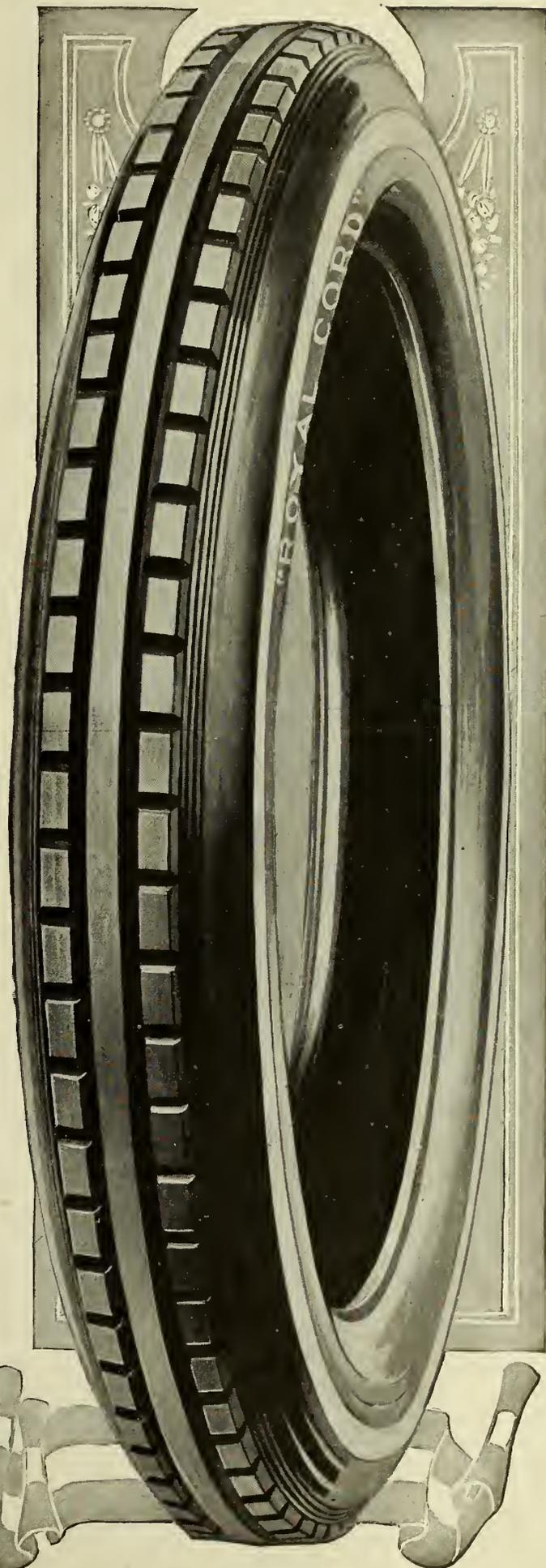
In the big UNITED STATES line, you will find a tire to suit your every need and price.

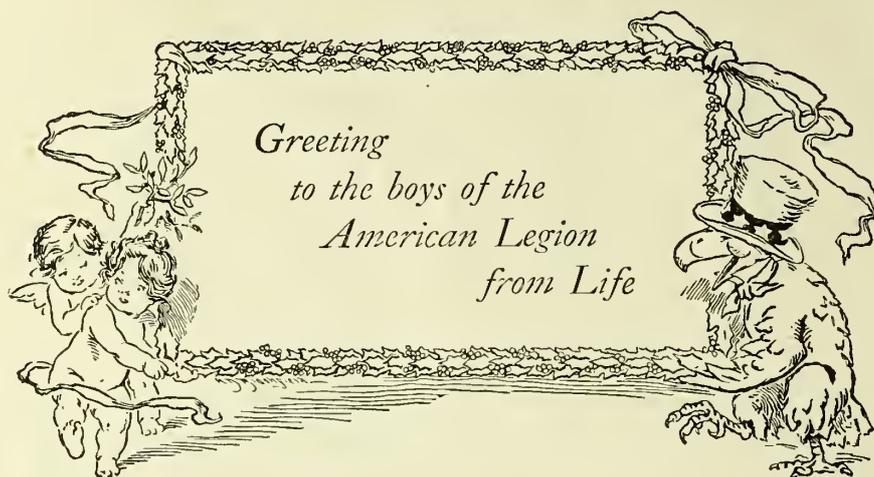
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FELLOWS!

I have been with you in France, and I am still with you—in America.

As far back as 1914 I was hammering for preparation and against Germany.

I am against Bolshevism, Socialism and Profiteering.

I am read every week by over one million people.

I publish more original pictures in each issue than any other weekly in the world.

I am the leading humorous paper in the United States.

I am serious, sane, sanitary, cheerful, and sometimes foolish.

Nobody controls me except myself.

My price is ten cents, everywhere, every Tuesday.

Obeys that impulse.

Some Letters

DEAR LIFE: I had the privilege of distributing—through the courtesy of the American Library Association — copies of your Back-Home Number among the 2,151 sick and wounded returned by the U. S. S. Leviathan from Brest, February 3rd. God bless you!

JOHN M. THOMAS,
Transport Chaplain,
U. S. A.

“You may be interested to know how eagerly LIFE is looked forward to among the men in the lines. My copy was the only one in my battalion. It used to make the

rounds, even in the days when it was a matter of fox-hole to fox-hole.”

Your LIFE is filled with sunshine, mirth, sense and good, talking illustrations—all in all, a well-balanced ration, suitable for all sane people.

G. O. B.

“I wish to thank you very much for the LIVES you send, for they are not only a source of enjoyment to me, but the boys ask for them, or for seconds and thirds on them, as it were.”

—From an American Soldier.

Life

Special Offer

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The American Legion Weekly

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The American Legion

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ERIC FISHER WOOD
Secretary

Volume 1

5c. a copy

NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1919

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by Subscription

Number 1

The Spirit of the Legion

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY is born on this one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Appropriately so. The principles and ideals of that epochal document in human liberty are those of The American Legion, which the *American Legion Weekly* represents.

The Legion itself is a spontaneous expression of purpose by those millions of Americans who helped crush autocracy. Out of their common experiences through the dark months of the war has grown a comradeship and a patriotism which is vitalized by their organization into this single concrete force which will stand always as a barrier against the forces of greed, ignorance and chaos.

The American Legion is the epitome of that Americanism for which it stands. Its voice is the majority voice of its members; its will the will of the many. Spontaneous in inception, it has been democratic in its development. There are no titles recorded on its rolls. It is free of rank, of cast—and of partisanship. If it seeks in a full measure to serve those who were in service, it seeks in fuller measure to serve America.

In this spirit the American Legion has entered upon its mission. In this spirit the *American Legion Weekly* sets upon its way.



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Rear Admiral W. S. Sims

Leaders in Peace and War

Newport, R. I., June 25, 1919.

Congratulations and best wishes to THE AMERICAN LEGION. I hope that it will always stand for that which the American Army and Navy have fought for, and as the Army and Navy always upheld the highest tradition, so may THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY serve to assist us in upholding those traditions.

Rear Admiral W. S. Sims.

London, June 14, 1919.

On occasion of first issue of the official organ of THE AMERICAN LEGION, I should like to send a few words of greeting and to wish it a successful career.

During the past two years I have had many opportunities of meeting all ranks of the American forces, and none realizes more fully than I do the great part they played in achieving our common victory. Those who are endeavoring to create misunderstanding between the American and British commonwealth assert that the gigantic American effort is not fully appreciated by us. I am glad to have this opportunity of stating that the British people realize to the full the great part America has played, both in her workshops, on the sea, in the air and on the battlefield.

Northcliffe.



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Lord Northcliffe

June 26, 1919.

THE AMERICAN LEGION has made a distinct step forward in determining upon the publication of an official journal. The aims of this organization, as published, are of such a high character as to make certain its success and its real value to the country at large. The experiences of this war cannot fail to have had a broadening effect upon every soldier who engaged in it, and the lessons of duty to country and of loyalty to the form of government represented by the United States have been thoroughly learned by the men of the American Army. THE AMERICAN LEGION aims to perpetuate the memories of a glorious page of our history, and its non-partisan character assures its long life and prosperity.

Peyton C. March,
General, Chief of Staff.



© Paul Thompson

General Peyton C. March

Acclaim The American Legion

Washington, D. C., June 9, 1919.

I am very glad to know that THE AMERICAN LEGION is organized to preserve the memories of the late war, to maintain the spirit that prompted the sacrifices in it, and to keep high the ideals for which the members of the Legion fought, bled and died.

I sincerely hope that your publication may be welcomed by all the members of the Legion and by all those who sympathize with its objects.

William H. Taft.



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William H. Taft



© Paul Thompson

Newton D. Baker

I have followed, as you know, the various steps so far taken in the formation of THE AMERICAN LEGION with interest and hearty approval. The effort which is being made to bind together the men who served the country in the Great War upon a basis of their common interest in one another, their common service and their common loyalty to the country seems to me commendable from every point of view. This organization is so distinctly a spontaneous outgrowth of the mind and heart of the men who have been in the service that it neither desires nor would be benefited by an official relationship to the War Department as a branch of the Government, but the War Department is interested in the soldier and I, who have been permitted to maintain through these heroic years a close relationship to the great army, naturally have the kindest interest in everything that affects their welfare and the preservation of their great traditions. I am happy, therefore, to congratulate you and your associates upon the progress you have made and to wish you the sort of success which will mean the membership of every soldier in your organization.

Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War.

The continued mobilization for patriotic purposes of the Americans who served their country in the grim days of war will make for the preservation of the principles for which they fought valiantly and victoriously; it would be a distinct loss if the unity of spirit and the comradeship for better things should not be crystallized in such organized forces as to make these chivalric crusaders as invincible for real Americanism in peace as their valour and cheerfulness made them invincible and glorious in war. My greetings and gratitude to these men who gave a new glory to the flag. Officially and personally I should deem it a privilege and an honor to be deemed worthy of fellowship with them in promoting the noble objects of the organization.

Josephus Daniels,
Secretary of the Navy.



© Paul Thompson

Josephus Daniels

American Legion Progress—by States

What the Local Organizations have Done Since the St. Louis Caucus. How they have Progressed and by what Means is Shown in these Terse Reports from the State Secretaries

ALABAMA. The State organization has completed the formation of sixty-five posts in as many county seats throughout Alabama. In response to a request made by the State Chairman, every sheriff in the State has given his permission to the members of the Legion to use the court rooms for organization meetings. Furthermore, the sheriffs have promised to do their utmost to assist in locating former soldiers and sailors in their counties. A State publicity director has been appointed and publicity is being generously accorded by the press. The State convention will take place at Birmingham on July 16th and 17th. Four hundred delegates are expected to attend.

ARIZONA. Before the St. Louis convention men in practically every city of Arizona, acting independently of other cities, had formed some sort of organization and were making progress in solving local problems of unemployment, war risk insurance, etc. Since the national convention, a great amount of publicity has been procured, as practically every paper in the State has service men on its staff. The lack of railroad facilities between various parts of the State has acted as a drawback in organization, but the temporary State committee has sent organizers into those parts of the State which had no temporary organization and has thus done much toward getting different localities co-ordinated. The State caucus at Tucson has been called for July 11th and 12th. The State officers are of the opinion that the effect of the Legion can be seen already on the disloyal elements of the community.

ARKANSAS. Ten posts have been organized in Arkansas comprising five hundred members. An appropriation of \$2,500 was made by the State Council of Defense for the Legion and is being used for organization purposes. A bulletin of information is published periodically and war risk insurance, employment and publicity offices have been opened.

CALIFORNIA. Twelve cities have established posts and twenty-eight more are completing organizations. An employment bureau under a State chairman is solidifying the various local efforts toward the re-employment of soldiers in civilian positions. A war risk insurance bureau has been organized and is hard at work. A publicity bureau has been established covering the large cities and pamphlets on the work of the Legion have been widely circulated. Active propaganda is now in effect to overcome anarchistic tendencies in the State by supporting the effort of the local police authorities. The State convention will take place in September and delegates from more than fifty posts are expected.

COLORADO. Four posts have been organized; six more have applied for charters, and eight others are being formed. Letters have been sent to all the mayors in the State enlisting their co-operation in communicating with ex-service men. Copies of the Constitution and suggestions on how to form posts also were sent to the mayors.

CONNECTICUT. Connecticut delegates to the St. Louis caucus met in Hartford on June 10th and settled

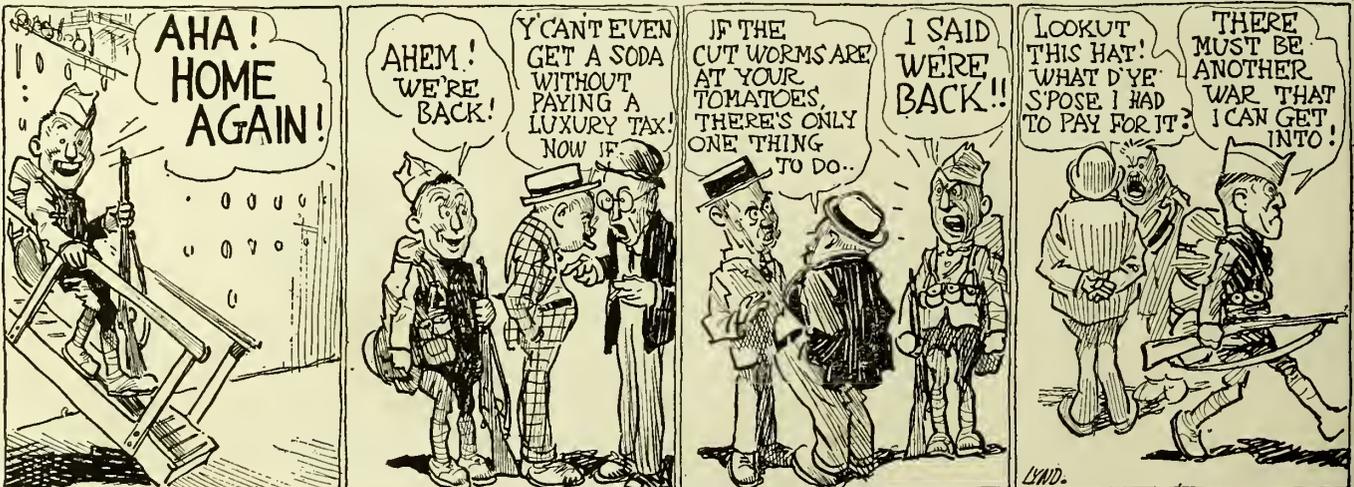
many details of the State organization. There already exist in Connecticut several veteran organizations which will later affiliate with the Legion, and plans are now being made to that end. The State Government has set aside a fund of \$2,500,000, the interest from which will be used for the needy cripples of the war. The Legion hopes to advise in the administration of this fund. Meetings are being held continually in various cities to boost the Legion.

DELAWARE. The first meeting was held on May 2d in Wilmington. In addition to the routine work accomplished, there were appointed a publicity committee, an employment committee, a reception committee, and a committee to work in connection with other war welfare committees. Application blanks have been printed and widely distributed.

The entertainment committee has arranged a smoker with boxing and wrestling to increase the interest in the organization. The entire State is now covered by posts of the Legion.

FLORIDA. The Legion is progressing rapidly in Florida. Up to June 6th petitions for charters had been received from twenty-five towns, and sixteen other posts were forming. The Legion had wide publicity in the State press in connection with its convention in Jacksonville on June 10th. Five hundred men were present and many details of the State organization were discussed.

IDAHO. The Idaho branch of the Legion was started in the Spring. The



'T WAS A CHILLY DAY IN NEW YORK

Governor of the State obtained from each county clerk the names of two veterans and appointed a temporary chairman and a temporary secretary.

After the national convention the State held its convention, on June 25th, and completed its organization. Special attention has been devoted to procuring publicity.

ILLINOIS. Fifty-two local posts have been organized in Illinois and forty-six more are in process of formation. At the end of the National caucus in St. Louis, the Illinois State organization selected a committee of twelve members to proceed with the organization of the Legion in their State. The State then was divided into districts, one of which was assigned to each member of the committee. He was called the District Chairman and had authority to proceed with the organization of the Legion in the counties comprising his district. At this point the committee was increased by three Vice-Chairmen in order that certain districts might not be too large and unwieldy for proper handling.

A pamphlet has been printed setting forth the purposes of the Legion and methods to be followed, and the objects which it is desired to attain in the organization of local posts.

When steps were taken to incorporate the American Legion in Illinois, it was found that that name was already being used by a defunct organization which had been incorporated in 1890. The Legion, however, was granted a charter in the name of the American Legion of Illinois and has prior rights on the name, the American Legion, as soon as the other organization could be dissolved.

By June 15th the State membership had reached five thousand. The Illinois House of Representatives has passed a resolution giving its official approval of the organization in this State. Arrangements have been perfected for opening a State-wide campaign at a dinner to be given to the owners and managing editors of Chicago newspapers. The chairman of the districts throughout the State continually send out news bulletins to the papers in their districts.

INDIANA. A large number of service men assembled at the first Indiana caucus late in April, and a temporary organization called World War Veterans of Indiana was formed. The work proceeded along the lines of congressional districts, one vice-chairman being named in each district. A second convention on June 6th in Indianapolis completed the work and the men voted unanimously to join the

American Legion. Applications for charters are coming in to headquarters daily.

IOWA. Applications for charters were received at the Iowa headquarters within thirty-six hours after the adjournment of the St. Louis caucus, and are continuing at the rate of two a day. Impetus has been given the movement by the activities of certain pro-German elements in the State, which find their worst enemy in the returned service men. The State will hold its convention probably before September 15th.

KANSAS. Formation of posts has been proceeding energetically since the return of Kansas soldiers. Fifty temporary posts have already been formed and the clerical force in the State office at Emporia is busy handling petitions, issuing membership cards, aiding returned soldiers in finding jobs, straightening out their insurance and allot-

that members of the society would lend active assistance in stamping out the Bolshevik menace during the 1919 harvest. Sheriffs and other law officers have been informed that members of the Legion will be at their call if the Reds became unruly.

Many Kansas cities are starting campaigns to erect memorial buildings and the Legion is actively supporting the movement. A publicity bureau has been established which co-operates with the national publicity bureau. A State convention will take place in Wichita September 25th, 26th and 27th.

KENTUCKY. Formation of posts in each of 119 counties has been accomplished. When the early organizers encountered financial difficulties the bankers of Louisville loaned them money, thus in one substantial way expressing their confidence in the future of the Legion. An employment bureau has been established and is now at work, and other bureaus have been formed to advise veterans regarding their war risk insurance, compensation bonuses and allotments.

Some posts in Louisville have been organized according to their old military units, and this has facilitated matters by bringing the men into congenial groups. In other parts of the State the usual system is followed of organizing posts by localities.

Barbecues, county rallies and similar attractions take place continually to get men together. July 4th has been selected for a State-wide series of meetings, at which speakers will tell the story of the Legion. Requests asking clergymen throughout the State to mention the Legion in their sermons has met with an excellent response.

LOUISIANA. Six posts have been organized in Louisiana and twenty-three others are being organized. The State convention will take place in Alexandria July 3, 4 and 5. Separate colored and white posts have been formed and are working in full harmony. The Legion is ready here to oppose any anarchistic disorder that may take place.

MAINE. The Legion in Maine has organized eight posts and has in process of formation eleven more. Requests for information have been pouring in and those interested have been supplied with all necessary data. In the second week in July a State convention will take place and permanent arrangements will be completed.

(Continued on Page 25)

ATTENTION!

You helped give the Hun all that was coming to him. Have you got everything that is coming to you? Have you had any trouble with your

War Risk Allotment or Allowance ?
 Quartermaster or Navy Allotment ?
 Compensation ?
 Insurance ?
 Liberty Bonds ?
 Bonus ?
 Travel Pay ?
 Back Pay ?

The American Legion is ready to help you straighten out your accounts. Write or tell your troubles to your State War Risk Officer of the American Legion. Write in care of your State Secretary.

ment papers, and making the Legion a useful and patriotic organization.

The State executive committee consists of four committeemen-at-large and two committeemen from each congressional district. The committee meets in different congressional districts in order to distribute the interest in the Legion and to acquaint the committeemen with the progress in different sections of the State.

An employment officer has been appointed. He keeps accurate data on the harvest situation and on the ex-service men seeking jobs. Others take care of the insurance and allotment problems.

The Legion gained thousands of friends in Kansas when it announced

EDITORIALS

The Legion Today

The American Legion is an established fact. It is the concrete realization of "some sort of organization after the war" which was talked of in every cantonment in America, on board every ship in the Navy and in every unit and section of the A. E. F. It is the crystallization of the wish of every soldier, sailor and marine to organize after the war. "In union there is strength," and in this particular union will be found the bulwark of Americanism.

The Legion has grown and its spirit has spread because it is worthy. In every test at the outset it repelled selfishness, narrowness, partisanship and clung tenaciously to the underlying theme—democracy. In every test it has withstood the temptation of exploitation for its members at the expense of the country at large. In no instance has it sought anything that was not just and equitable and in the best interests of all America. It is now, always has been and will continue to be non-partisan and non-political in the accepted sense of those terms.

But while it is non-political it has and always will have policies, in that it reflects the will and opinions of the majority of its members—whose sanity, unselfishness and patriotism may be depended upon in questions affecting national or international integrity and adjustment. The American Legion spirit is reflected in the preamble to its constitution, which reads:

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.

It is more than a preamble. It is the Legion's promise as well.

Begin Boosting

IT'S never too early to start. The November Convention is just a little more than four months ahead of us—*begin boosting it*. Print something about it on your letter heads. Mention it in your letters. Get the local press interested. Post bulletins about it. And, last but not least, talk about it, tell everybody about it. Mention it at your post

meetings or, if you are organizing a post, tell each prospective member about it individually. As they say in the A. E. F., "Let's Go!"

From Now Until Then

In one hundred and thirty days from to-day the November convention of the American Legion will be called to order at Minneapolis—November 10, 11, 12. Between now and then the same initiative and energy with which those in service won the war must be exercised by all concerned. Among the necessary steps to be taken by Legion workers and members throughout America are:

- (a) Enrollment of members.
- (b) Organization of state posts.
- (c) Holding of state convention.
- (d) Election of delegates to the national convention.

Supplemental to those steps in organization and in conformity with the declarations of the caucus held at St. Louis, it is up to the Legion workers in every state, territory and locality to—

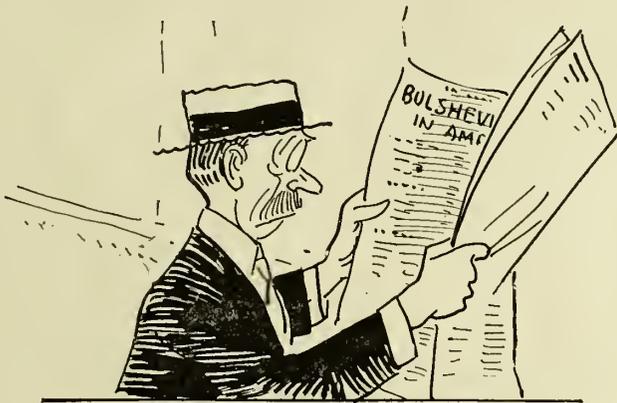
- (a) Keep returned and returning soldiers informed about the Legion, its aims and progress.
- (b) See that the Legion is presented to the American people in its proper light.
- (c) Keep local posts free from participation in partisan politics.
- (d) Explain War Risk Insurance to those who do not know their rights and privileges under the War Risk Insurance Act.
- (e) Fight Bolshevism and ultra radicalism.
- (f) Put wounded and disabled men in communication with the Rehabilitation Department of the Government at Washington.
- (g) Try to stop unscrupulous firms and individuals from taking nefarious advantage of popular sentiment by utilizing men in uniform as peddlers and sales agents.
- (h) Let it be known that you would like a complete investigation by Congress of the trial and conviction of conscientious objectors and their subsequent pardon.
- (i) Urge the same retirement and disability pay for disabled officers of the National Guard and National Army as maintains for the Regular Army.
- (j) Let it be known that the Legion caucus demanded in St. Louis that Congress immediately enact a law to deport alien slackers as well as every naturalized citizen convicted under the Espionage Act.

It is a monumental task that lies before Legion workers and members—but it will be accomplished. In putting your shoulder to the wheel and carrying your sector forward you are continuing the mission you took up the day you donned the American uniform. You are working for yourself, for your comrades of the service, and for all America.

Ain't It a Grand and Glorious Feelin'?

By BRIGGS

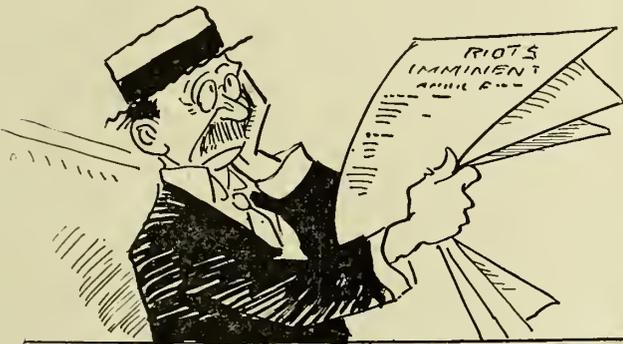
AFTER READING ON ONE PAGE OF YOUR NEWSPAPER ALL ABOUT THE SPREADING OF BOLSHEVISM



-AND ON ANOTHER THE TERRORS OF RUSSIAN SOVIETISM-



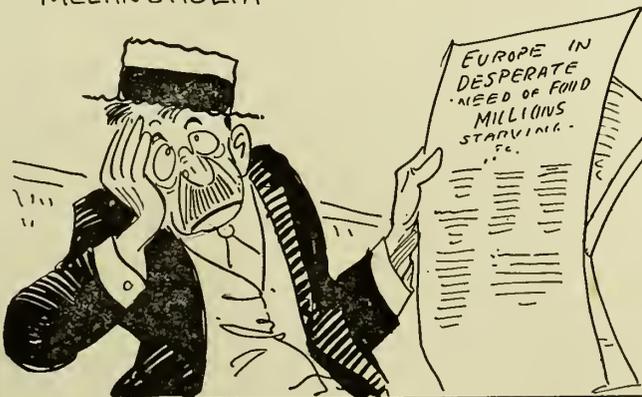
- AND YOUR DESPONDENCY AND GLOOM INCREASES AS YOU READ OF RIOTS ON ANOTHER PAGE



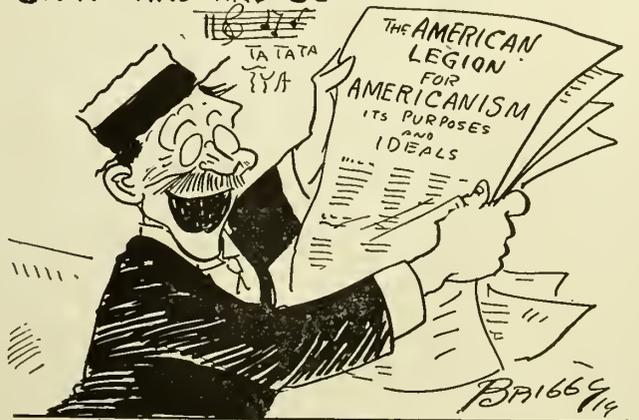
- AND CONTINUING TO ANOTHER PAGE, MORE HIGH COST OF LIVING NEWS - BAD NEWS



-AND JUST AS YOU ARE READING ABOUT "STARVING EUROPE" AND YOU SINK INTO THE LAST STAGES OF MELANCHOLIA-



- YOU READ ABOUT THE AMERICAN LEGION - OH-H-H BOY!! AIN'T IT A GR-R-RAND AND GLOR-R-RIOUS FEELIN'?



BRIGGS

Keep the Sport Fires Burning

Did You Know that 183,742 Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Participated in Boxing Bouts During the War? Mr. Camp says if the Sport is Properly Controlled it Will Continue to be Popular.

By Walter Camp

"For when the Great Scorer comes to write against your name,

*He writes not how you won or lost—
but how you played the game!"*

I HAVE just received from St. Paul's School, Concord, through the courtesy of one of the faculty, a paper containing an obituary of Lester C. Dole, the rowing coach there who has turned out so many excellent crews and made St. Paul's School boys desirable in boating circles everywhere.

The receipt of this paper takes me back more years than I like to count to the days in New Haven when Dole, senior, or "Old Man Dole," as we always called him, taught boxing to hundreds of students in the university in his little place across on Chapel Street. He was then bringing up three sons, Bill Dole, Lester Dole and Frank Dole, and while they all turned out successes in life, Lester Dole is the first to go to join the great majority. All these boys began in a boxing school and in those days, when the strictures of the old Puritan days were more marked, boxing was looked upon as rather "sporty," and men who boxed regularly did not take particular pains to advertise it to some of their more straight-laced friends. I remember taking lessons from all these boys as well as the "old man," and having many "set-tos" with other pupils. Among these pupils was a clergyman and he was always rather careful on Friday and Saturday and "bored in" less with his blows, for, as he told me, he was not any too much inclined to have me get a cross counter home on him which would make it necessary for him to go into the pulpit with a black eye on Sunday! Early in the week, however, he was quite ready to take all the chances there were.

Boxing has come up much since those old days but never has it occupied the position that it does now, thanks to the widespread knowledge of its practical utility with the men in the service.

The movie film which was made by the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and distributed for the purposes of instruction throughout camps and naval stations, was the most elaborate that has ever been devised, and showed the close relationship between boxing and bayonet fighting. Almost every move of the boxer can be translated into a similar motion by the bayonet fighter, and for purposes of instruction this proved invaluable.

But there was another phase to it, and that was the development of good sportsmanship and particularly human democracy through the means of the gloves.

Thousands and thousands of boys in the service not only enjoyed themselves but made themselves more physically fit, probably in many in-

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS

June 13, 1919.

I am very glad indeed to say a word in appreciation of the work planned by THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. A publication of the kind you propose cannot help but be of very great influence in the community. The young men who comprise the American Legion have nobly upheld the traditions of our country across the sea, and they are sure to exert a tremendous influence over the destinies of our country. To have such a splendid body of men as they represent to speak to, surely gives any magazine a prominent place in the publications of this nation. The work they have done speaks for them, and the work we expect them to do to maintain the good government of this country can well be set forth in a magazine such as you propose to put into circulation. I wish you every success in the undertaking in which you have engaged.

Yours very truly,

Charles Coolidge,

Governor, State of Massachusetts.

stances may have saved their lives through this knowledge of the art of self defense. All these men, as they come out of the service, are better men for having had this equipment, which it is to be hoped they will not forget or neglect upon their return to civilian life.

A man who knows how to use his hands is seldom a bully. In fact, he is far more likely to be a protector of the weak. He has learned to control his temper. Every muscle has learned the sense of obedience to his brain and every piece of manual work he does is done more readily and more efficiently.

A month's record taken among the men "over there" shows that 183,742

participated in boxing contests. Furthermore, as far as the spectators were concerned, it was a close thing between intercollegiate football and boxing, there being 1,023,082 spectators in a single month at the intercollegiate football, and 1,127,202 spectators at the boxing matches.

This obituary, to which I refer, speaks of Lester C. Dole as follows:

"He taught the atmosphere of play amid strenuous endeavor, the religion of true sportsmanship and that although athletic history will regard him as a professional coach of the highest order, St. Paul's boys will rank him higher than this, for they know that, proud of being a professional, with his whole soul he was an amateur!"

And Lester Dole was from a father who taught boxing all his life, and Lester himself began his career with the gloves on, and facing all sorts and conditions of men. There is something intensely human about boxing, for interest in it crops up in the most unusual places and under strange circumstances. It was necessary on account of public opinion to forbid the so-called "prize fight," but which really was a boxing match, scheduled to take place between two chaplains "over there." Some of the best amateur boxers whom I have met have been clergymen. Before the war certain people would have read surreptitiously about the Willard-Dempsey match. Now it would be a long search to find any active man who does not know that such a contest is to take place on the 4th of July, and for the most part all these men have read about the contestants and have some, at least luke-warm, interest in the result.

SOCIETY WAS PRESENT

Times were when boxing was the patronized sport of all the nobility in England. In 1914, I was present at the match between Bombardier Wells and Colin Bell at Olympia, in London, and there were something like six or seven thousand women in evening dress at that match. There has been a very manifest return of interest in this sport on the part of the higher classes in all countries where boxing is popular, and if the sport can be put and kept under control, as is probable now, of high-grade commissions, it will continue to grow in public favor.

The Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control will go far to accomplish this desired end.

Homes for Former Service Men

By Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior

SIXTY thousand soldiers, sailors and marines—more than the population of many a thriving city—have written to the Department of the Interior inquiring about the plan of the Department to provide work and homes for them in so-called soldier-settlements.

What is meant by the term "soldier-settlements?" Briefly, we understand this to mean a community settlement of 100 or more honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines on reclaimed or other unused land, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on farms created by their own labor under the supervision of the Federal Government in cooperation with the States or other organizations.

In May, 1918, foreseeing some of the difficulties to be encountered on the demobilization of our fighting men in view of the more or less chaotic condition which would necessarily follow during the period of readjustment of our war-time activities to a peace basis, the question was presented to the President of the utilization of such of our discharged service men, as so desired, in the reclamation of our unused and unproductive land, with a view to the ultimate acquisition by these men of these lands in the form of developed farm homes. As was pointed out at that time and later amplified in the annual report of the Department of the Interior, such action would have resulted in solving, or in tending to solve, several problems. Among them:

1. That of the immediate job for the man himself.

2. That of protecting the labor market against any possible collapse by being swamped with a surplus of labor.

3. That of providing for many lines of reestablished industry an immediate demand for its products.

4. That of staying the movement toward the cities, and thus more completely decentralizing our population.

5. That of affixing to our soil a large number of the best-proved Americans.

6. That of setting up throughout the land the most modern pattern of farm settlement in which the social side of human nature is given consideration.

7. That of bringing into use those great areas of our land which now lie

with nation-wide affiliations. Newspapers, editorially and in their news columns, with scarcely a dissenting voice, urged the adoption of the plan as an economic necessity for the future agricultural welfare of the nation and as a mark of our appreciation of what our men had done to help make the world a decent place in which to live.

This nation-wide call for a movement forward to the farm has now crystallized in a bill (H. R. 487)

introduced in the House of Representatives on May 19th, the opening day of the present session, by Hon. Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming. The title of this bill, which I believe will be one of the great bills in the history of our nation, is "to provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces through the reclamation of lands, to be known as the 'National Soldier Settlement Act'."

In order that every member of the American Legion may famil-

iarize himself with the terms of this bill, the text is inserted here, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military or naval forces of the United States during the war between the United States and Germany and her allies and have been honorably separated or discharged therefrom or placed in the Regular Army Reserve, and former American citizens who served with, and were honorably separated or discharged from, the military or naval forces of any of the nations allied against the Central Powers, and who have been repatriated, all of whom are herein-after referred to as soldiers, there is



Franklin K. Lane

neglected and of no value to the world in their present state—although of immense potential worth.

POPULAR CHORD STRUCK

The enthusiastic response from all quarters of the United States which greeted the publication of the plan gave unmistakable evidence that a popular chord had been struck. Chambers of commerce, boards of trade, commercial organizations, and clubs of every character vied with each other in passing resolutions endorsing the plan and expressing the hope that early action would be taken. Not the least of these were the endorsements of the plan by the American Federation of Labor, the Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and many others

hereby established a fund in the Treasury to be known as the 'National Soldier Settlement Fund,' hereinafter referred to as the 'Fund,' to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary,' for the purposes herein stated and as hereinafter provided.

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary is authorized to use the Fund for the purposes of this act. He may acquire by gift, purchase, deed in trust, or otherwise, the necessary lands for Soldier Settlement Projects, hereinafter referred to as 'Projects,' and may withdraw, utilize, and dispose of by contract and deed public lands suitable for such purposes. No lands shall be acquired, however, unless the price to be paid and the conditions under which they are to be acquired shall be approved by (a) a representative of the Governor of the State in which the lands are located; (b) an appraiser designated by the Federal Farm Loan Board; and (c) the Secretary. Projects shall be selected with a view to the development of one or more projects in each of the several States in which feasible projects may be found.

MAY BUILD ROADS

"Sec. 3. That the Secretary is authorized through such agencies as he may provide to engage in such undertakings and do and perform such work as in his opinion is necessary for the permanent reclamation or development of the lands of projects, and when he deems essential to place them in condition for use and cultivation, including the building of essential public roads. The Secretary shall, so far as possible, utilize the services of soldiers for such purposes.

"The Secretary may also, through agreement with soldiers, make provision for necessary improvements, but the contribution from the fund shall in no single case exceed \$1,200, nor in excess of three quarters of the cost or value of the improvements.

"Sec. 4. That the lands of projects shall be subdivided into farms suitable for the support of a family and in the discretion of the Secretary into smaller farm workers' tracts. Dedication may be made for schools, churches, community centers, and other public purposes. Town sites suitable for the purposes of the project may be established, developed, and sold as provided herein.

"Sec. 5. That soldiers who are not the owners or proprietors of farms or rural homes shall be eligible as purchasers of a farm or farm workers' tract. Preference shall be given to those who have been employed in the development of such projects, and as

between applicants with a view of safeguarding the settler and the United States, so far as practicable, against loss or failure. The Secretary shall make regulations general in character, or applicable to specific projects, as to residence and cultivation with a view of carrying out the purpose of making the soldier settlements the permanent home of the soldier purchasers.

"Sec. 6. That sale prices shall be fixed with a view of repaying the total cost of each project, and the price fixed for each farm, tract, or lot shall represent as nearly as practicable its relative and comparative selling value. Approved applicants shall at the time of entering into contract of purchase make a first payment of five per centum of the sale price. The balance shall be paid in amortizing payments extending over a period to be fixed by the Secretary, not to exceed forty years. Sums ad-

and no transfer, assignment, mortgage, or lease of any right, title, or interest held under a contract of sale shall be valid at any time without the approval of the Secretary. The Secretary shall make all necessary regulations for the carrying out of the provisions and purposes of this act and for safeguarding the interests of the settler and of the United States, and is authorized to issue patents or deeds for the public and private lands embraced in farms, tracts, and lots within projects.

"Sec. 8. That the Secretary is also authorized to make short-time loans from the fund, not to exceed \$800 at any one time, to a soldier settler for the purchase of necessary live stock and equipment, and provision shall be made for the repayment of such loans during a period not to exceed five years with interest on deferred payments at four per centum per annum, payable annually, computed from date of contract: *Provided*, That no such loans shall exceed sixty per centum of the cost of the live stock and equipment purchased.

"Sec. 9. That whenever any State shall provide funds to be expended in cooperation with the United States to provide rural homes for soldiers, the Secretary shall have authority to enter into contracts for such cooperation, and when the State shall furnish twenty-five per centum of the necessary funds the Secretary may authorize the State, subject to his general supervision, to carry on the subdivision of the land, improvement of farms, and the aid and direction of development after settlement. The Secretary is authorized to provide for reimbursement of funds so advanced by the State. He may also cooperate with other agencies to the extent he may deem advisable and likewise provide for reimbursement to them of funds advanced.

"Sec. 10. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of \$500,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated."

SENATOR SMOOT'S BILL

On May 28 Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, introduced a similar bill in the Senate (S. 863), identical with the Mondell bill with the exception of the following provision at the end of Section 3:

"*Provided*, That the Secretary shall withhold at least ten per centum of the wages paid soldiers for work on the project to apply upon payment of the obligations of the soldiers, said amount withheld to be returned to soldier in case he does not purchase a farm allotment when the allotments
(Continued on Page 28)

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

June 16, 1919.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to tell you how glad I am to see the service men of America join themselves in a national organization formed on so high a plane, and starting out upon its career with so much solidarity as the American Legion.

I believe the American Legion is going to be tremendously useful, not only to the men who compose it, but to the whole nation as well, because of its example and of the lesson of broad, unselfish Americanism it will teach.

I take this occasion to wish a long life of usefulness and service to the AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

W. P. HOBBS,
Governor, State of Texas.

vanced for improvements shall be repaid in amortizing payments extending over a period to be fixed by the Secretary, not to exceed twenty years. The amortizing payments shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable annually, computed from date of contract. The contracts for the sale of the farms, tracts, and lots shall provide for cancellations and forfeitures of payments made under the contract for failure to comply therewith.

"Sec. 7. Patents or deeds to project lands issued within ten years from the date of contract of sale shall contain the condition that no transfer, assignment, mortgage, or lease made during that period shall be valid without the approval of the Secretary,

Unfinished Business by Rupert Hughes



WELL begun is half done; but half done is still undone. And a thing that is left undone might better never have been begun.

It is heroic to dash into the surf and rescue a beautiful, shrieking lady from the waves, but it is damfoolish to drop her on the sand and go about your business without stopping to see whether she is going to get back her breath or not. A hero who is a quitter is at least half yellow.

That beautiful lady, Peace, was shrieking bloody murder in the recent storm when a crew of Americans dashed in and pulled her out. She was saved from the billows and the undertow by organized effort in a mighty struggle.

The duty of the men who pulled her out does not end at the water's edge. The waves of war continue to reach out for her and a gang of brutes ashore is all too ready to throw her back in again. Furthermore the water must be got out of the lady. She must be rolled on a barrel for a while, and artificial respiration must be kept up until she opens her eyes, murmurs "Where am I?" and resumes breathing under her own power.

For this and other reasons the American Legion has not only a right to exist, but a necessity. The men who went in and won must stay in and finish the job.

The soldiers and sailors who expressed America's will can be trusted

to enforce it. They went to war from no love of battle for its own sake, but in order to restore justice, peace, and dignity to the world. They succeeded



Major-General Barnett

FROM THE MARINE CORPS

I am proud of my membership in the American Legion, and as the recognized national organization of American veterans of the war, it has before it a great future, a future which promises loyal and useful service to America and Americans.

George Barnett,
Major-General Commanding U. S.
Marine Corps.

only by organized effort in close co-operation. Wherever there was a lack of organization and cooperation there followed failure and setback. Organization and unity are as necessary now as before, or the achievements of the war will be lost and the lives and treasure wasted.

We owe it to our dead to confirm their victory and prove that they were saviors of civilization and not mere adventurers who went into a dangerous game and got killed.

On all sides we see the slimy serpents that ran to cover while our army and navy were active, returning from their holes, hissing and sinking their fangs in our patriots and poisoning the very air. They must be crushed under heel. The country that was saved must be kept saved.

The foul slander that our warriors fought for war's sake can only be met by evidence that they continue to fight for the principles in whose defense they rallied to arms.

The American Legion reveals in its every action that it is inspired by the loftiest and purest motives. The true lovers of humanity are those who put on the uniform with regret, fight like all hell while they wear it, take it off with rejoicing, but hang it where it can be got at again if necessary and remember that they must still stand watch in civilian's clothes over the trophies of victory.

There are a thousand vitally important tasks that only the American Legion can accomplish. The men who won the war will see to it that it stays won.

"Matty's" National League Baseball Prediction

To Win: Yankees and Giants—and that Young "Yank" Giant,
The American Legion



BASEBALL has come back into its own, after last year's curtailed season, stronger, cleaner, better than ever. Of course, I always have felt, ever since I took up the game, that baseball is one

of the healthiest, sanest foundation stones upon which is built our splendid American manhood—the spirit which enabled the United States to enrol four million men and women in the fight for right. And believe me, the boys could

play baseball as well as fight. I think I saw many a future diamond star in both kinds of action "over there."

About the National League pennant race: I feel sure my first love, the New York "Giants" will win out in the National League and then take the world's series. But the Chicago "Cubs" have a great pitching staff, and the Cincinnati "Reds," also, are strong contenders, while Pittsburgh is in the fight now. It will be a great race, however, and the winners must fight.

The struggle in the American League looks mighty close, too. Wouldn't it be great for Manhattanites if the two

New York clubs should "cop" in their respective leagues and fight it out at the Polo Grounds for the world's championship?

That's my prediction.

I have already joined the American Legion and know all the other players who temporarily left the diamond for Uncle Sam's uniform either have, or will as soon as opportunity presents itself, join this great movement for one hundred per cent. Americanism.

Its ideals and aims are such that every red-blooded athlete and sportsman will support it unreservedly.

CHRISTY MATHEWSON.

EVER since November 11, 1918, when the communique issued by the Germans gave four million Americans on land or water, at home or abroad, a chance to sit down on the right side of the Road to Victory and think about getting back to normal, there has been talk about an organization which would be big enough, broad enough and splendid enough to hold together all the veterans of the Great War.

That there would be such an organization was taken for granted. Every individual in the four million—whether he consciously pondered the question or not—felt instinctively that somehow an agency would be found to unite as citizens in an America of peace the national service men who had represented America in a world of war. The faith was there. Initiative was needed to bring about works.

The germ of action was contributed by a few members of the A. E. F. who chanced to meet in Paris in February by order of General Headquarters to discuss various problems which confronted the army as a result of the armistice. They took the initial steps. A later representative meeting in France evolved a tentative program which, when ratified and amplified by a tentative caucus in St. Louis representing all branches of the service at home, energized the vague will-to-get-together and the American Legion became a reality.

NO DISTINCTION OF RANK

It is, then, the official national organization of American veterans of the Great War.

It typifies a civilian democracy which knows no distinction of rank or of service. Officers or enlisted men—those who went abroad or those who served at home—the Legion embraces all, provided their service was honorable.

It is *not* partisan, military, or militaristic.

It has, even at this early phase of its development, certain clear-cut, sound policies tersely expressed in the preamble to its constitution:

"For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

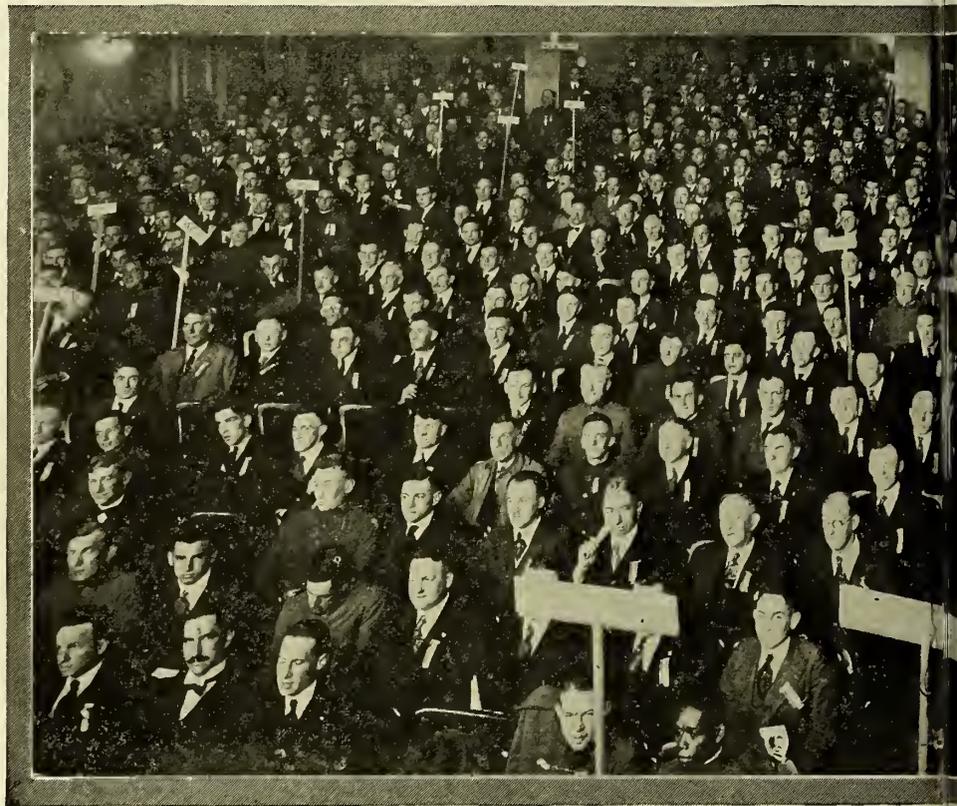
"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, 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."

Something more than a veterans' association to promote reunions and social gatherings; something more than an organized effort to get something out of the government for service rendered, The American Legion is dedicated to the high purpose of putting something into the government because of a zealous desire to

A brief sketch of the development of the American Legion idea will show that here is an association which could not possibly, because of its inception, aims, ideals and purposes, have been worked up hastily by persons who were not in the service. It grew slowly, even hesitatingly at first, in the hearts and minds of those men

The American Legion

An Outline of the Origin, Development, the Aims and Purposes of the American Legion All Who Wore the Uniform



Former Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, Returned to Civilian Life

continue to serve after the uniform has been laid away. It aims to crystallize for peaceful achievements that spirit which brought America into the war and then sustained America in fighting through the war as she did fight.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE

All persons, women as well as men, who were in the military or naval service of the United States between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, are eligible for membership except those persons who separated from the service under terms amounting to dishonorable discharge and except also those persons who refused to perform their military duties on the ground of conscientious objection. There is no place in an organization of ex-service men for the slacker or the so-called conscientious objector.

who conceived it as the final dividend which America would draw from the enormous sacrificial investment she had made in the war.

Early in February of this year some twenty National Guard and Reserve Officers of field rank held a meeting in Paris to furnish General Pershing's Headquarters an expression of opinion as to the wants, inclinations and needs of the non-professional soldiers who constituted the vast majority of the American Army. It was natural that those officers, thrown together in Paris for several days for an official purpose, inevitably chanced to talk over the great need and splendid possibilities for an association of American veterans. They discussed informally the steps that might be taken to start such an organization and they were mindful of

American Legion

Principles and Ideals of the Great American Organization of Men in Uniform in the World War

the evident difficulties that would beset each step.

PLANNING THE FIRST CAUCUS

The first consideration, as they saw it, was to arrange for a meeting which would be representative of all branches of the service engaged in overseas duty. Upon comparing notes

be held in Paris on March 15, 16 and 17, and for a similar meeting to be held in St. Louis on May 8, 9 and 10, to obtain the views of service men abroad and at home on the general proposition of organizing the patriotism of the men of the service so that it might not be lost to America after the war.

held in America on November 11th—the anniversary of the signing of the armistice—to complete the final organization of the Legion. It was suggested to the committee that at least half the delegates and of the governing body should be enlisted men that the American Legion must be an organization devoted to the interests of all comrades of the Great War.

On April 9 the A. E. F. Executive Committee of One Hundred, composed of two members from each infantry division and each S. O. S. section, with Colonel Milton Foreman as chairman, and Lieutenant-Colonel George A. White as secretary, voted to facilitate the transaction of business by delegating its authority to an Executive Committee of Seventeen. Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett Clark became chairman of this sub-committee, which, added to a similar committee selected after the St. Louis caucus, makes up the Joint National Executive Committee of the Legion which has opened National Headquarters in New York City.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

A dramatic incident occurred on the first day of the St. Louis meeting, May 8, when Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt, as temporary chairman of the original temporary Paris committee called the meeting to order and asked for nominations for permanent chairman of the caucus. Several delegates were on their feet immediately; cries of "We want Teddy," "We want Roosevelt" swept through the auditorium, and Colonel Roosevelt discovered, despite his unheeded protests, that his own name had been placed in nomination by Sergeant John J. Sullivan of Washington.

"Gentlemen, I would like to speak in regard to that nomination myself," Colonel Roosevelt shouted. With good-humored insistence the audience smiled and chanted, "We want Teddy!"

"Gentlemen, I wish to withdraw my name," the temporary chairman began.

"No, no!" came the answering cries of the delegates. A genuine Roosevelt demonstration was getting under way.

The temporary chairman's features suddenly became stern; he strode to the front of the stage with all the vigor and determination which had been personified in his father. "I want the country at large to get a correct impression of this meeting here," he said earnestly. "We are gathered together for a high purpose. I want every American through the length and breadth of this land to realize that there is not a man in this caucus who is seeking anything for himself, personally, but that he is simply working for the good of the entire situation. It is my absolute determination to withdraw myself."



Civil Life, at the St. Louis Caucus, May 8, 9 and 10

these twenty officers discovered that they, collectively, were acquainted with many of the leaders, both officers and men, in nearly every combat division and in every section of the S. O. S. It was suggested that if these leaders could be assembled for a preliminary meeting at some central place, the eventual formation of a great association of all the four million Americans who went to war against Germany might be considered and with a prospect of success.

This group of officers voted to constitute itself a temporary committee with Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, as temporary chairman, and Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Fisher Wood, Eighty-eighth Division, as temporary secretary. Their activities were confined to issuing calls for a meeting to

THE PARIS CAUCUS

Nearly a thousand delegates of all ranks from private to brigadier-general attended the Paris meeting. They represented all combat divisions and every S. O. S. branch of the American Expeditionary Forces. Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett Clark, of Missouri, serving in the Thirty-fifth Division, was selected as chairman, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Miller, of Delaware, serving in the Seventy-ninth Division, as vice-chairman. The meeting approved the action of the temporary committee in starting the process of organization. It selected the American Legion as a tentative name and adopted a tentative constitution. It then appointed an Executive Committee of *one hundred* to take steps looking to the election of delegates to a national convention to be

With these words Colonel Roosevelt defeated the unanimous will of the meeting in order that there might be, for the skeptical and the distrustful, no possible basis for the gossip that the American Legion was identified with politics or with the personal ambitions of any one man. It was only after Lieutenant-Colonel John Greenway, of Arizona, had taken the floor to say, "Now, I know this Roosevelt outfit and when they say something, they mean it," that the meeting took young Roosevelt at his word and elected Henry D. Lindsley, Texas democrat and formerly a colonel, as permanent chairman. Sergeant Sullivan, a doughboy from Seattle, Seaman Fred. Humphrey, of New Mexico, and Private Calhoun, U. S. M. C., of Connecticut, were elected vice-chairmen; Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Fisher Wood, of Pennsylvania, secretary; and Gaspar Bacon, of Massachusetts, treasurer.

Certain uninvited guests who might be termed old-timers, in a political sense, are still talking about that meeting of generals, colonels, corporals, doughboys, gobs and marines who irritated the outsider by their refusal to deal with anything savoring of politics and their insistence upon centering their attention upon their own and the nation's post-war problems.

"Why, that gang don't know what they are trying to do," exclaimed one politician as he quit the caucus in disgust. "They've got nothing lined up—they don't get anywhere except to talk."

One of the stenographers expressed the same criticism when she said that it was the "funniest" convention she had ever covered; these men started to do one thing and then abruptly switched off to do something else.

POLITICS BANNED

It is true that there was nothing lined up for the St. Louis caucus. Nothing was framed. It was just the sort of democratic and unrestricted forum of opinion which the members of the little temporary committee had dreamed of in Paris. And yet, when it came to fundamental questions which strike deeply to the core of national service, this St. Louis caucus

rendered quick decisions in vigorous terms.

VIGOROUS RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

It demanded searching investigation of the pardon and subsequent honorable discharge by the War Department of convicted conscientious objectors.

It condemned, in the name of one hundred per cent Americanism and love for law and order, the activities of the I. W. W.'s, the anarchists, international socialists, and other so-called "Reds" who have been responsible for recent demonstrations of lawlessness.

It protested against certain nefarious business concerns which have employed men in uniform to peddle their wares.

It demanded that Congress should deport to their own countries those aliens who refused to join the colors

themselves and a fitting place in the construction work of the country.

The meeting authorized the establishment of a bureau to aid service men to get re-employment; also a legal bureau to aid them in getting from the government pay and allotments long overdue. These bureaus together with an organization to obtain for national service men their rights and privileges under the War Risk Insurance Act, have been organized and are in actual operation at National Headquarters of the Legion in New York City.

In addition to taking these definite steps the St. Louis meeting ratified and amplified the tentative constitution drawn up in Paris and appointed an Executive Committee of One Hundred to act in conjunction with the Executive Committee of Paris in proceeding with the further national organization of the American Legion through State branches and local posts.

The caucus voted to hold the first national convention in Minneapolis on November 10, 11 and 12, when, it is believed, practically all of the American troops overseas will have arrived home. The city of Chicago was far ahead in the competition among great cities for the honor of entertain-



Birthplace of the American Legion, Cirque d'Paris, March 15-17, 1919

when America entered the war and who pleaded their citizenship in other countries to evade the draft.

It demanded of Congress the same disability pay for men of the National Guard and the National Army as now pertains to those in Regular Army establishments.

With a view to serving the discharged soldier during the difficult period of readjustment to civilian pursuits, the caucus took steps to see that disabled soldiers, sailors and marines are brought into contact with the Rehabilitation Department of the Government, which department assists them to learn and gain lucrative occupations.

RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES

The delegates also voted to recommend that Congress take steps to reclaim arid, swamp and cut-over timber lands to afford ex-service men an opportunity to establish homes for

ing the Legion's first convention until a delegate from Massachusetts charged that Chicago had for its mayor an individual whose past record did not square with the Legion's 100 per cent Americanism plank. Chicago lost out right there. There was no debate—Chicago banners were torn down and an explanation was made to the delegates from Illinois that this action was governed solely by the circumstance noted and not intended as any reflection on the patriotism and gallantry of the service men from Illinois. The Legion delegates always took quick action whenever the question of anti-Americanism was introduced in the caucus!

To facilitate the despatch of business, the St. Louis Executive Committee of One Hundred met during the evening of May 10th and delegated its authority to an Executive Committee of Seventeen, which has been amalgamated with the Paris Executive Committee of Seventeen into a Joint
(Continued on Page 27)

"The Yeo-Lady"

IN the stirring days of early May, 1917, before the United States had fairly got its breath after the fateful plunge into the world war, a girl sat before a dressing table powdering her nose. Before her, on the mahogany polished table, lay a bundle of hairpins, a box of chocolates and an official looking oblong envelope with "United States Navy" printed on one end of it and "Penalty for Private Use \$300" on the other.

After placing the powder over the shiny places, she flicked off the sticky grains with a puff and then began to comb her hair. Efficient and long practiced fingers soon had the locks arranged, and, after injecting hairpins to hold the "bobs" over each ear, she surveyed the result. Then she looked at the official envelope. There was no question but that her hair looked very becoming fixed in this newest of modes but—and here a cloud came over her face and again she glanced at the official looking document—should she accept it?

Her brother had been in the Navy and he had said that his hair had to be cut a certain way, and he had to wear certain clothes on certain days—"the uniform of the day," he had said. Good Heavens, think of having a mere man prescribe what she should wear each day. It was her first realization that she must submit herself to discipline. A sort of "cave lady" instinct—or was it just plain curiosity over a prospective new sensation—made her smile and it wasn't an unpleasant one. She took a still more official looking letter from the official looking envelope and read it. Here's the way it read:

From: The Commandant, Third Naval District.

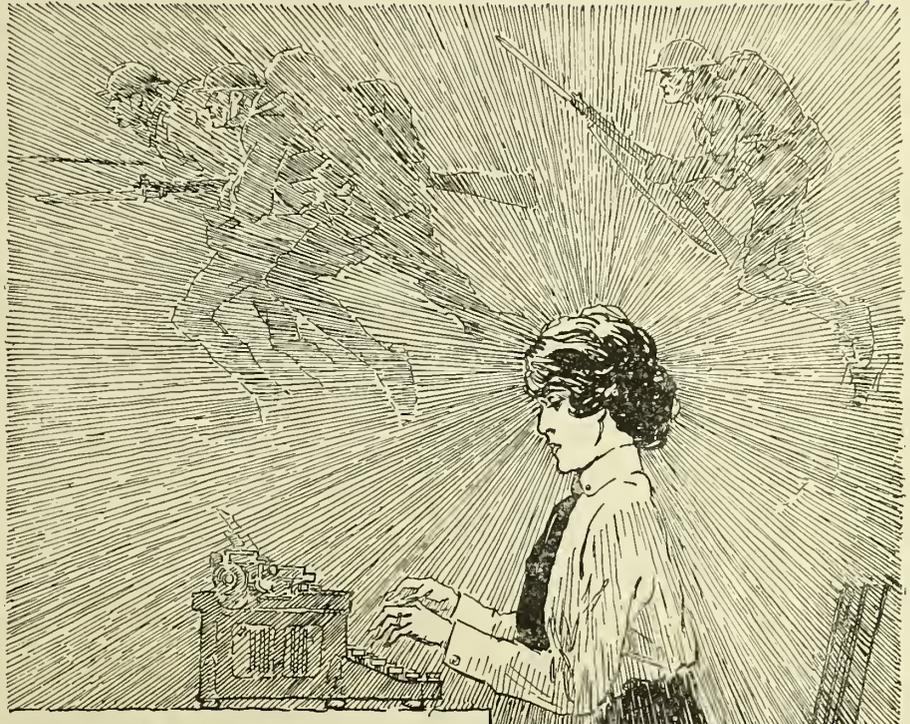
To: Mary Smith, Yeoman, 1st Class, U.S.N.R.F. Naval Coast Defense Reserve, U. S. N. R. F.

Subject: Orders.

1. The President having directed the mobilization of the United States Naval Reserve Force, you are hereby ordered into active service, and will report immediately to the Commandant, Third Naval District, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., for such duty in the Third Naval District as may be assigned to you.

2. This employment on shore duty is required by the public interests.

Several thousand Yeomen (F), as they were officially known, received just such orders as this one. They obeyed them; they underwent a physical examination and were assigned to duty in such jobs as they could fill in connection with Uncle Sam's war machine.



She released a man for the front

Of course, all of them did not powder their noses, but some of them did, and there was never a neater, trimmer, more spic-and-span body of Yeomen than those who had the letter "F" in parenthesis after their naval rating. Therefore, those of my sisters who were inclined to be snippy when they read the introduction to this story may know that in reality it was intended as a compliment.

Why did woman come into the military service?

Congress failed to allow for Civil Service clerks when the war came on. The Navy Department was in a quandary, for at the time there weren't men enough to man all the reserve ships, much less all the shore stations. Enter the Yeoman (F). She stepped in and filled the breach—and she filled it well and conscientiously, too! Yeomen (F) certainly were responsible for a good many thousand Yeomen (M) getting into the combatant service. That is one way of answering the question in the foregoing paragraph.

The women themselves went in for a variety of reasons. One girl, with whom I worked, said that she came into the Navy because she had no brothers and her mother was weeping because a service flag could not be hung in the window. She went to the recruiting station and "enlisted," and then went home and told her mother. The latter was angry with her for obligating herself to stay in any position from which she could not resign. Then the daughter drew from her

pocketbook a service flag and walked to the window and hung it up.

Another girl told me that she was married, had no children, her husband was in the Army and, therefore, it was her plain duty to enlist to enable another man to go to war. One of the finest Yeomen (F) that I knew was a woman thirty-five years old. Her husband, forty-seven years old, desired to enlist, but had no means. This woman told him to go in the Army, and while he was in France she earned her own living in a Naval paymaster's office. There were three or four girls in the cable censorship when it was first started, at 64 Broad Street, New York, who enlisted and then went to A. B. Hoff, the Commanding Officer, and demanded to be sent to sea. They were terribly disappointed when they were told there was no place for them on board ship. As a result of the incident, several Yeomen (M) applied for immediate sea duty.

(Continued on Page 28)

J. NORMAN LYND.

Blazing the Atlantic Air Trail

“Go to Bed in New York; Wake Up in London.” Mr. Woodhouse Shows Here the Significance of the Recent Air Voyages, and Predicts Regular Aerial Passenger Service in the Future.

By Henry Woodhouse, Governor of the Aero Club of America

On May 16th three U. S. Naval Sea-planes, the NC-1, NC-3 and NC-4, set out to fly from Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, to the Azores. The NC-4 alighted at Horta the next day. The NC-1, under command of Lieut. Commander Bellinger, did not quite complete the flight owing to fog and, after the crew was rescued by a destroyer, had to be towed in to Horta where it sank. The NC-3, with Commander Towers, was lost for forty-eight hours in the fog but finally taxied to Ponta Delgada on its own power. Owing to the damaged condition of the boat, it could proceed no further. On May 16th, Commander Read flew the NC-4 to Ponta Delgada, and on May 27th flew from there to Lisbon, and on May 30th he flew to Ferrol, Spain, and on May

31st he flew to Plymouth, England, thus completing the transatlantic flight in forty-six flying hours and the total flight in fifty-nine hours and fifty-six minutes.

On May 18th Hawker and Grieve flew from St. Johns in a single-motored Sopwith and after fifteen hours in the air had to alight on the ocean 1,000 miles east of where they started and 900 miles from their goal.

On June 14th, Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown took off from Newfoundland in their Vickers-Vimy biplane with Rolls-Royce engines, and after sixteen hours and twelve minutes of hazardous flight landed in a bog in County Galway, Ireland, having accomplished the first non-stop transatlantic flight.

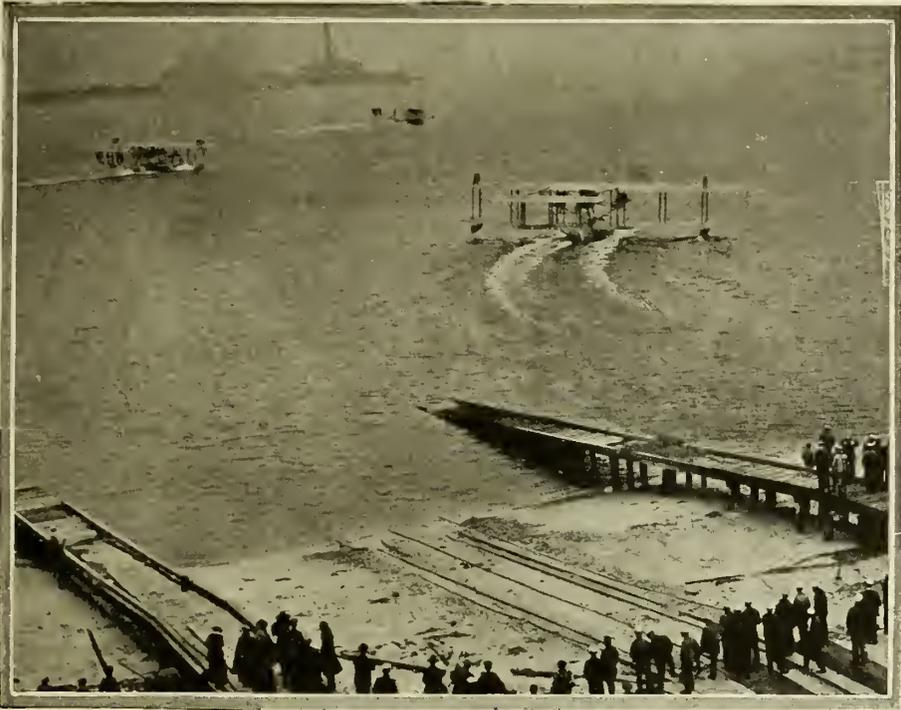
After the first hour they encountered a fog which lasted the entire way to the Irish coast. Sometimes they were flying as high as 11,000 feet; again they were within fifty feet of the sea, and they were quoted as saying they flew once upside down in a fog bank without knowing it. Sleet coated their plane with ice, and the wind tore the wireless apparatus away, so that no word was heard from them till they landed. However, the one favoring element was the wind, which blew either from the northwest or southwest throughout the trip, greatly increasing their speed, which averaged 120 miles an hour.

The skilful navigation directing the machine through the adventure was one of the finest features of the flight.



© Paul Thompson

Return of the Modern Columbus. Commander Read with Commander Towers and the Crews of the Famous NC Sea-planes Reach America by Army Transport After the Historic First Transatlantic Flight



Lieutenant Brown was able to get only three sights, according to early reports; one from the sun, one from the moon, and one from a star.

Even though it is not an accomplished fact now, surely it will come to pass before the summer of 1919 has expired that both heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air ships will fly directly between America and England. Had not the C-5 U. S. naval dirigible broken away from its moorings in Newfound-

land, it surely would have made the distance from there to Plymouth, England, via the Azores and Lisbon. Both the R-33 and R-34 of the Royal Navy are capable of flying from Plymouth to New York in fifty hours and returning without a replenishment of hydrogen gas. The four-motored Handley Page and the Colonel Porte's bimotored triplane land machines are also practically certain to fly without stopping from St. Johns to Ireland. The most encouraging thing for Commercial Aeronautics is the fact that the Vickers "Vimy" and the Handley Page and the Porte machines are making the trip primarily to show how easily and quickly passengers and mail can be transported through the air from America to Great Britain and vice versa.

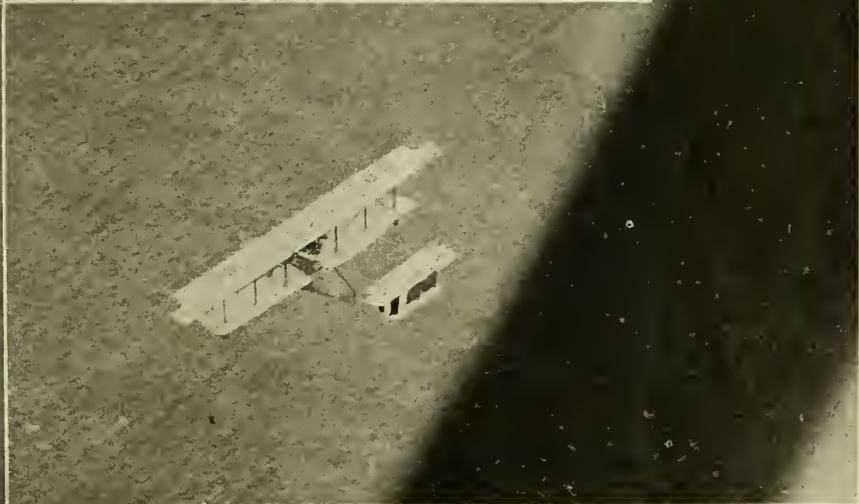
It is remarkable that almost a hundred years to the very day when the first steamship, the Savannah, set

out from Savannah, Ga., to steam across the Atlantic Ocean that the NC-1, NC-3, and NC-4, United States naval flying boats, should have started from Trepassey, Newfoundland, to be the first to fly across the same body of water. Both accomplished their respective tasks. Then, too, the flight of Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown was, of course, a most stupendous achievement.

The first actual attempt to fly across the North Atlantic from America to England was made by Walter Wellman in 1910, when he set sail in the rigid dirigible "America" from Atlantic City. The engines were not strong enough to force the huge gas bag against the breeze, and it was

blown out of its course and came down in the sea 1,000 miles off Cape Hatteras, where the balloon was abandoned and the crew picked up. During a test for a similar flight of another dirigible called the "Akron," on July 2, 1912, Mr. Melvin Vanniman and four of his crew were killed by an explosion of the hydrogen gas with which the gas bag was inflated.

(Continued on Page 24)



PICTURES OF THE FLIGHT

Upper left hand—The take-off of the NC-1, 3 and 4 at Rockaway.

Center—The NC-4, 60 miles at sea, headed for the Azores.

Lower right hand—The NC-4 arriving at Horta.

Bursts and Duds



Kind Old Lady: "Why, you brute! Don't you know better than to abuse a poor mule with a sore foot?"

Colored Driver: "He's a a-Awmy mule, ma'am, an' he ain't lame. He's just standin' at parade rest."—*Life*.



"What would you do if a pack of Germans suddenly came right down on top of us?" asked a Sergeant.

"Dey ain't gwine to know whar I is," replied the colored private.

"How's that, Sam?"

"Well, you see, dey might know whar I wuz, but not whar I is."—*Bayonet*.



Reserve: "When are you getting out?"

Regular: "I'm a four year man?"

Reserve: "Ding it all! I'm a duration-of-the-emergency man. You'll be out before me."—*The Convoy*.



"What were your impressions of No Man's Land?"

"I didn't get into the war," answered the morose citizen. "My only vivid idea of No Man's Land is home while spring housecleaning is going on."—*Washington Star*.



Everything in the dear old village seemed the same to Giles after his absence of four years as

a prisoner of war in Germany. The old church, the village pump, the ducks on the green, the old men smoking their pipes while the women talked—it was so restful after the treatment he had received at the hands of the enemy.

Suddenly he missed something.

"Where's Hedges' other windmill?" he asked in surprise. "I can see only one windmill and there used to be two."

The native gazed thoughtfully around as if to verify the statement. Then he said slowly:

"They pulled one down. There weren't enough wind for two of 'em."—*London Tid-Bits*.



(Somewhere in France): "Dear Ma: I have saved a little money and when I get back home I'm goin' to buy

me two mules, and name one of 'em Corporal and the other one Sergeant; then I'm goin' to lick hell out o' both of 'em."—*Life*.

The Bulletin Board

Service News in Tabloid Form

Surprise has been expressed because the casualty lists are still appearing in the papers. The War Department explains this by saying that the lists are coming through the French War Office, which is over a year behind in its records.

Few minute trips into Italy are popular with the American soldiers on leave in the French Riviera. Thousands of soldiers go to Mentone and then by bus or foot over the border. This enables them to say with truth: "When I was in Italy—."

Twenty-three different local wars are now in progress as a heritage of the great war, according to a recent statement attributed to the British War Office.

German pre-war propaganda in America cost Germany \$30,000,000, according to John L. O'Brian, acting legal adviser to the Department of Justice.

A new high record was established by the Federal Re-employment Bureau for discharged service men in New York recently when 395 men were placed in jobs in one day.

The torpedo boat destroyer *Cole* made a speed of 41¹/₁₀ knots an hour on her first try-out. She was built at the Cramps shipyard in Philadelphia.

Members of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves released from active service and not yet discharged are entitled to any tax exemption the States may provide, according to Secretary Daniels.

Moving pictures of the history of America's participation in the war have been brought back to Washington by Captain Edwin F. Weigle. They comprise 570,000 feet of film, and the negatives are all of actual fighting. In the taking of the films one photographer was killed, several wounded and five made prisoners.

When the *Leviathan* arrived in New York on June 12th she brought 14,300 persons, more than were ever carried on any vessel before. The round trip from Hoboken to Brest and return was made in 15 days and 6 hours. Since the *Leviathan* became a transport she has carried 248,906 persons.

The Senate has passed without debate a bill authorizing appointment of a commission to acquire an American cemetery in France. Five hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the work.

The American flag celebrated its one hundred and forty-second birthday last June 14th.

American motor launches of the gunboat *Yankton* are being used against the Bolsheviki on Lake Onega, say despatches from Archangel. They co-operate with the British flotilla. The water is too shallow for the Eagle boats.

Americans Win Inter-Allied Games at Paris

Athletes Representing the United States Sweep Slate in Track and Field Games. Italy Wins Wrestling Bouts

Pershing Stadium, France, June 28—Athletes representing the United States are meeting with but slight opposition from the stars of the other allied nations in the great track and field games with which Pershing Stadium was dedicated.

America's score in the interallied games, as the result of today's victories, is 19 points. France and Canada are tied for second place, with 2 points each, and New Zealand is third, with 1 point.

Today's winners were decorated by the King of Montenegro, the stadium's honor guest. Mr. Valdor, baritone, of the French Opera, celebrated the signing of the peace treaty by singing "The Marseillaise" from the boxing ring, to the delight of the 30,000 persons in the stadium.

Before the contests began Colonel Wait Johnson, of the games committee, received the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor and Lieutenant-Colonels Goodrich, Lonergan and Macdermott, and Elwood F. Brown, of the Young Men's Christian Association, were made chevaliers.

The American sprinters, Charles Paddock and Lieutenant Teschner, took first and second places, respectively, in the 200 metre finals, the former's time being a world's record.

C. J. Stout, America, won the 1,500 metre run from Arnaud, the French champion, in 4 minutes 5 3-5 seconds. Arnaud is the first Frenchman thus far to score.

Bob Simpson, United States, won the final in the 110 metre high hurdles even. Wilson, New Zealand, finished second.

The first Englishman to compete in the stadium ran third in his heat of the 400-metre run and qualified for the finals. In the finals of the running broad jump, Sol Butler, the famous colored athlete from Dubuque College, made 7.557 metres; Worthington, United States, 7.267; Johnson, United States, 6.691; Kebdell, New Zealand, 6.553.

Butler was cheered loudly when he stepped up to the box of the King of Montenegro after his success to receive from the King the medal of the Fourth Class of the Order of Danilo. The grin on the hulky negro's face was ear-wide as King Nicholas patted him on the back after shaking his hand.

All the American entries in the 400-metre run—Eby, Spink and Grey—qualified for the semi-finals, winning

their respective heats. They were slower, however, than Devaux, of France, who won the second heat in 52 4-5 seconds.

America snowed France under in the basketball match, 93 to 6.

Norman Ross, of California, won his heats in the 400 metre and 800 metre free style swimming preliminaries. He also scored two goals for America in the water polo match. Ross also amazed spectators at the swimming events in Lake St. James, in the Bois de Boulogne, by twice breaking the French record in the 500-metre event.

America won the allied championship in javelin throwing when George A. Bronder, Jr., of New York City, threw the javelin 55.387 metres. Butler, the American negro, was third.

In association football Italy defeated Greece by 9 to 0.

In the fencing contest the Italian team won nineteen matches and the Roumanians seventeen.

America defeated Italy in the basketball match by a score of 55 to 17.

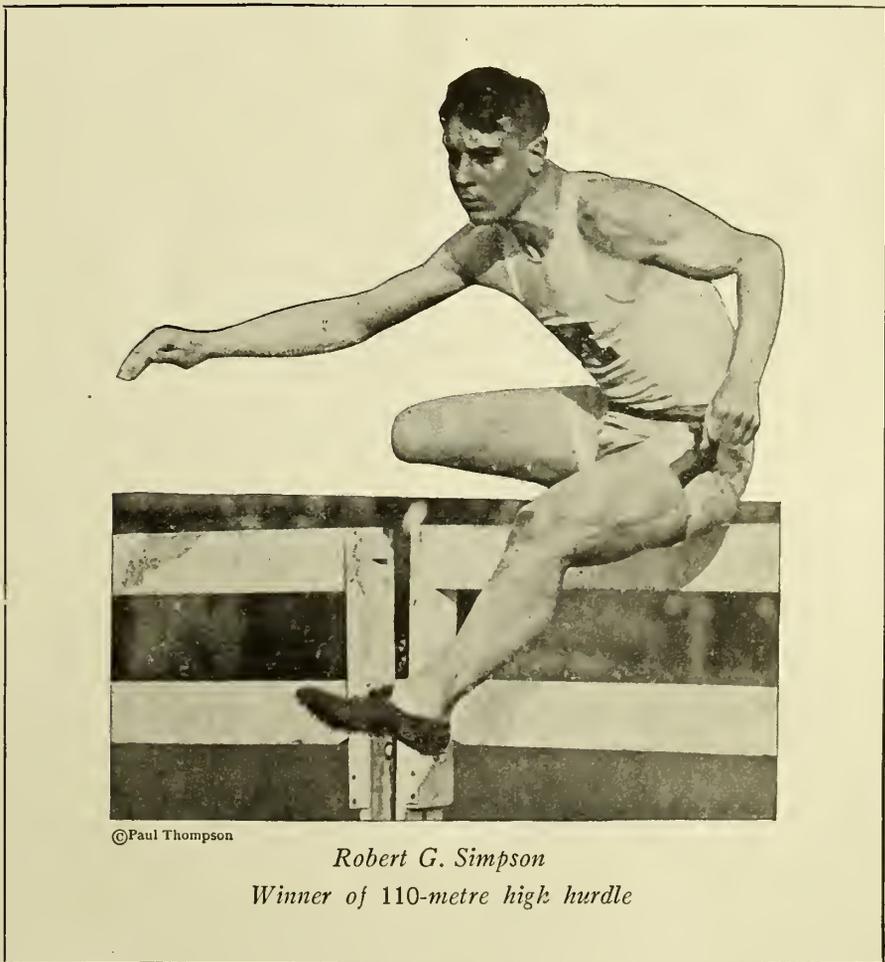
In the Rugby football match Amer-

ica scored 23 points, while Roumania was unable to make a single point.

In the Graeco-Roman wrestling, lightweight class, Porra, Italy, won a fall from Kalombratsos, Greece, in 17 minutes, 23 seconds. Berank, Czechoslovakia, won a fall from Garay, Belgium, in 2 minutes, 14 seconds. In the middleweight class, Van Antwerpen, Belgium, threw Dentias, Greece, in 6 minutes, 25 seconds. Gargano won over Kayskow, United States, in 40 seconds.

In the hand grenade throwing contest Chaplain Fred Thompson, once the all-around American athletic champion, was first with 74.9 metres. His brother, Sam Thompson, was second and D. C. Wyckavoge, also an American, was third.

In the rifle competition the Americans took the first eighteen places, with France second and Canada third. Sergeant Stanley Smith, of Cleveland, won the event and Gunnery Sergeant Lester V. Hensen, from Illinois, was second. Corporal Richard J. Titus, New Jersey, was third.



©Paul Thompson

Robert G. Simpson

Winner of 110-metre high hurdle

"It's a bully article"

This is Colonel Roosevelt's comment on the article by William S. McNutt on the St. Louis caucus of the American Legion, published in *Collier's* for June 7th.

And Colonel Lindsey, Chairman of the caucus, says:

"Mr. McNutt, in a very remarkable way, caught the spirit of the St. Louis caucus."

Collier's was the only national magazine represented at the caucus, and Mr. McNutt's story has, in the words of Colonel F. J. Herbert, of Massachusetts, "created in the minds of great numbers of your readers throughout the country, who knew nothing of the Legion or of its purposes, a very great respect for the body."

Collier's is so thoroughly interested in the principles and progress of the Legion that it is going to publish at frequent intervals news articles about the development of the organization. You will find more information about the Legion in *Collier's* than in any other publication except THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Don't miss these Collier's articles

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

BLAZING THE ATLANTIC AIR TRAIL

(Continued from Page 21)

In 1914, Glenn H. Curtiss, through the generosity of Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, constructed a flying boat in which Captain Porte was to fly across the Atlantic. The seaplane was completed and tests were being made when the war broke out and the enterprise had to be abandoned. Nevertheless the seaplane did go to England, but in the hull of another boat. There it performed excellent service for the British Government hunting Hun submarines.

As soon as the armistice was signed, France, England and the United States began to lay plans to use some of the airships designed for war for the purpose of flying across the Atlantic. Captain Coli, who flew from France across the Mediterranean, started from Paris to fly to Dakar on the extreme point of Cape Verde and from there across the South Atlantic to Pernambuco, Brazil. Owing to engine trouble he has not at this writing reached Dakar.

Captain Hawker, with his Sopwith, was the first to get to St. Johns on March 4th.

The giant Navy flying boats built for the transatlantic flight are not only of extraordinary size, but of unusual construction and represent a wholly original American development. The design was initiated in the Fall of 1917 by Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, Chief Constructor of the Navy, who had in mind the development of a seaplane of the maximum size, radius of action and weight-carrying ability for use in putting down the submarine menace. Had the German submarines gained the upper hand in 1918, the war would still be going on and these great flying boats would be produced in quantity and flown across the Atlantic to the centers of submarine activity. The first of the type was completed and given her trials in October, 1918, and since that time three more have been completed.

NC MEANS NAVY-CURTISS

The flying boats were designated NC, the N for Navy and C for Curtiss, indicating the joint production of the Navy and the Curtiss Engineering Corporation. Being designed for war service, the boats are not in the least freak machines put together to perform the single feat of a record-breaking flight, but are rugged and comfortable craft designed and built in accordance with standard Navy practice. The NC-1 had been in service seven months and had had rough handling when new pilots for the other NC boats were trained on her, but she was in good condition at the

beginning of the flight. The term flying boat is used for the NC type because it is actually a stout seaworthy boat that ploughs through rough water up to a speed of sixty miles per hour, and then takes to the air and flies at a speed of more than ninety miles per hour.

The hull or boat proper is 45 feet long by 10 feet beam. The bottom is a double plank Vee with a single step somewhat similar in form to the standard Navy pontoon for smaller seaplanes. Five bulkheads divide the hull into six water-tight compartments with water-tight doors in a wing passage for access. The forward compartment has a cockpit for the lookout and navigator. In the next compartment are seated side by side the principal pilot or aviator, and his assistant. Next comes a compartment for the members of the crew off watch to rest or sleep. After this there are two compartments containing the gasoline tanks (where a mechanic is in attendance) and finally a space for the radio man and his apparatus. The minimum crew consists of five men, but normally a relief crew could be carried in addition. To guarantee watertightness and yet keep the planking thin, there is a layer of muslin set in marine glue between the two plies of planking. The wings have a total area of 2,380 square feet. The ribs of the wing are twelve feet long but only weigh twenty-six ounces each.

ENGINES OF GREAT POWER

The four Liberty engines which drive the boat are mounted between the wings. At 400 brake horsepower per engine, the maximum power is 1,600 H. P., or with the full load of 28,000 lbs., 17.5 lbs. carries per horsepower. One engine is mounted with a tractor propeller on each side of the center line and on the center line the two remaining engines are mounted in tandem, or one behind the other. The front engine has a tractor propeller and the rear engine a pusher propeller. This arrangement of engines is novel and has the advantage of concentrating weights near the center of the boat so that it can be maneuvered more easily in the air. Loaded the machine weighed 28,000 pounds, and when empty, but including radiator water and fixed instruments and equipment, 14,874 pounds. The useful load available for crew, supplies and fuel is, therefore, 12,126 pounds. This useful load may be put into fuel, freight, etc., in any proportion desired. For an endurance flight there would be a crew of five men (850 pounds), radio and radio telephone (220 pounds), food and water

and signal oil (750 pounds) and gasoline (9,650 pounds). This should suffice for a flight of 1,400 sea miles. The radio outfit is of sufficient power to communicate with ships 200 miles away. The radio telephone would be used to talk to other planes in the formation or within twenty-five miles.

The NC-1, 3, and 4 left Rockaway at 10 A. M. on May 8th for Halifax. The NC-4, owing to engine trouble, had to land at sea near Chatham, Mass. The other two continued on their way and reached Halifax at 7:55 P. M. (6:55 New York time) on May 8th; after waiting until the morning of May 10th, the NC-1 and 3 left Halifax at 8:44 A. M. After traveling thirty-eight miles, the NC-3 was forced to return to Halifax due to the cracking of a propeller. The NC-1 arrived at Trepassey Bay on May 10th at 3:41 P. M. The NC-3 arrived at 7:31 P. M.

After being refitted with a new engine the NC-4 left Chatham at 9:25 A. M. Wednesday, May 14th, and arrived at Halifax at 2:05 P. M. It left there on Thursday, May 15th, at 9:52 A. M., and arrived at Trepassey Bay at 6:37 P. M. (New York time, 5:37 P. M.)

A HISTORIC DATE IN AVIATION

On the morning of Friday, May 16th, the three flying boats left Trepassey Bay at 6:05 P. M. It was a clear moonlight night and as twenty-one United States destroyers were stationed along the route from North latitude 46°-17' to 39°-40', the airships were in communication with the fleet all the way over. Because of a thick fog near the Azores, the NC-4 landed at Horta of the eastern group at 9:20 A. M., just thirteen hours and eighteen minutes after starting. The NC-1 landed at sea and sank, and the NC-3, which flew out of its course, landed at Ponta Delgada.

The members of the crews were:

NC-1—Commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander P. N. L. Bellinger; pilots, Lieutenant Commander M. A. Mitscher and Lieutenant L. T. Barin; radio operator, Lieutenant Harry Sadanwater; engineer, Chief Machinist's Mate C. I. Kesler.

NC-3—Commanding officer, Commander John H. Towers; pilots, Commander H. C. Richardson and Lieutenant David H. McCullough; radio operator, Lieutenant Commander R. A. Lavender; engineer, Machinist L. R. Moore.

NC-4—Commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read; pilots, Lieutenants E. F. Stone and Walter Hinton; radio operator, Ensign H. C. Rodd; engineer, Chief Machinist's Mate E. S. Rhodes.

The C-5 Naval dirigible, called a

"Blimp," was 192 feet long, forty-three feet wide, forty-six feet high and contained 180,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. It was driven by two 150 H. P. Union Aero Engines.

It left Montauk Point early Wednesday morning, May 14th, and was in the air continuously for twenty-five hours and forty-five minutes.

It arrived at Halifax at 9:50 A. M. Thursday morning, New York time. On Thursday afternoon the C-5 burst from her moorings in a gale and was swept to sea. Lieutenant Little was hurt in an attempt to pull the rip cord of the dirigible in an attempt to deflate her. The cord broke and he received a sprain when he jumped from the C-5 as she began to rise.

WHAT WILL THE NEXT TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT BE?

What will the next flight be?

There are seven ways of flying across the Atlantic and three favorite routes, as follows:

(1) By means of large aeroplanes capable of flying the 3,000 miles from New York to Ireland without stopping. The construction of such aeroplanes is considered possible by aeroplane manufacturers. They will be assisted by trade winds.

(2) By means of flying boats and hydro-aeroplanes, starting from New York and flying to Ireland, stopping to take fuel from ships stationed at every 300 miles along the route.

(3) By means of land aeroplanes, large or small, starting from Newfoundland and flying to Ireland, a distance of 1860 miles without stopping. This has been done by Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown.

(4) By means of flying boats and hydro-aeroplanes, starting from Newfoundland and flying to Ireland, 1,860 miles, taking on gasoline from ships stationed every 300 miles along the route.

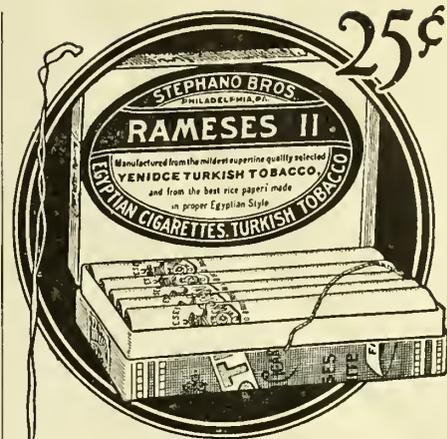
(5) By means of land machines, large or small, flying from Newfoundland to the Azores, 1,195 miles, and from the Azores to Portugal, 850 miles. This was done by the NC-4.

(6) By means of hydro-aeroplanes, flying from Newfoundland to the Azores, and from the Azores to Ireland, taking on fuel from ships stationed every 200 miles apart along the route.

(7) By means of flying boats, flying from Newfoundland to the Azores and taking on fuel there.

Other possible routes are: By way of the Azores, then to Madeira, then to either Spain or Africa; from South America to Barbados and across to the Canaries; from Cape Orange to Cape Verde and then to the African Coast; from Pernambuco to St. Paul

(Continued on Page 26)



Nobody
ever
changes
from
RAMESES
CIGARETTES

—the cigarette world
produces nothing better



LEGION'S PROGRESS (Continued from Page 9)

MARYLAND. The work is proceeding as rapidly as local conditions permit. Immediately after the St. Louis caucus, the organization committee procured an office and made arrangements to have an officer and enlisted man in each county take charge of the work of organization. A large committee has charge of the organization in Baltimore. Several post charters were granted during the past month, some with a membership of more than one hundred, and the State committee has been active in collecting material preparatory to launching a drive for the formation of other posts. Much literature has been circulated. The State convention will take place in September.

MISSOURI. Twenty posts have been formed in Missouri. After the St. Louis meeting the State delegates perfected a State organization by asking the temporary officers to serve until November. They appointed two delegates from each district as a committee on organization, and this plan has worked admirably. It is confidently expected that there will be at least one post in each of the 114 counties of the State by the middle of July.

(To be continued in alphabetical order next week)

If you are a member of the
American Legion

this magazine for a year,
52 issues—costs you only
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through your local post.

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and want to know what
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in the great war are doing
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Island, then either to Cape Verde or
straight to the African Coast; by way
of Greenland and Iceland, to the
Faroe Islands and from there to
England; from St. Johns to Cape
Farewell and from there to Ireland.
Every one of these routes is to be
flown over in the near future. There
are stupendous achievements to come
in aeronautics. The world's experi-
mental shops contain inventions and
development that are truly mar-
velous.

Following are a few of the out-
standing features of the transatlantic
flight made by Captain Alcock and
Lieutenant Brown:

First: The world will soon find
by the benefits to be derived from
the development of aeronautics, a
compensation for the extensive outlay
of money and efforts made during the
war in the development of better and
larger and safer aircraft.

Second: There are huge plans to
be announced for the employment of
aircraft for transportation and other
utilitarian purposes, which are ex-
pected to go into effect this summer,
and the performances which will re-
sult will truly astonish the world.
Most of these plans have been under
consideration, some in the United
States, others in England, France and
Italy, and aim to establish aerial
lines throughout the world, and the
successful flight of Captain Alcock
and Lieutenant Brown will hasten
their realization.

Third: Captain Alcock, Lieuten-
ant Brown and Commander Read and
the gallant crews of the NCs have
opened the transatlantic airways, do-
ing in fifteen hours more than the
world's engineers did in years in open-
ing a way from the Atlantic to the
Pacific by opening the Isthmus, or by
the building of the world's greatest
canals, tunnels or bridges.

Fourth: One of the main factors
which made for the success of this
flight and which makes this flight
conclusive evidence that aerial trans-
portation is possible between the two
continents, commercially as well as
scientifically, is the fact that owing
to the great speed of the aeroplane,
the flight was completed within the
time representing the limit of human
endurance. In subsequent flights
pilots can probably cut down the
time required to fly over the same
route to twelve hours, thereby mak-
ing it possible to use aircraft of the
single crew class for transatlantic air
lines. As general practice it is pos-
sible to accept the possibility of hav-
ing air lines in operation with a crew
of only two men who will take turns
in operating the aircraft. This is
hardly possible if the flight lasts over

sixteen hours, when it is necessary to
have double crews.

Fifth: The accomplishment of
Captain Alcock and Lieutenant
Brown brings forth once more the
claims of the school of pilots and air-
craft makers who favor the fast type
of aircraft capable of making the
flight in one single flight, with a crew
of only two or three men. Practically
all of the British entries for the trans-
atlantic flight belong to this school
which is supported by such promi-
nent aeronautic engineers and aero-
plane makers as Handley-Page, Sop-
with and Martinsyde. Another school
which has not yet had a chance to
show the advantages of its conten-
tions is the class represented by the
famous Italian engineer and manu-
facturer, Caproni, who proposes non-
stop transatlantic flights with aero-
planes having double crews, who will
take turns in piloting the machines.
These two schools are in every way
as strong in their claims of superi-
ority of method, as the school repre-
sented in America by Commander
Read, Commander Towers and others
who claim that crossing by a series
of flights offers advantages. It is well
to state that the pilots who have
piloted and are piloting machines in
these first transatlantic flights may
be, in each case, in favor of some
other project, but adopted the project
which was offered them, and made the
flight in the kind of aircraft which
they could obtain.

Sixth: The flight of Captain Al-
cock and Lieutenant Brown and the
flight of Commander Read and his
crew, have opened the way for flights
direct from the United States to
Europe, but to make these flights
without stop it will be necessary to
have aeroplanes at least twice as
large as the largest aeroplane at pres-
ent under construction.

Seventh: Ireland is destined to
become one of the world's greatest
airports where transatlantic air lines
will land to re-fuel before continuing
their journey to their terminus.

Eighth: Too much cannot be said
of the marvelous reliability of the
motors used in this flight, which com-
bined with the skill and daring of the
aviators and the reliable instruments
for navigation, opened an entirely
new epoch in aeronautics, and permit
planning the use of aeroplanes for
transportation over long distances
where the tremendous speed of aero-
planes can solve difficult problems of
transportation.

Those who believe that it always
rains in France read with scepticism
the despatch from Paris saying that
France suffered from a three weeks'
drought in June.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Continued from Page 18)

National Executive Committee of Thirty-four. The officers of this governing body of the Legion which will direct its affairs until the November convention, are: Henry D. Lindsley, chairman; Bennett Clark, vice-chairman, and Eric Fisher Wood, secretary. The committee meets monthly on the second Tuesday of each month at national headquarters, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

In brief, then, the task before the Joint National Executive Committee is to proceed with the organization of the Legion with a primary object of electing delegates from all states and units to the Minneapolis convention, which will adopt a permanent constitution, ratify or amend all tentative steps taken by the various committees, and give to the national organization of American veterans of the Great War its final form.

PROGRAM OF THE COMMITTEE

The program of the Executive Committee is:

(1) A National Headquarters fully organized and in active operation on June 21st.

(2) An active branch in every state of the Union by July 31st. State organizations are already well under way with special departments devoted to assisting service men in matters of War Risk Insurance and Re-employment.

(3) An active local post in each county and Congressional District not later than August 31st. Up to June 25th more than 1,000 charters had been granted to local posts through the various state branches. Four posts have been organized among women who were regularly enlisted or commissioned in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps. The National Executive Committee has gone on record, moreover, as encouraging the formation of auxiliary posts for women who, though not eligible for active membership in the Legion are nevertheless interested in the aims of the Legion and who desire to assist the local posts in any way whatsoever.

(4) A million members by September 30th. Owing to the varying numbers of members affiliated with the various local posts it is impossible accurately to estimate the number of ex-service men and women already enrolled. An approximate estimate of 200,000 members on July 1st was substantiated by recent returns from the state chairman.

(5) State conventions to be held in the early autumn to elect delegates to the national convention to perfect organization and to determine policies in the various state branches.

No longer is the American Legion

a vague dream of a few men of vision. It is here—born of a desire of 4,000,000 men who represented America in war, to continue to stand together for her welfare and protection in peace. They have learned in national service the value of national morale, national discipline, and national spirit, all attributes of national greatness.

The American Legion is the one outstanding instrumentality in American life today which stands ready to translate effectively into the problems of readjustment to peace, the high spirit of America's great endeavor in the recent war.

The War Department has decided to adopt the spiral leggin as a part of the prescribed uniform of the enlisted man except in the cavalry, which branch will continue to wear the canvas leggins reinforced with leather. Officers in the Army, while on duty in the field, will also wear the spiral leggin.

Brigadier General Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Secretary of the National Rifle Association, recently asked the House Committee on Military Affairs for \$500,000 for civilian rifle practice. General Phillips also requested legislation providing for the use of funds for traveling expenses for civilian rifle teams to and from national matches.

The War Department has taken steps for the exhumation and transportation to this country of the dead of the United States Army in Siberia. For this purpose Captain Charles M. Peters, Q. M. C., has been ordered to Siberia to superintend the work.

One of the annoyances that accompany General Pershing's life abroad is illustrated in the story of an army photographer. One day, as General Pershing stepped from his automobile at headquarters, the ever-present "movie" man turned his machine upon him. Stepping over to the camera, the General said: "For goodness sake get that thing out of here. You followed me into Mexico; you followed me to Washington; you followed me to France, and I am getting so I see lenses in my sleep. Every time I turn around I seem to see a camera. Now, let me get into this building without taking a picture of me."

Airplanes are now used in patrolling the forests of Southern California to watch for forest fires. One patrol starts at 10 A. M. and covers 110 miles in ninety-five minutes; the second starts at 1 P. M. and covers 100 miles in two hours. The range of vision is ninety-five miles. These fliers will be in constant training as aviators and will be retained in the O. R. C.



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The name Philip Morris on a cigarette has the same significance to an English gentleman as a coronet on a visiting card.

"The Little Brown Box"
Plain End or Cork Tip

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING EDWARD VII



Certain citizens of St. John's, Newfoundland, are protesting against the continuous flight of airplanes over their land. The *New York Times* quotes the St. John's *Daily News* as printing the following letter:

"Editor *Daily News*.

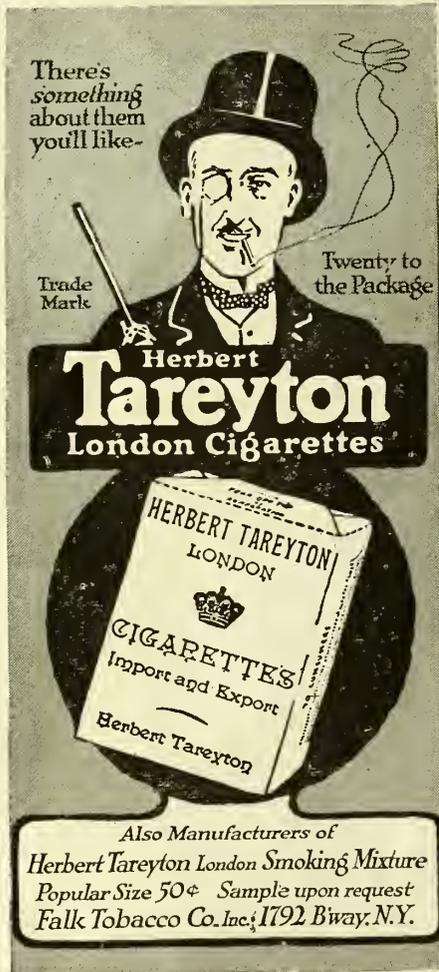
"Sir:—As one who protested against the bicycle nuisance twenty years ago, I desire to join in the present agitation to prevent motor cars from using the public roads, covering pedestrians with dust and interfering with their comfort generally, and I also wish to voice a protest against military airplanes being allowed to fly over the city frightening our poultry, and thereby interfering with the supply of eggs, so important during the present shortage of food.

"This nuisance is only just beginning and now is the time to stop it before the airplane becomes as great a pest as the bicycle and the motor car.

PRO BONO PUBLICO."

The transport service has a personnel of nearly 65,000 men, more than the total strength of the Navy on April 6, 1917. Twenty-four cruisers and battleships have been pressed into the service of bringing the Army home.

There's something about them you'll like—



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Don't forget the Minneapolis Convention dates—November 10, 11 and 12. Just one year from the signing of the Armistice we will all be together again still rooting for the U. S. A.

Begin boosting the Armistice Day Convention to be held in Minneapolis. November 10, 11 and 12 are the dates!

In all your letters to "buddies" of your soldier days, don't fail to mention the National Convention to be held in Minneapolis November 10, 11 and 12.

Of course, you will be at the Minneapolis Convention November 10, 11 and 12.

Remember, the A. E. F. will be at the Minneapolis Convention November 10, 11 and 12. All the buddies will be there.

"I just didn't think," was the defense of a woman recently charged with marrying two soldiers and collecting the Government allowance for both. She "had the impression" that her first husband had obtained a divorce.

HOMES FOR FORMER SERVICE MEN

(Continued from Page 14)

are offered for sale: *Provided further*, That all amounts so withheld shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from date of collection until either applied upon payment of the obligations of the soldier or returned to the soldier in case he does not purchase a farm allotment when the allotments are offered for sale."

At the time this article is being written hearings are being held by the Public Lands Committee of the House on the Mondell bill.

Naturally the Department of the Interior is hoping for early and favorable legislation on the subject by Congress. The passage of this proposed legislation will enable us to begin work almost immediately on the construction of feasible projects in practically every State in the Union.

EXPERTS ARE AT WORK

During the last six months, under the supervision of Mr. Arthur P. Davis, Director and Chief Engineer of the Reclamation Service, a force of expert engineers has been gathering and compiling a vast amount of data concerning our land resources and their possibilities of development into feasible community settlements. Thirty-nine of the States have already taken affirmative action, by the passage of cooperative soldier-settlement legislation, the adoption of resolutions endorsing the plan, the appointment of commissions to work with the Federal Government, or by some other form of action, looking ahead to the time when the actual work will be authorized by Congress and construction can be begun. Millions of dollars have already been made available by the States for this work in anticipation of similar legislation by Congress. It is a matter of personal pride to me that in my home State of California the progressive and far-sighted citizens of that State expect to devote at least \$11,000,000 to the great work of land settlement.

I hope that before the year is out, feasible projects may be under way in practically every State, each project a hive of industry, engaging the labor of thousands of virile Americans, representatives of The American Legion who, having answered the call to duty, have laid aside the arts of war for the arts of peace, and will be found laying the foundations of a future agricultural development, nation-wide in character, and demonstrating the truth of the statement that there can be no surer insurance for the Nation than to put its men upon the soil.

"THE YEO-LADY"

(Continued from Page 19)

To come in actual contact with military orders, to smash the "men only" precedent which had maintained from time immemorial in the Navy, was a really, truly, luxurious sensation to the average feminine recruit. Certainly each one of them was tremendously interested in orders, obedience to orders, the oath of allegiance and all of those vaguely mysterious ceremonies connected with a masculine Army and Navy.

The women of the Navy did very serious work and they did it extremely well, and, unquestionably, a large part of the success of the Navy, in so far as the work of the shore stations were concerned, might very justly be attributed to these girls. Many hundreds of men were able to go into the Army and Navy because of the work they did. For the most part, it never occurred to them to loaf. Their very unfamiliarity with military routine gave zest to their work. Most of them were extremely proud of being able to carry on what, ordinarily, would have been a man's job. All over the country they rose to positions of great responsibility. For instance, they censored cablegrams for military information. A woman had charge of the office of one of the large intelligence agencies in the Navy, while still another Yeoman (F) had charge of the most confidential documents and papers in Washington.

From all available reports, the "Yeolady" made good. Whether as a stenographer in a navy yard, or a filer in a fleet supply base, or a clerk in a recruiting station or the wielder of a censor's stamp, she answered her call faithfully and well.

One of 'Em.

Sergeant Alvin C. York has been made a colonel on the staff of the Governor of Tennessee.

Round Top, the highest peak in the Black Hills of South Dakota, is to be re-christened Mount Theodore Roosevelt today.

Alarming shortage of farm labor has caused the National Board of Farm Organizations to petition Congress to continue the United States Employment Service. The shortage is said to endanger the successful harvesting of the season's crops. Dr. George W. Kirchwey, director of the Employment Service for the State of New York, is making an attempt to bring together this shortage of labor and the hundreds of unemployed men in the cities.

The Sign of Peace



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Pumps for Gasoline and Oils for Garage,

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YOU know the convenience and economy you get from that simple action—but did you know that you can renew your shaving stick just as easily?

You can—with Colgate's Handy Grip." The soap is threaded—and screws into the metal Grip. When it is nearly gone screw out the stub, using a knife blade or a dime like a screw-driver. Then screw in a Colgate "Refill" stick—which comes all threaded to fit. This costs less than the complete "Handy Grip"—you save the price of a new metal box.

You can wet the stub and stick it on the "Refill" too—adding 50 cool, comfortable Colgate shaves. Do this for thrift instead of throwing away the stub.

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Wet the old stub and press it on the "Refill"—it sticks. The "Refill" saves you the cost of a new metal box.

COLGATE'S

"HANDY GRIP"
PATENTED 1917

The only Refill Shaving Stick