

FEBRUARY 12, 1926

# The **A** **MERICAN** **L** **EGION** *Weekly*





# United States Navy in the World War

## U. S. Official Navy and Marine Photographs

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**T**HE photographs appearing in this collection were taken by Government official photographers. It is their story of the U. S. Navy participation in the World War. It is the largest collection of Navy photographs ever assembled into one volume.

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# The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly



**L**EGION posts this week have a good chance to show that the Legion does not stick within its own shell. From February 8th to 15th all the troops of the Boy Scouts of America are taking part in the nation-wide celebration of their organization's sixteenth anniversary. Hundreds of scout troops are now being fathered by Legion posts. Hundreds of others ought to be. What about your post?

\* \* \*

**W**HEN Wright Tarbell of Codington, South Dakota, enrolled by his own efforts five hundred Legionnaires for 1925, he gained a clear title as world's champion membership-getter. But he had a narrow escape from losing the title. All the time Tarbell was signing up Legionnaires at the rate of three a day in South Dakota during a contest, another Legionnaire was making a phenomenal record in far away Paris. From France, E. E. Goodrich, Adjutant of Paris Post, writes: "A. L. Aloisi of Paris Post, obtained 384 members for this post during the past year. Not content with this, Comrade Aloisi says he is out for the championship for 1926. He challenges all Legionnaires to enter the contest with him. Watch his speed."

\* \* \*

**I**t looks as if Mr. Aloisi of Paris would have lots of competition. National Headquarters has announced that it will present a medal at the Philadelphia National Convention next October to the Legionnaire who has signed up the most members for 1926 in the period ending September 11th, and already a dozen men representing almost as many departments are entered in the contest. Mr. Tarbell of South Dakota is going to try to beat his own record. Others whose names have been reported are: John Kass, of Charles A. Learned Post, Detroit, Michigan; Fritz Blumenthal, Oklahoma City Post; F. L. Arnold, Spartanburg (South Carolina) Post; W. Max Coakley, Rochester, New York; Charles G. Hannah, Thomas Hopkins Post, Wichita, Kansas; Jay Dudley, Omaha (Nebraska) Post; Harry Fox, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and C. Ben Bergson, Joseph Liebman Post, Kansas City, Missouri.

\* \* \*

**H**ATS off to James Fitzgerald Post of Augusta, Maine. Its membership for 1925 was 273. In December it adopted the slogan, "Over the Top for McQuigg." On January 1st it had enrolled 275 members for 1926. On January

20th, its 1926 membership was 375, a gain of 100 members in twenty days. "We're going to have 400 by March 1st and 500 by September 1st," writes Harry Barney, Past Commander and Chairman of the Membership Committee. "The 'Go-Get-'Em' (Personal Contact) plan of National Commander McQuigg gets results." Incidentally, a committee of sixty, half of them Legionnaires, raised \$3,150 for The American Legion Endowment Fund in Augusta in twenty-four hours. The city's quota was \$2,492 and the campaign was to have lasted a week. Who can doubt Fitzgerald Post will get its 500 members by September? And remember—as Maine goes, so goes the rest of the country.

\* \* \*

**H**ERE's good news from the Chicago membership sector. "Van Buren Post, organized recently, is composed entirely of employes of the postoffice," writes Edward J. Godbout. "We have forty-eight charter members and there are about 800 eligibles in the Chicago postoffice. We expect to have them all enrolled this year."

\* \* \*

**S**AVE out a little sympathy for the man who calls the roll of Frank W. Sidler Post of Danville, Pennsylvania. No rapid rattling off of last names for him. For his post has among its members seventeen sets of brothers, and a brother and sister thrown in for good measure, reports Clyde H. Davis, the post's legal aid officer. Sidler Post is hereby awarded winning honors in the contest which W. J. Savage, Adjutant of Clarence Hyde Post of Warren, Ohio, started with his suggestion,

"Let's see which post has the most brothers," published in the December 4th issue. Sidler Post has among its brothers one quartet one trio and fifteen pairs, and William H. Driscoll and Miss Julia Driscoll are brother and sister.

\* \* \*

**S**CIENTIFIC and historical researchers, front and center! J. T. Carroll, one-time sergeant of the 11th Field Artillery, now of Bay Ridge Post of Brooklyn, N. Y., confesses that he was the one fully bewhiskered doughboy in the whole A. E. F. "At least," writes Mr. Carroll, "we saw 1,999,999 of the two millions of soldiers in the A. E. F., but never a genuine whisker did we see but our own." Mr. Carroll says his whiskers also served with him during the Spanish-American War, and he adds: "My whiskers were 'bob-tailed' out of the service before I went up front for the Meuse-Argonne."

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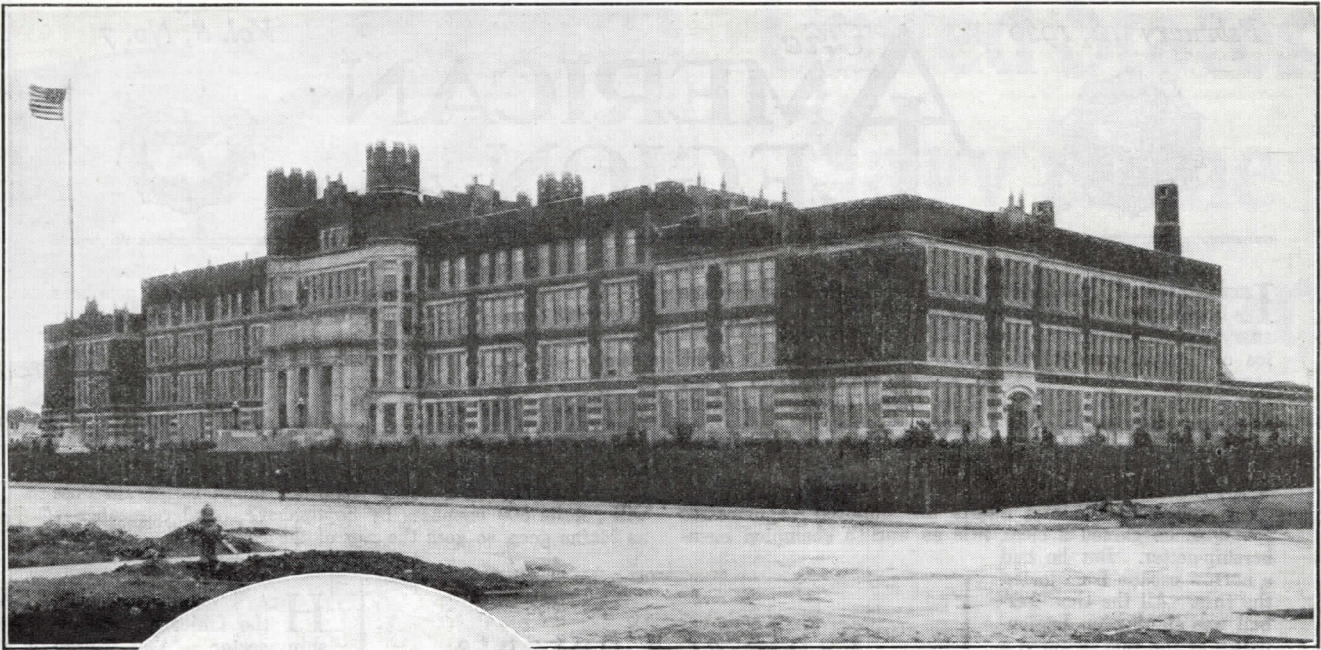
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The four-million-dollar public high school at Hibbing, Minnesota, said to be the costliest structure of its kind in the world. Log cabin schoolhouses may still be found in the United States, however, a century after Lincoln ended his formal education. Below, pupils and school, Middleton District No. 7, Hot Springs County, Wyoming

ZACHARIAH RINEY  
CALEB HAZEL  
HAZEL DORSEY  
ANDREW CRAWFORD  
SWANEY

**T**HESE names perhaps awake but little recognition among teachers, or others, in America today; yet they might well be carved in every schoolhouse for all teachers always to behold, reminding them not so much of the achievements of their bearers, but of the far-reaching potentialities in the vocation of teaching, giving encouragement and cheer to instructors who fail to see promise in the material before them.

They are the names of the teachers of Abraham Lincoln.

In one-room log schools, he went to those "backwoods dominies" during periods of a few weeks or months scattered through a decade, the total hardly so much as a full year. From his own testimony and that of schoolmates and biographers, those teachers had

ica treasures regarding its foremost commoner that under their tutorage, augmenting his mother's initial teaching, he learned to read and write. Somehow in those years from seven to seventeen, in and out of school, he acquired the master key that unlocks the repositories of the world's learning.

What step is most important in the long road to education? Graduation from grammar or high school, from college or university? It is the step ordinarily taken today by the child of seven or eight—learning to read. That accomplishment, so common now in America as to appear trivial—an ability that goes with childhood, whose acquirement seems, until we pause to think, so natural as to be almost intuitive or at least to be assumed—is the most essential of all intellectual conquests, the fundamental attainment separating the ignorant from the educated. He who can read has access to all teachers.

No rhapsodies are in order over Lincoln's teachers. Admittedly they were

# They Taught Lincoln *the* Three R's

By THOMAS J. MALONE

little to impart ill prepared, unscholarly, narrow, erratic, haphazard. But their lot was to be placed in authority over the young Abraham and even if the man himself, looking back, could not recall any one inspiration or upward-looking gained from them, one need not strain to believe that their influence must have been none the less considerable, and lasting though unidentifiable. Whence comes inspiration anyhow? Does one always perceive its approach, recognize it on arrival, trace it back to source?

Lincoln's biographers almost uniformly speak lightly of the pedagogues of his vaguely charted boyhood, dismissing them as worth but passing mention in a career that contained so many gaps and paradoxes. Nicolay and Hay refer to them with ironical amusement as "vagrant literati" and "backwoods dominies," and intimate that he did not lose much by not having had more of the same kind of teaching. Tarbell says: "If we accept his own description of his teachers, it was, perhaps, just as well that he went to school only 'by littles.'" Curtis adds a kindlier note in referring to Zachariah Riney, the first in time order, "of whom," he says, "he retained a pleasant memory, for it was there that he learned to read." A quaint biography by Phebe A. Hanaford has this: "It was at the age of seven that 'Abe,' as he was

familiarly termed in the home circle, first began to attend school in a small academy with a teacher who loved not his great work, and was only anxious that his pupils should learn to read and write. Having put into their hands the power to do these two great things, he left them to use that power or not, as they pleased."

The "academy" was a euphemism in keeping with the naive statement that at seven he was "familiarly" called "Abe" in the home circle.

There is a noteworthy tendency among modern historians to deal more generously with characters of fifty, a hundred or more years ago than was the wont of contemporary or little removed writers. For illustration, in the last few years the character of Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham, has grown steadily in quality and appreciation.

Whereas contemporary biographers of Lincoln, such as Herndon and Lamon, could find little complimentary to say of the father, some of the newer studies regard him as by no means the lazy, shiftless, ambitionless, easily satisfied fellow of the earlier representations. Instead, he is now advanced as well up to the average of the frontier settler of his time, as industrious and as provident as most heads of families in a wilderness with few wants and those readily met. If man asks only cornbread to eat and the game of the forest, why should he labor ten hours a day the year round to furnish them?

May one not yield to a like tendency, and with as much justice, in estimating Lincoln's teachers? Deficient as they no doubt were in the accomplishments that today are expected of teachers in even the most modest schools, no one ever charged that they were inferior to the run

of itinerant teachers known to settlements of the frontier. And they did teach, however imperfectly, those three elements of education, basic now as then, reading, writing and "ciphering". Low-paid, boarding round among the settlers or "baching" in the schoolhouse itself, such teachers did succeed in opening to their boys and girls the

mysteries of print and script, and to that extent gave them an equipment better than that enjoyed by many of their parents. But who has said a good word for the Riney-Swane group, has suggested that they should be not without credit and honor for what they did for the enigmatic Lincoln? Tarbell just hints at this in leading up to his schooling: "At that day the schools of the West were usually accidental, depending upon the coming of some poor and ambitious young man who was willing to teach a few terms while he looked for an opening to something better."

We do not know the ages of Abraham's teachers, but we are sure they were poor, and one may hope they were not wholly without ambition.

Those days were before the modern practice of making school a play, a

"say the alphabet" in its order. Spelling was a foremost study, and mastery of the spelling book the goal of every ambitious child.

In the slight and cursory testimony left us by a few of Lincoln's schoolmates, it is not strange that he is represented as the fastest learner and best scholar in school. The testimonies were obtained when their subject had become famous, from old and obscure men looking back over a half century, and those men were only human if in retrospect they saw their hero in exaggerated light.

Austin Gollaher, companion of Abraham's days in Kentucky, recalled that he was unusually bright, went ahead rapidly in his studies, faster than any of the others, and was a great plugger. Lincoln was in his seventh year then. So, too, Nathaniel Grigsby, who went to Hazel Dorsey's school near Little Pigeon Creek, Indiana, and to Andrew Crawford's in the same hut later, bore witness that Abe was always at school early, was attentive to his studies, headed his class and was the best scholar in school. But Curtis says, wherever he got it—and one surmises he paraphrased something that Lincoln may have said about his habits—that he was not remarkably quick at learning, that, on the contrary, his perceptions were rather dull.

So loath was he in his adult years to talk about his boyhood that very little is really known of his school experiences; seemingly he preferred to forget and have forgotten those years of dismal existence marked by hard labor of many sorts. Yet a summary has come down to us.

While the family was living on Knob Creek, a few miles from his birthplace on the Rock Springs farm on Nolin Creek, he went a few weeks to Riney's school, about a mile and a half from home, and later a few weeks to Hazel's, which was four miles away. It is said he was sent as much to keep his sister Sarah, two years older, company as for any other reason—the two walking to and from

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My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age; and he grew up, literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year. We resided on newhorns about the time the state came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears, and other wild animals, still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher, beyond "Reading, writing, and ciphering". I learned to read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little account I now have upon this story of education, I have been picked up from him to him under the pressure of necessity.

Facsimile of statement written by Lincoln in 1859 summarizing his early education. "There was nothing absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education" in the schools which he attended

sort of game, with a plethora of devices to interest the child and lighten his work. Pupils learned largely by "main strength and awkwardness". The rod, or the hazel switch, was thought to help mightily. Reading was taught by the alphabet method, not as today when many a child can read well long before being able to

# Get Right on Your Insurance Before July

By MARQUIS  
JAMES

**T**HE second day of July, 1926, which is exactly twenty weeks off, will mark the passing of a golden opportunity for World War Veterans which will never come again. If it is neglected hundreds of thousands of ex-service men will live to regret that fact in later years. If the veterans themselves do not live that long, the dependents they leave behind them will—and theirs will be the regret.

On July 2, 1926, unless Congress amends the present law, the United States Government will stop writing life insurance, which is something in this day and age no sensible person is without. The *Saturday Evening Post* recently related the story of a young man employed by a large corporation. The boss was considering promoting someone and he called this chap in to size him up.

"Own your home?" he asked.

"No," replied the young man,

"Any investments?"

"No, sir. I am not able to make any on my present salary."

"Is your life insured, then?"

"No."

That ended the interview. The boss said he could not entrust the management of a department of his business to the hands of a man who did not seem to be able to manage himself. A generation ago the man who carried life insurance was regarded as thrifty. Now the man who does not carry it is regarded as irresponsible and careless.

The Government still has on hand thirty billion dollars worth of life insurance left over from the war which, until July 2nd next, it will dispose of at exact cost, which is less than eighty-cents on every dollar that you will pay for the same insurance written by

the commercial companies. The commercial companies, naturally, cannot sell insurance at cost. They have to make a profit to stay in business, and to defray the vast overhead of their organization which extends from the president's salary down to the commission for the local agent who sells you a policy. Who pays these charges? The policyholders do, and that is why the commercial companies have to charge more for their insurance than the Government does, because with Government insurance overhead expenses are not charged to the policyholders.

The Government has been ordered by law to stop writing new policies at midnight on Friday, July 2nd. But up to that time any veteran of the World War can buy for eighty-four cents (or less) the same insurance he would (and in later years doubtless will) pay one hundred cents for, unless the rates should go up, in which case he would pay more. On the thirty billion dollars worth of insurance which is now available, the actual cash saving would be virtually five billion dollars.

All standard insurance features are to be found in the Government policies. Dividends are paid. For the past two years these have a little more than equaled one month's premium on most policies, so that the insured actually pays only eleven months' premium for twelve months of protection. Money is loaned on policies—payable at will and at six percent interest, which is cheaper money than a borrower can get in many sections of the country. The Government at present is accommodating policyholders with loans totaling \$14,159,000. Policies have a cash surrender value. Any time a policyholder wishes to stop paying premiums he may, and still have a paid-up pol-

**Q** No man in this age should need to be convinced that life insurance is desirable.

**Q** Every World War service man should know that Uncle Sam can give him as good insurance as he can get elsewhere and at much lower premiums. Because he served in the World War, the Government pays for him the overhead costs of his insurance—costs which private companies collect from their policyholders.

**Q** On July 2, 1926, four million American World War veterans will lose their insurance rights unless before that date they take steps to protect them.

**Q** July 2, 1926, is the final date for the reinstatement of lapsed yearly renewable term insurance, the war-time insurance, and for conversion of term policies to one of the six forms of United States Government Life Insurance.

**Q** The offices of the Veterans Bureau and the National Rehabilitation Committee of The American Legion will give prompt assistance to all men wishing to reinstate and convert their insurance. If you want full information, mail coupon on page 16 to U. S. Veterans Bureau, Washington.

icy worth more than the money he has actually paid in. Among the distinctive features of Uncle Sam's insurance, not duplicated elsewhere, are leniency in or absence of, physical examinations; the fact that premiums cease and insurance is payable on account of total disability as well as death, without payment of any higher premium for the privilege; and the absolute cost price basis on which the business is conducted.

This insurance is available to any World War veteran who has not converted into a permanent Government policy the full amount of the temporary War Risk Insurance policy which he carried during the war. This embraces the vast majority of veterans. During the war 4,500,000 men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps carried War Risk Insurance, and paid for it every month when they signed the payroll. These were temporary war-time policies. After the war the Government arranged it so a man could exchange one of those temporary policies for a permanent policy, such as is issued by any insurance company. These policies were of six varieties, as follows:

**ORDINARY LIFE**, in which the insured pays premiums throughout his life and his heirs collect at death.

**TWENTY-PAYMENT LIFE**, in which the insured pays premiums for twenty years only and his heirs collect at death.

**THIRTY-PAYMENT LIFE**, in which the insured pays premiums for thirty years only and his heirs collect at death.

**TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT**, in which the insured pays premiums for twenty years and then receives the face value of his policy. If he dies within the twenty

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**P**ROBABLY few know that the Federal penal system is the outgrowth of the first military prison at Fort Leavenworth. In 1875 a military prison was established there, and 225 men then in post guard-houses, where they were serving sentences for purely military offenses, were transferred to the new prison. This change in policy came about because of the crowded condition of the guard-houses. No felons were sent to this new prison.

Within twenty years the number of military prisoners had grown to six hundred, and the first buildings had to be enlarged and new ones provided. It was at this point that official sentiment changed and Fort Leavenworth was turned over to the Department of Justice, and the military prison as such abolished.

The turning over of the military prison gave the Federal Government its first civil prison, and here, for the first time, felons convicted under Federal laws were confined to serve their sentences under Federal jurisdiction, and not in state prisons. The military prisoners were then confined to certain posts designated as prison posts.

This new arrangement proved highly unsatisfactory both to the Department of Justice and to the War Department, and in 1906 a new Federal penitentiary was erected on the south end of the military post at Fort Leavenworth and the old military prison was returned to the War Department. With its turning back the Army went about constructing a modern, radial cell-house, doing away with the older buildings built in the Seventies. From this prison, and from the parent Federal prison that grew out of the old military one, have developed several such institutions, three of which are for military offenders only. The latter are Leavenworth and its two branches, Castle William, on Governors Island, New York, the Atlantic Branch, and

# 'As a Court-Martial May Direct'

By LEIGHTON H. BLOOD

Alcatraz, on Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Harbor, the Pacific Branch. The two civil prison branches that had their start from the original military institution are at Atlanta, Georgia, and McNeil Island, Washington.

From a beginning of 225 inmates in 1875 the prison population of the Disciplinary Barracks at Leavenworth ran to the high peak of nearly 4,000 in 1919. Today its average population is about 1,000. This number fluctuates downward at times and seldom goes above that mark. The wartime peak was to be expected. Many of those confined were slackers and deserters.

Wartime deserters are occasionally picked up even now. When apprehended they are given a court-martial, with the usual sentence of a year's

confinement at hard labor, dishonorable discharge and loss of citizenship. There are men being caught right along, or men turning themselves in, who are guilty of wartime desertion and are now serving sentences.

Let us take one of the cases of a wartime deserter which came before the Clemency Board while I was at Leavenworth. This former soldier had served in the old Army. He was born in Germany. When he came before the board he was asked if he knew of any reason why he deserved clemency or to have his sentence of a year cut. "No, sir," was his reply. "Why did you desert in time of war after serving in the Army some little time, then re-enlist after the war was over under another name, and then desert again?" he was asked.

"I was born in Germany and had brothers in the German army, and I didn't want to fight. I kept under cover during the war and then came back. But the Army wasn't what it used to be and so I deserted. Then I came back again to do my time. I knew they would get me sooner or later. All I want is to do my time and get out."

This man's case is more or less typical of the alien who joined the Army before the war and then didn't want to fight when we declared war on Germany, for family or other reasons. When he returned, under another name, he found a different army. The men were younger, and with a different outlook on the service and on life. The old free and easy days were gone.

A prisoner in the Disciplinary Barracks, aside from a chance to enter the Disciplinary Battalion, if he qualifies, and thus be restored, is given two months' good time the first year and four months' good time each succeeding year. This good conduct time, however, depends entirely on the behavior of the prisoner.

A system of punishments is provided for by regulations for those who



Here's the band at Castle William on Governors Island, New York, the eastern branch of the United States Disciplinary Barracks. Tooting in the band is considered one of the really soft details

are found guilty of infractions of the prison discipline. The minor offenders are usually given "wing punishment." This means that they have a moving-picture show taken away from them and work in their cell wing while the show is in progress. Or they may have a Sunday dinner withheld.

Executive trials are the next form of punishment. This is very like the summary court of the Army. Loss of a few days' good time, according to the offense, may be the executive sentence. A man may also be placed in solitary confinement, or in second class, and his number changed from white to red. The third form of punishment is a general court-martial. This is for serious offenses.

When a prisoner is admitted at Fort Leavenworth he is given a printed copy of the rules and regulations that covers every possible question that may arise. His first weeks are always spent in a cell wing where the guards are old-timers who explain to the new inmate the mistakes he may make, and what the penalty will be if he persists in continuing to get in trouble. Later he may be transferred to another wing and placed in a permanent gang for work. But this is never done until the man is accustomed to prison life and prison rules.

Some interesting studies of mental development among the youth of the country have been carried on at Fort Leavenworth by Major Edgar King, the chief surgeon and psychiatrist. It has been found that a great number of the youths who find themselves confined there for infractions of the military law are what is known as borderline mental cases.

Statistics gathered among those that have been and are now confined at Fort Leavenworth have an important bearing on the handling of their cases. The Clemency Board and the Parole Board take these cases into consideration on this basis. They realize that there is something wrong with these men, after their mental condition has been studied, and as a result special attention is given them. The work assigned them is carefully thought out, and every effort made to help their retarded mental development.

Reduction of sentences and careful selection of a "first friend" when giving parole are among the schemes that have been worked out. Most of these men make good. If they have no friends on the outside the military authorities secure positions for them on their dis-

charge. Little if any trouble is ever experienced in securing work for discharged prisoners, as a majority of employers know these men are well disciplined and that they have been confined for purely military offenses.

Not all of the country's military prisoners are at Fort Leavenworth. There are several hundred at the two branches at Castle William and at Alcatraz. As a rule the men with long

may forfeit several days' good time. If it is a serious case or if the prisoner has repeatedly been in trouble he may be put in second class, or, for such offenses as assault or attempted escape, placed in isolation.

Isolation is the harshest punishment. A section of cells is set aside for this. The men are placed there and kept by themselves to think it over. They are exercised under guard in the cell base-

ment, and their meals are brought to them. In serious cases they are made to stand during working hours. In other Federal prisons they are handcuffed to bars when they stand, but this is not done at Leavenworth.

Every man in the Disciplinary Barracks is interviewed each month. An officer is assigned to this task. If there are any complaints the prisoner can make them to this officer, or, if he prefers, on Fridays he can turn in his number to the wing guard. The guard takes his number but does not ask him why he wants to see the prison officer. His number is turned in and he is called to the office in the main prison building, where several officers are on duty. If the man wants a change of work, or to be assigned to some school, or to take a night-school course in automobile repair work or radio, he has a chance to ask for it. If he wants to see the commandant or some particular officer he also has a chance to ask them. If he has complaints he can make them and know that they will be investigated and remedies applied to rectify them.

There are many nice details at the Disciplinary Battalion, such as

the chicken farm and dairy and hog ranch. There are also the white-star parole assignments, outside the wall, without sentry. Most of the work is outside the wall, although there are tailor shops, model shop, dry-cleaning plant, laundry and other departments within. Most of the men aim for the Disciplinary Battalion, for from there they know that an honorable discharge awaits them, and that they will be sent back honorably to finish their enlistments.

The Battalion is clannish. Every man who enters it is watched by his fellow prisoners. They are given O. D. uniforms. They do not fold their arms as all other general prisoners do—they salute. They eat by themselves and are allowed to talk at meal times.

Under army regulations the Battalion drills in the morning and works in the afternoon. The more disagreeable

(Continued on page 15)

#### 67 ACTION WHEN PRISONERS ARE RELEASED.

a (1) General Prisoners to be released will be held in the day of their discharge to be taken thru the procedure for "dressing out" except in cases where they are due to be discharged on a Sunday or Holiday or have authority to be discharged in the morning, in which cases they will be held in the day before they are due for release.

b (1) Prisoners held in for release will be taken in turn to the following places after "Fatigue Call":

Tailor shop for final fitting of outgoing clothes.

Transportation Office to sign for transportation.

Record Office to sign for money on deposit.

Mail Office to leave forwarding address.

Finance Office for ten dollar donation. (The Guard will take this money and turn it over to the Cashier in the Adjutant's Office.)

Quartermaster Storehouse for hat, collar, necktie and shirt.

Tailor Shop for civilian clothes.

Clothing Storeroom to leave outgoing clothing and other articles received from the Quartermaster Storehouse and Tailor Shop.

Bathhouse for bath and shave.

E & R Office for interview.

Chaplain's Office for interview.

Commandant's Office for interview.

Property Office to sign for personal effects on deposit.

If dressing out on the day to be discharged the prisoner will, after dinner, be taken to:

The Clothing Storeroom to be dressed out.

The Property Office for articles of personal property on deposit.

The Property Office for articles of personal property on deposit.

The Property Office for articles of personal property on deposit.

The Officer of the Day for papers, money, and release.

Prisoners to be released at 2:00 P.M. Sunday

The most thumbed of all the pages in the Disciplinary Barracks regulations, copies of which are handed to all prisoners at the beginning of their sentence. Quite apparently you didn't know the half of what red tape means when you got your discharge from the Army

sentences at these two institutions are sooner or later transferred to Fort Leavenworth or to the civil prisons at Leavenworth and McNeil Island.

When prisoners violate the rules of the prison, or army regulations, they are punished just the same as a civilian is punished by the civil authorities for a breach of the peace. Being in prison, the men have certain rules laid down for them that they have to obey. They have certain times when they can smoke, for instance, certain times when they can talk to one another.

There are several ways of punishing those who violate the rules. For simple violations a reprimand is given. For more serious ones the men are given an executive trial, similar to a summary court-martial. They are brought before Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Allen, the Executive Officer, and their cases heard. If found guilty they

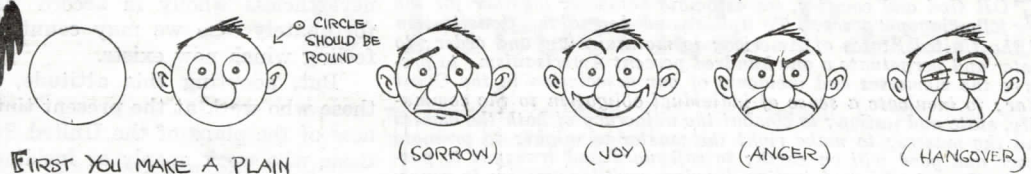


# Here's How

## By Wallgren

### INTIMATE CARTOON SECRETS BARED ~

HOW TO BE A  
CARTOONIST  
WITHOUT HALF  
TRYING -

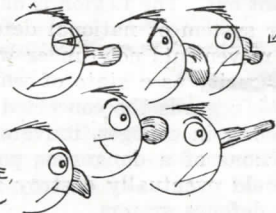


FIRST YOU MAKE A PLAIN  
CIRCLE - AND DECORATE IT  
WITH EYES, NOSE, EARS &  
HAIR - THIS IS KNOWN AS  
THE BASE, AND AS SUCH, IS  
ENTIRELY WITHOUT EXPRESSION

THEN BY MAKING A FEW BOLD STROKES FOR THE  
EYEBROWS AND MOUTH - BEING CAREFUL ONLY IN THE  
DIRECTION OF THE LINES - YOU CAN PORTRAY ALMOST  
ANY EMOTION YOU DESIRE - (NOTE EYES IN LAST PICTURE)



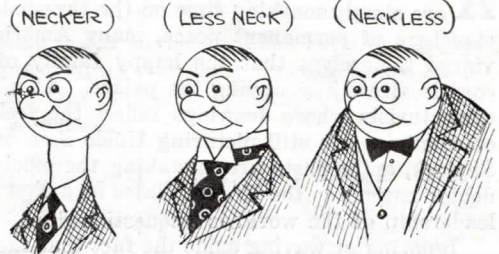
-OR, IF YOU CARE  
TO DRAW A PROFILE,  
THE METHOD IS STILL  
SIMPLER - IN THAT  
YOU ONLY HAVE TO  
DRAW ONE EYE, ONE  
EAR AND ONE NOSE -



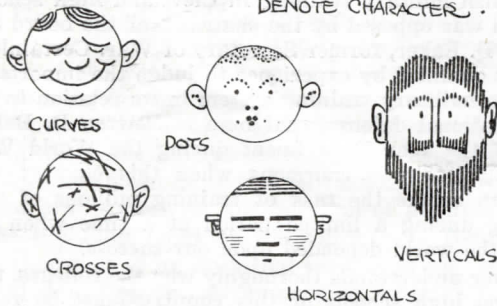
-AND IN THE CASE  
OF PROFILES THERE IS  
HARDLY ANY LIMIT TO  
THE VARIETY OF NOSES  
YOU MAY USE TO  
DENOTE CHARACTER.



- IN DRAWING  
LADIES THE SAME  
RULES APPLY RE-  
GARDING EYEBROWS,  
ETC., EXCEPTING  
THAT THE LIPS ARE  
TOUCHED UP A BIT  
WITH LIPSTICK - AND  
A TRIFLE MORE  
HAIR AND ROUGE -  
EARS MAY BE EL-  
IMINATED ENTIRELY,  
AND THE NOSE INDI-  
CATED WITH TWO  
SMALL DOTS.



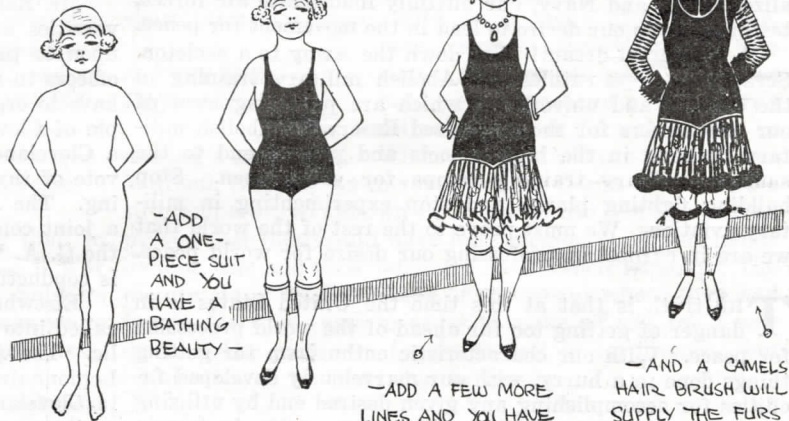
NECKS ARE VERY IMPORTANT AS THEY  
PLAY A GREAT PART IN DETERMINING THE  
TYPE BODY AND BEARING YOU WISH TO  
DEPICT - THUS ABOVE WE HAVE THREE  
FACES, IDENTICALLY THE SAME, BUT WITH  
DIFFERENT NECKS - THE IMPRESSION OF  
EACH CHANGING CHARACTER WITH THE  
NECK'S PICTURE -



ABOVE - SHOWING  
WHAT YOU CAN DO  
WITH A FEW LINES,  
SHORTHAND NOTES,  
DOTS, OR WHAT  
HAVE YOU -

LADIES ARE  
MUCH EASIER  
TO CLOTHE IN  
PICTURES THAN  
IN REAL LIFE

-FIRST YOU  
TAKE YOUR  
MODEL - (A  
BARE OUTLINE  
TRACING WILL BE  
SUFFICIENT AND  
WILL NOT BE  
CENSORED)



-IF YOU HAVE NO  
COINS, COMPASSES, OR BUTTONS,  
TO TRACE YOUR CIRCLES  
WITH - DRAW BLOCKHEADS.

-AND, IF YOU  
LIKE TO DRAW SOLDIERS,  
THERE IS ABSOLUTELY  
NOTHING SIMPLER -  
(REGARDLESS OF  
WHAT RANK-OR HOW)  
EVERY SOLDIER IS  
POTENTIALLY AN  
OFFICER - OR  
VICA VERSA.

- FIRST YOU  
TAKE A PLAIN  
BUCK PRIVATE.



-ADD A  
FEW BARS,  
A SMALL  
MUSTACHE,  
SAM BROWNE  
BELT AND  
SPURS - AND  
YOU HAVE A  
2ND LOOIE



-ADD A  
FEW STARS  
(THREE FOR  
INTERIOR  
DECORATION)  
AND A COBBLERS  
SOUP-STRAINER  
- AND YOU HAVE  
A SURE-ENOUGH  
GENERAL



-AND THEN  
ALL YOU HAVE  
TO DO IS GET  
AN IDEA -  
WHICH IS THE  
SIMPLEST OF  
ALL - MOST  
PEOPLE KNOW  
HOW EASY IT  
IS TO BE A  
CARTOONIST -  
BUT VERY FEW  
REALIZE HOW  
EXTREMELY  
SIMPLE IT  
REALLY  
IS.

# EDITORIAL

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

## No Time for a Stampede

**A**T a time when Europe and most of the rest of the world are simply marking time on the threshold of the dream structure of permanent peace, many Americans have convinced themselves that the happy family of universal accord is already occupying the palace. At a time when the caricaturists whose drawings reflect the feelings of dozens of countries are still picturing Uncle Sam as a boob and a Shylock, enthusiasts are mistaking the official deference of debtor nations to the United States as a sign that our moral leadership of the world is unquestioned.

Ignoring or waving aside the fact that the United States is disliked or misunderstood by a large part of the rest of the world, many Americans in whom the wish is father to the thought proclaim that Uncle Sam by a spectacular gesture of abnegation can destroy the world spirit of war.

They would have the United States adopt for itself an immediate and extreme disarmament to set a good example for other nations. They would have us abandon our own system of self defense as a means of conciliation of world sentiment. They would demonstrate to the rest of the world the good faith of the United States, its sincerity and honesty, by slashing away all the provisions of preparedness. They would have our country stand before the world equipped only with righteousness, our reduced and demoralized Army and Navy, our pitifully inadequate air forces, testimonials to our desire to lead in the movement for peace.

A wonderful dream! Cut down the Army to a skeleton. Scrap our ships ruthlessly. Abolish military training in the colleges and universities which are providing most of our new officers for the Organized Reserves. Abolish military training in the high schools and put an end to the summer military training camps for young men. Stop building fighting planes and stop experimenting in military aviation. We must prove to the rest of the world that we are in earnest in professing our desire for world peace.

**T**HE truth is that at this time the United States is in danger of getting too far ahead of the world procession for peace. With our characteristic enthusiasm for getting things done in a hurry, with our marvelously developed facilities for accomplishing any given desired end by utilizing our genius for organization, with our capacity to turn a theory into a system overnight by getting millions of men to place their names behind resolutions, we seem to have got out of touch with reality on the subject of world peace.

We conceive world peace as an imminent actuality, while Europe still is in the comparatively early debating period of the movement. As a young nation, judging other nations by our own standards, we take too little account of the inertia of public sentiment in old and conservative countries, the slowness and the magnitude of the process of education upon which the movement for world peace must proceed abroad. We hail pacts and conferences as immediate solutions of complex problems, while Europe recognizes them only as beginnings.

No one will argue that the United States should return distrust for distrust. Fortunately this country is in a position to make tolerant allowances for the feeling toward it which undeniably does exist abroad. It must recognize that Europe's viewpoint, distorted as it seems to us, is

nevertheless wholly in accord with human nature. And fortunately also we may count upon time to change the feeling which now exists.

But, adopting this attitude, what shall we think of those who work at the present time to destroy the effectiveness of the plans of the United States for its own defense, those who work openly or insidiously to weaken the Army and Navy. The American Legion, pledged to work for world peace and actually doing all that can reasonably be done at this time in that cause, regards the efforts of these misguided destructionists as a challenge. In every city and town in the country, in every legislative body, the issue must be fought out. The Legion is on record for the preservation of our system of national defense and it recognizes that certain movements now under way are as threatening to national security as a state of war.

The Legion regards the concerted movements to abolish military training in colleges, universities and high schools as manifestations of a dangerous pacificism which, if uncombated, would eventually destroy all the foundations of our national defense system.

**T**HE necessity for American Legion action in defense of its principles is proved by what has happened in Cleveland. In that city the Board of Education adopted a resolution to abolish military training in Cleveland high schools. That action was opposed by the chairman of the board and by Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War. Certainly if any man is qualified by experience to judge the importance of the school military training system in its relation to the plans for national defense, that man is Newton D. Baker. As head of the War Department during the World War, his responsibility was enormous when this country was forced to undertake the task of training millions of men for fighting during a limited period at a time when the destiny of the world depended upon our success.

Mr. Baker understands thoroughly why the colleges, universities and high schools of this country must be relied upon to provide, under a democratic system, the qualified officers to lead any future armies which this country might have to organize. That his own view is shared by the people of Cleveland is attested by a referendum conducted by a Cleveland newspaper, the *Plain Dealer*, which showed a vote of three to one in favor of continuing military training. The American Legion in Cleveland is represented on a joint committee of veterans, including representatives of the G. A. R. and the United Spanish War Veterans, which is conducting a legal contest to save military training.

Elsewhere as in Cleveland the Legion is finding itself called into action by a sense of the duty it owes to the public. The American people recognize the peculiar right of Legionnaires to intervene in controversies such as the one in Cleveland. No one who studies the Legion's principles or its record can maintain that the Legion is militaristic. The Legion's viewpoint is not the viewpoint of the spurring, sabre-rattling, armed-to-the-teeth military protagonist; its viewpoint is the viewpoint of the citizen soldier, the man whose experience has convinced him that his country's continued safety depends upon the development in each new year of qualified reserve officers.

There is another important consideration. The Legion this year hopes that Congress will enact the law providing for control of industrial resources and labor as well as fighting man power in any future war emergency, a law that would make impossible the profiteering and the slackery which marred our national record in the World War. But even the passage of this law would mark no great advance if it were to coincide with the destruction of the system of military training in educational institutions.

The Legion fostered the National Defense Act of 1920, the basis of our democratic system of preparedness. Now it must prevent the work of five years from being undone.

# A PERSONAL PAGE

## by Frederick Palmer

The birthday of Abraham Lincoln! Always I resent "Washington, Lincoln and ————" There can be no

### *Still Coming, Father Abraham*

not honor them enough.

There were only thirty millions of us who were in a bitter Civil War, in the days of Lincoln's trial when his patient wisdom prevented the disruption of the nation that the fortitude of Washington created. There are four times as many of us today, united, powerful beyond Lincoln's and Washington's dreams, still coming. We shall keep on coming, Father Abraham, as long as we are as human as a people as you were as a man.

We have been hearing from Luther Burbank and Henry Ford about the after life. Luther is quoted as saying he is certain there is none. Henry

### *Luther and Henry Tell Us*

seems a mystic who says we are here to add to human experience for future generations. Their opinions have been much quoted because Luther is our most famous horticulturist, who has given us new fruits and improved old strains, and Henry is one of the richest men in the world. Because either is an expert in his own line does not mean he is one on immortality. Is Luther's opinion worth more on this question of the ages than that of the humblest hand on his ranch? Is Henry's worth more than that of an unskilled laborer in his factory? Is that of Dr. Hubble, astronomer of Chicago University, worth more? Dr. Hubble has discovered in remote space a new universe which is 4,000 light years across; and its distance from us is 700,000 light years, or, say 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles. In face of those figures even Henry Ford should not be too confident in his opinions. His name may be unknown in that new universe.

It takes longer to write the history of a war than to fight it. Many hold that the real history of the Civil War

### *Putting it All on a Shelf*

has not yet been written. Soldiers are busy with a present war while historians are writing about previous wars.

Under Dr. Shotwell, of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, which supplied the funds, two hundred experts of all the belligerent nations are preparing a history of the World War in 150 volumes, not to mention ten volumes of conclusions and comparisons. That will take a long shelf, but it was a big war.

Who will ever read all these volumes? The idea is a reference to every detail for future generations. It is good to have the material accessible. Yet, how many of the millions of human beings whose joint action starts war will ever look up the references?

Humanity moves fast. Conditions will probably change as fast in coming years as they did between the Civil and World Wars. The Carnegie history will be a triumph of colossal industry. It gives many scholars employment. But worth more in developing in humanity the wisdom and toleration which prevent war is carrying through to the coming generations the terrible lesson of war's cost

as realized by each man who fought in the last war whether he was scholarly or not.

Señor Coll, the anti-American leader in Porto Rico, which was made a part of the United States after the

### *So Porto Rico Is "Lost"*

Spanish-American War, admits that his fight is lost because the Porto Ricans are becoming American in heart. This is the kind of Americans that we want them to be and the Filipinos to be. It is the kind approved by Abraham Lincoln whose birthday we celebrate. Our action in bringing Porto Rico under our flag is approved.

The new Secretary of War, Dwight F. Davis, is not dawdling. All the investigation and agitation which

### *A Real Policy in Aviation*

sawed so much air, without increasing navigation of the air, have been brought to a head in a policy which means a much improved service. He would speed up Congress to enacting it into law. Mr. Guggenheim has given \$2,500,000 for the development of aviation. All the money is to be used; not merely the income. By the time it is expended commercial aviation should be able to care for itself with the aid of government mail subsidies. Now let Congress do its part. We expect nothing less than that America shall excel in the air.

Some people thought that British veterans had very short memories when, only seven years after the War,

### *A Very Big Difference*

they cheered the Germans who signed the Locarno pact. This was holding out the hand of humanity's fellowship to a former enemy in making a new world. When a motion picture of ex-Kaiser William, carrying on in royal state at Doorn as if he were still Emperor, was shown in England, the British veterans proved that they could have long memories. Their hands became fists and their language hard trench language. The picture stood for the fiends of the world whom they had fought for four years in order to make a basis for a new world. The man who fought is first in forgiveness; but he also knows best for what he fought.

Idleness and waste are the worst economic enemies. Idleness is waste. Coal that is in the mine gives no heat.

### *An Enemy We Always Face*

Rusting machinery and men out of work mean less production, fewer comforts and that we pay more for what we get. Every idle man and machine becomes a public concern. Colonel Vernon Wiley, President of the Federation of British Industries, says that America's prosperity and high standard of living are owing not only to our habit of industry but to the good relations of capital and labor. This winter has seen a conspicuous exception in this respect. Each day's loss in the anthracite coal strike has been \$1,125,000 in wages and 260,000 tons of coal. The operators have lost dividends, the miners have gone hungry in this stubborn battle for a principle. The nation's interest is to find a way to prevent such colossal waste.

# Money-Making Tools

See Free Offer!



**I need YOU with 100 firms BEGGING ME to send them more DRAFTSMEN. Many offer to take BEGINNERS, at \$50 a WEEK. Graduates can start at \$90 and \$100! GET BUSY!**

Drafting is the BIG field, men. Every industry you can name BEGINS with the draftsman. Without mechanical drawings—by the thousands—every shop in the land would be STOPPED.

In fact, it is the SERIOUS SHORTAGE of draftsmen that brings this offer: I will furnish all instruments, supplies, even to the table, to those who start now!

**PAY AS YOU GO** Don't give me the excuse that you have no ready money for this golden opportunity. I am not so interested in cash; I want your application. I want at least 200 men to start right now. I want them ready to recommend by Spring! We will get a flood of letters saying "send us draftsmen," from every sort of industrial and engineering concern, and we must make good.

The first week's pay envelope of many a Dobe-trained draftsman has held enough to cover the entire cost of the course! Most students learn evenings, keeping on with their old work until ready to step into somebody's drafting room. The first month equips you to take on simple drafting jobs on the side. It helps you learn; I gladly permit this.

### Well-Paid Positions Every Way You Turn

A draftsman soon forgets the days when he used to wonder where to get a job. Instead, he asks "What line of work interests me most?" And "What part of the country suits me best?" Twenty of my graduates went to Florida this year; three are in Japan; last month one wrote me from Ceylon. And I wish we had the count of how many Dobe draftsmen have become chiefs!

Positions loom up almost as soon as you are enrolled in a Dobe class! We receive requests daily for junior men—for men only partly through our course. "We'll take a beginner," some concerns write us, "so long as he is a Dobe-trained man and has begun right!"

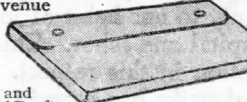
**IT'S EASY** and interesting to learn drafting. For drafting isn't "drawing!" You don't need any "talent." A draftsman uses tools for every line and every curve. You couldn't make them crooked if you tried! That's why drafting is so easily learned—and so interesting. For you do everything by rule. So, I guarantee to make anyone a finished draftsman; if you can read and write, you can learn this line. One of my students is 51 years old; another is just seventeen. But they'll all be making a grown-up salary by Spring!

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# A Winning Start for 1926

WHEN National Commander John R. McQuigg rapped the gavel which called to order the first day's session on January 14th of the two-day meeting of the National Executive Committee of The American Legion he was prepared, with the help of his national headquarters staff and the chairmen of his national standing committees, to report great progress made in the three major objectives outlined by him for 1926. These objectives were the continuance and development of rehabilitation and child welfare work, completion of the endowment fund campaign, and an increase in the membership of The American Legion.

Without in any way overlooking the importance of the first two objectives mentioned, which in turn received careful consideration, the men who gathered from every corner of the country to carry forward the business of the Legion were particularly interested in how Commander McQuigg was making out in his effort to swell the organization's membership figures. Early in the first day's meeting the report of Frank E. Samuel, Director of the Organization and Membership Division of National Headquarters, was read, showing that the Legion had started the new year of 1926 with 105,113 members paid-up in advance, an increase of almost 200 percent over the first of the year membership at the start of 1925.

By the time the meeting was adjourned, shortly after noon of the second day, the total had grown to 151,981 members whose 1926 national dues had actually been received. The battle between Departments of the Legion for recognition of membership efforts and results at the national convention was on. On the first of the year, the Department of Florida was first with more than 52 percent of the quota assigned to it for 1926. When the executive committee met, however, Idaho with a percentage of .5716 had nosed out Florida, which stood at .5655, and West Virginia and Ohio were close on their heels with more than 50 percent of their quotas signed up. In all, twenty-nine departments had remitted for more than 20 percent of their assigned membership quotas.

The five million dollar objective of The American Legion Endowment Fund, which Commander McQuigg determined to complete as quickly as possible, has almost been reached. At the time of the meeting, exactly \$4,568,883.14 was in the hands of the National Treasurer in receipts, cash and cash pledges, twenty departments having subscribed more than their assigned quotas. The departments which have not yet reached their quotas are continuing the work and expect to complete it shortly.

John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman of the National Legislative Committee, and Watson B. Miller, chairman of the National Rehabilitation Committee, gave assurance that the chances of receiving Congressional approval for veteran legislation outlined by the Omaha convention of the Legion at the present session are good.

Among the more important bills now under consideration are those amending the Adjusted Compensation Bill, liberalizing and clarifying some of its provisions, amendments to the War Risk Insurance Act, providing for an extension of the expiration of term insurance written during the war, numerous changes in laws affecting the disabled, additional hospital construction, and the bill providing for the retirement of disabled emergency officers.

The reading of the report of the National Aeronautics Committee by Chairman Reed G. Landis, Illinois, was the signal for a careful and lengthy discussion. The Executive Committee adopted a resolution re-affirming the stand taken by the Omaha convention to the effect that the Legion is impressed with the proposal for a single department of national defense under a civilian secretary, with assistant secretaries for land, sea and air forces.

To combat the attacks being made on the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Citizens' Military Training Camps by certain pacifist groups, the National Commander was authorized to appoint a committee to supervise the preparation of a pamphlet containing facts regarding these two training branches organized under the National Defense Act of 1920, and answering the un-American propaganda which is being distributed in schools and colleges throughout the country. This action was taken after E. K. Bixby, Oklahoma, chairman of the National Americanism Commission, submitted his report. Mr. McQuigg cited as an example the fact that in his home city of Cleveland, military training in the public schools will be abolished at the end of the present term as a result of the insidious campaigns now being conducted by ultra-pacifists. Steps were taken also for the convening of a National Congress of Americanism in Philadelphia either during or immediately before the Legion national convention next fall.

Report of the recent activities of the FIDAC, including action of the executive committee of that organization at its December, 1925, meeting, was made by Lemuel Bolles, FIDAC Vice-President representing the United States. Among resolutions adopted was one congratulating The American Legion on its decision to hold its 1927 convention in Paris. Action on admitting enemy soldiers' organizations into the FIDAC was deferred until a later meeting. Of greatest importance in the present program is the plan for an exchange of scholarships between countries represented in the FIDAC, which will result in promoting better understanding and friendly relations between nations. The Legion departments of Kansas, Virginia, Montana and California have already given active thought to this idea and expect to obtain scholarships from their States.

Upon recommendation of Thomas W. Miller of Delaware, chairman of the Commission on World Peace and Foreign Relations, a resolution was adopted re-affirming the resolutions adopted in Omaha, advocating the immediate entrance of the United States into a

world court. In order to assure due representation of World War veterans on American disarmament delegations, President Coolidge was requested by the committee to include a member of The American Legion in the delegation or delegations appointed by him in the forthcoming world conference on this subject.

When the national convention is held in Philadelphia this fall, from October 11th to 15th, certain conduct condoned at previous national meetings of the Legion will not be tolerated. A resolution was approved authorizing the National Commander to notify the mayor and other city officials of Philadelphia that Legionnaires expect to receive only the same consideration as other citizens in Philadelphia.

Two additional trophies were made available for departmental competition when the John G. Emery trophy and the James A. Drain Service trophy were formally accepted. The former will be presented to the department having the highest percentage of members thirty days before the national convention compared with the average membership of the preceding four years, and the latter to the department showing the most consistent service to community, State and Nation during the year. Definite rules governing the awarding of these two trophies will be promulgated at the May meeting of the committee.

The committee approved the adoption of the Pennsylvania school award plan, which gives recognition to boys in the eighth grade for qualities of courage, leadership, honor, service and scholarship, as an activity for posts in all departments of the Legion.

## They Taught Lincoln

(Continued from page 5)

school without any suspicion that they were being imposed upon or doing anything that children or parents of a later generation would think preposterous, out of the question!

Herndon quotes Samuel Haycraft, a mate at Caleb Hazel's school, concerning Caleb's ability, in this manner: "He perhaps could teach spelling and reading and indifferent writing, and possibly could cipher to the rule of three, but he had no other qualifications of a teacher unless we accept large size and bodily strength. Abe was a mere spindle of a boy, had his due proportion of harmless mischief, but as we lived in a country abounding in hazel switches, in the virtue of which the master had great faith, Abe of course received his due allowance."

Riney is said to have been living as late as 1860, in Hardin County, Kentucky. The village of Rineyville in that county commemorates his standing among his neighbors.

When that worthy woman, Mrs. Sally Bush Johnston—who deserves the everlasting gratitude of the American people—entered the Lincoln home in Indiana as the second Mrs. Tom Lincoln, she set about sending the children, her own and Tom's, to school. First it was to the little shanty of round logs, a mile and a half from the home, presided over by Hazel Dorsey

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This gum decay or Pyorrhea is most dangerous. The gums become devitalized, relaxed. They recede. They shrink and age the mouth. Gum tenderness is present. The teeth loosen. Also Pyorrhea pockets breed bacteria which drain into the system and cause many organic diseases of mid-life.

Four people out of five over forty suffer from this Pyorrhea; but Forhan's positively prevents Pyorrhea if used in time and used consistently.

Forhan's hardens the gums. It conserves the gums that hug the teeth and hold them firm. It touches the fundamentals of tooth health in fact. And all this while you are cleansing your teeth scientifically. Forhan's is cool, antiseptic and pleasant to the taste.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in U. S. and Can.

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—puncheons, or split logs, for floor, greased paper as panes. Abe was ten. "He kept up his studies at home," runs the testimony of schoolfellow Grigsby, as reported by Herndon.

It was Crawford who introduced into the "curriculum" that novel addition to the three R's, mentioned of all biographers, instruction in manners. Abe was fourteen. The master drilled his pupils in certain of the niceties, as he understood them, of social contact and drawing-room behavior. A pupil would leave the room and at once return disguised as a gentleman or a lady. Another pupil would receive him on entering and escort him, introducing him formally to each one in the group. No doubt a rigid formula was observed, and one wonders whether those youngsters were ever bothered, then or later, by that truly momentous question of whether the gentleman is introduced to the lady or the lady to the gentleman.

Crawford laid great stress on spelling too, one is told, and the spelling book was literally memorized "from cover to cover". "Essays and poetry," Grigsby volunteers, "were not taught in this school," meaning Crawford's, adding that Abe took them up on his own account. Is it fair to infer that Grigsby meant to imply that "essays and poetry" had been taught by Dorsey, and that the physically uncouth but mentally expanding Abraham drew some share of profit, if not inspiration, from the instruction—that the clarity of the Cooper Institute address and the music of the two inaugurals may date hazily back to those glimmerings in Dorsey's school?

As the boy grew in strength and handiness at all the labor of frontier farming, he became more useful for work both at home and, hired out, among the neighbors. It was not until he was seventeen that he got to attend school again, going four and a half miles to one Swaney, first name unrecorded. There have been intimations in Lincoln material that at this age, result of outside endeavor, he knew as much as, or more than, the run of teachers in such surroundings. However that may be, he did not go to Swaney long—his father, we are told, disapproved of his spending so much time in school when he could work to more apparent profit in grubbing stumps, splitting rails or slaughtering hogs. For anniversary observing folk, there is a centenary picture worth considering—that of the young Lincoln walking his nine miles a day to Swaney's school back in 1826, striving no doubt to meet his father's ideal of a perfect education, "to cipher clear through the arithmetic".

Details are wanting as to what he studied at Swaney's or what special studies, if any, the said Swaney, of unknown first name, fostered. One biographer says he had never seen a geography or a grammar when he left Swaney's. Perhaps a clew is given in Lincoln's own summing up of his school experience in that paragraph contained in the brief life statement written by him for Jesse W. Fell in 1859, when he was past fifty, and which is reproduced on page 5 of this issue.

Did Lincoln mean that he had learned in school to "cipher" by the rule of three, or that he had stopped just short of that ability? If the lat-

ter, he doubtless acquired it when studying by himself later for a surveyor's work. And what is the rule of three? One discovers, on looking it up, that it is no other than an old friend of arithmetic days—the method of finding the fourth term of a proportion when the other three are known, based on the fact that "the product of the means equals the product of the extremes." Eight is to 24 as 11 is to what number? You recall the swing of it. How adept an arithmetician Lincoln became is not known; his experience with accounts in Denton Offut's store and later in his own venture with Berry cannot have taxed him much. But through his public utterances after he had all America as his platform runs a mathematical clearness and definiteness and precision that has even the rhythm of proportion.

There are no pictures of Lincoln's teachers, but one may indulge in the license of imagining how they looked, giving each a distinctive property. Zachariah Riney is holding a spelling book, tradition having it that a spelling book was the only book he possessed and that it was the center and mainspring of his school. Young Caleb Hazel is glowering, switch in hand, over one of the larger boys—for readiness with the switch and skill in coping with incipient riot are reputed to have been his. Dorsey is, perhaps, leading his backwoods pupils into some practice with "essays and poetry," while Schoolmaster Crawford is, of course, conducting one of those lessons in manners in which the gawky Abe learns, possibly, how to receive a foreign ambassador or comport himself at a White House reception. As for Master Swaney, he is cipherin', cipherin'.

And their pupils? Only one left an imprint on his and later times—a lanky, homely, awkward, coarse-haired, dark-skinned, ill clad, fast growing youngster with an insatiable curiosity and desire to learn things, who became the tall figure of surpassing statesmanship, of noble speech, of sad face and kindly act whom America knows as Abraham Lincoln.

## TAPS

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

ALFRED R. CHINIGO, William A. Leonard Post, Flushing, N. Y. D. Aug. 4. Musician, 1st cl., U. S. S. Pennsylvania.

ERNEST L. DAVIS, Cobden (Ill.) Post. D. Dec. 10, aged 30. Served with 86th Aero Sq., A. E. F.

FRANCIS M. DEMAREST, Union Post, Marysville, O. D. Dec. 6. Capt., Chemical Warfare Service.

CHARLES A. DODD, Albert J. Hamilton Post, Bellingham, Wash. D. Dec. 20. Served with Co. D, 361st Inf.

LOUIS T. FALKNER, Charles B. Gillespie Post, Freeport, Pa. D. Nov. 8, aged 36. Served at B. H. 55, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

ROGER W. GANNETT, William Riker Johnson Post, East Lansing, Mich. D. Nov. 19, at Grass Valley, Calif. Served in Army.

WILLIAM MILLER, William A. Leonard Post, Flushing, N. Y. Killed accidentally, Aug. 9. Served in Army.

WILLIAM J. SASSITER, William A. Leonard Post, Flushing, N. Y. D. Dec. 18. Served in Army.

GEORGE C. WILLIAMS, Knoxville (Tenn.) Post. D. Nov. 12. Chaplain, Camp Meade.

I. A. WILLICKSON, Clatsop Post, Astoria, Ore. D. Oct. 15. Served with Co. A, 23d Eng.

# 'As a Court-Martial May Direct'

(Continued from page 8)

fatigue details do not go to the members of the Battalion but are assigned to the numbered prisoners. The sergeants assigned to the Battalion act as overseers of the Battalion, while the acting non-commissioned officers of the Battalion act as gang bosses. The Battalion members do not wear numbers and are called by their names. They have their recreation in the school-room away from the numbered men, and are, to all intents and purposes, a separate organization. On Saturday morning they have to stand the regulation army inspection. They are liable to punishment just the same as numbered prisoners for breaking rules.

Members of the Disciplinary Battalion are allowed to talk at meal times and other occasions when other general prisoners would be punished for this. That is because the men who have won their way to membership in the Battalion have also won certain privileges along with it.

Feeding a thousand men without so much as a whisper and serving them all within six minutes from the time they start to file into the mess hall is some feat, but it is done at Leavenworth three times a day. The mess sergeant and the sergeant of the guard superintend mess. Permanent K. P.'s wait on the tables and dole out the food hot as the men seat themselves. Every man is allowed as much as he wants to eat.

Much fiction has been written about men in prison talking with one another by means of their hands, but few fiction writers, I dare say, know that sometimes that language is taught the

men. Let me quote from the Leavenworth regulations:

Make your wants known by the following signals:

- Raising hand, all fingers extended ..... guard
- Raising hand, one finger extended ..... water
- Raising hand, two fingers extended ..... tea, coffee, cocoa
- Raising hand, three fingers extended ..... meat
- Raising hand, four fingers extended ..... vegetables
- Raising hand, all fingers closed ..... bread

Charges are usually brought by the guards. The Guard Battalion is one of the best groups of men in the service. To be a member a soldier must serve one enlistment at least, with a character of excellent. There is no fraternization between guards and prisoners. The guards, like all sentries, are all-powerful while on duty.

Plenty of reading matter is allowed every prisoner. Twice a week he may draw books from the prison library. Two books are allowed at a time. The library is most complete, with everything from popular fiction to technical works. If he is attending one of the schools he is allowed as many books on the subject that he is studying as he needs or wants, or if he prefers to study a trade or language by himself this, too, is allowed.

*This is the last of a series of three articles by Mr. Blood on the army prison system.*

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I enclose 10c. Please send trial tube.

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Address.....

A. L. W. 2-12-26

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## Your Post—Right Now

Every single day an eligible service man in your town stays outside the Legion is a day of loss for your post. Your post can help National Commander John R. McQuigg raise the Legion's membership to one million this year by placing in the hands of every eligible non-member immediately a copy of the special Achievement Number of The American Legion Weekly, the issue for January 22d. This number will convince him that he belongs in the Legion.

Posts wishing copies of Wallgren's membership cartoon in the January 22d issue, for newspaper reproduction, may obtain mats of the cartoon for twenty-five cents each. Address American Legion Weekly, Indianapolis, Ind.

### Give Him the Facts—Ask Him to Join

Order a sufficient number of copies and give them to the men you are trying to reach. The price is three cents each. Use this blank:

Circulation Manager  
American Legion Weekly  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

(Send cash, check  
or money order)

Enclosed find ..... for which please send.....  
(State amount)  
copies of the special Achievement Number. Ship to:

Post Official ..... Post .....  
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Every man is an enthusiastic prospect for these shirts that fit and are of finest quality. You merely take the order. We deliver. And you collect your money in advance. I'll show you the fastest selling line on the market. No matter what your experience, you can make big earnings taking orders for these shirts. Just drop me a card and I'll send you the free samples and everything you need as quick as the mails can carry it. Address:

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1200-20 Jackson St., Dept. B-31, Cincinnati, O.

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## "POKER TO WIN"

(1925 Copyright)

Do you know the tricks and subtuges of the crooked poker sharp? Do you know the methods of play used by the honest professional? Did you ever see any of the so-called "Factory Marked" Bee and Bicycle playing cards? In short, do you know enough about the intricacies of the game to have any business playing it?

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OUTING CLOTHING

## DEADLINE

July 2, 1926, is the final date for reinstating your Government life insurance and taking out a new policy at absolute cost price.

### ACT TODAY!

You do not want to miss an opportunity you will regret the rest of your life and your dependents will regret longer than that.

If you want to know what your rights are under the law fill out this blank and mail it to the Insurance Division, U. S. Veterans Bureau, Washington, D. C.

I would like to have information on form of policy checked below:

Ordinary Life	20-Year Endowment	20-Pay Life
30-Pay Life	30-Year Endowment	Endowment at age of 62

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(Street and No. or Rural Route)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Town and State)

## Get Right on Your Insurance

(Continued from page 6)

years his heirs immediately receive the face value.

**THIRTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT**, the same as the twenty-year endowment except payments are strung out over thirty years.

**ENDOWMENT AT THE AGE OF 62.** Payments continue until the insured attains the age of 62, when he receives the value of his policy. If he dies before that his heirs get it immediately.

All payments are in a lump sum. An idea of the cost of these policies may be had from the following excerpts from the schedule of premium rates for \$1,000 worth of insurance. These are the gross rates and are subject to the annual dividend deduction:

ORDINARY LIFE				
Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-Annual	Annual
27	\$ 1.35	\$ 4.04	\$ 8.04	\$15.95
29	1.43	4.28	8.52	16.89
31	1.51	4.52	9.00	17.84
33	1.60	4.79	9.53	19.49
35	1.70	5.09	10.13	20.08
37	1.81	5.41	10.78	21.38
39	1.94	5.80	11.56	22.92
41	2.09	6.25	12.45	24.69
43	2.25	6.75	13.40	26.58

TWENTY-PAYMENT LIFE				
Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-Annual	Annual
26	\$ 1.95	\$ 5.83	\$11.62	\$23.04
28	2.02	6.04	12.03	23.86
30	2.10	6.28	12.51	24.81
32	2.14	6.55	13.05	25.87
34	2.28	6.82	13.58	26.93
36	2.38	7.12	14.18	28.11
38	2.50	7.48	14.89	29.53
40	2.62	7.84	15.61	30.95
42	2.76	8.26	16.44	32.60

TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT				
Age	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-Annual	Annual
26	\$ 3.33	\$ 9.96	\$19.84	\$39.34
28	3.34	9.99	19.90	39.45
30	3.36	10.05	20.02	39.69
32	3.38	10.11	20.14	39.93
34	3.40	10.17	20.25	40.16
36	3.43	10.26	20.43	40.52
38	3.46	10.35	20.61	40.87
40	3.51	10.50	20.91	41.46
42	3.56	10.65	21.21	42.05

That is the insurance the Government offers now, and will continue to offer until July 2nd. One-half million veterans already have taken up permanent policies, leaving 4,000,000 to whom the opportunity is still open. One hundred and sixty-seven thousand men are

still carrying the temporary policies which they took out during the war. These policies cannot be carried after July 2nd. They must be converted into permanent policies of the forms given above, or abandoned.

"But why," you ask, "if this insurance is so good, have not more veterans taken it out already? Is it so hard to sell dollars for eighty-four cents?"

The question is a natural one, and will be answered in another article to appear in a later issue. Meantime, a good idea would be to use the information blank printed in connection with this article and get near the head of the line, because the Government estimates that a million policies will be written between now and July 2nd. This will mean a big rush and delays for those who put off action until the last moment.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

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

**23D ENG.**—Fifth annual reunion and dinner at Y. M. C. A., Boston, Mass., evening, February 20th. Address Russell E. Jenkins, Box 303, Sharon, Mass.

**BASE HOSP. 45**—Reunion and banquet at Commonwealth Club, Richmond, Va., February 27th. Address W. G. Burnette, Jefferson Pharmacy, Richmond.

**134TH F. A.**—Reunion at Akron, O., March 13-14. Address R. A. Kneff, care Windsor Poling Co., Akron, or H. M. Bush, 20 S. Third St., Columbus, O.

**328TH F. A.**—Third annual reunion at Hotel Durant, Flint, Mich., June 14-16. Address Leonard J. Lynch, Adjutant, 328th F. A. Veterans Assn., 209 Elm St., S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**BASE HOSP. 54**—Ex-members interested in proposed reunion during Legion National Convention at Philadelphia, Oct. 11-15, address Rose A. Cassidy, Chad's Ford, Pa.

**24TH ENG.**—Ex-members interested in reunion write suggestions, naming city and date, to James E. Moore, 917 Lexington Ave., Altoona, Pa.

**CAMP SHERMAN P. O. AND A. P. O. 762**—To complete roster, members are asked to address Capt. R. E. Willing, care Westlake Hotel, Cleveland, O.

**2D REGT., AIR SERVICE MECHS.**—Ex-members of this outfit interested in forming association, address Thomas J. Leary, 7141 Jeffery Ave., Chicago, Ill.



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**FREE BELT**

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We also give you Free with each order for new pants, one Genuine Cowhide Leather Belt and Initialed buckle. Send vest or on this bargain offer.

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Indianapolis, Indiana

# RADIO

ONLY one report had been received to time of going to press with this issue regarding the radio program broadcast by the Department of Minnesota Legion and Auxiliary on January 22d. That particular report stated that the "On to Paris" program was a whizz, but in view of the fact that it came from Ludwig I. Roe of Montivideo, Minnesota, Past Department Commander, it might have been a bit prejudiced. We didn't get it ourselves, so we wonder what some of the neighboring Legionnaires thought of it.

Almost last minute information discloses the fact that there will be a double Legion official radio broadcast bill on the night of February 17th. Announcement has already been made of the program to be broadcast by the Department of Kansas from the Kansas City Star Station WDAF (366 meters) beginning at 8 p. m., Central Time, on that date. Now the northern neighbors of the Jayhawkers report that the Department of Nebraska will be on the air with its official program on the same night, February 17th, from Station KFAB (340 meters), at Lincoln. The program will consist of plenty of good music and a few short talks by department officials. Here is a chance for radio fans to make a comparison of the two entertainments. Nebraska takes the air from 8 p. m. to midnight.

Next in the present schedule comes the Department of Wisconsin on Washington's birthday, February 22d, about which several notices have appeared in this department of the Weekly. For late comers, we repeat that the program will be broadcast from Station WKAF (261 meters), Milwaukee, from 8 p. m. until 2 a. m.

## ON THE AIR

Brief announcements of radio programs to be broadcast by Legion posts will be published in this department. Notices of proposed programs should be sent to the Weekly at least four weeks in advance of date of broadcasting. Be sure to give the wave length.

WILLIAM B. CAIRNS POST of Madison, Wisconsin, will broadcast a program from Station WIBA, Capitol Times, Madison, on Monday evening, February 15th.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS will broadcast its official Legion program from Kansas City Star Station WDAF (366 meters), February 17th, starting at 8 p. m., Central Time.

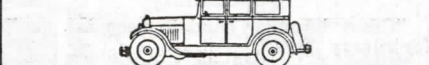
DEPARTMENT OF NEBRASKA will broadcast official Legion program from Station KFAB (340 meters), Lincoln, February 17th, from 8 p. m. to midnight, Central Time.

DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN will broadcast its official Legion program from Kessellman O'Driscoll-Hotel Antlers Station WKAF (261 meters), Milwaukee, February 22d, starting at 8 p. m., Central Time.

FOLLOWING Legion programs will be broadcast at 2 p. m. on dates shown from Station WMAQ (447.5 meters), Chicago, Illinois, and dedicated to hospitals shown: Jane A. Delano (Nurses') Post, for Pine Crest Sanitarium, Michigan, February 12th; American Legion Auxiliary for Ionia, Michigan, State Hospital, February 15th; American Legion Auxiliary for Detroit Tubercular Sanitarium, February 16th; Mar Sur Allier (Nurses') Post for Camp Custer, Michigan, February 17th; Austin Post for Oakdale, Iowa, hospital, February 18th; Verdun Post for Cook County Tubercular Sanitarium, Oak Forest, Illinois, February 19th.



## Can You Fix It?



Repair any auto fault, learn how NOW. You can do it easily in this new simple way. These FIVE big Books are up to the minute on automobile engineering subjects; chock full of little known facts about construction, operation and repairs. Electric wiring treated in complete detail—illustrations and diagrams make everything clear and easily understood by anybody. The most interesting and most practical set of books ever written on modern automobile engineering. Whether you want to fit yourself for garage owner, repair expert or merely wish to know more about your own car, you will realize the value of these splendidly bound volumes. This is the New 1926 Edition with 70 new and up-to-date wiring diagrams.

### No Money Offer

An amazing new plan of distribution brings these books to you for examination without one cent of payment to us. We don't ask a penny of you, but ship the books to you FREE. Look them over—read them as much as you want to; note the splendid photographs and drawings and then if you decide you want them, send us \$2.00; then only \$3.00 a month until only \$19.80 is paid. That is all; nothing more to pay us. If you send NOW we will include:

### Consulting Membership FREE

Yes, we actually give you a certificate which entitles you to free consultation on any subject related to automobile repairing. 18 specialized experts are at your disposal—ready at any time to help you. With this library and this consultation membership you ought to be able to soon know all there is to be known about autos. Don't miss this special offer. SEND NOW.

### AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY

Automobile Division A 2103, Chicago, Ill.  
You may send me your complete Automobile Engineering library, 5 big volumes bound in flexo covers, with the understanding that I am to have ten days to decide if I want to keep them. I will either return them then or send you \$2.00 then and \$3.00 per month until the special low price of only \$19.80 is paid. Send 1926 Edition.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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Sirs: Rush to me without charge: (1) Specimen Railway Postal Clerk Examination questions; (2) FREE book describing U. S. government positions open; (3) Full particulars describing preference to Ex-service men.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

# Bursts and Duds

Payment is made for material for this department. Unavailable manuscript returned only when accompanied by stamped envelope. Address American Legion Weekly, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Supply and Demand

Two cracker-box philosophers at Bangs Corners were lamenting the times.

"There's laws bein' busted every day in the week," moaned the first. "Somethin's gotta be done about it."

"Wal," comforted the second, "I reckon we're makin' new ones as fast as the old ones is bein' broke."

## The Trains Are So Dusty!

[Ad in *Enid (Okla.) Daily Eagle*]

I AM HOME again and would like a few more washings. Mrs. M——.

## Opportunity

"Casey is under bond to keep the peace for ninety days."

"Glory be! And me wantin' for years to call 'im the liar he is!"

## Not Knocking the Lady

[Ad in *Clinton (La.) Southern Watchman*]

A Real Highbred Kentucky Saddle Horse . . . Five gaits and no road is too long for him, perfect pet in the paddock

and has been ridden by a lady for two years. Accustomed to all sights and sounds.

## Professional Pride

"Someone was telling me," remarked Mrs. Jones to her new cook, "that your husband is a close follower of the papers."

"Indeed he is, mum," replied the cook. "Why, they say he's the best man the department's got for keepin' the parks picked up."

## The Road to Ruin

[From *Pottstown (Pa.) News*]

Over at the famous Black Horse Hill near the Eagle, a Wilmington woman was wrecked on the slippery road bed.

## Shattered Romance

"Lawsy, but Ah suttinly does hate to lose dis job," sighed the colored maid upon being discharged.

"You have a family to support?" asked her late mistress.

"No'm, but Ah's got an engagement to be broke," groaned the girl.

## No Judge at All

"Did you know my father before he was a judge?" asked the young man.

"Oh, yes," replied the old friend of the family. "I knew him when he married your mother."

## The Darling of the Regiment

[From *Santa Fe New Mexican*]

Mrs. R—— S——, wife of the Bowman Motor Company, is visiting friends in Denver.

## Sacrilege

"Ah's been prayin' fo' bettah times," announced Jake.

"'Twould be bettah ef yo' was to wo'k some," advised his wife.

"Mandy!" exclaimed Jake reproachfully. "Is yo' back-slidin'?"

## The Latest in Head Gear

[*Grantland Rice in Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus Leader*]

In the last world series Walter Johnson never quite had the feel of the ball in either of his first starts. An indefinable something was lacking. Luckily it came back to him those last four innings just in time to keep his throne from skidding off his worried brow.

## A Social Error

But yesterday upon the street—

I state this for a fact—

A friend of mine I chanced to meet,  
Whose eye was newly blacked.

I was polite at first, and spoke  
Of other matters minor,  
And then I asked, "Who was the bloke  
Who handed you that shiner?"

"I cannot tell." He shook his head  
"And yet I will confess  
I'd like to meet the man who said  
A woman's 'No' means 'Yes'."

—*Dalnar Devening.*

## Extra! Extra!

[From *Madison (Wis.) Times*]

How time flies. Only four months until Christmas. And in a few more weeks it will be less than that.

## System Does It

Brown walked into a restaurant, picked out a certain table and sat down. Before he had time to open his paper, a waiter placed a meal before him.

"How in the name of everything do you get such service?" asked a friend, who had been watching. "Do you own the place?"

"Oh, no," replied Brown modestly. "It's just a little system I'm trying. The last time I was in town I came in here and gave my order. This is it."

## What Are You Calling Us?

[From *Oxford (Miss.) Eagle*]

Anyone may join in the mule race, come, bring your mule, and perhaps you will wear away the blue ribbon.

## The Ultimate

"Mrs. Jangler's got lots of gall."

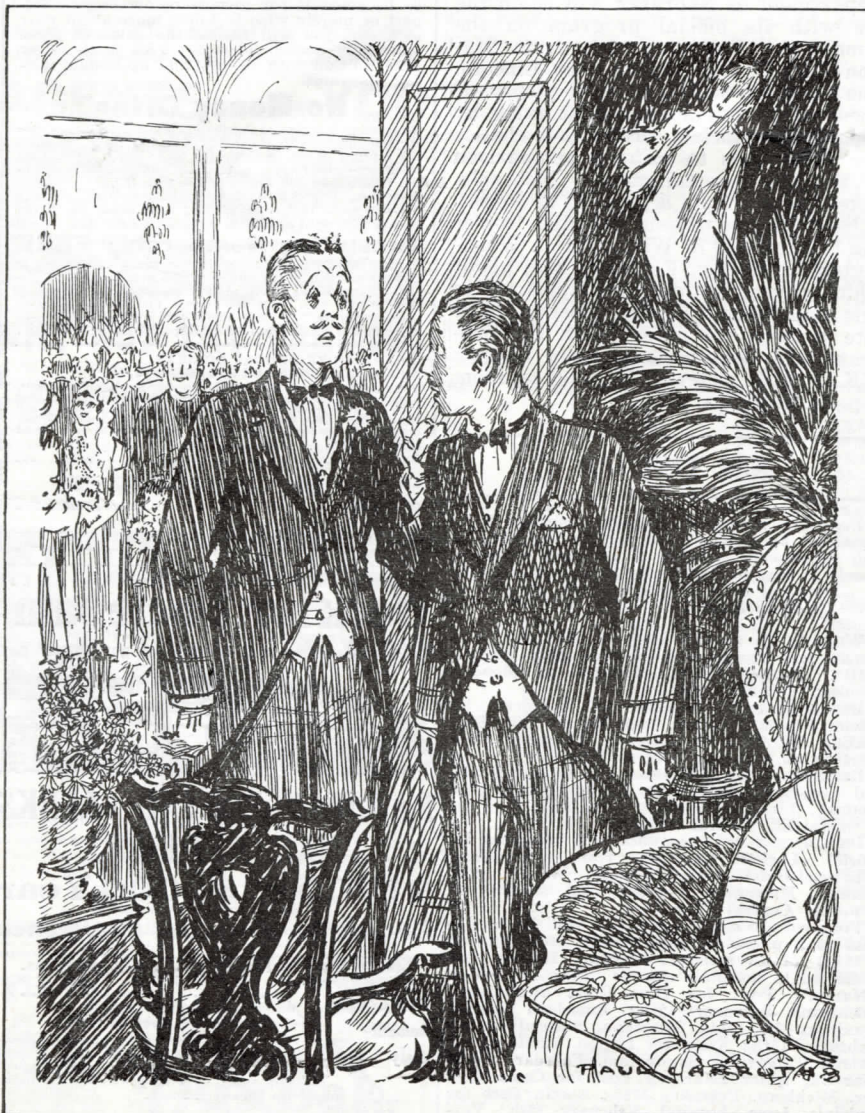
"You bet she has! Why, after beating up her husband so he couldn't work for two months, she tried to collect sick benefits from his lodge."

## Major Casualties

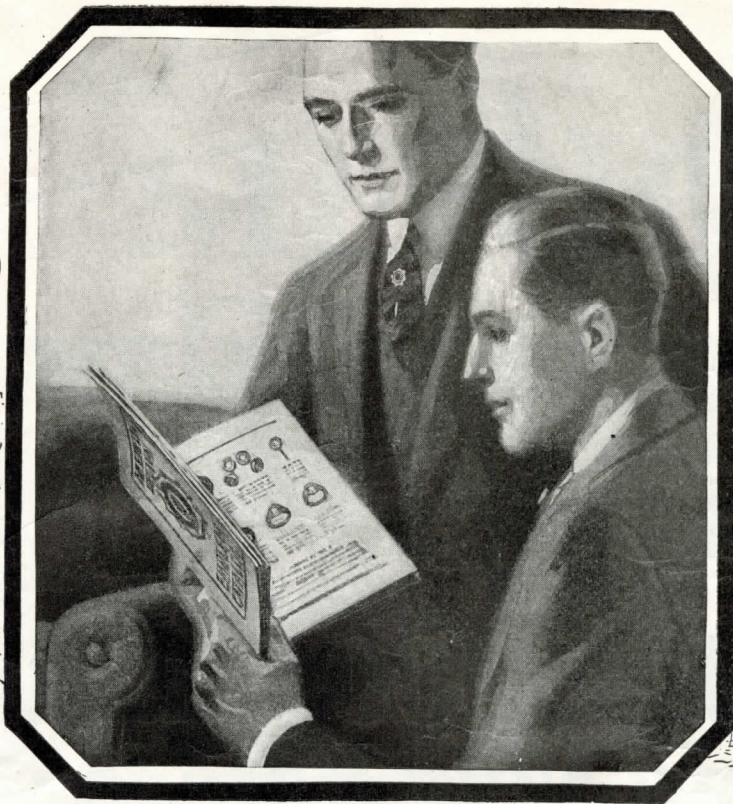
[*St. Johns (Mich.) Republican-News*]

Adolph Milke had the misfortune to get struck by an auto in Lansing bending his fender and one wheel quite badly. He had it repaired.

Mrs. J. W. Pierce had the misfortune to run over an embankment of about 32 feet down. No damage was done except having two flat tires.



Goodfellow Bridegroom: "Step up, old man! Don't you want to kiss the bride?"  
Bashful Guest: "Well, er—if it's all the same to you I'd rather some other time."



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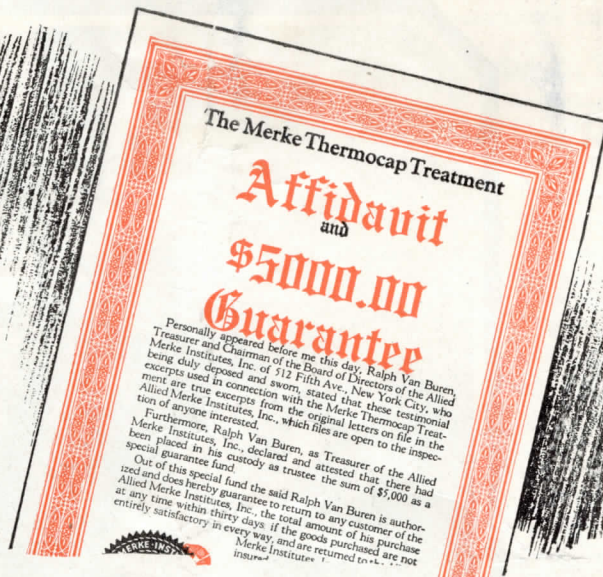
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# Here's My \$5000 Guarantee to Grow New Hair for You — In 30 Days - Or No Cost!

Save Yourself From Baldness. Stop Falling Hair. Here is My Bona-Fide Guarantee. Grow New Hair in 30 Days Or This Trial Won't Cost You One Cent.

By ALOIS MERKE

Founder of Famous Merke Institute, Fifth Avenue, New York

**T**HIS offer is absolute! There are no "ifs" or "buts" about it. No matter how fast your hair is falling out, no matter how much of it is gone—no matter how many other treatments you've tried without results—here is a new scientific system that will give you a new growth of hair in 30 days—or I pay the whole cost of the treatment myself.

How am I able to make this amazing offer? The answer is simple. The Merke

System of hair growth is founded upon a scientific discovery. I have found during many years of research and experience at the Merke Institute, Fifth Avenue, New York, that in most cases of baldness the hair roots are NOT dead. They are merely dormant—asleep!

It is an absolute waste of time—a shameful waste of money—to try to penetrate to these dormant roots with ordinary oils, massages and tonics, which merely treat the surface skin. You wouldn't expect to make a tree grow by rubbing "growing fluid" on the bark—you'd get at the roots.

And that is just what my scientific system does. It penetrates below the surface of the scalp. It stimulates the dormant roots. It awakens them. The tiny capillaries

begin to pump nature's own nourishment into them. Hair begins to grow again. It takes on body and color. And in a short time—sooner than you ever imagined was possible—you have a new, healthy growth of hair—or the whole treatment is yours for NOTHING.

At the famous Merke Institute on Fifth Avenue, New York, I have treated scores of prominent stage and social celebrities—some paying as high as \$500

for the results produced. Yet now, by means of the Merke Thermocap Treatment, adapting the same principles to home use—thousands everywhere are securing equally wonderful results—right in any home in which there is electricity—and for just a few cents a day.

**Here's Proof!**  
 "The condition of my hair was very bad. After six weeks treatment with the Thermocap my head was covered with short hair and it was no longer dull and lifeless. I kept up the treatment and in return I have as good a head of hair as any one could wish." C. T., Galesburg, Ill.  
 "I used the cap for 30 days when to my great surprise I could see a new coat of hair coming and now my hair is very near as good as when it first started to come out." J. C., Englewood, N. J.  
 "Your Thermocap has done a wonderful thing in bringing back new hair where all other things have failed. The top of my head is now entirely covered with hair after using the Thermocap for about two months and new hair seems to be coming in all the time." H. A. B., Utica, N. Y.

## This Is My \$5000 Guarantee

Now I do not claim that my treatment is miraculous, or that it will grow new hair in every single case. That would be foolish. There are some cases of baldness that nothing in the world can help. But since these cases are so extremely rare, and since my treatment has grown new hair for so many thousands of others—I gladly make you this offer. And remember, it is

backed by my \$5,000 GUARANTEE—try this remarkable treatment for 30 days. Then if you're not simply delighted with the new growth of hair produced—write me at once. Say that my system hasn't done all I claimed for it—and I'll see that the 30 day trial doesn't cost you one cent.

## Free Book Tells All

There is no room here to tell you all about your hair—and all about the amazing contract I offer you. But I will be glad to tell you all if you are interested. This information is free—absolutely without any obligation. Just mail the coupon and I will send you, without cost, a wonderfully interesting booklet that describes in detail the system that is proving a boon



Allied Merke Institute, Inc., Dept. 222, 512 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Please send me—without cost or obligation—a copy of your book, "The New Way to Make Hair Grow," describing the Merke System.

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