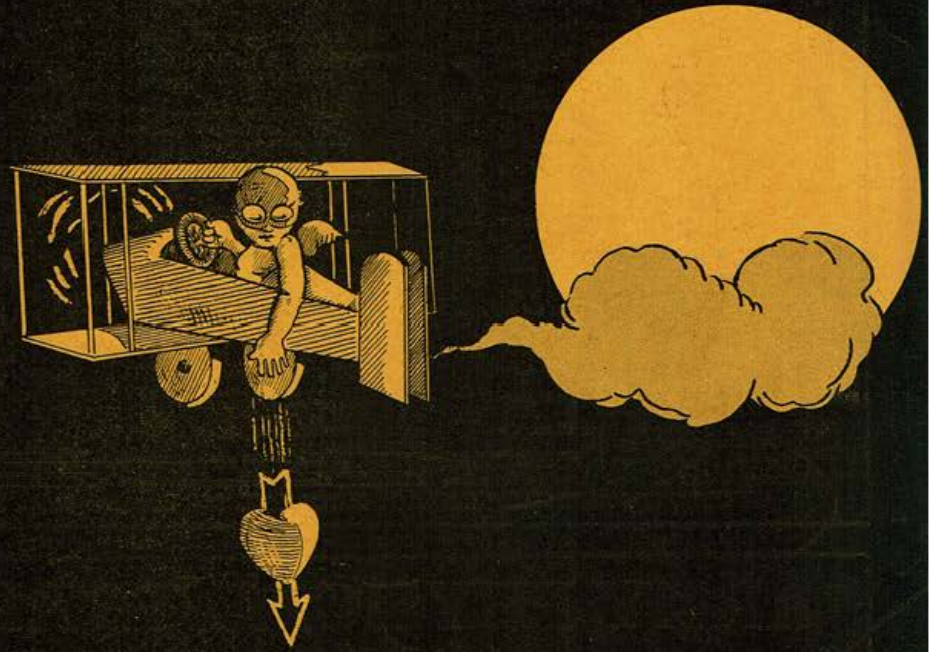


JUNE

20¢

SERVICE



THE RAID

Berger

A. E. F. BATTLEFIELD PHOTOGRAPHS

List of Panoramic Photographs of European Battlefields in American Sectors, Also Views in Germany in the Territory Occupied by American Army Along the Rhine. Views in Germany in the Territory Occupied by American Army Along the Rhine. Order by Number.

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| <p>8. PARIS, Place de Concordia.</p> <p>9. LENS, Northern France, showing the destroyed coal pits.</p> <p>10. LENS, Northern France, showing the city ruins.</p> <p>11. ARRAS, the town square of the Cathedral City.</p> <p>12. ARRAS, the railroad station plaza.</p> <p>13. METZ, the fortified city in the province of Lorraine.</p> <p>14. Strobenfels Castle, on the Rhine, one of the ex-Kaiser's many estates.</p> <p>25. American Army Horse Show held at New-weid, on the Rhine, Germany (8d Corps.)</p> <p>27. General Pershing addressing the officers and men of the 2d Division at Vallendar, Germany.</p> <p>70. COBLENZ, the Rhine, and Old Glory flying from Ehrenbreitstein Fortress; photographed from Fort Asterstein.</p> <p>87. COBLENZ from Fort Alexander.</p> <p>88. COBLENZ from Fort Alexander, showing up the Rhine Valley.</p> <p>95. BENDORF, Germany, headquarters of the 9th U. S. Infantry.</p> <p>110. Vallendar, Germany, headquarters of the 23rd U. S. Infantry.</p> <p>125. The Valley of the Rhine, from the review field at Vallendar.</p> <p>126. Old Glory flying from Ehrenbreitstein Fortress, where the Rhine and Moselle rivers meet, showing the city of Coblenz.</p> <p>130. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels addressing the Marines and Soldiers of the 2d Division.</p> <p>133. Ehrenbreitstein Fortress, showing the Rhine, and the Stars and Stripes flying from the fortress; photographed from Coblenz.</p> <p>139. Carnival and Horse Show of the 3d Army held at Island Park, Coblenz.</p> <p>150. ST. MIHIEL, showing the River Meuse, the destroyed bridge, and the town.</p> | <p>153. ST. MIHIEL, looking down Avenue Genl. Pershing and showing the town Square.</p> <p>154. Dugouts used by the Germans behind St. Mihiel, rebuilt by American Engineers.</p> <p>155. The town of AIREMONT.</p> <p>157. The town of MONTESEC, showing Montsec on the left.</p> <p>158. The town of RICHECOURT.</p> <p>159. SEICHEPREY, where the first American fight took place.</p> <p>160. The destroyed railroad bridge at FLJREY.</p> <p>161. The town of LIMEY.</p> <p>162. The town of ELREY.</p> <p>163. French dugouts between Limy and Thiancourt.</p> <p>166. THIANCOURT, which fell before the American onslaught September, 1918, in the St. Mihiel salient.</p> <p>167. MALANCOURT.</p> <p>168. MONTFAUCON, showing the German observation positions captured by the American Army in the Argonne sector.</p> <p>170. NANTILLOIS.</p> <p>171. VERENNES, showing salvage depot.</p> <p>172. Wrecked German ammunition train in the St. Mihiel sector near Jaulny.</p> <p>173. JAULNY.</p> <p>174. ST. HILJARE, showing barb wire entanglements and swampy territory.</p> <p>175. FRESNES-EN-WOEVRE.</p> <p>176. ETAIN.</p> <p>177. German ammunition dump.</p> <p>178. MORAIQNE FARM, formerly a German corps headquarters.</p> <p>180. ARGONNE FOREST, showing the concrete dugouts of the German headquarters that resembled a village in the forest.</p> <p>181. ARGONNE FOREST, showing artillery positions between Varennes and Foire-de-Paris, captured by the American forces.</p> <p>182. THE ARGONNE at Foire-de-Paris, showing the American positions on the right.</p> <p>183. THE ARGONNE at Foire-de-Paris, showing wrecked building and 150 degrees of the Argonne territory.</p> | <p>184. ESNES and HILL 304.</p> <p>185. MONTZEVILLE.</p> <p>186. Anti-tank barrier between Verdun and Etain, concrete posts and cables.</p> <p>187. Shell hole in the road between Verdun and Etain.</p> <p>188. CLEARMONT.</p> <p>189. Les Poroches and Fort Les Poroches on left.</p> <p>190. CHATEAU THIERRY, a view from the Chateau looking down the valley of the Marne.</p> <p>191. The bridge at Chateau Thierry where the American Army stopped the German advance, 1918.</p> <p>192. BELLEAU WOODS, photographed from the interior of the woods looking toward Hill 193.</p> <p>193. The town of TORCY.</p> <p>1894. View looking toward Lucy le Bocage, showing Belleau Woods on the right.</p> <p>195. A close-up view of Belleau Woods, showing the hard-fought ground captured by the American Army.</p> <p>196. The destroyed town of Bouresbes.</p> <p>197. The town of Belleau, showing Belleau Woods on the left and Hill 193 on the right.</p> <p>198. A view from the edge of the Belleau Woods looking toward Torcy, Belleau and Hill 193.</p> <p>199. The destroyed town of Vaux, near Chateau Thierry, reduced by American artillery fire, at which time over 600 prisoners were captured.</p> <p>200. ESSOMES, showing Chateau Thierry and the valley of the Marne River.</p> <p>201. One of the entrances to the famous city of VERDUN, defended by the French.</p> <p>202. The city of VERDUN, photographed from the Citadel.</p> <p>203. RHEIMS, The Cathedral City of France, view from city square showing the famous Rheims Cathedral on the left.</p> <p>204. The American Cemetery at Belleau Woods looking toward Chateau Thierry.</p> |
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AW RIGHT SOJER—"LETS GO"

Remember the time when this meant so much to everyone of us overthere, when it meant venturing out into the dark uncertainty of No Man's Land, with your rifle and a prayer? Yes boy "them were the happy days." And now it is all over, the rifle is turned in, your gas mask and helmet hang mutley upon the wall, symbolic of all that the word "Service" can mean to mankind. And your thoughts drift on to that day when you sewed on the red chevron and stepped forth again into the ranks of civilians. But you found it not so easy to cast aside the memory of those other days—and your heart yearns again for the tramp-tramp of iron shod feet. You miss the characters that you learned to love as "Old Pals of the Army," and you feel a tugging at your heart strings, that the old civilian habits won't satisfy.

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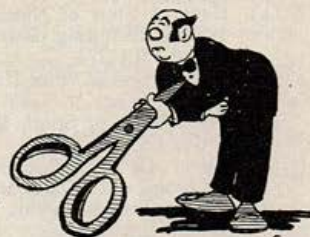
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THE Eightieth Division Veterans Association has arranged to secure, for the former members of the Division, a complete collection of photographs of the Eightieth taken at home and in France. Orders will be accepted for the following pictures. Order by serial number and title of photograph, to facilitate delivery and avoid any chance of error.

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2	Barbed Wire in Front of Dead Man's Hill50	12 (a)	Ravine Between Sommerance and St. Juvin.	
3	German Dugouts North of Bethincourt50	(b)	General View Ravine Aux Pierres and Woods to North.	
4	320th Inf. P. C. at Gercourt.....	.50	(c)	Close-up of Ravine Aux Pierres.	
5 (a)	Machine Gun Nests in Bois de Dannevoux		(d)	Close-up of Out Post "Fox Holes" in Ravine Aux Pierres.	
(b)	Dannevoux		(e)	Woods North of Ravine Aux Pierres.	
(c)	Boche Observation Tower on Dannevoux Ridge.		(f)	Sommerance and the Country to the North.	
(d)	Boche Artillery Position Captured by 319th Infantry.		(g)	Ravine North of Sommerance.	
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(b)	South of Cunel near the Boche trench "de Mamelle"				
(c)	Cunel and Surrounding Country, including the Bois de Rappes.				
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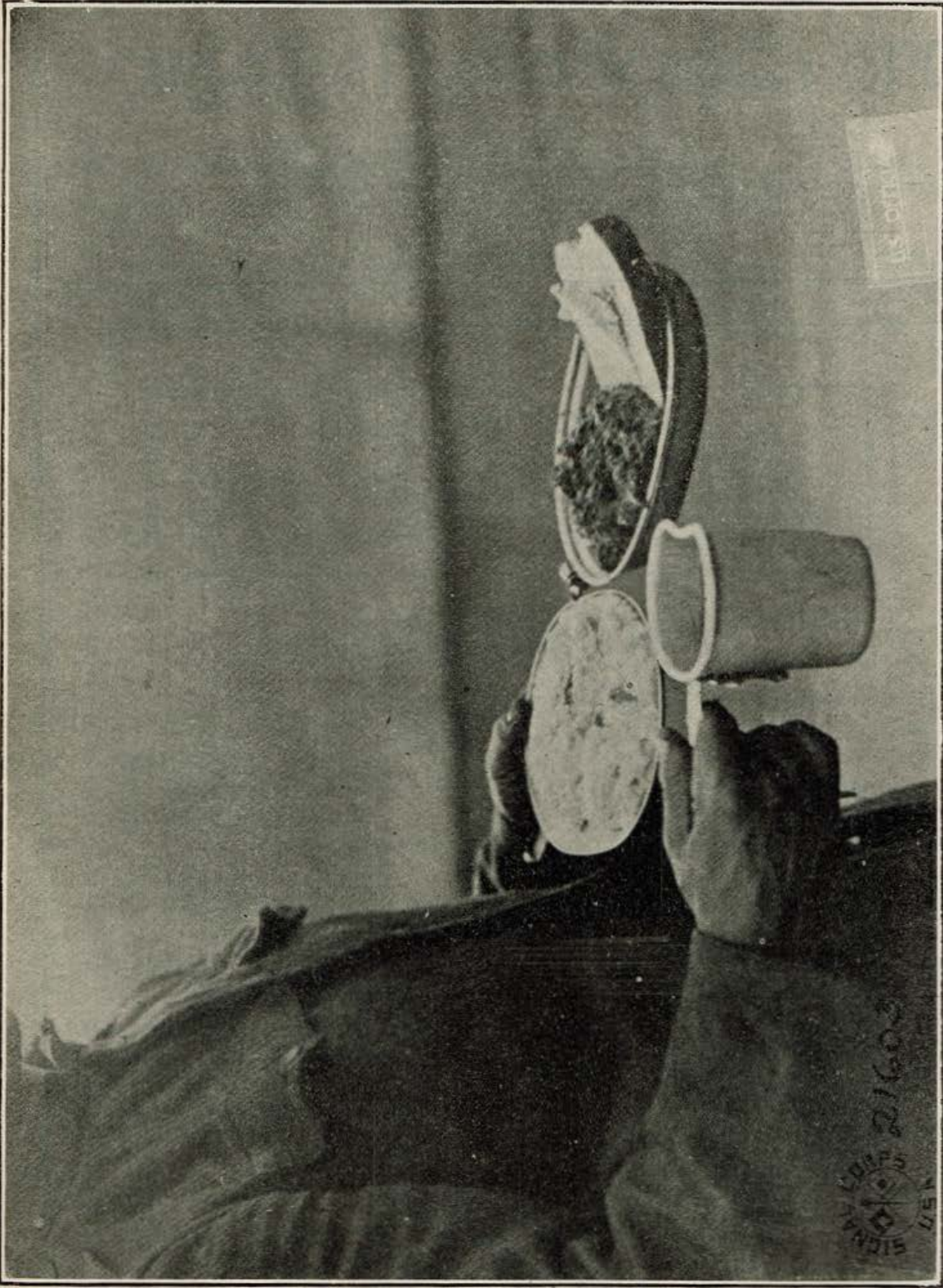
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SERVICE the NINTH

You will find in this issue a wide variety of subjects, treated by some of America's best writers, and topics of real interest to the ex-service man and every good American. Maj. Fortesque's article on comradeship is timely and full of food for thought. There is a special renewal and subscription offer on Page 33 that is worthy of your attention.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Frontispiece—Must Have Been Christmas	—Page 4
G-Two	By an Ex-G-Twoer—Page 5
Hoyt and Buchbinder	By Syd. A. Weinschenk—Page 6
Reel Gossip	By Jack V. Berger—Page 8
Liberty Bonds and National Thrift	By Chas. E. Merrill—Page 9
The Duty of Comradeship	By Maj. Granville Fortesque—Page 10
Your Last Chance to Re-insure	By R. W. Emerson—Page 11
A Page to Wit	By the Office Boy—Page 12
Canine War Veterans	By Arthur O'Mar—Page 13
The Vacation Special	By One of the Trippers—Page 14
The Statue of Brotherhood	By W. B. Cridlin—Page 15
Filmed Memories—U. S. Signal Corps Photos	—Pages 16-17
Lost, Strayed or Stolen	By Russell L. Stultz—Page 18
Communing with Nature (Poem)	By H. R. Curry—Page 19
The National Military Policy	By Gen. John W. Heavy—Page 20
Truth and History	—Page 23
Kind o' Thought (Verse)	—Page 24
Alumni Notes	—Page 25
Taps	—Page 29



Must Have Been Christmas! Raisins in the Rice.

G-TWO!

Mere Mention of the Military Intelligence Service Brings Up Visions of Fake Wiskers, Gum Shoes, Spies, Plots and Counter-plots—but Read!

By an Ex-G-Twoer

PART I.

IN WITH all the other "G's" of the American General Staff in France—thrown in among the black-braids who worked out problems on how to feed and how to fit and how to fight—were the wholly prosaic individuals who, in any first-class Broadway drammer, would be described in the program as being "of the United States Secret Service."

The bond of union between fact and fancy becomes increasing large. The playwright who yesterday would not dare present an incredible situation to a sophisticated audience, today thumbs his nose at the boobery and writes as he pleases. And who, after reading of so unbelievable a human drama as the Perly-Spiker case, can say in this day that an imagination may be stretched too far?

Yet it may not be unsafe to hazard the statement that the public view and even the army view of what G-2 was and what it did during the war is borrowed more from the fill-ums than from fact. The Army Intelligence Service was not an adventure factory, nor, in the knowledge of the writer at least, did its personnel consist of the mysterious, heroic, spy-catching superman renowned in the story-books.

No two individuals react similarly, perhaps, to a given set of circumstances. Therefore, what I am about to indite must be taken as an opinion rather than a text, a reminiscence rather than a rule. Willie Whatshisname, Sergeant C. I. P., who also had his glimpse of G-2, and whose eye falls this way, may resent bitterly any reflection on the narrative of the thrilling exploits he's been lading out to his lady-friend since coming home. I crave the indulgence of all such, and to them say that certainly in the huge machine that eventually was developed to perform the G-2 function there were probably a few cogs to whose happy lot befell a sure-fire, five reel romance. But they were few and fare between, and Willie can congratulate himself roundly if he was one of them.

G-2, or the Second Section of the General Staff, A. E. F., known in the States as M. I. D., was, as most of my readers are possibly aware by this time, that sec-

This is the first of three articles on a subject which in France was mystery itself. For nearly a year SERVICE has been trying to land just such a series as this is. Nowhere else, so far as we know, has the topic been handled, and this magazine is fortunate indeed to be able to publish the observations and conclusions of a member of the A. E. F., who knew the work thoroughly and who presents nothing but facts. One of these days somebody from a "Battalion Intelligence Section," otherwise the Snipers, will tell of that work. Many of us had a part in it. But few and far between are those who can write as does "An Ex-G-Twoer."

tion of the Staff that had to do with intelligence work from the standpoint of military advantage. What such intelligence work was very few individuals in America knew when we entered the war—least of all, perhaps, the officers of our regular army. A small group of officers, forming part of the War College Division in Washington, had been detailed to intelligence duty from the line or various other branches of the service, without any particular qualifications for the job or any extended knowledge of its requirements. A few of them, such as Col. Van Deman, Col. Cox and Lieut. Col. Mason, had, however, a vast experience and a thorough appreciation of the immensity of the intelligence task. Apart from these the army was practically ignorant of the function of an intelligence service. For a great number of officers the word "intelligence" had no significance whatever used in its military sense; the majority had a dim consciousness that it had something to do with "spy work." To remedy this serious defect in our army's preparedness for proper staff development, officers—both regular and reserve—were later sent to Washington in hordes to attend "courses of instruction" at the War College prior to their assuming intelligence staff positions in their respective organizations.

Under Col. Van Deman, assisted by as hard-working and faithful a group of assistants as ever burned Uncle Sam's electricity after midnight, M. I. D. began to grow. The powers at Washington refused to provide, or at least failed to provide, for the proper recruiting of intelligence officers—a class of individuals singularly equipped with varying technical qualifications, as will be seen later. To this day this important service is without means

of building up its own personnel and is without any reserve whatever. So-and-so, who may be one of the most remarkable deciphering experts in the world, has to be commissioned as a Q. M. or Ordnance officer, and then borrowed from the Commanding General of such service, although he is wholly unfit for either. The big army of intelligence officers and N. C. O.'s organized in the war

has been dissipated into thin air. If war broke out again tomorrow the army would be without an intelligence service adequate to cope with the situation, just as it was before. The herculean task of organization would again present itself, and the way it would be done would be by requesting, begging and borrowing, in one way and another, the use of such of the old personnel who have remained members of their "official" branches of the army.

During the first sixteen army officers training camps which were opened all over the country in May, 1917, ten men in each camp were chosen by competitive competition and examination for subsequent detail to the Intelligence Section, pursuant to an order issuing out of Washington. They were selected with a prescribed view to their fitness for such work, taking into consideration their former experience, their knowledge of languages, especially French and German, etc., and would have provided General Pershing with an immediate nucleus for the G-2 organization in France in August, 1917, something he needed badly and had been cabling for continually.

To the amazement of the men so chosen, when their commissions and orders came on August 15th, they received commissions in the Adjutant General's Department and were ordered to the new national army camps for clerical duty! This senseless error was due to either the ignorance of the officer issuing the orders from Washington as to the significance of the word "intelligence," or else to the cupidity of the A. G. D. in seizing for itself this valuable, skilled personnel against the lesser power of the then small and wholly influential M. I. D. It cheated our army

(Continued on Page 30)

Hoyt and Buchbinder

General Purveyors of Happiness to Veterans in Pittsburgh Hospitals—What Is Your Town Doing For the Disabled Yanks?

By Syd A. Weinschenk

REMEMBER way back in the days of '17 and '18 what all the folks used to say about the sick and wounded boys? Remember what they said they would do for them? How they would say that the fellows who served would always be served? Just to mention to these ever-willing servers of our heroes that little things like candy and cigarets were needed to cheer the sick and wounded was the same as acknowledging that the job was completed. All that was necessary was to say the word—in fact—they did not wait for anyone to say the word. The people who wanted to help were on the job all the time.

But, as time went by, as time usually does, the glamour of serving the crippled Yanks soon wore off. Probably the newspapers neglected to mention the needs of the men. However, the fact that the newspapers neglected to mention all activities on behalf of the sick and wounded was not in itself responsible for the apparent neglect. The largest portion of the blame rests, perhaps, on just plain, old human nature.

It is only natural that after working for a time at any set task, not essential, at least materially, to one's own comfort and well-being, that one's interest should wane. To that fact, no doubt, can be traced the apparent neglect of the men who served their country, but who since, because of sickness or wounds, have been unable to serve themselves.

But not all have skipped the job. For instance, in Pittsburgh among many others, are two women whose efforts on behalf of the former doughboys shine out. Meaning one Mrs. Catherine Hoyt and Miss Lucy Hoyt Buchbinder.

Who are they? Well, that's some yarn. Before you read it, please keep in mind that if you haven't a Hoyt or a Buchbinder in your town that it is up to you to see that there shall be. What has been accomplished in Pittsburgh can, very easily, be done in your town. If you don't think so, just start out and try it. It will prove an amazingly easy task.

Here's the way it was "put

This is the first of a series of articles which will appear in this magazine relating what is being done for sick and wounded Yanks who are still confined in hospitals. It appears that the public has, to a certain extent, lost interest in these men. If SERVICE can re-awaken interest in their behalf it will feel amply repaid for its efforts.

over" in the Steel City. The attention of the Pittsburgh Gazette Times was called to the fact that the boys confined in the hospitals spent most of their time looking at four walls, although the city, during the war, had gone the limit in doing all it could for the fellows. But Pittsburghers were not unlike the people of Podunk or Oskaloosa. They simply forgot that there had been a war; that as a result some men had come back who were not in the same physical condition as when they went to France; that the appetites of these men as regards entertainment had not changed, and that the same efforts put

forth in behalf of the doughboy during the war were needed just as much now, in time of peace, as they were when the Yanks were pushing forward through the Argonne.

The Gazette Times published several stories which recited the facts as they were. It was not long before offers of season passes for the ball games, tickets for the principal boxing matches, theater parties and other tenders of amusement were made the men.

As a result the sick and wounded in the Marine, St. Francis and Tuberculosis League hospitals no longer sit around and wonder which wall they will look at next. They have so many things to take up their time now that they hardly know which offer of entertainment to accept.

The first one to heed the call was the organization, which long ago won its way into the heart of Uncle Sam's fighters—the Salvation Army. No, it wasn't any of the army's famous doughnuts which were offered, but a trip to Atlantic City. Not just a ride to the seashore and return, but an honest-to-goodness outing of two weeks.

Fifteen men went, and it will be a long time before they stop talking about the "Battle of Atlantic City." Mates, it was some scrap. It appears that everyone, either residing in the show place of the Eastern coast, or visitors there, wanted to show the wounded Yanks the sights. Talk about the now famous battle of the boulevards of Pares, of the little engagement that was staged at Aix-les-Bains, of the terrible fight that history will record as having occurred at Meston, but alongside the scrap at Atlantic City, the ones which took place in France will look like mere sham battles.

The mademoiselle, real, American ones, took the disabled doughboys by storm. If any of the guests of the Salvation Army ever had any desire to go back to France to see the girls, they certainly lost all ambition on the trip East. All they want to do now is to go back to Atlantic City.

Others who "came through" in Pittsburgh were: John P. Harris, managing director of the Harry Davis Enterprises; Harry Brown,



Miss Buchbinder in Charge of Recreation

Hoyt and Buchbinder—Continued

manager of the Nixon Theater; John B. Reynolds, manager of the Alvin and Pitt Theaters; Robert Evans, manager of the Duquesne Theater; Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the Pittsburgh "Pirates;" J. E. Routley, matchmaker of the Keystone Athletic Club, who staged several of Harry Greb's fights at Forbes Field, to which the Vets were admitted free, and George Jaffe, manager of the North Side Athletic Club, under whose auspices Georges Carpentier appeared in Pittsburgh. The boys saw the Frenchman in action, through the courtesy of Mr. Jaffe and thought the challenger of Dempsey was "all there."

The list could be continued indefinitely. No mention can be made here of the many who donated candy, tobacco, suppers and auto rides to the fellows. But, even though those are not mentioned, they have the knowledge of a noble deed well done to repay them. And, after all, that is all the payment any normal American desires.

It really is very simple to obtain these needed pastimes for the boys. All that has to be done is to inform the general public, and the G. P. will respond. If you intend to start a movement as outlined, the main requisite is to obtain the backing of a live newspaper. Publicity can do more than any other single agency.

However, without the human element in back of the publicity, little will be accomplished. The most important factor is to have a Hoyt or Buchbinder. If you find, after reading this, that you haven't one, look around. You may find a pair almost as good. These two women represent something which is unusual in human nature. That is, a trait to be enthusiastic when there is little or nothing to be enthusiastic about. During the days when things were not coming in the direction of the disabled veterans, Mrs. Hoyt, who bears the title of director of Red Cross Home Service in Allegheny County, but who incidentally does about everything that can be done to aid the boys and their families, did not lose hope. She managed to interest

several clubs in the boys' behalf and shows were put on at the Marine Hospital. But most of her time being taken up with looking after compensation, vocational training and other necessary things, Mrs. Hoyt could not see that they obtained much-needed amusement, so necessary in aiding recovery. The day was only 24 hours long for Mrs. Hoyt, and she had to rest once in a while: But she was and is on the job an average of 16 hours a day for the men.

Mrs. Hoyt never lost hope that some day the people would awaken to the fact that the boys needed entertainment. To speed the day, she enlisted the services of Miss Buchbinder, as commander-in-chief of the recreation department. Did Miss Buchbinder get busy? She did—and without delay. She didn't sit around waiting for people to come to her to offer their services. Those who didn't volunteer, she went after. And she was generally successful. If you don't believe it, just look at her picture and you'll readily realize that it would, indeed be a hard-hearted

person who could resist any appeal from her.

The woman seen seated at the desk is none other, as you will note, than Mrs. Hoyt. Just scan her features and if you don't decide that she comes as near to looking like a person who can be a real, regular mother to a fellow in need of one, we miss our guess. Mrs. Hoyt has had experience in the work she is now so ably performing as to well qualify her.

Twelve years ago she began her career as a social worker. (The term "social worker" sounds cold, but Mrs. Hoyt is not of the "stand-offish" type). Her first work was connected with the Juvenile court. Here she gained experience in holding frisky youngsters in line. She did not go after them in a hard-boiled manner. Her policy was and is based on kindness.

When the Twenty-eighth Division was mobilized at Camp Hancock, Mrs. Hoyt entered the service with the Training Camp Activities Commission. Her son, Albert E. Hoyt, was a member of the Keystone outfit, serving with Company D, One Hundred Eleventh Infantry. He was wounded in the right knee and gassed during the rumpus at Fismette on August 10, 1918. The "doughboys' mother," as Mrs. Hoyt is commonly called, remained at the Southern camp until the Twenty-eighth men sailed overseas in May, 1918. During her stay she won the affection of the men, with her ready willingness to help them forget the monotony of camp life.

Her next duty was with the Women's Council of National Defense. She was assigned for duty on the Pittsburgh sector and was made an honest-to-goodness deputy sheriff. But she did not need her star to accomplish her work. All she used was the good common sense she possesses.

When the wounded Yanks began returning from France, she entered Parkview Hospital, Pittsburgh, as a Red Cross worker. Here she gained a knowledge, not surpassed by any



Mrs. Hoyt, Director of Red Cross Home Service

(Continued on Page 23)

REEL GOSSIP

PRODUCED BY THE
PENAND INKORPORATION.

Bill Durham, N.C. Our Special Agent in this town reports of a phenomena in the person of Stanislaw Jerkthemotstsi, a barber, who shaves a man without offering advice on The League of Nations, or tipping him off to who will be our next president. NOTE: Upon further investigation, we find that this man has only been in this country nine days and doesn't understand our language.

NOT WHAT YOU ARE
THINKING ABOUT



Last City, W.Va. Prominent Business Man succumbs at the telephone. Mr. Block called a party and received the Operator's usual roll of R's, but the shock of getting connected with his party without having to exhaust his knowledge of profanity, proved fatal to him.

His Epitaph shall read
"RECEIVED HIS CALL"

IS THAT YOU, MR. JONES?
GOSH, IT CAN'T BE TRUE
G-GET SOME WATER
QUICK, MY HEART'S
ACTING UP!

HE FOR THE
DOCTOR!



Plouton Rouge, La. Government Agent, Joe Beemus has been chosen by the Senate Investigation Committee to decide how to dispose of the 'Corned Willie' that was not traded by the A.E.F. cooks for 'White Mule'. Any suggestions by former Service Men gratefully received.



Shantyeabo, Cuba Thirst is not the only thing that brings the tourists here, it is worth the trip alone (which is the safest way to visit here, if married) to give the O.O. to the beautiful sights, and Quoting our Cuban Camera Man 'They dont make 'em any nicer'.



Poleescourt France M'sieur Georges M'Swigan, the town Crier has the great pleasure of announcing the arrival in France of Ex-Private Muldoon, and some of his 'side-kicks' who are making a tour of Estaminets trying to locate Petite Lucy, the bride of Company B

DOMPLY-OOMP
COM-BIEN-THREE
BEANS-SWASH SONT
JAMEY-WOYLA



Ragbag, Turkey Murad Melachrina, the favorite wife of his Royal Nibs, Mustapha Kiemmel offers the following advice to the Gentle Sex of America. If you girls wish to abolish the high cost of Face Powder why not wear a veil as we do and then you need not worry if your nose is shiny.



Rockanry Beach, N.Y. Our photographer, after trying for weeks, succeeds in snapping Mr. K. Flop, the once famous Cork Screw Magnate, who has settled here seeking solitude since this Country has gone to the Camels.



THIS IS WORSE
THAN THE OLD
PACK, BUT WHAT
IT TAKES TO
FIGHT IT WE'VE
GOT!

Berger

Liberty Bonds and National Thrift

This Summary of the Situation in Government Paper will Bear Reading Whether You Now Own Bonds or Not—Maybe You'll Be Buying Some.

By Charles E. Merrill

Formerly of the 319th Infantry
Merrill, Lynch & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange

WHEN the first issue of Liberty Bonds was floated, attention was called to the fact that there were but 300,000 bondholders in the United States out of a population of a hundred million, and that the ownership of the new government bonds by millions of small investors would be the greatest movement to promote thrift that the country had ever seen. That the ownership of Liberty Bonds had this effect to a certain extent is not to be denied, but the end of the war was followed by an extraordinary period of high-cost-of-living. This created an inflated condition of the currency, rising cost of money, and consequent depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar. The result was that corporation bond prices declined and with them all issues of Liberty.

This condition has been, of course, a source of disappointment to many investors particularly as the Treasury officials had been trying to inject as much optimism into the situation as possible. They pointed out that the bonds were the best security in the world, that they would be worth above par under normal conditions and that at maturity they would be redeemed at par. When it is considered that the 4s have sold at 84.30 this is quite a disappointment. However, the experienced investor realizes that exceptionally good corporation bonds and preferred stocks can be bought to yield from six and a half to eight per cent. and is only tempted if he has an income ranging in the hundreds of thousands, when it is more profitable for him to buy totally tax-exempt Liberties than any corporation bonds. This, of course, is based on the theory that the present rate of government taxation will not decrease for some years, and is well founded.

However, with the removal of artificial support of Liberties by means of the Treasury Department purchase fund, there was experienced a month ago the beginning of a sensational decline in those bonds. The removal of support in itself would not have been ordinarily disastrous except for the fact that we were in a period of tight money when corporations and business men found it cheaper to lose ten points on Liberties than pay ten per cent. for money needed in their business. Then, all new

No matter what causes have forced Liberty Bonds down to unheard of prices, just remember that there scarcely can be a safer investment in the world. If Liberty Bonds aren't safe, nothing is safe. And remember that although the situation is admittedly uncomfortable for those who actually must sell their bonds, it provides also an opportunity to invest savings with a certain return of 6 per cent or so. This is the time to save and there are few if any better ways to do it than by buying government bonds. Don't sell your bonds, even though they should go lower, if you can possibly avoid it. Simply buy more. They'll be redeemed at par, you know, no matter what they sell for in the meantime.

financing has been done at much higher rates than have prevailed for many years so that the price of Liberties had to adjust itself to new conditions. The war being over, there was not in evidence the patriotic appeal that made even the First 3½ per cent. loan a great success.

The proposal to pay our soldiers a bonus by means of a new bond issue amounting to several billions had a disturbing effect upon the market as well. With the market unable to absorb offerings of seasoned bonds of the best grade at a rising scale, in small blocks, a new offering of government bonds could have but one effect—that of reducing the price of present issues to the investment basis at which the new bonds would be offered. Further, when it is considered that the 4½s are selling at about a 6.25% basis, it may be readily seen that any new issue, in order to be a success, would have to be offered on as favorable a basis.

What will be the future of Liberty Bond prices? That will depend entirely upon the demand for them as well as market conditions governing other issues. There is, and will be for some years, an enormous demand for capital. The demand will come not only from domestic corporations and our own government, but from foreign governments and corporations, except that the American investor will have to be inspired with confidence in foreign governments before they will invest largely in those issues. This is where the function of the investment banker appears because he must make a study of the situation and sponsor securities before they

are offered to the public.

With these contingencies in view, it appears as though for the next few years money for new financing will be dear. We may see corporations paying seven per cent. for money for the next five years—at least until the present period of reconstruction and re-financing, has rounded its course. It is obvious that with the best corporations paying seven per cent., plus a commission to bankers, government bonds of long maturity cannot be expected to sell on a five per cent. basis. Hence insofar as any prediction on the course of Liberty Bond prices is concerned, the prediction is all on this side of a more or

less stationary market with minor fluctuations.

Only one factor can upset the theory—a wave of *thrift*, individual thrift on the part of every single individual who has fifty dollars lying idle in his home or in his pocketbook. The purchase of a fifty dollar bond by ten million individuals in the course of a year, would mean a turnover of five hundred million dollars. When we consider that savings bank deposits in most parts of the country show large increases, it is evident that the working man is saving money. But he is not saving enough, he is not taking the bonds of his government out of the market and putting them away for a rainy day or old age. He is not shunning extravagances and exercising ordinary, old fashioned prudence in his conduct.

The small investor should also refrain from selling his Liberty bonds at these low prices or exchange them for securities of doubtful value. It is a known fact that the Western rural districts have been flooded with fraudulent or, at least, questionable securities, which have been placed with farmers in exchange for Liberty bonds. The argument was that while the Liberties paid but 4½ per cent. at the most, the stock offered in exchange would earn twenty to a hundred per cent. Of course, the promises were pure fraud, and the government has taken steps to prevent this condition from continuing.

The small investor should consider that he is performing an act of prudence as well

(Continued on Page 27)

The Duty of Comradeship

Selfishness is the Supreme National Vice, Says Maj. Fortescue,
and the Universal Fraternal Spirit of the Army
the Best Weapon Against it.

By Maj. Granville Fortescue

WE MEN of the Great Army must remember that we owe a very peculiar loyalty to our country. The fact of service consecrated to our country, whether we know it or not, has marked us out from among our brothers. These brothers may have a more or less lively consciousness of what patriotism means and they may understand by peace standards the ideals of loyalty, but we have lived, and seen our comrades die, for this country. Our experience turns the vague term "patriotism" into something concrete.

Service implies sacrifice. This sacrifice may vary in degree. For some it has meant death; for others the giving of two years of life to the cause. But the fact remains that we have proved that we want this nation to pass on to our children and our children's children with its precious legacy of freedom intact.

It would not be right to analyze this difference between the men of the Great Army and those denied the privilege of service more specifically. We are sometimes subtly conscious of this difference, of the lack of understanding on the part of our brothers, and this consciousness must lead us to comradeship.

Comrade, when traced back to its origin, means room-mate. In a general way its present significance may be said to have developed from the time when sections of a Roman Legion occupied the same *camera*—or room corresponding to the modern squad room. But the peculiar connotation of the word, the implication of friendship, of unity of purpose, of mutual help, of that willingness to sacrifice life if necessary for the sake of a comrade, must have developed, not from sharing the same room with other soldiers, but from sharing the hardships and perils of march and battle. Under such tests men show their souls in nakedness. And out of the trial by battle is wrought a fraternity stronger than the ties of kinship.

When you have shared the same trench and dugout with a man you must know his character-classification. And it is common experience that war refines the gold in men's characters. The alloys of peace that have incrustated and debased a man's true metal are melted off in the heat of battle. Then the real man stands revealed.

It follows that we know our comrades. They may have—who is free from them?—

petty faults, small vanities, irritating peculiarities but the recollection of these is swept away in the knowledge that should the occasion demand, our comrade will risk his life that he may save ours.

In the Foreign Legion they go even farther in interpreting the duties of comradeship; the Legionnaires will risk their lives for a dead comrade. By their code their dead must never be left in the hands of the enemy. Doubtless this custom grew out of the fact that usually the Legion was employed against the barbarous North African tribes who gloried in mutilating the dead in battle. In any event, when the Legion fought in France the same stern sense of the honor of the corps forbade that dead soldiers of the Legion should lie in the hands of the Germans.

I remember hearing the story of an incident of charge and counter charge told to illustrate this custom. Captain X. of the Foreign Legion, an American volunteer, who had been shot down and left for dead in a shell hole at the edge of a German trench. The fire of two hidden machine guns burnt up the ranks of the Legion soldiers and they had been compelled to retire. They yielded inch by inch, dragging back wounded and killed as they went. Somehow Captain X. was overlooked. When the company reformed under shelter he was missing. One of the men remembered seeing him fall and pointed out the shell-hole to his comrades. This man reported Captain X. as undoubtedly dead—a bullet through his abdomen. The shell hole lay at the very center of impact of the machine gun cross fire. The German line had crept forward on either side. To bring back the body seemed certain death to any who attempted it. But three of Captain X.'s command followed the teachings of the Foreign Legion code and after three hours crawling and hiding through the hell-pitted area called No Man's Land they brought back the body. Then, the surgeon discovered Captain X. still breathed. Two holes through his stomach were hastily bandaged, then he was hurried back to a hospital. He recovered, returned to this country when the United States entered the war, and Captain X. became a distinguished officer of the 80th Division.

This little anecdote deserves mention simply as an illustration of the ties of comradeship. Granting these ties, let us

consider the responsibilities that now come to us through the circumstances of our service.

The Veteran has placed the interest of his country above all personal interests. He has proved his right and title to the quality of citizen by something more than paying taxes. And it follows that the security, good name, and honor of his country are of peculiar importance to the Veteran.

The Veteran today is an alert sentinel watching over the welfare of this United States. No one knows better than he that there are those who have exploited our country's misfortunes for private gain. No one knows better than he that there are those who, out of the world confusion, seek personal advantage at the expense of this country. And it is the duty of the Veteran more than others, because he is a designated defender of the country, to check and curtail this manifestation.

The turn these manifestations take today in the affairs of the United States proves the country to be entering a highly critical period of its history. The fate of this magnificent experiment in democracy may be determined within the next six months. There is a ferment at work within the body of the nation which must be quickly recognized and controlled or there is grave danger that the ideals upon which the American nation is founded will disappear.

It seems to me to be the peculiar duty of the Veteran to see that these ideals do not disappear. When I write of ideals I do so with great trepidation. Ideal is the stock catch word of the politician. Usually it covers a multitude of "bunk." But from observation I know that the men of the Great Army cherish ideals concerning this country of ours which few politicians have enough depth of soul to recognize. But this is our secret. And while four millions of us in our innermost hearts determine to maintain our ideals, they will not disappear.

Of course, what is being pointed out in this article is only the duty of each good citizen of the United States and something that as individuals each Veteran will undoubtedly endeavor to accomplish. But what I am trying to emphasize concerns especially the Veteran. Prestige goes with

(Continued on Page 26)

Your Last Chance to Reinsure

If Your Policy Has Lapsed You Must Reinstate It by
July 1—Then You Can Convert It Into
Any of Six Other Forms.

By R. W. Emerson

Assistant Director, Bureau of War Risk Insurance

COLONEL R. G. CHOLMELEY-JONES, Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, recently announced that the policy contracts to be issued under the United States Government Life Insurance policy to which the War Risk (Term) Insurance may be converted had been officially approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and are now being issued to those who have made application for converted insurance. The war time contracts were planned by Congress to endure for only five years after peace had been proclaimed by the President, before the end of which period they might be converted into permanent forms of Life Insurance to be issued by the United States Government.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance had a total of 4,610,388 applications for War Risk Insurance, representing more than forty billion dollars. After the armistice many service men for one reason or another permitted their insurance to lapse, but reinstatements have been made in large numbers, due to a liberal ruling which permits the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance at any time before July 1, 1920, upon application and payment of only two monthly premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated and the signing of a satisfactory statement of health.

The six permanent forms of United States Government Life Insurance into which the war time insurance may be converted are:

- (1) Ordinary Life.
- (2) Twenty-payment Life.
- (3) Thirty-payment Life.
- (4) Twenty-year Endowment.
- (5) Thirty-year Endowment.
- (6) Endowment maturing at age 62.

Included in the United States Government Life Insurance contracts are some new and important features. For one thing, the insured has three optional settlements. The converted insurance when it matures as a death claim may be paid in one sum, or it may be paid for an agreed number of months (not less than thirty-six), or it may be paid in installments through life.

The policies also provide for total and permanent disability benefits to the insured, covering the entire period the policy is in force, and during the period of the insured's total and permanent disability.

Total permanent disability as referred to in the policy contract is any impairment of mind or body which continuously renders it impossible for the disabled person to follow any substantially gainful occupation and the diagnosis of which is founded upon conditions which render it reasonably certain that the impairment will continue throughout the life of the person suffering from it.

The total permanent disability benefits may relate back to a date not exceeding six months prior to receipt of due proof of such total permanent disability, and any premiums becoming due after the date of such disability and within six months, if paid, shall be refunded without interest.

Without prejudice to any other cause of disability, it is agreed that the irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes, or the loss of both hands, or the loss of both feet, or the loss of one hand and one foot shall be considered as total permanent disability within the meaning of the contract; and monthly installments for any of these specifically enumerated causes of total permanent disability shall accrue from the date of such total permanent disability, and any premiums becoming due after such disability, if paid, shall be refunded without interest.

If there be a loan under the policy, then payments on account of total permanent disability shall be adjusted accordingly.

If the policy be an endowment policy, and one or more monthly installments have been paid on account of total permanent disability, the insured may, at the end of the endowment period, surrender his policy for the commuted value of installments (two hundred and forty less the number paid) less any indebtedness.

All converted forms of Government policies are issued on the participating plan. The amount of dividends to be paid will be derived from savings from mortality and from the excess interest above three and one-half per centum which may be earned from the investment of the reserves. The yearly experience of the Government will show the amount which may be distributed, and this amount cannot be assumed in advance. The policies are incontestable from the date they take effect, except for non-payment of premiums, and are issued free from restrictions as to travel, residence, occupation or

military or naval service, except that the discharge or dismissal of the insured from the Military or Naval forces of the United States on the ground that he is an alien enemy, conscientious objector, or a deserter, or as guilty of mutiny, treason, spying or any offense involving moral turpitude or willful and persistent misconduct shall terminate the insurance and bar all rights thereunder. In the new policies are provisions for cash surrender, paid up insurance, extended insurance and policy loan. Under the Sweet Amendment to the War Risk Insurance Act, approved December 24, 1919, Government Insurance is now payable to a new and enlarged group of beneficiaries.

While there are optional settlements for converted insurance there is only one plan of settlement for war time insurance, which is payable in two hundred and forty equal monthly installments and payable in no other manner.

The total claims incurred under War Risk Insurance up to a recent date amounted to one billion one hundred twenty-one million seven hundred forty-four thousand one hundred seventy-three dollars, and the total premiums amounted approximately to three hundred twenty-five million dollars. As was expected, the actual mortality during the period of the World War was greatly in excess of the tabular mortality under the American Experience Table of Mortality, but the United States bears the excess mortality and disability cost resulting from the hazards of war, as well as the expense of administration.

The Government thus recognizes and seeks in part to discharge its obligation to all the men and women who wore the uniform of the Military and Naval establishments of the United States during the war.

All former service men should at once take measures to reinstate their war time insurance, if lapsed or canceled, and then convert it, in whole or in part, to one or more of the permanent forms of insurance which the Government has provided.

Reinstatement should be applied for before July 1, 1920.

According to Military authorities of Canada, over 1,000 enemy aliens have been deported. Most of these were Austrian and German prisoners who had been picked up during the war.



A PAGE TO WIT

"OUR MAG"—By the Office Boy



FOR the love of Pic Crust, I wish you could of blew in to this office while the Boss was in Atlantic City. Maybe you don't even know that he was away, but, bul-eeve-me, we do.

You see, it's this way—The Salvation Army sent a number of boys from the Marine Hospital down to the Shore for a two weeks' outing and change of scenery, and as there was some one needed who could take full charge of the trip—they asked our Boss to go down with the boys.

It never occurred to them that the Office boy here at Headquarters might have gone down with the boys and done just as well as the Boss—NO SUCH LUCK!!!

The next world I'M born on I'm going to hit this Old Mother Earth as a full-fledged Boss. Being an Office Boy—you stay an Office Boy. No soft easy packages handed out—no invites to lunch—no woman going wild over you—and no trips handed out, free and easy like—No Siree!!! Being an Office Boy to a Boss is like being gravy to a nice thick, tender steak, nine times out of every ten—folks eat the steak and pass up—the gravy.

But, as I was saying—the Boss was away, and Gee but we staged some time during those balmy days. Take it from me, there just haint nuthin in this wide world that puts so much joy into living as the grand and glorious feelin that comes

over one when the High Mogul packs his grip and turns his back on the office.

Gosh, does the full meaning of all this penetrate? Do you grasp the full amount of pure glee that oozes over us—when we find that the Old Boy is really going, going and then finally GONE!!!

The freedom of de seas haint got nuthin on de freedom we pulled—so I leaves it all to your imagination.

Course de sky has its limitations, but we didn't worry none about that until we got there, and we didn't get there 'till the day the Boss arrived and, Oh, Brethern and Sistern, take it away from me, we hit solid ground with a dull thud in that sad hour.

Yeppy, old Kill Joy is again with us, and 'he effect of his magnolias presence is felt by all who enter these here offices—long before they even lamps him.

As I write this I see gloom registered on 'he Typist's face and I haven't the heart to even mention the Cartoonist and the Add Man, they're so down in the mouth, as for our Filest—well—she's no longer one of our Staff.

You see, it's this way—Spring arrived, and you have no doubt heard the old worn-out adage to the effect that "In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy Turns to Love?" well—though our Filest vamoosed in the Spring, it was for no such reason as this that we have lost her—no, brothers, no!!!—it was BIRDS. Since leaving our midst she has been devoting her time to the study of birds—get me?—birds, little birds, sparrows, robins, oh, you know—well, she's



gone in strong for this stuff. Can chirp like a swallow and warble like a wren and everything—Yes, Sir—she knows thirty-three different kinds of birds already—their habits, haunts, colorings and peculiarities, whatever that is; and what not.

So, take it from me, this job aint such a blamed cinch as you might think it is—why taking care of this Headquarters is 'most liable to drive one to do most anything—and when I think of the possible fate of our Typist, Cartoonist and Add Man—not to mention poor me—Lordy, I quake in my boots at the future in store for us—with the thoughts of our Filest roaming around over the broad highways and byways—chasing birds.

Well, there goes the phone—guess that's one of our Eightieth Veters—vetering 'cause I forgot to mail him the Mag—so me for the phone before the Boss reads off the Scriptures to me for pulling another bone.

"Bon Swa" for this time.

Yours,

"THE OFFICE BOY."

VERY LIGHTS



The French having sent some lads to London to knock the block off the English chivalry, the English retaliate by sending girls to Paris to make the Parisian beauty look faded. Prize English chorus beauties are being exhibited as "the loveliest girls in England, and therefore the most beautiful in the world," and Parisian ladies arise in the theater and knock the show.

We wish these two nations would live in peace. They have no controversy worth

mentioning. All the great prize fighters are Americans. All the beautiful women are Americans.

All beauty is American. We are modest. It's a gift. Complexions? They are self-starters. Grace? They got it from the dryads. Features? If there had been an American girl in the court of Menelaus, Troy would be a flourishing manufacturing city today.

—From the Chicago Tribune.

Canine War Veterans Raise 50,000 Bones to Build a Community Dog Kennel

Arthur O. Mar

NOT to be outdone by their two-legged comrades, the members of the Rover Kennel of the Canine War Veterans of America decided at their last meeting to raise 50,000 bones among the city's dog population to be devoted to the erection of a Community Dog Kennel to commemorate the unselfish service of the local dogs in the late war with the Land of the Dachshund. The campaign which opened the Monday following the meeting was highly successful and the sum raised exceeded the quota agreed upon at the meeting by a score or more of thick ham bones.

The site chosen for the structure, in the event that the campaign was successful, was the vacant lot on Muzzle Street next to Smith Brothers butcher shop. Its adoption was almost unanimous and Chief Keeper of the Kennel Armistice remarked that it was the first decision they had made in that spirit. He said it with a reflective licking of his chops and it was a stupid animal that failed to discern the fundamental reason for the organization's unity of agreement on this decision.

The plans accepted at the meeting were drawn up by the city's leading architects, Brown & White. Six other local and outside firms entered the competitive contest but the decision to accept Brown & White's plan was easily arrived at because they were so noticeably superior to anything else submitted. In addition to the reasonableness of price of the Brown & White plans, what may have been a contributing factor to their acceptance was the persistent "missionary" work of Rations who had been the Brown's watchdog during his entire life, excepting the period he spent in the army.

The accepted plans called for a two-story fireproof structure, impressive architecturally and of course useful as a meeting place for the organization and also as a rendezvous for the members, their friends and as a social center. In order that its exterior might not fail to denote its purpose, the building would follow the general lines of an ordinary dog kennel that is constructed to house a single dog. A doorway in the shape of a huge round hole would form the entrance. The plans called for a large number of windows in order to provide plenty of light which is not of course in accordance with the usual construction of dog kennels. One of the features of the new hall which seemed to please the majority of the dogs was the provision for the statue of a dog, carved in stone, represented as chained to the kennel and enjoying his limited freedom in the warm rays of the noon sun. The

object was to impress upon the dogs of the present generation their marked freedom from the cruel restraints of their ancestors.

The interior of the memorial building had been arranged definitely with an eye to its general, all-around usefulness. The first floor was divided into three separate and distinct divisions, the first known as the "Allie's Assembly," the second as the Auditorium and the third as the Drill Hall. The "Allie's Assembly" was an innovation and was to be dedicated to the canine war veterans of all the allied countries who participated in the Great War. Here a record of each army would be kept and space would be provided for bullet-shredded blankets, collars that were more or less the worse for their battle experiences and other interesting trophies, including flags and decorations and awards received by separate units, or individual dogs for some particular act of heroism.

The plans called for the Drill Hall to occupy the larger portion of the main floor and to be situated between the "Allie's Assembly and the auditorium. In addition to regular military drill it could also be used for athletic tournaments, games, pageants and anything of a similar nature. Seating space was also provided for spectators along both sides of the hall.

The auditorium occupied the extreme north end of the building and was arranged purely for the purpose of providing a suitable meeting place, with comfortable benches, a small stage and a speaker's table. Particular attention had been paid to the acoustics of this hall in order that any bark spoken could be easily heard in all parts of it.

The second floor was cut up into half a dozen or more of smaller rooms. One was to be devoted to a pool and billiard room; another for a card room, the third for a lounging room, the fourth for a library, the fifth for a reception hall and dining room, and so on.

The success of the campaign for the collection of 50,000 bones in one day was perhaps due to the splendid manner in which all the organization's forces were organized. A large part of the credit for this foresight was due Chief Keeper of the Kennel Armistice and Pilot who were the moving spirits on the executive committee which was responsible for the plan of campaign.

Committees, composed naturally of the best known dogs in the particular locality, were appointed for every part of the city. The chairmen were all leading citizens. To work in conjunction with these forces a committee on canvassing, publicity, and

accounting was formed within the veterans' organization itself. Working with them was the Nurses' Aid.

The executive committee decided upon a tag day as the most feasible method of raising the amount needed. Tags were printed bearing the inscription, "Give a Bone to the Canine War Vets." Members of the veterans' association, accompanied by a like number of members of the Nurses' Aid, were then stationed at every important street corner in the town. Every dog that came along was solicited and in return for his gift the lady from the Nurses' Aid would fasten a tag on his collar as evidence that he had helped the veterans.

The wealthier dogs of the town responded nobly to the veterans' appeal. A number of checks for bonds in amounts that reached three figures were received at the temporary headquarters which had been established in the cellar of the abandoned house on the corner of Bruno and St. Bernard streets.

The following day of the campaign the executive committee of the Canine War Veterans gave a dinner to all the workers, including the members of the Nurses' Aid and all outside helpers. There was only a single disturbing factor during the entire festivities. A score or more of stray dogs had gathered and formed almost a complete circle around the assemblage, slyly watching any chance to dart in and snap up a morsel of food and drag it away before being caught. This situation made it extremely hard for the waiters and caused the diners discomfort in that they were forced to wait long intervals between courses and then by the time they were served the courses had become stone cold.

Chief Keeper of the Kennel Armistice was toastmaster. He established himself solidly in the hearts of all his listeners as a witty banquet speaker. His introductions were always particularly apt. He called on the various chairmen of the different districts and after paying the Nurses' Aid a high compliment for their splendid achievement in the campaign, called upon their leader who expressed the society's pleasure in helping the veterans and assured them they were always glad to take a hand in any worthy cause.

An unexpected feature of the function was a program of entertainment which followed the meal. The Dogtown Quartet opened with a number of popular song numbers which were received vociferously. Ditto, a theatrical dog, did some wire-walking stunts that excited the admiration of

(Continued on Page 27)

The Vacation Special

By One of the Trippers



One of the Salvation Army's Parties of Wounded "Vets" at Atlantic City.

All aboard and you can bet they all were too—those 16 ex-service men who had been handled rather roughly in their mixes with Heinie "over there" during the big scrap.

All the boys have been under Unk's surgical and medical treatment since the never-to-be-forgotten day when they first exchanged their beds in a pup-tent or shell hole for one with real white sheets and a real Yankee nurse to time their heart beats.

When they were invited to go to Atlantic City and be the guests of those God-fearing war workers, the Salvation Army, they could almost smell those delicious brown doughnuts frying, and each lucky bird was at the Union Station long before the train left.

After Capt. R. W. Elton of the Eightieth Division, had called the roll, the photographers for different Pittsburgh papers had to make the gang maneuver. Then after "mother" Hoyt and Mrs. Mattern of the Red Cross and Adjutant Hicky of the S. A. had done all they possibly could to make the trip a pleasant one the boys bade the Smoky City au-revoir for two weeks—and there was no sign on our car "40 Hommes, 8 Chevaux."

When we arrived at the Quaker city we had to lay over for a couple of hours so

THE "VACATION SPECIAL" ROSTER

Allison, George—Co. C, 13th Eng.
Antonucci, Angelo — M. G. Co.
111th Inf.
Blume, Joseph—Co. B, 315 M. G.
Bn.
Cyzisafides, Theofilis — Co. C, 344
Inf.
Holmes, Charles J.—Co. H, 325th
Inf.
Keener, William—Co. C, 111th Inf.
Kletzley, Clement — Bat. F, 107th
F. A.
Lenkner, Walter—Co. D, 313 M.
G. Bn.
Melczak, Joseph—Co. B, 112th Inf.
Morgan, David—Co. L, 317th Inf.
Prentice, James — Bat. F, 107th
F. A.
Rutherford, Richard—Co. G, 110th
Inf.
Shapiro, Henry—Troop K, 3th Cav.
Weigle, Karl—Co. E, 111th Inf.
Addis, Roy E.—Co. E, 320th Inf.

we started out to hunt a chow house and after rambling around for awhile we found one large enough to hold us all. After getting on the outside of a good meal we went back to the station and soon were speeding on our way to the seashore.

We discovered on the train a pair of newly-weds who had managed to slip one over on their friends and got away without being discovered. But what this bunch didn't see, well, it's no use for anyone else to look for it. We did our best to make them forget the troubles of the train ride, and succeeded pretty well. We found them at Atlantic City a couple of days after we arrived and they took all the kidding good naturedly.

Well here we are at Atlantic City. It is a dark, rainy night but we are not hitching up our full pack and steaming up for a long hike. Not us! We are met at the station by Mrs. Bennett and some more of the S. A. ladies and are soon speeding along in busses to the S. A. hotel on Ohio street. Arriving at our destination we are entertained by some good music by Mrs. Bennett and others and after talking over oldtimes with a bunch of wounded vets from Ft. McHenry hospital, who were also guests of honor, we were assigned to a room and enjoyed a good sleep.

No compulsion about getting up when Peggy rang her bell as first call for chow in the morning. If you wanted breakfast

(Continued on Page 27)

The Statue of Brotherhood

The Great World-War Memorial to Be Erected at Hampton Roads—Government to Give Site; Virginia the Pedestal, People the Shaft.

By W. B. Cridlin

HAD the World War accomplished nothing other than the elimination of the Mason and Dixon Line between the North and South, it could be truly said that it was not fought in vain. Today the sons of those who wore the gray and those proud of being descendants of the boys in Blue, stand side by side in comradeship, having been brothers in the common cause of Democracy.

What more fitting testimonial of a united America could be devised than the erection of a great memorial at Hampton Roads, where generations yet unborn may read the story of the men and women of American who on land and sea proved true to the ideal inherited from their patriotic forefathers?

As the Statue of Liberty stands as a perpetual memorial of the Liberty won by the sacrifices of our Revolutionary fathers, so will the Statue of Brotherhood picture the sons of these patriots, brothers-in-arms, standing as an invincible bulwark against the war-mad frenzy of despot kings.

Where first the English came to plant the seed of colonization that found such fertile soil; where proudly came the ships of France to seal the fate of British hopes of flight by sea from Washington and Lafayette; where fought the world's first iron-clads, the Merrimac and Monitor, and scrapped the wooden navies of the world; where we welcomed home our navy from its tour around the world; whence sailed thousands to the battle fields of France, and where the mighty war dogs of the deep were held in leash, to dash forth at the hunting call, and whence returned our warriors, work well done, though many came not back again. Here let us build our monument to the Brotherhood of Man.

The movement to construct a great Statue of Brotherhood at Hampton Roads was first suggested by Post A, Virginia Division, Travelers Protective Association, in October, 1918. The suggestion was endorsed by the State Division, Virginia Council of Defense; Richmond Local of the American Legion, the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs of the same city, the Spanish War Veterans, Department of Virginia of the American Legion, and the National Convention of the T. P. A. of A., held at New Orleans June, 1919.

The Statue of Brotherhood Association of America has been chartered, and several local chapters have been organized or have

applied for charter.

The organization is to be nation-wide, the local chapters to have full charge of the campaign in the districts embraced in their charters. The membership fee will be one dollar annual payment by each member for expense of National and State campaigns for funds. *All funds collected for the monument will be used only in building the memorial.*

The government is expected to give the site; the states, the pedestal; popular subscription, the statue.

Each state will have a granite block in the pedestal, on which will be given the state's war history. There will also be space for tablets depicting the record of the Eightieth Division and other like organizations.

Information will be gladly furnished regarding organization of chapters and methods of procedure in the several states.

The following endorsement of the State of Virginia, by act of Legislature, outlines what is desired in other states.

HOUSE BILL NO. 473.

Patrons, Messrs. Dodson, E. R. Fuller, Cherry and Groome.

Whereas, In emulation of the great Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, erected there as a perpetual memorial of the blessings of freedom, won by the blood and sacrifices of our patriotic forefathers and the magnificent assistance given our colonies by the French people, an organization has been perfected for the erection of a similar statue in that other great Atlantic harbor—the Hampton Roads—to be called the Statue of Brotherhood; and

Whereas, It is eminently fitting and just that such a statue should be erected as a memorial to our American citizens who gave their lives on the hard-fought battle-fields of Europe, or on the unmarkable contesting points upon the briny deep, and as an evidence of our desire to do them perpetual honor; as a witness of the toils and sacrifices of those who fought in the self-same battles and are spared, and to their compatriots at home, who sustained them with material necessities of war and by their indomitable spirit; and as a herald to those yet to come of the fact of our entry into the World War without hope of material gain, but solely to preserve our own liberty, achieve further liberty for the oppressed, and in answer to the eternal call of the brotherhood of man; and

Whereas, The Hampton Roads constitutes the most appropriate and fitting spot in the entire confines of this great Republic as the location of this great statue, being not only an ideal spot from which to proclaim the brotherhood of nations, but also the reunion of the North and South, once locked in deadly combat over this identical site, from which port hundreds of thousands of their sons embarked to fight side by side on the fields of France, Belgium and Italy, and because all arms of the service can best be memorialized and commemorated here—the Army, Navy and Marine corps—the air, the land and the sea; and

Whereas, Also, at the last session of the General Assembly a committee composed of Senators Walter E. Addison and P. H. Drewry and Delegates Edward R. Fuller, Thomas Lomax Hunter and E. Griffith Dodson were appointed for the purpose of making a report upon a suitable memorial for Virginia's sons who fought in the World War, and that the said committee in its report recommended the endorsement of the Statue of Brotherhood; now, therefore,

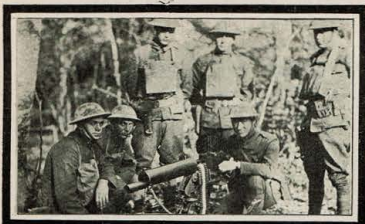
Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That it gives its endorsement to the above outlined Statue of Brotherhood movement, and calls upon our National Government and our sister States to join in the same movement for the purpose of making it a truly national memorial in every particular and to appropriate funds for its realization.

The Socialist administration of the town of St. Ouen, En Belin, Sarthe, France, is defying Premier Millerand's more children, proclamation and have placarded the town with posters, urging birth-control, and a baby strike. General Castelnau, leader of the campaign for more babies, is urging the authorities to destroy the posters and arrest the officials of St. Ouen.

The extensive athletic program instituted by the army on November 1, 1919, and affecting directly every soldier in the service, is being carried forward energetically in every post in the country.

The Ordnance Department points out that soldiers who have received instruction in the operation of tractors or "caterpillars," will find excellent openings down on the farm after they are discharged.

FILMED MEMORIES—Arranged by Berger



'A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK' LT. V.A. BROWNING, GRAND SON OF THE INVENTOR, AT LE NEUFOUR, FRANCE



'WE'RE HERE WITH BELLS ON' 305 F.S. BN, VAUBECOURT.



NOTE: THE BOCHE DOG HUNTING HIS MASTER, BUT HE HAS 'PARTIEED'. POUZ QUOI? THE YANKS HAVE ARRIVED - LEMPIRE.



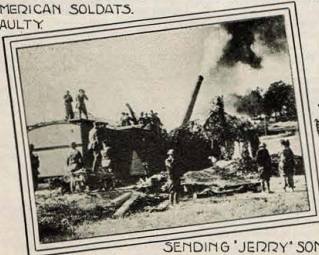
TWO TYPES OF CHATEAUX IN THE BACKGROUND; DOMICILE OF FRENCH CIVILIAN. FOREGROUND - RESIDENCE OF THE AMERICAN SOLDATS. SAULTY



A GOOD LANDMARK DURING AIR RAIDS AND 'JERRY' TOOK ADVANTAGE OF IT. BEAUVAL



'JERRY' THOUGHT THIS WIRE WOULD KEEP US OUT OF BRIEUILLES - BUT IT DIDN'T.



SENDING 'JERRY' SOME IRON RATIONS 340 M.M. NEAR BALEYCOURT.



MARK UP ONE FOR THE BOCHE. FRENCH PLANE BROUGHT DOWN IN BATTLE NEAR NIXEVILLE.



FRENCH '75' WITH AN ALL-AMERICAN CREW 313 FA NIXEVILLE

"Lost, Strayed or Stolen---John W. Doughboy"

"A Problem in Red Chevron Psychology"

By Russell L. Stultz

IT may, possibly twenty or thirty years hence. Today, one and a half years after the Armistice, however, no pronounced tendency has revealed itself. On the face a questionable statement, perhaps, yet developments subsequent to November 11, 1918, have so far failed to presage the hand of the former service man in coming events. The situation, while unique, should occasion no alarm.

Harking back one hundred and fifty years to the American Revolution, few, if any major conflicts in which the United States has been engaged have failed to produce its military idol or hero. No less than five have, either directly or indirectly, led to the White House and Presidency as the supreme reward. Washington, Jackson, Taylor, Grant and Roosevelt, so the changing record goes. While our war with Spain is open to challenge as a modern exception, a liberal analysis must include the late "T. R." whose meteoric career undoubtedly originated from his connection with the Rough Riders.

Confronted by a year offering unprecedented opportunities for popular leadership, in the face of sundry issues loudly crying for public recognition, you would think that once esteemed gentleman, Mr. John Doughboy, late of the A. E. F., but now an unobtrusive resident of Hometown, U. S. A., would be the courted of the courtiers, would bravely jump into the lurch and rescue his country from the "dogs"—or whatever it is that threatens with ruin.

But, do you find it so? Apparently, John's little job was finished, to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, when he hastily exchanged his O. D.'s for civs last summer and received sixty bucks to clinch the bargain. Certainly we hear of no Leap Year proposals from this or that faction praying his favor or beseeching his direction. No, his kindly ruminations over the "days that were" are being allowed to proceed undisturbed.

Is this as it should be? History tells us nay. Likewise the prognostications of wartime seers outlined post-Armistice life differently. Curiously enough, both prophets and preachers were considerably "off color" eighteen or twenty months ago. Even Mr. Tarkington, better known as the originator of "Penrod and Sam," figured out his "dope" wrong. Let us see what that old A. E. F. standby, the "New York Herald" (of Paris), quoted him as guessing in the summer of 1918:

" * * * Our work at home is a kind of fighting, but it's the safe kind. No matter what the cause of it being safe—

age, disability, or some special usefulness at home—those of us who remain in security, while other men do our fighting, cannot help but feel a certain inferiority. Therefore, we home-stayers must be deferential. We are like the old medicine men of the tribe who sit mumbling around the camp fires with the squaws, while the young men are on the war-path. When the young men come back they will put us out of the way—and they ought to. (The squaws will do some of that pushing, too.)

"For, be it assured that when the young men come back this country will be theirs, and they will know, and they will take it and run it. Moreover, they will run it in a better fashion than have we of this now passing generation. And the country will be safer in their hands than it has been in hands that never fought for it."

Partly wrong and partly right, depending upon the viewpoint—that is, to date. That was in 1918, pre-Armistice calendar, while we are living in the year 1920, *apres l'guerre est fini*. To date, there has been a notable dearth of Young Men putting the Old Men out of the way and operating things on a strictly A. E. F. Pay-As-You-Go Basis. True, the Squaws have exhibited most encouraging activity, but their machinations have little to do with recent prophecies.

History's known habit of repeating makes doubly pertinent today's speculation. Have we been unduly hasty in expecting action and results from a body of men scarcely yet recovered their poise and familiarity with old environments? We believe not, and again that the future is hardly an opportune field for repetitions.

Palpably, then, our friend John W. has been overlooked—or, if more charitably inclined, has merely been lost sight of in the shuffle with old H. C. L. or kindred bugaboos. Somehow, the late Mr. D. B. seems to be scheduled for a long, lonesome hike for some years to come. Where is his division, his propaganda and his P. C.? Gone, all gone, and almost forgotten! Right here in our twentieth century midst is a real, live national mystery, one deserving the diligent sleuthing of the current Sherlock Holmes.

Just what is the reason for this unparalleled dearth of hero material and hero ambitions? Can it be attributed to the inevitable revulsion toward all things military? To the absence of any one individual or personage of admittedly heroic calibre? Or, to what? A score of apparently plausible explanations have been

adduced, weighed and ultimately rejected as illogical or insufficient.

The most probable answer appears to be based upon two unrelated circumstances: the psychological influences governing the average ex-service man, and the titanic character of the struggle in which our armies participated, with a scheme too vast and intricate to allow of any one individual to merit a preponderance of honors. In the latter consideration we likewise find an untold volume of praise and laudation so widely distributed as to preclude the possibility of a single spectacular figure emerging from the maze of a world war.

Scrutiny of the facts discloses a rather peculiar series of factors working to accomplish a common purpose. Due to the adoption of compulsory military service, the American army and what it has for generations represented in a democracy in the twinkle of an eye stood denuded of its age-old lure and romance, its traditional atmosphere of seclusion and sternness. Naked and free from jealously maintained reserve, the institution was suddenly reduced to the plane of normal understanding and appreciation. Over night, as it were, a hundred million people awoke to discover themselves—either willingly or unwillingly—militarized.

Every community, every town and hamlet—yes, every family—henceforth boasted of its own particular candidate, or group of candidates, for hero honors, likened to which outside claimants were ridiculed and ignored. This attitude, conceived and bred in the days of training camp and cantonment, persisted and expanded until both public attention and admiration pursued the men overseas. Succeeding months merely accentuated, merely cemented the permanency of this newly-born characteristic.

Without doubt, a year and a half of rigid censorship contributed its bit toward confirming the popular fallacy. The most approved form of *communiqués* did not state that "General Soakem won a decisive engagement yesterday by opportunely throwing his devoted division into a dangerous gap at a crucial moment of the battle." Instead, the crisp message contented itself with informing that "Americans assisted in repulsing a massed German attack upon the Allied front near Chapeau," or some similarly important objective. And of course no other information was needed to convince Blankville that HER sons had saved the day! Yes, the chivalrous exploits of Jackson, Sheridan

(Continued on Page 24)

Communing With Nature
—H. R. Curry

When o' sowing an' reaping yer weary
an' tired,
An' in vain ye air seekin' fer rest that's
required;
When no friend c'n console ye 'r put ye
at ease,
Try communin' with nature out there
in the trees.

Spend a day wid yer soul an' the forest
an' stream
Where the fairy's lips kiss ye in bright
an' serene
Mornin' light that comes filterin' down
from the leaves,
As they pass ye a ridin' on sweet scent-
ed breeze.

An' the fresh o' the mornin' comes tricklin'
through
A bathin' yer soul in the cool o' the dew;
Till yer mind an' yer body 're boys once ag'in
An' ye kind o' forgit all the troubles yer in.

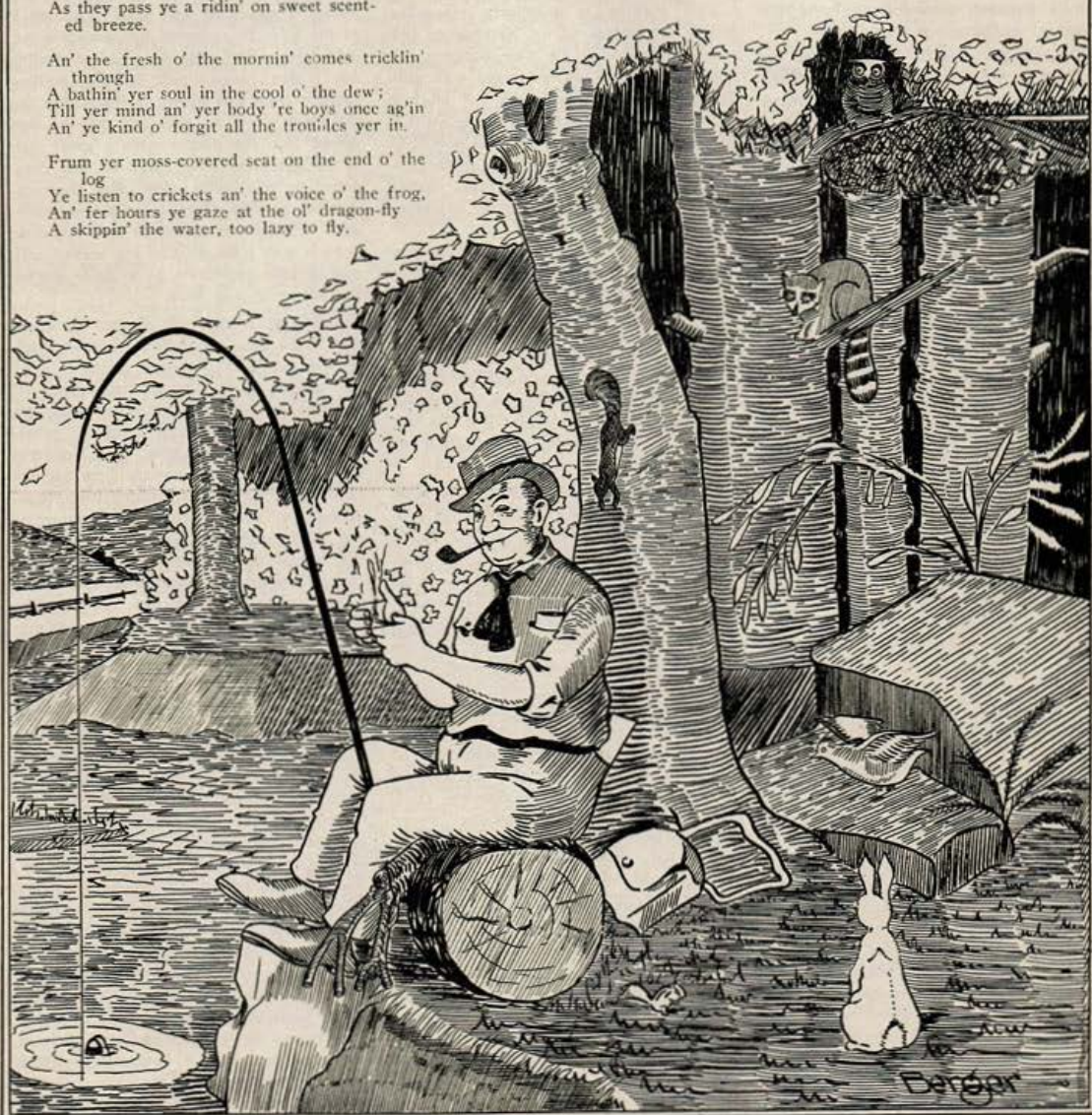
Frum yer moss-covered seat on the end o' the
log
Ye listen to crickets an' the voice o' the frog,
An' fer hours ye gaze at the ol' dragon-fly
A skippin' the water, too lazy to fly.

An' ye hear frum yer seat by the shel-
terin' rush
The love-laden secrets o' the linnet and
thrush
A eycin' uv ye curious frum up on the
limb
An' seemin' t' say "shall we be trustin'
o' him?"

Then after a bit when they see ye air
quiet
They continue their chatter, so, guess
it's all right;
The chipmunk peeps out from his hole
in the ground,
He's certain to see ye, thou ye make not
a sound.

Ye care not if crawfish have eaten
yer bait,
B'r if night in the comin' has been
kind of late;
Fer the hum o' the summertime's
musical art
Gladdens yer soul an' brings joy to
yer heart.

Strengthens yer faith an' opens fer
view
Unexplored treasures yer life never
knew;
Fer no pleasure of earth can compare
with a day
Spent in God's garden when Nature's
at play.



The National Military Policy

Whether You're in the National Guard or Intend to Join You'll Be Interested in the Discussion of the Kahn and Wadsworth Bills

By Gen. John W. Heavey

AS AN educational feature for the American citizen, members of the National Guard and the majority of the Regular Army, this article is prepared.

In framing our Constitution the constitutional assembly enumerated certain basic conditions upon which the government is founded, among them being the following, outlining a military policy.

"The Congress shall have power to * * * * * provide for the common defense and the general welfare of the United States * * * * *"

To declare war, grant letters of Marque and Reprisal and make rules concerning captures on Land and Water."

"To raise and support armies."

"To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

"To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the DISCIPLINE PRESCRIBED BY CONGRESS."

"To make all laws which shall be necessary for carrying into execution the foregoing powers * * * * *"

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress * * * * * keep troops or ships of war in time of peace * * * * *"

"The powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

Second amendment adopted December 15, 1791.

"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

These are original extracts from the Constitution, but do not, of course, include the record of the proceedings of the constitutional assembly, which sets forth and explains the original intentions in framing the military policy of this country.

I desire to strongly emphasize the fact that for at least one hundred twenty-five years, Congress made no adequate use of its powers, and during that time, perhaps on account of the failure to use the powers conveyed to Congress, a false impression

grew up throughout this Nation as to the status of the National Guard or Organized Militia. The States assumed prerogatives not warranted by the Constitution without protest, and the general impression prevailed that the National Guard was strictly a State force.

This position is absolutely *erroneous*. Militia was organized for National or federal purposes, with the state status a side issue, and everything connected with militia except the "Appointment of officers" and the "Training according to the DISCIPLINE PRESCRIBED BY CONGRESS" was a federal function. What more comprehensive expression for federal control can be devised than placing the discipline in the hands of Congress?

My attention was called to this fact very strongly in a National Guard Convention held in Chicago in 1914, when a Major General of the Illinois National Guard, a graduate of West Point, presented a report in which he favored the separation of the National Guard from all federal control. The entire meeting was with him. The paper was well prepared and was calculated to sweep the convention off its feet.

In the midst of the enthusiasm aroused by this paper, General Walter A. Harris, of the Organized Militia of Georgia, finally secured a hearing, and he made the position of the National Guard so plain; his statement was so logical and his knowledge so comprehensive, that he brought the convention back to its senses, and the resolutions suggested died aborning.

The preceding year Circular 8 from the Division of Militia Affairs, dated August 1, 1913, had been issued in which an effort was made to control the organization of the National Guard, and this was one of the bones of contention, because the Division of Militia Affairs had by proper authority prescribed the number and grade of staff officers for brigades and divisions and for staffs. As a result there were a great many demotions; a falling of stars—brigadier generals and major generals of the National Guard found themselves relegated to the grades of major and colonel, and as a result the officers were very much wrought up by this "unwarranted assumption of power!"

Shortly after, I was with the National Guard of a State which believes more in state rights today than did the South in

'60 and '61. The Judge Advocate General of that State was among the victims of Circular 8, 1913; he was exceedingly hostile to the attitude assumed by the Federal Government, and I assured him in conversation that if he would prepare a draft showing the attitude assumed was wrong, I would be very glad to submit it to the War Department for consideration, information and guidance. After waiting for several weeks and hearing nothing further from this officer, I asked him for the draft, and he told me that he had delved into the matter with a great deal of thought and labor, and he was compelled to reluctantly admit that the position of the War Department was unassailable. This officer ceased to be a brigadier general and I am glad to say served with considerable distinction as a major during the recent World War.

Following Circular 8 of 1913 Congress saw fit to pass the Act of June 3, 1916, known as "The National Defense Act." It was the most comprehensive piece of military legislation so far enacted by our Congress. It was based upon the provisions of our Constitution, and Congress finally exercised the powers bestowed by the Constitution by prescribing the organization and the discipline, the arming of the militia and provided for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions, and furthermore, within their just powers, for the purpose of utilizing the National Guard beyond the limits of the United States.

The contention raised that without authority of the Constitution, militia could not be used beyond the borders of the United States was clarified and overcome. If you will note carefully the selections from the Constitution, there is nowhere in that text anything which would justify our government in using our Regular Army or any force for the purpose of conquest. We are authorized to provide for the "common defense." The position assumed by the New York Militia during the War of 1812 at Queenstown Heights was not a logical nor a legal position under a proper interpretation of our Constitution.

Our forefathers were animated solely by defense and not by conquest, and there is not a passage of the Constitution which could be interpreted to use even a federal army in foreign territory unless such be

The National Military Policy—Continued

for "common defense." For the purpose of common defense and for the purpose of repelling invasions, the very best method would be to attack the enemy upon his own territory. For proof consider the recent war; look at the territory of France and Belgium and the territory of Germany. The use of the National Guard for such a purpose can certainly be justified under the wording of our Constitution.

The more one studies the Act of June 3, 1916, the more one is impressed with the exercise by Congress of those legal powers which were bestowed upon it by our Constitution, and we can only marvel that they remained so long in abeyance. Many of our Regular officers are unfamiliar with the National Guard provisions of this comprehensive legislation. Some of them are here enumerated.

That Act prescribed the organization from state troops of brigades and divisions into tactical units and required that the organization, arms and equipment of the National Guard should be the same as is prescribed for the Regular Army. The appointment of officers by the Governors from certain classes of men was imposed, but the Federal Government was given the power to reject unfit officers and to secure only fit officers. Pay for the National Guard was provided; the provisions of the law in this respect, however, were so complicated that it has been almost impossible to properly interpret and apply them. This section of the law needs revision. Field and armory training were prescribed and the training was left in the hands of the States, but according to the DISCIPLINE PRESCRIBED BY CONGRESS, forty-eight drills of an hour and a half each were required each year in addition to fifteen days' field training. This was the minimum requirement under the law.

Detail of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army as instructors for the National Guard was authorized. So also the acceptance of a commission in the National Guard by an active Regular, terminable at the pleasure of the President. The uniform was prescribed and the unauthorized wearing of the uniform was regulated.

The procedure in case of call into federal service and for draft into federal service was laid down.

The wording of Section III, covering the draft of the National Guard, as interpreted by the Judge Advocate General's Department, virtually destroyed the National Guard at the termination of its federal service in the "World War." The interpretation was certainly justified by the wording of the law, but it is an open secret that this action was not contemplated by Congress, and the section needs revision.

A United States Property and Disbursing Officer was created in each State and responsibility for federal property was established. The law was passed on June 3, 1916. Five years after its passage, or in 1921, the National Guard had to attain a strength of 424,800, yet on the date of draft, August 5, 1917, over 12,000 officers and 367,000 men were placed in organizations at the disposal of the Federal Government. The law was in operation for a period of one year, two months and two days. It never was in full operation. The interpretation of the statutes rendered it virtually impossible to issue the regulations prescribed under the law until 1919, and some of the regulations are still in process of formation (April 30, 1920).

The history of the seventeen divisions of the National Guard which fought in the "World War" is one which the Nation and the States can read with pride. It is claimed the first completed division which went overseas was a National Guard Division organized under the Act of June 3, 1916.

As a result of the "World War" a number of important changes in the Regular Army were proven desirable and their adoption by Congress seems a necessity. Among them may be enumerated the necessity for maintaining one army, "The Army of the United States"; flexibility of organization to meet the different conditions of warfare. This was impossible under the Act of June 3, 1916. A single list for promotion of officers; a chief for each major branch of the Army; the correct duties of a General's Staff; the creation of additional departments; the necessity for a selective draft and during the war emergency the advisability of such legislation as the Overman Act for the purpose of properly conducting the war. In view of the provision in the Act of June 3, 1916, to wit, THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD SHALL BE THE SAME AS IS PRESCRIBED FOR THE REGULAR ARMY, there was no necessity for a change in the Act concerning the National Guard except in these provisions of law which were found upon application to be unworkable. Every change which is desired by the Regular Army and adopted by Congress must, under the Act of June 3, 1916, be adopted by the National Guard "subject in time of peace to such general exceptions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

Attention is invited to House Bill 12775 as it first left the House, for it included all changes desired for the Regular Army and retained the meritorious sections of the Act of June 3, 1916, dealing with the National Guard. Furthermore, it modified defective sections in the law.

The Act of June 3, 1916, has demon-

strated its merit so far as its National Guard features are concerned by the work of the National Guard on the battle fields of Europe, and it does not seem to be in the interest of efficiency that these provisions should be changed without proper cause.

The Wadsworth Bill, Senate Bill 3792, however, adopted the changes deemed necessary for the Regular Army by reason of the experience of the great "World War," but it introduces a revolutionary idea concerning our citizen soldier by creating this force under the power of Congress to raise and support armies. This bill was substituted for H. R. 12775 and is now being considered in conference for adoption.

The Overman Act, which conveyed unheard of despotic powers to the President of the United States during the "World War" is continued to a great extent in Section 26 of the House Bill as amended in the Senate but these powers are conveyed to an under-Secretary of War in lieu of placing them in the hands of the President.

The word "Service" is used to designate what was formerly called "Departments." This is a change which at first glance seems unnecessary. It is using the word in our military vocabulary with several meanings. The word "Service" means the complete Army, not a small portion thereof. In addition it will require countless changes in the Army Regulations, probably in our military laws. It will necessitate the destruction of an enormous number of blank forms, or their revision, and so far as can be determined the only effect is perhaps to build a monument to the framers of the bill. It will cost considerable money and time to erect this class of a monument. The uniform regulations will have to be modified.

The use of the term "Under-secretary" for "Assistant Secretary of War" is another change in our law and a reason therefore can not be seen at first glance. It is an English expression probably adopted by the officers serving overseas. The term "Assistant Secretary of War" is an Americanism and when the Nations of Europe are studying the means by which this un-military Nation could perfect a force which in a campaign of four months ended the "World War," it is believed advisable to hang on to a few of our American ideas, and not be carried entirely away by European methods.

A one-man military power is created with the President as Commander-in-Chief. Under this Senate bill the mass of our military forces is strictly federal, with a provision in the law which gives the Governor power to call out federal forces within his State, provided they are not in

The National Military Policy—Continued

use by the Federal Government. It makes a state force by a federal statute; it places federal forces under command of the local Governor, a state official. This procedure makes the federal, or greater authority, subservient to the state, or lower authority. The courts of law could never legally punish the servants of the greater authority for failure to obey the lower authority.

To those who are conversant with the powers of the President as the commander-in-chief of our Army and Navy, this peculiar arrangement is fraught with much danger in this country and is more nearly in accord with despotism than with democracy. To illustrate the danger, our Nation is made up of classes. Our President might be a leader of any class, such as capital, labor, the "wets" or the "drys." As strikes are the order of the day and generally among the laboring classes, picture a labor leader in the Presidential chair as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and a Governor of any State wishing to subdue labor troubles within his state limits by calling out "The National Guard of the United States" as contemplated in the Wadsworth bill.

If the Commander-in-Chief did not want federal troops used against labor, he could demand their services himself, he could even go further, he could issue an order as Commander-in-Chief that these federal troops should not respond to the call of the Governor in case they were to be used against labor, and the Governor would be absolutely powerless. Labor would follow its own sweet way in the conduct of such a strike.

The same condition could arise in other circumstances. In case of conflict between the orders of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Governor of a State in pursuance of the provisions of the Wadsworth law, you can rest assured that the orders of the Commander-in-Chief will be obeyed, and the State will be left without protecting troops. The desirable features of the Act of June 3, 1916, so far as the National Guard is concerned, are placed in the discard; no attention, appreciation, no credit is paid to the force which this Act supplied on August 5, 1917.

I have been an opponent of the so-called dual control of National Guard, but from experiences during the "World War," during which the requests by Governors and individuals for military protection came to my attention, it is evident that States have obligations of a military nature, for which they need military troops under the control of their Governor as Commander-in-Chief. Our Constitution contemplates the use of federal troops only when local means are exhausted or are inadequate, or

where there are reasons for believing the local protection will prove inadequate. The use of federal troops for the performance of state duty is limited to specific purposes, namely, to insure domestic tranquility and a stable form of government. A call for federal troops is an admission on the part of the State authorities that they can not handle their own affairs. It was never intended that federal troops would perform state police duties except as a last resort.

The National Guard, under the Act of June 3, 1916, can be used for state purposes by order of the Governor, its Commander-in-Chief in time of peace. Again, state laws give members of the present National Guard certain privileges and authority which are not extended to federal troops. They may in some States make arrests and have authority for the right of search: they can receive lawful orders from the state officials, etc. Such power is never extended to federal forces during times of peace.

The federal forces, since the founding of our government, have been found sufficient for all federal purposes and have never exceeded 87,000 men in time of peace until the recent trouble in Europe. The Wadsworth bill, however, increases our federal troops to at least 800 per Congressman or approximately 425,000 men, and not one of these men would have other power than would a member of the Regular Army. What possible peace time excuse can be submitted for such a huge federal force?

There are urgent reasons and laws in force requiring the organization of a National Guard. At the present time there are some magnificent state armories erected, storehouses constructed, and the constitutions of the different States permit the appropriation of state funds for the support of the National Guard. Such assistance could not be extended by the States to federal troops under their present constitutions unless amendments are made in forty-eight state constitutions. Some task!

The National Guard as now organized can perform state duties during times of peace and it has proven efficient after training as a federal force in time of war. Furthermore, the Constitution in the second amendment, states that "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." Here is specific authority for each State to maintain a National Guard as we know it today and such a force will be maintained by the States, even though the Wadsworth bill becomes a law.

In other words, it is evident to any one who considers this subject deeply that the State will maintain a force for state pur-

poses in addition to the force contemplated in the Wadsworth bill and there will be a duplication of expense because, under the present law, our National Guard can perform state duties in time of peace and federal duties in time of war. We maintain only one force instead of two. It is economical; it is reasonable; it is efficient, and can be made a great deal more efficient in the future than it has been in the past. Our military forces need co-operation and if the energy of opposition was changed to co-operation, our troubles in military matters would cease.

It is indeed difficult for one who has a correct idea of our form of government to find merit in the provisions of the Wadsworth bill bearing upon the National Guard. The one great feature of the Wadsworth bill, namely, the establishment of compulsory military training, has been emasculated by the action of the Senate. The Nation owes a great deal to Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Frelinghuysen and other senators who made such a splendid fight for this feature of the Wadsworth bill, and without doubt they have inaugurated a wonderful campaign for the instruction of the general public.

The disposition of the problem of universal training could be decidedly improved as far as the Wadsworth bill is concerned. A comparison of the House bill as it originally passed the House compared with the bill which is now in conference will show that the House bill deserves the support of the conferees, as it is a more logical bill, a more conservative bill, and its provisions secure all the necessary changes required for our permanent establishment, as shown by our experience in the great "World War," and these are automatically transferred to the National Guard. All the good points of previous legislation are preserved in the Kahn bill as it left the House, and the defective provisions of law have to a great extent been corrected. There can be no doubt as to the merits of these two bills if we keep in sight the constitutional provisions and our system of government. The Kahn bill is infinitely to be preferred to the present condition of the Wadsworth bill.

It is evident from the quotations selected from the Constitution at the head of this article concerning the powers of Congress in prescribing the discipline for the National Guard that both of these measures in advocating the placing of a National Guard officer or a Reserve officer as Chief of the Militia Bureau are encouraging a retrograde step in the development of our National Guard. We need professional soldiers of the finest type to develop our unprofessional military forces.

(Signed) JOHN W. HEAVEY,
Colonel, U. S. A.

Truth and History

And Truth Seems to Be More of a Stranger Than Fiction In Some Reports—Regiments Issue Excellent Histories, However, to Make Up for It.

ALTHOUGH delay is said to be dangerous, it appears that the Eightieth Division, in the long run, will gain rather than lose by the fact that its history was not rushed into print. Official reports of the division's activities, originally based on the hurried and often incomplete messages despatched from the front, and apparently garbled more or less in transmission through various hands to and out of G. H. Q., are being corrected. It's just as well that these things be done before a volume is published. And now that the heat of war is replaced by the comparative coolness of peace and retrospection, it is somewhat easier to judge events in their relative proportions.

As every one knows, many of the so-called official reports, including articles written by the best of war correspondents, frequently err in detail—such as sectors,

dates, etc.—as well as by omission. One of the errors now in process of correction concerns the objective of the 319th Infantry in the first phase of the Meuse fighting—the advance to the river, the Army objective, attained on time, by midnight of September 26-27, when the 319th, according to its Colonel, Frank S. Cocheu, was the farthest north of any American regiment and one of the very few to reach its objective on the specified date.

General Pershing's final report doesn't credit the Western Pennsylvanians with this accomplishment. However, there are about 3,000 young men—or were at that time, before Jerry had shown how nasty he could really be—who, whether they looked at their watches at the moment the advance halted, know that there was a long, long part of the night spent on their objective before day dawned.

As representatives of these 3,000 men, the Colonel has sent to Washington the re-

ports of his three majors, all of whom say they reached their objective by midnight—Major Egan and his Third Battalion, on the right, at the bend in the river; then Major Obeur with the First Battalion, and Major Montague with the Second, opposite Vilosnes.

When the matter was placed before the Adjutant General, that officer forwarded the correspondence to the present headquarters of the A. E. F. in Washington. That office requested more information, declaring, however, that the Pershing report could not be altered.

In the meantime the Eightieth can sit tight and wait till the question is settled. No matter what anyone else may say, those who had the dubious pleasure that night of a peek down over the ridge toward the Meuse—where millions of Germans were supposed to be—know they were there and know they know it. You tell 'em, Sergeant; I have to draw my bonus.

Hoyt and Buchbinder—Continued

(Continued from Page 7)

individual, of the needs of the wounded. She knows the men. She does not try to make heroes of them. She knows that is not what they want. But she does try to see that they are given their just dues. Day in and day out, she is at her desk at the Marine Hospital, attempting to secure adjustment of compensation claims from the War Risk Bureau. She sees that the men are properly outfitted in civies when they are discharged from the service; gets them jobs; takes care of their funds until they are able to care for them themselves, and looks after the needs of their families when necessary. She believes in the eight-hour day; but not for herself. She is at her desk from early morning until late at night, seven days a week. If the nation had more people of the type of Catherine Hoyt, the many complaints made on behalf of the veterans would be greatly diminished.

Her only thought is of the veterans. "Will it do the boys any good?" is the first question she asks when anything is suggested to her concerning their interests. As a result of her work, the men have perfect confidence in her. And to win the confidence of a wounded veteran is something to be proud of.

Her duties were lessened since she engaged Miss Buchbinder to oversee recreational work. Miss Buchbinder went after the people in the same manner in which she tried to gain all the advantages of home for the boys overseas during the war. Oh, yes, she was over there. She can yell: "Who won the war?" just as loud and lusty as any rear-rank doughboy who ever tried to defy an M. P. Miss Buchbinder during the early stages of her life (not so many years ago, by the way), thought that the American public would lose the services of a perfectly wonderful concert singer if she did not have her voice trained. So she rolled her pack and hied herself to the town that is famous for Forty-second street and Broadway. She unvoiced a few notes and was immediately grabbed off by several trainers of voices. (We guess that's what they call 'em). At any rate, she finally developed her voice to the point where she thought it would be perfectly safe to go out among the populace and treat them to a few rare notes. She hit the Chautauqua trail, long since made famous by the well-known W. J. Bryan and the equally well-noted W. Sunday.

Many offers were made her to continue the work. But a guy named William Hohenzollern busted into the limelight and

tried to tell her Uncle Sam "where to head in at." Well, you can guess what happened then. Miss Buchbinder arranged her plans for the inconvenience of the late unlamented King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, and entered war service work.

Right there was where society lost an excellent singer, but gained a perfectly good "jazz" singer, truck director, piano mover, and announcer. For be it known that Miss Buchbinder does all of these things and does them all, as the French would say, "three beans."

As we were saying, she entered war service, and did duty at Parkview Hospital, at Parkview, Pa. As the society editor of old was wont to say, she was "the life of the party." She almost made the sick and wounded Yanks forget there was anything wrong with them. But her great desire was to get overseas. Her wish was finally granted. In February, 1919, she boarded a seagoing schooner and arriving in France, was immediately assigned for Y. M. C. A. duty in Parez.

After doing duty on that busy sector for seven months, she was ordered to join the A. of O., where she succeeded to a great extent, in making the dough-

(Continued on Next Page)

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Continued

(Continued from Page 18)

and Stuart had been buried with them and their Blue and Gray legions.

In the vast arena in which thousands of unnamed units, *not* battalions, regiments or brigades, found themselves vying for public honor and recognition, scant opportunity was afforded for the play of individual prowess and leadership. True, the French and British armies *did* produce one or two notable exceptions, but even these have not been able to overshadow the achievements of their collective forces.

Due to the singular conditions outlined, the men in the ranks and *not* their brigade and division commanders returned to the States with their packs bulging with unsuspected laurels. No, it was the "brave lads of Hometown," not "our distinguished fellow-citizen, Major D. S. M.," who insured Allied supremacy.

And when these crusaders stepped from the train at Saltville Junction's flag-bedecked station, it was their parents and friends, their neighbors and schoolmates, who welcomed the "heroes" home and proclaimed their unvanquished arms to the world—their little world. Infinitely more American than a worshipping, cringing populace craning its necks to catch a glimpse of two-starred General So-and-So, hero of the Battle of le Cinq Sous, or some other outlandish place, to be sure.

Received as they had departed from them, their own people, little of the glamour and halo of super-men could long linger. Private William Smith, A. E. F., denuded of his lately issued O. D.'s, medals and gold chevrons, was just "plain old Bill Smith" again, for all his wanderings, to be slapped on the shoulder and greeted in terms of the old familiarity, instead of surreptitiously approached with reverent awe or stiff formality.

And newly-made Citizen Smith, after a few days of strutting and boasting, eagerly lapsed into his awaiting niche, back to his former place at the club, shop or store, nothing loath to forget some of his recent experiences—or perchance, escapades. With fellow workmen and associates on every side who had fought and hiked along him, or some other Bill Smith in some other Company "Q", there was somehow small temptation to vaunt late glories before the public spot-light.

And straightway his reticence was misunderstood and remarkable: Bill Smith and his fellows were "changed men," were no longer the voluble, good-natured and somewhat diffident boys of pre-war days. The fancied transformation, whispered at first, soon became heralded until everyone had discovered the newly-acquainted attribute.

"Yes, beyond doubt, they were changed men, perhaps dangerous men, to be watched and reckoned with hereafter." And there were those who even detected a "strange, far off gleam in his eye, a gleam of determination, of new-born purpose and power." Particularly was the infant sparkle noted among the first veterans returning from overseas. Soon, however, when the ominous symptoms failed to develop any untoward cataclysm, they somehow became less marked, to finally disappear and be seriously doubted. The hallucination, born under stress of patriotic emotions, was destined to go the way of all chimeras.

The imagined transfiguration, however, had little concern with future activities.

Rather, the man so differentiated only demanded a bit of rest, a little less of conspicuousness and interrogation, to return and take up life where the exigencies of war had broken off.

In every-day parlance, Bill Smith and his kind were just "dog tired," mentally and physically, didn't want to be chief of police, mayor or even statesman—merely wanted to left alone with their folks and jobs, free from nagging and notoriety. Perhaps—say, twenty or thirty years from now, they might feel like taking a hand at ruling a little themselves, but until ambition was recreated—say, old man, where's a nice quiet place where a fellow can sleep for ten years!

Hoyt and Buchbinder—Continued

(Continued from Preceding Page)

boys forget the "I-want-to-go-home" stuff. She returned to the U. S. A. just before last Christmas.

She joined the forces of Mrs. Hoyt at the Marine Hospital[®] several weeks ago,

"KIND O' THOUGHT"

By H. R. Curry

Kind o' thought I heard Jim's step
jes' then

Like when he was here, 'mongst
living men.

Kind o' thought I heard him say to
Ma and me

Don't you worry folks, they won't
get me.

Kind o' felt that pressure of his
hand,

Saw him marching off so brave and
grand.

Kind o' thought I saw a boyish tear
He was hiding back, but 'twasn't
fear.

Kind o' thought I heard Jim's voice
jes' then,

Giving orders to his gallant men.

Kind o' felt the bullet in my heart
That stopped him, God knows he
played his part.

Kind o' thought I heard his dying
prayer,

"Tell 'em boys I tried to do my
share."

Kind o' thought I saw him laid away
In that blood stained sacred bed of
clay.

Kind o' thought when the other
boys came back

Folks'd kind o' take some better
track

'Stead o' selfish ways they'd gone
before,

Thought they'd learn some lesson
from the war.

Kind o' thought us folks'd ne'r for-
get

How they suffered out there in the
wet.

And yet, I'm mighty glad we had a
Jim,

Who loved God enough to go and
fight for Him.

and has been carrying-on ever since. Here's just a few of the things she does: Sees that the men's list of entertainment dates are always filled; acts as stage manager, stage hand and announcer when shows are put on at the Marine Hospital; sees that the men are taken to the theaters, ball games and other entertainments and return safely, and sings "jazz" in a style which makes the men forget their troubles.

As a stage hand, Miss Buchbinder could get a union card any day. She is a marvel at tossing the piano around to a suitable location. Although she will not admit it, it is believed that at some time during her career she acted as a baggage smasher. She certainly knows how. When it comes to announcing the celebrities who visit the fellows, the active young woman does so in a manner that would make Joe Humphreys, the famous introducer at the many big fighting events, turn green with envy. It's not necessary for her to bark out "shun" when she enters the room with some noted visitor. All she does is to let go of "boys" and they all sit up and take notice. She certainly is a busy person, and deserves all the credit which the fellows take joy in giving her.

Now don't think for a minute that Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Buchbinder are the only "pebbles on the beach" when it comes to helping the veterans. Out at the Marine Hospital is a young woman with the everyday name of Carolyn Jones. Another answers the roll call as Miss Clara Fehrman. They also serve. But what they do will have to be reserved for another story.

You now know the situation. If the sick and wounded veterans are being neglected in your town, get busy, and see that the men are given what is coming to them.

Alumni Notes

One year ago Capt. Taylor J. Brokaw, 319th Infantry, was strolling around Bourges, a little French village, wondering when a ship would transport him back across the ocean.

His reverie was interrupted by sight of a Red Cross canteen—or, rather, by the girl worker behind the counter.

Entering for a package of "fags"—he admitted yesterday this was only a pretext—he engaged in conversation with the girl. He mentioned "Racine, Wis."

"Why, that's my home town," exclaimed the girl.

"And mine, too," he said.

After that Captain Brokaw was a regular customer.

They exchanged names. Hearing "Brokaw," the girl said:

"Why, my mother married a man of that name." Each then revealed a bit of family history. The boy's mother and girl's father are brother and sister.

Derby Day, which was one year ago to the day after their meeting in the French village, Taylor J. Brokaw, 30 years old, and Florence Jelliffe, 32, called on Fred Koop, marriage license clerk, at the Court House, and were granted a license.

Families of both were present.

After the ceremony they witnessed the running of the Derby, then left on their honeymoon trip, after which they will go back to Racine, where Mr. Brokaw is in the advertising business.

Former commander of 320th Infantry now guiding the destiny of the "Rock of the Marne" regiment.

As a novel scheme for obtaining interesting material for his rainy-day schedule of instruction, Col. E. G. Peyton, commanding officer of the 38th Infantry, some time ago devised the scheme of sending the following letter to all old-timers of the regiment:

In order that the lessons of the great war may be continually kept in mind and impressed upon the new officers and men as they join the Regular Service and for file, and reference as part of the Regimental History, I request that you send me at your earliest convenience a paper on the subject, "The Training and Fighting of My Unit."

I desire to include in the rainy-day schedule of instruction the reading of your lecture. Of course without access to the records accuracy in dates is not expected, but the situation described from the viewpoint of "hindsight" rather than foresight will contain many valuable lessons for all. Incidents are desired describing the proper work or lack of it on the part of N. C. O.'s; where reconnaissance saved lives, or a situation, where the lack of it cost lives or an objective. Incidents of a personal and amusing character might be added to lend interest.

Your kind co-operation in this matter of valuable instruction will be thoroughly appreciated.

E. G. PEYTON,
Colonel 38th Infantry,
Commanding.

Major C. Fred Cook, the original brigade adjutant of the 160th Infantry Brigade, who went to France in command of the 305th Ammunition Train, has just been commissioned by the War Department a Lieutenant-Colonel, infantry section, Officers' Reserve Corps. Col. Cook was Base

Adjutant of Base Section No. 5, with headquarters at Brest, when the armistice was signed. On returning to the United States he was immediately assigned as Chief of Section of General Publicity, Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, and in that connection served as editor-in-chief of The Come-Back, the Walter Reed Hospital newspaper, and supervised the publication of forty-two other hospital newspapers. He remained in the service until January 10, this year, when he was honorably discharged on his own application to resume his civilian duties as news editor of The Washington Star. He has been a member of The Star's staff for twenty-six years.



Corporal Harold L. Adams, formerly 319th M. G. Co., 80th Div., met with a fatal accident, being run down by a train and having both legs amputated. He died May 19th from the effects of the injury.

Corporal Adams served throughout the entire campaign of the 80th, escaping uninjured. He had two brothers in the 80th Div., one of whom was taken a prisoner by the enemy.

Our late Buddy was given a military funeral, one hundred and twenty-four ex-service men in uniform participating, and there were seventy-five automobiles in the solemn cortege that carried this hero to rest on his twenty-fifth birthday. It was the largest and most impressive funeral service ever held at West Elizabeth, Pa.

SEND IT IN

If you have a bit of news,
Send it in;

Or a joke that will amuse,
Send it in;

A story that is true,
An incident that is new,

A photograph or two,
We want to hear from you,

Never mind about the style,
If the news is worth the while,

It may help or cause a smile,
SEND IT IN!

Maj. Richard B. Wainwright, commander of the Remount Depot at Camp Zachary Taylor, and Capt. S. O. Garrett, commanding Supply Company, 18th Inf., were killed and Lieut. Percy C. Fleming, Seventh Field Artillery, was injured when the Army automobile in which they were riding plunged through a bridge and fell to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, and barely missed a passing switch engine, at Arkansas City where the officers were scheduled to act as judges at the Third Division Horse Show. Major Wainwright will be remembered by his excellent work in

handling the Remount Depot of the 80th Division during the war. Capt. Garrett was a Sergeant in the Regular Army at the outbreak of the war, and was commissioned a Captain in Europe. He is a native of Virginia. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre and has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross. Privates James W. Brett (who was driving the car in a blinding rain storm) and Dewey Sullivan, are in the Little Rock (Ark.) Hospital in a serious condition. Private Sullivan is not expected to live.

To the Officers and Members of Major John Baird Atwood Post No. 285, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

In answer to the request from the Central Committee of Veterans of Foreign Wars that the above named post investigate the complaints that ex-soldiers at Parkview Hospital were ill fed and otherwise neglected, and that insane and shell-shock patients were confined in the same wards, a committee was appointed consisting of Dr. Wilton H. Robinson, J. B. Furlong and ex-officio the post commander, Dr. John A. Hawkins, all of whom being "Overseas" men were particularly interested in the cause of the soldier. This committee visited the hospital May 9, 1920. Upon being informed of the object of the visit the C. O., Dr. O. C. Willhite of the U. S. P. H. Service and formerly Major, M. C., U. S. A., threw open for inspection all records, correspondence and menus and conducted your committee through the entire building, inviting interviews with patients and in every way facilitating a thorough investigation.

The hospital at present contains 291 patients. There is no over-crowding, many of the wards having but four beds. The rooms and beds are clean with abundance of linen and blankets.

There are apparently three classes of patients, each class separate from the other—insane patients who must be under lock and key; parole patients, those who are not likely to harm themselves or others, and who roam about the place at liberty, but under observation; and lastly, the "border line" cases or those whose condition has not definitely been determined. If found to be insane these cases are kept at Parkview; if not, they are sent elsewhere. There are no "shell-shock" or other nervous patients at Parkview.

Of these patients, 90% are suffering from dementia praecox, a form of insanity which begins in the young and progresses usually to general failure of the mental faculties. About 3% have paresis. There are a certain number of manic depressives, some with suicidal tendencies and no doubt some with homicidal mania.

To the layman many of these, as in civilian institutions, might be looked upon as sane, and only by careful observation and interrogation is the true condition ascertained. For example, one man tells of "having killed 47 Germans; he says he was wounded 27 times, two bullets having passed through his abdomen, and is the only man of his outfit who was not killed." But, going further with him he informed your committee that he "is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, has 18 months' pay coming to him and that he

(Continued on Next Page)

Alumni Notes—Continued

(Continued from Preceding Page)

understood that as soon as he was able to go to Washington he was to be made a general." His organization, though overseas, was unfortunate in never getting near the front lines at any time, although they surely did do some marching. This man is a hopeless parrotic, but could do an inestimable amount of damage were he to get the ear of a sensation loving uplifter.

Many had grievances and your committee listened attentively to their stories. Most were without foundation, and, as usual, the worst complainers had the most exalted ideas of their value to the service. One who had been hospitalized all the time he was in France, had, before the war, been a rural mail carrier and complained that he was starved, was refused parole, had not been paid, etc., "after all he had done for the Government." No doubt he was refused parole and he had not been paid but his appearance belied his statement of insufficient food.

The kitchens and dining-rooms (not mess halls) were scrupulously clean, and the food for the patients and officials is practically the same for all meals. Some complained of not getting sugar on their cereals. Your committee explained to the most sane the present scarcity of sugar and other commodities and that it was impossible to allow all to help themselves as some took as many as six teaspoonfuls of sugar to the cup of coffee.

There are approximately 30 ward and 25 trained nurses on duty with 5 medical officers and a dentist. This gives a very liberal allowance to a hospital of this size where many require no attention.

Rations are not secured in kind or by commutation as in the army; but, subsistence is purchased as in civilian hospitals, bills rendered, audited and paid from Washington.

The C. O. informed the committee that at the present time he is unable, owing to the railroad tie-up, to buy certain articles necessary to make desirable changes in diet, but all receive ample, and a number told your committee that it was far better than army rations. Your committee is satisfied that it is far better than many officers' mess in the A. E. F.

The complaint of some of the men that they receive no pay is correct; being insane their compensation is turned over to their legal guardian or dependent. The monthly allowance is \$80, which is in addition to their hospital expenses. This is the allowance for temporary total disability under the compensation act; and from the appearance of many of these men it is far in excess of any amount they ever could have earned in pre-war life. Only about 50% got overseas and some of them were hospitalized from about the time they landed. Of the remaining 50% many were hospitalized during practically their entire army life.

All the patients at Parkview are from the South, patients from Northern states being cared for at Danville, N. Y., and West Roxbury, Mass.

The welfare work is well taken care of by Miss Brown of the American Red Cross, a lady of ability and well fitted by experience. Nothing is left undone to entertain and amuse the patients. Phonographs are everywhere and reading matter is quite plentiful.

There are also workshops directed by

an instructor and assistants and those who are able or so inclined are taught to make baskets, brushes, beadwork, belts, rugs, etc., to help occupy their time.

Your committee can only commend the C. O., Dr. Willhite, and his assistants, on the conduct of this most excellent institution and ask of all laymen to be very cautious in their criticisms after listening to the tales of these unfortunates; or, in truth, of other institutional inmates, many of whom, if of sufficient intelligence, are seeking sympathy.

WILTON H. ROBINSON,
H. B. FURLONG,
JOHN A. HAWKINS,

Committee.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 18, 1920.

As this copy of "Service" goes to press, the New York Association of Officers of the 80th Division is holding its second dinner at the D. K. E. Clubhouse in New York.

A few extra copies of the 313th F. A. History have been printed and will be sold at \$5.00 per copy, postpaid. Send check or money order to I. I. Crowell, Jr., 11 Burnside Place, Upper Montclair, N. J.

This is the most elaborate unit history received at these headquarters.

Copies of 314th F. A. History can be secured from Harvey Press, 109 Lafayette St., New York City. The price is \$3.75.

S. Milbrandt, Co. H, 320th Inf., was a visitor at Hamilton P. C. during the month. Sgt. Milbrandt was passing through Pittsburgh and dropped in for a

few addresses of "old pals of the Army." Mr. Milbrandt is connected with the Wm. H. Britigan organization of Chicago, where he gave a recent demonstration of 80th "pep" by breaking the sales record of his firm with \$480,000 worth of business for the month of March, receiving a handsome gold watch as a token of appreciation. Sgt. Milbrandt was twice wounded in the Argonne.

Joseph M. Coll, Headquarters Co., 319th Inf., who resides at 316 West North Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., has just been appointed a Deputy U. S. Marshal, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Coll resigned a position with the Geological Survey Bureau of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce to accept the deputy marshalship.

Former Lieut. Stephen V. Hopkins, Co. K, 319th Infantry, and later aide to Brig. Gen. Frank S. Cochen, was married, May 27, at the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, to Miss Elizabeth Mandell. Lieut. Hopkins, with 26 others, was wounded as he was going into the line for the Meuse-Argonne push. He is a member of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

Carlo D. Cella, formerly with Division Headquarters, announces his new address for the practice of law as 120 Broadway, New York City.

The Civil Service Commission announces weekly examinations for stenographers and typists as there is a great demand for both. Entrance salaries range from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year, plus the bonus of \$240 a year.

The Duty of Comradeship—Continued

(Continued from Page 10)

the title Veteran. And it is a problem of simplest mathematics that the ratio of prestige increases as to the number of veterans. When these numbers are aligned on one side in public questions, the prestige of past service proves an asset of influence.

It follows that a great responsibility rests upon the former soldier. What he says and does will plant seeds of thought in the minds of fellow citizens. They will remember always that he has fought for his country and this fact consecrates the soldier to the support of his country in whatever difficulty confronts that country. It is the duty of all of us then, to study the problems which at the moment breed insidious unrest and endeavour to solve them, not in the light of personal interest, but by the standard of what is sacredly best for the future of the country for which we have fought.

Just what is sacredly best for our country can only be determined by sober and considered thought. The realm of controversy is boundless. The limits of opinion and fact are so confused in the minds of many that national problems might be dis-

cussed and issues debated until the Angel Gabriel blew reveille and the questions not brought to a vote. At least such is the impression one gains at the moment. And another impression comes with a study of the situation—that is the discussions and debates that so disrupt our country are often based on personal interest and political inheritance.

These two factors should be anathema to the Veteran. If he so holds them he brings into peace the same splendid spirit that sustained him in war. Out of which will come our country's salvation.

Into this plea for a stronger comradeship I fear I have brought the atmosphere of a sermon. Yet is it not a sacred subject? Granted we do not bare our hearts for daws to peck at, still this magazine—as the name SERVICE implies—is only for eyes that will have a completer understanding of the feeling behind the plea; so let it be judged.

Those eyes have discovered through service that selfishness is the supreme national vice. And there can be found no better weapon with which to combat the snake of selfishness than comradeship.

Liberty Bonds and National Thrift

(Continued from Page 9)

as a patriotic duty when he invests his idle money in Liberty bonds. He should not be swayed by minor fluctuations in prices, but should be influenced by the fact that sometime in the near future there is no doubt that the Liberties will sell above par, and in the meantime afford a return on the investment largely in excess of the return afforded by savings banks. Liberty bonds are the safest in the world—of that there need be no doubt—and they are readily

marketable and available as collateral for loans. It is indeed a pity that the interest which the average American had in the Liberties when they were first purchased has not been continued.

It is a fact that nothing will be of greater influence in restoring normal conditions in this country than a steady, healthy purchasing movement in Liberty bonds on the part of every man and woman, rich and poor alike—the buyer of one hundred dollars at a time or \$100,000.

High	Low	Approx. Last Yield	Maturity
Aug. 1918	89.30	May 1920 91.30	4.05% 1st Lib. 3½s1932-47 102.50
Oct. 1918	84.30	May 1920 85.60	4.95% 1st Lib. Conv. 4s1932-47 98.50
Oct. 1918	85.40	May 1920 86.00	5.22% 1st Lib. Conv. 4¼s1932-47 99.00
Oct. 1919	96.50	Mar. 1920 97.50	4.40% 1st Lib. 2nd Conv. 4¼s.....1932-47 102.00
Oct. 1917	84.20	Apr. 1920 85.00	5.15% 2nd Lib. 4s1927-42 100.02
Nov. 1918	84.30	Apr. 1920 85.00	5.42% 2nd Lib. Conv. 4¼s1927-42 98.14
May 1918	88.78	May 1920 88.78	6.05% 3rd Lib. 4¼s1928 99.10
Nov. 1918	84.50	Apr. 1920 85.48	5.52% 4th Lib. 4¼s1938 98.10
June 1919	95.90	Apr. 1920 95.84	5.25% Victory Conv. 4¼s.....1922-23 100.08
June 1919	95.84	May 1920 95.84	5.25% Victory Conv. 3¾s.....1922-23 100.48

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ELECTROTYPES

FISH AND POULTRY
F. C. Ubinger & Son
Beaver Ave., N. S., Pgh., Pa.

Canine War Veterans Raise 50,000 Bones

(Continued from Page 13)

every dog present. Following this was a jumping contest between two circus greyhounds and then an arithmetical exhibition, given by a stranger dog, who admitted that he had spent many years on the stage. The onlookers declared his exhibition one of the best of its kind that they had ever seen.

Just before the festivities broke up Armistice once more thanked each dog present for the help that had been extended in the campaign and then announced that ground would be broken within a few weeks for the erection of the new Kennel. To the members of the Canine War Veterans he announced that a meeting would be called soon again and that either he, or some one to help him, would call the members on the phone and give them the particulars of the meeting.

The Vacation Special

(Continued from Page 14)

get into the dining room before 9 a. m. If you wanted to sleep no one objected, no detail work for over sleeping.

On Tuesday morning we started in to see the town and have a good time. Did we have it? Ask any of the boys.

Of course, the Boardwalk was the main place as we found plenty of the best of salt air, could see plenty of interesting sights and—but we are not going into personal details.

One of the amusing things was our sight

(Continued on Next Page)

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PICTURES OF
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NINE REEL OFFICIAL U. S.
GOV'T PICTURES OF THE
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TAKEN IN ACTION

By the U. S. Signal Corps Men
Who, Equipped with Both Rifle
and Camera, Made These Re-
markable Records of American
Valor

See the 1st, 28th, 42d, 80th and
Other Divisions Going Over the
Top. See Our Men at Very,
Hambecourt, Exermont, St. Polo,
Buzancy, Vaux Essey, Haumont,
Thiacourt, Etc.

THESE ARE NOT POSED
THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY
GENUINE

**Shown to Packed Houses
Wherever Exhibited**

"Best Pictures of the War," Rich-
mond, Va., "News-Leader;" "Many
Vivid Scenes of Actual Warfare,"
"Pittsburgh Post;" "Packed House
Saw This Splendid Record," "Pitts-
burgh Gazette-Times;" "Thrilled a
Capacity House," "The Pittsburgh
Leader;" Shows Actual Conditions
Over There," "Johnstown Demo-
crat."

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and the
U. S. VETERANS OF FOREIGN
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With these organizations we
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whereby their posts are showing
this remarkable film on a PROFIT
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ARRANGE YOUR BOOKINGS
NOW.

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RICHMOND, VA.

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Advertisements.

The Vacation Special

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of a lady riding in a push-mobile and sit-
ting beside her was—no, not her hubby—
a dear little Airedale dog, and her hubby,
"Henry," was walking beside her chair,
holding the dawgchain.

Another lady was sitting watching the
merry-go-round and her precious poodle
was unlucky enough to have his poor dear
foot trampled by some ruffneck. The poor
pup howled and it's mistress caressed and
kissed it, all to the amusement of some of
the boys.

The two weeks passed very pleasantly
and we had plenty to take up our time.
Several nice theater parties were arranged
for the boys by the S. A. and each one was
greatly enjoyed. We were hauled home in
the police patrol from one show and the
driver kept ringing his bell for the right
of way and the people ran out to see who
the prisoners were.

All the boys had free tickets to any
movie in the town, at any time, which was
greatly appreciated.

Were shows all we had for amusements?
No, boy! There was dancing galore, in ad-
dition to parties and banquets. We surely
will remember that wonderful afternoon
which we spent as guests of the ladies of
the Elks of Atlantic City. They deserve the
greatest praise for the generous way in
which they played hostess to a bunch of
hungry fellows.

We also take our hats off to Mrs.
Wheeler and Mrs. Adams for the wonder-
ful times they made possible for us. Also
to all who were instrumental in making
our stay so pleasant.

It is plain to be seen that the people of
Atlantic City have not forgotten the boys
who gave their all, except life itself in the
great struggle for democracy. The public
in some cities takes such little notice of the
battle scarred soldiers, that the boys some-
times feel as though they are set adrift on
some desert isle away from public interest
and to be honored by such a trip as we
had causes them to feel that life is not all
dark clouds at last, and they feel like they
have a new grip on life.

As one of the boys put it! "Being a
soldier isn't all H—, after all."

Some of the boys were satisfied to come
home and rest up, while we believe a couple
were loathe to leave for some reason. It
is rumored that we lost the "Duke" from
our crowd. If so he has our best wishes.
He is pretty large and he fell hard.

We think he was our only casualty as our
leader Capt. Elton was looking after the
interests of the boys and they were per-
fectly willing to take his commands as he
was not a bit hard boiled. In fact the boys
found occasion several times to sing. "We
have our Captain working for us now," as

(Continued on Next Page)

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CHOCOLATES

There is no finer way of ex-
pressing one's esteem for a
friend than the sending of a
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fections is found in the R. V. B.
Package.

IN SEVERAL SIZES
1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb. and 5 lb.



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is the secret of wholesome
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La Vida helps you gain the
full bloom of health and the
soft velvety complexion that
nature intended you to have.

One massage with La Vida, on
the face, then the body, makes you
a glad convert to this scientific
aid to beauty.

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119 Federal St., N. S., Pgh., Pa.



TAPS

When your last day is past,
From afar some bright star
O'er your grave watch will keep,
While you sleep with the brave.

Service will publish all obituary notices of division members that come to the attention of the editors. Please assist us in paying our buddies this last tribute under taps.

ADAMS, HAROLD L.
Corporal, M. G. Co., 319th Inf., on
Wednesday, May 19, 1920, at West
Elizabeth, Pa., from injuries re-
ceived in railroad accident.

SPENCER, WM. A.
Stable Sgt., Co. D, 305th Eng., Ft.
Mitchell, Va. Accidentally killed
March 7, 1920.

SHUNSKIRY, PETE
At Carnegie, Pa. Military funeral
by V. F. W.

WAINWRIGHT, MAJ. RICHARD B.
Formerly Remount Officer, 80th
Division, U. S. N. A. Died from
injuries received at Camp Pike,
Arkansas, May 16, 1920.

The Vacation Special

(Continued from Preceding Page)

he was always looking after the boys' comforts. Our hands are raised to salute to him for being a good scout. And to those souls of kindness and generosity, the S. A., we can find no words to describe our gratitude.

To Miss Mary Billings and her assistants, Mrs. Harring, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Bennett and — we find it impossible to find suitable words to tell them how much we appreciated all their acts of kindness. We feel sure that their kindness will be remembered always by any army-navy or marine boy who is lucky enough to get in on the trip.

Here's hoping the public will remember the good work of those loyal war workers, and when they start their drive for funds to carry on their relief work may we all do our bit and help them to go far over the top.

Our trip home after two weeks at the seashore was very quiet. We slept most of the time during the trip and landed at Union Station on Tuesday morning, a happy bunch, all feeling fine over the outing and hoping to have another trip sometime in the future. With a hand-shaking time and "so long, Mack," the boys parted for their various homes to tell the home folks and the girl of their wonderful trip.

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First National Bank at Pittsburgh,
and receive

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made by mail, and we shall be glad
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daily until 5 P. M., and on Satur-
days until 9 P. M., for the con-
venience of depositors.

In this bank you have National
Bank protection for your savings.

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G-Two—Continued

(Continued from Page 5)

then in France from an enormously valuable unit. The hundred and sixty men in question, being good soldiers, took their orders and most of them fought their war to the end, compiling war records, death rates, statistical records and other A. G. data, a service utterly foreign to the intelligence work to which they had all aspired, and for which they were so urgently needed.

Later, when the character of the service and its vast importance sank into the understanding of the necessary rulers at the capital, M. I. D. grew like a mushroom and was subsequently made a separate division of the General Staff, under the leadership of Brigadier General Marlboro Churchill, a distinguished officer, who succeeded Colonel Van Deman when the latter, at his own ardent request, went for duty to France in July, 1918.

Well now, say you, what is this "intelligence" I talk so much about? The answer is not to be given in a word. Modern warfare has developed ramifications of the service which would make any tree-out-line of its structure look like the map of a railroad yard. But, answered as briefly as possible, it is this:

The Intelligence Service of an Army is that service which is, at once, the eye, the ear and the curtain of the military machine; its primary duty is to ascertain information about the enemy that will permit complete efficiency in military operations against him; it likewise performs the opposite service, the prevention of the enemy's finding out anything about us. Thus, we have the services of espionage and counter-espionage as the parent arms. Growing out of these two, and related more or less nearly, we have such offspring as the censorship, the direction of aerial observation, the amassing of information in the front line trenches by means of "trench raids," for the capturing of prisoners to be interrogated by intelligence officers; propaganda, anti-propaganda and the handling of press correspondents and visitors in the army zone. It is not generally realized that the *Stars and Stripes*, the official newspaper of the A. E. F., was not exactly an organ of, but was under the direction of G-2 at Chaumont.

Thus, without going further, it appears what gigantic activity the hitherto unrespected M. I. D. was to assume. In America co-operation was begun with the Naval Intelligence, the Department of Justice, the Treasury Secret Service and other protective bodies. The Plant Protection Section of M. I. D., under Edmund Leigh, accomplished a brilliant work in minimization of sabotage. The Expeditionary M. I. D.—or G-2—commenced active liaison with the French, British and Belgian services, and what, in December, 1917, was a brave little

Your 80th Division



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Send your photo to Berger and he will draw a 12x8 cartoon showing you going over the top, peeling spuds, and many other situations you will never experience again, humorous scenes from over there reproduced exactly as you saw them, by one of your old buddies. Get in shape with a cartoon of your days in the A. E. F. Send photo or idea of what you want with one dollar and the service artist will do the rest.

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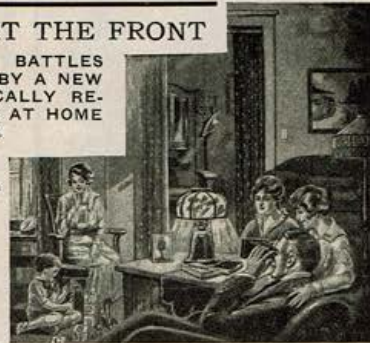
WORLD WAR VIEWS AT THE FRONT

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323 Fourth Avenue

handful of I. O.'s, freezing to death in Chaumont translating into the mother tongue all the latest dope available in foreign languages, including the Scandinavian, had become, when the armistice arrived, less than a year later, a thriving, splendid

machine, all over Europe, delivering the goods with the hand of an old master, under the admirable leadership of Brigadier General Nolan, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, A. E. F. Of all of which, more later.

(To Be Continued)

Mention Service Magazine when answering advertisements

Service Directory

NOTE—For information on all general matters not mentioned in the Directory below, address Assistant Secretary of War, Service and Information Branch, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C. If answers, information, or service from any department is unsatisfactory write THE SERVICE MAGAZINE, giving all details. In all cases when seeking aid from Government departments give detailed history of your case complete.

INSURANCE

You can carry your war-time insurance for five years. After that time it must be converted to the several forms prescribed, i. e., Ordinary Life, 20-payment Life; 30-payment Life; 20-year Endowment; 30-year Endowment or Endowment at age of 62. These policies are issued in sums from \$1,000 to \$10,000. Policies may be paid in lump sum or in installments at death, as previously designated by insured. In all cases insurance becomes payable on total disability of insured. 30 days' grace from first of month allowed in which to pay premiums. Beneficiary may be changed upon request. Policies may be reinstated within two years of lapsing upon payment of arrears. Within 18 months of defaulting, insured may renew policy upon payment of but two months' premiums. By addressing Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C., you will be given full information, necessary blanks, tables of payments, etc.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE IS CHEAPER THAN PRIVATE INSURANCE.

ALLOTMENTS

Regarding Class "A" allotments and such of Class "B" allotments as carry a family allowance, address the Allotment Section, Bureau W. R. I. or Class "B" which do not carry family allowance from Government, and for all Class "E" address Zone Finance Officer, Allotment Branch, Washington, D. C. On all allotment matters give this information: 1. Full name, printed. 2. Rank and organization when allotment was made. 3. Army serial number. 4. Name of allottee. 5. Address of allottee, past and present. 6. Kind of allotment (if Class "B" give relationship). 7. Amount of allotment. 8. Total amount deducted from pay to date of discharge. 9. Date allotment became effective. 10. Date of discharge. 11. Future address of enlisted man. 12. Whether person making allotment claimed exemption from compulsory allotment. 13. Has beneficiary received any allotment at all? How much? What month?

COMPENSATION

Compensation is the Government allowance paid to ex-service men for injuries incurred or aggravated in the service and in line of duty in case they were honorably discharged since April 6, 1917. **IT IS ENTIRELY SEPARATE FROM ALL BENEFITS OF INSURANCE.** Any person suffering disability from military service and wishing to claim compensation, must file claim direct to Bureau War Risk Insurance, Compensation and Insurance Claims Division, or to any representative of the United States Public Health Service. (See locations below.) Two classes of disability are Permanent and Temporary. Temporary disability is handicap which may improve and is compensated in variable forms. Permanent disability compensated at higher proportion with increases for dependents.

LIBERTY BONDS

Bonds purchased under monthly allotment system are obtained from Zone Finance Officer, Bond Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Where allotments in payment for bonds have been made to private banks or trust companies all further transactions must be made with these agencies direct. Where payment for bonds has been made on payrolls and not completed before discharge bond may be obtained from Zone Finance Officer upon paying him balance in full.

KEEP YOUR BONDS. IF YOU MUST SELL THEM GO TO A REPUTABLE BANK; NOT TO A LIBERTY LOAN PRIVATE AGENCY OR TO INDIVIDUALS.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Disabled men and women are entitled to compensation from the Government while being given vocational training to prepare them for a trade or profession. For full information address Federal Board for Vocational Training, 200 New Jersey avenue, Washington, D. C.

Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A., and Jewish Welfare Board conduct vocational and elementary night and day schools in many cities at low tuition for all veterans. In addition a number of states have made provision to educate veterans and pay them while studying. Write the Adjutant General of your State for information on this. Also write to Bureau Education, Department of Interior, Washington, for bulletin on schools and colleges helping ex-service men.

EMPLOYMENT

For information as to financial aid in buying a farm write Federal Farm Loan Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

For information regarding new areas of land opened in the West as claims and for which certain privileges are given veterans, write Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

For employment in your home city apply to Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare or Community Service agencies. Professional men will be aided in their chosen work by American Chemical Society, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Society Civil Engineers, American Society of Automotive Engineers. Those interested in pharmacy address American Pharmaceutical Association for Soldier and Sailor Pharmacists, 1005 Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ex-soldiers are given preference in civil service. For requirements and all information regarding civil service write United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

CLAIMS

Travel claims, lost baggage claims for reimbursement to Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C.

Back pay claims to Director Finance, discharged Enlisted Men's pay branch, Munitions Building, Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS

Citizenship Papers—District office in your city or to Bureau of Naturalization, Washington, D. C.

Lost Discharges or Service Records—Adjutant General, Building "E," 6th and B streets, Washington, D. C.

Army Clothing or Equipment Due—Fill out certificate published in April issue and forward to nearest Q. M. or army post, or to Director of Storage, Domestic Distribution Branch, Washington, D. C.

Photographs—Fifth Division units and scenes in Luxemburg and Brest, address R. S. Clements, 619 F street, Washington, D. C. Pictures of Fifth at Brest, address Thompson Illustragraph Co., Petersburg, Va. All war pictures, address Signal Corps, Photographic Section, 18th and Virginia avenue, Washington, D. C. For all pictures ordered from Committee of Public Information, address Signal Corps also.

Discharge Buttons—Nearest recruiting office, bringing your discharge.

To Recover Lost Baggage—Write Pier 2, Claims Department, Hoboken, N. J.

Medical Treatment or Compensation for Disability—Any Army Hospital, or branch of United States Public Health Service, addresses of which are given here:

District No. 1—Boston, Mass., 101 Milk street, 4th floor. Comprising States of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

District No. 2—New York, 280 Broadway. Comprising States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

District No. 3—1512 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Pennsylvania and Delaware.

District No. 4—Room 2217, Interior Department, Washington, D. C. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

District No. 5—82½ Edgewood avenue, Atlanta, Ga. North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida.

District No. 6—309 Audubon Building, New Orleans, La. Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

District No. 7—705 Neave Building, 4th and Race, Cincinnati, Ohio. Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky.

District No. 8—512 Garland Building, Chicago, Ill. Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

District No. 9—1006 Century Building, St. Louis, Mo. Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

District No. 10—744 Lowry Building, St. Paul, Minn. Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.

District No. 11—1357 California street, Denver, Col. Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico.

District No. 12—624 Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Arizona, Nevada, and California.

District No. 13—115 White Building, Seattle, Washington. Washington, Idaho, and Oregon.

District No. 14—312 Mason Building, Houston, Texas. Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas.

Pictures of the Eightieth---Continued

THE following Panoramic Photographs were all taken in France, are about eight inches wide and average between three and four feet in length. Order by serial number and title.

317th Infantry			320th Infantry			305th Field Signal Battalion		
Serial No.	Title	Price.	Serial No.	Title	Price.	Serial No.	Title	Price.
1197	Regimental	\$2.00	F816	G Co.	1.50	8010	C Co.	\$1.50
1220	Hdq. Co.	2.00	F817	H Co.	1.50	8011	D Co. (Helmets)	1.50
1232	Sup. Co.	2.00	F818	I Co.	1.50	8012	D Co. (Caps)	1.50
1221	M. G. Co.	2.00	F819	K Co.	1.50	305th Motor Supply Train		
1198	A Co.	2.00	F820	L Co.	1.50	8020	B Co.	1.50
1199	B Co.	2.00	F821	M Co.	1.50	8021	D Co.	1.50
1200	C Co.	2.00	313th Field Artillery			8022	E Co.	1.50
1201	Co. C (3rd Pl.)	2.00	1196	Regimental	2.00	8023	F Co.	1.50
1202	D Co.	2.00	8038	M. G. Co.	1.50	305th Ammunition Train		
1203	E Co.	2.00	8001	I Co.	1.50	8024	A Co.	1.50
1204	F Co.	2.00	8002	K Co. (Helmets)	1.50	8025	B Co.	1.50
1205	G Co.	2.00	8003	K Co. (Caps)	1.50	8026	D Co. (Helmets)	1.50
1206	H Co.	2.00	8004	L Co.	1.50	8027	D Co. (Caps)	1.50
1207	I Co.	2.00	8005	M Co.	7.50	8028	E Co.	1.50
1219	K Co.	2.00	314th Field Artillery			8029	G Co.	1.50
1209	L Co.	2.00	1189	Regimental	2.00	8030	Review by Gen. Cronkhite (Large)	2.00
1210	M Co.	2.00	118r	Reg. Detach.	2.00	8031	Review by Gen. Cronkhite (Small)	6.50
1222	Hdq. Pl.	2.00	1191	Officers	2.00	305th Engineers		
1223	1 Pound Pl.	2.00	1211	Officers	2.00	F822	Hdq. Detch.	1.50
1224	Pioneer Pl.	2.00	1190	Hdq. Co.	2.00	F823	Officers	1.50
1225	Officers 2nd Bn.	2.00	1186	Sup. Co.	2.00	F824	Co. A.	1.50
1226	Band	2.00	1214	A Battery	2.00	F825	Co. B.	1.50
1227	Signal Pl.	2.00	1179	A Bat. (Detch.)	2.00	F826	Co. C.	1.50
1228	Sappers and Bombers Pl.	2.00	1212	A Bat. (Detch.)	2.00	F827	Co. D.	1.50
1229	Baseball Team Sup. Co.	2.00	1213	A Bat. (Detch.)	2.00	F828	Co. E.	1.50
1230	Baseball Team M. G. Co.	2.00	1185	B Battery	2.00	F829	Co. F.	1.50
318th Infantry			1192	C Battery	2.00	F830	Officers 1st Bn.	1.50
1173	Officers	2.00	1193	D Battery	2.00	F831	Officers 2nd Bn.	1.50
1177	Hdq. Co.	2.00	1194	E Battery	2.00	305th Sanitary Train		
1216	Hdq. Detch.	2.00	1195	F Battery	2.00	8032	317th Ambulance Co.	1.50
1175	Sup. Co.	2.00	1180	N. C. O. Hdq. Co.	2.00	8033	318th Ambulance Co.	1.50
1168	M. G. Co.	2.00	1182	1st Bn. Detch.	2.00	8034	319th Ambulance Co.	1.50
1178	A Co.	2.00	1183	2nd Bn. Detch.	2.00	8035	320th Ambulance Co.	1.50
1174	B Co.	2.00	1184	Band	2.00	8036	Hdq. Ambulance Section	1.50
F801	C Co.	1.50	315th Field Artillery			Miscellaneous		
F802	D Co.	1.50	1158	Regimental	2.00	8037	Hdq. Troop 80th Division	1.50
F803	E Co.	1.50	1167	Officers	2.00	8039	M. P. Co., 80th Division	1.50
F804	F Co.	1.50	1165	Hdq. Co.	2.00	8040	Market Place at Economy	1.50
F805	G Co.	1.50	1166	Sup. Co.	2.00	1217	Signal Detach. 80th Div.	2.00
F806	H Co.	1.50	1159	A Battery	2.00	1218	305th M. V. Section	2.00
1215	I Co.	2.00	1160	B Battery	2.00			
1172	K Co.	2.00	1161	C Battery	2.00			
1170	L Co.	2.00	1162	D Battery	2.00			
1171	M Co.	2.00	1163	E Battery	2.00			
1176	Med. Detch.	2.00	1164	F Battery	2.00			
319th Infantry			313th Machine Gun Battalion					
F807	Hdq. Co.	1.50	8006	Hdq. Detch. (Helmets)	1.50			
F808	Sup. Co.	1.50	8007	Hdq. Detch. (Caps)	1.50			
F809	M. G. Co.	1.50	8008	A Co.	1.50			
F810	A Co.	1.50	8009	B Co.	1.50			
F811	B Co.	1.50						
F812	C Co.	1.50						
F813	D Co.	1.50						
F814	E Co.	1.50						
F815	F Co.	1.50						

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