

The AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

FOUND VALUABLE WAR RELIC

Oregon Legion Man's Best Trophy of Big Conflict, Is Worth Large Sum.

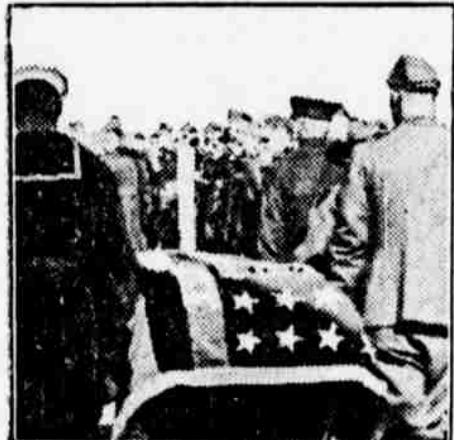
Souvenirs varying from a chip off Eiffel tower to a German beer stein captured in Sedan, were brought back from France by the returning Americans. But few of the mementoes stored in a doughboy's pack are as valuable as that belonging to George D. Foster, formerly a corporal of the Fourth Engineers, Fourth Division, who found a rare Roman coin that is perhaps worth several hundred dollars.

While looking for a safe and soft spot in the ruins of an old house near Serzy, France, Corporal Foster, now a peace-loving member of the American Legion in Cottage Grove, Ore., found an old gilt case containing a coin. He turned it over to his pack and recently thrust it into a college professor who pronounced it worth more than its weight in gold. Its date is 306 A. D. On one side it bears the inscription "Magnus," the title given the Emperor Constantine. On the other side are the inscriptions "Votus XX," "Beatus Tranquillitas," and "Perseus Treveris." The latter words, the professor declares, indicate that the coin was minted in Trier, Germany, formerly a seat of the Roman empire.

LEGION MEN BURY COMRADES

Organization Officers at Almost Every Reinterment of Men Who Fell on Battlefields.

With the thousands of bodies being returned to the homeland from the battlefields of France, the American Legion has justified its existence if for no other reason than the display of proper respect for the remains of the country's heroes. In almost every instance in which the body of a soldier who died overseas has been reinterred in American soil, Legion members have taken part.



Funeral for Indian Comrade.

The photograph shows the ceremonies of the military funeral held by Carl Anderson Post of the Legion at Cloquet, Minnesota, for John DeFoe, the first American Indian from the state to be killed in action. The tribe to which the dead soldier belonged was glad to allow his white comrades to bury him in a manner befitting his brave career in the service of his country.

EX-SERVICE BOYS GET JOBS

President of Chicago Grain Concern, Trench Experienced, Does Not Forget His Buddies.

When Private Paul J. Healy, 33rd Division, A. E. F., was waiting in the trenches of France for the shell with his initials on it, he vowed that if he got out alive he would never forget the bravery and sacrifice of his comrades. Now President Paul J. Healy of the Chicago Grain Products company, Rockford, Ill., is living up to the pledge he took on the field of battle.

The company which Mr. Healy heads recently began the construction of a new distillery. Mr. Healy ordered that none but ex-service men be employed in the construction work, and informed all concerned that when the plant is constructed, veterans of the World war will be shown all the preference on the company's pay roll. "My hope is to build an organization of former soldiers," Mr. Healy announced.

Mr. Healy enlisted as a private in the infantry and was discharged a sergeant. He was gassed at Albert, on the British front. He is one of the most active workers of Brophy post of the American Legion in Chicago.

American Legion Notes

"There is not the least doubt in my mind that if it had not been for the determined stand of the American Legion, Zimmer and I would still be in prison," writes Sergeant Neff, who with Sergeant Zimmer was arrested by the Germans following an attempt to capture Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, notorious slacker. "The American Legion came to my aid during one of my darkest hours, and it demonstrated by its unwavering loyalty toward a comrade that its sublime aspirations and lofty ideals concerning comradeship are a living truth."

Men entitled to navy retainer pay and not receiving it should communicate with the navy allotment officer, navy retainer pay section, Navy department, Washington, D. C., according to the American Legion Weekly. Applicants should give the following data: Full name, date of enrollment, rating and class in which enrolled, present address, present rating, number of retainer pay checks received (if any) and amount of each, date of release from active duty, date of discharge from reserves.

One of the largest single cash contributions for the benefit of disabled ex-service men has been received by the St. Louis city central executive committee of the American Legion. The amount was \$5,000, "without a string to it," given by Mrs. Newton L. G. Wilson, wealthy philanthropist of the city. The fund will be used exclusively to assist disabled men in obtaining just compensation and for the relief of their dependents.

American Legion posts in Minnesota are having a lively controversy as to which one has the oldest Legionnaire on its rolls. Redwood Falls presented Dr. Gibson, seventy-two years old, who served with the medical corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and held the record until Kimball post introduced Adam Brower, seventy-six years old, and Joe Mason, who admits eighty-six years and a highly prized membership in the Legion.

As a result of a fight waged on the floor of congress by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, a prominent American Legion worker, relatives of aliens who served in the American army, navy and marine corps during the World war are entitled to preferred right of entry into the United States in the three-percent immigration to be allowed during the next year under the immigration bill.

Members of the American Legion in St. Paul, Minn., cast their bread upon the waters and it was returned—a hundredfold. Last spring they gave assistance to a needy man. When the Legion men were selling theater tickets for a benefit performance for unemployed veterans the ex-service man sold 500 tickets in two days. As a result, 150 men were sent out on jobs the following day.

A vigorous campaign waged by the American Legion against disloyal activities of the Industrial Workers of the World is responsible for the stabilizing of a Legion worker by an I. W. W. fanatic, according to reports received at Legion national headquarters from Pocatello, Idaho. True to form, the I. W. W. member attacked the Legion man in a dark alley, stabbing him in the back.

For the prompt relief of disabled and unemployed ex-service men of Chicago, Theodore Roosevelt post of the American Legion staged a stag party, at which Judge K. M. Landis was a guest. Battling Nelson was in charge of the athletic program, the band of the Great Lakes naval training station provided music and stage stars contributed their services to a midnight frolic.

Commuters and street car fans of New Orleans may have to walk when the American Legion meets. Employees of the New Orleans Railway and Light company have formed a post of the Legion. The street railway men are enthusiastic members of their post and have promised to attend meetings even if they have to bring along their private cars.

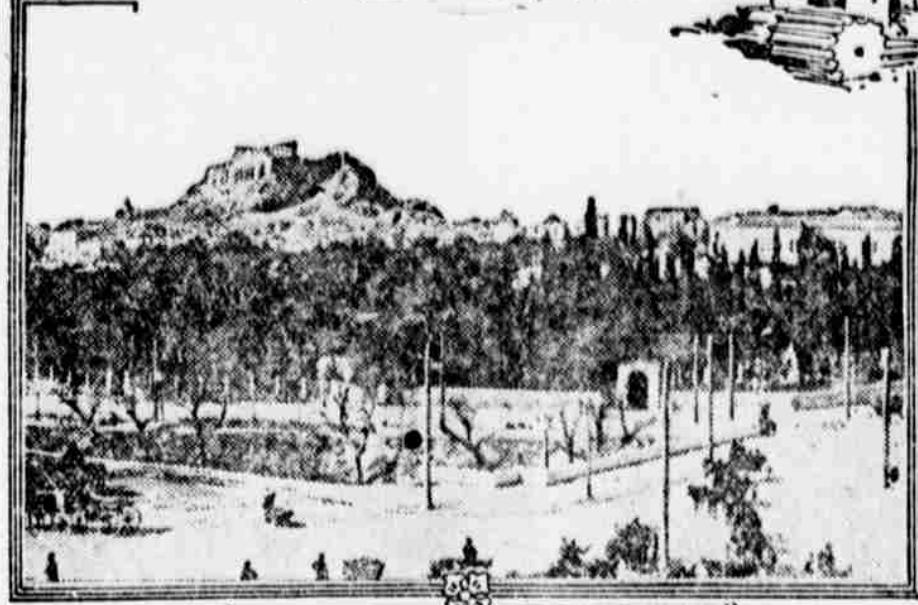
An American Legion speaker has been asked to explain the aims and purposes of the organization at the annual labor picnic to be held June 18 in Kansas City, Kan. The action, which followed a conference with the mayor of the city, is intended to clear up any misunderstandings which radical elements may have fostered in the ranks of labor organizations.

Only men who were in the service during the World war will be admitted to a hotel being erected by the Portland, Ore., post of the American Legion. The post is enlarging and remodeling upper floors of its large clubhouse to accommodate 70 men.

Idaho American Legion members opened their state service and membership campaign with prayers in almost every church in the state.

Store window posters and street car signs added Summit post of the American Legion at Akron, O., during a membership campaign.

Greece and the Greeks



Athens and the Acropolis.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Greece, in carrying on in Asia Minor, against the Turkish Nationalists, what may be called the only major war now in progress, attracts attention anew to the prolonged presence of the Greeks on the world stage.

There are few parallels to the striking racial phenomenon of Hellenic continuity throughout the vicissitudes of 2,000 years. Modern research has penetrated the dark byways of medieval Greek history, and we now know that the Greeks, whatever their temporary fate, have preserved unbroken the thread of their national existence.

The firmest bond which unites the Greek of today with his illustrious forebears of the golden age is the Greek language, the essential elements of which remain as they were in the days when the tongue served as the medium of the noblest poetry and the sublimest philosophy which the race has yet produced. This tongue traces its unbroken lineage back through medieval and New Testament Greek to the classic speech of Plato and of his contemporaries.

And yet, with all this continuity of language, there exists now in Greece a linguistic condition of affairs around which centers a controversy at once comic or tragic; for there are in Greece two languages, or, rather, the one language in two forms—one written by the newspapers, spoken by the educated classes, and used in parliamentary debates and in public documents, including the Scriptures, the circulation of which is regulated by law; and the other a vernacular used by the masses of the people, containing many words of foreign origin, especially Turkish and Italian, arising from those periods of foreign occupation, with a much simplified grammar rarely reduced to writing, except for private communications. The former is the cultured tongue; the latter the popular idiom; and between the two there rages a merciless warfare, in which fanatical students of the university have lost their lives, ministers their portfolios, and a Metropolitan of Athens his miter.

Greece of Today Almost New.

Greece of today looks back only three generations, if one places its origin in the war for independence, which was concluded by the protocol of London in 1830; and, witnessing the progress which in that brief span has been made in a land of such sparse resources, one cannot see how praise can be withheld from a people who have accomplished so much.

When the city of Athens passed from Turkish control and was designated as the capital of the new free kingdom of Greece, it was a mere handful of wretched huts clustered about the Acropolis. Today it is a thoroughly modern city, with splendid streets, magnificent public buildings, handsome residences, attractive parks, and most of the modern improvements of which western cities boast. The building of this city alone in a land of such scanty resources is fairly comparable to the development of our own rich West, and as meritorious when all the circumstances are considered. Indeed, had the Greek of today nothing to his credit save the building of the attractive capital of his nation, that alone would be sufficient to rank him among the constructive agencies of the modern world.

In this city of old memories and new hopes, Greek life centers now as in its classic days, and here ancient and modern Greece are inextricably mingled in a curious medley of modernity and antiquity, which colors the most ordinary of every-day affairs. On every hand arise the shattered monuments of its splendid past, and even the tiniest fragments which serve to link the life of the present with the days that are gone are most carefully preserved.

Guards Its Antiquities.

The Greek government is keenly alive to its responsibility for the safeguarding of its antiquities, and the department of archaeology, under the charge of the ministry of education and religion, is painstakingly organized and prudently administered. The museums at Athens are handsomely housed, conveniently arranged, accurately catalogued, and open to inspection and study without fee, this latter being a point of great pride

with Athenians. In addition there are now, at various points in the kingdom where research is going on, smaller museums devoted to the preservation of the treasures of the locality.

Crowning the city of Athens stands the sheer and mighty rock of the Acropolis, dominated by the Parthenon, matchless even in its ruins, which projects the changeless purity of its lines against the background of the changing centuries, which have made of it in turn the shrine of the vesal, the church of the Christian, the mosque of the Moslem, and now and ever the ideal of all lovers of the beautiful.

Near at hand cluster the chief remnants of the glory that was Greece; on the one side the tiny gem of the Temple of the Wingless Victory, so chaste and delicate in its proportions and outline, and on the other the Erechtheum, with its unique porch of the Caryatides.

Hard by the stairs of the imposing Propylaea rises the sturdy rock of the Hill of Mars, whence St. Paul declared the unknown God and incidentally took the Athenian measure for all intervening time. At a little distance stands the rough-hewn Bema, where Demosthenes and Ctesiphon strove in matchless phrase, while just below rise the ivory-tinted columns of the Temple of Theseus, best preserved of all the classic remains.

Against such a background it is easy to project the ties of sentiment which bind the life of the Greek of today to that of the classic worthies from whom he claims direct descent. With only a slight shock one will learn that the man who gives him his morning coffee bears the tremendous name of Themistocles. And yet it is difficult to visualize the modern Athenian with those who once walked his streets.

It is only in the islands or deep in the country, where the Albanian flood which swept across the Attic plain has never reached, that one finds the facial lineaments and the bodily grace which the ancient sculptor has taught the modern world as being common to all Greeks of classic time.

Its Agriculture Backward.

Greece is essentially a land of agriculture, pre-eminently intended to be such; but, owing to the tremendous drain by emigration from the rural districts, the progress of agriculture has been painfully deficient. In many places the land is tilled only by women and girls. Many of the men have gone off to America.

Many find the Athenian climate agreeable. Cold winds there are, to be sure, in winter, blowing down from the snow-capped hills above the town or blowing up from the sea at Phaleron; but there are no frosts; the roses bloom during every month of the year; oranges ripen in the open air, one may pick his breakfast fruit from the trees outside his window. The summer heat is easily endurable, the absence of rain removing the humidity which makes American mid-summer so intolerable. One cannot truthfully say that midsummer nights in Athens are really cool, but there is a sensible difference from the heat of the day and a freshness which always makes sleep possible.

At the beginning of the hot season, there is usually an exodus of the court, the diplomats and the wealthy from Athens. To take their places there flock to Athens and to the seaside hotels at Phaleron and to villas and resorts at Kephissia-in-the-hills numbers of rich Greeks from Asia Minor and from Egypt; and the whole city reverses the order of its winter life, turning night into day and spending most of the hours between sunset and sunrise out of doors. Everywhere about the town, on the roofs of clubs or hotels, in the gardens or on the terraces of restaurants, beneath the pepper trees of the parks, and even in the streets, tables are spread, and probably as many as 100,000 people dine in the open air each night of an Athenian summer.

Throughout Greece—and indeed throughout the entire Balkan region—English is much heard, because of the great numbers of Greeks who have returned home from America; and few travelers in the Peloponnese will fail to recall at almost every railroad station the eager face thrust in at the carriage window and quivering with the demand, "You fellows from America!"

FINE, PLAIN HATS FOR THE CHILDREN



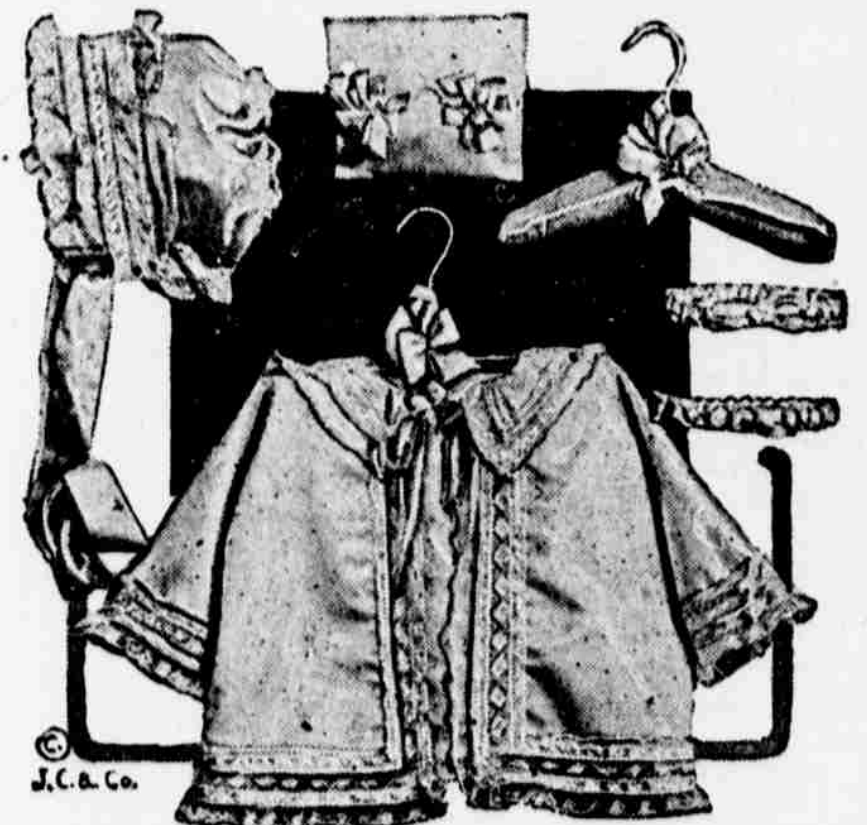
AFTER she has passed her third birthday the little maid arrives at the threshold of her millinery experiences and begins to wear blocked hats. If it be summer time she comes into possession of a fine soft millan or other straw and for winter she finds herself in possession of beaver or felt headwear. In either case the hat will be simple in design and in trimming and of the same character as those made for her each season until she is counting her years in "teens."

It is astonishing to find the great variety in shapes and sizes made in these blocked hats which at first glance seem so simple. But when it is considered that they must suit so many ages and so many types the necessity for numerous shapes and variations of those shapes is plain. There is just the right hat for each little girl and finding this shape is about the only task that confronts her mother in the selection of these blocked hats, for their good style is assured and has been for years.

A few of the favorite models in millans appear in the group above. At

the upper right a little miss of four or more wears a bonnetlike shape with a round crown having about it a band of faille ribbon with short ends at the back. Only good qualities in ribbon are used on these hats because they must see much service. At the top of the group a shape that is very successful for girls from seven to sixteen is shown. It is the wide-brimmed French sailor shape in millan with its brim edged with a flange of the braid in a darker color or shade than that in the body of the hat. It has a wide collar and sash ends of heavy ribbon. At the right of it another little bonnet-shape for younger girls appears with square crown above its drooping brim and sash of ribbon. Below is another variation of the French sailor revealing a sharper up-turn in the brim and larger crown than the first sailor. For a very little miss one may select a bonnet with millan brim and satin crown, or the very elegant model which finishes the group—a square-crowned poke with handsome wide ribbon furnishing a sash with long ends.

Ribbon and the Layette



NEARLY every necessity and all of the luxuries of the layette prove fascinating work when the time comes to make them. Women delight in fashioning pretty, diminutive belongings for the baby, especially if they may be made of fine or luxurious materials, and it seems they are turning more and more to ribbons. There is such a long list of things for the layette that are made of ribbons these days that it seems as if ingenious and prolific minds somewhere must be busy all the time thinking only of two things—layettes and ribbons.

Just a few of the new articles designed in ribbons are shown here, but they include such gifts as friends like to make. In addition there are many small bags, ribbon-lined baskets, pin-cushions, booties, sleeve and sock garters, bows for the carriage robe and small bows and rosettes to deck out little dresses. Each of these, as well as the articles pictured, are made in many different ways.

Little booties of ribbon bid fair to usurp the place of the knitted or crocheted boot and they are provided with bootie cases, also made of ribbon. One of these is shown at the top of the picture. It is simply an envelope of satin ribbon having the flap

fastened down with two snap fasteners adorned with two rosettes of baby ribbon placed over the fasteners. These cases are made in several shapes, as circular pieces with pockets attached to one side for holding the booties and shirtings of baby ribbon for decorations.

A coat hanger, as pictured, is made of a thin mull joined together in strips, having the seams bound with narrow ribbon. It is stuffed with lavender and finished off with a rosette of narrow ribbon. In this hanger the hook is wound with ribbon. Wide, soft satin ribbon is used for the cap and jacket pictured, with narrow Val lace and narrow figured ribbon making the pretty decorations. The cap has ties of satin ribbon. The pretty sleeve garters employ satin ribbon shirred over narrow flat elastic with little ribbon roses and loops distinguishing themselves as a finishing touch. There are numberless sachet bags made of bits of ribbon and the devices for holding safety pins are endlessly varied.

Julia Bottomley