

# The AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for this Department supplied by The American Legion News Service.)

## DADDY OF AMERICAN LEGION

E. Lester Jones of Washington, D. C., Founder of the Movement Back in 1919.

E. Lester Jones of Washington, D. C., because he was the founder of the American Legion movement in America, was called the "daddy" of the organization back in 1919 and the title has stayed with him ever since.

Mr. Jones was one of a handful of veterans who met in Washington, March 7, 1919, and formed what was known as the John J. Pershing post of World War Veterans. Later, when the several societies of those who had fought in the World war combined under the name of the American Legion, Mr. Jones was made commander of the newly-formed George Washington post No. 1. When the department of the District of Columbia was formed, he was made departmental commander.

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## LEGION HONORED ALL DEAD

Organization Participated in Services at Final Interment of Men Brought Home.

Army transports in which many of them went across eager for the conflict have carried back the last of the 45,000 A. E. F. dead, those relatives had requested to be returned to this country for permanent burial. The graves registration service of the army, which had the work of returning these bodies in charge, did an almost superhuman task. But this service could not give the comradely human touch to the handling of these bodies after they reached the United States that seemed due them.

No organization was so well suited to perform the last rights of honor and respect for these soldier dead as was the American Legion. The men of the Legion took upon themselves the obligation. Forty ship loads of bodies came to eastern ports during a period of two and a half years. It was not always possible to have an elaborate service, because the arrivals were too frequent, but in every instance there was at least a prayer by a chaplain of the Protestant, Catholic or Jewish faith, an address by a prominent citizen or army officer and a rifle salute.

A number of times, however, the services were noteworthy. President Harding delivered an address at services arranged by the Legion, May 23, 1921, when the Princess Matolka arrived with 451 bodies. General Pershing and Senator Lodge spoke when the Somme and the Wheaton arrived, July 10, 1921, with 7,000 dead. The last cargo of bodies arrived in Brooklyn, in April, 1922, on the Cambal. On that occasion, the body of Private Charles W. Graves, Company M, One-hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, Thirteenth division, was borne on a caisson through the streets, lined with silent throngs, to the army base, where simple ceremonies marked the close of the last public demonstration for America's returned dead.

## RAN TOWARD BERLIN IN 1918

Clarence De Mar, Winner of 25-Mile American Marathon Race, Interested in Boy Scouts.

Clarence H. DeMar of Melrose, Mass., winner of the 25-mile American Marathon race, got some of his endurance as a long-distance runner while running toward Berlin in 1918, and he undoubtedly acquired a good deal of his agility and sureness of foot while dodging Fritz's missiles. De Mar finished fourth in a long-distance race between the men of the A. E. F. and the other allied nations in the Pershing stadium in Paris.

His chief interest, however, does not seem to be in racing, but in the welfare of a troop of boy scouts of which he has been in charge for several years.

Ten Years to Displace the Blue. It will require about ten years to displace the French troops in khaki despite the efforts of the higher council of war to equip all branches of the French army in uniforms of that color. The horizon blue and steel gray cloth on hand must be used up and it will take ten years to do it, the ministry of war declares.

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## KNOWS MEN BY NICKNAMES

Legion's National Adjutant Has Acquaintance Among Members of the 11,000 Posts.

There is one magnificent difference, among others, between the American Legion of today and that Legion of C. Julius Caesar's day. No one in the latter outfit knew more than a cohort or two of private soldiers and ordinary officers by their first names. The American Legion has a man who knows thousands of his Legionnaires by their favorite nicknames. But Caesar's hosts didn't have any national adjutants to speak of.

Legion posts are established in practically every community in the United States and Legionnaires have carried their flag into 29 foreign countries. In every one of these far-flung 11,000 posts there are one or more men who know Lemuel Bolles. Mr. Bolles, then, knows them. Ever since the Legion was organized in France Mr. Bolles has been identified with it. Since its first convention in Minneapolis in 1919 he has been national adjutant, and as such he has met personally or corresponded with thousands of Legion men and women. His duties have taken him into almost all the 48 states during these three years, and he receives a thousand or so letters each week. He has, without doubt, the largest personal acquaintance with men of arms ever enjoyed by any individual since armies were invented.

Mr. Bolles was born in Minneapolis, grew up on the ranges of the Dakotas and was established in Seattle, Wash., when he entered active service for the World war. He began his military career as a private in a National Guard company. Overseas he served as a colonel on the general staff of the First army corps, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor of France.

## PLAQUE TO AMERICAN LEGION

Bronze Souvenir Is Presented to Organization by Le Journal, the Paris Newspaper.

A beautiful bronze souvenir, presented by Le Journal of Paris, the newspaper which carried the first news of the Yanks' activities along the front four and five years ago, to the American Legion, composed of



Bronze Souvenir From France.

those same Yanks, has just been installed in the new trophy room at Legion headquarters.

The plaque is made from the bronze that was used in the manufacture of the famous French seventy-fives which helped saved Paris during the war. The inscription on the shield says, "To the American Legion: in remembrance of its dead and appreciation for its members. With memories and with hope!"

## Carrying On With the American Legion

"Main street" has been lifted out of the mud by the American Legion post of Bristow, Neb. The post assembled 80 men and 30 teams and graveled the well-known thoroughfare in two days.

It is the aim of the Legion to carry the news to all ex-soldiers that they can still reinstate their war-risk insurance policies with all war-time advantages. This can be done up to March 3, 1926.

American Legion men of Hibbing, Minn., have endowed a bed in their local hospital and in the Legion hospital at Rochester to provide emergency treatment for their sick and wounded comrades.

Payment of old debts takes the lead in the spending of the state compensation allowance received by the ex-soldiers of Ohio, according to a poll taken by the American Legion. Savings deposits make the second largest item.

## WATER TROUGHS EASY TO BUILD

Good Plan to Select Well Drained Site to Prevent Stock From Making Mud Holes.

## ALSO PACK AND LEVEL LAND

Cement Wash Can Be Applied With Brush or Eroom and Makes Smooth Surface and Also Insures Water-Tightness.

(By W. G. Katsner, Agricultural Engineer.) The construction of a concrete trough like that shown in the drawing is not a difficult task and any farmer can build it.

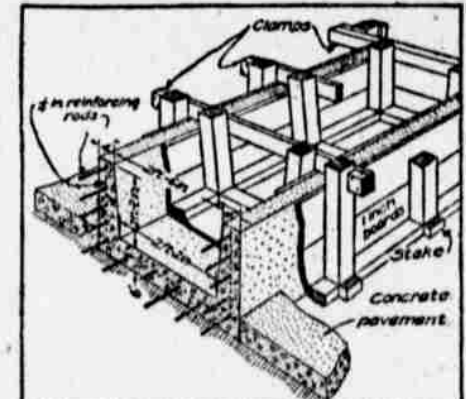
A watering trough should be placed on well drained ground, because under the best of conditions the livestock will in time make mud holes unless a platform is built, or the holes around the trough are filled in as soon as they are made. Sometimes it is advisable to put the trough on a small knoll in order that the water will quickly drain away.

The ground under the trough should not only be drained but also leveled and packed.

**Outside Form of Trough.** The outside forms of the trough are made of one inch boards and 2 by 4-inch pieces as shown in the drawing. After these forms have been securely braced, the concrete can be deposited in the bottom to half the depth of the floor. Reinforcement consisting of 3/4 inch round rods are then placed on the partly constructed floor. These rods are bent in "U" shape so that the ends will project up into the sides and reinforce the walls. All the rods are bent to the proper shape before any concrete work is started, so that they can be quickly put in and the remainder of the concrete floor placed without delay or making any joints.

The inside form which has been made previous to mixing any of the concrete is then quickly lowered in proper place and fastened to the outside forms with clamps as shown in the drawing. Speed is necessary in order that the walls can quickly be placed so there will be a strong bond between walls and floors.

**Insure Water-Tightness.** In order to insure water-tightness a 1:2:3 mixture of concrete is recommended. This means 1 sack of cement to 2 cubic feet of sand and 3 cubic



When You Get This Tank Finished It Will Last as Long as You'll Probably Ever Need It.

feet of pebbles or crushed rock. The aggregates should be free from sticks, soil or foreign material. Only enough clean water should be used in mixing to make concrete of a jelly-like consistency.

As the concrete is placed it should be spaded next to the forms in order to force the larger rocks back into the mass and let the mortar work out against the forms, resulting in a smooth, dense surface.

As soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently to be self-sustaining, the inside form is removed and the interior of the trough given a cement wash made by mixing cement and water until it is about as thick as cream. This wash can be put on with an ordinary brush or broom. The wash will make a smooth surface and insure water-tightness.

The inside of the trough is given a slope outward toward the top. This is important because if water freezes in the tank, the pressure will lift the ice and thereby prevent the formation of crack in the walls.

For a trough of the size shown in the drawing, the following materials will be needed:

- Materials Required for Tank.**
- Outside dimensions ..... 2 ft. 2 in. by 8 ft.
  - Walls ..... 2 ft. 8 in. high.
  - Floors ..... 6 in. thick
  - Concrete Mixture ..... 12:3
  - Volume of Concrete ..... 1 1/2 cu. yd.
- Materials Required.**
- Portland cement ..... 9 sacks
  - Sand ..... 3 cu. yd.
  - Pebbles or broken stone ..... 1 cu. yd.
  - 3/4-in. round steel rods ..... 2 1/2 ft. (50 lb.)
- For each additional foot of length add to the foregoing quantities:
- Portland cement ..... 1 sack
  - Sand ..... 2 cu. ft.
  - Pebbles or broken stone ..... 3 cu. ft.
  - 3/4-in. round steel rods ..... 22 ft. (5 1/2 lb.)

## MILDEW WIPE OFF LEATHER

Damp Cloth or Soap and Warm Water Will Be Found Satisfactory—Then Oil Lightly.

When mildew has developed on leather goods it should be wiped off with a damp cloth or washed off with soap and warm water, and the leather oiled lightly with castor or neat's-foot oil and well dried afterwards. These simple methods for preventing and removing mold are satisfactory and safe.

## BEEKEEPING OFFERS BIG OPPORTUNITIES

Clover Region Particularly Adapted to Industry.

Few Places in Which It is Not Possible to Keep Honey Gatherers With Good Profit Under Proper Management.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The clover region of the United States offers splendid opportunities for beekeeping. These possibilities, together with the requirements necessary for the success of the undertaking, are discussed in a recent publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 1215, Beekeeping in the Clover Region, by E. F. Phillips and George S. Demuth of the division of Bee-Culture Investigations. While not all parts of the clover region are equally good, there are few places, it is pointed out, in which it is not possible to keep bees with profit under proper management.

The typical clover region occupies the northeastern part of the United States, extending west into Minnesota and south approximately to the Ohio river and Mason and Dixon's line. It appears on the west coast in Washington and Oregon. In both east and west the region extends into Canada,



Beekeeper Should Take Pains to Get Best Strains.

some of the best portions being located north of the national boundary. Limited areas of less value are found outside these boundaries.

The opportunities for beekeeping in this region, are not being utilized as completely as in some other beekeeping regions of the country. There are vast areas of the clover region not adequately covered by bees, and also many places where, because of the methods of beekeeping practiced, the beekeepers are failing to produce the best possible crops.

Beekeeping to be profitable in this region must be conducted with all possible skill. Better methods, it is believed, will result in a greater development of the industry. Because of the presence of European foulbrood in some parts of the clover region, and especially because of the superior quality of the Italian race of bees, the beekeeper of this region will find it greatly to his advantage to keep this variety. Italian bees are able, under good management, to clean out the larvae dead of European foulbrood. Not all strains of this race are equally good for this purpose, and the beekeeper should take pains to get the best.

Copies of the bulletin may be had free upon addressing a request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## PROPER BALANCE TO MANURE

Some Farmers Try Little Experiment on Small Piece of Land to Find Condition.

It is a pretty good idea, and one followed by a lot of hard-headed, practical farmers, to balance the barnyard manure a little with either rock or acid phosphate. Barnyard manure is a balanced ration when it comes to plant foods for some crops. That is why some farmers try a little experiment on a half acre or so of ground just to see what their land lacks. About forty or fifty pounds of acid phosphate per ton of manure, or 400 to 500 pounds per acre, may be applied to a small part of the field, and the results will show whether it will pay to put the fertilizer on the whole field.

It makes the acid phosphate easy to apply simply to spread it evenly on the top of each spreader load of manure so that each ton of the manure will carry with it the above mentioned amount of the phosphate.

## ALFALFA SEEDED IN SUMMER

Considerable Success Attained at University of Illinois in Rotation With Corn.

Considerable success has been attained in seeding alfalfa on the dairy farm at the University of Illinois where a rotation of corn for silage and alfalfa for hay are the principal crops. Fall wheat is sown after the corn is cut for the silo. The next year the wheat stubble is plowed as early as possible and a very thorough seed bed prepared. The alfalfa is seeded as soon as there is sufficient rain. About the 28th of September wheat is drilled. This gives a crop of wheat and two cuttings of alfalfa the next year.

Had Your Iron Today?

5¢

Get Some —energy and iron

NEVER mind the weather—get some new vitality—speed up any way. Don't be a lagger. Vital men resist the heat. Let little raisins help. 75 per cent pure fruit sugar. 145 calories of energizing nutriment in every package—practically predigested so it gets to work almost immediately. No tax on digestion so it doesn't heat the blood. Fatigue resisting food-iron also! All natural and good. Try it when you're slipping—when you yawn at 3 P.M. Stiffens up your backbone and makes thoughts flow again. Two packages and a glass of milk form greatest mid-day lunch you've ever tried.

## Little Sun-Maids

Between-Meal Raisins  
5c Everywhere

—in Little Red Packages

Kings Lead Easy Lives. "What are my engagements for today?" "Your majesty, you are scheduled to confer the order of the Golden Lion on the premier of Choko-Slavia and grant an audience of 15 minutes to the Rajah of Slambang. In the afternoon it is announced that you will show yourself at the race course." "Any other affairs of state to come up?" "The heavyweight champion desires the pleasure of your acquaintance, but the introduction can be arranged later." "Admit the premier. I have a busy day before me."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A man who desires money does well not to accumulate much of anything else.

We See the Point. There seems to be a great opening for humorists in the states. George S. Chappell, who wrote that spoof South Sea Island epic, "The Cruise of the Kawa," seems on the strength of it to have sprung into prominence at once. He is now, of course, lecturing on what he forgot to put into the book, and appears before his audiences wearing a polo helmet which he states is "the original helmet worn by Marce Polo during the first chukka!" A reputation as a wag seems more easily gained over there than on this side of the pond!—Passing Show, London.

A man's conscience hardly ever cries out if there's any one around to hear it.

There is one thing which still may be borrowed without security—trouble.

AN EXAMPLE OF GOODYEAR VALUE

The 30 x 3 1/2 Goodyear Cross Rib Tire shown here alongside its companion, the 30 x 3 1/2 Goodyear All-Weather Tread Clincher, is a conspicuous example of Goodyear value.

The Goodyear Cross Rib has in it the same high grade Egyptian cotton fabric that goes into the All-Weather Tread Goodyear.

It has a differently designed but long-wearing tread, and it sells for considerably less money.

In the past five years more than 5,000,000 of these Goodyear Cross Rib Tires have been sold.

They have everywhere given remarkable service.

Their fine performance and known value have convinced thousands of motorists of the folly of buying unknown and unguaranteed tires of lower price.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer to explain their advantages.

# GOODYEAR

10c Makes Old Waists Like New  
Putnam Fadeless Dyes—dyes or tints as you wish