

# THE AMERICAN LEGION

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

## LEGION SEEKS MISSING MAN

**Mother Appeals to Organization to Help Locate Her Son, Boyd Martin McClure.**

Diligent search is being made for Boyd Martin McClure, a World War veteran, who formerly served in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Thirtieth and Four Hundred and Seventieth aero squadrons, until December, 1918. To the efforts of the various civil organizations, government agencies have added their services in the quest for the missing man.

McClure, whose mother resides in McKenzie, Tenn., enlisted in the army in Great Falls, Mont., in August, 1917. Prior to that time he had been employed by the Great Northern railway as a fireman. He reached England while in the service, but was returned and discharged, leaving for the West. According to reports made by investigators, he worked for the Great Northern after his return. He is said to have lost his personal effects in a fire which destroyed a railroad hotel in Fargo, N. D., among which was his army discharge, which had previously been sent to him by his mother.

In May, 1922, he made application to the executive secretary of the Red Cross in Billings, Mont., for a certificate of discharge in lieu of the lost original. Further trace of the man was found at the Salvation Army headquarters in that city, where McClure was a guest about this time, but the man disappeared in June, 1922. No trace has been found since that time, though it is believed that he may be at work in the Dakotas or Montana.

McClure's mother is said to be in need of help at her home in Tennessee and seeks the assistance of the American Legion in locating her son, though she fears he is dead or a patient in some hospital, because of an illness which followed an attack of influenza while in service.

At the time of enlistment the man was twenty-two years of age. He was six feet in height, weighed about 140 pounds, had brown eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, upper teeth slightly protruding. Any member of the Legion or other person in possession of information concerning this man should address Mrs. U. G. McClure, McKenzie, Tenn.

## MANY CHAPLAINS TO ATTEND

**Clergymen of All Denominations Expected at National Legion Convention in October.**

World war chaplains will receive special attention at the national convention of the American Legion in San Francisco next October, Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, convention chairman, has announced. A committee, comprising prominent clergymen of San Francisco and California, all of whom served as army, navy or marine chaplains during the World War, will be charged with the reception of hundreds of visiting "padres" expected to attend the convention.

Major Joseph P. McQuaide, former chaplain of the Sixty-second Artillery regiment, and a participant in the campaigns in the Philippines, has been appointed chairman of the chaplains' committee. Major McQuaide already has communicated with Father William P. O'Connor of Cincinnati, Legion national chaplain, in regard to convention arrangements for the chaplains.

Jewish rabbis, Protestant ministers, Catholic priests and chaplains of all other denominations, are represented on the convention committee. Estimating from forecasts made by National Adjt. Lemuel Bolles and figures gathered by officials of the San Francisco convention and Tourist league, the civic organization that aids in obtaining convalesces for the city, the national convention committee plans to entertain 150,000 visiting American war veterans during convention week.

## To Have Official Band.

Kansas is to have an official band at the San Francisco convention of the American Legion this year. The band will be chosen at a state-wide competition to be held in conjunction with the state convention at Hays early this fall. Plans for a drum corps competition also are to be considered.

## Scouts to Use Legion Camp.

Boy scouts of Toledo, O., will camp at the island home of Toledo post of the American Legion this summer, according to plans just announced. The Legion post maintains a camp on the island, named in honor of former National Commander Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., of the Legion.

## Signs Compensation Bill.

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania has signed a bill passed by the state legislature which provides for payment of compensation for World War veterans in the event that a \$35,000,000 bond issue for that purpose is approved by the voters at the next general election.

## LEGION MAN IS IN BASEBALL

**John J. Sullivan, Author of Slacker Resolution, One of Purchasers of Seattle Club.**

A fast baseball club for Seattle is one of the aims of John J. Sullivan of Seattle, an active member of the American Legion. He has joined Wade Killefer, formerly manager of the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast league, and Charles J. Lockard, well-known Washington business man in the purchase of the club. Harry Wolverton, ace-of-managers of pennant-chasing ball clubs in the West, was selected to lead the club.

Sullivan was born in Massachusetts, but preferred the thrilling environment of the West to the classic surroundings of Cape Cod. He arrived in Seattle in 1904 and set about to



John J. Sullivan.

complete his education in law in the University of Washington. A poor boy, Sullivan paid his way through the school by holding down a job in the post office. After his admission to the legal profession, he became assistant United States district attorney, and later assistant to the attorney general in Washington. In this legal capacity he served as counsel in many of the most important cases in the West, among them being the prosecution and ultimate conviction of I. W. W. members, who shot down four members of the American Legion in Centralia, Wash., on Armistice day, 1920. Eleven of the thirteen accused men were convicted. Another case of importance was that of the defense of Madalyn Obenchain and Arthur Burch, accused of the slaying of J. Belton Kennedy, who were freed after three juries had failed to convict them.

Sullivan's connection with baseball originated when he participated in the case of the Seattle Pacific Coast league club against gamblers who sought damages from park owners for their election. The Supreme court ruled against the gamblers, the decision now being frequently used to invoke the right of eviction in other cities. On winning this case, Sullivan associated himself with the new purchasers of the Seattle baseball club, and is out to help win the pennant.

During the war Sullivan was an enlisted man in the military intelligence section, playing a prominent part in the settlement of strikes among government workers in the Northwest during the war. He was one of the incorporators of the American Legion, when congress officially established the organization. He was the author of the "alien slacker" resolution adopted by the Legion, and was named to head the Legion's first national committee on the Japanese question.

## LEGION IS AN AID TO LABOR

**President of Illinois Federation Praises Work of Former Service Men's Organization.**

Praise of the work of the American Legion in behalf of the laboring man was voiced by President John Walker of the Illinois Federation of Labor at a recent state conference of Legion commanders and adjutants of Illinois. "Unionism is indebted to the Legion for the fight you waged against unrestricted immigration which prevented the dumping of foreign hordes upon our shores to destroy the standard of living and of wages," he said. "No union man can help but feel grateful to you for this."

President Walker showed how much a part of one another the Legion and Federation are by quoting some figures:

"In the last war," he said, "there were 680,000 American fighters bearing union cards. But if there had not been a trade unionist in that war, union men could not help but stand for the same principles that are contained in your constitution.

"You have pledged your co-operation in two endeavors of this country, and in the campaign for Americanism. A bill has recently gone through the legislature raising the educational requirements of children who have to work from the sixth to the eighth grades. Another law provides kindergartens for poor children, and another an education for crippled children. There is a bill now pending to reclaim the mentally defective children."

President Walker declared that at the next convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor he would call to the attention of the executive committee the relationship of labor and the Legion and predicted that labor would back the Legion 100 per cent.

## Sterilizing Cans Is Big Necessity

**Great Care Must Be Taken to Prevent Spoilage and Insure Good Milk.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If bacteria were large enough to be visible to the naked eye, and still retained their remarkable powers of increasing their multiplication in an unsterilized milk can on a warm summer day would probably produce an effect much like an explosion. Under favorable conditions the increase in numbers in 24 hours, even on the walls of an empty can, is almost beyond belief. These large numbers of microorganisms hasten the souring of milk put into the cans.

**Attention to Cans Needed.** To prevent loss through spoilage and to insure a wholesome product on the consumer's table, it is absolutely necessary to give attention to sterilizing cans, particularly during the hot months. Mere washing and rinsing will not do, especially if several utensils are washed and rinsed in the same water, as several million bacteria usually will be left in a can. The millions soon increase to billions, and when milk is put into the cans it is inoculated with the organisms present.

Some recent experiments by the department have brought out figures which should add weight to the contention that regular daily sterilization of cans means much in getting milk on the market in good condition. Cans were washed and rinsed, and bacteria counts were made on them both before and after sterilization, and on similar cans which were held for 24 and 48 hours. The lids were kept on the cans, which were left under conditions much the same as those encountered during shipment to market.

**Good of Sterilization.** In estimating the number of bacteria in the cans, they were rinsed once with about a pint of sterile water. The work was done with four 10-gallon cans. In one unsterilized can soon after washing 47,000,000 bacteria were found, while the count for a similar can after sterilization was only 3,000 bacteria. Another unsterilized can was held for 24 hours under conditions similar to those encountered in shipment and hauling, and it then yielded 16,000,000,000 bacteria at the first rinsing. A can which had been sterilized and dried and held for the same length of time contained only 16,800. The unsterilized can held 24 hours contained enough bacteria to contaminate ten gallons of milk with 400,000 organisms for each cubic centimeter.

There are about 16 drops in a cubic centimeter of milk. A well-sterilized can would contribute only about one organism to each cubic centimeter of milk. It is not difficult to see what an advantage the can containing each cubic centimeter of milk with only one bacterium would have over the one where the milk is contaminated at the start with 400,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

## Cut Sudan Grass When It Begins to Head Out

The most profitable time to cut sudan grass is between the time it begins to head until it is fully headed out. There is little loss, however, when the grass is allowed to grow until the seed has reached the soft dough stage, only one cutting being then required to harvest the crop and obtain the maximum yield of forage. When cut earlier more than one cutting may be obtained but the yield per cutting will not be so large. There are few grasses that are injured so little by standing beyond the proper stage of maturity as sudan grass. This is due to the numerous tillers, which, arising from the base, mature successively and provide immature stalks throughout the season.

## Manure Most Profitable When Applied to Wheat

In the rotation of corn, oats, wheat, and clover, the one commonly used at the Ohio experiment station, it has been found that over a period of eight years manure has proved most profitable when applied to the wheat. It was least profitable when placed on the new clover seeding. The station has used eight tons of manure to the acre and has reinforced it with 60 pounds of acid phosphate to each ton. The practice of phosphating the manure is strongly recommended by this station.

## Profitable to Give Cow Rest Before Freshening

It will pay to give your cows a rest of six to eight weeks before they freshen again. If they are in good flesh they will need but little grain. Cows thin in flesh should be fed liberally so that they will put on flesh. A bushel of corn fed to a dairy cow before calving is sometimes worth as much as two bushels fed after freshening.

## Alfalfa Seed Should Be Tested for Germination

Alfalfa seed intended for planting this fall should be submitted to a competent seed analyst for a determination of purity and germination. Many noxious weeds are spread and serious losses occur from failure to observe this simple and inexpensive precaution.

## Water Adds Materially to Efficiency of Horse

Removing the harness at noon and washing the work horse's shoulder with cold water adds materially to his efficiency. A grain ration consisting of corn six parts, bran three parts, linseed oil meal one part, is a splendid work-horse ration.

## Forests Damaged by Insects and Diseases

**Big Losses Emphasize Need for Educational Work.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Foresters and entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture declare that the losses caused by insect attacks upon living trees and crude, finished and utilized forest products amount to \$130,000,000 annually. The recent report touching upon this and other forestry subjects declares that these vast losses clearly emphasize the need for educational work and the development of systematic control measures which now are woefully inadequate.

This report, which formed part of the 1922 year book of the department and which may be obtained upon request as a separate pamphlet, pointed out that the western pine beetle, the gypsy moth, the chestnut blight and the white pine blister rust are the most damaging of the insects and diseases which are now attacking the living trees and forest products.

"Altogether," it is stated, "the most important present example of the important disease is the white pine blister rust. Introduced from Europe within the past 20 years it is now widespread through the northern range of the eastern white pine, and has recently been found extensively in British Columbia and, to a limited extent, in Washington on the western white pine. The very existence of the western white and sugar pine forests is threatened."

The destruction of currant and gooseberry bushes is the means of ridding the forests of the blister rust. Other insects and diseases also take an enormous toll every year, and the cost in dollars to fight these damaging pests would be but a fraction of the loss they cause, the report states.

## Best Grasshopper Bait From Poisoned Sawdust

Sawdust is cheaper feed for grasshoppers than grain crops. With a little arsenic added, one feeding will satisfy their appetite.

"Grasshoppers annually destroy thousands of dollars' worth of crops in Wisconsin as well as other states. Killing with poisoned bait has proved a cheap, effective way to fight them. A mixture of sawdust, 25 pounds; middlings, 5 pounds; white arsenic, 1 1/2 pounds; salt, 1 1/2 pounds; amyl acetate, 12 teaspoonfuls, moistened with water and scattered broadcast over the field which is being eaten by grasshoppers is the cheapest, surest cure so far," declares C. L. Fluke of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. "The salt and amyl acetate is the attractive part of the bait."

"The bait gives best results when applied just before feeding time for the hoppers. This may be early in the morning or in the afternoon depending on the kind of grasshoppers."

"Put the amyl acetate in the water and add to the dry mixed sawdust, arsenic and salt. When thoroughly mixed add the middlings and stir," Fluke directs. "Hardwood sawdust is best."

## Way of Treating Softer Woods for Fence Posts

The best method of treating the softer woods for fence posts is to set the butts into hot creosote and soak them for a time depending on the kind of wood, letting the creosote come about eight or ten inches above the ground level. It is then advisable to take them out of the hot creosote and then give them a cold bath over the entire post; that is, soak the entire post in the creosote. This preserves the whole post about equally so that the top will not give way before the bottom and so on. The brush method of treating fence posts would help somewhat, but is not nearly so effective as the hot and cold treatment.

## Sodium Fluorid Useful in Destroying Vermin

A single pair of chicken lice will number 125,000 in eight weeks. A simple remedy is to dust or dip the chickens in sodium fluorid twice a year. This powder can be purchased from most any druggist and when applied in small quantities over all parts of the body of the chicken. Ten to twelve pinches of the powder is usually sufficient. It may be used in solution by dissolving at the rate of one ounce per gallon of water.

## Alfalfa Used as Siloing Crop Gives Most Forage

Considerably more forage is obtained when alfalfa is used as a siloing crop than animals gather by grazing. In a trial with dairy cows at the Nebraska station only half as much feed was secured from a given area when alfalfa was pasture as when the crop was cut and fed as silage. Where one has a good stand of alfalfa that he wishes to keep it is a question whether it is advisable to pasture it.

## Water Adds Materially to Efficiency of Horse

Removing the harness at noon and washing the work horse's shoulder with cold water adds materially to his efficiency. A grain ration consisting of corn six parts, bran three parts, linseed oil meal one part, is a splendid work-horse ration.

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## A True Story, We're Told.

A contractor was busy in a small New York village laying out a concrete road. In front of one home where he was inspecting the work was an observant old lady, watching the men place the reinforcing steel in the concrete. The addition of the wire mesh greatly impressed her.

"Yes, William," she later told one of the village trustees in telling him about the reinforcement, "now I know why concrete pavements are so easy to ride on. This morning I watched them lay the bed springs in the concrete."

## A FEELING OF SECURITY

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Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy. The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

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If you need a medicine, you should have the best. On sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large. However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

## Oxyacetylene Pantograph.

An adaptation of the pantograph to the oxyacetylene flame is one of the latest efforts to control mechanically that powerful agent for cutting cold metal. According to the scientific American, the pantograph has an electrically driven wheel that follows the pattern and both advances the cutting flame at a given rate, depending on the thickness of the metal, and guides the flame accurately either in straight or in curved lines.

Red Cross Ball Blue should be used in every home. It makes clothes white as snow and never injures the fabric. All good grocers.—Advertisement.

## Strange Experience.

I was straining a pallful of rainwater through a cloth. A little water filtered through the cloth, but presently, though the pall was still too heavy to be empty, the water stopped. I was exceedingly puzzled. Removing the cloth, I discovered three huge frogs in the bottom of the pall.—Chicago Journal.

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## OLE HAD IT ALL PLANNED OUT

**Evidently He Had Paid Keen Attention to the Kindly Admonition of His Boss.**

Ole Olsen had been working as an engine wiper, and his boss, a thrifty man, had been coaching him for promotion to fireman with such advice as: "Now, Ole, don't waste a drop of oil—that costs money. And don't waste the waste, either—that's getting expensive, too."

When Ole went up to be questioned on his eligibility for a fireman he was asked:

"Suppose you are on your engine on a single track. You go round a curve and see rushing toward you an express. What would you do?"

To which Ole replied: "I grab the oil can; I grab the waste—and I jump."—From Everybody's Magazine.

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## She Was an Exception.

A preacher, at all times forceful in his language, his religion being of the "shirt-sleeve" order, had taken for his text, "Vanify." To point his moral, he said:

"Now, if there is a woman in the congregation this morning who didn't look in the mirror before coming to the meeting, I want to see her; I want her to stand up!"

A single woman arose and stood with meekly downcast eyes. To describe her in a kindly way, one would say she was homely. The revivalist rested his earnest eyes upon her.

"Well," heaven bless you, sister," he said. "It certainly is a pity you didn't."

For your daughter's sake, use Red Cross Ball Blue in the laundry. She will then have that dainty, well-groomed appearance that girls admire.—Advertisement.

Probably He Didn't. Hotel Clerk—"Twenty-five dollars, please." Guest—"Do I get the hotel as security for the loan?"

That landlady goes to extremes who feeds her boarders headcheese and pig's feet.