

The AMERICAN LEGION

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

POST GETS ARTISTIC RANGE

Chicago Organization Acquires Use of Famous World's Fair Field Museum Building.

The American Legion will soon have the use of a building known to millions in America as the embodiment of beauty in art and architecture, the old Fine Arts building of the 1893 World's Fair. The crack of army rifles will be heard in the famous structure, for it has been turned over to the Hyde Park post, No. 34, of the Legion in Chicago, as an indoor rifle range.

The large edifice, known as the old Field museum after the World's fair, was evacuated with the completion of the new Field museum. Various organizations of Chicago immediately besieged the park commissioners for permission to use the building, but the Legion post's request alone was granted.

Legionnaires now have a rifle range de luxe, one that will tend to erase the veteran's memories of sweltering days, shivering days and cold, moist days spent in trying to locate the bullseye on the army's outdoor firing points. The building is so large that a 200-yard range was established without difficulty, along with the shorter distances.

GETS MONEY FOR W. A. A. L.

Hungry Rooster Proves Gold Mine for Woman's Organization in Kansas.

How many grains of corn will a terribly hungry rooster eat after he has missed his meals for five hours? The Plymouth Rock in the photograph tucked away 283 grains in record time and made \$328 for the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion in Cimarron, Kan.

The bird was placed in a show window on the main street in the Kansas town. For five hours he scratched and crowed for provender, which was not forthcoming. Then 1,000 grains of tempting yellow corn were spread before him. Guesses as to how many grains of corn it would take to assuage his hunger were sold at ten cents each. In three hours Mr. Rock had gulped 283 kernels of Kansas corn and retired for the night. Then he was sold



Mrs. Lelah L. Klein, Cimarron, Kan., and the Lucrative Rooster.

twice, given back to the women, and was finally auctioned off. In all, he netted \$328, a fraction more than \$1.15 for every grain of corn he ate.

Mrs. Lelah L. Klein, national executive committee member of the Kansas department of the Auxiliary, handled the contest. One of the most active workers for the Auxiliary in her state, Mrs. Klein was educated in Wellesley college and in the New England Conservatory of Music. Her husband, who was a captain in the medical corps, was gassed in the Argonne-Meuse offensive.

THE AMERICAN LEGION GIRL

Miss Margaret Sousa, Daughter of Famous Bandmaster, Acquires New Title.

Miss Margaret Sousa, daughter of John Philip Sousa, famous band director, has acquired a new title. She is known as the "American Legion Girl" because of her starring in a Legion motion picture, "Let's We Forget," a film depicting the struggles of disabled veterans to obtain justice and unemployment conditions among those who escaped injury in the World war.

Reporting to Davy Jones. Sam, on board the transport, had just been issued his first pair of hobnails.

"One thing, snub," he ruminated. "If Ah falls overboard, ah certainly will go down at 'tenshun.'"—American Legion Weekly

AN ALL-AROUND LEGION MAN

Michigan's Newly Appointed Head of National Service Division Is Equipped With Information.

A sailor, a traffic cop, a first sergeant, an assistant provost marshal and a patient in army hospitals for almost two years, Albert E. Haan of Michigan, newly appointed head of the American Legion's national service division, is well equipped to minister to the needs of ex-service men.

Mr. Haan gained the rank of captain on the battlefield and was severely wounded in action at Juvigny, France, while serving with the Thirty-second division. In Walter Reed hospital, Washington, for more than a year, he found out what the government intended to do for the wounded by studying plans and legislation concerning the subject. Discharged from the hospital last fall, he was made a special representative of the bureau of war risk insurance.

In army and navy camps he was instrumental, through the American Legion, in causing the reinstatement or conversion of \$5,000,000 in war risk insurance. In Michigan last November, as field representative of the war risk bureau, he directed a cleanup of hospital, insurance and compensation claims that placed the state ahead of all others in welfare accomplishments.

During the campaign he investigated the condition of ex-service men in the state prison at Jackson and the insane asylum in Kalamazoo. He worked with the Legion's welfare department to cause the parole of 150 men last year to the Legion. He obtained \$300,000 in funds raised during the war and used it in settling claims, relief of the disabled and their dependents and in untangling insurance difficulties and remedying hospital conditions.

Mr. Haan is twenty-eight years old. Coming out of high school, he entered the United States navy as an apprentice seaman. He served four years on the U. S. S. Idaho and was discharged as a quartermaster, second class. He then became a motor and traffic policeman in Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1916, he went to the Mexican border as a first sergeant in the Michigan infantry. Before he entered the lines in France, he was assistant provost marshal at St. Nazaire, as a first lieutenant. Before the battle in which he was wounded, he had served in three offensives.

BOOKS FOR DISABLED HEROES

Congress Appropriates \$100,000 for Reading Material for Soldiers Confined to Hospitals.

Disabled heroes of the World war are not to be without good books to read while they are fighting to regain health in the hospitals of this country. Congress has appropriated in the civil sundry bill the sum of \$100,000 for the purchase of books, with the result that each of the 23,000 disabled veterans will soon have three or four new books to read.

The American Library association, which still has charge of the libraries in the larger hospitals, has been embarrassed by a shortage of funds, and up to this time posts of the American Legion have taken over the duty of supplying books to the disabled in hundreds of the smaller hospitals. The appropriation by congress does not mean that either the services of the American Library association or the American Legion in this respect are to be dispensed with, but that they are to be greatly augmented and reinforced.

CREED OF THE DISABLED MAN

Afflicted Fellows of Washington, D. C., Post, Look on Brighter Side of Things.

Disabled veterans of the World war, nearly all of them overseas veterans and members of the Walter Reed post of the American Legion in Washington, D. C., have adopted what they term, "The Creed of the Disabled Man," which, called to the attention of President Harding upon a recent visit to the hospital, was by the President pronounced fine. The "creed" reads as follows:

Once more to be useful—to see pity in the eyes of my friends replaced with commendation—to work, produce, provide and to feel that I have a place in the world, seeking no favors and given none—a man among men in spite of this physical handicap.

Cost of Living in Paris. The cost of living in Paris is not exorbitant for an American, who is paid in American dollars, according to a letter from a member of the Paris Post of the American Legion.

"Beware the big restaurants and duck into the side streets unfrequented by tourists," the veteran warns. "I had a fine meal today for 8.50 francs, or about fifty cents."

"The menu included: Friture de la Loire, 1.50 francs; omelette champignons, 2.25 francs; Chateaubriand (which is fried spuds and watercress), 2.50 francs; celeri braise, 75 centimes; macaroni, 75 centimes and fromage, 75 centimes."

"And after the meal, cafe cognac for 95 centimes!"

AN AMERICAN GIBRALTAR



Town and Harbor of Charlotte Amalie.

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

The Virgin Islands, bought by the United States from Denmark in 1917, to which American marines recently started to fly from Washington are interesting and worthy of consideration not only because of their eventful history but also because they have figured in many diplomatic negotiations and because of their strategic importance to the United States in relation to the Panama canal.

That this group of about fifty islands, only three of which are big enough to have a name on any but hydrographic charts and local maps, and the biggest of which one could walk around in nine hours seems important to our government may be judged by the price it paid for them. We gave less than two cents an acre for Alaska, less than three cents an acre for California, Nevada, Colorado and Utah, less than 14 cents an acre for Florida, and under 27 cents an acre for the Philippines. Even for the Canal Zone we paid but \$35.83 per acre. Yet the \$25,000,000 for the group we paid Denmark figures out more than \$295 per acre for her holdings.

Authorities have disagreed as to the area of the islands. Even as to the three main islands—St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix—there is no agreement upon the question of area. In order to get a definite statement as to their size, planimeter measurements of them were made on hydrographic charts in the offices of the National Geographic society, and they show that St. Thomas is 28.25 square miles in area, St. Croix 84.25 square miles, and St. John 19.97 square miles, making a total of 132.47 square miles for the three islands. Some authorities give the area as 138 square miles and others as 142 square miles.

From the standpoint of the United States, St. Thomas is the most important of the group of islands. This importance arises from the fact that the harbor on the south side of the island, on whose borders the town of Charlotte Amalie is located, is one of the finest in all tropical America. From the days of the buccaners its strategic advantage has been realized, for when the Spanish Main was the happy hunting ground of the gentlemen of the Black Flag this harbor was their headquarters.

The harbor is completely sheltered. Outside is a roadstead partly protected by an outlying island, which provides anchorage for a great number of ships. At its mouth the harbor is 900 feet wide, and one passes through this narrow neck into a beautiful basin, three-quarters of a mile in diameter, whose waters are seldom disturbed however much the sea beyond may rage. A trade wind blows during the whole year, with the exception of the hurricane months—August, September and October—when it becomes irregular and sometimes ceases to blow altogether. The greatest heat is experienced in August, September and October; but even then it rarely rises above 91 degrees Fahrenheit, while at times it falls as low as 84 degrees.

On three sides of the harbor the mountains and their outlying foothills rise sharply from the water, leaving but a very narrow beach; so that the major portion of the town had to find room for expansion by climbing up the side of the mountain. Just outside of and above the town are the two old towers, commonly known as Blackbeard's Castle and Blackbeard's Castle. Legend has it that here these daring old buccaners had their headquarters and played their romantic roles as "the hornets of the Spanish Main," but history disputes legend, for it says that they were built by the Danish government as a measure of defense in 1680.

Views From the Heights. By climbing the mountain to Amalie, within easy walking distance of Charlotte Amalie, one can, on a clear day, get a view of Porto Rico, St. Croix, and Bequia. A little farther on one reaches heights where views, unsurpassed in all the Caribbean region, may be had of Porto Rico to the west and the Lesser Antilles to the south.

The West Indian-Panama Telegraph company has a cable office at Charlotte Amalie, and it was from this place that the world got so much of its news during the Spanish-American war, as well as during the Martinique disaster.

Under the Danish regime the governor of the colonies lived in Charlotte Amalie from October 1 to April 1, and in Christiansted, on the island of St. Croix, from April 1 to October 1. He was assisted by a colonial council, consisting of four members nominated by the crown and eleven elected by the people. How well the population was represented may be judged by the statement that out of nearly 11,000 inhabitants, in 1891, only 200 were voters. There was no color line in St. Thomas, or in either of the other islands for that matter, and the larger part of the population is of mixed blood.

The state church was Lutheran, although all others were tolerated. The Catholic and Episcopal congregations are the largest. The former has established a fine school for girls. The Jews have a well-built synagogue, while the Moravians have long been doing an important work among the negroes of the island. The Dutch Reformed and Wesleyan churches have also been engaged in like work.

May Be a Second Gibraltar.

Naval officers declare that St. Thomas possesses advantages enabling it to be converted into a second Gibraltar. The structure of the island, with its long central ridge, having a general elevation of about 1,000 feet, with some points 1,500 feet, is especially fitted for the emplacement of fortifications commanding both shores at the same time, making it extremely difficult for an enemy to approach or obtain a foothold on the island. The elevated ground in the immediate neighborhood of the excellent roadstead makes the question of harbor defense a comparatively easy one. While being near other islands, St. Thomas is practically in the open ocean, and permits entrance and egress of a fleet without being observed.

St. John, the smallest of the three islands, with a good harbor in Coral Bay, is only 8 miles long and 4 miles wide in its broadest part. It has a population of less than 1,000; but it is an island that has done great service to America, for it is from here that come the leaves of the bay tree (Pimenta acris), from which that well-indispensable toilet article for men, bay rum, is prepared. While most of the bay rum is made in St. Thomas, St. John produces most of the raw materials from which it is distilled.

This island once had many logwood trees on it, but they have almost entirely disappeared. Charcoal has long been in demand and the natives use logwood in its manufacture. All of the islands have a striking variety of vegetation, 1,200 species having been counted on St. Thomas, and a proportionate number on St. John and St. Croix. The plantain, banana, sapodilla, bell apple, orange, mango and lemon thrive. Sugar-cane flourishes when cultivated according to modern standards.

Communication between St. Thomas and St. John is maintained by several sloops. One of these has a history of more than a century in active service. It is the Vigilant, which has been, in turn, pirate, slave trader and man-of-war. Then she became a prosaic dispatch boat, carrying mail and cargo between the several islands.

St. Croix the Largest.

St. Croix is the largest, richest, and most populous of the three islands. It lies 40 miles south-southeast of St. Thomas, has an area of 84.25 square miles, and a population of approximately 20,000. It has much rich sugar land, more than 16,000 acres being devoted to the crop. It is purely agricultural, with a fine tropical climate, excellent scenery, good roads, and hospitable people. Here, as in the other islands, one hears perhaps more English spoken than any other tongue. The Danes never attempted to interfere with the native preference for English and never made Danish compulsory in the schools.

The island is perhaps more like "United States" than any other territory in the West Indian group. Before the days of Bermuda's ascendancy as a winter resort, and of Palm Beach, the Riviera and other places, many fashionable Americans journeyed to St. Croix to escape the cold. Also the children of the prominent families of St. Croix came to the United States to study, for the St. Croix planter admired America and her straight-from-the-shoulder way of doing things.

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Take Aspirin only as told in each package of genuine Bayer Tablets of Aspirin. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during 21 years, and proved safe by millions. Take no chances with substitutes. If you see the Bayer Cross on tablets, you can take them without fear for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

"I'll Say I Was!"

Mrs. D. Pirie Beyea came to Kansas City last week to attend the nurses' convention. Her visit to the middle West resulted in renewing many acquaintances made during her four years' service as an overseas nurse. Many of her patients were men from the Eighty-ninth and Thirty-fifth divisions who fought in the Argonne.

At Eleventh and Main streets she spied a familiar figure directing the traffic.

"Say, buddy," she called, "weren't you in the army?"

"I'll say I was," replied the traffic officer.

"Weren't you with the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh?"

"I'll say I was."

"Do you remember when you were going through the village of Beu Quit Vaux and the little fat nurse who brought you a bowl of soup?"

"I'll say I do; were you that little nurse?"

"I'll say I was."—Kansas City Star.

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Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be dependent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine, will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.—Adv.

Greatest Great Neck Loafers. At Great Neck there is an old man who has the rating as premier of all loafers. It is related of him that he is so lazy he refuses to eat until hunger drives him to it.

It was with some surprise, therefore, that a Great Neckian encountered the old loafer up early one morning. The friend could not suppress a question.

"How is it you're up so early?" he asked.

"Well, that's funny," said the old man. "Here I've been getting up this early every morning for ten years to get my wife off to the work at the laundry and you never knew anything about it."—New York Sun.

Catarrh

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier. By cleansing the blood and building up the system, HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE restores normal conditions and allows Nature to do its work.

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It Makes a Difference.

"Another bum politician after a job." "He got the job."

"Ah, one of our best minds."

Western Canada Offers Health and Wealth

and has brought contentment and happiness to thousands of home seekers and their families who have settled on her FREE homesteads or bought land at attractive prices. They have established their own homes and secured prosperity and independence. In the great grain-growing sections of the prairie provinces there is still to be had on easy terms Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre—land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—oats, barley and flax also in great abundance, while raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs is equally profitable. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the value of the prairie land. Healthful climate, good neighbors, churches, schools, rural telephone, excellent markets and shipping facilities. The climate and soil offer inducements for almost every branch of agriculture. The advantages for

Dairying, Mixed Farming and Stock Raising make a tremendous appeal to industrious settlers wishing to improve their circumstances. For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, enclosed railway rates, etc., write

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Authorized Agent, Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, Dominion of Canada

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Watch Your Kidneys!

That "bad back" is probably due to weak kidneys. It shows in a dull, throbbing backache or sharp twinges when stooping. You have headaches, too, dizzy spells, a tired, nervous feeling and irregular kidney action. Don't neglect it—there is danger of dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease! Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands have saved themselves more serious ailments by the timely use of Doan's. Ask your neighbor!

A Nebraska Case

A. E. Snyder, farmer, Arapahoe, Neb., says: "I had sore, lame muscles in my back and hips. When I stooped I had to hold my hands to my hips to straighten up. A change in the weather and the drinking water, no doubt, brought on the attack. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they strengthened my kidneys. The lameness left, too."

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The Antiseptic Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes

And sprinkle in the Foot-Bath. It takes the sting out of Corns, Bunions, Blisters and Calluses, and gives rest and comfort to hot, tired, smarting, swollen feet. More than 1,500,000 pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war. Allen's Foot-Ease, the powder for the feet, takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet and gives new vigor. Nothing relieves the pain of tight or new shoes so quickly. Sold everywhere. Ask for ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

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FRECKLES

Class in Physiology.

Teacher—Where is the heart located? Little Jimmy (silent).

Teacher (places hand on boy's chest)—Don't you feel the beating? Little Jimmy—No; I usually feel it on the other side a little lower down.

For true blue, use Red Cross Ball Blue. Snowy-white clothes will be sure to result. Try it and you will always use it. All good grocers have it.

His Reason. "I wish you would tell me," said the agent, who had been a long time on Mr. Snaggs' trail, "what is your objection to having your life insured?"

"Well, I don't mind telling you," replied Snaggs. "The idea of being more valuable dead than alive is distasteful to me."

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It Makes a Difference. "Another bum politician after a job." "He got the job."

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