

The American Legion

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

HE LOST BOTH HANDS IN WAR

Paul Bazaar, Rochester (N. Y.) Legion Man, Given Special Consideration by President Harding.

"My boy," said Senator Harding, in October, 1918, "if there is ever anything I can do for you, write me or ask me." So Paul Bazaar, of Rochester, N. Y., who had both hands blown off during the war, waited until the senator became the President, and then asked him to help him get a job. Harding suspended the civil service rules, making a special case of it, and Bazaar is now employed by the Veterans' bureau, and is punching a typewriter (Hunt system) at a great rate of speed with his artificial hands.



In a letter to comrades in the American Legion, Bazaar said: "I have taken my draw with a grin; that same grin is still with me. I have found the stalling exceedingly rocky at times, but my philosophy of a smile and no worry, coupled with an insatiable desire to get somewhere, have helped me surmount most of my difficulties."

Premature explosion of a defective hand grenade at Fort St. Mange, France, was responsible for the loss of Bazaar's hands. He is equipped with a complicated double hook attached to the stump of his right arm which enables him to write legibly, drive an automobile, and attend to all his personal needs unassisted.

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LEGION POST AT WEST POINT

Andrew Rheude, a Sergeant, Heads Organization in the Country's Greatest School for War.

In the heart of the country's greatest school for war, a post of the American Legion flourishes and celebrates peace. West Point is the home of the Stewart Whiting Hoover post, which is under command of one of earth's glorious species, a high-ranking non-com.



Andrew Rheude, a sergeant, was chosen from a roster of 75 officers and 300 enlisted men to lead the post, and under his guiding hand it is being built up into an organization which promises to become one of the leading Legion units of the Empire state.

Named for Stewart Whiting Hoover, the first officer from West Point to make the supreme sacrifice in the war, the post was organized in 1920 by enlisted men. The retiring commander is also a sergeant—Joseph Grady—and he claims credit for having built up the post from 15 members to its present enrollment of 375.

CENSUS OF EX-SERVICE MEN

Five Million Questionnaires to Be Used in Obtaining Views on Compensation Drive.

A nation-wide census of ex-service men will be taken by the American Legion. Five million questionnaires have been printed for use in the Legion's "service and compensation" drive, which will aim toward the compilation of vital statistics and which should afford a definite indication of the exact cost of providing compensation to all veterans.

The various state organizations of the Legion will conduct their drives separately, and at their own date. Every man interviewed by the census taker will be informed of the five options of the pending compensation bill and be asked to signify his attitude toward the measure and his choice of the five features. He will also record whether he was ever wounded, gassed, or suffered an injury in service. Assistance will be provided in filing compensation claims, and all ex-soldiers will be urged to carry government insurance.

The Legion's plan for a rotating loan fund will be explained, and every man interviewed will be asked whether he would be willing to turn over his compensation toward such a fund for the relief of needy service men.

True Talk

It was during the impaneling of a jury in a New England town that the following colloquy occurred between the magistrate and a salesman: "You are a property holder?" "Yes, your honor." "Married or single?" "I have been married for five years, your honor." "Have you formed or expressed any opinion?" "Not for five years, your honor."—American Legion Weekly.

FRIEND OF THE LEGION MEN

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis of Illinois Demands Square Deal for the Ex-Soldiers.

"The life of a judge is not all rosewater and violets," Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who recently resigned, swears. The virile Illinois ex-judge was used to being "between the devil and the deep blue sea," so many were the decisions he was compelled to give.



Much of the latter day vitality of this sturdy pioneer is thrown toward getting a square deal for ex-service men. Judge Landis has appeared before scores of American Legion posts to speak for the cause of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

"During the war I thought the people of America were made over," he said recently, addressing the Bloomington, Ill., commerce body. "Everyone got his feet off the ground. Everyone wanted to know, 'How can I best serve?' They gave so that the soldier in the trench could strike his heaviest blow. But with the armistice, all this went down in cold-blooded selfishness. If this isn't corrected, we will have won the fight but lost the war!"

Judge Landis, as baseball commissioner, reinstated Joe Harris of the Cleveland Indians, ruling that his being gassed in the war caused him to do things that he otherwise would not have done.

HEADS POST OF WAR NURSES

Miss Wilhelmina Weyhing, Also Head Nurse of Roosevelt Hospital, at Camp Custer.

Many years of unselfish service—years which have whitened her hair and softened her smile—have won for Miss Wilhelmina Weyhing, recently made head nurse at the Roosevelt American Legion Memorial hospital at Camp Custer, Mich., the undying respect of nurses everywhere, and the true reverence and devotion of her many patients.



Miss Weyhing is the first commander of the American Legion post composed entirely of war nurses in Detroit. Upon her appointment as superintendent at the Camp Custer hospital, she resigned her position as director at the receiving hospital in Detroit. Dr. F. B. Broderick, department welfare officer, said of her: "Nursing has been her life work and she has a war record which cannot be equaled by any woman in the United States."

In 1914 Miss Weyhing went to Serbia to aid in the typhus epidemic. She labored there unceasingly amid terrible conditions, and contracted the disease herself, which forced her to return in 1915. On her recovery, she was made chief nurse of Base Hospital No. 17, with which outfit she served at Dijon, France, for 21 months. Today, all her efforts are bent toward making the new Legion hospital a real home for tubercular veterans and as unlike a hospital, in atmosphere, as possible.

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WILL COPY HOTEL-DE-VILLE

Reproduction of French Village is Planned at Medicine Park, Near Lawton, Oklahoma.

Stored somewhere in the A. E. F. doughboy's mind is a picture of a French village—the church, the hotel-de-ville, the estaminet. Very soon it will happen that the unsuspecting doughboy, rounding the base of the Wichita mountains in prosy Oklahoma will stumble upon this vision in real life.

A faithful reproduction of a French village is planned at Medicine Park, near Lawton, Okla., as a recreation ground for members of the American Legion. Its hotel-de-ville will have an auditorium seating 1,000, and plans are under way to have Legion posts throughout the state erect their own cottages where members may spend their vacations.

Water and electric lights have been donated toward the project by a citizen of Lawton, and the native stone, which is abundant at the foot of the mountains, will make the cost of erecting the cottages small.

Carrying On With the American Legion

A free skating rink has been built by the American Legion post at Lake City, Minn.

John J. Payne, missing since his release from a German prison in 1918, is being looked for by the American Legion.

For proficiency "both in studies and in athletics," high school students are awarded cups and medals by Legion posts in Minnesota.

October 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, have been set as dates for the fourth annual convention of the American Legion, which is to be held at New Orleans.

THE COTTAGE GARDENER

SETTING PLANTS AND TRAINING TO STAKES



FROM COLDFRAME TO YOUR GARDEN

Plants Should Be Accustomed to the Outside Conditions Before Setting.

PROTECTION MAY BE NEEDED

Boxes or Small Boards Will Save From Sun, Wind and Frost—Water Before Transplanting—Carry Containers to Place for Planting.

It is assumed that the wide-awake gardener has been busy long before the weather is warm enough to sow any seeds in the open ground; that a window box or hotbed has been provided, and that a supply of plants of tomatoes, peppers, early cabbage, and eggplant are under way to set in the garden as soon as danger of frost is past.

If plenty of south window space is available, the United States Department of Agriculture advises that such crops as snap beans, cucumbers, muskmelons, and even sweet corn may be started in flower pots, paper bands or berry boxes filled with good soil, and they will be of considerable size by the time the air is warm enough to plant them outdoors. Plants that grow in the house or in the hotbed must be hardened or adapted to outdoor conditions before they are set in the open ground. This is accomplished by gradually exposing them to the open air during the warmer part of the day and later at night, care being taken that they are not caught by a sudden cold snap.

Hardening Early Plants. When the plants are grown in boxes or trays, the boxes may be carried into the open each day and the plants allowed to become gradually accustomed to the outdoor conditions. If they are in a hotbed or coldframe, the sash or other cover is lifted off during the day and replaced at night. Later the covering is left off entirely; however, it should be kept close at hand to be put on at any time that the weather should turn cold.

Plants set in the open ground may be protected from frost by turning small boxes over them and covering the boxes with a little earth. Old berry boxes are sometimes used for this purpose, but should be covered completely with soil, as the plants will freeze just as readily underneath the exposed boxes as if left in the open without any cover whatever. A good method of protecting plants is by setting a common roofing shingle or a small piece of board at an angle over each plant. These shingles can be set on the side to protect the plants from the sun during the daytime, or they may be placed on the opposite side in order to protect the plants from the wind and allow the sunshine to reach them.

In some cases gardeners have provided small frames, on the top of which are fitted single panes of glass, and one of these frames is set over each plant or hill to protect it. The glass should be so arranged that it can be partially removed during the warmer part of the day in order to prevent the temperature becoming too high inside the frame. These protectors give good results when used over hills of cucumbers, muskmelons and summer squashes, as well as over plants of sweet pepper, eggplant and tomatoes.

Points to Remember.

There are a few points in connection with the transplanting of house-grown plants to the garden that are worthy of special attention. In the first place, the plants to be transplanted should be watered a few hours before they are to be handled; this will cause the

dirt to adhere to the roots and give them a better start when they are planted out. If the plants are grown in flower pots, in paper bands, or berry boxes, they should be carried to the garden in their containers. Pot-grown plants should be loosened by inverting them gently and knocking the edge of the pot on something solid. The plants then are set with the ball of earth adhering to their roots.

If the plants have been grown in paper bands or berry boxes, the sides of the bands or boxes should be slit with a knife and removed as the plants are set. Where the plants are grown in trays or in a hotbed, a knife should be run between the rows, cutting the earth in both directions, and each plant lifted with a cube of earth attached to its roots.

Use Fresh Furrows. The holes or furrows in which the plants are set should not be made until ready to transplant the plants. If made too soon, the soil will dry out and cause the plants to wilt. Under all circumstances, it pays to apply a little water around the roots of each plant as it is set; this causes the soil to form a close contact with the roots of the plant. After the water has soaked into the soil, dry earth should be filled in around the plant and slightly firmed. Plants set in this manner will invariably start without wilting.

It is always a good idea to have a few more plants than are required for filling the space in the garden, in order to replace any that die or are destroyed by insects.

BOYS AND GIRLS' GARDENS

Youngsters Gain Valuable Knowledge From Tilling the Soil; Increase the Food Supply.

Junior gardeners and members of the boys and girls' clubs have been important factors in increasing America's food supply. In many cities this work has been joined with the school-garden movement. This kind of work not only produces more food but teaches the youngsters self-dependence and the value of work.

Teachers have reported that the effort with the boys and girls has been more than repaid by the knowledge of Nature gained by the pupils. Both the bureau of education, through the schools, and the United States Department of Agriculture, through the boys and girls' clubs, are giving official help to the junior garden movement.

SUNFLOWERS AND SHRUBBERY

Sunflowers have not received the attention they deserve. The tall-growing, large-flowered sorts, as well as the dwarf many-flowered varieties, are useful when skillfully employed in mixed plantations with other herbaceous annuals. The golden yellow disks are like sunbursts among the shrubbery. The tall habit and dense foliage of some varieties make them suitable for backgrounds and screens. Because of their long stems and extraordinary lasting qualities they are of value as cut flowers.

PLANTS REQUIRE MOISTURE

Plants take in moisture through their small feeding rootlets and discharge it through the surface of their leaves. As a result of the breaking of the roots in transplanting, the supply of moisture is cut off and the plants wilt. To prevent the wilting of the leaves, says the United States Department of Agriculture, water should be poured around the roots before the dirt is filled in; also the tops of the plants should be shaded and protected from the wind for a day or two to reduce the evaporation from the leaves.

WRIGLEY'S



AFTER EVERY MEAL

Select your food wisely, chew it well, and—use WRIGLEY'S after every meal.

Your stomach will thank you.

It is both a benefit and a treat—good, and good for you.

And, best of all, the cost is small.

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

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Shining-up Days Are Here. Use No Shine is Wonderful. Have the experts for kitchen aprons. Martin & Martin, Mfrs., Chicago.

White Spots on Wood. The white spots left on the woodwork after it is washed are caused by the use of soap which is too strong. In cleaning woodwork, use luke-warm water and milk, soap suds or cleaning powder. These leave no spots and are good dirt removers.

The Definition. Johnny—Pa, what's an author? Pa—It's a man who empties his head to fill his stomach.

To insure glistening-white table linens, use Red Cross Ball Blue in your laundry. It never disappoints. At all good grocers.—Advertisement.

We get two full moons in one month about once in every two and a half years.

We never knew a man to marry a woman to reform her.



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WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
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