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The Rainbow Reveille



Vol. 2

APRIL

No. 4



MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES THOMAS MENOHER, U. S. A.
*The former "Fighting Commander" of the 42nd (Rainbow)
Division, now the Director Air Service, United States Army.*

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

All Aboard for Cleveland---No Stops!

July 14-15-16, 1921

BAD NEUENAH, GERMANY—1919.

The first convention of the Rainbow Division Veterans' Association was held at Bad Neuenahr, Germany, the famous watering place on the Rhine, just two years ago last month, March 28th. There was much to think out and much to put into operation for the Rainbow Veterans' Association was just breaking into existence. Representatives from the twenty-seven units filled the Kuhr Theatre, drew up a constitution and by-laws, elected officers for the year, and hashed over many questions concerning the organization. In the evening, they attended a typical A. E. F. show, staged under the direction of Lieut. S. S. Gordon, then managing the troupe known as The Rainbow Review.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA—1920.

July 12-14, 1920, saw the first annual convention and reunion of the Association held in Birmingham, Alabama, under the auspices of the "Fighting Alabams," 167th Infantry Regiment. From Bad Neuenahr, Germany, to Birmingham, Alabama, one year later, was a long step, but the Association had reached out to each of the original states and perfected some organization to hold the men together. More than twelve thousand original members of the Rainbow had become a part of the Association, with every state in the Union represented. Three thousand of these hit the trails that led to the Alabama camp during convention week, and those who attended can never forget those three days. Twenty of the twenty-seven states sent delegates to Birmingham, where they found that sectional characteristic—southern hospitality—at its height. Col. Mat A. Tinley, 168th Infantry, was elected president. In addition to the business sessions, many entertainment features were staged, including a half day of boxing, dancing in the evenings, and a parade and watermelon cutting in the afternoon of the final day.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—1921.

And July, 1921, is to see the second annual convention and reunion of the Association at Cleveland, Ohio. It is easy to remember that Ohio furnished an infantry regiment to the Rainbow Division, the 166th Infantry of the 83rd Infantry Brigade, with Colonel Benson W. Hough as its commander. Colonel Hough was elected the first national president of the Association at the convention held in Bad Neuenahr, Germany, March 28th, 1919, and is now on the Supreme Bench in Ohio. Cleveland was selected as the next meeting place of the Association by the Birmingham convention, and in accordance with the constitution, all arrangements in connection therewith will be in charge of the Ohio Chapter. And better still, to come right down to the spot, Cleveland has a sub-chapter of the Association that is on its toes ready to make this convention one of the best ever staged by any organization. These Rainbow men in Cleveland have just gotten under full steam and are dragging the lakes for some real surprises. You can rest assured that a ticket to Cleveland in July of this year, will be money well invested. Howard P. Eells, formerly of the 149th Field Artillery, is president of the local organization, and chairman of the Central Committee in charge of the convention. Chas. V. Burton, formerly of the Photographic Section, Signal Corps, is vice-president of the chapter; while Burton Spiegle and Chas. Fuller, both of the 166th Infantry, are secretary and treasurer respectively. Plans are being laid for a three-day convention, with business sessions in the forenoon and reunion and entertainment features afternoons and evenings. The Ohio Regimental Reunion will be called for the first day of the convention, July 14th, and the boys will give all visitors a glad hand, no matter whar ye hail from.

WATCH THIS PAGE FOR CONVENTION NEWS

Major General Chas. T. Menoher Visits the Rainbow's Washington Dugout

I believe the paper had it I was going to deliver an address. I have said before that I don't make speeches or deliver addresses. I sometimes talk in a more or less rambling way, perhaps the rambling of an old man.

I am particularly glad to be here tonight on this anniversary day. I remember the original day very, very well. It was the day we left our training area and entered the sector with the French. We went into the trenches in "leading strings," to be sure, and made our first contact with the Boches. Everyone was on the *qui vive*—anxious as to how we would behave. There was never any question in the minds of any one of us that if given adequate opportunity and adequate training we could measure up pretty well with the Boches. The French were a little nervous; as also the other allies. They thought we had no trained officers—which we had not. They thought the men were untrained, green, and could not be depended on, perhaps, but they had not read the history of the American people.

To show the length to which the French went in looking after us I will relate an incident that occurred the day after we went into the sector at Luneville. I had gone ahead a day, come back to Rolampont, and then gone back to Luneville. The day following, the French pulled off a big raid to the northwest of Luneville, up to the north of the big forest of Parroy. They pulled off a big raid and a very successful one. They had some 700 guns in action and were successful in capturing about 625 German prisoners. Being in touch with the French Corps Commander, General MacArthur and I made request to go out and see the fun. Permission was granted after some delay and an officer, a big French officer who had a very beautiful jet black police dog, "Nig," was detailed to accompany us out to see the show. He drove us up to where the sound of the guns was pretty loud and he pointed out that blasts we saw were our "arrivals," meaning the arrivals of our own shells. I had seen a good deal of artillery fire and didn't believe him. They looked like the discharges from guns pointed away from us. We finally convinced him that they were not our arrivals but our departures and then we "moseyed" on until we went away out in front of where all the artillery was. At first he balked on going beyond the first point, but I said we would go any way so we went on until we got beyond the foremost batteries. He then balked completely and said he was under orders to go no further. Captain Handy, my aide, and General MacArthur got completely lost from us. I saw them when they were taking a sneak round the point of a hill, but said nothing, and we did not see them again until 8 o'clock the next morning.

They had gone over into No-Man's-Land, over into where the Germans were picked up, and arrived there about the time the French were ready to withdraw. They returned with the French and spent the night visiting the hospitals, seeing how the French handled their wounded and their prisoners. For that General MacArthur got the Croix de Guerre with Palm, the first decoration of that kind given any American officers for service, voluntary

service, with the Division. It shows how extremely careful the French were in looking after us.

Then you recollect we were first put in the corps, scattered among the Divisions, but not allowed to do much. They were still nervous about what we could do. On or about March 31st, we were withdrawn and assembled in the rear area and later put in the Baccarat sector, which we held three months and where we learned to go the French one better in many things.

I look upon this as perhaps the most interesting of the whole Division's service over there—that three months in Baccarat. It was the training we all needed for the work that was to come after. It was serious enough in itself, because we lost some 1700 men there. It was here that I put into practice an idea that I had held for some time. That was to attempt to instill in the men of the Division an offensive spirit. A defensive attitude on the part of an army, if persisted in, can only lead to defeat. I knew that unless we got the Boches out in the open and got after them, we would never accomplish our mission. Had we not done that we might still be in the trenches, for the Germans could have conducted that kind of warfare for years. Once given the opportunity to get out in the open after the Germans we showed that we could lick them, and having once established that fact, it was only a question of time—and not a long time either.

The first thing I did in this connection was to announce as a policy that when we got into the sector we would take over No-Man's-Land. We did take it over and kept it. It took us six weeks to do this, but after we once got it we kept it. The French twitted us some because we took no prisoners, but the men had never done anything of that kind, all they needed was to get it into their heads that they could do it. Finally the "Irish crowd" (165th Infantry) captured some prisoners one night and that gave us the confidence that was needed.

The French were not satisfied with our work there—I mean the French people. There was a kind of understanding that we were not to fire on certain villages. One day we did fire on one of those villages. One big obus went astray and landed in one of the villages exempted and we got it back right away.

I had given orders that for every shot the Germans fired we should fire at least two back. The result was that instead of firing an average of a few hundred a day we got up in the thousands and one day thirty thousand—that meant a good deal of "boom-boom," as the French say. They said the fool Americans were drawing the German fire—they did not like it.

On the whole we were treated exceedingly well by the French, especially by the French officers, who were with us in that area. The corps commander took occasion more than once to say that he considered the 42nd a fine Division. General Gouraud, commander of the Eighth French Army, took occasion to report officially in May that he considered the 42nd the best Division in his

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THE SLACKER AT WORK

The man who refused to serve his country during the trying days of 1917 and 1918 is still on the job, this time trying to cover up the tracks that may ultimately lead to his apprehension and exposure. Since he was not possessed of enough red blood and backbone to shoulder a gun and share the burden, one could hardly expect other than that he would have a troubled conscience sooner or later. The War Department has announced that the list of men who evaded service or whose record is not clear is about ready to be handed down for action of local authorities, and on the heels of this report comes the common complaint of ex-soldier organizations over the country that unscrupulous dealers are engaged in the business of buying and selling the Victory Button. It is plain that the War Department order which created this mark of distinction did not anticipate the present situation, else provision would have been made for the proper handling of merchants so engaged. The order states specifically that the Victory Button will be issued upon presentation of an honorable discharge to proper authority, usually a recruiting officer. There is no authority for either its purchase or sale, and an attempt at either savors of suspicion. Rainbow Veterans are urged to keep an alert eye for this practice and to report all violations either to the American Legion or to Rainbow headquarters.

SOLDIER LEGISLATION

President Warren G. Harding has just delivered his message to the special session of Congress, and among other recommendations is a very pointed one concerning relief of disabled ex-service men.

The president has requested that Congress immediately pass a measure looking toward the co-ordination of the three bureaus, together with such other remedial action as may be necessary

to give proper care and treatment to every disabled man.

If Congress will only act upon this recommendation, and we have every reason to believe it will, there should be forthcoming at a very early date a noticeable improvement over the present method of dealing with our disabled men.

It is with the deepest regret that we mention the laxity of our Government towards its disabled, because it has reached a point where it is unbelievable that such condition should be allowed to exist in a civilized nation. There are men scattered throughout the United States in hospitals which are nothing more or less than army barracks, with no greater privileges granted than was the case when the boys were in the army.

To rehabilitate means to build up in mind as well as in body, and you cannot mentally rehabilitate a man by placing him in jail.

What our men need in addition to hospitals, plenty of fresh air and wholesome environment, is an opportunity to go about their daily routine with the thought that those depending upon them are properly provided for. No man can get well in the best hospital in the country, with specialists in attendance, when he knows that the small amount allowed him as compensation by the government will not buy bread and butter for the wife and child.

If the present administration does nothing else during the entire four years beyond finding a remedy for this deplorable situation, the American people will answer—well done.

CARRYING ON

There has come to the attention of the Association numerous cases of Rainbow men, who, due mainly to the determination and grit which carried them through the war, have been carrying on since the demobilization in a way that is worthy of example.

It is easy to forget and to take the attitude that the war is over, if we happen to be one of the fortunate, but it is quite another problem for the lad who has to wait out the remaining years of his life maimed or disabled beyond recovery.

Some of these men have failed to make application for compensation, because they do not want to be considered an object of charity. It is the duty of every Rainbow man who in any way is suffering as a result of service to make application for compensation, and it is your duty as a Rainbow man to see that he does so, regardless of his desires in the matter. It is now or never, because with each year of time the difficulty of connecting his condition with the service becomes greater, and once a claim is made we have a nucleus upon which to work in years to come. Even for a man who is disabled less than 10 per cent, a claim should be filed without delay.

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES THOMAS MENOHER, U. S. A.

(Continued from Page 3)

army. That was quite high praise from a man in his position. Major Corbobon, a very gallant French officer, who was on duty with the Division, said he considered the American infantry the best in the world. Another thing that added to our confidence.

This tour of duty with the French was of particular value to the 42nd Division; after that I never had any doubt as to the results we were going to accomplish if given an adequate opportunity to go in after the Boches.

The French now and then have a sense of humor that may appeal to Americans. Major Corbobon liked to tell a story occasionally of his prowess. He claimed to be a fine rifle shot and that with his own rifle he had killed ten or twelve Germans. Another Frenchman had heard it often and got tired of it—a sergeant, who cared not for a commission, thought he would counter on it. He said he had great trouble in getting shoes to fit him, they were too large or not large enough. About that time he ran across a German prisoner, or a dead German, who had a pair that just about suited him, so he started out toward the German lines to get a pair for himself. He said that he had to kill 15 Germans before he got a pair to fit. After that we never heard of the other story again.

Now to go back to the Division. I think it exceedingly fine, the spirit that is displayed here in this District of Columbia Chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans. I am very agreeably surprised to see such a turnout. This is the first dugout I have been in since leaving France; it in itself helps keep up the spirit. The 42nd Division stood for certain things which I think are right and fine. One was excellence of the individual parts that go to make up the complete Division and then having those parts thoroughly trained in team work. We knew that the regiments of infantry were fine, the artillery was fine, the engineer regiment was fine. The smaller units might sometimes be overlooked, but it was those units, the lesser units that really helped make the reputation of the Division. We could always look with the greatest pride upon the work of the Signal Corps; we always looked with pride upon the work and accomplishment of our sanitary troops.

This may be of interest to you. I had heard remarks about the excellence of our sanitary arrangements, the way it was administered, the way help was got to the wounded. I know that many officers were sent to the Division to learn our methods. I have learned within the week that the records here show that the elapsed time of getting the wounded back from the front line was one hour better in the Rainbow Division than in any other Division in France. One hour we had to the good on any other Division in getting our wounded back. That means more than probably any of you imagine. One hour might mean the lives of a great percentage of wounded men, especially in the case of abdominal wounds. In the Champagne the French sent our wounded, after the hospital was destroyed at Bussy, back to Ecury, but the abdominal cases they sent right to the entrance of Chalons.

Now this incident may be of interest to you in showing how important this is. In one of the raids made by the 165th Infantry on the hamlet of Ancerville, in the Bacarat sector, they picked up seven Germans, captured the

whole post, and were getting them across No-Man's-Land as rapidly as possible, as the French were offering 250 francs per live prisoner at that time. It was discovered that one of the prisoners was lagging behind and it was found that he was badly wounded. He was the sergeant in charge of the post, a little bit of a dried-up German. The sergeant in charge of our party, when he discovered this German wounded said: "We must get this man across before he dies or we lose the 250 francs." They hustled him across in a way that would have killed the ordinary man, but it saved his life, because they got him on the operating table almost at once. He had been shot through both thighs and the abdomen and had 13 perforations in his intestines. I saw him in the hospital for a number of days and then he was evacuated, practically well. Thirteen perforations in his intestines. He was an irreconcilable German—had not a smile—would not talk or do anything. He was as sulky and surly after all the treatment given him as when he was brought in.

This shows what an hour might do with a wounded man. I think in addition to other records made by the Division this is one we may be justly proud of.

So, I am very glad to see the Chapter here is getting together so nicely and thereby fostering and maintaining the traditions of the Division. I would like to see the Chapter do a little better than that. Most of you are mere "kids" still. I am an old man, though I hope to live a few years yet. I have seen my best days, but you have not. Maintaining of traditions is living in the past,—is entirely subjective, is looking backward instead of forward—fine if you keep it up and I would not have you do otherwise, but it is proper and right that a chapter of this kind should take on an aggressive attitude toward the problems of the future; should keep in mind not only the traditions of service in France, but should remember and take advantage of the lessons we learned,—not the traditions so much as the lessons.

One is that the American soldier, given adequate training and adequate opportunity, is the best in the world as he is an intelligent thinking being. Other troops apparently did not have the thinking power that the American soldiers had.

Another lesson is that we should have adequate training. The best soldiers in the world, the best body of troops in the world, is not good unless properly trained and organized before hand. If we had had such a force at the beginning of the war, or two years after the war broke out, we would never have gone to Europe. We might have missed our opportunity, some of us, but, *we would not have gone into this war and left 100,000 dead over there*, if we had had the adequate training before hand.

That is one thing, it seems to me, that this Association should stand for; that is, adequate preparation for future contingencies. That is what I would like to see you do. Keep in mind the lessons of the war and the greatest lesson, to my mind, is the great necessity for having adequate preparations for just such a contingency as this. Of course, it costs money, but we are going to live through it, whether our debt is ten billions or what it may be, but we are not going to suffer really on account of the cost, or the cost of preparation.

CHAS. T. MENOHER,
Major General, U. S. A.

WHY JOIN THE RAINBOW ASSOCIATION

By A. G. BROWN, Secretary

Undoubtedly, you who are members of the Association have heard this remark a number of times and have had to meet it. It is quite natural that Rainbow men ask this question, in fact, we hear it every day relative to The American Legion, or any other ex-soldier organization, and in a large majority of the cases the question is put in all sincerity and we should be prepared to answer it intelligently.

Of course, there is a reason for joining the Rainbow Association, and a mighty good one at that, or we would not have so many members. It is absurd to believe that any ex-soldier organization could enroll a large number unless there was some well-founded principles for its existence.

The American soldier is a typical representative of the American people—he wants to know a great many things concerning the organization before he becomes a member, and rightly he should.

I shall endeavor to set forth here a few of the fundamental principles of the Association and to answer in brief statements why every Rainbow man should become a part of the Rainbow Division Veterans.

The preamble to our Constitution states specifically that the organization was formed "to perpetuate that spirit of comradeship and to keep alive the memory of our departed comrades." This alone would be an endeavor worth while, for there is no memory that will linger like that of our service and there can be no nobler act performed by ex-service men than that of keeping alive the memory of our departed. These are lovely sentiments and I am of the opinion that no Rainbow meeting should ever be opened without a few seconds of silent thought or prayer dedicated to those of the Division who fell with their faces to the East. But like any other organization there are other things which may and do mean a great deal in a material way. It has often been said that in organization there is strength and wherever you find strength you should find accomplishment.

One of the most important phases of the Association's work should be that of a keen personal interest in the welfare of its members. The matter of sickness, needed relief, unemployment, better positions, community welfare, etc., should be a part of the duty of each sub-chapter, and at no time could the Rainbow organization do more than at the present to alleviate a great deal of suffering among its former members. No matter how small the town or hamlet where your

sub-chapter exists, it is very likely that if the proper search were instituted you could find a Rainbow man who is suffering from the effects of gas, wounds received in action, unemployment, with a family to keep, etc. These cases should have your immediate attention, not necessarily from the point of furnishing money for support, but from the standpoint of seeing that these "buddies" of ours are given the proper attention by the bureau, or the official charged with this work, and while he is waiting through the process of rehabilitation, attention from his former "buddies" is like sunshine to the flowers—it cheers the disposition, encourages the spirit to carry on and makes him feel that somebody cares.

If you believe that the above things are proper and that the Rainbow Division should take a keen interest in its former members, then you have found the answer, reasons why you should be a member of the Association.

The time is short since our demobilization and there are those who have been so engrossed with the daily work that they have given little thought to those phases of our organization, but the need of our Association is bound to grow with the years and so long as there are two men of the Rainbow Division living, there will exist that spirit of comradeship borne only of a common service and sacrifice.

Look yourself square in the face and answer this question—Have I, as a member of the Association, done anything during the past year toward carrying out the principles above mentioned? And remember, it is not yet too late to begin the work.

Go to your next sub-chapter meeting without fail, make it a point to meet the other fellow, find out where he works, his line of business, whether he is getting along as he should. Make a search for those who are receiving compensation, or those who should be. If they are not getting what they should, make it your business to be of assistance. It does not hurt to ask questions and it may be that your question properly placed will be the cause of correcting the deficiency. If you know of a position that is open, try to fill it with a Rainbow man—give the community and the business men to understand that as a Rainbow unit you are working together. You will be surprised what can be accomplished if you but put your shoulder to the wheel and demand recognition. Come on fellows, let's make the Summer of 1921, a real winner for the old Rainbow.

COMRADESHIP AND CO-OPERATION

"To perpetuate the spirit of comradeship which has been the greatest single factor in the success of the Division"—such in part is the purpose of our organization.

How many of you men ever think over the accomplishments of your division? How many of you realize the greatness of *your* Rainbow Division? How many of you are really proud and honored to have been a member of that famous fighting unit? Why every one of you are. There isn't a man of you who, at the proper time and place, will not with pride casually remark that he "belonged to the 42nd"—the "Rainbow." And you are glad, now, to tell of the battles you were in—tell of the men you fought with—the hardships you endured together. And to those men there is that relation of comradeship—that peculiar relation born through contact during our first association, nursed through the primary stages of trivial "injustices" and petty exactions, fostered by hard-boiled orders, until through the common dangers and hardships of the field it moulded itself into a bond of fellowship, akin only to that of blood relation.

And that is the relationship which we today are striving to perpetuate; it is for that purpose that the Rainbow Division Veterans was organized; it is for that purpose that you, individually, should give your support to your home chapter—through your efforts help it to grow, for this is the stage when, in the life of our organization, it needs every ounce of moral and physical support.

Co-operation is the thing to-day that will keep us alive; co-operation is the thing that will still keep the "Rainbow" a Division unbeaten.

What would have happened to our Division if during the battles the fighting had all been left to one or two outfits, while the rest looked on? What would have happened if the artillery hadn't supported the infantry, or if the infantry hadn't fought its way through all the obstacles? What would have happened if the machine guns and trench mortars hadn't been on the job? Supposing the "trains" had not brought up the ammunition and supplies, or the signal corps had failed on communication? What if the field hospitals and ambulances had decided to take a day off? And suppose the engineers hadn't helped all of them?

Two or three outfits can't keep this organization going today. We are handicapped as compared to most organizations of this nature—we are spread over every state in the Union and job is, therefore, more difficult, but if we will all co-operate and support, it can be done; our organization will live and grow. Some day you may move your abode or travel around the country and you will appreciate having a "home" to drop into, a home where you will be considered "one of the family."

To that end we must co-operate, we must work together. Let every man and every chapter put its shoulder to the wheel and give one mighty heave.

Men, it's bound to go over.

ARTHUR T. BRETT.
Los Angeles, Calif. Chapter.

RAINBOW CANDIDATES

You have oftentimes heard the saying that "you can't keep a good man down," and it seems to be particularly true in its application to the Rainbow Division, and the men who served with it during the many weary months in "Sunny France." There is fibre of sterling worth that causes a man to sacrifice his all, to leave his loved ones and home, that he might serve humanity, and this is the opinion I hold of every man who served with the Rainbow who voluntarily offered his service to his country.

True, many of us have wondered just when the dividend from this experience would begin to come in, and if we would in any way be especially recognized as a result of it. Two years has passed, and ninety-nine percent of us are still plugging on in the usual way, while the other one percent is breaking into the foreground of politics or other positions of responsibility. The game is still young, comrade, and the next ten years will see a gradual increase in this percentage, of men who are being recognized. Give us time, and give yourself time. Rome wasn't built in a single day. Could a canvass be taken of the men of the Rainbow Division, it is more than likely that the positions held by former Rainbows would be far more numerous than you have ever dreamed. The personal column of the Reveille has mentioned from time to time numerous instances, and it is certain that only a few have been reported.

SPECIAL RATES FOR CONVENTION

Application has been made through the Central Passenger Association for special rates over all roads to the National Convention to be held in Cleveland next July. Railroad Passenger Agents have been given a list of the officers of various state chapters, and will be out for the business of carrying your party over their particular road—because it is the best road in the country, etc. The time is ripe for you to begin your plans relative to making the trip, and you should by all means make it. The rate will not be the usual one cent a mile given to the G. A. R., but we are not the G. A. R. yet. Most of us are still able to get there somehow or other even though it be the old side-door pullman.

Ohio guarantees to give you your money's worth, and that is some guarantee these days. Tell your boss right now that you will take your vacation between the 10th and the 20th of July, and that he will have to arrange to take his at a time that will not conflict.

All contemplated movements toward Cleveland must be reported to the National Secretary, A. G. Brown, State House, Columbus, Ohio, as early as possible.

CHAPTER ACTIVITY, PERSONALS AND OTHERWISE

Drop The Reveille a Line—the boys want to know where you are and what you're doing.

Congressman Lineberger from California, formerly a major in the 1st and 32d Divisions overseas, addressed the District of Columbia Chapter at their regular meeting March 21st. In reply to a query from the Chapter, the congressman promised his support of legislation favorable to the ex-service men, and at the same time agreed to make a study of the suffrage question in the District of Columbia.

The D. of C. Chapter held its semi-annual election of officers at its meeting of March 21st. Comrade Stubbs, the one-armed veteran of the chapter and a delegate to the First Annual Convention held in Birmingham last July, was elected to the position of president. Elmer F. Neagle, formerly chief clerk in the personnel section of the division at headquarters, was elected vice-president. In support of Comrade Neagle's nomination, M. Manning Marcus, former secretary of the chapter, pointed out the fact that Neagle was experienced on Capitol Hill and was familiar with the various bills pending in Congress, also that as former secretary to Congressman McAndrews of Chicago, he knew the Committees and would be a most valuable man for the position.

Major Raymond M. Cheseldine, president of the Ohio Chapter and a member of Governor Davis' staff, called upon the D. of C. Chapter at their meeting of March 7th, while in Washington attending the inaugural ceremonies. The major reports the chapter a real asset to the Rainbow Association and one that will work to the best interest of the organization in Washington.

H. F. Uttley, formerly a member of the 117th Engineer Regiment from California, announces his co-partnership with G. G. Brown as mechanical and structural engineers with offices at 674 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco. Uttley is especially desirous of serving Rainbow men in need of representation on the Pacific Coast, and states that while his partner was not so fortunate as to be a Rainbow man, he will personally guarantee his services and his loyalty.

The Nebraska Chapter of the Rainbow is at it again, this time with the "Iodine Swab," a four page pamphlet which made its first appearance on March 15th. W. S. Randall, State Secretary, is the main swabber, with Haward and Richards passing the Iodine. The paper promises to be a winner, being filled with personals each month. If you need to locate a former member of the 166th F. H. Company, get in touch with the "Swab."

The Kansas State Chapter is conducting a state-wide campaign to make sure the bonus bill which was recently passed by the Legislature. This measure known as the Walker Submission Bill provides for additional compensation of one dollar per day for ex-service men, subject to a referendum vote at the next general election. Hal P. Ausherman, president of the state chapter, Joe Nickell, state secretary, and Frank Wilson, president of the Topeka Sub-Chapter, composed a special committee to urge its passage before the Legislature and no small bit of

credit is due them in this connection. Secretary Nickell now calls attention to the many men, former members of the 117th Ammunition Train, both in and outside the state, who will benefit by the measure should the bill become a law. Every Kansas man is urged to identify himself with a sub-chapter organization in the present campaign in favor of the bill—organization and co-operation will put it across.

The next semi-annual state convention of the Kansas State Chapter will be held in Parsons, Kansas, August 5th and 6th, 1921.

Ninety-five Jayhawkers are reading the Rainbow Reveille every month. Help your state officers to make it 200.—

Harlow J. Darner, former president of the Cleveland Chapter of the Rainbow and a member of the 166th Infantry, is now located at 1739 Euclid Ave., and is a student in the Spencerian School of Accounting and Auditing.

Major General Chas. P. Summerall, former commander of the 67th Field Artillery Brigade, is a member of the Cincinnati Sub-Chapter of the Association. Secretary Harry B. Ausdemoore, of the chapter, is gunning for Major Generals and has a number of others marked.

The State Executive Committee of the Alabama Chapter met in the Julian M. Strassburger Club rooms in Montgomery, Alabama, late in February. The dates announced for the State Convention April 6th and 7th, and the place of meeting as Gadsden. A committee composed of Walter E. Bare, Hartley A. Moon, and C. L. Ragsdale, was appointed to make all necessary arrangements with the Gadsden Chamber of Commerce and the local chapter of the Veterans.

The March issue of the Rainbow Barrage, the regimental publication of the 165th Infantry, carries the final announcement of the Annual Ball to be held in the Manhattan Casino on the evening of April 2nd. Rumor has it that "Wild Bill" Donovan will be on hand to look the boys over and say "howdy." Colonel A. E. Anderson, president of the Chapter, is in charge of a souvenir program which is being worked up, and has charged every Rainbow man to bring in at least one ad. Major Kennelly, the pride of the 165th in the parade at Birmingham, is in charge of the Box Committee.

The Rainbow Barrage reports Colonel Donovan as the prize Mexican Athlete of the Division. In a recent statement, he is alleged to have said that Father Duffy was the best Rabbi in the A. E. F. The Reveille acknowledges the rank given to Father Duffy, but, Mr. Editor, we would like to enter a man against Bill Donovan.

Lt.-Col. James E. Thomas, formerly division Adjutant, is now assistant to State Auditor Haynes of Iowa. Haynes served as a Major in the 168th Infantry.

Major Ross, 168th Infantry, is assistant secretary of

state in Iowa, while Colonel Brewer will be appointed U. S. Marshall for the Southern District of Iowa.

C. L. Ragsdale, Secretary of the Alabama Chapter, has followed the example set by his predecessor—married on March 21st. We'll take our cigars at the time of the National Convention, old top.

Colonel Claude M. Stanley of Corning, Iowa, who is now a candidate for chief of the Militia Bureau, visited National Headquarters the latter part of March. Stanley was en route to Washington.

Minnesota Chapter has struck oil, or something. Secretary Cory has just forwarded a check covering one hundred additional members to the chapter, and although late, every member was given the March issue of *The Reveille*. Now what we need is some backward chapter to call Minnesota's hand and raise it a hundred.

Indiana has just forwarded check for thirty-five additional members in Indianapolis. Bloomington already has a strong representation but there are still a few heavies left. Bring them in.

Miller G. White, treasurer of the Georgia Chapter, is gradually bringing the bacon home around Macon, while J. L. Drake, formerly of the 167th Infantry, is dragging them in around Atlanta.

The Illinois Chapter has come under the wire with 83 members. Illinois furnished the 149th Field Artillery "Reillys Bucks" to the Rainbow Division. These members will receive the April issue, together with some back copies.

The District of Columbia Chapter has just issued The first number of a bi-monthly sheet called "The Capital Rainbow." J. Bentley Mulford, the chapter publicity officer, is the editor of this sheet. It jumps right off with the caption, "The Hotbed of Rainbowism," and carries much of interest to other chapters as well as the Washington boys. Ask Mulford for a copy for your subchapter.

The Washington correspondent does not believe that the adjusted compensation bill prepared by the American Legion will ever become a law. Perhaps he is right, in any event the Association should go on record either for or against this measure which is sure to come up for consideration at the next session of Congress. What does your chapter think about it? Yes or no, step lively.

Major Sidney S. Miller, president of the Indiana Chapter, is now Chief Deputy Prosecutor for Marion County and spends most of his time putting the boys in the Hoosegow. Colonel Solon J. Carter, is judge in the Marion County Superior Court. Looks like the boys of the 150th F. A. ought to get a fair shake in Indianapolis.

Colonel Bill Donovan is reported to be having open house during the second week in April. All Rainbow Colonels seem to be headed toward Buffalo, and if our geography doesn't lie, said Buffalo is just across the falls from Canada. Why go to Cuba? See America first.

Judge Benson W. Hough, former colonel of the 166th Infantry Regiment, together with A. G. Brown, National Secretary, attended a meeting of the Cleveland Chapter on March 30th. Details of the National Convention were

discussed and the local committee put into operation with Howard Eells, Jr., formerly of the 149th F. A. and president of the chapter as chairman. C. V. Burton, formerly with Photographic Section of the Signal Corps now with the Hunter Glover Company of Cleveland is vice-president of the chapter, with Burton Spiegle as secretary. Cigars and doughnuts and coffee were served after the meeting. The next meeting of the chapter will be held at the Winton Hotel on the evening of April 13th.

Ohio C. R. is still on the offensive, having organized the eleventh sub-chapter of the state at Akron. Akron is a come and go town, but a few of the Rainbows have managed to stick and have made application for a charter. While a majority of the boys served with the 166th Infantry Regiment, an occasional stray is picked up. The mailing list carries the name of Captain V. A. Diggs, 117th Field Signal Battalion.

The Alabama Chapter of the Veterans will stage Corporal Ingleston and his War Films at Birmingham during the week commencing April 16th. Ingleston will show in other Alabama cities during the remainder of the month of April, and will likely also fill engagements in Atlanta and Macon.

Col. Walter E. Bare, president of the Alabama Chapter, has recently moved to Birmingham where he is connected with the Bell Telephone Company.

A Ladies' Auxiliary has been chartered to the Snedden E. Winter Post of the Veterans at Ames, Iowa. David V. Binkley is secretary of the Post at Ames and reports the ladies as having already taken steps to furnish club rooms for the boys. Ames is a college town where many of the boys are taking vocational training, but the old pep and ginger is making itself evident in this new chapter.

Earl B. Rakestraw, formerly with the 117th Engineers, will be glad to see Rainbows at all times at Babbitt Brothers Trading Company, Flagstaff, Arizona, where he is now located.

C. M. Turner, formerly a member of the 166th Infantry, is now located at Denver, Colorado, where he is interested in The Hotel Colorado.

Roy DeGarmo, a former member of Co. C, 166th Infantry, can be reached, care of Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Arizona.

Brigadier General Michael J. Lenihan, former commander of the 83rd Infantry Brigade, is now located at Newport, Rhode Island.

Colonel Wm. N. Hughes, former Chief of Staff, of the Rainbow Division, is back in the army, and is stationed in Washington, D. C.

Oscar W. Underwood, Jr., formerly of G-2, Hdq. 42nd Division, is handling all claims for compensation and vocational training for the Washington, D. C. Chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans.

The Columbus G. C., Rainbow Division Association will hold their annual election of officers at Memorial Hall, Columbus, April 20th, 1921. The Ladies' Auxiliary to this unit will furnish a feed and entertainment for the boys. This chapter is planning to bring Kubelick, the violinist, to Columbus the 7th of May, for a one night engagement. Kenneth L. Smith, 166th Infantry, is heading the enterprise.

"SHELL SHOCK PATIENTS VISITED BY D. C. CHAPTER"

Across the Potomac River from Washington on a high elevation is situated St. Elizabeths Hospital. This is a government institution to which all veterans of the American Army are entitled to be sent for treatment when suffering from mental troubles.

The press and publicity officer of the District of Columbia Chapter, spent the greater part of Sunday, April 10th, in visiting Rainbow patients in St. Elizabeth's. He found ten cases in this hospital, who are being coaxed back to "normalcy" through the aid of the country's expert alienists, and under the direct supervision of Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the hospital.

Dr. White, through Drs. Main and Silk of his efficient staff, arranged for the Rainbow representative to have private interviews with each of the 42nd Division's ten veteran-patients. Only two of the comrades were able to converse in any where near a rational manner. The impressions made upon our visiting comrade's mind are ones he will endeavor to use to the advantage of those afflicted heroes.

The names, with their respective former units, are herewith given of our sick comrades in this institution, with the suggestion that YOU write at least one of these unfortunates a friendly letter, expressing your fraternal interest in him.

1. Knute Brenna—Pvt. Bat. A, 151st Field Artillery.
2. Benjamin F. Summerlin—Pvt. 151st Machine Gun Battalion.
3. Robert Chesko—Pvt. Co. D, 167th Infantry.
4. Wm. F. Gaffney—Pvt. Co. K, 167th Infantry.
5. George B. Jewett—Corp. Co. B, 151st Machine Gun Battalion.
6. Paul E. Parker—Pvt. Hdq. Co., 167th Infantry.
7. Chas. G. Sargent—Pvt. 166th Infantry.
8. Teofil Stosiak—Pvt. Co. K, 166th Infantry.
9. Henry L. Whightsel, Pvt. Hdq., 166th Infantry.
10. James D. Coffey—Sgt. Co. G., 165th Infantry.

Comrades, at the writing of this brief report, your D. C. comrade is not in a position to give you further information about the future of these 42nd Division veterans, but he does intend to follow each case and will report to you in our magazine in a subsequent number.

Before leaving the hospital it was suggested to Dr. White that he invite President Warren G. Harding to visit the World War patients, of which there are between 250 and 300, and give them an address in the auditorium. The superintendent was very pleased with this suggestion and promised to take the time to extend to the president a personal invitation in the very near future. The Rainbow veterans in the District of Columbia will be invited to be present to hear and meet the chief executive.

J. B. M.

CLEVELAND—A CONVENTION CITY

The Ohio C R is already making plans for the Second Annual Convention and Reunion of the Rainbow Association which is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 14, 15 and 16, 1921. And believing that the city is always a potent factor in the success or failure of such a convention or reunion, Ohio sets forth in this issue some of the reasons why every Rainbow man should make Cleveland for these three days in July. Arrange your summer vacation and come to the Lake City where natural attraction and beauty make life a pleasure during the hot days of July and August.

Cleveland is the 5th city in the United States in point of population.

More than one-half of the population of the United States and more than one-half of the manufacturing done in the United States is within a radius of 500 miles of Cleveland.

The "Mall," a strip of land containing approximately 100 acres in the heart of the city and designed to contain all of Cleveland's municipal buildings, is rapidly being developed at a cost of more than \$30,000,000.

More than 20 parks with fifty miles of well paved driveways and boulevards, including League Park where American League baseball games are played; Euclid Beach Park on the shores of Lake Erie, known to be the best recreation park in America; and Luna Park, Cleveland's amusement center.

Auditorium and first class hotel accommodations unlimited.

More than 25 theatres and motion picture houses.

Art Museum and Zoological Gardens surpassed by no other city.

Reached by Baltimore & Ohio Ry.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland & St. Louis Ry. (Big 4); Erie Ry.; New York Central Lines; New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate); Pennsylvania System; Wheeling & Lake Erie.

Day boat trips across the Lake to Detroit, Cedar Point and Canada.

Evening boat trips on Lake Erie, with dancing and music.

Ohio invites you Rainbow men to come to Cleveland. Make your vacation serve a double purpose—meet the Gang in July.

Ohio C. R.

OFFICIAL INSIGNIA



8 k. gold

Price \$1.50 each, postpaid

Ready for Immediate Delivery
upon receipt of Order

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER TO STAGE A HIPPODROME ON CAPITAL GROUNDS IN APRIL

The members of the D. C. Chapter are now hard at work completing plans for the greatest event of its kind ever to be "pulled off" in the national capital.

For at least one week, and probably two weeks, they will give a hippodrome on the now vacant lots facing Union Station Plaza, starting their shows on April 25th.

The superintendent of the capital building and grounds has given the local veterans of the 42nd Div. the use of said portion of the grounds for one month. This will give them time in which to erect their various attractions, as well as to clear up afterwards. The police department is also co-operating by issuing all necessary permits, and giving helpful advice as to how to remain within the law.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlton of Atlanta, Ga., are guests at the Raleigh Hotel, where they are constantly working with the veterans on an elaborate official souvenir programme for the hippodrome. This booklet will prove of literary and historical values, as it will contain photographs of the national and local officers, together with our history in brief.

The following is a list of the special committee of the D. C. Chapter's Hippodrome Committee, as appointed at the last meeting:

Finance Committee—Edward J. Mahan and Elmer F. Neagle.

Construction Committee—Edwin J. Stubbs and Walter D. Roney.

Ticket Committee—William H. Kay, LeRoy A. Keene and Ralph S. Kiefer.

Publicity Committee—J. Bentley Mulford.

General and Special Committee—M. Manning Marcus, and Walter D. Roney.

Advertising Committee—Winfield S. Lynn.

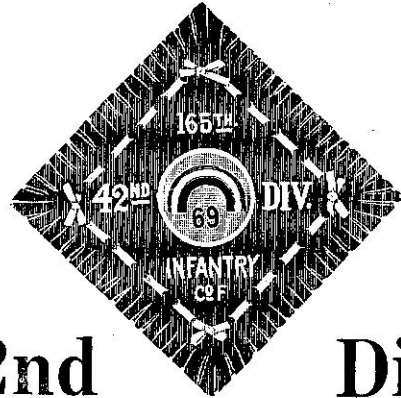
Any man or woman who at any time served with the 42nd Division will be particularly welcomed at the shows.

Special invitations are to be given to the president, the members of his cabinet, and in fact all of official Washington. There will be special days set aside for them, as well as for the patients from the local service hospitals, the orphans, "red-heads," etc.

As a result of these attractions the Washington men hope to be in a better position to handle their financial obligations to their wounded and sick comrades.

CAN WE EVER FORGET?

Regimental Sergeant Major Mark N. Breimo, 151st F. A., reports the following incident which occurred while the artillery regiment was stationed at Camp de Coetquidan: One Sunday morning, Colonel George E. Leach, accompanied by his orderly, and Captain L. C. Coleman, adjutant, accompanied by his Sergeant Major, went out for a ride, a la cheveaux. Upon reaching a village about 8 or 10 kilos from the camp, and as it was about his time to partake of wine, eggs and "confiture," the Colonel asked his orderly if he had any money. On receiving a negative reply, the Colonel issued a few francs to his orderly. The Adjutant asked the Sergeant Major a similar question, and received the reply: "Why yes, I have a few francs, how much do you need?"



42nd Div. ATTENTION!

Every 42nd Division man should have one of these beautiful all-wool heavy-weight felt Pillow Tops. We make them to your special order with the name of your Outfit fully spelled out, as in the illustration. The full Rainbow insignia is on an O. D. circle 7½ inches in diameter. All lettering and insignia are of the same quality felt sewn-on.

SEND NO MONEY

Just state the number and name of your Outfit and we will ship to you in 10 days by C. O. D. parcel post. You pay the postman \$6.08. Your money positively refunded if you are not more than pleased.

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(N. B.—For 165th Infantry: Green top, blue reverse)	
Field Artillery	} Blue top, red reverse, red letters and tape, gold circle.
Machine Gun Bn.	
Engineers	
Trench Mortar Bat.	
Ambulance Co.	} Maroon top and reverse, white letters and tape, gold circle.
Hospital Corps	

ORDER YOURS TODAY

We also can fill your orders for any Outfit in any Division.

Since the Armistice we have shipped over 12,000 of our specially made Pillow Tops C. O. D. to individual members of the A. E. F. in 800 Outfits of 54 different insignias. We've a pile of unsolicited letters praising the excellence of our workmanship, the quality of our goods and the cleanness of our dealings.

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Pointed Paragraphs From The National Capital

By J. BENTLEY MULFORD

President Warren G. Harding issued his first proclamation on the 22nd of March, 1921, in which he proclaimed and declared "that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the 11th day of April, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon, on which all persons who shall be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice."

The resolution providing \$18,600,000 for hospitalization for service men or women who are patients of the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the Federal Board of Vocational Education was passed by the Senate in the last days of the recent session without a dissenting vote. This bill was framed by Representative Good, chairman of the House appropriations committee, and for the time being at least solves one of the nation's most important problems.

President Harding, through his Secretary of War, announces that the mortal remains of an unidentified American soldier who died in action overseas, shall be buried in the Arlington National Cemetery with fitting honors on November 11th, 1921. Congress provided for this tribute by passing Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr.'s joint resolution covering same.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has expressed himself of the opinion that enlisted men, either temporarily or permanently disabled, cannot be held in the service beyond the expiration of their enlistment term, for the purpose of continuing medical treatment. In order that continued medical treatment may be provided for such cases as will be discharged as the result of this decision, and subsequent order of the Secretary of War, they will be retained in hospitals either as beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, or under army regulations.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has recently elected as its chairman, Secretary of Labor Davis. Secretaries Hoover of Commerce, and Wallace of Commerce, are also members of this important board. On the 16th of March the said board had a meeting, during which it was told that on the first of that month, there were 70,550 disabled former soldiers, sailors, and marines under training.

Representatives of the National Disabled Soldiers League yesterday called upon President Warren G. Harding to urge him to proclaim the week beginning the 29th of May for the consideration of legislation for those veterans who are wounded or ill. President Harding now has the matter under advisement.

The graves registration bureau announces that the removal of the bodies of American soldier dead from the Argonne Cemetery at Romagne, France, to the United States has begun. It is estimated that about 13,000 will be brought back from this cemetery in which over 22,000 were interred. Only those bodies will be returned which

were specifically requested by the parents or next of kin of the deceased.

Figures show that out of a total of 75,882 soldier dead overseas there have been 13,616 brought to this country. It is estimated that sixty per cent will be returned. Only 1240 remain unidentified.

"To consecrate and sanctify American citizenship," the National American Council, composed of representatives of the principal civic welfare and educational associations of the country, came into existence here, the morning of Tuesday, March 15th. Your correspondent expects to report more interesting information about this organization in a subsequent number.

Senator McCumber of the Finance Committee, will endeavor to provide for the passing of the "adjusted compensation bill, so-called soldiers' bonus bill" during the special session, making it effective July 1, 1922. This moves the date forward one year.

Congressman Water F. Lineberger, recently elected to succeed Charles H. Randall from California's 9th District, has on two occasions expressed himself verbally to your representative as being a friend of the ex-service man, and one who is going to make determined fights in their interests in Congress. The new son of the Golden West was discharged as a major after having served with both the 1st and 32nd Divisions, and having been wounded. Congressman Lineberger has expressed a particular interest in our national organization and gave the D. C. Chapter one entire evening (with a very interesting talk) recently.

The National Service Division of the American Legion, has recently opened offices at 1723 Eye Street, with Albert E. Haan as the director. Any kind of assistance for the ex-service soldier or sailor, or his dependents, will be given by this bureau, whether or not those applying are members of the Legion. The District of Columbia Chapter has offered to co-operate with Mr. Haan, and his staff.

Mr. W. I. Swanton of the United States Reclamation Service, has compiled a very handy reference table of the "United States Government." It is hoped that this will appear in full in the following number of our magazine.

Among the twenty-two representatives in the new Congress who have World War service records, is Congressman B. Carrol Reece, elected by the first district of Tennessee. Lieutenant Reece at one time served with the 166th Infantry. A Rainbow is now on "The Hill," but why not make RAINBOWS there with the next elections.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley of the Iowa contingent in the 42nd Division, was urged by U. S. Senator Albert E. Cummins for appointment by Secretary of War Weeks as chief of the Militia Bureau.

The following new members of the House are expected

PATROL REPORTS

The latest development in the case of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll seems to be that the State Department is trying to decide whether or not there is some way they can secure possession of him. It is barely possible that the Canadian Government will become involved in the case since this notorious slacker first took shelter in that country after his escape from the United States. The REVILLE is not particularly interested in the matter of which country is involved. What we want to see, and justice demands it, is Bergdoll returned to the United States. And it would not be out of the way to reward rather than punish the two American soldiers who made a futile attempt to capture him at Eberbach.

Complaint still pours in to the Rainbow Division Veterans and The American Legion and other ex-soldier organizations concerning the treatment, or lack of treatment, of our disabled Veterans in the various hospitals. The story of Fox Hills Hospital reads like a tale of torture from the Medieval Age rather than one of a civilized nation. The investigating committee, recently appointed by President Harding, has made some very startling recommendations, and early action to remedy these impossible conditions can be expected.

The House War Investigating Committee has characterized the charge that soldiers' lives were needlessly sacrificed the day the Armistice went into effect as "a malignant attack" upon the character of army officers. This may be the best way to dispose of the charge but it does not fully cover all the circumstances. There may be a military reason for continuing the blood-shed right up to the minute of time named in the Armistice Agreement, but there is also a civilian reason for a different conclusion and the final judgments will never agree.

The new Administration has turned its attention to the settlement of claims concerning our disabled soldiers rather than toward the general bonus, and rightly it should. There may be no little truth in the claim of all soldiers for adjusted compensation but certainly it is subordinate to the proper care of disabled.

Senator McCumber has pointed out, in connection with the soldier bonus, that the interest on war loans to our Allies will provide sufficient revenue for the purpose.

There has been instituted in the City of New York a plan which provides that one week shall be set aside to be called "disabled soldiers' week" in an effort to bring before the people the need of proper care and attention for their own disabled. It is expected that this plan will be taken up by every State in the Union until proper relief is found.

One of the two new Government hospitals to be built for care of war veterans suffering from nervous or mental troubles is likely to be located near Springfield, Mass. The hospital will have 1,000 beds and will cost about two million and one-half million dollars and will represent the latest in hospital construction for care of shell-shocked soldiers.

Governor Kendall of Iowa affixed his signature to the soldier bonus bill in that State on March 23rd. Iowa is the home of the 168th Infantry Regiment and practically 4,000 Rainbow men will come within the provisions of this bill.

It has been announced that General Leonard Wood will sever his connection with the Army immediately upon his return from the Philippines. General Wood will become Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has reported that it has the names of more than 25 young men who owing to their prolonged military service in the coal strike have found themselves out of work. Their places were taken by other men while they were on duty and the Chamber is urging their immediate replacement by the business men of Birmingham.

The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs is planning a carnival and vaudeville benefit for the last week in May in the interest of disabled ex-service men.

It has been reported that 80% of the ex-service men in hospitals have no war insurance. A great many of these men were forced to allow their insurance to lapse because of disabilities which made them unable to earn their premiums and which later barred them from reinstatement. In the interest of these men some arrangement should be made to reinstate their insurance, regardless of when they were discharged.

The Washington Post has very aptly put the case of the neglected hero when it says "The disabled soldier cannot see why it takes so much longer to draft a relief bill than it did to draft him." The tardiness of Congress in affording the proper relief is something that cannot be lightly excused.

So much good news has been heading toward the ex-service men during the past week or ten days that he can hardly keep pace with it. One of the late developments in New York City is that of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilson, who have been very prominent in ex-soldier relief, have offered a 50-acre tract, furnished with bungalows in the Vermont Mountains, to tubercular cases. In addition to furnishing this tract complete there will be numerous industries carried on on the farm and any ex-service man who can work will be paid union wages, in addition to their being properly cared for by attending physicians.

The soldier bonus bill, which was recently introduced into the Oklahoma Legislature, was killed by ex-service men who are members of the House. They characterized this bill as an insult to their disabled comrades, and simply a means of side-stepping the hospital relief bill which is pending.

General Pershing's request for Congress to authorize the bringing to this country of an unidentified hero has been favorably passed upon. Details in this connection are being worked out and the Washington Chapter of the Rainbow Association will participate in the ceremony.

Omaha, Nebraska, has been experiencing her share of trouble concerning relief for wounded veterans. The Legionaires have been persistently pushing a relief bill in the State Legislature in order to meet the immediate need.

The Los Angeles Times reports that there are now in that immediate section more than 4,000 disabled veterans of the World War. A campaign has been launched with the object of raising \$250,000 for the erection of a permanent home for the disabled veterans. The report states further that disabled men are coming to Southern California at the rate of 50 per day. Many of these soldiers are either taking vocational training or awaiting same, while others have simply come there in the hope of recovering their health or prolonging their lives.

Colonel Bill Hayward, former Commander of the 369th Infantry, (colored) has set sail for France for the purpose of locating unmarked graves of the heroes of that Regiment. The Colonel and his dusky doughboys fought the Germans all along the Aisne and through the Argonne as a part of the 4th French Army under General Gouraud. Colonel Hayward was awarded the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

The bonus bill which was submitted to referendum in the State of Michigan was passed at the election on April 4th. This makes more than a dozen states that have passed a bonus bill of some sort, and at least that many more states have a measure pending.

Brigadiere General Chas. E. Dawes, former purchasing agent on General Pershing's Staff, is heading the Committee appointed by President Harding to investigate and make recommendations to the present Congress for relief of wounded ex-service men. Colonel F. W. Galbraith, Jr., Commander of the American Legion, is also on this Committee.

The City of Columbus, Ohio, reports 210 ex-service men on the city pay-roll in the capacity of firemen, policemen and clerks in the various offices, as well as heads of departments.

The Rotary Clubs all over the United States are conducting an investigation concerning the manner in which the Government is handling disabled men. There are more than 800 of these clubs in the country and their united effort ought to mean much.

Mr. Castleton, Attorney for Eugene B. Debs, states that Mr. Debs made it plain to Attorney General Dougherty that he had nothing to take back, or nothing to recant. Mr. Dougherty has made no announcement concerning his interview with Mr. Debs but his reply should be based along the same line, inasmuch as the Government has nothing to take back or recant in the Debs case. Debs admits himself a Revolutionist, a Bolshevik, or anything else that is opposed to the foundation principles of our Government.

COL. ALEXANDER E. ANDERSON

Re-Elected As President of New York Chapter

At the annual meeting of the New York Chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans held in New York City recently, Colonel A. E. Anderson, former Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, was re-elected president of the Chapter for another year. And this is interesting in the light of the recent charges of un-Americanism made against the Colonel by the New York County Council of the American Legion as a result of his participation in the "Horrors on the Rhine" meeting held in that city. Certainly there is no aggregation of men who are better qualified to pass upon the loyalty of this soldier and leader than those who slept in the mud and charged the barbed wire entanglements with him in the war against Germany. Colonel Anderson's record in the Rainbow Division with the 165th Infantry Regiment is open to the world, and to question his motives as regards Americanism is a serious blunder on the part of the American Legion in the city of New York. More than eight hundred former members of the 165th Infantry, Rainbow Division, have given the Colonel their vote of confidence and loyalty, and completely vindicated him of the charges by re-electing him as their chief for another year.

Among other officers elected were: Major William Kennelly, Major Martin Meaney, Captain James Finn as vice-president; Edward Scanlan, financial secretary; John F. McLaughlin, recording secretary; Colonel Timothy J. Moynahan, treasurer; the Rev. Father Francis P. Duffy, historian, and the Rev. George R. Carpentier, chaplain.

The feature of the evening was the annual ball, although the Rainbow Veterans found time between dances to enjoy a three-round bout in which Joe Lynch, the bantam-weight champion of the world participated. The chapter meets regularly in the Armory every month, and have planned to liven the meetings by some form of professional entertainment after the business sessions. Father Duffy is heading a committee to raise \$5000 for the erection of a Memorial to the 165th dead in the city of New York, and a fund has already been raised to dedicate a memorial to the late Father Hanley in Cleveland, at the time of the second annual convention next July.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 12)

to serve on that body's Committee on Military Affairs: Parker, New Jersey; Crowther, New York; Wurzbach, Texas; Frothingham, Massachusetts; Hill, Maryland; Ransley, Pennsylvania.

Hon. Julius Kahn, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is going to continue his fight for the return of Grover C. Bergdoll, and a complete investigation as to his escape, both from the military authorities and from the boundaries of the United States.

An indemnity of \$1500 has been asked of the United States by Germany, due to the shooting of a fraulein's hand by Americans at the time Bergdoll's capture was attempted in Eberbach, Baden.

A recess appointment by President Harding has been given to our former divisional "Fighting Commander," Major General Charles T. Menoher, chief of Air Service.

It is expected that Major General James G. Harbord will be nominated by the President, when Congress convenes to succeed Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, as the chief of staff.

The White House has announced the appointment by the president of a committee of nine men and two women to investigate the administration of the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the Board of Vocational Training. The names of those so appointed and who accepted are:

Brig-Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, who was chief purchasing officer for the A. E. F.

John L. Lewis, of Indianapolis, president of the International Mine Workers of America.

Franklin D'Olier, former commander of the American Legion.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, and sister of the late former president.

Lieut-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander of the American Legion.

Col. Henry S. Berry of Hendersonville, Tenn.

Mrs. Henry R. Rea of Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. V. O'Connor, of Buffalo, president of the Longshoremen's Union.

Col. Milton J. Foreman of Chicago, and Col. Thomas W. Miller of Delaware, who was also recently appointed custodian of alien property.

The first meeting of the above committee will be called on April 5th, in the War Risk Insurance Building, Washington.

Additional land required to improve the surroundings of the great Argonne Cemetery, where more than 30,000

American soldier dead were buried in France, as well as that at Belleau Wood, containing the greater number of Marine Corps dead, will be given by the French Republic to the United States. France is assisting in the beautification of these cemeteries as a tribute to the Americans who fell in the World War.

The War Department announces that twenty-four officers have been assigned to the task of distributing unclaimed Victory medals. Out of 4,000,000 only 1,500,000 have been claimed by the veterans of the World War. Have you yours?

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Secretary of State all papers in the case of Grover Bergdoll, asking that the latter make a study of the matter from an international viewpoint.

Various patriotic organizations are being given an opportunity to check over the official list of names of those charged with being deserters from the draft before the War Department publishes same in the press. All veterans are urged to see that their services during the late war have been recorded by both the state and national authorities.

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, has been commissioned a colonel in the judge advocate general's department of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mr. Baker is now actively connected with the law firm of Baker, Hostetler & Sidlo in Cleveland, Ohio. Perhaps we will see him there at our annual reunion in July.

Colonel Richard G. Cholmeley-Jones has resigned as director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

One of the first acts of Secretary Weeks was to issue an order detailing Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March as chief of staff "until further orders." The general's resignation of that office had previously been submitted to the Secretary.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, has reappointed Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones as director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

President Harding appointed Miss Mabel Boardman, the national secretary of the American Red Cross, to fill the place left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Robinson from the special disabled soldiers' relief committee. Mrs. Robinson in tendering her resignation stated that she regretted having to do so, but her health would not permit her to act otherwise.

Chairman Fordney, of the House Ways and Means Committee, stated that he expected to introduce the soldiers' bonus bill during the first week of the special session. Representative Fordney indicated that the bill would be essentially the same as the one passed by the House, but failed to receive the approval of the Upper House during the last session.

DIRECTORY

Changes in this directory should be reported at once. Notify A. G. Brown, Secretary, State House, Columbus, Ohio, giving complete address.

Mat A. Tinley, President, Rogers Building, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Col. William P. Screws, Honorary President, Adjutant General's Office, Montgomery, Alabama.

W. E. Talbot, 1st Vice President, 4315 Thomas St., Dallas, Texas.

R. A. Mead, 2nd Vice President, 31 N. State St., Chicago, Illinois.

John Wirsching, 3rd Vice President, 3582 N. Griffin Ave., Los Angeles, California.

George E. Leach, Treasurer, 1110 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Francis P. Duffy, Chaplain, 329 W. 42nd St., New York City.

Walter B. Wolf, Historian, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

A. G. Brown, Secretary, State House, Columbus, Ohio.

STATE OFFICERS

New York—A. E. Anderson, President, Room 215, No. 405 Lexington Ave., New York. J. F. McLaughlin, Secretary, 568 Mott Ave.

Ohio—R. M. Cheseldine, President, London. A. G. Brown, Secretary, State House, Columbus.

Alabama—Walter E. Bare, President, care Bell Telephone Co., Birmingham. C. L. Ragsdale, 831 Ridgely-Apts., Birmingham.

Iowa—Claude M. Stanley, President, Corning. John W. Ball, Secretary, 1351 E. Walnut St., Des Moines.

Illinois—Henry J. Reilly, President, Chicago Daily Tribune, Chicago. R. M. Taylor, Secretary, Room 1503, 210 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

Indiana—Sidney S. Miller, President, 1429 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis. Byron C. Young, Secretary, 5688 Central St., Indianapolis.

Minnesota—Louis L. Collins, President, care State Capitol, St. Paul. Harry H. Cory, Secretary, 4431 Wentworth Ave., Minneapolis.

Pennsylvania—Frank M. Godley, President, 718 Washington St., Easton. Francis H. Lehr, Secretary, 1305 Washington St., Easton.

Wisconsin—Lothar G. Graef, President, Appleton, Martin G. Peeters, Secretary, Little Chute.

Georgia—James H. Palmer, President, P. O. Box 823, Columbus.

Maryland—Thomas J. Shea, Secretary, 512 E. 23rd St., Baltimore.

California—John Wirsching, President, 3582 N. Griffin Ave., Los Angeles. James F. Clausen, Secretary, care Sac. Nor. R. R., Sacramento.

South Carolina—Bobo Burnett, President, Spartanburg. Robert S. Lafaye, Secretary, Columbia.

North Carolina—James Bullard, President, Wilmington. W. W. Wilkins, Secretary, Wilmington.

Missouri—Richard T. Smith, President, care Hudson-Brace Motor Co., 27th and Grand Ave., Kansas City. F. E. Huebner, Secretary, 3608 Main St., Kansas City.

Kansas—H. P. Ausherman, President, 626 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City. Joe Nickell, Secretary, care Capital, Topeka.

Texas—J. B. Rhodes, President, 1129 Eighth Ave., Ft. Worth. J. A. Travis, Secretary, 118 S. Brighton St., Dallas.

Washington, D. C.—Edwin Stubbs, President, 713 Mt. Vernon Place, Washington. W. D. Roney, Secretary, 1115 Ninth St., N. W., Washington.

Nebraska—Wm. R. Eddy, 433 N. 10th St., Lincoln. W. S. Randall, Secretary, 1700 N. St., Lincoln.

Oregon—Frank L. Pearson, President, LaGrande. Frederick J. Lottes, Secretary, LaGrande.

Colorado—Harry M. Willcox, President, 130 West Abriendo Ave., Pueblo. Frank M. Wilder, Secretary, care C. F. & I., Y. M. C. A., Pueblo.

New Jersey—Andrew J. Egan, President, 3 S. Brighton Ave., East Orange. Wm. C. Nevius, Secretary, care Osborn & Co., 45 Wall St., New York City.

Tennessee—John R. Drake, President, 755 N. Manasses St., Memphis. Sherman A. Briney, Secretary, 2183 Harbert Ave., Memphis.

Oklahoma—Paul B. Havenstrite, President, care Bell Oil & Gas Co., Tulsa. J. C. Chatfield, Secretary, 222 State Capitol, Oklahoma City.

Michigan—George C. Moran, President, 740½ Chalmers Ave., Detroit. A. F. Lecklider, Secretary, 1450 Second Ave., Detroit.

Virginia—Robert E. Coffey, 607 McKinley Ave., Lynchburg, President. Milton T. Apperson, Secretary-Treasurer, Brightwood Place, No. 5, Lynchburg.

Louisiana—James O. Hall, President, New Iberia.

AT YOUR SERVICE

The Rainbow Reveille is anxious to serve the members of the Association in every possible way. Chasing Rainbows is our pastime, when we are not investigating claims, seeking compensation or looking out for a needy comrade. Instead of telling your troubles to the cook, tell them to us—we may be able to help you, and there is no additional charge for the service. Address THE RAINBOW REVELLE, or the Secretary of your old outfit. See directory above.