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The Rainbow Reveille



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Nos. 2 and 3

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THE RAINBOW BAROMETER

Membership Rating by States

	January 1, 1921		March 1, 1921	Increase
Ohio	362	Ohio	400	38
California	242	California	280	38
Texas	190	Iowa	252	201
South Carolina	83	Texas.....	190	0
Alabama	54	Indiana	130	81
Michigan	53	Alabama	115	61
Iowa	51	South Carolina	87	4
Minnesota	50	New Jersey	78	78
Indiana	49	Kansas	78	38
Tennessee	44	Michigan	53	---
Kansas	40	Minnesota	50	---
Missouri	24	Tennessee	44	---
District of Columbia.....	28	Wisconsin	43	43
Nebraska	16	Oklahoma	41	30
Oklahoma	11	District of Columbia.....	36	8
Georgia	7	Missouri	24	---
Maryland	1	Nebraska	20	4
New York	---	Georgia	16	9
Illinois	---	Maryland	8	7
Pennsylvania	---	New York	---	---
Wisconsin	---	Illinois	---	---
North Carolina	---	Pennsylvania	---	---
Oregon	---	North Carolina	---	---
Colorado	---	Oregon	---	---
New Jersey	---	Colorado	---	---
Virginia	---	Virginia	---	---
Louisiana	---	Louisiana	---	---
At Large	85	At Large	105	20
Totals	1390		2050	660

A WORD TO RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS

Mr. Rainbow Member:

Did you ever stop to consider what it would mean to the Association of every member of the Veterans would round up a single man for the remainder of the year? IT WOULD DOUBLE OUR MEMBERSHIP, and would give the Reveille just twice its present circulation. Remember that Membership and The Reveille may be had for the remainder of the year, until July, 1921, for \$1.00.

Get your man today. It all helps. Just send in his name, former organization, and mailing address, together with a single buck.

RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS.

A BUCK HAS THRILLING EXPERIENCE IN MID-ATLANTIC

W. E. TALBOT

Muddy France.

Dear Dad:

As the previous letters I have written you seem to be getting by the Skipper, will give you a little dope on our trip over, which was quite sad in spots, and convinced us that the ocean was not to be our Waterloo.

You know now about when we pulled out of Hoboken and that we were on a German ship. She was in good shape, except some German of Jewish descent had filled all the fire extinguishers with gasoline. Also playfully cut the davits holding the life boats, so that when we began to load, it would have been home James, providing heaven was our home.

Then to make it hard on the officers, they had connected the electric buttons in each state room with a nice little bomb. Fortunately the bunch of hick officers we had didn't know what a call button was for, and they were saved to bother us further.

Well, Dad, when we passed the old Statute of Liberty, she was lit up like a church and I sure felt like something heavy was promenading up my abdomen.

About the third day out, several Navy guys decided to find out if the guns, which hadn't been shot since the Spanish War would still shoot. So they dropped over a target from our boat and let the other ships shoot at it. Pretty soon they got to hitting within a few hundred yards of it, and they pulled it in.

Guess they were afraid if they hit it, they couldn't get through another appropriation for a new one.

To make everybody happy and keep the men's morale up, on the fourth day, the two destroyers conveying us, ran out of oil. We don't know whether the passed an oil station or not, but it looked real optimistic to us to expect to hit oil whenever they needed it in mid-ocean. So we tied them on the rear and started out looking for a Bowser Tank.

After three days of wandering, we found a Tank Steamer that was to meet us. When they had pointed out on the map where the tanker was to meet us, the Tanker Captain must have been looking at the wrong finger. And he was a couple of inches down the map from where we were.

Well we got the oil, and started again for Europe. About this time I made a great discovery. There was a big fat guy that was going over for the Y. M. C. A. and he had a lot of cigarettes and chocolate. I immediately began to cultivate him. Cause two meals a day on a ship for a hungry man, only agitates your appetite.

This bird, of course, had given up his large business, and was making this trip at a great personal sacrifice, and he hoped that we would appreciate what he was doing. We did: but that guy was so close he would have held back coupons in a United Cigar store. He handed out cigarettes one at a time, and gave a piece of chocolate to a platoon.

Knowing that you had probably been forced to donate to the Y. I felt that some of his stuff was due me, and with this in mind, my buddie and I got into his grip, and started below decks with enough cigarettes and chocolates to see us through.

We were S O L for that bird caught us getting away, and spoke rather harshly, and on top of the stern rebuke, grabbed the cigarettes away from us.

"You boys shall never never have another thing from me," he said.

And he sure was right.

There was a Gob on this said boat that had an imagination that would make Secy. Baker green with envy.

He would keep slipping us information that he was supposed to get from the Wireless Room. This gun of a son would sink every transport daily. He had the French making their last stand on the Rock of Gibraltar and the Russians, were crowding the Japs off their Island to get out of the German's way.

Well, he got by with that stuff, till one day I found that the wireless instrument on our boat was only good for about seventy five miles. However, this information was slipped to the Y. bird just as it came from the Gob, and it sure had him worried. And he didn't get much hope out of it.

He began to lose weight, but although his belt got lose, he didn't, and no cigarettes or chocolate came my way.

We were getting close to the other side, and while we had a bunch of Pro Germans scattered around on the different boats, they had not done much more than flash lights, pull the whistle, and caused two boats to run together, which transferred a Gob to a new boat. They thought he was overboard till we landed in Brest.

Of course, this began to bother the Y Bird. And he began to sleep in his life preserver.

There was a black cat aboard that evidently came from some inland state, like most of the sailors. By this time they both had started to recover from their sea sickness, this cat began to walk the deck, trying to figure out where all the water came from. And she sure had a hard time, judging from the way she acted.

I was standing talking to this Y Bird, and handing him all the misinformation I could think of, when the cat went by us with an excited look.

"What is the matter with that Cat?" H asked. Haven't you heard about it, I asked.

"No," he answered.

Then, Oh Boy, I gave him the following: That cat was on a boat that was sunk by a German submarine, and she was the only one saved. They kept her on this submarine until they in turn were blown up, and she was again saved by the American boat. So she is always looking for a sub and they watch her, and if she acts strange, they change the course of the boat. Because they know there is a submarine around close.

As all the boats crossed zig zagging, changing either from 45 to 90 degrees each time, you can imagine how this impressed him. He had a compass, and the more he looked the worse he got.

He began to follow that cat and watch every move it made. And as I said before, this being a nervous cat, it gave him some exercise trying to keep this cat under constant observation.

The cat would get tired and sit down for a moments rest, he would come puffing up. The cat would give him a nasty look, and go some more.

This cat began to look like a skeleton, and the Y Boy was wearing himself down to a perfect thirty six. It had gotten so he never took his life preserver off even at night, and was flagging his meals, for fear he would lose sight of the cat. I never saw a man so anxious to get bad news.

The cat couldn't eat a meal in peace either, and was getting wilder and wilder every day. Everybody on the boat was trying to figure out what was the trouble with the Y Bird, and why he wouldn't let the cat get out of his sight.

And I was afraid to tell anyone, for fear they would tip him off, and spoil the fun.

The next day we entered the Sub zone. And a lot of fellows began to wish that they had led a better life. I was kind of sad myself, for I could not think of a good thing I had ever done in my life. And when you have to sit in the dark for hours, can't read or do anything, we began to think who in the Hell had started the war anyhow.

That night I shanghied that cat, and tied her up to my bunk. That night the Y Bird like to have went Nuts looking for that cat, he even went down and wanted to look in the boilers, and the Captain had to order him off the bridge. That Boy was sure sick for the sight of that cat.

The cat was so blame glad to get away from him, that she slept all that night and most of next morning. She was about the only thing sleeping on that boat. Finally he seemed to give up hope of finding the cat, and I guess decided to go to his death without any advance information from the cat, as he dropped off asleep on the main deck.

I saw that the time had come, so I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, that some proud mother had made her boy bring. This dope when properly

applied is about twice as hot as mustard gas, and ten times as painful.

We awoke Miss Cat, and applied sufficient liniment to her Stearn to give her all the Speeds of a traveling salesman. She curled her tail up til it looked like a pretzel. And it took two of us to drop her safely in the sleeping Y Guys lap. She was a good soldier, when she jumped off, she dug in.

And Holy Mackerel, this Y guy let out a yell that you could have heard in Bakers home town. The cat makes a leap for life, and lands on the main deck. Did a couple of back flips, walked on her front feet, and then started for the bridge, skidding on both rear wheels.

Suffering Aviators, this Y guy got up more speed than Walter Johnson, he beats it to his stateroom, comes up with all his supplies, twenty feet of rope, three life preservers and was in a life boat in ten seconds flat.

It took three Naval officers and the Master at Arms to get him back out of the life boat. And when they found out what the trouble was, they liked to have died laughing at him.

Then he tumbled, and just my luck, goes and reports me to the Skipper, and that mut bulls him out of a lot of chocolate and cigarettes by promising to have me put under court martial when we reach France.

So don't give the Y anything, it won't do any good, they wouldn't give me a prayer now.

Love to all.

A Buck.

RAINBOW DIVISION LAUDED BY CHIEF

Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, who commanded the Rainbow Division in the World War, swapped trench stories last night with the former privates of his command in a Y. M. C. A. cellar, bleak and cold, at 1004 E street, northwest. The occasion was the third anniversary of the entrance of the division into the first-line trenches in the Luneville Sector, Lorraine, France. This and Bacaret were called the "quiet sectors," but the 42nd lost 1,700 men there in three months.

Presiding was the president of the D. C. Chapter, Edward J. Mahan. He appointed a special committee to co-operate with the War Department in the ceremonies attending the burial of an unknown dead American soldier, when the body is brought back from France. The committee so appointed, consisting of Chairman J. Bentley Mulford and Camrades M. Manning Marcus and Walter D. Roney, are already in action. Major General Menoher offered to lend assistance to this committee at a later date.

Among other matters considered at the meeting were the plans for the D. C. Rainbow carnival set for the week from April 16th to April 23rd, both dates inclusive.

The next meeting of the chapter will be in the same dugout the evening of Monday, March 7th, to which all veterans of the 42nd Division are cordially invited.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—General Menoher's full address to the boys of the D. C. Chapter will be run in the April issue.

MILWAUKEE TO BIRMINGHAM BY AUTO

Col. J. W. FREW, Medical Corps.

In July, it was my privilege and pleasure to answer the call of the Rainbow, and incidentally the call of the road, as I elected to go to Birmingham to attend the First National Convention by auto.

The trip was instructive, picturesque and adventurous. There were times when I know that I would have felt safer and more comfortable in a "Hommes 40, Chevaux 8," than where I was. Yes, times when I wished that I'd never started by auto, but now as I look back on it all, I can say as most of us do when we think of our over-sea experience, "Well, I'm glad I made it."

I left Milwaukee, with my wife and daughter on July 6th, and thanks to good roads and ideal weather, the trip as far as Louisville Kentucky was great, just like the trips pictured in the motor car advertisements. We passed through Chicago, Crown Point, Lafayette and Indianapolis and reached the blue grass state without incident. At Louisville, a number of 1st Division men on the streets lent a familiar overseas atmosphere by pointing to the Rainbow emblems on my car and exclaiming, "There's the 42nd Division emblem."

After leaving Louisville, I had my first taste of tough sledding. The roads through the reservation were hilly and bad and in many places incomplete. New roads under construction, mostly cement, indicated that in the near future, motoring in Kentucky would be a pleasure, providing one does not have to leave the main highways.

An inkling of what I might expect farther south was given me by the keeper of a road house just south of the reservation at West Point. I had made some uncomplimentary remarks about the roads to which he replied, "Well, these roads may be what you say they are, but the folks that come up from the south say that our roads are boulevards compared to what they have come over." At the time, I took the expression to be a loyal expression of local pride, but I found out later, to my sorrow too, that he was an unbiased prophet, with no axe to grind.

We managed to keep headed south until about five miles north of Cave City. From here into Bowling Green, we traversed a stretch of road that I don't believe has been repaired since Lincoln split rails in that vicinity. Every bit of the surface had either been worn or washed away and it was nothing more or less than a stretch of projecting cobble stones that threatened to loosen every bolt in the car. Although comparatively level, the whole distance had to be driven in low speed.

While in a drug store in Cave City, I remarked that in my opinion, one of the seven wonders of the world, like Mammoth Cave, should be able to afford a better entrance by road for the many automobiles that came there. I must have said

that the road was a disgrace, or something equally scurrilous, for a big native with a Bryan hat, who sat mixing himself a Bryan cocktail, flared up and asked beligerently, "Who all invited you down here?" Whoop-ee! Say, Sergeant York had nothing on this bird. I looked him all over, especially for medals, but beyond a few splashes of tobacco juice, he was conspicuously unmarked. I found upon inquiry that he was not "one of the boys who went." What a waste of material!

About twenty-five years ago, I had visited Bowling Green and remembered it as a typical sleepy southern town, but when I drove into the city on the evening of July 8th, I was surprised at its growth and activity. The streets were full of people and vehicles and I assumed that I had arrived on a "court day." When I found that a machine gun was necessary in order to gain entrance to any of the hotels, and the billeting officer informed me that I would probably have to sleep in my car because the town was full of oil speculators, I sadly realized that I had not kept abreast of my country's progress. It certainly pays to read more of the newspaper than the sporting sheet or the comic supplement—I did not even know that there was oil in Kentucky.

From Bowling Green to Nashville, the highway was good, and out of Nashville to Columbia, there was a very fine private road with a toll gate every ten or fifteen miles. I grumbled some at the toll gates but it wasn't long before I wished that they had the same service all the way to Birmingham. That stretch of good road, compared to what followed it, is a fine argument in favor of private ownership against municipal ownership.

When I left Columbia, a garage man told me that the road south was good, providing it stayed dry, but that if it rained, I would probably have trouble around Elkton. Well, it rained just before I reached Elkton, and I became convinced that the Columbia garage man was not only a prophet but an optimist. I wallowed through a smear of red clay that made a joke out of weed chains, then tried a short cut to Athens through the hills that almost ended by my sliding off the path into a deep ravine. After some twenty-five miles of this road nightmare, I finally arrived at the town with the ancient name. I believe that Athens must also be of ancient construction, because it was surrounded by a beautiful moat of water which I sailed through in order to get inside the city limits.

At Decatur, Alabama, which I reached by ferry, I met my first Rainbow men, and on every hand I heard of the elaborate preparations Birmingham had made for the boys during this First Annual Convention. I found Decatur to be a clean little town with a fine Irish mayor and good

(Continued on page 8)

The Rainbow Reveille

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Vol. 2 FEBRUARY—MARCH Nos. 2 and 3

BEGINNING AT THE WRONG END

One of the most inexplicable of the economies of the present Congress is that which cut out of the army appropriations bill the \$200,000 for the work of the bureau of women's relations. This work is better known under the title of army hostesses, since under the organization of all volunteer work of this kind under the War Department, which set in last July, there has been carried on in this department all the work formerly done by the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A, Women's National Catholic Council, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, and others. At present there are only about three hostesses to every ten thousand men in the army. Since the armistice these organizations have turned largely to welfare work in or about the various military camps. It must be plain that work of this kind cannot be overestimated in value and can not be expressed in dollars and cents. That in the face of such gross waste in the War Department during the war Congress should begin its economies at the wrong end and apply the paring knife to such worthy items that call for only a small outlay is one of the anomalies that should be corrected before these appropriations become law.

UNVARNISHED TRUTH

Charles G. Dawes, a Chicago banker, who held the rank of Brigadier General on General Pershing's Staff as Purchasing Agent for the A. E. F., has stripped the camouflage from the Congressional investigation into the American Expeditionary Forces expenditures. Dawes has not only told the truth but has told it in a way that even an opinionated congressman can understand, if he is looking for pointed information. General Dawes made plain the point that the American Army was in France to win a war and not to keep a set of books with a modern cost system, and further that the graft or unwise purchases alleged to have been made in the A. E. F. was not a drop in the bucket as compared to those being constantly perpetrated in the United States right under their very noses.

The Reveille holds only one thing against Gen-

eral Dawes—he didn't say half enough. Anyway, what good is a congressional investigation when that is the end of the matter. Several hundred pages of reports mean nothing in the life of the average citizen, no matter how corrupt the practice may have been, unless the grafter is put behind the bars. Who wouldn't pay say \$50,000 for the privilege of getting away with a cold million.

ANOTHER GOUGE

It seems that in America, and in the United States in particular, where life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, form the basic principle upon which the bill of rights were written into our constitution, one should be in some measure protected from men or corporations who make it a business to defeat the ends of justice and fair play. The ex-service man can well remember the promises made by the American people when he went over and how those very promises urged him on to accomplish almost impossible things. And how, bubbling over with expectancy, he made the boat for home after having played well his part. But when he debarked two years later, how changed the scene. The warm atmosphere of enthusiasm that had pronounced him a hero at every turn of the battle, had taken on a chilled indifference. He became just an ordinary citizen struggling for a place in the sun, and in not a few instances, was forced to win back by wage competition the place he had surrendered in order to fight for his country. Two years ago, he asked for adjusted compensation—he is still asking. Disabled buddies all over the country have asked for hospitalization and compensation—thousands of them are as yet without any aid. Hundreds of ex-service men, who became weaned away from the more congested life of the city, took up homesteads in Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and other western states. And now comes the oil speculator who has secured by some underhanded and unfair means, operating leases on these homesteads. Operating leases mean a suspension of homestead rights with an ultimate cancellation. If this unjust ruling of the General Land Commissioner is allowed to stand, it will discourage further taking up of public lands in any part of the United States. These men have lived up to every requirement of the homestead law in an earnest endeavor to make an honest living for themselves and their families, only to be thwarted by some well directed lobbying in Washington. Will someone page Mr. Webster for a modern definition of the word "justice."

SPECIAL RATES

Negotiations are under way to secure a special rate for the National Convention of the Association to be held in Cleveland next July. In all probability a rate of one and one-half fares will be granted, on the certificate plan.

THE JAZZ ORGANIZATION of the AMERICAN LEGION

"La Societe de 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux," is rapidly gaining the field as the jazz organization of The American Legion. Its province is to provide pep, kick and enthusiasm for Legionnaires and takes its name from those famous "French Pullman" cars of which the Rainbow saw so much. From St. Nazaire to Vaucouleurs, from Rolampont to Luneville, from Baccarat to the Champagne, from the Champagne to Laferte sous Jouarre, via Paris; and from Laferte sous Jouarre to Bourmont, all in side door pullmans. Can we ever forget it! Perhaps no phase of the service in France afforded as much real amusement, and inconvenience, as the French means of troop transportation. The Legion has hit upon a popular chord in choosing such a designation for its fun makers. All titles and names connected with the organization are taken from the French. Its units are known as "voitures," its meetings as "promenades," its members as "voyaguers militaires," and one must be a member of the Legion in good standing before he is eligible to membership. It is a working example of an organization within an organization framed purely to promote and foster the larger unit. A French poilu's "chapeau" is the distinctive uniform for members.

The American Legion in Phoenix, Arizona, has just organized such a society and among its officers, the Reveille notes the following Rainbow men: John P. Clark, formerly Lt. Q. M. Corps, as Chef de Gare (President) and Louis J. Taylor, formerly Capt. of Hq. Troop, as Chef de Train (Vice President).

THE "RAINBOW" 1917

Two towns there be in the world today,
More strange than old cities of high romance
Glimpsed through the mist-wraith golden-gray—
An-American-Port, Somewhere-in-France.

Between them twain is the old, old sea,
The path of peril, of stress and strain;
Above, in the heavens arching free,
A RAINBOW stretches between them twain.

By the path of the peril from shore to shore,
With eyes alight, with hearts aglow,
The sons we got and the sons we bore
Are going the way crusaders go.

God, keep them strong for the crusade's might,
The task is grim and the duty stern;
And hold us worthy the splendid sight
The day that our glorious sons return.

When wrong is righted they'll all come back—
Some by the way of the old, old sea,
And some on the shimmering RAINBOW-track,
Immortal, young for eternity.

But today is the day of the going, Yea,
We gird our hearts and straining glance
To those mystery towns in the world today—
An-American-Port, Somewhere-in-France.

By CHARLES WASHINGTON COLEMAN,
Washington, D. C., October, 1917.

"READ 'EM AND WEEP"

The contributor of this article pauses to remark that one William T. Page, Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives evidently is not a candidate for further duty after March 4th. In his annual report covering the pay roll of the house, which was submitted in January of this year, he shows the abuse made of the \$3200 allowance to Representatives for clerk hire. Two years ago the house members voted themselves an increase from \$2000 to \$3200 a year for clerk hire, specifying in particular that all names to whom this sum was paid should be duly listed on the house payroll. Previous to this increase, the members of the house were allowed to draw the \$2000 themselves and pay out as much thereof as they desired for clerk hire. It was a common practice for three or four members, possibly from the same state, to club together and hire a single clerk costing them perhaps \$25 a week each and pocket the remaining \$140 a month themselves.

Under the new arrangement, it now appears that one third of the 435 members of the house pay their increased allowances not to themselves but to members of their family or relatives. Investigation shows that many of these relatives, although listed as clerks or stenographers, actually perform no services at all, while some of them do not live in Washington and have never been there. And this is not half the story. If the \$3,200 allowance is divided between two or more persons, each gets the additional allowance or bonus of \$240 paid to all government employees receiving \$2500 a year or less.

The report goes on to point out the various members of the house who have a son, a daughter, a wife, and sometimes all of them, on the payroll, and the practice seems to amount to nothing short of a widespread disease. With such open frauds being committed against our government by the law makers of the land themselves, is it any wonder that the tax-payer lacks faith. He dodges his income tax, and commits perjury before the tax assessor. Why? He sees it practiced before him by men in high position, and they get away with it. Why should he be called upon to be 100% honest if it is not the fashion in positions of responsibility and trust.

The tax-payer does not object to paying his share for the support of the government, but he does object to contributing to a graft no matter who runs it.

SOME COW

Here's an advertisement recently inserted in a newspaper in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin:

"For Sale—A cow that gives five quarts of milk a day, a set of golf sticks, a set of law books and a very fine fur coat."—American Legion Weekly.

✱

THE NIGHT RAIDERS

"Never ask your husband for money," counseled the married woman.

"I never have to, retorted the sweet young bride. Charley is such a darling, he sleeps like a baby all night long."

MILWAUKEE TO BIRMINGHAM BY AUTO

(Continued from page 5)

hotels. From here on to Birmingham, the roads were wonderfully good in spots, and equally bad in others, but I was nearing the Rainbow's end and great obstacles now appeared small.

I arrived in Birmingham at 5:00 p. m. on the 11th of July, after just five days on the road. The billeting committee took care of me in fine shape and I proceeded to set myself for the three days to follow. If I was to talk for hours, it would be impossible to tell the good times I had there and the pleasure it was to meet so many of the boys whom ' hadn't seen since the days of "cooties" and "monkey meat" in France. The kindness and courtesy of the Birmingham people was beyond my fondest expectation, in fact it made me feel that he was the prodical son come home for the fatted calf. Any Rainbow man who can and does not attend these reunions is denying himself a pleasure that he will never know the loss of until it is too late. All men who were in the service are, of course, "buddies" in the full meaning of that term, but the comradeship and fellowship that exists between the men of the "Rainbow" is something finer still. It is that intangible something which is ever lasting and which continues to knaw at a man's heart until he clasps again the hand of that comrade who shared the fortunes of war with him as a brother. It was a Reunion indeed and well worth the struggle.

With the conviction that it would be impossible to find worse roads than I had come over, I took a different route back, against the advice of those who should know all about the roads in that vicinity. My idea was to work up to Cincinnati through Catanoga. I was told that the mountain roads were impossible, but it looked good on the map and I took a chance. The road through Gadsden and Guntersville was fairly good and we thoroughly enjoyed the mountain scenery around Boaz. From Guntersville we again ferried the river and went up through Scotsboro to Jasper, with the roads becoming progressively worse by hills and ravines. Right here I decided that the natives knew more about the roads in that country than I did, yet was unwilling to return to Guntersville in order to reach Nashville. Instead, I drove northwest through Mont Eagle, Winchester, Lynchburg and Shelbyville. The drive up Mont Eagle, I will not soon forget. It was raining hard and night was fast coming on when I started up. The road was merely a flat place blasted out of the rock, and was plentifully strewn with boulders and fallen trees. I finally succeeded in winding up the path, a perpendicular wall on the right and a drop of about one thousand feet on the left. It was six p. m. and dark when I reached Mont Eagle, but I was happy to reach a spot where the car would stand without coasting backwards or skidding to the side. The town was small, nearly all hotel. When the colored boy came for my baggage, I inquired why such a big hotel in such a small

place. He replied, "Ma goodness, boss, there's just oodles o' people come up here to get well. This is Mount Eagle, Tennessee, sir." I admitted that I felt both sick and tired at the time. Next morning, we started down the other side of the mountain, coasting practically all the way. This was a saving on gasoline at the expense of brake lining, with one dollar added for toll at the foot of the mountain. This was probably for the air and medicine water that I had consumed while on the mountain. From here, we made good progress and were delighted with the mountain passes until beyond Winchester. A stream by the name of "Coffee Creek" had overflowed its banks and the water stood in every low place in the road. I forded eighteen of these embryo rivers, some shallow and some deep, but all of them swift and turbulent. The inevitable happened at last, one was too deep to ford. In midstream, the water rose until the carburetor was submerged and after a few coughs, the engine died. I tried to wade through to go in search of help but the current was too swift. All I could do was to sit and wonder how much higher the water would come and just how long it would be before we would be completely swept off the road. Fortunately, instead of rising, the water began to fall and after an hour of waiting, we turned the engine over and pulled out of danger. This was our last adventure but it converted me to the belief that I was no pathfinder. From Nashville, we proceeded north through Lexington and Frankfort, spending two days in the beautiful blue grass region of Kentucky.

We crossed the Ohio River at Carrolton and made the last of the home journey over the splendid roads of Indiana. While there is an absence of scenery through Indiana that one is so delighted with in the south, the freedom from bad roads makes touring there a pleasant pasttime. When I reached Milwaukee on July 23rd, I found that I had covered twenty-two hundred miles—I had reached my objective and would do it over if necessary to meet the old gang.

There was one institution that I missed sadly, in passing through the country south of the Ohio River, and that was the old fashioned southern hotel that used to serve such fine meals. This seems to have passed away, along with other southern monuments, such as the breeding of fine horses and the making of fine whiskey. The universal question put to you now is, "How'll ye have yer aigs fixed?" Meat is almost unknown, vegetables were poorly cooked, while hot biscuits and corn bread were only a memory.

I am glad I made the trip to the "Rainbow's End," and I intend to do it again, hoping of course to see the same faces and many more who did not get to Birmingham.

COVERING A BIG FIELD

Mr. Watts—"Can you take a letter, Miss Power?"
Miss Power—"Yes, if you don't dictate too fast, because I'm only an armature."

CHAPTER ACTIVITY, PERSONALS AND OTHERWISE

Colonel A. E. Anderson, President of the New York Chapter, reports the state organization in that state will come under the wire with a membership list early in April, immediately following the Annual Ball and Reunion of the 165th Infantry Regiment. The Colonel has been at the helm in the Gotham city during the past year and has experienced his share of difficulty in rounding up Rainbow men.

Atlanta, Georgia, celebrated the entry of the 42nd Division into the line in the Luneville Sector with a banquet on the evening of February 22nd. A number of new members were lined up and Secretary J. L. Drake reports that every member is well pleased with the REVEILLE.

The Washington, D. C. Chapter held its February 22nd celebration in the "Dugout," where the members got together and wrestled with doughnuts, sandwiches and coffee. In addition to their regular monthly meetings, this organization will stage a Rainbow Carnival during the week of April 16 to 23. A general order for fine weather has been issued.

Corporal William Westley Bilow, formerly with the 151st Machine Gun Battalion is now a member of the Marine Corps, stationed at Belleview Magazine, Congress Heights, D. C. Some people just can't get enough!

August Wolf, former 1st Lieutenant in Company C, 150th Machine Gun Battalion, later Chief Page in the U. S. House of Representatives, died suddenly February 2nd as the result of an operation for appendicitis, at Walter Reed Hospital. Lieut. Wolf, commonly known as "Augie" lost an arm in the operations at Chateau Thierry. A committee from the D. C. Chapter of the Rainbow Association attended the funeral services held in Washington. The body was sent to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, for burial.

Colonel J. M. Johnson, former commander of the 117th Engineer Regiment and later Division Engineer, is a member of the firm of Johnson & Roberts, Civil Engineers, Marion, S. C.

The D. of C. Chapter of the Association has passed resolutions of appreciation to the editors of Washington newspapers, the Washington Post, the Washington Herald, and the Washington Star, for their cooperation in securing Rainbow publicity in the city.

Wm. J. Donovan, former Colonel of the 165th Infantry Regiment, is practicing law in Buffalo, New York. The firm is known as Donovan & Goodyear and is located in the Marine Trust Building.

Corporal R. H. Ingleston shows his 6000 feet of war film in Bloomington, Indiana, on February 28th, under the auspices of the Rainbow Chapter in that city. Bloomington is the home of Battery F, 150th F. A.

Joe Nickell, Secretary of the Kansas Chapter, has shifted his barrage to Parsons, Kansas. Parsons furnished a company to the 117th Ammunition Train and was chartered last year. Evidently our "Mule Skinner" secretary is planning on a revival. More power to him. Kansas already has a membership of 78.

The Rainbow meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce, Memphis, on February 1st, was exceptional in one way—all but one of the officers of the chapter were present. Plan of reorganization were discussed with the result that new life was injected into the organization. Sherman A. Briney continues as secretary.

Col. James W. Frew of Milwaukee, 42nd Division Med. Corps, urges that every Rainbow man in the country be

present in Cleveland for the National Reunion and Convention in July. Col. Frew is the author of "Milwaukee to Birmingham by Auto" in this issue and knows the worth of such reunions.

John Wirsching, President of the California Chapter and 3rd Vice President of the National Organization, has just returned to the city of Los Angeles after an absence of a month. He can be reached at 434 Byrne Building, Rainbow Club Rooms.

G. M. P. Murphy, former G 3, 42nd Division, and Red Cross Commissioner for Europe prior to his joining the Rainbow, is now heading the firm of G. M. P. Murphy & Company with temporary offices at 43 Exchange Place, New York. Permanent offices at 52 Broadway after May 1st.

H. L. Carter, former secretary of the Alabama Chapter is now located at 431 North 5th St., Paducah, Kentucky. Carter is in the printing game.

Wm. N. Hughes, Jr., former chief of staff, Rainbow Division, has severed his connection with the Finance & Trading Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y. and will go back into the U. S. Army.

Major John W. Carroll, 167th Infantry Regiment, is a member of the M. O. Carroll Grocery Company, Wholesale Grocers, Ozark, Alabama.

Eustace Rendell, Treasurer of the Minnesota Chapter of the Rainbow, reports progress in the 151st F. A. organization. Rendell is connected with the Pittsburg & Ashland Coal and Dock Co., Minneapolis.

Col. Dallas B. Smith, who has for the past six months been in command of the Jasper District during the recent coal strike, will be a candidate for appointment as U. S. Marshall in the Middle Alabama District, comprising Montgomery.

Joseph T. Jensen, Secretary of the San Francisco Chapter and former sergeant-major, Personnel Department, 117th Engineer Regiment, is export manager of the California Central Creameries.

Rainbow men contemplating visiting Washington, D. C. will kindly communicate with Walter D. Roney, Secretary, 1115—9th St., N. W., in order that the Chapter may arrange to be of service to you. These Washington boys know the "ropes" so to speak.

Staff Sergeant J. Gaspard Drainville, Air Service U. S. Army, who died recently in Walter Reed Hospital, served as orderly to Major General Chas. T. Menoher, the Rainbow's fighting commander. Resolutions of condolence adopted by the D. C. Chapter were forwarded to the widow.

Comrade Wm. J. Gaffney, 167th Infantry Regiment, listed as a shell-shock patient, is located in Building 3, Walter Reed General Hospital.

Lester C. Hines, formerly of the Rainbow Division, has a five acre orange grove on Route No. 2, Orlando, Florida, and a royal welcome for all Rainbow men.

The Cincinnati Chapter has adopted as its slogan, "Don't Let The Rainbow Fade," and are living up to the slogan. A rousing meeting and banquet was held in Cincinnati on February 22nd.

John Lilley, ex-private and Henry H. Levy, ex-company clerk, Machine Gun Company, 166th Infantry Regiment, have opened the Community Print Shop at 265 West Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

Miller G. White, Jr., Treasurer of the Georgia Chapter, has taken hold of the Rainbow organization in Macon, Ga. White is with the Security Loan & Abstract Company.

W. T. Bruner, Secretary of the Sioux City Rainbow Club has just placed an order for 50 official insignia. Bruner intends to put a button in the lapel of each member's coat. The chapter has 52 members to date.

Members of the Rainbow Division Veterans in Ames Iowa have just designated their chapter as the Snedden E. Winter Post. Comrade Winter met death in the Champagne Defensive of July 1918. A lease has been closed for a portion of the Jameson's Hall which will be given over to club rooms.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, has made application for charter as a Rainbow Chapter. Elden C. Anderson is in charge of the organization work at this place, while our National President Mat A. Tinley, former commander of the Iowa regiment is a charter member.

Colonel Henry J. Reilly is back in Chicago. He reports that Illinois Chapter is taking on gasoline and will soon be under the wire with a nice membership.

Major Graef and Secretary Martin G. Peeters of the Wisconsin Chapter are actively engaged in American Legion work in Appleton.

Colonel W. E. Talbot, Dallas, Texas, First Vice President of the National Organization, is reported to be a candidate for mayor of Dallas. Mrs. Talbot is Commandant of Ladies' Auxiliary to John W. Low Post No. 53, American Legion, Dallas. The Talbot home is at 4315 Thomas Ave.

Lieut. Col. Cooper D. Winn, Atlanta, Georgia, former commander of the 151st Machine Gun Battalion, presided at the Washington's Birthday dinner held by the Rainbow men in Atlanta. General Walter A. Harris of Macon was the principal speaker.

Harold P. Ausherman, President of Kansas Chapter, has just accepted a position with the Kansas City Inspection Bureau of Kansas City, Kansas, and will take up his new duties at once. Ausherman has been in the office of the state insurance commissioner at Topeka, Kansas, for the past year. He was a sergeant major in the 117th Ammunition Train and was later commissioned to a lieutenantancy in artillery. Ausherman is an insurance rate expert.

Resolution in the House, of which Comrade August G. Wolf, deceased, was page, has been passed providing for the payment of his estate from the contingent fund of the House a sum equal to six month's pay, and an additional amount not to exceed \$250 to cover funeral expenses.

Chanute, Kansas, has one of the largest small town Rainbow posts, in the country, according to Secretary Nickell of Kansas. Meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month, as is the case in all Kansas Chapters. Organization of a Rainbow Auxiliary is in progress.

Oscar W. Underwood, Jr., is connected with the law firm of Cocington & Burling, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Underwood was a captain in the Intelligence Section, Headquarters 42nd Division, and is a son of Senator Underwood of Alabama.

Peggy—My face is my fortune.

Percy—You ought to wear a veil. It isn't right to be continually flashing your roll.—Boston Transcript.

We see that crap shooting is rapidly becoming a popular diversion of our American womanhood, and we should think it would be pretty profitable for the normal woman to shoot in mixed company. Of course, she wouldn't expect to pay if she lost.

CAN WE EVER FORGET COLUMN Send in Yours

There were a couple of Sergeants in the M. T. C. office who will never forget the day Col. Murphy, the Division Inspector landed in Barracat. He had a trunk and wanted it taken to his Billet Toot Suit. So he told the Sergeants if they would take care of it for him, he would pay them for it. These two Birds were just about broke, but they scraped up enough Jack between them to hire a Frenchman to haul the trunk up for three francs. They then carried it up a couple of flights, and went to collect. The Col. handed them ten centimes apiece.

They tell one on Col. Reilly that if he ever gets on to it, he will never forget. He had been issued a Dodge Car and for some reason he got the idea that it wouldn't pull and wanted a new one. So he pulled his Rank, and sent the car into the shop with a command for another one. There weren't anymore, and they didn't want to antagonize the Irish. So they switched tops, put on a new Radiator, changed the tires and sent it back to the Colonel. The next day he drove by the shop, and thanked them for giving him a car that would pull his hat off.

There is one that the Old M. T. O. won't ever forget. It was during the Argonne Push, when the Boshe' was cutting down the American Balloons like they belonged to them. After the fourth one went down in about an hour, a Shave tail asked Talbot, why in the Dickens our aviators didn't get after them. They are obeying orders, answered Talbot. How do you mean, inquired the Shave-tail. Well said Talbot, CROWDER said Work or Fight, and these Babies would rather Work. There was a Colonel of Aviation standing near and overheard the remark, and when he got through with the M. T. O. you could have heard the silence above the roar of the Guns.

Major Potts contributed one to the cause, that is hard to forget. First he said that there were three towns named after him in Pennsylvania, Pottstown, Pottsville and Chambersburg. His chiefs bid for fame was the night he phoned in from Village Nige for trucks to come out and haul in Bill Donovans Battalion, as they were to be relieved that night. However, that was one night the Irish walked.

Sergeant Maor Thomas F. Gowran, Division Inspectors Office, had just been issued a new overcoat and hadn't the time or inclination to put on the necessary chevrons. Upon arrival at Brest, Gowran was minus a mess kit, and being anxious to get on the boat, hurried himself down to the Camp Ordnance Office. Approaching an innocent looking bird at the first desk, he made his need known, and was admonished for the apparent carelessness in taking care of his equipment. Gowran had no time for argument and demanded a mess kit at once, whereupon he was informed that he was addressing a non-commissioned officer, a corporal, and he must learn to respect rank. This was too much for our Sergeant Major, he stepped back a few feet, removed his overcoat, shoved his left sleeve under the corporal's nose and asked that he try to count them—six of them. The corporal was faded, and Gowran came back with the mess kit.

On board the Covington, bound for France, and the Division Headquarters Field Clerks without a billet. "Willie" Prager, chief of the force, figured out that his rank was somewhere between that of a commissioned officer and a non-commissioned officer. The Sergeants Major had been furnished with two by four state rooms, but small as they were, it beat sleeping on the deck or sitting up. After three nights and two days they won the decision, the sergeant majors moved out to make room for the clerks. "Willie" won his first and only contest of the war.

'Tis better to drink from a few springs,
Than to swig all the waters that flow;

'Tis better to know just a few things,
Than so darned many things that aren't so.

CONGRESSIONAL POINTED PARAGRAPHS

J. BENTLEY MULFORD (D. C.)

For the information of the scattered veterans of the 42nd Division your magazine will carry in its subsequent numbers the latest news from the United States Congress on questions of interest to all veterans of the World War.

H. R. 9137. 66th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. John S. Benham, Ind., on Sept. 9, 1919, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Provides for the granting to the members of the military and naval forces of the U. S. the same bonus accorded other Government workers. Last year there was appropriated a \$240 bonus for the majority of the civil federal employees for the current fiscal year, and it has passed Congress again this session.

H. R. 10478. 66th Congress, 1st session. A bill introduced by Rep. Edwin D. Ricketts, Ohio, on Nov. 10, 1919, granting additional compensation to the officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, including the female nurses. This bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 10835. 66th Congress, 2nd Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Wm. F. Stevenson, S. C., on Dec. 3, 1919, to fix compensation of officers of the National Army who incurred disability while in the service, to agree with the compensation of like officers of the Regular Army for an equal disability.

H. R. 11847. 66th Congress, 2nd Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Cornelius A. McGlennon, N. J., on Jan. 17, 1920, creating a commission to award equitable compensation to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who served in the war against Germany. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 13558. 66th Congress, 2nd Session. An act for the purpose of improving the facilities and service of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and of further amending and modifying the War Risk Insurance Act. After being read in the Senate on May 21, 1920, it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 14157. 66th Congress, 2nd Session. An act to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War; to provide revenue therefor; and for other purposes. This is the bonus or so-called Fordney bill backed by the American Legion, and other veterans' organizations. The hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means cover 789 printed pages. This act passed the House just before the Presidential election and was then sent to the Senate for consideration. That body referred it to its Committee on Finance. So far there have been 139 printed pages of hearings before that committee on the question of the provisions of this act. The chairman of the finance committee, Sen. Penrose, expects the committee to report favorably. The Washington special correspondent sees no indication of the passage of the adjusted compensa-

tion act during the present session of Congress. There is much talk in Congress of leaving the matter of providing for the financing of the bonus act to the next Congress to settle, so that granting this act does pass this session the time of when the man will receive his adjusted compensation remains in the far distance.

H. R. 14315. 66th Congress, 2nd Session. A bill introduced by Rep. John W. Langley, Ky., on May 29, 1920, reported favorably by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, June 3, 1920, and referred to the Committee on the Whole on the State of the Union.

H. R. 14315. A bill to authorize an appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies for patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Division of Rehabilitation, suffering from neur-psychiatric and tubercular ailments and diseases, and for other purposes.

Senate Joint Resolution 226. 66th Congress, 3rd session. A joint resolution introduced by Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, on Dec. 15, 1920, and then referred to the Committee on the Library, of which the senator is a member. His resolution authorizes the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington, D. C., a memorial to the dead of the First Division, A. E. F., in the World War. This passed Congress last week.

H. R. 2923. 66th Congress, 1st session. A bill introduced by Rep. Jas. A. Gallivan, Mass., on May 24, 1919, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Provides for a promotion to the next higher rank for all officers of the Army and Navy, who served in the World War, upon their discharge or resignation. For the enlisted men it provides for sum of money equal to six months' protection of the pay they received while in the service since April 6th, 1917, in addition to suitable medal, which shall be emblematic and commemorative of such service.

The Senate bill providing for the retirement of Judge Advocate General Crowder with the rank of lieutenant general has met in the House with the strong opposition of Rep. Edward C. Little, Kan., and Rep. Louis C. Cramton, Mich.

A battalion of U. S. Infantry from Camp Meade, and four troops of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, from Ft. Myer, Va., are to assist the Washington police during the inaugural ceremonies. The cavalymen are to act as presidential escort. March 4th has been declared by presidential proclamation a legal holiday.

WORLD WAR FILMS, AND OTHERS

The motion picture camera has contributed its share toward the education of the general public concerning the World War, and especially America's participation in that gigantic struggle. And on the other hand, the abuse of its use for commercial purposes by would be film promoters has done much to deceive the average mind as to what our boys actually went through in their service overseas. No sooner had the Armistice been signed, and in many instances long before, the entire country was being treated to action pictures purported to have been taken on the front line and always where the fighting was at its worst.

Perhaps some of these photographs were taken on or near the line of real action but a large majority of them were not, and such as were not were bound to fall under the acid test of the ex-service man who saw and participated in this action. With the growing strength of the American Legion and other veteran organizations made up largely of overseas men, these fake or staged pictures are rapidly being taken from the screen and the Official Signal Corps photographs being shown. The Signal Corps of the United States Army, and more especially the Photographic Section of the American Expeditionary Forces, turned out several hundred thousand photographs showing the activity of the American Army in France, together with millions of feet of film of action pictures taken on the front line and in training camps. Any one who has the price, and perhaps the influence, can secure these films from the Signal Corps, with a few exceptions regarding those showing dead and wounded, but it takes a man who saw and participated in the front line to know a front line action film.

The National Headquarters of the Rainbow Association has just secured the booking of six reels of such film. These films are owned by Corporal R. H. Ingleston, formerly with the 42nd Division Signal Corps and later with the Photographic Section of the A. E. F. While these reels are largely made up of 42nd Division action, they also contain action pictures of the 2nd, 26th, 32nd, 77th and 89th Divisions. They are not like the ordinary run of films inasmuch as they were picked from the Photographic Laboratory in Washington by Corporal Ingleston who himself made a large number of the pictures.

Corporal Ingleston is at the service of Rainbow Chapters in any part of the country with his 6000 feet of film and accompanying lecture.

These films have been shown under the Rainbow in Minnesota, Indiana and Iowa and under American Legion Posts in many parts of the United States, as well as on individual bookings in California and Washington. Alabama has engaged the film for the month of April, and Ohio takes it over the 1st of May with an opening engagement in the city of Columbus.

The National Secretary, together with a number of regimental commanders, have seen these

PUBLICATIONS.

Tulsa County in the World War; compiled by Wm. T. Malpe; an authorized history published by The Tulsa County Historical Society. Tulsa, Okla., 1919. See pages 4-28 inclusive: "Tulsa Ambulance Company, Rainbow (42d) Division."

Wolf, Walter B.—A Brief Story of the Rainbow Division, New York, Rand, McNally & Company, 1919. 61 p., illus., fold. map. 23cm. Copyright is claimed by Rainbow Division Veterans.

Amerine, William Henry, 1878—Alabama's Own in France; New York, Eaton & Gettinger, 1919. viii, 416 p., plates, 16 ports. (incl. front.) maps (1 fold.) 19cm. On cover: Alabama's Own in France; War Stories of the 167th United States Infantry, Rainbow Division.

Ellis, Allan B.—A Brief History of Appleton's "Old Company G" (Co. A, 150th Machine Gun Battalion) with the Rainbow Division in the Great War. Compiled from letters written to his mother. Appleton, Wis., Mayer Press, 1919. 19 p., incl. ports., map. 23cm.

Hogan, Martin Joseph, 1901—The Shamrock Battalion of the Rainbow; a story of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth." New York, London, D. Appleton & Co., 1919. xiii, 279 (1) p. 19½ cm. \$1.50. Map on lining paper.

Jefferson County's World War History. Vol. 1. Jefferson County No.—Victory souvenir ed.; history of 42d Division. Birmingham, Ala., 1919. Cover-title, 60 p. illus. 39½ cm.

Kilner, Frederic Richard, 1892—Battery E in France, 149th Field Artillery, Rainbow (42d) Division. 2 p. l., 7-94 p. plates. 20 cm. Author's address: 2715 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MacArthur, Charles G.—A Bug's-Eye View of the war. (Oak Park, Ill., Pioneer Publishing Company, 1919) 122 p. 2 l., plates, ports. 24 cm. "Privately printed by the veterans of Battery F, one hundred and forty-ninth United States Field Artillery.

Reppy, Alison, 1893—Rainbow Memories; Character Sketches and History of the First Battalion, 166th Infantry, 42d Division, American Expeditionary Force. New York. The Carey Printing Company, Inc., 1919. 120 p. illus. (incl. ports., maps.) 28 cm. Copyright claimed by Executive Committee, First Battalion, 166th Infantry, New York.

Robb, Winifred E.—The Price of our Heritage; in Memory of the Heroic Dead of the 168th Infantry. Des Moines, Ia., American Lithographing and Printing Company, 1919. 6 p. l., 17-417, (6) p. front., illus. (incl. ports. 28 cm.

Tompkins, Raymond Sidney, 1890—The Story of the Rainbow Division, with an Introduction by Major General Charles T. Menoher. New York, Boni & Liveright, 1919. vii. (3), 9-264 p. 19½ cm.

films and recommend them to the careful consideration of any chapter or sub-chapter desirous of raising funds. They are genuine and can be placed in the very highest grade picture houses to good advantage. For particulars concerning bookings and probable cost write direct to The Rainbow Association, State House, Columbus, Ohio.

RAISINS

You've heard about the raisin
With the kick of 10 per cent,
But the raisin with the wallop
Is the raisin' of the rent.

—Columbus Dispatch.

"I'm ashamed of you, you're always fighting."
"Well, mother, supposin' the lady next door was to put her chewin' gum down yer back, wouldn't you paste her one?"—Life.

A TIMELY RECOGNITION

The Rainbow Association, although limited in its membership, reaches into practically every state in the Union, with a marked concentration in twenty-six states and the District of Columbia. To assume that a divisional association is not in position to do a great amount of good and to exert influence on matters pertaining to the best interest of the ex-service men, is to assume wrongly. In not a few cities, Rainbow Chapters are actively engaged in the affairs of state and legislation looking toward a more favorable consideration of the service man. While it is not the intent of the Rainbow Association to make capital out of our service during the war, it is our purpose to see that every man who wore the arc insignia on his shoulder is given a square deal insofar as is possible.

In the September issue of the REVEILLE comment was made upon the prevailing practice of newspaper editors and reporters in mentioning a man's military service in connection with crime, and pointing out that such service should be considered a credit rather than a contributing factor in the crime. Now comes our Washington, D. C., Press & Publicity Officer, J. Bentley Mulford, with a letter from Mr. Probert, Superintendent of the Associated Press, to the effect that this matter is receiving his attention in a way that means justice to our comrades. Mr. Probert's communication to Comrade Mulford is quoted in its entirety in the insert.

While such practice has been largely the rule,

rather than the exception, with regard to ex-service men and crime, there is another side to the problem which is worthy of our attention. It is becoming very popular just now for criminals to plead that they served in the Army or Navy in the war in the hope of gaining sympathy. Such an act on the part of an ex-service man works a great injustice to the four million men who properly pride themselves as having been in the service. The returned soldier who turns law-breaker cancels his war service. He becomes an enemy

of the people in whose defense he offered his life. When he flourished a gun in the face of his fellow citizen and demands money upon penalty of death, he goes over to the enemy and deserves no more sympathy than any other criminal. Neither judge nor jury can shut his war record out of an effort to fix punishment for his crime, but both can. He should not be looked upon as a privileged character lifted by

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

*Southern Division,
L. C. Probert, Supt.*

*Mr. J. Bentley Mulford,
Washington, D. C.*

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of January 30th with the suggestion that an injustice is done to ex-service men by unnecessary mention of the fact that participants in crime stories often used to be soldiers. Your suggestion is a timely one and I am having an order issued to all our editors to avoid this mention unless it has some direct bearing on a story in question.

We have a rule in The Associated Press that we do not gratuitously point out that a participant in a crime is a member of some particular church, of some particular nationality, or a member of some particular profession. This rule applies in equal justice to ex-service men.

I thank you for the suggestion.

Very truly yours,

L. C. Probert, Supt.

his service above the standard imposed upon his fellows, but rather as a citizen whom by reason of his training and service should serve as an example of devoted citizenship.

The Association appreciates this action of the part of the Associated Press, and the untiring efforts of J. Bentley Mulford, our Washington correspondent through whose initiative it has been brought about. And this is only one of the many things that can be accomplished if we only put our shoulder to the wheel as a unit.

TWO AND THREE YEARS AGO TODAY

By A. G. BROWN, Secretary

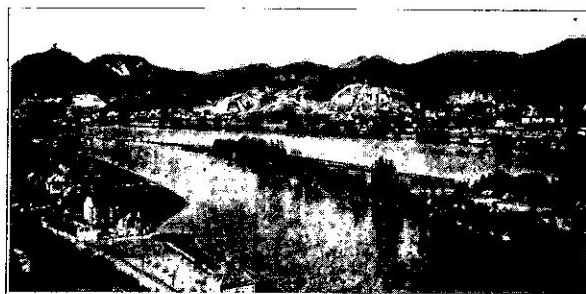
The man who served with the Rainbow Division during its campaigns overseas, and through the days of occupation on the Rhine, finds much to remember that is far from the unpleasant. Of course, there were days, yes, weeks and months, that many of us would like to cast into the discard because they bring to mind hardships and unpleasant memories, but through it all runs a vein of success and accomplishment in battle that has enriched and made those sacrifices worth the while. Money could not hire a repetition of these adventures, yet it is equally true that money could not buy the experiences of the individual were it possible to sell them. War is an education in itself, in things other than military, and the Rainbow numbers more than twenty-five thousand men who made up the original units that have taken the third degree in the greatest war in all history. And to look back and reminisce over the days of 1918 and 1919 will be common practice wherever two or three Rainbow men can get together.



March of 1918 found the Rainbow Division in its entirety holding that portion of the Lorraine Sector known as the Baccarat Sector, although in the early part of the month it had been scattered through the Luneville-St. Clement-Baccarat Sectors with the French. Baccarat, the haven of rest for worn-out French and enemy divisions, was soon made the scene of real activity. The Rainbow Division had come over to learn the game as it was then being played, and it proposed to start right in, much to the dislike of the inhabitants who had experienced peace and quiet in the small villages immediately back of the line.

Far be it from the writer to attempt to tell a doughboy what the occupation of this sector was like. The fact is that he knows all about it, and

it is safe to conjecture that he didn't learn it from a grand-stand seat or read it from the reports of division activity. Wollering through mud and water, sleeping in a damp trench or dugout, and standing watch in the wee hours of the morning, were a part of his daily routine, with an occasional patrol over No Man's Land and far into the enemy lines in the dead of night thrown in to keep him in fighting trim. Eighty-two days in this sector without relief, and undisputed master of the sector, including the playground in front, is in itself an enviable record. The accompanying photograph of a section of trench was taken in the Baccarat Sector and marks a well-known entrance to the front line near Bodonviller.



On June 20, 1918, the Rainbow moved west to participate in the major operations which turned the tide in favor of the Allies. At Champagne, at the Ourcq in the Aisne-Marne, at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne-Meuse, the Division played an important part, and the "Rainbow Crosses" that dot the American cemeteries in these sectors show only too well the acid test she was given. Having stood the withering fire of battle, the Rainbow was now to take its place on the Rhine as a part of the Army of Occupation. And that four months in the Rhineland, ending April 5, 1919, was not so bad, in the light of what you had already gone through. In contrast with the destruction and unnatural conditions which had ground themselves into the very marrow of our lives, it afforded an opportunity to find ourselves again. The cut of Rolandswerth on the banks of the Rhine, and the historic island of Nonnenwerth undoubtedly opens up for many another fund of memories which link them to the service in a way that time cannot efface. It is yours to cherish, for it will grow in richness with every campfire of the Rainbow.

KANSAS AND THE SOLDIER BONUS

By JOE NICKELL

Retroactive salary increases for all ex-service who served under the Kansas battle standards in the period of the war equal to a 100 percent increase in the daily wage of each buck private are before the two houses of the Kansas legislature and have received the indorsement of the executive committee of the Kansas State Chapter, Rainbow Division Veterans. The bills were introduced in each house by the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion of the Kansas Department, and despite the fact that the Legion state executive committee has been tardy in acting upon the indorsement of these bills ex-service men, almost without exception all over the state, are heartily in support of the measures.

The bills are similar and provide for an increase of \$1 a day for each ex-service man from Kansas, retroactive to the date on which he entered military service and ceasing with the date of his discharge. In their present form the legislature can only submit the proposition to the electors of the state as it will require a bond issue of \$25,000,000 to pay the back pay vouchers and this amount is beyond the constitutional power of the legislature to issue. However, of thirteen states which have passed adjusted compensation measures subject to electoral vote all have passed with large majorities.

A lobby was appointed by the state executive committee of the Kansas Rainbow Veterans and registered at the legislature to work for the passage of the bills. The lobbyists were: Harold P. Ausherman, president; Joe Nickell, secretary, and Frank Wilson, president of Topeka Sub-Chapter No. 1.

The bills were reported out of the house state affairs committee and the senate military affairs committee by unanimous vote of the committeemen and came up for first reading before the house and senate committees of the whole the last of February. A powerful lobby of the Women's Auxiliary of the State Legion working in conjunction with the Rainbow lobbyists and other ex-service organization lobbies gained the favorable expression of almost a majority of both houses before the bills came up for second reading. The Women's Auxiliary lobby was aided by four legisladies in the house, two of whom are state officials of the Auxiliary, and one of whom,

Representative Mrs. Ida M. Walker, of Norton, Kan., introduced the house bill.

In addition to their efforts in behalf of the adjusted compensation measure the State Rainbow organization of Kansas has indorsed by unanimous vote the beneficial legislation for disabled ex-service men now before the nation congress.

Kansas Rainbow men are taking an active part in State Legion affairs. Topeka Sub-Chapter No. 1 has drawn an amendment to the State Legion constitution which has been passed by unanimous vote of Capitol Post No. 1, of the American Legion at Topeka, one of the largest Legion posts in the state, which if adopted will do more than anything heretofore suggested to bring about closer co-operation between the Legion members and their executive and administrative officers. The amendment provides that the minutes of each state executive committee meeting be transmitted to all posts in the state not later than 15 days next following each meeting with a correct record of ayes and noes of each member voting for or against any measure and for and by whom voted. This will serve to make the district committeemen answerable to the Legionaires of their districts for any action they may or may refuse to take with regard to State Legion policies.

The Rainbow men of Topeka feel that this measure is only a repetition of the principle which makes our own national congress answerable to the people of the country for their representation, and if that principle of representative government was good enough to fight for overseas and is good enough for the American Republic, it is good enough for the Legion.

Editor's Note—H. R. No. 14157, commonly called the American Legion Bonus Bill, failed to pass the Senate at the last session.

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PATROL REPORTS

The Jewelers' Section of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association are encouraging and cooperating with the soldiers at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., who have taken up the jewelry trade as part of their vocational training.

On Friday and Saturday, May 13th and 14th, the American Academy of Political and Social Science will hold its twenty-fifth annual meeting in Philadelphia. The general topic will be "The Place of the United States in a World Organization for the Maintenance of Peace." There will be six sessions, all of which will be devoted to some important aspect of this question. The meeting will partake of the nature of a national conference, at which the Rainbow Division Veterans will have a delegate.

Commander O. A. Kitterman of the American Legion of Salina, Kansas, recognizes no inconsistency between his duty as an American citizen and his privileges as a member of the American Legion. Defending sound government against Socialism does not present a political issue; but assuming that it does, the American Legion as such deems that it cannot interfere as an organization. Submitting to this ruling, Mr. Kitterman has organized the American Defense League of Kansas to fight the Townley invasion of his state. Kitterman announces that Kansas will fight Townleyism just as it fought the grasshopper pest—by application of germicides at the time of the borning process.

More than 2500 applications were filled out in the city of Spokane, Washington, the first day the blanks were handed out. The blanks were in the form of a long questionnaire to be made in duplicate preparatory to the payment of the state bonus. Washington ex-service men will receive \$15 per month, the total outlay in the state representing \$15,000,000.

General John J. Pershing, former commander-in-chief of the American Army in France, has asked Congress to consider favorably the return of an unknown soldier body from France for burial in the Arlington National Cemetery as a "fitting national tribute to the men who fell in the world war." The measure is also favored by Major General Lejoene, commander of the Marine Corps. The matter is now before the Committee on Military Affairs.

Secretary Baker has requested the Military Affairs Committee to grant authority for the return at government expense of such American soldiers and their families who remained in France at the close of the war. These men have been hard hit by the general business slump and unemployment, to the end that many of them have become destitute. It is very probable that the measure will be passed, since the government naturally feels a fatherly responsibility toward the doughboy who elected to remain in France after the signing of the armistice.

The state of Pennsylvania is seeking a bonus for its ex-service men. Two measures have been reported out of committee, one authorizing an amendment to the constitution to authorize a loan of \$35,000,000, and the other to make it a misdemeanor for any man to wear the American Legion emblem unless he is entitled to same.

Gray's Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. It was the intention of the Rainbow Association to hold Convention sessions in this Armory which has been the home of the Cleveland Grays for many years. The new Armory will not be completed by the date of the Convention, so other suitable quarters have been secured.

The House on Friday evening, Feb. 24th, sent back to conference the Senate amendment on the sundry civil appropriation bill authorizing the expenditure of \$18,000,000 for additional hospital facilities for patients of the War

Risk Insurance and Vocational Education. Congressman Clarence McLeod is making a worthy fight for the passage of this amendment. Favorable action is to be expected during the current session of Congress.

Again the ex-service man is bumped. Hotels and restaurants of the Northwest are refusing to honor the government certificates of disabled ex-service men, according to reports from Minnesota. It has been recommended that legislation be enacted making possible the cashing of these certificates at any U. S. Post Office or Federal Reserve Bank, as a solution to the problem.

Adjutant General George Florence of Ohio has just appointed four ex-service men to positions in the Adjutant General Department, three of whom were wounded in action. General Florence has announced it his policy to replace every man of serviceable age, who did not see service, with men who took part in the war.

Senator McNealus would make administration of the minimum wage law a purely local option affair by a recent bill introduced in the Senate. He proposes to create minimum wage boards in each of the 18 congressional districts. Each board is to be composed of representatives of the workers, the employers, and the public, who will set the wage for their respective districts and see to its enforcement.

Opposition to "militarizing the civilian service in contradiction to civil service rules" by placing enlisted men in positions made vacant by the discharge of civilian employees of the government service has been expressed by a committee of government employees headed by Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, before the house committee on military affairs. Under the reorganization bill of the army, the placing of about 4,000 enlisted men in positions previously held by civilians was provided for.

Surgeon General Cummings of the Bureau of Public Health reports that the ex-service men are breaking down at the rate of 1,000 per month. It is also stated that no decrease in this rate can be possible for at least five or more years, and that a minimum of an additional 10,000 beds is now needed to properly care for these men.

The list of draft deserters is now being furnished to chairmen of the draft boards with the request that they be carefully gone over and any mistakes corrected before made public. It is the desire of the government that no name be published as a draft evader if it is possible to connect him with the service.

The American Legion has sounded a warning to all citizens of the United States, and especially to ex-service men, of an attempt on the part of the German government to revive their prewar propaganda in this country. When the Legion sounds such a warning, it is time to look about us for signs—they are in a position to know whereof they speak.

Fort Worth, Texas, seems to have the edge on other cities as regards the location for the U. S. Army Hospital to be established in either Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas or New Mexico. In addition to having far superior railroad facilities, it is pointed out that Texas furnished more soldiers for the world war than any of the other six states mentioned.

An order restoring to public entry 130,000 acres of land within the Price river reclamation project has been issued. This land was withdrawn during 1918 when Secretary Lane was framing up an act known as the soldier settlement bill. The order states that soldiers will be given

preference in filing on this land, which is subject to entry between March 1st and May 2nd, 1921.

The great Krupp factories at Essen, Germany, made money last year without manufacturing war material. For the first time in more than two generations this factory has engaged itself in the manufacturing of other than war materials, having turned out spinning machines, cogged wheel apparatus, paper mill rollers, dredging machinery and farm machinery and tools.

The Wyoming legislature has just passed a law which exempts soldiers of the world war from the payment of taxes on \$2000 worth of property.

A 5% bond issue of \$30,000,000 to refund all outstanding government debts and provide for a soldier bonus is provided for by a bill introduced in the Texas legislature by Congressman Patterson. According to the bill, the bonds are to be tax free. If this measure should become a law, all the loose change in Texas would be invested in these popular bonds.

Major General Leonard Wood is to succeed Francis Burton Harrison as Governor General of the Philippine Islands, according to press reports. There is no question about the General's ability to properly fill this post, if one is to judge from his record in Cuba and the late war, and it, at the same time, is a respectable distance away from Washington.

Lexington, Ky., has been selected as the site for a general hospital to be established by the U. S. Public Health Service, in conjunction with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The hospital will cost near \$500,000 and will accommodate about 300 patients, according to the supervisor of the Kentucky division of the Public Health Service. Approximately 20,000 ex-service men in Kentucky alone are eligible for hospital treatment.

Camp Dix is rapidly becoming the modern battlefield of America. Prosecutor Kelsey of Burlington County has charged that the Camp Commander, Major General Summerall, has ignored the rights of civilian authorities and harassed the borough of Pemberton by establishing a sort of military quarantine. General Summerall is prohibited from making reply by rules of the service, but a reply will undoubtedly be made through channels.

Colonel F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, has officially stated to President-elect Harding that there are 16,000 soldiers rightfully deserving hospital treatment and compensation who are being utterly neglected by the Government, and that there are hundreds more in poorhouses, jails and insane asylums, with their dependents unprovided for.

The bonus act of the state of New York has been amended so as to provide for a commission comprising the Adjutant General, the Attorney General, and the State Comptroller to distribute the bonus instead of a board appointed by the Governor. The commission is made a branch of the Adjutant General's Department and applications for the bonus must be filed with the commission before the 1st of January, 1922, by the service men or their dependents.

The American Legion Department of Massachusetts announces that approximately 60% of the service men of the YD Division are listed as draft evaders or deserters in the official records of the Adjutant General's Department in Washington. This condition is due to the failure of these men to notify the local draft board of their voluntary enlistment. A complete list of all men honorably discharged from the 26th Division is being compiled and will be forwarded to Washington in an effort to clear the status of these men.

General Pershing states that so long as the nations fail to agree as to terms of peace and disarmament, it is best to prepare for war.

The House in authorizing construction of additional hospitals for the care of shell shocked and tubercular war veterans voted to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into an agreement with the State of New York for the lease of the new state hospital to be built on Long Island at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000. The Secretary of War also was directed to turn over Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming, to the Secretary of the Treasury for hospital purposes. The house passed a bill for the construction of five hospitals at a cost of \$13,000,000.

Now comes the startling development that Red Cross pajamas, made by the American women for soldiers abroad, were sold to the French Government, resold to American speculators, who removed the Red Cross Seal and retailed them at \$2.45 per garment. When gifts of the American people are sold as a part of the army supplies, it is time to tighten up somewhere.

Colonel Charles C. Pierce, Chaplain, U. S. A., was announced by the War Department to head a party which will leave on March 5th for France to speed up the return of the American dead from European cemeteries. The field work of the Graves Registration Bureau will be carefully gone into, and this party of army officers will also make a survey of the permanent American cemeteries in France, located at Surresnes, on the outskirts of Paris, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Bony, and Belleau Wood. The next transport to sail with American dead will leave Calais with 2,628, and from Cherbourg, 489 bodies.

Justice Gould, in Criminal Court No. 1, sentenced, on Feb. 25th, Wm. F. Salisbury, Jr., of Buffalo, and David W. Griswold, of Southold, N. Y., former examiners of claims in the War Risk Bureau, to a term of four years each in the penitentiary. These two men plead guilty to mulcting wounded veterans of the World War out of thousands of dollars on pretext of advancing or securing the allowance of their disability claims. Justice Gould passed this maximum sentence despite the fact that members of Congress and other prominent people had written to him pleading for clemency. These are the first two of eight such cases, and let us hope that Justice Gould will preside at the trial of the remaining six culprits.

Information has come to the Washington correspondent of the worthy action taken by Rev. Francis P. Duffy, formerly the famous fighting chaplain of the old 69th (N. Y.) Reg., 165th Infantry of the Rainbow Division, at a disturbance in the course of a lecture being delivered by Philip Gibbs, the noted English war correspondent. It seems that when the subject of Ireland was touched by the speaker, a disorder ensued, which was only quieted by the appearance on the platform of Chaplain Duffy, who appealed for quiet, stating that he himself was "a confessed Sinn Féiner." Again the Rainbow Division Veterans has occasion to be proud of one of its national officers.

Starting with the evening of Thursday, Feb. 24th, the House began night sessions in order to endeavor to leave a clean slate for the incoming administration, or as near such an enviable condition as time permits. The House also convenes at 11 A. M. instead of at noon for the remainder of the present session.

The Senate military affairs committee amendment providing for an army of 175,000, an increase of 25,000, was adopted by the Senate Saturday, Feb. 26th.

Also a committee amendment providing for discharge, upon request, of men in the regular army with more than a year's honorable service was adopted by the Senate the same day. This gives Rainbow veterans an opportunity to return to civil life. "Let's go."

The California Rainbow Memorial Place

By JAMES F. CLAUSEN, Sec'y.

The California Memorial Rainbow Plac was the original idea of Peter R. Gadd, Secretary of the Sacramento Chapter, Rainbow Division Veterans, and was adopted by the joint meeting of the Sacramento and San Francisco Chapters at Lodi, July 17, 1920. It was decided at that time that one of these plac would be placed over every Rainbow man who died in service and provisions will be made to take care of the Rainbows who pass away in the future. We have already placed one on the grave of Lt. John F. Newton, who now rests in the East Lawn Cemetery of Sacramento. This was done Armistice Day. This was the biggest thing that the Rainbows in California ever did.

We made a success of our Rainbow Ball May 1st, 1920, and cleared over one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Los Angeles cleared seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) on the Stutz. These were material accomplishments. The placing of a Memorial Plac on the grave of a dead comrade is an accomplishment that will live in the hearts of his people forever. It was

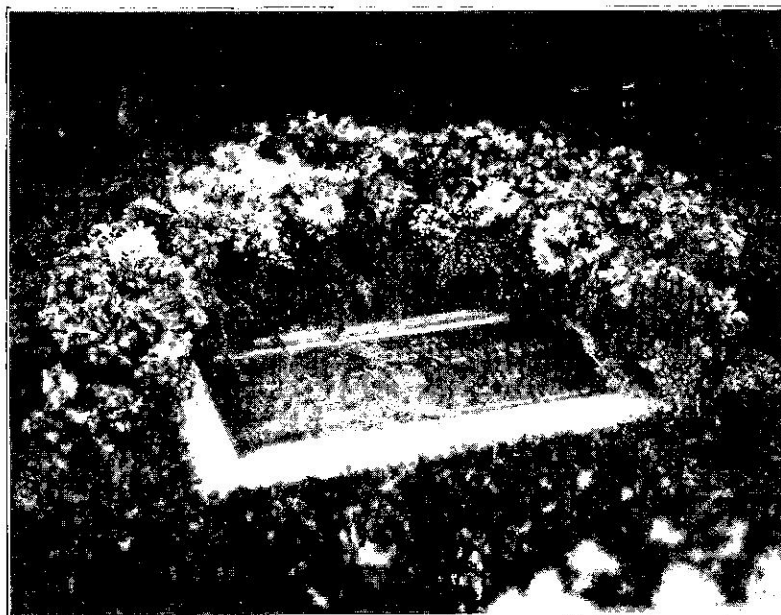
the greatest day in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Newton. They were present at the ceremony and the hundreds of people who attended said that it was the most impressive ceremony that they had ever seen. We have built a monument that will live forever. Superior Judge Peter Shields delivered the address of the day. Rev. Watt, who was a Chaplain with the American Expeditionary Forces in Northern Russia, delivered the sacred ceremony. The grave was covered with a "Pup Tent" and as the Star Spangled Banner was played the tent was removed and there over the bronze plac lay a Rainbow of beautiful flowers.

On February 22nd, 1921, the Clyde W. Needham school was dedicated in Lodi. Needham was the first Lodi boy killed in the World War. He lost his life on July 15th in the "Champaine Defensive." This beautiful school building has been named after our beloved comrade, a living

memorial to all Rainbows who died in battle. Lodi showed great honors to this dead comrade. The parade consisted of the G. A. R., Gold Star Mothers, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, five hundred school children and one hundred and fifty soldiers, sailors and marines. The colors of the 117th Engineers lead the parade, followed by the colors of the 363rd Infantry, 91st Division. The parade alone was wonderfully impressive. Major Garrison of the 363rd Infantry was marshal of the day. Governor Stevens delivered the main address and Major Wallace A. Mason, 117th Engineers, dedicated the Rainbow Memorial Tablet to the Clyde W. Needham School. The American Legion

placed a Memorial Plac on the inside of the school in memory of all the Lodi boys who died in service, as this school is a memorial and only taking the name of Needham as a Memorial School because Needham was the first Lodi soldier to pay the supreme sacrifice.

The Rainbow Memorial Plac is set in concrete at the entrance of the building and



Memorial to Lt. John F. Newton

bears the following description:

"In memory of Clyde Wilfred Needham, killed in action, 1896-1918, California Chapter, Rainbow 42nd Division Veterans." A reproduction of the victory medal is also on the plac.

The California Chapter has begun the building of a monument which time will never efface and which will live in the hearts of the friends and relatives of our departed comrades. This is how we are perpetuating the memory of our dead. It would please me very greatly to see every Chapter of Rainbows adopt such a plan as has been adopted by the California Chapter. The accompanying photograph will show and give an idea of what our plac resembles. We expect this plac to be adopted by the Los Angeles Chapter at our next convention, to be held at Lodi the first part of May of this year.

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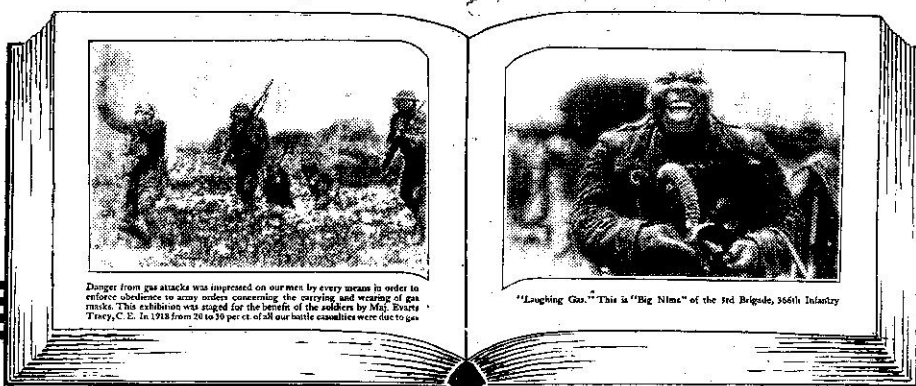
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