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Red Bank, N. J.

# The Rainbow Reveille

Monthly Bulletin to Members of the Rainbow Division Veterans

Vol. 2,

July, 1921

No. 7

## Second Annual Convention and Reunion, Rainbow Division Veterans, Cleveland, Ohio, July 14 to 16, 1921

The Second Annual Convention of the Rainbow Association held in Cleveland July 14 to 16, marked another milestone in the growth of the Rainbow Division Veterans. Although the policy for the coming year, as outlined and adopted in Convention, is one of general retrenchment as regards expenditures, new avenues are being developed that will tend to guarantee the life and activity of the Association as a National Body.

Out of the twenty-seven states represented in the Rainbow Division Veterans Association, nineteen were represented by delegates to the Convention, while the interest and enthusiasm displayed throughout the business sessions of the three days was enough to convince the most skeptical of the need for such an organization. With the growth of that Reunion spirit—the spirit of fraternalism—from year to year, the membership in the Association is assured, even though it be a number of years before it reaches the peak.

More than 600 registered at the Hotel Winton as former members of the Rainbow Division, which number together with auxiliary members, brought the total attendance to 633. Some few got in just in time to shake hands with the boys and have a "smile" with the old buddies through those trying days of 1918. And there were 'smiles' enough to go around, even to the final gong.

Among the speakers, outside of the Rainbow Association, were the Honorable Simeon D. Fess, Congressman from Ohio; Wm. B. Woods, Director of Law, City of Cleveland; Floyd B. Waite, Director of Finance, State of Ohio; Judge Dempsey, Representing the American Legion of Cleveland and Senator Day, of the Ohio Legislature.

Speakers within the Association, included Col. Mat A. Tinley, President of the Association, Benson W. Hough, Ohio Supreme Court; Henry J. Reilly, Chicago, Illinois; J. M. Johnson, Marion, S. C.; George E. Leach, Mayor of Minneapolis; Father Francis P. Duffy, New York.

The opening address of Col. Mat A. Tinley, President of the Association and the address of Col. J. M. Johnson, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, are given in full elsewhere in this issue. Each carries a real message to every Rainbow man—they are crammed with that very determination and pep that made the 42nd Division the most feared fighting unit in the American Army.

Of utmost importance to every subscriber of the Reveille for the past year is the fact that the publication of this monthly is to be continued in some form or other to members of the Association for whom the \$1.00 national due is paid. This is a decided change in the rate over that of the past year, and the Reveille is being cut accordingly in order to bring it under the wire. Your subscription expires with this July issue, all subscriptions having been sold to include the July issue, 1921, so, in order to not miss subsequent issues it will be necessary for you to renew your standing at National Headquarters at once. This renewal should be made through your State Secretary, if possible, otherwise you may forward the \$1.00 direct to National Headquarters.

Resolutions adopted in Convention were many. They are given in their entirety in this issue, together with the more important motions adopted from the floor of the Convention.

### GREETINGS

From The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

To The Rainbow Division Veterans Association:

"On the occasion of the annual reunion and convention of the Rainbow Division Veterans in Cleveland, I will be glad if you will convey my greetings and good wishes to the assembled veterans, with the most earnest assurance that the Administration and the American people are keeping firmly in mind the great obligation we owe to the men who bore the heat and burdens of the great war.

"The time for mere words, expressive of gratitude, is past, and I am glad to say that rapid progress is being made toward perfecting an organization that will insure the largest practicable measure of care and help to the veterans.

"Most sincerely yours,

"(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING."

From Vice President Calvin Coolidge.

"It is a source of real regret to me that I am unable to attend the Reunion of the members of the Rainbow Division on July 15th; but it is a pleasure to have an opportunity to send a word of greeting.

"We not only owe to the veterans of the World War a personal obligation which will be discharged with every expedition which the Government can command; but, we also owe a further and greater obligation to assure a permanent peace. Your gathering is, in itself, the strongest evidence against war with its terrible losses and suffering, and I know that your efforts will be directed to a peace not of weakness, but one which is demanded by a country which deals firmly but justly with all other nations. No body of men can more effectively advance this end than those who, like the men of the Rainbow Division, have taken a courageous and glorious part in winning the war.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE."

## MAT A. TINLEY, PRESIDENT RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS

ADDRESS JULY 14, 1921

To the Mayor, his representative, Mr. Woods, and the people of Cleveland, to Judge Dempsey of the American Legion, I want to extend the thanks of this Convention for the courtesy that has been extended us this morning. I agree with Judge Dempsey that it is right and fitting that the Convention of the Rainbow Division should come to Cleveland, Ohio, this year. When we stop to think and listen to the word Ohio, there are three other words that very naturally come to our minds—Hell, Hough, and Halliday.

Halliday at all times took care of those who were treading the way to Hell, and needed to be diverted back to the one-way road. Hough did his part in the diversion: (Laughter.) Hell connected with Hough was the hell that was being furnished by the Germans and being repaid in kind. You know that is the way we used to get our rations and things—in kind, when we got 'em. (Laughter.)

There isn't a man in the Division whose heart does not swell out with pride whenever mention is made of the wonderful deeds done by the men from Ohio, and the hot spots that developed in the Lorraine, in the Champaigne, and again in Chateau Thierry, around Fere-en-Tardenois and in the Argonne, in front of some of the most ticklish spots that developed there at the Cote de Chatillon. The 166th Infantry was there, delivered the goods, lost the men, and won everlasting respect of the balance of the Division. It is right and fitting that we should this day be in Cleveland.

The Association has quantities of work to do at this Convention. It is going to be necessary to hold the individuals down to strictly a matter of business, to the order of business in which it comes up. In all discussions, each individual will give his name and organization. I know every one of you by your first name, your middle name, and the name that your wife calls you by, also the name that the other fellow calls you. At the same time, it will be impossible for me to give your name right off the bat, so if you will kindly announce it when you get up, we will get it. We want your name in the record straight, whether we get your statement that way or not.

As matters of business are brought up, let us confine ourselves to the question in point. I know the temptation. We are each and every one brimful of things of great importance that must be brought up at this time, but if we can successfully get through some half dozen or more important things this year, we will still have the next sixty years to put across the others, that is, the younger ones of us will.

The work that we have to do is an important one. The type of organization that we have is one that specially fits this divisional body for putting that work over, one grand, glorious, harmonious body of men assembled from every part of this beautiful land of ours, men who can get together in convention hall or conference room and freely express their opinions, knowing that when the thing is finally boiled down, he who has misstated things or had a misconception will come to the conclusion of the majority present and will go ahead in the same unified manner in which this Division fought its battles. It is one large family affair. Our responsibility today lies throughout this entire land. People from the North and South, the East and the West, are asking, "What action is the Rainbow Division going to take on some of the important questions that are before the country?"

I will grant you that the very type of organization we have forbids of partisan discussions, forbids taking a thing up in a manner that will hurt the feelings of the least individual in the organization. It forbids the taking up of anything in a way that can be construed as working in a partisan nature. However, our responsibility is there just the same. Calm, cool deliberation on the part of the entire organization must be brought to bear on some of these questions because this organization must display the same backbone that was displayed throughout the days of the

war, it must put its foot down and give an opinion one way or the other on the questions that are before this country to be decided, and can only be decided by those men who have served the flag. (Prolonged applause.)

Criticisms of the administration present, past or otherwise? Oh, no! This body of men was disciplined many years ago, it seems, although it is only four or five, disciplined to the point that one could be disciplined to go even unto death in service. We were disciplined as Americans. He who is in authority has the whole-hearted support of this body of men. However, without a single shade or thought of criticism, but as a matter of suggestion for succeeding years, I want to state this morning that at this Convention there should be someone representing the Federal Government in Washington, the Democrats of the South and West, the Republicans of the North and East, if it can be so classified—no particular body of men at Washington, but the men who are responsible to this country for the legislation that is coming and being put across before them. They should have representatives here because here is where thought is going to be born and be given out to the people of this country.

Time has passed when the men of this Division are going to allow partisan politics to shape up a policy and hand it out as the opinion of the soldiers of the country and tell us to like it. We are going to put our foot down and give the policy that we deem to be the proper policy for the country. (Applause.)

Radical? No! Things that require immediate action? No. We are the stabilizing element in the soldier body of this country. We never have been of the Bolshevik nature or the radical nature. We have been that old dependable Division, which, when others had been sent in and tried and tired and worn out, was sent in, and when we were tired and apparently worn out, continued in, and it is that same type of conduct that is going to make us the element that will help us to steady down those who fly too high, or raise up those who are too low. In the glorious body of the American Legion, we are merely one of the many feet upon which the Legion stands, but we have to prove ourselves to be the main foot, the one that takes the lead in the gallop.

Men, some few years ago, three years to be specific, we were in a mighty warm place. Orders were of the character that were not often given to an army. "You are committed to the line. You have no support, and no reserves. There is nothing between you and the vast country that will carry the enemy on to their goal, the City of Paris. They intend to strike with all the violence that has been able to muster behind the German lines. The strike is absolute and certain. The stoppage of that strike is just as certain, and it is going to stop at this line."

Men, do you think that for thirty dollars a month; eight of that spent for insurance, fifteen for the upkeep of the family at home, four to the Summary Court officer, and the other thirty cents to be spent in wild living—(Laughter and applause)—I leave it to you, for that amount or for a million times that amount, could they buy the service of men under the order that was given there? Into the buzz of the bullets of machine guns and the fumes of gas, the crack of shrapnel and high explosives—can you hire men for money to go up against that proposition? Say what they will, there was an ideal for which our men shed their blood. Seventy thousand men sacrificed their lives, for such as has been recently stated. Seventy thousand men poured out their blood for that ideal. Five hundred thousand men or more are today disabled, helpless, powerless to make a living for the same thing.

Why did we serve? We served for that ideal. Did we complete our service? We did not. Our service has just begun. And our service now is for that same grand ideal, the maintenance of Old Glory in all her beauty, the keeping alive the memory of the buddies we lost, the helping those that are today in need, and in the help that we expect to extend to them, let us keep our feet absolutely on the ground and not fly off at a tangent. The men are in need, and many are backward about asking for it. They feel that the Nation for whose cause they were so crippled should know of their needs, should know of their disability

and their want. And their action in waiting is glorious, their waiting for the Government to come and take care of them, and it is with those that our duty is connected in the years to come. We must hunt them out and put into their hands the ready means by which they can get in touch with the help that is needed.

The man who is not entitled to the benefit shamelessly goes about in his community, though he does it in a sneaking way. He says nothing about his disability to the local Legion Post, but he goes to some lawyer and urges and pushes until he gets compensation, many times, to which he is not entitled. It makes our blood boil when we see a fellow drawing eighty or a hundred dollars a month, when many of our own buddies haven't a cent, and are scarred and horribly disabled.

"Where did you get that scar?" "Thank God, I was privileged to serve," is the comeback. And it is these men who have the disabilities upon them for whom our feelings and our blood boils when we see the other individual getting the money, and it is this that is liable to lead us to criticism. Criticism without a good foundation is merely going to weaken the power of this organization. Let us look to ourselves and see whether we have done all that could be done for the individuals who need help; shape up the policies, make a definite program toward which to work, and each year accomplish a few things. And at all times let our voice go out a unanimous one, from this organization, concerning the policy that should be adopted by this country.

We have to live, men, because we must get together. The joy of meeting as we have here this morning, the old-timers about here, seeing the lads that we saw in all kinds of conditions and all kinds of places, makes it worth while to maintain our divisional organization. It means so much to us individually. And we must have our divisional organization as a booster for that for which we are the main leg, the American Legion, because we need the power of the gigantic organization to do the good that we know must be done. We must live because the people at home have already tired of hearing the war stories and we have to get together and tell them over and over again, among ourselves.

I saw recently in the Literary Digest, a little article that is worth looking up. I regret that I cannot quote it word for word. We sometimes feel that maybe the people at home don't understand what all this is about. One reading of that article will put it all in a nutshell for you. It was simply this—the men of No Man's Land had learned the language, learned how to understand their fellows, how, they can't tell. They have not the words to come back and paint the picture because the language they learned there is not understood by the people at home. So sometimes when you feel a little downcast and think that the American people are not with you, remember that when they seem the least attentive, they are bowing their heads in solemn gratitude and reverence for your deeds over there. It is not apathy, not lack of desire to do things—they simply don't understand the language. (Prolonged applause.)

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## OUR RECORD IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT

At the First Annual Convention of the Rainbow Division Veterans, held in Birmingham, Alabama, July 1920, a committee was appointed to investigate and correct, if possible, the record of the Rainbow Division as it stands in the War Department. This Committee accomplished little during the past year, other than make preliminary investigation. The record is still unchanged.

Much discussion was had on the subject, and reference made to it, throughout the entire period of the Convention, with the result that the Executive Committee of this year are instructed to take steps toward the correction of this record.

The Rainbow Division contends that the record is in error, shamefully so, in that it does not give the 42nd Division credit for the actual number of days spent in active sector in contact with the enemy, nor does it give its correct position in the Champagne during the Defensive of July 14-15, or its position before Sedan during the last days of the Argonne drive.

Judge Hough, former Colonel of the 166th Infantry Regiment, Ohio, in speaking on this subject, said in part:

"The official record of the War Department discloses the astonishing statement that elements of the American Army in France other than the 42nd Division were nearer to Sedan than the 42nd in the last days of the Argonne drive. That is a mistake. The records also disclose the statement in comparative statistics that the 42nd Division served in the front line in contact with the enemy only some thirty odd days. As a matter of recollection, I know that we were in contact with the enemy in two so-called quiet sectors which weren't quiet a continuous period of 118 days, and that was before the war fairly started so far as the American Army was concerned. That is untrue. The statistics on that point are untrue.

"The same records disclose the statement that the elements of the 42nd Division in the Champagne fight of July 14-15, occupied support positions. They did occupy support positions in that Sector—they occupied reserve positions, they occupied the intermediate line, and the sacrifice line; so the record on that subject is a damn lie. (Applause). For these reasons, and the further reason that we may be assured that the new Executive Committee may have some business to attend to during the ensuing year, I move that it be one of the duties of that committee to get the record of the 42nd Division straightened out in the War Department so that it may be just, fair and honest"

Further reference to the same subject will be found in the address of Colonel J. M. Johnson, S. C., former Colonel of the 117 Engineer Regiment.

The motion made by Colonel (Judge) Hough was adopted unanimously.

## REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

"This is to certify that your Auditing Committee has gone over the records of accounts of the National Treasurer, George E. Leach, in connection with the records of the National Secretary, A. G. Brown, and beg to report the records of receipts and disbursements clearly shown and accounted for.

"The Committee recommends that the Treasurer's report, together with the Secretary's report as regards finances, be approved."

Signed WALTER E. BARE, Chairman.

(Approved)

NOTE—Statement not printed in this issue because of lack of space.

# The Rainbow Reveille

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## THE REVEILLE

The cutting of The Rainbow Reveille to eight pages instead of 16, is part of the general policy of retrenchment as regards expenditures—it is not an indication of its being discontinued after another issue or two. All typed matter is now being set in eight-point solid, newspaper style, in an effort to carry as much news as is possible to get into eight pages.

This issue is being edited by A. G. Brown, Acting Secretary, and will be the last issue out of the Columbus office. Future editions will be handled by the newly appointed Secretary-Treasurer, and will issue from Minneapolis, where national headquarters will be located for the coming year.

## THE BUDGET

Under the Guarantee Budget plan adopted by the Convention for the coming year, it will be necessary for all state organizations to meet their portion promptly, in full or in quarterly payments, to make it possible for the national organization to function. Assuming this obligation, in Convention, is a noble act—to meet it is another story and the one in which the Secretary-Treasurer is vitally interested. And it is of equal importance that this payment to national headquarters represents so many members at \$1.00 each, from whom this membership fee has been collected for the year and whose name is submitted to receive the monthly publication. Dollars will run the national headquarters but they will not make an organization—every dollar must represent a member.

## WANTED—

Someone to start a war in Europe while the boneless creatures who would not fight are touring the continent. Rumor has it that one Jack Dempsey, the world's Champion Pugilist, is to make a tour of Europe, presumably for ring purposes. Members of the American Legion and of the Rainbow Division Association can draw their own conclusion in the matter. Whatever the motive, be it money or curiosity, the fact remains that he is just three years late in his desire for European scenery. It may be an occupational disease, but the average mind will never reconcile the fact that a prize fighter could not see farther than the ship yards during the great war.

## HISTORY OF THE RAINBOW DIVISION

The history of the Rainbow Division, by Col. Walter B. Wolf, Historian of the Rainbow Division Veterans Association, has been in the making for the past two years, and is, according to word brought to the Convention by the Chicago delegation, just about completed. The writing of a divisional history, and especially that of the Rainbow Division, is no easy task. The make-up of the Division itself contributes to the complexity of the work, and it is with the utmost appreciation that the Association has been able to delegate the work of compiling this book to a man of Colonel Wolf's experience and ability.

Realizing, however, the impossibility of writing such a book without the discrepancies which follow all military events, regardless of how qualified or conscientious the writer may be, it is requested by the Association that before the final draft of the book is sent to the publishers, Colonel Wolf furnish to each organization, at the expense of the Association, a copy of the work for their study and suggestions.

It is requested that when this draft is received by the various unit organizations, a careful and fair scrutiny be made from the standpoint of the unit concerned, and that the draft be returned to Colonel Wolf within 30 days with such suggestions and corrections thereto as may be necessary or proper.

## A RAINBOW CEMETERY

Just across the road which runs out of Fere-en-Tardenois, to the right, and below the town of Seringes-et-Nesles, is a cemetery that marks the progress of the American Army in its offensive at the River Ourcq. It will be remembered by every veteran of the Rainbow Division, that on July 24th, in the vicinity of Epieds, the 42nd took up the pursuit of the German Army which was then withdrawing from the Tardenois. On August 2nd, the Division held the line from Chery-Chartreuve to Mareuil-en-Dole, having advanced a distance of 18 kilometers in the face of enemy resistance, at a cost to the Division, in killed and wounded, of 184 officers and 5,469 men.

This Cemetery is filled largely with Rainbow men who paid the supreme sacrifice at the Ourcq, and can very properly be designated as The Rainbow Cemetery. Under plans of the War Department, The Graves Registration Service, this cemetery is to be moved to Belleau Wood, as part of a general plan of consolidation. And here is just where the Rainbow Division comes in—we object to the removal of these bodies to Belleau Wood, and request that the bodies of our comrades who were sacrifices in the Champagne and who are buried in Belleau Wood, be removed to the Cemetery on the Ourcq to rest with their comrades, and where they may be held sacred to the Rainbow Division which will in time erect a fitting memorial.

Your chapter has not done its part in this matter until it has sent resolutions to its Senators and Representatives in U. S. Congress requesting that the War Department be instructed not to move this Cemetery.

## COLONEL GEORGE E. LEACH

The newly elected President of the Association, Colonel George E. Leach, has served two years as National Treasurer of the Association, was former Commanding Officer of the 151st Field Artillery of Minnesota, and is at present Mayor of the City of Minneapolis. Colonel Leach has attended all three Conventions of the Association, at Bad Neuenahr, Germany; Birmingham, Alabama; and Cleveland, Ohio, and is a very enthusiastic Rainbow worker. He believed that the Rainbow Division was the best combat unit in the American Army, bar none, and his interest in the Association runs in a near parallel. He has been tried and tested, and found true. To him the members pledge their unqualified support for the coming year.

As President of the Association, the Colonel made the following remarks:

"Again I am unprepared. Father Duffy will tell you that pride always cometh before a fall. I wouldn't dare let you know the pride I feel in my heart for the great honor you have conferred upon me today. I only want you to know that I accept it in behalf of the Minnesota artillery. As their standard bearer, I accept this very distinguished honor you have conferred upon me today. This will be an artillery year, I guess. It will be a tough one. We are broke. I will ask the artillery of the division to stand up and accept this with me, and assure the infantry that we will try to put down a barrage that will carry them through No Man's Land of 1921-1922 without any casualties."

**COL. J. M. JOHNSON,**  
**Chairman, Ways & Means Committee**

Colonel J. M. Johnson (South Carolina): Mr. President, Members of the Rainbow Division Society, I am not sure, neither is the Committee on Ways and Means, that every member of this Association is thoroughly wise and wideawake to the conditions which exist. There is not a dollar in the treasury. We will be in debt day after tomorrow when this Convention adjourns, unless funds are provided.

Every one of you know that an annual gathering at which time we can talk over things that nobody else in the world except Rainbow men understand is reasonable excuse for continuance of our life in debt. But there are other things.

We have not yet corrected the official reports that have been published throughout the world as to our service. We do not wish to have that accomplished by scaling anyone else's accomplishment down. We are big enough to see everything that was done in the American Army. We only wish that we had done more, but we do not fear, when we have been given a fair estimate for what we have done, but what the curve of our accomplishment will stand high. As it is today, we are given credit for thirty some odd days of active campaign. A greater joke has never been perpetrated on the American public. It is still unchallenged, and no amount of money, no amount of sacrifice that we individually and collectively could make would be too great a sacrifice or too great a pains for the men of the Rainbow Division to correct for our decedents the history of this Rainbow Division. (Applause.)

We are only the average of the American Nation, but we are that average arrived at by reason of the fact that immediate service in France appealed to us, and we are not criticising any man who waited for the draft and the natural selection that flowed through it, but we are the average type of American who wanted to go, who wanted to go now, and wanted to go before he had the opportunity to go. (Prolonged applause.) And men of that type, given average American citizenship, cannot be challenged—I don't care what Pershing's report, official or unofficial, says, or how the War Department stacks up its little blocks to show what each division did. It is a matter of indifference to them and how are they going to know unless we tell them, unless we perpetuate ourselves and make ourselves indefinite. It must be done.

Gentlemen, you all have matters, national, state, county, city, family, and so on, in which you think you have interest and in which you think you have affection. I want to ask every one of you, as comrades, is there anything that touches the same spot in your hearts as the Rainbow Division?

The Audience: Nothing! (Applause.)

Colonel Johnson: I am an average American citizen. I have institutions and things in which I am interested and which I love. But there is something about this crowd of men and about the Rainbow Division, about an ordinary Rainbow in the sky, that affects me as nothing else in God's world can or ever will. (Applause.)

We had our ups and downs. We had our moments of exultation; we had our moments of despair; but there was never a difference in the functioning of the Rainbow Division. It was put in time after time at a sacrifice. It was stated before the battle as a sacrifice; and after, the battle they said we had a cinch! Why? Because we were Rainbows, and to us anything was a cinch! (Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.) No unit in the American Army, or any other man's army in any other war, as far as history or the memory of man runs, ever saw, before or since, what happened in the Champagne—and they say we were in reserve. (Laughter.) There were no reserves in the Champagne. The order said there were no reserves—"There is nothing to keep the Germans from marching into Paris."

Gentlemen, I ask you, isn't that enough for us to make any sacrifice for, for perpetuation? Is there a unit or a man here that will not give until it hurts that these calumnies may be corrected, that when we say so and so, some little boy who has merely read the War Department re-

ports, will challenge it? De we want our history to rest in our traditions only? Do we want Rainbow men perpetually to have their integrity questioned? Every one of you can tell tales that men in other divisions think impossible, and to us are ordinary routine. (Laughter.) I believe if I had weighed fifty pounds less, I would have been called a liar a thousand times over. (Laughter.) I have had, time after time, my absolute statements questioned—not to the extent of calling me a liar, however, but by a questioning glance, and no Rainbow man likes a questioning glance when the reputation of his Division is at stake. Some of us might stand for it personally, occasionally, and with a soft pedal, but we are not going to stand it when the reputation of this Division is up. We are going to fight!

Now, gentlemen, this national body must be perpetuated at all costs! Your Committee on Ways and Means have fought and have labored from yesterday noon until a few moments ago. They have discussed it from every angle, every possible angle, and on that committee every organization present is represented. Every organization here now, if you have conferred with your committeemen, know just what phases we have gone through. There are many ways in which we might think we are perpetuated. The hardest way is the only way that will perpetuate us, and there were mighty few of us who at first favored that hardest way. But after discussing all the other ways and weighing them pro and con, we discovered that they wouldn't guarantee it, and no less than a guarantee will suffice.

I am going to read the report, and it is very short and concise, but it sets forth just exactly what we have got to do. Anything less cannot be done.

The Committee on Ways and Means makes the following recommendation for your consideration, and we hope adoption. If changed at all, let's change to a greater generosity.

"That the Rainbow Division Veterans, to perpetuate its existence, make the following changes in its national expenditures.

"That a President be elected, who shall select a Secretary-Treasurer.

"That for the purposes of their offices and publication of The Reveille, he be authorized to expend a sum not to exceed \$4,000 annually. This sum may be exceeded on authority of Executive Committee by such amount as will not exceed the income of the national body for the current year.

"That the national dues be fixed at \$1.00 per man per year.

"That the following pledges be secured from various units present in such manner as will satisfy the Treasurer.

"That the Constitution and By-Laws be changed to conform with this plan.

"That a five thousand dollar budget be apportioned among the states represented in Convention, based on original strength, as follows:

|                                          |                 |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| New York, Ohio, Alabama, Iowa—\$700      |                 |
| each                                     | \$2800.00       |
| Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota—\$300 each  | 900.00          |
| Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Georgia—\$150   |                 |
| each (1 present)                         | 150.00 \$300.00 |
| California, South Carolina—\$150 each    | 300.00          |
| Missouri—\$150                           | 150.00          |
| Kansas—\$225                             | 225.00          |
| Sanitary Units (4 represented)—\$50 each | 200.00 200.00   |
| Texas (not represented)                  | 200.00          |
| Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia,      |                 |
| Louisiana (not represented)              | ?               |
|                                          | \$4725.00 ?     |

## OUR NEXT CONVENTION

The Third Annual Convention of the Association will be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the invitation of Mayor George E. Leach, President of the Rainbow Veterans. Dates were fixed in convention as July 14 and 15, two days instead of three.

## RESOLUTIONS

## A GUARD DIVISION

"Whereas, The 42nd (Rainbow) Division was organized from the National Guard of the United States at the outset of the world war, and contributed throughout that struggle efficient, conscientious and helpful service to the Allied Nations, and our own Government, and

"Whereas, Under the adopted military policy of the Government it is reorganizing the National Guard as a part of the military forces of the United States, and

"Whereas, It is desirable and important that the traditions of the Rainbow Division be perpetuated and that it continue to hold its place as an integral, active and helpful aid to the national defense as well during times of peace as during periods of war, and as a patriotic American institution should actively and continuously serve the Nation, be it

"Resolved, That it be the sense of this, the Second Annual Convention of the Rainbow Division Veterans, that the 42nd Rainbow Division be reorganized as a division of the National Guard of the United States; that the states which furnished units be requested to reorganize and furnish the same unit in the new reorganization, or that such states be first given the opportunity to so furnish such units; that the Honorable Secretary of War be urged to take or procure the necessary action to effect the aforesaid purpose, and that a committee of this Convention be appointed to initiate and carry forward the plan herein announced in order to effect its final object.

**Remember that \$1.00 is the National Due, including the Reveille. See to it at once that you are reinstated and your name on the mailing list.**

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## COMPENSATION

"Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury has publicly stated that the financial condition in the country would not permit of the payment of a deferred compensation to the men who served the late war and advise that such legislation be postponed until a later time, and

"Whereas, The accrued interest due America on the Allied debt of ten billion dollars is one and one-half billion dollars, and

"Whereas, Many of the Allied countries owing this interest are paying a dole or wage to unemployed ex-service men for the duration of their unemployment, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Rainbow Division Veterans' Association in Convention assembled, that we favor the early payment of accrued interest on foreign loans to the end that an equitable system of readjusted compensation may be made possible for every American soldier who served in the late war, many thousands of whom are out of employment, so we may as a nation be as generous and thoughtful to the men who served under the colors as our Allied debtors are to the men who served in their armies. Be it further

"Resolved, By this Convention that it is manifestly 'unjust and unfair to confine governmental economies to a refusal of recognition of the just claims of the men who fought to preserve the integrity of our government, and at the same time to permit the wanton waste of many millions of dollars each year in the employment of a vast army of unnecessary public officers and agents or the indulgence in any other form of extravagance by the Federal Government."

## 18TH AMENDMENT

"Whereas, The Founders of this Republic incorporated in the Declaration of Independence recognition of the principle that 'all just governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed' and enunciated this immortal declaration as the rock upon which the structure of our Government should be founded, and

"Whereas, The manner in which the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified involves a flagrant violation of the principle of government by the consent of the governed, in that it was voted upon by the legislatures of the various states of the Union while our country was at war and more than four million men were disfranchised by reason of being on foreign soil fighting for the life of the Republic, or were in training camps preparatory to such service, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Rainbow Division Veterans' Association, in convention assembled, representing units from twenty-six states of the Union and the District of Columbia, express our disapproval of the manner in which the 18th Amendment was made a part of the Constitution of the United States, and be it further

"Resolved, That this Convention go on record as opposed to the principle of any change in the Constitution of the United States when our country is at war."

It was unanimously voted, on motion of Colonel William P. Screws of Alabama, seconded by Cunningham of New York, that the resolution just read be adopted.

## GEORGE HARVEY

"Whereas, The South Carolina Chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans at its Second Annual Convention passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, George Harvey, representing, temporarily, we trust, this great government at the Court of St. James, one who is sometimes called Colonel, has recently uttered, officially, slander and lie, and

"Whereas, His utterances are defamatory to all ex-service men and especially to the men of the Rainbow Division, and is by them especially resented and repudiated, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the South Carolina Chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans in Convention assembled that they have now withdrawn, cancelled and made utterly null and void, the commission of Lieutenant Colonel, which commission was issued George Harvey by a former Governor of the State of South Carolina, under the influence of good feeling induced by fervor of South Carolina hospitality, and that George Harvey is given a dishonorable discharge from the honorary military forces of the State of South Carolina; and be it further

"Resolved, That no South Carolinian ever hereafter refer to the said Harvey by the title which is hereby recalled, revoked, cancelled and made utterly null and void, and

"Whereas, The South Carolina Chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans has properly voiced the indignant sentiment of the personnel of the entire Division and have taken such steps as thoroughly purge that state for having conferred an honorary title of distinction on George Harvey, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Rainbow Division Veterans, in Second Annual Convention, that we commend the action of the South Carolina Chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans and subscribe to its expressions of indignity."

#### APPRECIATION

"Whereas, Comrade A. G. Brown has rendered loyal and efficient service to the Association in his position as Secretary from the inception of the organization to the present time, be it hereby

"Resolved, That the Rainbow Division Veterans in Second Annual Convention assembled, offer their sincere thanks and appreciation for the splendid service he has rendered the Association."

Adopted unanimously.

"Whereas, The Cleveland Chapter, and the citizens of Cleveland, have shown us true hospitality and abundant entertainment, be it hereby

"Resolved, That the Rainbow Division Veterans in Second Annual Convention assembled, do hereby offer to the Cleveland Chapter and to the citizens of Cleveland, our sincere thanks and appreciation."

"Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to get in touch with the various chapters of the Association asking them to collect funds for the establishment of memorials in France to mark the career of the Rainbow Division, report to be made at the next convention as to what funds are available so that action may be taken next year to carry out the plan, and that Father Duffy be asked to consider the locations for such markers and memorials."

#### REORGANIZATION OF RAINBOW DIVISION

As provided for in the Resolution on Reorganization of the Rainbow Division as a part of the National Guard of the United States, a committee made up of B. W. Hough (Ohio), George Florence (Ohio), Wm. J. Donovan (N. Y.), George E. Leach (Minn.), Henry J. Reilly (Ill.), Mat A. Tinley (Iowa), W. E. Bare (Ala.), J. M. Johnson (S. C.), was appointed. This Committee, of which Adjutant General George Florence of Ohio is Chairman, has already started its work, by directing a communication to the Secretary of War.

A great step in this direction has already been accomplished, in that many of the original units of the Rainbow Division have been reorganized since their demobilization at the close of the war, and have secured their original designations. The plan under which this reorganization could best be effected has not yet been worked out, although it has been suggested that the organizations within the respective states be assigned to Guard units existing in those states for the purpose of administration and training, and that the separate units making up the Division be assembled as the Rainbow Division in the event of a national emergency.

#### HENRY J. REILLY

#### 149th Field Artillery

I apologize to every one for being late because, of course, the one thing I never forgave even O'Meara for, was that sin.

A little while ago, you mentioned the subject of monuments in Europe. In October, 1919, I went back to Europe and spent a year. During that time, I went over all our battle fields and most of the wrecks. I got a chance to go down to Italy. I hadn't been there before and I wanted to see what the fighting had been down there alongside ours. I also went with the Polish army into Russia for about six weeks. It was all open warfare, and for the benefit of anyone who, like myself, used to be in the cavalry, and particularly for the benefit of Colonel Screws and those infantrymen who don't believe that the cavalryman belong on the face of the earth, there were many mounted lines. I saw soldiers cut with sabers and stuck with lances. The reason for the mounted troops was that there could be a relatively small number on a front. Also the battlefield was much more agreeable—if one can put it that way—because neither side had much artillery. The result was that a tree or some moderate sized protection did you some good. Then I went back to Poland about the time that the Russians chased the Poles almost to Warsaw, and stayed with the army about two months during that campaign. Later on I got a chance to go over the battlefield—the Russian, German, Austrian, and the battlefields in Galicia.

On our American battlefields, the First Division already has a monument in every place they fought, and in most cases, a very handsome one. I saw several monuments of the Fifth Division and also some of the Fourth. I didn't see any for the Third, but I understand arrangements are being made to put them up. Where they got the funds, I don't know, but I know if they can get them, we can. I can find out from General Summèral, because he was the moving spirit in the First.

And while we are on that subject, there is something I think the Convention ought to take up. When in Washington a couple of weeks ago, I was told that the question had come up of consolidating the cemeteries abroad, and the intention was to move the cemetery on the Ourcq, which is filled mostly with dead of the Rainbow Division, to Belleau Woods. Now, I don't believe in making any comparisons, because I think there was enough glory in the war for all of us, but there are some who don't think so when it comes to giving this Division its just dues. I don't see any reason why the cemetery on the Ourcq which is just across the road that ran out of Fere-en-Tardenois to the right, and I think that everybody in the infantry remembers when they got across that road, should be moved. The cemetery is just across that road and just below and to the right of the town of Seringes-et-Nesles, which one fellow called "Strong as Nails," saying, "Damn it, Colonel, I can't pronounce these French things. Why should I?" (Laughter.)

Now I could take up a great many other reasons why the cemetery should not be moved, but as I said before, we don't want to make comparisons. If this Convention will pass a resolution demanding that that cemetery be left alone—and if the representatives from twenty-six states can't make twice twenty-six senators see that it is left alone, then we had better resign and let our children fight the war with Japan when it comes, because we won't have enough self determination left. (Applause.)

Now, I will only take a few more minutes of your time. What I have just said makes me think of something that is very much on my mind. I knew about it eight or ten years ago when I was out in the Orient, but more or less put it aside during this war. If you know any pacifists who believe in disarmament, send them to Europe to any of the fifty different places where I was, and they can get shot at in about two seconds. In a good many places it is like the old regular army story where the sentries would shoot first and challenge afterwards. If you go into the upper part of Upper Silesia where the Saxons chased Mr.

Hulse, with his pockets full of money, across the Bohemian border; or any other place where you looked around the corner before you went around it—in spite of all that turmoil and all the trouble over there, the average European cannot understand that Europe is not the center of the universe. Above all else, the governments over there are paying the greatest possible attention to what may happen between ourselves and Japan. There is no use saying Oriental powers. Japan is the one Oriental power.

One trouble to my mind, with any veteran society—and I belong to any number of them through my father and grandfather—they are all interested in the past, all living in the past. I don't mean by that that we shouldn't have very great pride in what we did and shouldn't insist on its being recognized, and above all, I don't mean that every possible energy shouldn't be devoted to the care of those who suffered. I think it is disgraceful that any wounded man in this country is not being taken care of. I think it is our business, but along with that I don't believe we should overlook the future, and I do think that we above everybody else, should look the truth in the face, and the more disagreeable it is, the more we should look it in the face, and that truth is America today is living in a world of enemies, and we are faced by an Oriental power that is just as much a military power as Germany ever was. They are prepared for trouble and will not stand for anything they consider nonsense on our part.

This country is not alive to that fact. We are not taking any means to meet it. We have thrown away everything we accumulated during the war. If attacked tomorrow, we would not be able to defend ourselves. I think this division ought to go to work quietly to combat all this pacifist disarmament talk when it comes up and see that the lessons that we learned, disagreeably, and at the cost of human lives on the battlefield, are not lost. I know that those who have served have given a great deal, and others have not given anything. The only consolation I have for that is what it says in the Bible about "To him that hath shall be given." Let the men who have been in the service go on in the service, and let those who were war profiteers go on being war profiteers and be damned! (Applause.) But I do hope that the members of this Division will be an example throughout the United States of the fact that a citizen of this country must consider the necessity to defend it, and make the proper preparations to do so. (Applause.)

## FATHER FRANCIS P. DUFFY

Father Duffy: All I have to say is that I am very proud that my service was needed in the Rainbow Division. I talk on very many occasions and very seldom without bringing up something about the Division. I am delighted to have the opportunity to do it, and it pays to advertise, when we can advertise without talking too much about ourselves individually, but instead about 50,000 men who worked as a unit for their country. We are all very glad to boost the Rainbow Division. We will see that our soldiers get all the glory that is to be given to American soldiers.

There is one satisfaction in belonging to this Division. It is one of the best known divisions in the American Army. It existed for two years, and when it takes its place in the annals of history, it will not be forgotten, whether it is continued as an actual element of the army or not.

The man who belongs to the Rainbow Division has the satisfaction that comes to soldiers of knowing that the work of himself and comrades is known. I feel sorry for men that fought in other divisions which are not so well known, although probably they fought during the whole war, when they are asked, "What outfit did you belong to?"

He will answer that it was the 124th Infantry, or the 79th Division, or the 81st—a lot of first class divisions not so well known as ours—and then have the question, did you get over during the war. He doesn't know whether to laugh, or swear, or weep at the ignorance of the American public.

It is our privilege to have our division known to the general public. Whatever neglect there may seem to be at times, when the American people come down to it, they love the Rainbow. No matter how old you get to be, if you get to all other of the forty gatherings that have been mentioned, or if you get beyond that with Colonel Johnson, when the veterans get together and begin to talk about this war, and each lad around the table or around the stove in the grocery store begins to tell about what his outfit did, you can sit there quietly and say nothing, and when your turn comes, all you need to say is, "I was over with the Rainbow Division," and the ordinary American will put you down for more battles than the American Army fought in this war. (Applause.)

## PAYMENTS OF DUES, AND CORRESPONDENCE

Beginning with receipt of this issue, all payments of dues to the National Organization, orders for official insignia, and all correspondence relative to the association will be directed to the new Secretary-Treasurer, Louis L. Collins, State House, St. Paul, Minnesota. Secretary Collins served as a Corporal in the 151st Field Artillery, and upon his return to civil life was made Lieutenant

Governor of the State of Minnesota.

Correspondence relative to compensation, or other matters pending with the past Secretary, may be addressed to A. G. Brown, 1562 Inglis Avenue, Grandview Heights, Columbus, Ohio, where it will receive attention or be forwarded to Secretary Collins by indorsement.

Make all checks payable to *Rainbow Division Veterans*.

## NEW OFFICERS

Honorary President—Mat. A. Tinley, 168th Inf., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Rogers Bldg.

President—George E. Leach, 151st F. A., City Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.

1st V. President—J. B. Mulford, 165th F. H. Co., Northbrook Courts, Washington, D. C.

2nd V. President—J. M. Johnson, 117th Engineers, Marion, S. C.

3rd V. President—E. O. Stroube, 150th F. A., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.

Chaplain—J. J. Halliday, 166th Infantry, Detroit, Michigan.

Historian—Walter B. Wolf, 84th Brigade, Corn Exchange Bk. Bldg., Chicago.

Secretary-Treasurer—(Selected by the President). Louis L. Collins, formerly Corporal 151st Field Artillery, now Lt. Gov. of Minnesota, is the new Secretary-Treasurer. Address—State House, St. Paul, Minnesota.