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The Rainbow Reveille



Vol. 2

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No. 6

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And One Hundred Million Echoes



Westermann—Ohio State Journal.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS

Second Annual Convention July, 14-15-16 Cleveland, Ohio

Be Sure To Get Special Rate Certificate, Write The Reveille,
State House, Columbus, Ohio

This will be the last issue of The Rainbow Reveille before the Second Annual Convention and Reunion to be held in Cleveland on July 14-16, 1921. Read carefully the content of these two pages, then meet your comrades on the Lake front where the Champagne will be fought all over again.

National Headquarters will be located at the Hotel Winton, Prospect Avenue, near 9th Street. All car lines from the depots run to the Public Square, where transfers may be had to the Prospect line.

Registration Headquarters of the various delegations will be on the Mezzanine Floor of the Hotel Winton, where hotel accommodations will be assigned and general information relative to the business sessions and program distributed.

All business sessions will be held in the Famous Rainbow Room of the Hotel Winton, first floor. This room will seat 750 and is ventilated with chilled air to maintain a uniform temperature during the warm days of July and August. Your coat will be comfortable in this room.

Business Sessions

Business sessions will be held in the forenoons of the three days, allowing the afternoons and evenings open for the entertainment and reunion features of the program.

The morning of the 14th will be taken up by addresses of welcome on the part of State and city officials, the appointment of necessary committees, etc.

The Convention will open in business session on the morning of July 15th, suspending business long enough to hear the main address of the Convention. Reports of committees will be heard.

Friday morning will be the closing business session. Reports of committees and the election of officers for the coming year.

Entertainment

League Park. The scene of many a warmly contested game in the American League Baseball. During the Convention, Cleveland, the winners of last year's penant, will play Washington a series of games and it is the intention of the Committee to arrange a Rainbow Day in connection with the Convention, probably the afternoon of the first day.

Parade. Friday afternoon will be devoted to the parade through the principal section of Cleveland and ending up on the Lake front near the City Hall. Members of the Ohio Regiment will be in uniform. The parade committee will be supplied with a battery of light artillery from Canton, and it is arranged to have the light artillery regiments man the pieces. The parade will be concluded with a memorial address and a salute fired to our soldier dead.

Banquet and Cabaret. A banquet and entertainment will be held in the Rainbow Room of the Winton on Friday evening at a nominal figure per plate. Entertainment furnished by the committee will include some of the best talent in Cleveland. Reservations for the banquet must be made at time of registration on Wednesday and Thursday, and not later than Thursday evening.

In addition to the above mentioned features, the Committee in charge has intimated that a number of other stunts will be staged. Information concerning them is not available, but it is certain that every hour of your time will be provided for. Be on hand early and take in everything.

Cleveland Hotels

Cleveland is a city of growth, having doubled its population in the past twenty years. It has an estimated population of nearly one million and is the largest city between New York and Chicago.

The principal hotels have been especially designed to fulfill every convention requirement. More than five thousand rooms are available in down-town hostleries of modern fireproof construction.

Delegates will be assigned to the various hotels, depending upon the number in the delegation, and every effort will be made to keep members from the various states together where they desire this arrangement.

A majority of the rooms in the Cleveland hotels are provided with shower or tub baths, ranging in price from \$2.50 per person, two to a room, up. Single rooms \$3.50 up.

Convention Badges

Badges will be furnished every Rainbow man who attends the Convention. They will be secured at Registration headquarters at time of registration.

Rainbow Colors

Delegations coming from the various states are requested to bring their unit colors for use in the parade, if at all possible to secure them.

WHO IS COMING

Ohio, the 166th Infantry Regiment, will hold their annual reunion in Cleveland at the time of the National Convention and it is estimated that more than one thousand of the Buckeye boys will be in attendance. At their Annual Reunion held in Columbus last year, eleven hundred members of the regiment spent two days.

Alabama, the 167th Infantry Regiment, commonly known as the "Fighting Alabams" will be on hand with a Special Train, leaving Birmingham on the 13th and reaching Cleveland at 7:00 a. m. on the morning of the 14th, the first day of the Convention. Alabama entertained the boys in National Convention last year and knows what it means to be on the job.

New York, the Old 69th Regiment, will be in Cleveland with a Special Train. It is the plan of this chapter to unveil a bronze memorial tablet to the late Father Hanley during the Convention. The officers of this organization have requested the boys to wear the uniform.

The Illinois and Minnesota Chapters will man a battery of light artillery during the parade on Friday. This battery is being supplied by the Guard Artillery of Ohio. The Illinois Chapter expects to have a special train and will travel from Chicago to Cleveland via Pennsylvania System. Other delegations are urged to join this Special which leaves Chicago at midnight of the 13th of July.

The Indiana Chapter, 150th F. A., is working up a strong delegation from Indianapolis and Bloomington, and will travel via Ft. Wayne to Cleveland.

Iowa, the 168th Infantry Regiment, has just held their state Reunion and has placed former Regimental Sergeant Major Dale Ellis in charge of transportation. This state has a number of large sub-chapters at Waterloo, Sioux City, Ames, Ottumwa, Des Moines, etc., and will un-

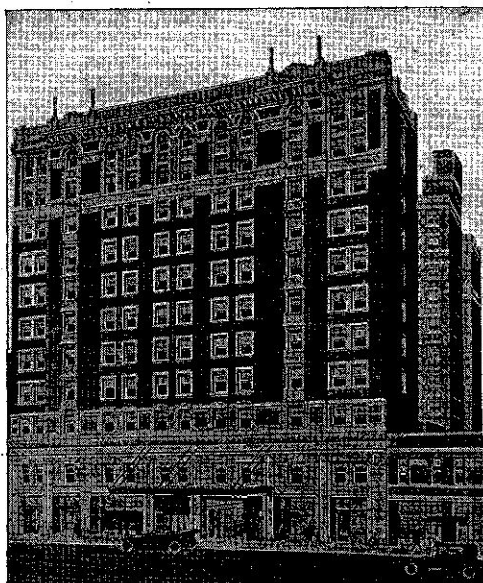
doubtedly be there strong to back up our National President Col. Mat A. Tinley at the gavel.

A number of the units in the Sanitary Train have already selected their delegates, among them Oklahoma, D. of C., Tennessee, New Jersey, Michigan.

California and South Carolina will represent the Engineers, while Kansas and Texas will bring in the Ammunition and Supplies. Virginia, Maryland, Missouri will have representatives.

Georgia, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin will all be represented and will in all probability have strong delegations. Georgia is coming Hommes 40-Chevaux 8.

And a number from Division and Brigade Headquarters. Can you afford to miss it? Not if you have to walk.



Hotel Winton, Prospect Ave. near 9th

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE

Under the Constitution of the Association, the State Chapter in whose state the Convention is to be held, has charge of all arrangements in connection with the Annual Convention. Alabama had it last year, Ohio this year, and it may be your state next. In order to properly handle the work incident to such a Convention, a sub-chapter of the Association was organized in the city of Cleveland. This chapter during the first year of its existence has an active membership of about fifty men, made up largely of men from the 166th Infantry

Regiment although a number of other organizations are represented. Mr. Howard P. Eells is head of the local organization and chairman of the general committee in charge of the Convention. Eells is a member of the 149th Field Artillery Regiment and has been putting some of the old artillery pep into his work in connection with the July Reunion. Mr. Chas. V. Burton, formerly in charge of the Photographic section of the Signal Corps, Division Headquarters, is vice-president of the Cleveland Chapter and has active charge of the movement to bring Rainbow wounded to the Convention. B. W. Spiegle, formerly of the 166th Infantry, is secretary of the chapter and is working night and day together with the other officers of the organization to make the Second Annual Convention a success.

National Headquarters at Winton Hotel after July 1st.

The Rainbow Reveille

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JUNE

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MEMORIAL DAY

A hallowed mantle of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans fell upon the young shoulders of the American Legion on Memorial Day of this year. In virtually every city where the association of veterans of the Civil War still exists the leaders of the fast dwindling band called on the Legion to take the lead in the memorial services this year.

With medals on their breasts, clad in the blue or gray, the white haired veterans of the Civil War in past years have made the Memorial Day round of school houses in addition to leading the march from church to cemetery. This year the Legion was asked to take the load from their shoulders.

In each of the thousands of cities and towns where the Legion has a post Memorial day was celebrated in a fitting manner throughout the United States. Plans were prepared by some posts more than a month in advance, and while the memorial services were in progress the graves of American heroes in France were decorated from funds subscribed by the Legion and the general public.

COLONEL FREDERICK W. GALBRAITH, JR.

Man is created for a purpose—to serve that purpose in proportion to the ability and wisdom bestowed upon him by his Creator is worthy of emulation. As the June issue of this publication goes to press reveille has sounded and taps blown for one of America's greatest soldiers.

Colonel Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., National Commander of the American Legion since September, 1920, met death in an auto accident at Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 9th, when the car in which Milton Foreman of Illinois, Mr. Ryan, National Director of the Legion's Americanization work, and himself were riding plunged over a twenty foot embankment.

As leader and initiator in much activity pertaining to the ex-service men, Colonel Galbraith grew to be the personal friend of Legionnaires all over the United States, as well as abroad. To lose a man of his personality and driving force at this particular time is a serious handicap to both the American Legion and the Nation. He, like other great leaders, has served his purpose, and has given the best that was within him to that service. His interest in the welfare of ex-service men while he so ably commanded them stands as his monument. And the principles he so ardently advocated a challenge to selfishness.

THE REUNION SPIRIT

As the years roll on and those who took part in the great conflict are further removed from the tense moments that characterized the days of 1918, the reunion spirit grows by leaps and bounds. This year, and in spite of the general industrial depression, numerous units and divisions that crossed the deep and braved the perils of the front line together are getting together in reunion or convention.

Try as you may to dismiss the thought of those days from your mind, there are times and experiences that time can never efface, and for which the only consolation is to clasp the hand of your "buddie."

The accompanying sketch, for which credit is given to the Sioux City, Iowa, Sub-chapter, pictures in graphic form one of the purposes of our Association and the predominating factor in every reunion. With the Rainbow Division



"THE TIE THAT BINDS"

made up as it was, from twenty-six states and the District of Columbia, the matter of keeping our membership within the limits of a reasonable boundary is unthinkable—the boys naturally drift to every state in the Union and to all parts of the world. Their experience in the army was in most instances the most important of their lifetime, and one that harkens back to them with every setting of the sun. An opportunity of meeting the fellows again may not mean to all of us just what it means to the members of the G. A. R., but the time is rapidly approaching when it will mean as much. It means a great deal now, only three years behind the scene, and to most it is an event for which they have been preparing for an entire year. How many buddies you would like to chat with whom you have not seen for those three long years, and how you have wondered what Bill Jones was doing now. Have them meet you at the Convention and Reunion—a tonic worth going a long ways for.

We Take the Champagne

The Turning Point in the Great War

The Rainbow's destination was the valley of the Marne between Vitry-le-François and Chalons-sur-Marne, where it arrived after a twenty-hour rail journey, and was momentarily located in comfortable, though troopworn towns along the Paris-Nancy highroad. Here it remained, luxuriating, for about four days. Without warning, it was transferred to the 4th French Army, commanded by the celebrated General Gouraud, and then, on the sultry night of June 28-29, it made a long punishing march of 35 kilometers towards the front, and at dawn dragged into stations situated on and around the famous drill and maneuver ground known as the Camp de Chalons, 15 kilometers behind the line, and also on both sides of the Chalons-Suippes road and at about an equal distance from those two towns. It was a historic battle ground. In nearly every stage of military combat it had played an important part, and at no time was it more fought over than in the present war. Its long, bare undulations were cut by military roads, running straight as an arrow, as well as by similar highways of the Romans. It was studded with historic names and reminiscent of Attila and the Saracens. In the present war, it had been swept over by the Germans in 1914 when Chalons was taken, and the Germans swept back across it after the First Battle of the Marne. The French jumped off from it in the Nivelle Offensive of 1917. On its left flank were the famous Monts—Haut, Carnillet, Sans Nom, Teton and Casque, taken at great cost and then held by the French. It was the Champagne—the arid and outlandish part of the Champagne, with not a vineyard, not a garden, and not a field of wheat,—known, because of its meagreness, as the "lousy Champagne." It was very white and very desolate. The scrubby trees were dwarfed and gnarled and, with their patchy foliage, merely emphasized the blankness and glare of the scene. Heather abounded, chalk was everywhere; chalk reflected the heat and kept the cool of the ground in, made the roads firm, and readily afforded deep dugouts of great strength and resisting power. The only touch of color on the widths of these plains was the thick poppy fields, then full-blown. Here the division was, immediately upon its arrival, ordered to prepare for a special operation with the Fifth French Army aimed to drive a wedge from Chatillon-sur-Marne in the direction of Olizy and Violaine into the new German positions on the north bank of the Marne in the locality of Dormans. Without delay, rehearsals of the attack, including the use of tanks, were inaugurated by the infantry brigades and carried out under the direction of the French Corps commander, General Pelle. Nothing before or since has ever been received with greater enthusiasm by the Rainbow. All the infantry were eager to carry out the operation. It was, however, never carried out. The chance to swing back and carry the fight to the German, after months of defensive warfare, was deferred—deferred on the very morning when the infantry were prepared to move by camion back of Chalons, and the artillery and animal transportation were alerted to move by road. Instead, the Rainbow was, on July 4th, amalgamated with General Gouraud's Army as an integral part of the defense by the 21st Army Corps against what, we were informed, would be the main offensive effort of the German, designed to force a conclusion

of hostilities and the defeat of the Allied cause. Upon the Fourth of July, our own National holiday, we accepted this responsibility as though it were a charge to defend the integrity of our own country, whose birth was that day being celebrated.

The Plan of Defense

The situation that we found, as the entire division took over on July 5th the defensive positions in the rear of the sectors held by the 170th and 13th French Division was one of incredible quietude. On this front where, during the period of the war, it has been estimated that more men had been killed and wounded for each minute of the war than at any other place in the line, not a shell came over by day, not an aeroplane was up by day, and there was very little movement or circulation by day. At night, similar conditions prevailed; the infantry were virtually at a truce and but few guns were fired. Only the purr of the bomber's plane on these clear, luminous nights carried any martial suggestion. As a matter of fact, the French awaited a German attack of great size and power on the front of General Gouraud's Army, and had brought careful and extensive plans to defeat it to a state of completion. The positions on both our, and the enemy's side were very strong by nature, and in addition had been organized for defense with incredible labor and detail.

In order to defeat the newly devised German form of attack, which consisted in infiltrating through organized positions, General Gouraud worked out a scheme by which he planned to break the entire shock of the German blow which he anticipated would be delivered by a superior number of troops and possibly supported by more artillery. It was to withdraw from those forward positions which the enemy would naturally plan to assault with the greatest forces, and on which he would, in preparation for this assault, put down his heaviest artillery blow; and in this way, the aggressive and brilliant French General reasoned, he would cause the force, probably the greatest and most brutal force of the German blow, to land in the void. To carry out this plan of defense, he ordered the front line positions, that were extremely strong and had been won at great cost and which the German would never suspect would be voluntarily given up, to be evacuated at the moment the German attack was launched. The withdrawal from the front positions having been properly effected at the last moment, the plan of General Gouraud was, then to slaughter the enemy by artillery on the evacuated positions and to complete the slaughter by the infantry on the intermediate and second positions directly in the rear. It was a daring plan, which could only be carried out by great boldness on the part of the defending troops, by measures calculated to deceive the enemy, and lastly, by the establishment of signal groups who would stay in the front line, and even though surrounded and cut off, advise the artillery and infantry as to the progress of the enemy. In furtherance of this plan, the 42nd Division had at first placed its infantry brigades upon, and its artillery brigade along, the second position, but was later ordered to send elements forward to the intermediate position, where the full brunt of the German blow would be struck, after the abandoned

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PATROL REPORTS

Soldiers' bonus legislation has been enacted by Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Michigan and Washington. In the following states, such legislation is pending: California, Colorado, Ohio, Oregon, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

The Illinois bonus bill, recently passed by both houses of the general assembly, provides compensation for residents of Illinois engaged in military and naval service between the dates of April 6th, 1917, and November 11, 1918. The bill authorizes a bond issue of \$55,000,000 to be submitted to the votes of that State in November, 1922.

The \$5,000,000 surplus from war service funds remaining with the Knights of Columbus will be devoted to college scholarships for war veterans and for the care of disabled men. This decision was reached at a conference of supreme officers of the Order which recently closed at Hotel Commodore, New York City.

The Hart bill, recently passed by the California Legislature and signed by Governor Wm. D. Stephens, provides for a world War Veteran to borrow from the state \$7,500 for the purchase of a farm and \$5,000 for a home or home site. Under this act the veteran must make an initial payment of 10 per cent on the purchase price of a farm and 5 per cent on the purchase price of a home or home site. He may select any property anywhere in the state.

The payments on the New Jersey bonus, authorized by the recent Legislature, will begin on July 1st. The bonus amounts to \$10.00 a month for every month served up to a maximum of \$100.00.

The Pennsylvania State Legislature recently passed a bonus bill, which has been signed by the governor, providing for the payment of a bonus of \$10.00 a month, with an aggregate not to exceed \$200.00 to every man and woman who served in the military or naval forces during the World War. The payment of the bonus is contingent upon the approval by the voters at two elections of the Whitaker amendment to the Constitution to provide for a \$25,000,000 bond issue with which to secure funds to pay the bonus. This bonus is to be paid to persons who were residents of Pennsylvania and enlisted, were commissioned or inducted into the service between April 6, 1917 and June 1, 1919.

The Governor of California recently signed a bill which makes it a misdemeanor for any person not so authorized to wear the badge or insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic, American Legion or Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Copies of the application blanks which veterans of the World War must fill out in order to benefit under the New York State bonus will be sent to the American Legion posts immediately and will then be distributed among the service men.

On June 11th, the citizens of Minneapolis and Hennepin county paid honor to its soldiers, sailors and nurses

who died during the World War by planting 907 trees along Victory Memorial Drive, dedicating a tree to each of the 907 who lost their lives in the service.

Georgia Veterans of the 151st Machine Gun Battalion contemplate making the trip to the Annual Reunion of the Rainbow Division in Cleveland, July 14-16 in box cars, providing the officials of the L. & N. Railway will act favorably upon request made by Colonel Cooper D. Winn, their former commander. If this request is granted the boys will carry their cots or bed-rolls along and be comfortable. The Colonel also figures that the box car trip will be well within the reach of the pocketbooks of all.

The State bonus bill, recently approved by the people of New York, excludes from participating in its distribution all officers of the army and marine corps who held a grade above captain, and navy officers who were rated above lieutenant, senior grade, when they were discharged. The Bonus Commission of this State announces that men in the above classes are not entitled to any part in the award, even though they were given the higher ranking only twenty-four hours before their separation from the service.

The Western Electric Company recently dedicated a \$250,000 athletic field at Cicero, Ill., to its employes as a memorial to the 49 men from the Company's Hawthorne plant who lost their lives in the world war. Over 25,000 persons marched in the parade which preceded an extensive program at the field. This is the first memorial of the kind contributed by any industrial institution as an honor to employes who died fighting in the world war. Out of 4,389 employes called to the colors, 49 lost their lives and 16 were wounded.

The first annual convention of the disabled American Veterans of the World War will be held in Detroit, Michigan, June 27th to 30th. Headquarters at the Hotel Tuller. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Congressman Vincent M. Brennan, will be among the many prominent men who will attend this convention.

Our military dead overseas numbered 75,640, and the War Department has been requested to bring 45,000 bodies home. The 6,000 bodies recently brought home on the Wheaton brings the total number of bodies returned up to 23,000, which is more than one-half the bodies to be returned.

President Harding recently appointed General John Pershing as General Chief of Staff. The term is four years. The office of Chief of Staff under the Reorganization act is a position of great responsibility and usefulness. Major General J. G. Harbord is to be the new Chief of Staff's executive assistant.

On Sunday evening, May 26th, the District of Columbia Chapter held memorial services in honor of Captain William B. Hudson, who was killed in action in France, at

the tree planted in his honor by the American Legion on the east side of 16th Street, between Madison and Montague Streets, N. W.

Captain Gordon Laughead was in Cleveland recently where he directed the rehearsals for the chorus and orchestra of "A Buck On Leave" the "Winter Garden" show of the A. E. F., which was at the Opera House for one week. This play was given under the auspices of the Cleveland Sub-Chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans to raise funds for bringing disabled veterans to the National Convention in July.

At the recent exposition given in Washington, D. C. by the local Chapter of the Rainbow Association \$2,000 was cleared. This money will be used by the District Chapter in aiding former men of the Division in the District who are either disabled or in need of assistance.

Plans are completed for the opening of a summer camp near the Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, for disabled veterans of the World War, according to an an-

nouncement made by the Federal Board for Vocational Training. About 600 men will be cared for at this camp.

The Knights of Columbus Education Committee announce that all former service men desiring instruction in foreign trade and consular service are invited to enroll in the free courses in their night schools. The New York K. C. Educational Committee have made arrangement for these lectures at their school located at 318 East 36th St.

The government has a total of \$4,452,000,000 insurance in force upon the lives of 690,000 former service men and women, veterans of the World War, according to announcement by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. There are 290,000 permanent government life insurance policies carried by veterans, aggregating \$952,000,000 of insurance, while 400,000 hold term or war time insurance amounting to approximately \$3,500,000,000.

According to a statement made by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts in the Senate recently there were 83,000 cases on the files of the War Risk Insurance Bureau last November seeking compensation.

Our Unknown Soldier

All the world has felt a peculiar propriety in the bestowing of a high and special honor on an unknown citizen soldier, the three great nations that were victors in the war uniting to do him honor as the greatest of heroes in a war that represented the triumph of nations and not individuals. With the attention that preparations for the ceremony in the United States have attracted it is strange that so little attention has been given to the announcement that Marshal Foch is to represent France at the burial of the unknown soldier in the United States, traveling with the bier from the battlefield in France. General Pershing will be his companion, the natural guardian of the symbolic representative of this nation's dead.

There is no compulsion or official routine in the mission of Marshal Foch; it has not yet been even officially announced, and there is no precedent for it. When the unknown British soldier was buried in Westminster abbey his pall bearers were British commanders only—among them Generals Beatty, French and Haig. There was a fitness in the arrangement that cannot be denied, but in the new idea there is fitness too. Marshall Foch comes as the representative, not only of the spirit of France, but of every nation that fought in defense of national honor and civilization.

For some time it has been known that Marshal Foch was mediating a visit to the United States. A difficulty to be reckoned with was the liability to excesses of publicity and popular exploitation of the greatest of war reputations. It is said that the final arrangements are complete to make his visit as rich in genuine meaning and as free from meaningless sensation as

conceivable it could be. General Pershing is to be in France at the celebration of Bastille day, July 14; Marshal Foch, it is believed, will return with him, and for the observance of an occasion equally commemorative and of equal solemnity.

In all likelihood the official announcement will proceed from the French government and cannot be long delayed.

No burial in Westminster abbey can conceivably have been more moving to mankind or more solemn than some of the observances of Armistice day last autumn. But on the eleventh of next November there will be a new grandeur added to the ceremonies in Arlington cemetery. One of the greatest of French commanders will stand at the grave of an unknown American soldier with the highest officials of the government and the chiefs of the American army, doing honor to the memory of a man in the ranks and through him to all the undistinguished and nameless heroes who died for the civilization of the world.

Practically every ex-soldier organization in existence in the United States, from the Civil War veterans down to those of the present day will be represented in the ceremonies attendant upon the burial of this unknown soldier. The Rainbow Division Veterans, of which there is the Chapter of the District of Columbia in Washington, will be officially represented. Mr. J. Bentley Mulford, Press and Publicity Officer of the D. of C. Chapter has been authorized to make all necessary arrangements in this connection. He will keep the National Organization informed of plans agreed upon by officials in charge, and this will in turn be passed on to the members of the Association.

THE GOLDEN AGE

By ROBERT L. ADAMS, 166th Infantry

When we pause for a moment in the busy world of today, and endeavor to recall in their proper sequence the events of the past few years, there follows a certain loss of perspective which is somewhat baffling to minds accustomed to orderly processes of thinking; things which happened only a few months ago appear to have occurred in previous years, and the events of the earlier months of the year nineteen hundred and eighteen seem to belong to the distant past.

This is due, no doubt, to the rapidity with which history has been made during the past two or three years, and especially since the beginning of hostilities which are destined to play so important a part in the molding of the future of the nations of the world; the jumbling together of the momentous outstanding events since nineteen hundred and fourteen which remain as milestones in the rapid progress of the world, while lesser occurrences lose their proper relation. It has been a disorderly world, the history of which is not yet susceptible of orderly treatment, and the problems of today follow so quickly upon those of yesterday that it is difficult to think backward coherently.

One can at least realize, however, that the years that have followed since our entry into the Great World Struggle, have been very wonderful and amazing years, full of shocks and surprises, concluding in peace at last.

Preceding the armistices had come, for one thing, a very clear and definite understanding among the mass of people at least, of the meaning and purpose of the war. Fully four years of fighting were required to clarify the world's vision in this respect and since it will undoubtedly have the very greatest influences upon the molding of the present age, it becomes one of the most important achievements of this era.

Then the smoky mists of radicalism and unrest which hover so closely and defiant over the world during these unstable days of reconstruction, we see vaguely, the dawn of a new day, the birth of "The Golden Age."

The old order has gone, never again to return. The bloody fields of Flanders shall ever mark the burial place of might over right and the fair lillies springing from those desolate fields will herald the glory and justice and freedom of The Golden Age; while the scarlet poppies turning their radiant faces to the skies smiling on a world at peace, shall even be reminiscent of Our Fallen Heroes, who have given to The Golden Age its first great impetus.

Henceforth the people themselves are determined to rule, and indeed have a right to rule, and any attempt to re-establish the control of classes, unsupported by service in the common cause of humanity, must inevitably fail.

National and individual nationalism which takes little or no account of the security and welfare of the whole world, so long as the one country in which it is concerned prospers, has gone down in the welter of the war as certainly as autocracy and militarism.

The recent conflict was humanity's war and humanity has paid the price in nearly six million of its dead and the waste of countless thousands of millions of its money and property. Humanity will therefore rightfully demand the fruits of its sacrifice, regardless of national interests.

This does not mean the substitution of a common flag and a common government for the individual emblem and the government best suited for individual countries. It does, however, mean a greater, more intense, more glorious patriotism and individualism which, in its efforts in behalf of its own betterment, takes into full account the well being and safety of others as well.

National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place.

In this The Golden Age, greater and higher, nobler and broader conceptions of justice and right, not for one but for all peoples, are to take the place of the former limited responsibilities of nations. In this new and better order of things the protection of the weak and helpless is to be the privilege and the higher duty of the strong. The concern of one is to be the concern of all, and no nation can live to itself alone, nor can it be suffered to die to itself alone.

It is a new born world, not merely a new born nation or nations, that has come into existence after more than four years of agony, and travail. Side by side and in common danger men of all nations have fought for the same ultimate purpose.

Such are the signs of the times which are plainly and clearly seen as the Dawn of the New Age, the Age of Peace, comes into being. In them is no menace to men of good will, conscious of the injustice and defects of the old era and ready to welcome a new and nobler one. There can be no perpetuation of Bolshevism and anarchy, the outcome of brutality and ignorance, in such a programme as that which the world has clearly determined upon. Self-restraint and constructiveness are its keynotes, mercy and justice its watchwords.

The radicalism and unrest due to the chaos of overturned autocracy will disappear and in due time the house of the world will be set in order.

Great opportunities for service lie ahead, to which humanity will hasten to respond as soon as the way is made plain. Mankind long cherishing its ideals for betterment now sees the realization of them in the future. Not in a single year will the

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CHAPTER ACTIVITY, PERSONALS AND OTHERWISE

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

The Missouri Chapter held its Second Annual Banquet at the University Club, Kansas City, Missouri, May 7th, 1921. Telegrams from Generals Menoher and MacArthur and many former buddies who could not be present were read. The principal speaker of the evening was Ruby D. Garrett, former Division Signal Officer. About 75 were present.

The Cincinnati, Ohio, Sub-Chapter have just completed their membership drive which was the source of much enthusiasm. The members of this Sub-Chapter marched as a unit in the All-American Day parade held in that city. They report a good turnout and expect to go to Cleveland with a large number.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Crawford, Chaplin, Iowa, desire information concerning the hospital and last hours of their son, Corporal Lynn L. Crawford, former member of Co. A, 168th Infantry, who was wounded Oct. 14, 1918, in the Argonne, and died Oct. 15th, and was buried at Fleury-sur-Aire.

The Missouri Chapter have raised a fund of \$100.00 by voluntary subscription to place a monument at the grave of William T. Shields, who contracted tuberculosis and died in France, and was sent back to Kansas City for burial. Shields was a former member of the 117th Field Signal Battalion.

The members of the D. of C. Chapter attended the funeral of Captain Frank C. Valentine, formerly of the 42nd Division, which were held at Arlington Amphitheatre. Those present were Wm. H. Kay, Leroy A. Keene, Edw. J. Stubbs, J. E. Witherite, Irving Silverberg and J. Bentley Mulford.

This Chapter is preparing to open its summer camp on the Potomac River. The Rainbow arch from the exposition ground has been towed up the river and placed at the entrance of the camp.

The Missouri Chapter raised a fund through voluntary subscription which enabled them to place flowers on graves of all Rainbow Division men, who are buried in Kansas City and vicinity, on Decoration Day.

The Third Annual Reunion of the Rainbow Division in Oklahoma was held on June 6th, at Oklahoma City, according to announcement by J. C. Chatfield, secretary of the State Chapter. Men who served in the 42nd Division overseas through one major defensive, three major offensives and who held two sectors in Lorraine for more than 100 days without relief will come from all parts of the state for the Annual Encampment. Preparations for the meeting were made by the Oklahoma City Sub-Chapter of the Veterans' Association.

Lieutenant Edward R. Wrenn, of the famous 167th Infantry of the Rainbow Division, has received from the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs an authentic copy of the royal decree of date of February 17, 1920, appointing him chivalier of the Order of the Crown. Lieutenant Wrenn

was awarded the medal of the Order of the Crown while in service during the World War, and the decoration was delivered to him in person by a special representative of King Albert at that time. The diploma which Lieut. Wrenn received is the formal recognition from King Albert on behalf of the Belgian government and is a much prized document.

Edwin J. Stubbs, president of the District of Columbia Chapter, as chairman of the Special Exposition Committee, is mainly responsible for the huge success of the Chapter's mammoth attractions. President Stubbs is a veteran of Co. A, 165th (the former 69th New York) Infantry Regiment. He lost his left arm in battle. When the poet-soldier of the Rainbow Division, Joyce Kilmer, received his mortal wounds, Stubbs rendered first aid and carried him to the dressing station. Stubbs' sterling qualities were demonstrated at the recent election held in the Chapter.

Colonel Hugh W. Ogden, former judge advocate of the Rainbow Division, delivered the address at the dedication of the Legion's memorial tablet to its dead at Brookline, Mass., on Decoration Day. Arrangements were in charge of the G. A. R. Post of that city and the Brookline Post of the American Legion.

"Jann" H. Hilton, the newly elected secretary of the District of Columbia Chapter, is in the insurance business in the Capital City. He has served notice on the members of the Washington, D. C. Chapter that he is not willing to insure them against being elected a delegate to the Rainbow Convention, but he is anxious to insure anyone against being a delegate to the Heavenly Convention or the Convention of cripples at a city hospital. Hilton is a member of the fighting 69th, as is President Stubbs of the D. of C. Chapter.

The District of Columbia Chapter is contemplating the publishing of a Chapter directory. Comrade Fred G. Hammer of the Washington Post, commonly known as "Ham" at Division Headquarters, will contribute some of his pen sketches.

Southern California Chapter of the Association will elect officers for the coming year on Monday, June 13th. An entire new staff will be created, as well as plans laid to send a delegate to the National Convention in Cleveland. The announcement of this election carries with it some worth while suggestions contributed by their live wire secretary, Arthur T. Brett. The secretary requests that "every member of the sub-chapter put some pep in the election, get the steam roller out, start some politics, or a fight, or anything to make it interesting. Let's go."

The Southern California Chapter participated in the Memorial Day parade as a unit in Los Angeles. The boys marched in uniform and carried the regimental colors. The call to the Rainbows of that city stated without fear of contradiction that the 117th Engineer Regiment colors outranked any in the city of Los Angeles. This covers a

lot of territory but every Rainbow man believes it, because it is unquestionably the truth.

The Ohio Chapter will be out in uniform at the time of the National Convention in Cleveland, July 14, 15 and 16, and will carry the Regimental colors of that famous 166th Regiment. We hope to show the people of Cleveland and members of the association the ranking colors in the State of Ohio. Other regimental or separate units, please take notice.

The Iowa Chapter held its Regimental Reunion and Convention at Creston, Iowa, on June 7th and 8th. Colonel Stanley, former State President, writes that about 200 former members of the Regiment were in attendance, and that Major Glenn C. Haynes, now State Auditor, was elected president for the coming year. Lieut.-Col. James E. Thomas, former Division Adjutant, now deputy State Auditor, was elected secretary. The new organization is bending their efforts toward a large delegation to the National Convention. Former Regimental Sergeant Major Dale Ellis of Creston is in charge of transportation for the Chapter.

Secretary John F. McLoughlin of the New York Chapter, reports that the organization cleared the sum of \$1,700.00 on a recent entertainment held by the Chapter. Special credit is given to Colonel E. A. Anderson, president of the Chapter and editor of The Barrage. Anderson has been a great organizer in this Regimental unit and is doing much toward the creation of a permanent association in the 69th Regiment.

A number of the chapters have been taking advantage of the old adage that "the early bird catches the worm" and have set about to collect national dues for the coming year. This due will be paid into the national treasury immediately after the National Convention, in order to keep the wheels of progress running without delay. These dues have been collected on the assumption that national dues will not be more next year than they are this year, but in all probability less. The Reveille recommends this procedure to any chapter in a position to get such a winning start.

The June mail brings to the office of The Reveille a communication from Newman Smith, formerly a Captain in the Machine Gun Company, 167th Infantry, later a Major, commanding the 150th Machine Gun Battalion. Major Smith is auditor for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and is stationed in Constantinople. The Major has learned through Colonel Grayson M.-P. Murphy, formerly with the Trust Company, of the existence of the Rainbow Association, and writes for information in order that he may not miss anything and keep in touch with his old comrades. The Major is being furnished back copies of The Reveille which will reach him at Guaranty Trust Company, New York City, Galata, Constantinople.

The Tennessee Chapter announces the selection of Sherman A. Briney as a delegate to the National Convention to be held in Cleveland in July. Briney is State Secretary of the Tennessee organization, formerly 166th Ambulance Company. Briney attended the convention in Birmingham last year and we will expect him to come there as an experienced soldier with plenty of pep.

(Continued on Page 12)

POINTED PARAGRAPHS FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL

The Council of National Defense, the War Industries Board, the War Labor Board, and the Committee of Public Information have been directed by the president to turn their records over to the War Department.

All war time or term insurance held by service men in the army or navy must be converted during the five-year period from March 3, 1921 to March 3, 1926. Term insurance cannot be continued after the expiration of that period.

On June 1st, the United States government will pay to one and two year holders of war risk insurance a dividend ranging from \$1.04 to \$7.50 on every \$1,000 of government insurance of these holders, the director has announced.

The Senate on April 26, confirmed the presidential nomination of Charles T. Menoher as Chief of Air Service.

Uel L. Lamkin, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, announces that the district office, which controls the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, will soon be moved to Washington from Baltimore.

The special sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House, which is conducting hearings on the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, has the following membership: John A. Peters of Maine, chairman; Clifton N. McArthur of Oregon; Oscar R. Lohring of Indiana; Ben Johnson of Kentucky, and Henry D. Flood of Virginia.

In the opinion of the Attorney General, rendered at the request of the Secretary of War, neither the government nor any individual officer of the government can be held liable at law for the erroneous inclusion of names in the slacker draft lists prepared by the War Department for publication.

Congressman Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, has received from the House unanimous consent for the publication of this roll of shame in the Congressional Record.

Colonel Edward Clifford of Chicago, who was sworn in as assistant secretary of the treasury on May 3rd, will direct the co-ordination of the activities in behalf of ex-service men.

The new director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Col. Charles R. Forbes of Massachusetts, is quoted as follows: "First I intend to do my utmost to see that the men who fought in the war are given proper hospital treatment, and second, that the compensation claims of disabled veterans be given prompt attention.

The present strength of the United States army as provided by Congress is 230,000. The Secretary of War asked Congress for a standing army of 175,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. On May 10 the House passed the army appropriation bill and provided for an army of 150,000. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on May 17, voted unanimously to report the Army bill providing for an army of a minimum strength of 170,000 at any time during the next fiscal year.

Hearings on the Sweet bill providing for consolidation of all government agencies dealing with soldier welfare and the decentralization of the War Risk Bureau were started on April 30, when Col. R. G. Chalmers-Jones, former director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and Surgeon General Cumming of the U. S. Public Health Service testified.

Director Lamkin called a two-day conference of specialists in the treatment of mental diseases to discuss problems connected with the training of soldiers and sailors who are suffering from mental and nervous disabilities.

H. P. 4188, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Rep. Nicholas J. Sinnott of Oregon, on April 18, 1921, restoring homestead rights to officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the United States Army or Navy during the war with Germany. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 4301, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Rep. J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland, on April 19, 1921, to make "The Star Spangled Banner" the national anthem of the United States of America. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary the same date.

H. R. 5618, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Rep. Henry W. Watson of Pennsylvania, on May 2, 1921, extending the period during which the prosecution of certain violations of the Selective Service Act may be brought. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5631, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Rep. Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1918, as amended by the Act of July 11, 1919. Referred to the Committee on Education the day of introduction.

H. R. 5675, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Rep. Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan, on May 3, 1921, to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to amend and modify the War Risk Insurance Act," as approved December 24, 1919. Referred to the Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 5687, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Rep. A. E. Stephens of Ohio, on May 3, 1921, to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend and modify the War Risk Insurance Act," approved December 24, 1919. Referred the day of its introduction to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 5693, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Rep. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, on May 3, 1921, to provide for monthly payments of pensions, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions the day of its introduction.

H. R. 5764, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Rep. John W. Langley of Kentucky, on May 4, 1921, to amend an Act entitled "An Act providing additional hospital facilities for patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and of the Federal Board for Vocational Training, Division of Rehabilitation, and for other purposes,"

approved March 4, 1921. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

H. R. 5837, 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, on May 5, 1921, to establish a Department of Public Welfare, and for other purposes. Referred the day of its introduction to the Committee on Education.

H. J. Res. 105, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A joint resolution introduced on May 5, 1921, by Rep. Julius Kahn of California, to provide for appropriate military records for persons who, pursuant to orders, reported for military duty, but whose induction or commission into service was not, through no fault of their own, formally completed on or prior to November 11, 1918, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs the same day. Congressman Kahn is chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

H. J. Res. 107, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A joint resolution introduced by Rep. John J. Kindred of New York, on May 5, 1921, declaring that a state of peace exists between the United States and Germany. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 844, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Senator Samuel M. Shortridge of California, on April 13 (calendar day, April 16), 1921, to increase the pensions of those who have both hands or both feet or have become totally blind from causes occurring in the military or naval service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 925, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, on April 18, 1921, to establish in the Treasury Department a Bureau of Veteran Re-establishment, and for other purposes. Referred the same day to the Committee on Finance.

S. 981, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced on April 18 (calendar day, April 19), 1921, by Senator Park Trammell of Florida, providing for and establishing scholarships in each of the States as a memorial to the American soldiers, sailors and marines who gave their lives for their country, and as an expression of appreciation to the brave and loyal men who served in the military and naval forces of the United States in the late war. Referred the day of its introduction to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 1439, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa, on May 2, 1921, to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1918, as amended by the Act of July 11, 1919. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 1565, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Senator Holm O. Bursum of New Mexico, making eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided for officers of the Regular Army all officers of the United States Army during the World War who have incurred physical disability in line of duty. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1607, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa, on May 4 (calendar day, May 5), 1921, to establish a Department of Public Welfare, and for other purposes. Referred the same day to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 1613, 67th Congress, 1st Session.—A bill introduced by Senator Davis Elkins of West Virginia, on May 4 (calendar day, May 5), 1921, authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents and other camp equipage to recognized organizations of World War veterans, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COMPANY E, 167TH INFANTRY

As Seen by the Mess Sergeant, Jno. H. Ables

We are still holding the Rainbow colors here in Decatur, Alabama, even though we have no Chapter nearer than Birmingham. Old Company E of the 167th Infantry started here in this burg back in 1898, when it was in the 1st Alabama outfit, then in the 3rd after the Spanish-American War. After the 3rd was mustered out, of course, "Hard E," as we were called, obtained a berth in the old 4th Alabama. We left here June 26th, 1916, for Montgomery to get ready for Villa in Mexico. Those few months on the border at Nogales, Arizona, made "E" harder than ever, and when we were made a part of the 167th Infantry business began to pick up. At that time I was mess sergeant of E, but promoted to regimental supply sergeant, and believe me, I put the fixing on all those rookies that filled out the old 167th at Montgomery. After they were all newly equipped I got a chance to go back to old E as mess sergeant, and I went. Knowing all the bunch, I felt better there than anywhere else. As I was senior mess sergeant, I had the job of helping the British on the H. M. S. Andania feed the 2,000 aboard going over, got the same honor at Southampton and Winchester, England, also at LeHarve, France, then for the long hike eating just as catch can whenever you stop. After getting away from Baccarat I finally landed in the S. O. S. at Blois, and I think I saw more soldiers of different Divisions there than any other place. It is one place well to be remembered by all men and officers, the main bull pen located there, also the Benzine Board. I have seen many a good officer leave a "buck." They cut them down in Blois from Colonel down the line. I stayed the 8 months and was called sergeant dad, but in the 167th known as sergeant "hard luck." So if any of the bunch want a line on me I am still at the same job handing the pen to the Knights of the Grip at the Hotel Lyons, Decatur, Alabama.

THE GOLDEN AGE

(Continued from Page 8)

world be made safe for democracy, and democracy safe for the world, but in years to come, step by step, men will go forward out of the darkness into the dawn and from the dawn into the brightness and glory of the coming day in which wars will cease, misery, oppression, famine and disease disappear, and life will become, not for the few but for the many, in all lands, for the weak as well as the strong, such an existence as God intended it should be.

Home Brew

Experience proves this true:
You can't feel gay in the evening
And in the morning, too.

CHAPTER ACTIVITY

(Continued from Page 10)

Nebraska Chapter held its State Convention in Lincoln on May 20th, and elected officers for the coming year. R. E. Richards, 1011 Peach St., President; Arthur Holk, 1128 Peach St., Secretary; Ray W. Hatch, 2704 Peach St. Treasurer. All of these men are from Lincoln, and were former members of 166th Field Hospital Company. Nebraska Chapter has made considerable progress during the past year under the leadership of their past secretary, W. S. Randell. The Reveille desires to thank Mr. Randell, Mr. Eddy and Mr. Cable for their hearty co-operation and persistence.

The Indiana Chapter has just completed its State Convention at Indianapolis, at which they were the guests of the Marion County organization. Details of the convention are lacking as this issue goes to press.

Ohio adds another sub-chapter to her list of twelve, making a total today of 13 organized out of the 166th Infantry. The former members of Company E, have just made application for charter, and are contemplating a strong delegation to the National Convention in Cleveland.

Illinois, the home of the 149th Field Artillery, has just effected an organization and elected officers for the coming year. Plans are under way to bring a strong delegation to Cleveland. J. J. O'Meara, 6571 Lekwood Ave., Chicago, was elected President; Harold D. Wroe, 541 Hawthorne Place, Chicago, was elected Secretary. Mr. Howard Stone, former vice-president of the Chapter, will have charge of transportation of delegates to Cleveland.

Colonel Wm. P. Screws, Honorary President of the Association and former commander of the Fighting Alabams, announces that the Dixie Volunteers will come to the National Convention by special train. When the secretary recalls the hospitality extended by this organization in Birmingham last July he almost has a faint heart concerning our ability to entertain in Cleveland. The mountains are not high enough here to draw much dew and the Revenue Cutters are not running as true as they used to. Nevertheless, the buck has been passed to Cleveland. Our Intelligence Department reports that all will be taken care of.

William E. Hitt of Roanoke, Virginia, former member of the 117th Military Police and a delegate to the National Convention in Birmingham last year, has written The Reveille that he is forming a detail of M. P's. to attend the National Convention. Special rate certificates have been forwarded to Mr. Hitt with request that he line up the entire Company for duty.

Secretary Wm. C. Nevius of the New Jersey Chapter, informs The Reveille that the 165th Ambulance Company will hold their State Reunion at Highland on June 12th. This Chapter has the highest percentage of paid-up members of any in the association. The boys are to raffle off a Ford touring car as the climax to a membership campaign which has been running for several months.

The Minnesota Chapter held its Annual Convention on May 8. Major Green was elected president and Henry H. Cory re-elected secretary. Colonel Leach was endorsed for mayor of Minneapolis. Definite plans were laid to have a large delegation attend the National Convention in Cleveland in July, and a committee appointed to make a bid for the 1922 Convention to be brought to Minneapolis.

NO ONE CAN HONOR THE SOLDIER DEAD

"President Harding honors dead heroes," runs the head lines. President Harding nor any other living man can honor the hero dead. Nor can George Harvey with his sneers nor the Illinois congressman by his resolutions to investigate just how these dead heroes came to fight, dishonor them. President Harding honored himself, not them, by paying tribute. And the ambassador to England and the congressman from Bill Thompson's rotten borough have only dishonored themselves.

RATES TO CONVENTION

A revision has been made in the dates on which tickets may be purchased on the Identification Certificate for the Second Annual Convention to be held in Cleveland July 14-16, 1921. In the Central Passenger Association, these tickets may be purchased upon surrender of certificates as early as July 11th, with a final return limit of July 22nd. Tickets may be validated at destination at any time before the final return limit of July 22nd.

ONE FLAG—ONE COUNTRY

The carrying of any other flag, banners, placards or similar articles in any procession along with the official colors of the American Legion and the Stars and Stripes is condemned in a bulletin recently issued by national headquarters of the American Legion. In a procession the bulletin states, the national colors always should be borne on the military right, with the Legion colors on the left, and the colors should always be provided with a proper guard, composed of men who appreciate fully the great honor conferred upon them.

SAVING THE RACE

Two members of a labor battalion were working along the road running by an old French barracks just east of Toul. It was decorated even more than usual with the familiar "Defense d'Afficher" signs, which roused the curiosity of one of the brethren.

"Boy," he demanded, "what-all does dis here defense business mean?"

"Man," replied the other. "You ignorance is a disgrace to de cullid race. Dat sign means dese barracks is used for de defense of Africa when they ain't fightin' de Germans."

HONEST TO GOODNESS!

At the New Orleans supply base a seeker after a job as clerk was referred to the customary sheaf of application blanks. There were the usual dotted lines for name, age, and other vital statistics, ending with the printed phrase, "I swear that the information written above is true," with finally a line for the signature.

On this last the applicant left this proof of his earnestness:

"So help me God!"

A HARD TUMBLE

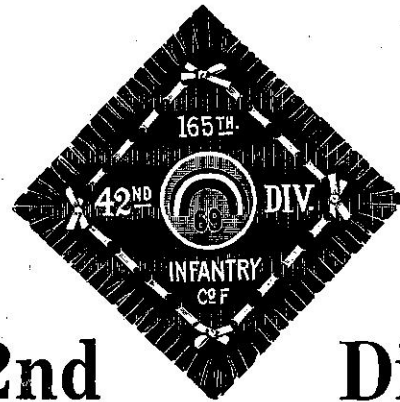
"How did he go broke?"

"He fell in love."

THE MODERN WAY

"Will you marry me, dearest?" he asked.

"Oh, George," she remonstrated, "I'm afraid you only want me for my vote."



42nd Div. ATTENTION!

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

SEND NO MONEY

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

OFFICIAL COLORS

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

ORDER YOURS TODAY

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

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

Marcus Simpson & Co.

470 Eighth Ave.

New York

MAIL THE COUPON NOW

Marcus Simpson & Co.,
470 Eighth Ave., (Dept. R)
New York.

Please send me.....Pillow Tops of.....Co.
.....Bat.

.....Outfit, 42nd Div.
I will pay the postman \$6.08 each on delivery.

Name

Street & No.....

City.....State.....

TAKE THE FRONT IN CHAMPAGNE

(Continued from Page 5)

first position had been passed. Accordingly, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 165th Infantry, the 3rd Battalion of the 166th Infantry, the 2nd Battalion of the 167th Infantry, and Companies E and F, 2nd Battalion, 168th Infantry, went forward to reinforce the two French Divisions on the intermediate position, the rest of the infantry of the Rainbow and the entire engineer regiment holding the second position. Thus, on a front of thirteen kilometers and of two French Divisions, the Rainbow garrisoned for the defense one-third of the first line, on which General Gouraud planned to check the enemy, and the entire support line, and in addition, had a number of elements advanced forward to "sacrifice" stations in the front line position that was to be abandoned.

"Francois 570"

For an entire week, the suspense continued. Finally, on the 14th of July, the French National holiday, the 21st Army Corps, with whom the Rainbow was serving, called the 42nd Division to the telephone, gave it the signal FRANCOIS 570—verified it, and said, "Good Luck!" This code signal meant that a general German attack on a wide front was expected to break, and was the order for all troops to take their battle posts and kill—and kill a-plenty—until the German had their fill. The suspense was broken. Troops who had been two nights on the alert of their posts and had borne the strain with indifference, were lolling in the patches of the woods or stretched at the bottom of the trenches for a heavy sleep. They were roused, covered with white dust that gave them an ashen and worn appearance. But they had but a few minutes more to wait. Shortly before midnight, the entire line started. Thousands of French guns broke the weeks of quiet and fired with an intensity that caused the atmosphere to shake with a constant rolling, unbroken sound. The deep roar of the heavy guns, smashing detonations of the middle calibers, and the bark of the 75's coalesced with the vibrating swishing note of the departing projectile. It was a hellish music. To its accompaniment, the stars were snuffed out and the skies turned in blotches and splashes and flashes to red, yellow and green. The surface of the earth was like a shaking table. Back of the line of the Monts there was a perfect ribbon of flame and, out of the void, where was the Montague de Reims, the gun flashes loosed a matchless nocturnal rainbow. The 42nd Division, girdled by a semi-circle of active guns, each firing its maximum rate, moved into a spectacle such as it never saw again. For ten minutes the French guns alone were firing, and, sharply on the break of midnight, the infernal intermingling of sounds that developed from our lines seemed suddenly to be silenced and a similar, wilder, and more violent one to rush from the Germans. All of the German guns had broken loose; they had broken loose according to schedule. At 10:45 on the evening of July 14th, we had been told by the French Corps that the German attack would come about 4:00 o'clock the next morning, and that his artillery preparation would start at midnight; that this had been gained from prisoners taken in the very front lines, taken but a few minutes before, and that the French artillery would begin its counter-preparation at the very earliest moment. Every syllable of this message had proven to be correct. In the many instances of valor that this great battle afforded, the flashing raid led by the French Lieuten-

ant into the teeth of the German position after dark on the evening of the 14th of July by which he gathered up and brought back at top speed to his lines a large number of prisoners from the assulting troops, who gave the exact information as to when the enemy's artillery preparation would start and his assault begin, stands out as one of the most brilliant and certainly most valuable. And the premature launching of the Allied artillery preparation, which this information afforded caused a carnage to the enemy that will long remain unknown. With absolute accuracy, the artillery had thrown their metal far into the German lines and then brought it down forward to the abandoned lines in such a way as to catch the fresh troops that had been brought in for the assault in their assembly positions.

Attending this immense volume of artillery, in which the freaks of acoustics seemed to indicate a numerical superiority of the enemy, myriad rockets of all colors rose and fell while flares of every type sent out blinding and wavering plans of light. It was often so bright that one could read as though by day. Overhead was the sound of shells racing in both directions and along the lines and along the roads, and back in the towns were the spurts of light and the geysers of smoke that marked the end of their trajectories. The highroad from Suippes to Chalons was in a mist of powder that hung among the great trees lining it; in Vadenay, Bouy, La Chapelle and St. Remy-sur-Bussy, fires had shot up and a black nimbus hung as though each were Pompeii and each doomed. Dumps, like great pyres, were burning in every direction, barracks and hutments were in flames, draft animals, surviving the destruction of their hitch, dashing maddened through the plain, fell from the wounds they had suffered. The white, dusty scene was slashed into a spectrum of color through which the mouths of many furnaces of conflagration showed the ugly teeth of the gutted works of man. For four hours this kept up and the transformation that these minutes worked is beyond the conception of the single mind. Along the roads, ammunition boxes were tumbled in irregular piles, men lay dismembered. Animals lay across the trails and most important roads, passed over and plowed through by the hard-ribbon caisson and ammunition columns. The German preparation answered no rule. On the right of our sector, it went deep into the camps of reserves back of the second position, and searched out the draws for trench and other artillery. Towards the rear, it raked the roads and made the trails that were built for detours under these identical conditions a most welcome refuge.

On the Monts, there was a prairie fire of bursting shells and lastly, on the front line position, the projectiles rained, and rained and rained—into the void. Breaking dawn carried with it the very tints and flashes that this wild night had shown, and day pulled across the landscape as unannounced, unobserved, and as silently as the European express train to its platform. This day was to hold the future of France and perhaps the civilized world.

Hardly was it light than the hitherto uninterrupted intensity of the roar of the German guns was augmented to high straining howling notes. The rolling barrage was launched at 4:15 a. m., and from behind it, those German troops which had not been caught in the brilliant handling of the French artillery, moved forward in wave after wave to the attack. Again the French artillery, and with it our own artillery, came down, and for a steady hour, with its sound, rolled high over that of the Germans. Enemy shells came in as though from aeroplanes. The

German guns, not firing in the barrage, attended to the abandoned front and intermediate positions with their fire confined within an area of barely three kilometers in depth designed to obliterate the garrison and, so far as the few survivors were concerned, to shake their nerves asunder. On came the German waves and into the trenches of the front line. Up went the rockets of the signal groups, and had it not been for the volume of other sound, the click of their automatic rifles in self-defense and against the engulfing would have been heard. The fight was bitter and violent, defending machine guns were cracking on a field of targets, and yet the German pushed on. The outpost position from the Monts to the Main de Messiges was in his hands by design of the French and with the greatest cost to the German. Halting but a moment and reforming, the machinery of the assault was again under way; now it was a different story. In some way, the garrison on the intermediate positions although bearing heavy casualties had weathered the storm of the artillery of the enemy. On them, closer and closer came the waves, and of a sudden, fifty, a hundred, yea, five hundred groups of combat loosed at close range their small arms fire and light artillery (75's), from which no concealment was possible for the German.

The surging waves shivered and broke backward on the impregnable breakwater of the infantry. At this impact, the force of the German assault started to spend itself. The lines of attack were halted in disorder, shattered, gashed by hand-to-hand combat and slaughtered by artillery in the abandoned positions and by infantry on the defended positions. Recoiling from the defense, the German tried to work around the points of resistance. The Catalonic plains were not to be penetrated. Again and again the assault was renewed, but each time it was less. There was a hopelessness in the last few efforts, and then it stopped. The intermediate position stood on the front of the 21st Army Corps with the exception of two small points on the extreme right in the sector of the 43rd French Division into which the German had succeeded in penetrating by help of the broken terrain, and from these points he was shortly thereafter ejected. The German Army, which by 10:00 o'clock had figured on being through the second position along the road from Suippes to Chalons, had taken with terrible loss just that which General Gouraud was willing to concede them. On our left, the enemy held the Monts, on our front they held the abandoned outpost lines, and on our right they were being thrown back where they had gained temporary foothold north of Perthes-lez-Hurlus. After ten hours, the infantry attacks died out, the artillery fire continuing with high intensity. The battle was at an end.

BACK TO THE FARM

Alfred E. Dameron, a member of Stewart Whiting Hoover Post of the American Legion at West Point, N. Y., heard the call of the Army but found that recruiting had stopped. As second choice, he went back to the farm in Virginia. A few days later, while plowing he turned up a copper pot containing \$15,000 in old gold and silver coins.

MERE WORDS

Rub: "Binks married because he was homeless."
Dub: "And now I suppose he's home less."

THE BONUS

Oregon makes the fourteenth state to vote a soldier cash bonus. According to dispatches relative to the election held in that state recently, the measure will pass four to one. This particular state provides for a choice between \$15 per month of service in cash or a long term loan of not to exceed \$3000 for home or farm buying.

Kansas voters will pass upon a special measure providing a dollar per day for service at the fall election. Ohio will vote upon a bill at the fall election, authorizing the issue of bonds for a soldier bonus, with a maximum of \$250. Michigan and New York are perfecting their machinery preliminary to making payment on the bonus measures recently passed in those states.

The Adjusted Compensation Bill now pending in the Senate Finance Committee of the National Congress is just at the point of being reported out of the committee. Senator McCumber head of the special sub-committee is of the opinion that it will receive favorable action at an early date. The McCumber Bill as it is known in the Senate is identical with the American Legion Bill passed by the House at the last session, with the exception that the option relative to "land settlement aid" has been eliminated as impracticable and too costly. The sub-committee believes that fully 80% of the ex-service men will accept the service certificate option, while a large number will utilize the borrowing plan. Inasmuch as either of these two plans is 40% more than the adjusted service pay, very few will take cash. All benefits extended in the bill are effective as of January 1, 1922, six months earlier than in the original measure.

And as the opening gun in the fight for the bonus in Congress, Congressman Gallivan had advanced a unique plan of forcing payment. Gallivan proposes the interception of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight until the United States Government provides the soldier bonus. So logical is the connection between the prize fight and the bonus that the Congressman has obtained something little short of a strangle hold on the situation. Mr. Gallivan concludes that stock brokers, steel magnates, and others who go to prize fights are opposed to the bonus. He next asserts that they will pay fifty dollars per seat, besides hotel and traveling expenses, and he believes that the money of such men, through the agency of taxation, should go to the bonus rather than the prize fight. Longingly have we hoped for some devise of taxation that would tap the coffers of the prize-fight fans rather than burden the general public. The sales tax will not do it. The income tax shears the sheep and the goats. On the face of things, it appears that our worthy Congressman has made a monumental discovery. More power to him.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Home: "Why do they tread grapes with their feet to make wine?"
Brew: "To put the kick in it."

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

July 14, 15, 16 are the dates. Cleveland, Ohio, is the place. Second Annual Convention and Reunion is the occasion.

Every reader of the Reveille is expected to act as press agent in spreading information concerning the Convention and to make an effort to be there himself.

If you are not supplied with a Special Rate Identification Certificate by your State Secretary, the Reveille will be glad to supply you and your buddie. Let's go!