

A
Monthly

Robert Hayward
9 Wharf Ave.
Red Bank, N. J.

\$1.00
A Year

The Rainbow Reveille



Vol. 2

MAY

No. 5

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From President Warren G. Harding

*To the Rainbow Division Veterans' Association,
Washington, D. C.*

"Permit me to extend the wish, on the occasion of your exposition and carnival, that you may have complete success, and that the results may further the excellent work that your organization is doing to keep alive patriotic sentiments that were so emphatically attested by the services of the Rainbow Division during the Great War.

WARREN G. HARDING."

From Vice President Calvin Coolidge

*To the Rainbow Division Veterans' Association,
Washington, D. C.*

"The Rainbow Division, by reason of its membership, is peculiarly representative of the whole nation.

** * * It is a time when we may well turn our thoughts from destruction to construction, from the overcoming of our enemies to the building up of ourselves, from every hostile thought to a contemplation of charity, benevolence and peace. These things come from action as well as thought.*

Your organization, in its attempt to administer to the well being of its former members, to their support, to their assurance of a continuing remembrance on the part of their countrymen, is performing a most patriotic service. May that success which marked your efforts in war, emphasized and increased, mark your efforts in peace.

CALVIN COOLIDGE."

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

SPECIAL RATES AUTHORIZED FOR

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

Special rates to the Second Annual Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 14-16, 1921, have been authorized by the following passenger associations, and covering the territory indicated. This rate is granted on the Identification Certificate Plan by which a ticket can be purchased from your home station to Cleveland and return for one and one-half fares upon presentation and surrender of Certificate which will be supplied by this office. Certificates will be mailed to each subscriber to The Rainbow Reveille upon request, and will be furnished to State Secretaries for further distribution in their respective states, about May 20th.

Note date of sale from respective territories.

Trunk Line Association:

State of New York (east of Buffalo and Salamanca), New Jersey, Pennsylvania (east of Erie, Oil City and Pittsburgh), Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia (east of Wheeling, Parkersburg and Kenova).

Date of sale, July 12 to 14, inclusive, with return limit, July 19.

Central Passenger Association:

Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Southern Michigan and Indiana.

Date of sale, July 12 to 14, with return limit July 19.

Western Passenger Association:

Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

Date of sale, July 12 to 14, return limit of July 19. Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota.

Date of sale, July 11 to 13, with return limit July 20.

Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of sale, July 9 to 11, with return limit July 22.

Southwestern Passenger Association:

Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas (excepting El Paso).

Date of sale, July 11 to 13, with return limit July 20.

El Paso, Texas.

Date of sale, July 9 to 11, with return limit July 22.

Southeastern Passenger Association:

Virginia and West Virginia and from stations in Kentucky on and north of the line of the C. & O. Ry., Louisville, Ky., to Ashland, Ky., inclusive. Date of sale, July 12 to 14, with return limit July 19.

Territory south of Ohio River and east of Mississippi River to the Gulf.

Date of sale, July 11 to 13, with return limit July 20.

New England States:

No special rate granted, due to limited attendance from territory. Tickets can be purchased to gateway cities, such as New York City and Albany, from which points rates will apply.

Pacific Coast States:

Summer excursion rates approximating a fare and one-third will be in force from Pacific Coast States to eastern points from June 15th to August 15th, with return limit of 90 days, but not later than October 31st. Tickets can be purchased to Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Washington, and other points with stop-over privilege, or tickets can be purchased to Chicago and special rate had from this point to Cleveland.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS

The Cleveland Chapter of the Association has undertaken one of the most worthy enterprises ever staged by any ex-soldier organization. In connection with the Second National Convention to be held in July, it is the purpose of this organization to bring to Cleveland every Rainbow comrade who is now in hospital, free of all cost to the individual. These boys, such as we have record of, have been invited to come as the guest of the Chapter and the City of Cleveland, for the three days, July 14-16, 1921. Think what this means to these patients—be on hand to cheer them on the road to recovery.

A. Buck Tells How Americans Became Hotel For Cooties

By W. E. TALBOT

Dear Dad:

When we first came over we were afraid that the Germans would catch us, now we are afraid that we can't catch them. For you have no doubt heard by now what we did to them in the Argonne Woods, and we are now Berlin Bound.

The French pulled a good joke when we first landed, and they still kid us a little. Our boys are naturally keen for collecting souvenirs, and if they could have sent everything home they wanted to, the Rheims Cathedral would now be somewhere in Texas. So the French said the English were fighting for possession of the Seas, the French for Alsace Lorraine, and the Americans for Souvenirs. And, most honored parent, darned if it doesn't look that way.

Another they pulled was about a little girl in a French School. You know that the Americans are better fighters than they are singers. And outside of the "Land of the Brave" part in America, our boys don't remember much of the rest of it. So this little girl was asked what the British National Air was. She replied, "God Save the King." When they asked what the National air of America was, she hesitated. "I don't know whether it is, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," or "Where Do We Go From Here." They sing both of them. Another favorite she evidently overlooked was, "When Do We Eat?"

After we had left the St. Mihiel Salient safe for the Democrats, we jumped off in the Argonne. When you consider that our boys had been forty-five days in the same suit of clothes, and in the rain, without one chance to take them off, that each doughboy was a real Cootie Hotel. A 45-day lease to a cootie is just about as near a permanent thing as you can think of. Consequently our boys knew that the only way they would get rid of the boarders was to get killed or stop the war. So when we jumped off in the said Argonne, there wasn't much kamerad stuff permitted from Fritz.

About the fifth day of the drive we were assigned a very nice location for our headquarters. It was right on a cross road on a hill. Every time the squareheads got a little time on their hands they would drop over a few big ones in the way of shells to watch us scatter. And whatever I may have said about the Germans, don't misunderstand me, their artillery was good. And they were practicing all the time.

Our repair shops were composed of two units, and each worked independently, as they were separated at times: but at this time the skipper had both of them at this cross road. One unit was National Army and the other was National Guard. When the National Army unit was assigned to the Rainbow, the Guard unit called them drafties; the drafts stood for it for a pair of days, and then began calling the Guards draft dodgers. From that day on you wouldn't have thought there was a German in

France. That bunch just forgot they were fighting Germans, and waited for a chance to bounce a wrench over each other's helmet. They pulled more fights among themselves than Battling Levinsky. And whenever the skipper went on a trip, they would quit work and fight till he got back. I didn't take sides with either bunch, as they were both pretty easy pickens with a pair of educated dice, and I wanted their friendship.

So to keep any of them from being bumped off, which would have meant less francs for me per month, I told the skipper he had better stop them before they lost all their tools.

He lined them up the next day, and told them his chief ambition in life was to be a prize fight referee. And from then on, any bird who wanted to fight, had to get his permission, and then the loser was to get a summary court and about two months' pay. Well, they laid off each other and things were getting so they did not watch each other all the time, but did a little work.

After we had been there about a week and the Germans had the position so well placed that they were only trying to drop a shell on the kitchen stove, the skipper decided to let the bunch stay in the dugouts until the shelling stopped, or the squareheads picked on some other location.

He had me down in his dugout shaving wood for his blooming stove, and wouldn't let me out. The big mutt knew darn well that they had a game of African golf on, which is French for shooting craps, and he knew that I wanted to get in it. But that is the way those officers act in this man's army.

Well, the Germans kept dropping them outside, and as we had old German dugouts that faced toward the German artillery we were kind of hoping none came too close. About that time a German came over in a plane, and tried to hit the K. P. with a handfull of bombs. That wouldn't have worried me so much, for the darned cook and K. P. was giving us slum for the third time that day. And nobody cared what happened to them.

All of a sudden down comes the top kick to the skipper with two of the sorest looking doughboys you ever saw. The top soak had to stand between them to keep them from crowning each other. "What's the trouble?" asked the skipper.

"They want to fight," said the top.

"What for?" inquired the skipper.

"Well, sir, you see," said the top, "these two birds have won all the money in their respective shops, and they were playing each other to see who could get the whole works. Jones, here, had the dice and Frank faded him. Just as Jones got ready to roll, a shell hit in about twenty feet of them, and Frank turned to see where it hit. When Frank turned around, Jones laid down a seven natural and started south with the jits."

"That's funny, sergeant," said the skipper. "How

(Continued on page 6)

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THE NEW ORDER

A Rockford, Illinois, capitalist has an extensive new business plant to construct and has given orders that only ex-service men shall be employed on the work, and further, that it is his purpose when the plant is completed and ready for operation to employ only service men. A Houston, Texas, manufacturing concern has advertised for ex-service men to fill positions in their factory, stating that such men will be given preference over other applicants, and adding that those disabled who are qualified to fill a position will be given every consideration. The Illinois capitalist states that it is his intention to build up an organization of former soldiers because he realizes that they have not been given a square deal since they came home.

These incidents are a severe indictment of the American people in their relation to the men who so willingly wore the uniforms and risked their lives in the service. And while the reflection is a harsh one, it seems to be in perfect line with recent developments in the care of our disabled soldiers. These two men not only have a warm spot in their heart for the lad who served their country and them in the front line, but they have reached the conclusion that every legitimate business interest should reach, and the sooner the better. The note of bitterness in General Pershing's censure of the Government in its failure to properly care for the ex-service men is wholly justified and is worth giving a second and a third thought, and that ultimate pressure should be sufficient to cause the big business interest of this country to have a complete change of heart. Until this is accomplished, the man who served will still hold the sack.

AND THEY GET AWAY WITH IT

This page has carried a number of editorials with reference to the slacker, or the man who in any measure evaded military service during the recent war, in the hope that those who chance to read them would find it easy to draw the line of demarcation between a real man and the individual

who masquerades as a man. To volunteer in the service of our country is the highest mark of citizenship, and to answer the call of the draft, excepting where a just cause for exemption existed, is also worthy of exemplification. But to skulk from service, and later meet the call of the draft with all forms of trumped-up claims for exemption, should brand the individual forever as being lacking in those qualities that mark the man.

Every day, we who served and served until it was over, see this boneless creature circulating in our midst; we see him received by a forgetful public upon a parity with the man of real fibre; we see him lauded in the things he has accomplished in a worldly way at the cost of the man who served, and we hear him chuckle about his getting away with it until we wonder if it pays to have a conscience.

Until the American people, and particularly the men who fought this war, band themselves together in common understanding, on the line of demarcation between the real soldier and the jelly-fish, there will exist a well-deserved contempt for military service.

RESULTS

Concrete results are beginning to appear as a reward for recent efforts in behalf of the disabled ex-service men. The Secretary of the Treasury has transferred to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance all work and personnel connected with the Public Health Service, and it is only a matter of legislation until the Federal Board for Vocational Education will be brought under similar supervision. Much has already been planned concerning the needed relief for our wounded comrades, but little or nothing of a concrete nature has been put over during the past administration. Investigation, resolutions and the formulation of plans for the future hold little or no interest to the man who is in need of immediate attention, and it is to this point that the Rainbow Association has been constantly driving, and without any particular concern as to the plan adopted by Congress to make it possible.

"Action" is the keynote to the whole situation of disabled soldier relief and the one word that means life or death to thousands of our comrades scattered in hospitals throughout the land and in private homes.

When the United States entered the war and decided to draft every able-bodied man of military age it did not depend upon volunteer reporting for duty—it went out into the field after eligible men, and expenses in this connection were no item, but with the war over and thousands upon thousands of these men returned to their homes impaired in body and mind, the plan has undergone a complete change to the extent that if a disabled soldier wants attention he must fight for it. Instead of being physically examined at the time of his discharge he was inspected and given a discharge stating "physical condition good." This condition alone has caused many a worthy veteran of the war to give up rather than fight the red tape necessary to un-

PRESIDENT HARDING RECEIVES D. C. RAINBOW DELEGATION

Representative Reece, our Congressman-comrade, made an appointment at the White House for President Harding to receive a delegation from our Chapter on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 20th.

President Edwin J. Stubbs introduced to the President the various members of the delegation. Our spokesman-president made indeed graceful presentation speeches when he gave to President Harding, and his secretary, Mr. George B. Christian, Jr., their respective invitations to the Rainbow Exposition.

President Harding expressed keen interest in the constructive activities of the local Rainbows, and promised to be in attendance during the Exposition. The President recalled some of the history made by the Forty-second Division while over-seas, and talked with the various delegates about their division's association with deep interest. The President said that he would attend the attractions without fail, but would ask that he be not called upon to make any speeches while on the grounds. President Stubbs assured the President that he would be received as "one of the boys."

Before the Chapter's delegation departed from the White House, President Harding posed with them (and Laddie Boy) for the benefit of the numerous movie and camera men stationed at the executive mansion to snap scenes of national interest.

Besides President Edwin J. Stubbs, the District of Columbia Chapter was represented in the White House delegation by the following comrades: Elmer F. Neagle, Edward J. Mahan, William H. Kay, John H. Hilton, Oscar W. Underwood, Jr., M. Manning Marcus, and J. Bentley Mulford.—The Capital Rainbow.

tangle this unfair and unjust, and in many cases, absolutely untrue, statement imposed upon him at the time of discharge. Any system that has as its working basis such a plan is fundamentally wrong and can never free itself from necessary red tape.

The Reveille contends that the volunteer soldier of the Rainbow Division is a fair example of the several hundred thousands of volunteers who entered the war against Germany. And it is that same independent spirit and manly quality which caused him to volunteer that keeps him from seeking aid where it is humanely possible to carry on. There can be but one result—thousands of these men are in need of compensation or medical attention, but they are game enough to continue the fight rather than give up—a most commendable quality. The contemplated Department of Public Welfare could make no better start than to go into the field with conscientious men and ferret out these cases individually. And the Department should so organize itself as to be in a position to act immediately upon the recommendation of these field agents who have interviewed the case. No man or

group of men can sit in Washington and pass upon the merits of a case in the field and expect to do it justice, because there is or can be made no general rule or scale upon which cases can be rated by correspondence, based upon physical examination. Each disabled man must be regarded and handled as an individual case where circumstances and condition are given due consideration. The Department must carry relief to our disabled instead of compelling them to come after it.

BEING OF REAL SERVICE

There was no greater record made in the world than that of the Rainbow Division, and there is no ex-service man in a better position to help bring America and the chaotic condition which follows in the path of war back to normalcy. It is a distant privilege to have served with the Division and it is a distinct asset to be a member of the Association and aligned with its various activities. To remain on the outside but adds to the loss of time you have already experienced—it makes a liability of the two-year investment which should be an ever-increasing asset through life.

Someone who knew said that we get from this life in proportion to what we give, and that we live in proportion to the way we serve. And with our vast field for this service, the Rainbow Division Association wants to enlist every eligible man.

Service is made up of a thousand angles and may be found in as many forms. It does not mean the giving of money but rather of life itself. Look about you and see how many of the following suggestions you can carry out without interference with your present duties—any one is worth while:

1. Visit and have a brotherly chat with a Rainbow comrade who is suffering from physical disability.
2. Write a letter to a buddy in hospital.
3. Take an interest in any Rainbow man who is seeking employment. Give him a boost.
4. See that the names and addresses of Rainbow men are turned into the Association either locally, State or National Headquarters.
5. Show him your copy of The Rainbow Reveille and ask him to subscribe to it.
6. Attend meetings that are called and be one of the boys. Don't kid yourself into thinking that you can live and prosper without association.
7. Do something yourself—the other fellow can't do it all.

"Hey, papa, there's a fly in my soup."

"Vell, Ikey, eat the soup until you come to the fly. Then tell the waiter and he'll give you another plate."

THE SISTER STATES

Miss Ouri, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Fornia, Allie Bama, Louise Anna, Della Ware, Minnie Sota and Mrs. Sippi."

A. BUCK TELLS HOW AMERICANS BECAME HOTEL FOR COOTIES

(Continued from Page 3)

do you know he laid down a seven when you all turned around?"

"Well, sir," said the sergeant, "I didn't turn around, and I saw him do it."

Can you beat that, dad? Here was a bird that though quick enough to lay down a seven when he was just about forty feet from certain and sudden death. And the other who didn't have enough interest in the shell to turn and see where it hit. No wonder the boches couldn't whip these kind of Americans.

The captain told them that there wouldn't be any fight that night; that they would have to roll the dice again. So the bird that rolled the seven put down a nice ace and deuce the next time, so guess he came out right after all, for he lost.

The next afternoon me and the skipper took the car, and went to see how everything was moving. The roads were pretty badly torn up by shells, and I had to watch pretty close to pick the good road. I was doing the best I could to keep from hitting the holes; but all of a sudden I hit one pretty hard. And the skipper's head put a dent in the top of the car. He didn't cuss as much as usual, but I could see that he was as mad as the devil.

About this time we passed a nice big hole over on the left-hand side of the road.

"Stop," he said to me. "Back-up."

I backed up as he ordered.

"Now go ahead, Shorty," he told me, "and hit that hole hard; we don't want to miss any of them."

So, dad, that just shows you how the officers in this army take advantage of their rankness to make us privates mad. I didn't say anything; but I made up my mind to get even with that big stiff that very night if it took six months' pay. And I sure did get even with him.

He had swiped a presto light tank off a motorcycle and had a rubber tube and a gas burner rigged up so that he could read at night. It was on a shelf right over the head of his cot, and he had a chunk of wood under it to keep it from rolling off. As the tank was perfectly round.

I went and moved the tank down over where his feet should be, and took out the piece of wood. There was a battery of naval guns that started firing every night about ten o'clock, and I knew that the concussion would jar the tank down on his feet. And just about scare him to death. As he would be in bed by that time.

There was a dugout next to his, that was locked up by the engineers, and I put a sign on it reading, "Danger, Nitro-Glycerin!" and when I showed it to him, it didn't make him happy to think he had that stuff next door to him. Oh, boy, he sure looked worried.

To show you how hard luck follows me, and how difficult it is for me to win promotion, that mutt decides to change his cot around, putting his head

where he had his feet before. Without letting me know anything about it. Any other time he would have had the whole outfit out looking for me to turn down his blooming blankets.

About the time for the big guns to shoot, I sneaked over to the door of his dugout and waited. Pretty soon they turned loose, all three guns at once, to keep the Germans from knowing how many were firing. And sure enough, the tank fell off the shelf. I could hear it hit something hard and solid. I waited to hear him cuss the whole world. But not a sound. All of a sudden I hear the tank hit the side of the skipper's dugout, and he bumps over me getting out of the hole.

"Beat it," he yelled. "There is a dud or live one lit in there."

Well, like a chump, I began to laugh, and he caught on.

He went back down and saw what it was, and found where I had taken out the piece of wood that kept it from rolling.

He had a knot on his head about the size of a hand-grenade, and if it had hit him square on the head, he would have had his name in the paper; but it just glanced off his dome and didn't do much damage.

Well, you might think this big mutt could take a joke. But no, I am now doing the work the cook is paid for, and I don't mind telling you, that slum is the three time daily meal. For that is about the easiest thing I know of to cook.

So you needn't expect to receive any immediate news that I have been given a deserved promotion, for I guess that bird is off of me for life.

The government sure wasted money when they issued steel helmets to officers, with the hard heads they have; they are in a natural dugout all the time.

Yours for democracy and less officers,

A. BUCK.

OFFICIAL INSIGNIA

8 k. gold

Price \$1.50 each, postpaid

Ready for Immediate Delivery
upon receipt of Order



This is the official Insignia of the Rainbow Division Veterans' Association and is being worn by members in the twenty-seven states.

The Rainbow is made in three-color hard fired enamel, and the Insignia carries on the back in raised letters the major operations participated in by the division.

Address Rainbow Division Veterans, State House, Columbus, Ohio.

PATROL REPORTS

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance announces that within a month more than 200,000 veterans of the world war will get their first dividend check from the Government. This dividend applies only to those who have been carrying this insurance in the converted form, and will vary from \$10.00 to \$75.00, depending upon the amount of the policy carried. The same statement announces that one out of every six men who entered the military service is carrying this government insurance in some form or other, and that more than 290,000 have converted their war-time policies into one of the standard forms.

The Illinois legislature has passed the soldier bonus bill providing for a \$55,000,000 bond issue, subject to referendum at the general election in November of this year. The bill encountered little opposition in either branch of the state legislature, and was virtually the program submitted by the American Legion of Illinois.

California has unanimously passed a bill to raise a fund of \$2,000,000 for loans to former soldiers to help them get farms or homes. The soldier must pay ten (10) per cent down, with long-time terms on the balance of the loan. The only objection to this bill is that it creates a Soldiers' Welfare Board to handle the venture rather than entrusting it to the already created and efficient Land Settlement Board which has for many years conducted a similar proposition.

Pennsylvania legislators are considering the Dunn Bill which provides a bonus of \$10.00 per month to soldiers of the recent war, with a maximum of \$200.00. No individual who asked exemption for any cause is entitled to the provisions of this bill.

The New York Soldier Bonus Commission will begin receiving applications on June 1st, with headquarters in Albany, and funds distributed just as soon as awards are made. The Commission is doubtful if more than \$8,000,000 can be distributed the first year, out of a total of \$45,000,000 authorized.

Michigan voters overwhelmingly authorized the issue of \$30,000,000 in bonds to pay soldiers' bonus in the Wolverine state. This bill provided the means for raising this fund, but did not provide for its administration. The latter will be taken care of by the present legislature called into special session by the Governor.

May 12th has been designated as National Hospital Day by Surgeon General Cummings of the U. S. Public Health Service. Commanding officers of the 67 government hospitals over the country will throw open the doors of the hospital on this particular day and invite the general public to visit and talk with the war veterans quartered there. The idea originated in Chicago and has the endorsement of President Harding.

Mrs. Mabel H. Slater of Webster has offered her large estate, located at Readville, Mass., to the U. S. Government for 50 years, to be used as a soldiers' home for the care of permanently disabled war veterans. This estate consists of a beautiful park of more than fifty acres and a large house which can accommodate one hundred men in comfort. One of the rooms in the house will be dedicated to the memory of Major Raoul Lufberry, the American flier who lost his life over the German lines in April, 1918.

Altoona, Pa., due to the efforts of the Blair County Chapter of the Red Cross and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is to have a retreat for disabled service men on a farm of 170 acres located near Horse Shoe Curve. The entire farm has been taken over for the summer; an overseer is already on the ground, while the Red Cross and the Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars will provide necessary medical treatment.

The Southern Motors' Manufacturing Association, Ltd., Houston, Texas, manufacturers of Ranger passenger cars, trucks, trailers and tractors, has opened its doors to the ex-service men in the matter of employment. Advertisements have been run in northern automobile centers to this effect calling for men who have or are being forced to seek a dry sunny section because of gas or other disabilities due to service to come to their organization. Further information concerning this plant can be had from the Texas organization of the Association.

Alabama patients in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., have planned to observe Alabama Day on May 5th, as a testimonial to the young men from the state who were wounded in the World War and are now patients in the hospital there. Senator Underwood and Senator Heflin will speak and Governor Kilby of Alabama has been invited to attend. There will be a field meet, a dance and a barbecue. Communications should be addressed to General Committee, Alabama Day, Ward 16, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

The International Jewelry Workers' Union recently voted to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in obtaining work as apprentices and special work for disabled ex-service men who care to take up the trade.

The president's investigating committee in the care of disabled ex-service men has brought out the fact that there are 91,000 claims pending in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, some of which have been pending for many, many months. The Bureau gets out on an average of 6,000 claims a day, according to a statement made by the Director, R. G. Cholmeley Jones.

The name of Brigadier General Clarence Edwards, former commander of the 26th Yankee Division, headed

the list of those submitted for promotion to Major General by Secretary of War Weeks. Many believed that Secretary Baker made a serious blunder when he failed to recommend Edwards for promotion, but on the other hand, the list just submitted by the new Secretary of War omits the name of Omar Bundy, former commander of the 2nd Division at Chateau Thierry, in June, 1918. General Edwards will take command of the First Army Corps, Boston, Mass.

The K. of C. have announced the withdrawal of their offer of \$5,000,000 Fund to the American Legion for the purpose of erecting a memorial building in Washington. The fund will be devoted to the extension of educational systems for ex-service men and extension of services work in hospitals.

The 37th Division, Ohio National Guard Troops, has contracted with Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co. of New York for the publication of their divisional history. The work is in charge of Col. Ralph D. Cole, Historian of the Division. A brief of the 166th Infantry Regiment, as a part of Ohio National Guard, will be included in the record, while a complete history of the 166th Infantry Regiment will be written at a later date by Major Raymond M. Cheseldine, London, Ohio.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., has been selected as one of the sites for the erection of a hospital for treatment of disabled ex-service men. The institution will be one of the largest of its kind in America.

The New Jersey Soldier Bonus Commission announces that it has ready for distribution more than 8,000 checks for former service men of the state whose applications have been submitted and approved. Checks will not be issued, however, until the sale of bonds authorized provides the money. New Jersey furnished about 130,000 men in the World War.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has signed an order coordinating the work of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Public Health Service, both of which are under the direct supervision of the Treasury Department. An act of Congress is necessary to line up the Federal Board for Vocational Training as it is an entirely separate agency; however this will be forthcoming at an early date.

Ex-President Woodrow Wilson and General John J. Pershing have both been handed their membership cards in the George Washington Post No. 1 of the American Legion, Washington, D. C.

The War Department has settled the question of what position General Pershing is to hold in the Army. A new Field Staff has been created and the former commander-in-chief made its head. This staff will in no way change the present army organization with General Harbord as Chief of Staff.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. Departmental Service Second Tuesday of each month. Salary \$900.00 to \$1200.00, plus bonus of \$20.00 per month.

RECONSTRUCTION AIDE. Under Public Health Service. Applications will be rated as received until further notice. Salary \$720.00 to \$960.00, with quarters and subsistence, plus bonus of \$20.00 per month.

SPECIAL AGENT, \$1,800-\$3,000. Special Intelligence Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue. Applications will be rated as received until August 1, 1921.

UNDER FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. Special agent for Industrial Rehabilitation, \$3,500 a year. Special agent for Agricultural Rehabilitation courses, \$2,500 to \$3,500 a year. Agent in Agricultural Education, \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year. Receipt of applications to close June 14, 1921.

AID, DIVISION OF HISTORY, National Museum, Washington, D. C. The entrance salary offered is \$1,500 a year, plus the increase of \$20 a month granted by Congress. Examination June 8th.

For application blanks write Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

THE QUITTER

By R. R. RAUSCH

Are you the bird, with ideas absurd,
And you say, "The war is over"?
Why should I, help the other guy
Even though I'm in clover?

What good will it do, now tell me true
To stick to the old Rainbow,
It will make me no cash, so why be so rash
Just to help some chap that I know?

Old buddie o' mine, in this world you'll find
There's a joy in the service o' doing,
To clasp the hand of a friend,
Who will stick to the end
Even though trouble is brewing.

We can't pay you in gold, this Rainbow of old,
But fellowship true we do offer
'Tis a bond you can't buy, even hard though you try,
With the gold of a dozen coffer.

Is it nothing to you, to have a friend true,
Who 50-50 with you will split?
To meet once again, The Old Rainbow Men,
If not—we won't miss you a bit.

—Iodine Swab.

WITH THE AUXILIARIES

This column reserved for Auxiliary notes. Send in yours.

TWO IN DALLAS, TEXAS

The Senior Rainbow Division Auxiliary is composed of the mothers of the Rainbow Division and they recently re-organized and have taken up as their particular work for the coming year, the care of a foundling at Hope Cottage. Each baby that is put in this particular bed is to be named by the Auxiliary and is to have Rainbow as a part of that name. A shower for the cottage was held recently at the home of Mrs. George Meriwether.

The Junior Rainbow Division Auxiliary is composed of the brides, those who married Rainbow boys since their return from France. The same officers serve both Auxiliaries so that each will know what the other is doing. This Junior Auxiliary is largely the social part of the Rainbow Division Veterans in Dallas and have planned a big outing for the month of May.

The Dallas Auxiliary has on hand a large number of knitted socks, helmets, wristlets, etc., which were knitted during the war by "Old Time Knitters" who knew how. Any deserving place can secure a shipment of these by addressing Mrs. W. E. Talbot, 4315 Thomas Ave., President of the Auxiliary.

COLUMBUS RAINBOW WOMEN ENTERTAIN

The boys of the Columbus Chapter, Rainbow Division Veterans, were entertained, after a short business session at Memorial Hall, on April 20th, by the Rainbow Auxiliary. This Auxiliary was really formed while the boys were overseas, and has continued to function since that time, having on numerous occasions seen that the local Chapter had eats and entertainment following their regular meetings. Following the luncheon, short talks were made by Colonel B. W. Hough, Major Robert Beightler, Colonel Robert Haubrich, and others. Mrs. J. J. Schuler, 33 13th Ave., Columbus, is President of the Auxiliary.

DETROIT

Detroit furnished the 168th Ambulance Company to the Rainbow Division and since their demobilization have formed a chapter in the Association and an Auxiliary. Detroit is a city where thousands of things other than fraternal orders claim the attention of the men, but this Auxiliary has set about to bring the men together occasionally. The general nature of their work is shown by the four standing committees—Membership, House, Relief, and Press. Mrs. Christine Hages, 4831 Brooklyn, Detroit, is Secretary of the Auxiliary.

WATERLOO, IOWA

The Rainbow Circle, an Auxiliary to the King-Marsen Post of the Rainbow Association, located at Waterloo, Iowa, states specifically that they have organized for service in any way that will promote the cause of the Rainbow and relieve the suffering of dependent ones with Rainbow ties. The Auxiliary have drafted a constitution and by-laws, together with a ritual, and plan to put on some real floor work for the benefit of other chapters at the coming State Convention in Iowa. Mrs. J. O. King, Cedar Heights, R. F. D. No. 8, Waterloo, is President of the Circle.

WAR FIGURES

Some interesting comparisons of losses in the Civil War and the World War are made in an article contributed to the Journal of the American Medical Association by Surgeon General Ireland.

The comparison is made for the first two years of the Civil War with the less than two years our armies were engaged in the more recent struggle.

There were 914,447 men in the Federal army up to January, 1863, and 3,551,447, or nearly four times as many, in the American army during the World War. Those killed in action in the World War numbered 34,249 or 11.26 per thousand as against 44,238 or 14.5 per thousand in the Civil War. The deaths from disease in the World War were 50,714 or 16.67 per thousand and 185,216 or 61.04 per thousand in the Civil War. Deaths from wounds were 13,391 or 4.5 per thousand in the World War, and 31,978 or 10.48 per thousand in the Civil War, while 224,000 wounded or 73.06 per thousand were treated in the hospitals during the World War and 246,712 or 80.87 per thousand were so treated in the earlier war.

What is of especial interest is that 70.77 per cent. of the wounded were cured and returned to duty in the World War. Similar figures are not available for the Civil War, but the percentage of course is largely in favor of the World War.

Nearly four times as many died of disease during the two years of the Civil War as in the World War, which speaks well of the care and attention and scientific treatment soldiers had in the later war. The deaths from typhoid in the recent struggle numbered only 213. If there had been the same death rate as in the Civil War the number would have been 51,115. If the rate had been the same as in the Spanish-American War the mortality would have reached 68,164. In other words, wonder was worked by anti-typhoid vaccination.

Only forty-two men died from dysentery in the World War and thousands in the Civil War, which is added evidence that war has at least been robbed of some of its terrors.

They Were Bald Ones

"See here, Sam," exclaimed the gentleman to the waiter, "you must be getting careless around here! I just found a hair in the ice water, one in the honey, and one in the apple sauce."

The negro scratched his head a minute and then replied. "Ah, reckon dat er hair in the water must have got in when Ah shaved the ice, and Ah 'spects de hair in the honey came from the comb, but Ah tells you, boss, Ah sure don't see how dat hair got in the apple sauce, cause dem apples was Baldwins."—The Open Road.

MEET YOUR BUDDIES AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION IN JULY.

MIGHTY POOR AVERAGE

Mrs. Busy—"What is your husband's average income?"

Mrs. Hank—"Oh, about midnight."

"What height from the ground do you think a girl's skirt should be?"

"Oh, I wouldn't be too specific—anything above two feet looks all right to me."

CHAPTER ACTIVITY, PERSONALS AND OTHERWISE

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

The District of Columbia Chapter in Washington, D. C., have had a busy two weeks, April to May 7th, during which time they staged an Exposition on the Union Station Plaza to raise funds for veterans in the District of Columbia. The exposition comprised all the features of a big summer amusement park, including a merry-go-round, seaplanes, the whip, a Ferris wheel, through the falls, Broadway minstrels, and freaks and curiosities of every sort. President Harding assured the delegation representing the Chapter that he would attend the Exposition as "one of the boys." The Exposition is under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Carlton of the Dufour Shows, with the Rainbow boys on the job every evening taking tickets and boosting. This is one of the biggest stunts ever attempted by ex-service men in the Capital City, and is worthy of exemplification by other chapters.

The Rainbow Veterans of Des Moines, Iowa, met at the Yonker Tearoom on April 21st to recall experiences of the St. Mihiel Sector. Major Glen C. Haynes was toastmaster for the evening, and at his suggestion, the tales of St. Mihiel were held over until the following meeting, in order that the evening might be given over to the main speaker, Lafayette Young, who talked on the Balkan War. The local boys planned a reunion to take place during the State Fair, and Dr. C. N. O. Leir, president of the local Chapter, appointed Major Haynes, Col. James Thomas and George Peterson a committee to complete the arrangements.

Col. James E. Thomas, former Division Adjutant of the 42nd Division, is now Assistant State Auditor of Iowa, under Major Glen C. Haynes, State Auditor, also a Rainbow man.

The Sacramento Chapter of the Association will give a benefit dance at the state armory on April 30th. Out of funds derived from this dance, the Chapter will purchase bronze memorial plaques to place at the graves of Rainbow dead of the Regiment of Engineers. Art Hickman's famous orchestra from San Francisco was employed for the occasion, while those on the committee of arrangements were Major Wallace Mason, James F. Clausen, Cy McLaughlin, Richard Cohn, and George Jensen. On May 14th and 15th, the State Convention of the Association will be held in Sacramento.

The New York Chapter, Rainbow Division Veterans, is stepping out since their annual ball and election of officers on April 2nd. A mailing list of 280 men has been forwarded to National Headquarters, and plans are already under way for a large attendance in Cleveland in July and a moonlight sail in the month of September. J. F. McLaughlin was elected Secretary for the coming year, with Major William Kennelly, the snappy "Drum Major" of the Birmingham parade, as a Vice-President.

Major Kennelly writes the Reveille that the real estate business in New York City is now on the boom and that he is making hay while the sun shines. Here's to you, Major—sell Long Island if you get a chance.

The Columbus Chapter of the Ohio C. R. is bidding for first place among the active chapters of the Association. Kubelik, the violinist, is being brought to Columbus under the auspices of the Rainbow on May 7th. Kenneth L. Smith, President of the local Chapter, is managing the concert.

Colonel Conway, formerly of the 84th Brigade, attended the April meeting of the Association in Columbus. The Colonel is now stationed at Ohio State University.

Colonel C. A. F. Flagler, former commander of the division, who has been stationed in Hawaii for the past year, has been transferred to Baltimore, Maryland. The former commander is now a Colonel of Engineers and will be located in the Engineers' Office, Custom House, Baltimore.

Corporal R. H. Ingleston, formerly with the Signal Corps of the division, has been covering Alabama and Georgia during the past month with his war films. The Chapters down south are high in their praise of his films and have endorsed them as a money maker.

The Cleveland Chapter, under whose direct auspices the National Convention will be staged, is showing "A. Buck on Leave" at the Euclid Avenue Opera House during the week beginning May 29th. Charles V. Burton, formerly of the Photographic Section, Signal Corps, now Vice-President of the local organization, is in charge of the performance. The proceeds of this particular entertainment are to go towards bringing to the Convention a number of our Rainbow "buddies" who are in hospitals over the country.

Washington C. H. is planning to show Corporal Ingleston's war films for two evenings about the first of June. An attempt is being made to work up a circuit in Ohio whereby these films can be shown under the auspices of the local organizations in Chillicothe, Lancaster, London, Greenfield, Delaware and Marion, before the Convention date.

Representative Thomas M. Blanton of Texas interrupted the House's discussion on the Naval Appropriation Bill on April 26th to make remarks concerning the constructive activity of the District of Columbia Chapter, especially as regards the exposition being shown on the Union Station Plaza, setting forth the object of that exposition and calling attention to the fact that it had been approved in a letter from President Harding, and also in a communication from Vice-President Coolidge. Representative Blanton did this at the request of J. Bentley Mulford, the Chapter's Correspondent and Publicity Officer.

"Swede" Clausen, Secretary of the California Chapter, has announced in a recent bulletin concerning the State Convention to be held in Sacramento that second loowies and mess sergeants are also invited. Sounds like the Engineers were just as hard as ever.

The newly-elected President of the D. of C. Chapter, Edwin J. Stubbs, is a former member of the 165th Infantry, and gave one arm in the service. Stubbs is starting out right by letting the representative men and women of our Government know that the Association is on the job. At a recent meeting Congresswoman Alice M. Robertson, from Oklahoma, was introduced as the main speaker. Miss Robertson expressed a desire to be of service and aid to all World War veterans, but placed emphasis upon the statement that her first consideration would be for the disabled.

The Nebraska Chapter, through their publication, The Iodine Swab, announces that their membership campaign will close on April 30th. This marks a determined effort on the part of this small Chapter to keep its hat in the ring and from present indications they are in to stay. The Swab announces that Comrades Reese, Evans and Souders, together with "Tiny" Rausch, have left the State to prove up on their homesteads near Casper, Wyoming. On another page you will find "Tiny" doing himself proud in "The Quitter."

The Capital Rainbow, the official publication of the D. of C. Chapter, limits its advertisements to veterans of the 42nd Division. The last issue carries a full-page ad by W. H. Colston, wholesale and retail distributor of malt and hops. Makers of home-brew will find it to their advantage to get in touch with Colston.

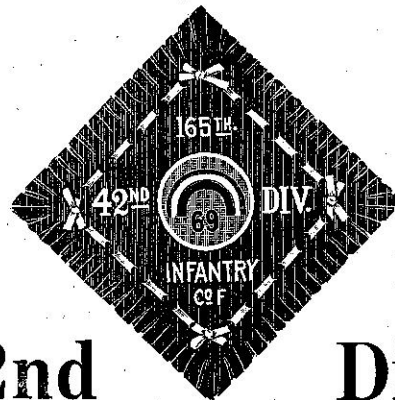
The Rainbow Barrage, the monthly publication of the 165th Infantry, has a birthday this month, the first issue having been put out in May, 1920. This is usually a four-page sheet and deals at length on the activities of the local organization. The last issue suggests that their next move is towards a club house in the City of New York.

Colonel George E. Leach, commander of the 151st Field Artillery in the World War, is a candidate for Mayor of Minneapolis on the Republican ticket. Colonel Leach has the endorsement of the Minneapolis Veterans' Political League.

Miller White, Jr., was elected president of the Georgia Chapter at their first reunion held in Macon on April 28th. The other officers elected are: Lieutenant-Colonel D. Winn, Atlanta, honorary president; Earle Harris, Macon, T. W. Parker, Macon, and Hunter G. Johnson, Macon, vice-presidents; Jos. C. Haire, Macon, secretary-treasurer; Paul Brigham, Macon, historian, and J. F. Green, of Gray, father of Bernard F. Green, who died in France, was elected chaplain. About 200 members of the Rainbow Division, from all parts of Georgia, attended this reunion. They participated in a smoker at the armory and joined with the confederate veterans in their Memorial Day exercises and enjoyed a banquet at the Hotel Dempsey in the evening.

The Alabama Chapter held their annual reunion at Gadsden on April 6th and 7th. Colonel Dallas B. Smith was elected president and Major Geo. Glenn, secretary-treasurer. The other officers elected were: L. C. Ragsdale, 1st vice-president; B. J. Vogel, 2nd vice-president; Lee Harless, 3rd vice-president; Mack Dabney, historian; E. P. Smith, chaplain. Their convention for 1922 will be held at Mobile.

(Continued on page 15)



42nd Div. ATTENTION!

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

SEND NO MONEY

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

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Infantry Outfits	Blue top, red reverse, gold letters,
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(N. B.—For 165th Infantry: Green top, blue reverse)	
Field Artillery	Blue top, red reverse, red letters
Machine Gun Bn.	and tape, gold circle.
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Trench Mortar Bat.	
Ambulance Co.	Maroon top and reverse, white
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Since the Armistice we have shipped over 12,000 of our specially made Pillow Tops C. O. D. to individual members of the A. E. F. in 800 Outfits of 54 different insignias. We've a pile of unsolicited letters praising the excellence of our workmanship, the quality of our goods and the cleanness of our dealings.

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

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Pointed Paragraphs From The National Capital

By J. BENTLEY MULFORD, D. C. Chapter

H. R. 1. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Joseph W. Fordney, Mich., on April 11, 1921, to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, and for other purposes. Referred on same date to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Burton E. Sweet, Iowa, on April 11, 1921, to establish in the Treasury Department a Veterans' Bureau and to improve the facilities and service of such bureau, and further to amend and modify the War Risk Insurance Act. Referred on same date to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 23. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Joseph W. Fordney, Mich., on April 11, 1921, vest-

ing in the Bureau of Pensions jurisdiction of claims for compensation under Article III, of the War Risk Insurance Act, approved October 6, 1917, and the amendments thereto. Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce the same date.

H. R. 80. 61th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Simeon D. Fess, Ohio, on April 11, 1921, to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to exempt from taxation amounts heretofore or hereafter received thereunder as training pay and allowances. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means the day of introduction.

H. R. 46. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. James T. Begg, Ohio, on April 11, 1921, granting a gratuity of \$100 to officers and enlisted men of the Army

RAINBOW ACTIVITY IN THE CAPITAL CITY



J. BENTLEY MULFORD

Talk is cheap because it is a common commodity and very often nonproductive. We all indulge in it because the average mind likes to speculate and play the field, but there comes a time when if it is not followed up by action, it becomes detrimental to the individual or organization concerned. Much has been said concerning the ex-soldier

organizations, namely, the Rainbow Division Veterans, The American Legion, The Veterans of Foreign Wars, et al, with respect to what they are going to do for the disabled men.

The D. of C. Chapter was not unlike others in this respect during the first year of its organization, but the second year brought with it serious consideration by the individual members of this field hospital unit. The chapter reached the conclusion that to prosper and retain its identity, it must get into the limelight and take an active interest in the affairs in the National Capital. Mr. J. Bentley Mulford was elected Press and Publicity Officer with instructions to go the limit to put the Rainbow Unit on the map.

A careful survey of the chapter's publicity during the past three months, together with results accomplished, indicate that Mulford has been on the job day and night. To secure publicity in the Washington, D. C., newspapers, where every individual and organization is scrambling for space, is not an easy task, but it has been done, even to the running of photographs of the chapter's officers and other Rainbow men who drop into the capital.

The chapter has just completed staging a two weeks' carnival at which, in spite of very unfavorable weather, the boys cleared \$2,500. Endorsement of the Rainbow activity has been had from the White House and members of Congress.

All this seemed impossible a short year ago, while today it is a reality, and all because the chapter has set a definite goal and every member is helping put it over. The particular interest of our D. of C. Chapter is the disabled of the district hospitals. What has been done in Washington can be duplicated in at least a hundred places in the U. S. With such a chain of Rainbowism from coast to coast, the impossible would not be the rule but rather the exception, and the individual return would in a short time surpass all expectation. The Rainbow is organized for years of service and that service will expand just in proportion to the effort made. The D. of C. has added another strong link to our chain, and because of location is desirous of serving the other chapters on matters pertaining to the National Capital.

whose names appear upon the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Roll. Referred at once to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 70. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Burton L. French, Idaho, on April 11, 1921, to allow credit for husbands' military service in case of home-stead entries by widows, and for other purposes. This bill was referred on the day of its introduction to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 86. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Patrick H. Kelley, Mich., on April 11, 1921, to protect the name and insignia of the World War organizations. This bill was referred at once to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 109. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. William E. Mason, of Illinois, on April 11, 1921, to amend an act giving congressional medals for conspicuous bravery so that a congressional medal may be presented to any woman who distinguished herself by brave and meritorious service during the World War. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs on the day of its introduction.

H. R. 114. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. William E. Mason, of Illinois, on April 11, 1921, to amend and re-enact sections 1251, 1254, and 1274 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for retiring of incapacitated officers for further service, fixing rank of released officers and the pay of retiring officers, and to cause all commissioned officers of the National Guard, National Army, reserve officers, and all other commissioned officers who have served in the United States Army to appear before a retiring board, and to provide for incapacitated officers of the National Guard, National Army, reserve officers, and all other commissioned officers who have been retired from service. Referred at once to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 166. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Charles R. Davis, of Minnesota, on April 11, 1921, to permit the wearing of the United States uniforms by honorably discharged officers, soldiers, or marines wounded in line of duty. Referred upon day of introduction to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. H. 216. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, on April 11, 1921, to incorporate The Disabled American Veterans of the World War. Referred on the day of introduction to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 235. 67th—Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Isaac Bacharach, of New Jersey, making October 27 a national holiday, to be known as Roosevelt's Birthday. This bill was also referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 257. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Anthony J. Griffin, of New York, on April 11, 1921, to provide for the return to soldiers, sailors, marines, and others serving in the United States forces during the World War the premiums deducted from their pay for war-risk insurance and the refunding of all allotments deducted from the pay of the enlisted personnel for

their dependents. Referred the day of its introduction to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 285. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Royal C. Johnson, of South Dakota, on April 11, 1921, 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 at once to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2186. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. William E. Mason, of Illinois, on April 11, 1921, for compensation of those who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the World War, from 1917 to 1919. Referred the same day to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2276. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, on April 11, 1921, to make unlawful the unauthorized wearing of naval or military medals, badges, decorations, or regalia of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs the same day.

H. R. 2279. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, on April 11, 1921, to give preference in appointments to Government positions to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, to reservists who have been placed on inactive duty and, under certain circumstances, to the wives or widows of such persons. Referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service the day of its introduction.

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Any man who served with the Rainbow Division as a part of the Army of Occupation can wear this insignia.

Screw Back, \$1.00.

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Inclosed find Post Office Money Order for \$_____ for
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City _____

State _____

H. R. 2281. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, on April 11, 1921, to facilitate the naturalization of aliens who waived exemption under the Selective Service Act or who were actually inducted into the military or naval service of the United States. This bill was referred upon its introduction to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2282. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, on April 11, 1921, to facilitate the naturalization of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States since April 6, 1917, and who have been or who may hereafter be honorably discharged therefrom. Referred the same day to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2310. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Isaac Siegel, of New York, on April 11, 1921, to declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday, within the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 2334. A bill introduced by Rep. William F. Stevenson, of South Carolina, on the 11th of April, 1921, to fix compensation of officers of the National Army who incurred disability while in the service. This bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on the 11th of April, 1921.

H. R. 2335. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. James G. Strong, of Kansas, on April 11, 1921, exempting honorably discharged service men from payment of the income tax to an amount not exceeding \$5,000. Referred the day of its introduction to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2382. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota, on April 11, 1921, to reimburse for expenditures incurred by officers, enlisted men, and members of the Nurse Corps of the Army, for civilian medical services and hospital care while absent from duty. The dates between April 6, 1917, and January 1, 1920, inclusive, are named in the bill as the period for which reimbursements are contemplated. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2391. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Edward H. Wason, of New Hampshire, on April 11, 1921, for the purpose of improving the facilities and services of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and of further amending and modifying the War Risk Insurance Act as amended. Referred the same day to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2402. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Otis Wingo, of Arkansas, on April 11, 1921, relating to the reinterment of soldiers in national cemeteries. That in the removal of the bodies of deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines from private cemeteries to national cemeteries the expense thereof shall be borne by the United States Government. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2403. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Otis Wingo, of Arkansas, on April 11, 1921, to permit the interment in national cemeteries of parents

or wives of deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines who are buried in such cemeteries. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2440. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Edward J. King, of Illinois, on April 12, 1921, to provide for the segregation and care of men in the United States Army afflicted with mental and nervous maladies. Referred the day of its introduction to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2443. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Florian Lampert, of Wisconsin, on April 12, 1921, granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria. Referred on the same day to the Committee on Way and Means.

H. R. 2469. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Charles R. Crisp, of Georgia, on the 12th of April, 1921, to deport from the United States certain aliens who withdrew their declaration of intention to become citizens to evade military service, and to suspend all immigration to the United States until January 1, 1930. Referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2470. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A bill introduced by Rep. Charles R. Crisp, of Georgia, on April 12, 1921, to provide for the entrance into civil service of veterans of the war with Germany. Referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

H. Resolution 20. A resolution submitted on April 11, 1921, by Rep. Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas, to investigate the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll. Referred to the Committee on Rules the same day.

H. Joint Resolution 11. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A joint resolution introduced by Rep. Norman J. Gould, of New York, on April 11, 1921, providing for the appointment of a commission for the purpose of erecting in Potomac Park in the District of Columbia a memorial to those members of the armed forces of the United States from the District of Columbia who served in the Great War. Referred the same day to the Committee on the Library.

H. Joint Resolution 30. 67th Congress, 1st Session. A joint resolution introduced by Rep. Nicholas J. Sinnott, of Oregon, on April 11, 1921, to amend a joint resolution entitled, "Joint resolution giving to discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines a preferred right of homestead entry," approved February 14, 1920. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands the day of its introduction.

A CHALLENGE

Sioux City (Iowa) Chapter claims to have the fastest man in the Rainbow Division Veterans' Society.

W. S. Bybee was married on the 10th of December and had a son-in-law on the 20th of December.

ASTRONOMY

Teacher—"What keeps the moon from falling?"

Pupil—"Its beams."

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 11)

W. R. Turbeville, former member of 117th Engineers, Co. A, and former secretary-treasurer of the Columbia, South Carolina, Chapter, is resident engineer for the State Highway Department stationed at Beaufort, South Carolina. Turbeville is always glad to see or hear from Rainbows.

"Flashes of Action" a motion picture history of some of the most stirring events of the World War under the direction of Corporal R. H. Ingleston, of the Signal Corps, who photographed many feet of the real fighting pictures, has met with complete success through the south. In Birmingham, Alabama, it was shown at the Jefferson Theatre for one week to capacity houses.

The following appeal to the Pardon Board of Alabama has been made by Claude Ligon, wounded veteran of the 167th Infantry (Old Fourth Alabama), in behalf of his mother who is now a prisoner in State penitentiary at Speigner. Ligon, who served 14 months overseas, was badly wounded and is now attending a government school at Atlanta, Georgia.

"I am writing you a letter in behalf of my mother, Mrs. Hattie Pope, at Speigner, Ala., and asking you to help her for my benefit as well as hers. I was only a little child when she was taken from me, and I had an awful hard time to make a man of myself. But I am still trying to reach the top of the ladder. I heard that someone has to be able to take care of them before they can turn anyone loose. I am able to take care of her. I am going to school, the government is sending me. You understand that every man who was wounded in France gets the training. I was overseas for 14 months and was wounded. I served with the 167th Infantry from Alabama, and I did my bit for my country and I feel that I should have my mother the rest of my life."

The Armory Company of Ottumwa have presented the members of Lindsey Post No. 4, Sub-Chapter of the Rainbow Division Veterans, with a bronze tablet 48 x 28 inches. This tablet contains the names of all men from Ottumwa who served with the 168th Infantry, or any other unit of the Rainbow Division, with a gold star following the names of those who were killed or died in service.

The Frenchman did not like the looks of the barking dog barring his way.

"It's all right," said the host. "Don't you know the proverb, 'Barking dogs never bite?'"

"Ah, yes," said the Frenchman, "I know ze proverb, you know ze proverb; but ze dog—does he know ze proverb?"—Auto News.

Customer (studying menu)—"How's the chicken today?"

Waitress—"Oh, I'm all right. How are you?"

There is not much difference between life and love. Life is just "one fool thing after another," and love is just two "fool things" after one another.

THE RETURN OF OUR FALLEN HEROES

Every Rainbow man has heard many times during the past two years that burning expression "the war is over," and while it may have been swallowed for the time, there was set deep in the heart a firm conviction that the day would come when the less serious minded and forgetful would be forced to bow their head in memory. To prepare for war is one thing, to serve in a zone far removed from the scenes of activity is another, while to meet the enemy in hand to hand conflict where death is the stake, is still another. With all due respect to those of the American people who helped in the recent war, and in many cases helped until it hurt, it is only fair to state that the only real knowledge of the awfulness of war is held by those men who gain contact with the enemy on the field of battle. No amount of reading or picture study can compare to the reality of having gone through it, from the experiences gained as a first-hand participant. The majority of men who served with the Rainbow Division through its more than nine months of continuous service on the Western Front are in a position to appreciate the sacrifice made by our comrades to whom the fate of war was unkind, the privilege of enjoying the fruits of their labors denied.

Many sections of the United States have been taken back to those stirring days of 1918 by the return of a loved one to the community, and in a number of instances these returns have been men who wore the Rainbow. But the tide is just coming in and these bodies will continue to arrive during the entire summer. The U. S. Transport Wheaton, due to dock in Hoboken on May 21st, carries the bodies of more than 5000 soldier dead, 206 of whom are men who served with the Rainbow Division. The 165th Infantry Regiment, a part of the Rainbow Division, has arranged to meet this boat with more than a thousand former members of the unit, to pay respects of the Divisional Association and carry out their pledge of keeping the faith.

Of these 206 Rainbow dead, bodies will go to at least a dozen states furnishing units to the Division, and it has been requested that where a body is brought home for burial, every former member of the Division consider it his solemn duty to be on hand for any service that may be rendered. Do unto him and his as you would have them do unto you—remembering that it is only the fate of war that marked him instead of you. It is ours to carry on—let us see how well it can be done individually and collectively.

A. G. BROWN.

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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!