This document was produced on behalf of the Department’s 17,000 members, the wartime veterans of the 20th and 21st centuries, who can be found in 117 posts in communities across our great state.

Compiled and edited by
Eugene G. Hellickson
Past Department Commander 2017 – 2018
In Flanders Field

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

And we will keep true faith with you who lie asleep,
Each with a cross to mark your bed,
And poppies blowing overhead
Where once your own life blood ran red.
So let your rest be sweet and deep
In Flanders field.

Fear not that ye have died for naught;
The torch ye threw to us we caught.
Ten million hands will hold it high
And Freedom’s light will never die;
We’ve learned the lesson that ye taught=
In Flanders field.
PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

For God and Country
"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America;

to maintain law and order;

to foster and perpetuate a 100-percent Americanism;

to preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the great wars;

to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation;

to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses;

to make right the master of might;

to promote peace and good will on earth;

to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy;

to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."
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INTRODUCTION

Although there are articles in this edition that deal directly with the national level of The American Legion, I felt it enlightening to include them. They help illustrate the many things The American Legion has done for our veterans and our communities.
PROLOGUE

The Pacific Legion
A 100 per cent American Journal For Ex-Service Men
Formerly The Pacific Soldier and Sailor
1920
The American Legion Weekly
&
Newspapers of 1920

Published content may have been edited for length and clarity.
BEGINNINGS

In 1920, George A. White published a series of Articles concerning the beginnings of The American Legion. I felt this would be a good way to start the Oregon History of The American Legion.

CRADLE DAYS IN THE LEGION
Some Inside Facts About the Toddling Infancy of the Veteran's Organization and the Paris Caucus That Christened It

By George A. White

GEORGE A. White, of Oregon will tell in this and succeeding articles the history of the Legion’s formation, was one of the group which launched the movement and called the Paris caucus. His associates in this task say the Paris caucus would have been considerable of a dud but for his efforts. Once when unjustified suspicion threatened the budding movement, he went AWOL in order to visit a number of divisions which were not going to join it because they were convinced it was formed to work the will of an Army or political clique – or both. All of these outfits came in when they learned from Mr. White the real purpose of the movement. Mr. White was elected first secretary of the Legion in France by the Executive Committee of One Hundred at the Paris caucus. Thereafter the infant Legion abroad literally grew up in his quarters. Mr. White is now a member of Portland Post No. 1, Department of Oregon.

WHO started The American Legion? Why? What motive actuated the little group of A.E.F. men who called the Paris caucus at which the name of the soldiers' organization was chosen, and the movement formally launched? What are the real inside facts of the origin of The American Legion?

These questions have been asked many times, and the answers given have always been more academic than satisfying—which is usually the case when questions tinged with suspicion are put. There are
still those, no doubt, who believe that the original purpose of the Legion was to promote Army legislation or to play some coy political game, and that this fell design was prevented by the interest and activity of the great mass of men coming into the Legion.

At the outset I want to say that The American Legion has developed exactly along the lines of the original vision of a small group of men who met and planned the Paris caucus. What they planned has been wrought. Their dream of a great soldiers' organization moved by an impulse for continued service to America and held together by the ties of comradeship in the world's greatest adventure, has come true.

For them The American Legion has sprung no surprises. Nor has it profited one of them one iota. Each has done his allotted part, always under the urge of necessity and the importunities of his associates- and then got from under "by first available transportation." Of the original group of twenty men who founded The American Legion in France only one continued to carry the burden during the past year. That one was Franklin D'Olier. I recall how Franklin D'Olier announced his retirement from National Headquarters in September of 1919. He had planned a wonderful vacation with Mrs. D'Olier and their three children, after which he was going to take up the threads of business life.

Everyone at National Headquarters protested. He had already done his share, but they simply made him stay, for as director of organization his services could not be spared. His family and business were quite a secondary matter in the minds of Mr. D'Olier's once-a-week associates, who seemed to ignore the fact that they were back in their own offices. And it was by the same method that he was given the burden of National Commander to carry for the first trying year following the Minneapolis convention. There are few men who could have done the big job Franklin D'Olier has done and there are fewer who would have done it. But getting back to those mysterious first-toddling steps of the Legion in France, which is the subject the editor of the Legion's magazine has asked light upon. Who started the Legion, anyway? As is commonly supposed, the individual who must be set down in history as the father of The American Legion is Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. He summoned the original group of twenty founders to meet in Paris and who called them to order once they had assembled for dinner at a French military club.

THIS was on the night of February 15, 1919. It was at this meeting that the Paris caucus was decided upon, a policy of organization adopted and the work of getting the great movement started parcelled out among those present. Of that twenty, eleven functioned. The others enjoyed the repast and were not seen again.

The principal decision to be made was whether the organization— it had no name until the Paris caucus should be initiated in France or should wait until we were all home and out of the Army. I had discussed this problem with Roosevelt a month before the February 15 meeting and, admitting the great difficulty of doing anything while in the service, bound as all were by military rules and regulations, brought his attention to a horde of budding societies for veterans that were undertaking to bloom in America. I had the record of one started in my own State, Oregon, and in which one of the moving spirits was on the payroll for a neat sum which had to be collected in the form of dues from returning doughboys. This enterprising chap, although of military age and appearance, enjoyed a semi-military status but had refrained from entering the Army. So, it was to get the jump on the dues grafters and to interest especially people who were undertaking to exploit the returning soldiers that immediate action was determined upon that, and to establish the tradition of having the organization formed in France, the scene of America's bitter tragedies and glorious victories.

Just how to get enough representative men into Paris for conference was something of a problem, and one which Mr. Roosevelt worked out admirably. At that time there was a tremendous revulsion of feeling on the part of civilian soldiers— officers and men alike—against general conditions in the A. E. F. If not universal, this feeling was at least widespread. Morale had gone to pot with the let-down of the Armistice, and everyone was raring to go home.
The proposal that twenty representative civilian soldiers be brought together to discuss and analyze that situation was one that appealed to the powers that were in France. Few if any of the twenty knew why they were going to Paris when they got orders to report on February 15 to a designated headquarters in the capital.

**THROUGHOUT** that day and the next we discussed the weighty problem at hand, ending our work by drawing up a commendation to the Commander in Chief for betterment of the welfare of enlisted men in the American Expeditionary Forces. We urged fewer restrictions, advised sending the men home in the order in which they reached France, and undertook to remove a number of thorns in the side of an army which craved just one thing—to watch the Statue of Liberty growing into the foreground.

Toward the end of the first day Theodore Roosevelt told each one of us that he wanted us to dine with him and talk over the formation of a soldier's organization—talk over forming the G. A. R. of the World War, as someone put it. Accordingly, we met at seven o'clock that evening. Ten combat divisions, H. Q. and several S. O. S. sections were represented by the twenty present, all of them citizen soldiers.

Dinner over, Roosevelt explained briefly the desirability of launching the inevitable after-the-war organization. He said he was not certain whether those present felt they were sufficiently representative to undertake such a work.

"It is a nervy thing for us, as a self-appointed committee, to set about such a thing, but someone has got to do it and it ought to be done as soon as possible for the good of the men and for the good of the country," he said in conclusion.

Here, before the babe had been born, the first conflict occurred. One of those present he ranked all the rest of us demanded to know right off the bat where everyone there stood on the question of universal training and a bigger army. He thought the fundamental purpose of such an organization as we were discussing should be to work for universal service, and unless he was assured on that point, "I don't want to have anything to do with the movement," he announced. He concluded with a request that the meeting be polled.

Several of us protested in unison. William (Wild Bill) Donovan of the Rainbow Division said it was presumptuous enough for us even to issue a call for a soldiers' organization, and that it would be unthinkable for us to try to wish any pre-thought-out policies on the unborn babe. After a heated argument, in which the colonel was all alone in his contentions, it was decided that after the child had been duly born and reared it could decide for itself whether it wanted mush or hot cakes for breakfast and also what variety of military policy it preferred.

At that meeting, which lasted until nearly midnight, there was formulated a policy which held together until the mass of the members took over the temporary organization at the Minneapolis convention a year ago this month. It was that the founders were to concern themselves with the details of organization only. What we set out to do was to establish an organization of returning soldiers for their benefit, to be conducted by them as soon as the details of organization had been worked out and the organization was large enough and representative enough to reflect the common opinion of the majority of those who had served in the war.

When that meeting adjourned, the G. A. R. of the World War consisted of a date for a general caucus at Paris, the promise of every man present that he would do everything possible to get the word out over the A. E. F. and a working force consisting of Eric Fisher Wood of Pennsylvania, Ralph Cole of Ohio, and myself. Wood and Cole were to send written notifications to all divisions and S. O. S. sections and supply information to the European and American press, while I was to work the field by personal visits to the various combat divisions. Cole dropped out after the meeting that night, while Wood, by his untiring energy and initiative, did a really big piece of work in getting the Paris caucus together.
END PART I

CRADLE DAYS IN THE LEGION – II

How the Organizing Committee Worked to Clear the Unborn Veteran Outfit of Suspicions That It Was Somebody’s Dog-Robber

By George A. White

HAVING started out with such decent motives and altruistic intentions, some of us were unprepared for the atmosphere of suspicion that came with the call for the Paris caucus of the embryonic American Legion.

"Why not wait until we get home and out of the Army? What is the Army trying to pull off on us now? What kind of a political scheme is this anyway?" Those were the questions that seemed to echo everywhere. And the questions were answered by people who claimed to know. Some had it that it was a great scheme to elect Pershing President. Others had it that the General Staff wanted to organize the soldiers to put over universal training. Still others said that it was a Rooseveltian political move.

When, shortly before the date of the Paris caucus, I visited the Twenty-sixth Division, members of that outfit said they had no intention of being represented at the Paris caucus. Brigadier General Cole said he and his men were convinced the whole thing was an Army scheme and so wanted nothing to do with it. At that particular time, it must be admitted, the Twenty-sixth had some reasonable cause for bitterness.

This is mentioned merely as showing the grounds for suspicion. One New Englander of prominence even told me that they were going to form their own veterans' organization to fight the Army bunch that was holding the Paris caucus.

And my own presence there, coming as I did from G. H. Q. and showing the G. H. Q. colors on the car I was using, was not immediately reassuring. Naturally I did not like to explain to General Cole that the orders under which I traveled were rather ancient and that my greatest fear on that trip was of some too inquisitive M. P.

But when the New Englanders heard the story of the first meeting, learned that all of us in the movement were citizen soldiers, they decided to join. And the Twenty-sixth Division sent the largest delegation attending the Paris caucus from any one outfit. New England also had the largest membership and consequently the largest single accredited delegation at the Minneapolis Convention eight months later.

Two more phobias had to be met. The first was that the move was political and for the benefit of young Roosevelt. To do away with this ridiculous suspicion, Eric Wood and I decided to ask Bennett C. Clark to preside at the Paris caucus. Bennett Clark, son of Champ Clark of Missouri, was in the Thirty-fifth Division. Not only did he preside with credit at the Paris caucus, but he later performed invaluable service as one of the small staff of nursemaids for the infant organization, helping to stave off attacks of cholera morbus and soothing it through the days of teething pains which were bound to mark the early stages of the Legion—or of any organization.

The next suspicion was the hardest to counteract. The charge was made that the new association was an officers' organization. Hundreds of thousands of enlisted men held that belief. It grew stronger after the Paris caucus. Were not most of those attending the Paris caucus officers? Where were the enlisted men anyway? Why weren't the men who did the real work and fighting asked to take a part?

The fact that the charge was absurdly unfounded did not lessen its menace. The report found too many and too ready believers. And it was a fact that the Paris caucus was attended largely by officers. But it was also a fact that the call went out to all alike. No doubt the enlisted men in large numbers were not in...
a position to meet the expense of a three-days sojourn in Paris out of their slender pay. At any rate only about fifty of them were present at the Paris caucus. The caucus met the situation by giving equal representation on the executive committee of one hundred to the enlisted men.

But the suspicion persisted up to Minneapolis. It is seldom heard any more. There are too many ex-privates commanding posts in which there and numerous ex-captains and ex-majors. The Legion has finally got past the days when everyone drafted to help in its organization is suspected of some unholy motive.

March 15, 1919 was set as the day for the Paris caucus. Would the A.E. F. respond? Would the twenty originators of the idea be repudiated by blank walls and vacant seats when Bennett Clark called for order at 11:45 A.M. at the American Club at 4 Avenue Gabriel? One great obstacle had arisen. G. H. Q. had refused to permit delegates to attend under orders. The only concession given by the General Staff was that delegates might have a three days Class C leave and go to Paris at their own expense.

A few days before the meeting it became apparent that there was going to be a greater response than had been expected. Mr. Wood reported several hundred written acceptances of the written notices sent out by the temporary committee of twenty. A score of divisions had given me assurance that they would send large delegations. Franklin D'Olier had reported from Tours that the S. O. S. sections from Nevers to Marseille would be represented. So, as the day approached, Ogden Mills and Richard Patterson of New York, who had been doing a lot of fine missionary work in the Paris area, secured, in cooperation with others, use of the spacious Cirque de Paris for the meeting.

It was a fortunate arrangement, for when the delegates for the unnamed veterans' organization assembled in the old Parisian playhouse there were many hundred present. The first day was spent largely in discussion in clearing the air of a tenacious suspicion of possible selfish or unworthy motives which never existed. And then was written that immortal preamble and declaration of righteous fundamentals which, taken as a pledge in the very presence of our dead comrades abroad, committed five million men to a perpetuation of their comradeship and continued service to their country in time of peace.

From Calais to Marseille and from Rengsdorf to Belfort the call for the Paris caucus was answered. Delegates came singly and in groups of two, three and twenty from practically every combat division and S. O. S. section in France, Belgium, England, Luxembourg and Germany. They came in belated European trains, in limousines, in flivvers and on motorcycles.

The formation, immediately, of the inevitable organization of World War veterans had touched the imagination of the whole A. E. F. That the organization should establish the tradition of being formed on French soil where the American Armies had fought so fiercely and victoriously, had an unmistakable appeal for all.

But what was behind this call at this time? Who were the men behind the movement and what was their motive? Why this unseemly interest on the part of G. H. Q., which had authorized leaves of absence to those who wished to attend the Paris caucus? At that moment the term G. H. Q. brought to mind a hard, harsh institution bereft of soul, imagination or compassion, whose function it was to maintain a Prussian discipline and extract all the joy of life from those who were in the Army.

As a matter of fact G. H. Q. was a mild, if somewhat academic, sort of institution which did not entirely justify, its hard name, and while I have no doubt that some of its personnel had their own ideas and hopes as to just what the organization of veterans ought to be and ought to do, it can be set down as a hard fact that G. H. Q. had no voice or part in directing the course of The American Legion.

But it is a fact that but for the action of the higher command in permitting leaves and its liberal attitude toward those who asked time off for committee work and executive sessions, the Legion could not have got fairly under way in France. Such being the case, it is only right to record it.

The American Legion was to have been officially born at 2 o'clock p.m. of March 15, 1919. The throngs of delegates at that hour were scattered in small groups over the hall and corridors of the Cirque de Paris.
seeking light, voicing their hopes, ideas and suspicions and intent on ferreting out any ulterior motive that might show its ugly head.

At 2:39 the child had not been born. At 2:45 a French orchestra which had filed into the hall began struggling with a medley of American patriotic airs. It attracted no attention until it reached "Dixie."

Now everything in the hall had a businesslike appearance. The two floors were placarded for the various divisional and sectional delegations^ American and French colors were intertwined in the scheme of decorations. A lot of forethought had been shown.

But the temporary committee which had issued the call was up in the air as to what procedure should be followed. The temporary committee had argued from the first that its work was done when it got a truly representative gathering together to launch the veterans' organization. But now that the gang was all here there must be organization and an order of business—a tentative program for them to shoot at and get their bearings. This was urged strongly by incoming delegates who had experience in such matters.

However, it was too late now, and the temporary committee turned the caucus over to itself without suggestion, after Eric Fisher Wood, of Pennsylvania, explained in detail just what the self-appointed temporary committee had done, what it had hoped to see accomplished and what the idea of the meeting was I generally.

Any fear that the delegates would mill and waste the time in futile debate and discussion was dissipated the moment Mr. Wood had finished speaking. A voice from the Rainbow Division delegation made the obvious motion that the report of the temporary committee be accepted and approved, but his voice was drowned by a score of demands that the caucus proceed to organize. The caucus wasn't ready yet to endorse or approve anything. Suspicion of everything and everybody, a considerable factor in the earliest days of the Legion, was prevalent in too many minds.

Bennett C. Clark was nominated at once for temporary chairman and Mr. Wood for temporary secretary of the meeting, the rules of Congress were adopted, a method of voting agreed on —and the caucus was ready for business.

Four committees of fifteen members each were named in the same record time and sent out to do the work. These committees worked all night and over Sunday. One of them worked out the plan of permanent organization, a second devised a constitution, a third planned for a future joint convention in the United States and the fourth struggled with the problem of a suitable name. I say "struggled" because the committee, did not solve the problem, and the caucus reversed the recommendation of the committee on names when it adopted "The American Legion."

The day's work so effectively done, the caucus relaxed and the orators of the A. E. F., suppressed by months of oratorical inactivity, began loosing {sic} their vocal cords upon the caucus. Someone again moved that the work of the temporary committee be "endorsed and approved."
Someone else immediately started an oratorical diversion and the question was not voted upon. The temporary committee was still under suspicion. For hadn't G. H. Q.—soulless, heartless G. H. Q.—issued leaves of absence for this meeting called by the temporary committee?

It was in the face of such a state of mind in the caucus that a New England delegate got the floor and launched a glowing eulogy of President Wilson. He did not spare colors or metaphors. At the climax he asked that the convention ask the President to address the gathering at once.

Now there is no question but that an ordinary motion to invite the President of the United States to the meeting would have carried with a whoop. But a thousand men who had just finished a hard war did not provide a fertile field for hero worship. The speaker had been far too eloquent for the humor of any A. E. F. audience at that time, and so when some more or less hard-boiled delegate arose immediately on the heels of the eloquent New Englander to "move we adjourn," the motion carried with a roar.

An attempt was made in the United States to depict the incident as an affront
to the President. It was nothing of the sort. It was simply an affront to the over-enthusiasm and manifest bad form of the President's eulogist. A motion at the next session, unattended by oratorical flights and bursts, gave the President a unanimous invitation to join the caucus.

END PART II

CRADLE DAYS IN THE LEGION – III

By George A. White

BE it said to the credit of the Paris caucus that not even the counter-attractions of that great and reputedly wicked city interfered appreciably with the hard, earnest work of founding The American Legion. True, some three hundred of the delegates were AWOL after the first session, and another hundred or two never reported at all. Plainly it was the bright lights of the metropolis rather than the higher purposes of the caucus that attracted them to Paris. But the majority of the delegates went, not on pleasure bent, but with a realization of the task ahead and a firm purpose to see it through.

Eleven of the fifteen men selected to choose a name for the new organization functioned. "Legion of the Great War" was their choice. As an alternative possibility the committee chose "Veterans of the Great War." The name "American Legion" did not get a single first choice vote in the committee. It did receive one second choice and three third choice votes.


It was a delegate from the Thirty-sixth (Lone Star) Division, Maurice K. Gordon, who moved adoption by the convention of the name "American Legion," and that name was finally adopted, although without enthusiasm at the time and only after it had been explained by the chair that the action was temporary and could be changed later. Naming the child caused more indecision than any other action of the caucus, since nearly everyone had a name for it.

The high purposes which have moved The American Legion from its inception were embodied in the first draft of its Constitution, adopted by the Paris caucus. Since then the immortal preamble which now proclaims the Legion's purpose has been developed to take its place as one of the greatest documents in American history. The similarity of purpose and spirit of those who were the pioneers at Paris and those who were the founders at Minneapolis may be seen by comparison of the present Legion preamble with the one adopted unanimously at Paris which read:

"We, the members of the military and naval services of the United States of America in the Great War, desiring to perpetuate the principles of justice, freedom and democracy for which we have fought, to inculcate the duty and obligation of the citizen to the State- to preserve the history and incident of our participation in the war; and to cement the ties of comradeship formed in service, do propose to found and establish an association for the furtherance of the foregoing purposes."

Of the fifteen members of this committee on the Constitution, thirteen stayed on the job until it was done, losing but two members in the great battle of Paris. Several of those who wrote the initial Constitution have continued their active interest in the Legion to this day in their respective communities.

The two other committees – Permanent Organization and Place of Convention worked with difficult problems. The Committee on Convention of which Wagoner Dale Shaw of Iowa was chairman, recommended

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2 The American Weekly, November 26, 1920
3 The American Legion Weekly, December 10, 1920
fixing of November 11, 1919, as the date of the national charter convention, "to be held at such place as the Executive Committee of this organization, acting with the Executive Committee of this organization in the United States may decide."

THE Executive Committee of One Hundred in France named Chicago as the convention city but the St. Louis caucus, having no knowledge of this action at the time, objected to Chicago because of the war record, or lack of war record, of its mayor and gave the convention to Minneapolis.

Not knowing when the A. E. F. would finally get home, if ever, provision was made to have the Army abroad represented at the charter convention in America. The A. E. F. was carefully districted and the basis of representation fixed after much study and argument. This work was needless however, since the Army was home and in civvies in plenty of time for the Legion’s official birthday.

Provision for keeping the Legion ship afloat and active was made by the creation of an executive committee. The original committee on organization was unable to agree, dividing into a majority and minority committee and presenting alternative plans, both of which were rejected by the caucus. A second committee was then named, with Milton J. Foreman, of Illinois, as chairman. It allotted two executive committeemen to each combat division and each S. O. S. section in France, the committeemen to be elected by those whom they represented and to serve until the national convention in America.

This plan was accepted unanimously. The committeemen were elected and they in turn chose a chairman and secretary, offices corresponding to what are now National Commander and National Adjutant. It was provided that half the committeemen must be enlisted men.

While it was decided by the caucus that no active enrollment of Legion members should be undertaken in the A. E. F., all soldiers, sailors and marines being considered members without application on their part, the requirement for membership was fixed and fixed high. A man or woman must have actually been enlisted or commissioned in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during hostilities in order to receive membership. The same hard and fast rule still prevails.

Having accomplished these things, the Paris caucus adjourned. In the final session, March 17, the ghost of false suspicion had been laid. Nothing that looked like an ulterior motive had shown itself. The principal ambition of the temporary committee plainly was to turn the job over and get from under. There were plenty of strong shoulders to carry the load further.

The rest of the big job in France was left to the Executive Committee which organized for business that evening.

END PART III

CRADLE DAYS IN THE LEGION – IV

The Veteran Organization Gets on Its Feet and Survives All the Rigors of a Post-Armistice Ocean Voyage.

By George A. White

WILLIAM (Wild Bill) Donovan of the Forty-second Division and I were rejoicing vision and I were rejoicing in the fact that the Paris caucus had been a great success and that we, as members of the original group that had started the party, were clear of any further responsibility when Bennet C. Clark of Missouri, who had presided at the caucus, rushed up to us in the foyer of the Cirque de Paris with the information that Donovan and I were going to be "put up" for election as president and secretary, respectively.

4 The American Legion Weekly, December 17, 1920
"Not a chance," we replied in one voice, explaining that we had done our share. In order to take no chances, we advised Mr. Clark that we were leaving the caucus immediately and would depart from Paris within a couple of hours for our home stations.

Just how the Executive Committee of one hundred which met at the close of the caucus came to name me secretary I have never learned, as I was not there. Milton J. Foreman of Illinois was named chairman and the next morning he and I got together and took an inventory of just what sort of a task we had fallen heir to.

As near as we could calculate tangible assets, we possessed a pile of resolutions and the tentative name "American Legion" also a responsibility to do something along lines which we must determine upon and promulgate!

If you want to get a clear mental picture of our situation, just imagine yourself with The American Legion on your hands, its course not charted, its organization not begun, not a centime in the treasury and no method of raising a franc. The cost of the Paris caucus had been paid through an assessment of twenty francs on each delegate present who happened to be a temporary officer in the Army.

But we had our precious pile of resolutions and committee directions. Frankly I have never read them in detail to this day and have them at this moment in a locker trunk. They really belong to the National Headquarters, and I intend to send them in along with the other original records of the Legion in France when the Legion gets that wonderful permanent home which it is destined to have for National Headquarters one day.

FOR one thing, we were supposed to start actual organization work. With an Army that was moving home as rapidly as shipping short-comings would permit, it was easy to be seen that membership enrollment was impossible. Our mission then was to get the word of The American Legion, and its mission, into the mind and heart of every eligible man and woman in France. The whole A. E. F. was declared part of the membership of The American Legion and the details of enrollment left to later organization work to be undertaken in the United States.

The European press was liberal in proclaiming the new born association of veterans. But we decided that a booklet or leaflet should be published for distribution in every command in the Army. G. H. Q. gave some encouragement to the plan of having an edition of a hundred thousand leaflets run off by the government press that printed those order barrages everyone remembers so well. A splendid four-page leaflet had just been put out on how to treat mange. Libraries had been published on the proper use of dubbin, while kindred subjects had been treated in editions running into the hundreds of thousands. The literary efforts of G. H. Q. were never treated in a niggardly way so far as the number of copies issued was concerned; and of course, the Army read every word with feverish interest.

Here was our great opportunity. Having had some encouragement, as suggested before, we decided to prepare copy at once telling everyone all about The American Legion.

Mr. Foreman had a truly remarkable vision of the future course of The American Legion. Predictions he made at his P. C. in Luxembourg have all come true since then. He saw into the future of the organization as clearly as many men now observe into its past. We sat up all of one-night reducing The American Legion to paper. At reveille the manuscript was ready to take its place in A. E. F. literature along with those dubbin orders and other G. H. Q. epics.

IN course of time we got our message to the higher command at Chaumont. For, in addition to the American Legion, we had our regular military jobs to look after, which meant that American Legion work had to come out of sleeping time. It was handed back to me informally with a request for specifications as to the maximum and minimum number of copies desired, the size of the pamphlet and the width of margin. I got a
soldier who was a printer in civil life to help with these technical details, and then sent the manuscript back for action, addressed to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G5, G. H. Q., A. E. F.

In strange contrast with our compilation of facts, names, statements and elucidations was the response of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G5, G. H. Q., A. E. F. It is worth reproducing in full:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
France, May 12th, 1919

MEMORANDUM

1. It is not believed expedient for the Government to publish this unofficial matter.

(Signed) H.B. Fiske,
Brigadier-General, G. S.,
A.C. of S., G5.

An edition of five thousand copies was later published by a Paris printer and scattered throughout the remaining divisions and S. O. S. sections by Richard Patterson of New York, who had been elected assistant secretary of the Legion in France, and who performed a great deal of valuable service in those toddling days of the infant Legion. But we had to depend upon mimeographed letters and individual workers to spread the word for the most part.

Considerable work was also done by an organization in the Army known as the Comrades in Service, which had been launched by Bishop Charles Brent, senior chaplain of the A. E. F., who gave to Mr. Foreman at the outset a written agreement that the Comrades in Service would go out of existence when the Army left France. The contract was kept to the letter, and a great deal of valuable Legion work in the United States has since been performed by Bishop Brent—a splendid chaplain and a splendid gentleman.

As showing the idea of the juvenile Legion which met such an abrupt fate at the hands of the A. C. of S., G5, let me quote briefly from the unborn leaflet:

THE AMERICAN LEGION — This is the name of a tentative organization of those who served in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps during the Great War.

The purpose now is merely to get into the minds of all who saw such service that they shall form their own organization, subject to their own direction and shaped according to their own wishes. All organization work so far is tentative. It has had in purpose the creation of the necessary foundation.

When all, or a majority, of those in service are back in their homes in America a great meeting is to be held at some designated point at which a constitution will be shaped and a name chosen, officers elected, and the Americans who served in the World War united in one great Organization of their own creation. Every member of the A. E. F. is automatically a member of The American Legion, and no action is necessary at this time in order to attain membership. No membership campaign is being undertaken or is authorized in the A. E. F.

Later in the United States, the organization state, county and city units will be initiated among all those eligible to belong and along lines to be determined in the United States. These then will be eligible to representation at a great charter meeting or convention in the United States where the united ideas of all will be incorporated in the national constitution.

The second Legion meeting in France since The American Legion had become a definite organization was called for April 7 at 4, Rue Gabriel, Paris. It was to include all members of the executive committee of one hundred — two men from each combat and replacement division and from each S. O. S. section in France, England, Germany and Belgium. There was nothing left in Italy by this time except a small allotment of the Quarter-master Department not numerous enough to gain representation.

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Getting those hundred men to Paris was quite an undertaking, for it was not a matter altogether of their own volition, since they were still in the Army. But the Army gave a lot of co-operation in getting the executive committee together from the four corners of four countries.

The Legion had come to the attention of the whole Army by this time. Major-generals were wiring in to know what representation they were entitled to in their divisions. Here is a typical telegram announcing the selection of a Divisional representative on the executive committee. It came from one of the most famous fighting generals in the Army:

**HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION.**

March 28. 1919.

Secretary, American Legion,
Care G. H. Q.:

Sergeant Harry Martin, Twenty-third Infantry, is designated to represent Second Division at next meeting of American Legion.

(Signed) LEJEUNE.

The other representative of the Second, it might be added, was a full colonel, Harold C. Snyder of Fredericksburg, Va. The Army was beginning to show its first touches of democracy; and it ought to be said right here that The American Legion has been the miracle worker that has swept aside rank since the war and brought home to all, regardless of recent grade, that they are all of equal station once more in civil life. Such a service never followed a previous war.

Leaves of absence finally were authorized by G. H. Q. for the April meeting. Request that delegates be given transportation was denied, but free and unrestricted use of the Army telegraph lines was permitted, in sending notices and other urgent Legion messages. Or possibly I should say it was not refused. Brigadier-General Robert C. Davis of the Regular Army, who was Adjutant General of the A. E. F., made it possible to use Army mails and Army wires in spreading the word of the Legion. It is fair to say that without his liberal views on the subject of the Legion, the organization would have been seriously handicapped in France.

**JUST** before the delegates were assembled for the April meeting, I got a frantic telegram from Lemuel Bolles, now National Adjutant. Bolles was a committeeman from the First Army Corps. He wired that unless I could have him ordered to the meeting he could not get away. The order was issued as a special dispensation and sent to him at Langres. A copy was sent to First Corps headquarters also. But Bolles never put in an appearance.

He wrote me some time later that the order reached him several weeks after the meeting and wanted to know why it had been sent to Langres. I explained that he had asked to have the orders sent to Londres and that I had searched the maps in vain for Londres. The only town that appeared likely was Langres.

"Why, Londres is French for London," he exclaimed. "I was in London at the time, which was the reason I couldn't get away without orders."

The committee of one hundred adopted a plan of putting on an intensive "word-of-mouth" campaign for advertising the Legion in every part of the A. E. F., and the individual members did much effective work after returning to their stations.

By this time the A. E. F. was breaking up rapidly and the time was at hand for the transfer of activities to America. The St. Louis caucus was to be the counterpart in America of the Paris caucus in France. The St. Louis caucus, however, did not restrain itself quite so well as did the Paris caucus. It took the bits in its teeth and adopted policies.
The Legion abroad was represented at St. Louis by liaison committee of fifteen, of which Bennett Clark was the chairman, as well as by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who had returned to the United States for discharge from the Army immediately before the Paris caucus.

This committee was instructed to see that the St. Louis caucus name a chairman, secretary and executive committee of one hundred. Then when the A. E. F. was home the two executive committees would meet, amalgamate and elect one set of temporary officers pending the charter convention at Minneapolis.

The understanding was never put into effect, for the expeditionary forces were so long in getting home that a joint session was never called. Mr. Foreman, on his return, agreed willingly, I might say with enthusiasm, that the chairman named at St. Louis, Henry D. Lindsley of Texas, continue to function as chairman of the whole organization, and I gratefully gave to Eric Fisher Wood a quitclaim deed to the secretaryship {sic} of the Legion.

A tremendous job was now at hand. The unprecedented work of whirlwind organization on a nationwide scale— a task that has given Americans a new tradition—continues fresh in the minds of all.

March 1919 saw The American Legion as nothing more than an idea. November 1919 saw the American Legion a concrete organization of more than a million enrolled men. The history of the human family offers no parallel performance.

THE END
DEPARTMENT

JANUARY

State Commander – William B. Follett...Eugene
Vice-Commanders – Fred E. Eiddle....... La Grande
                John M. Williams....Eugene
                Merle Campbell......Portland
Adjutant – Edward J. Eivers....................Portland
Treasurer – Prescott W. Cookingham......Portland
Chaplain – W.W. Gilbert.........................Astoria
Historian – Jerrold Owen......................Portland

American Legion in Oregon Records Remarkable Series of Achievements

(Editor's Note Mr. Follett enlisted in the fourth company of the coast artillery, Oregon National Guard, at Eugene at the outbreak of the war, serving at Fort Stevens until the 69th Coast Artillery Corps was organized. He went overseas with Battery F, serving eight months in Europe with the rank of corporal. He was the unanimous choice of the Oregon state convention for state commander and a popular selection as national vice-commander).

Merle Campbell
Portland

Edward J. Eivers
Portland

Prescott Cookingham
Portland

Dow V. Walker
Portland

5 The Morning Oregonian, January 1, 1920, New Year’s Edition, Section 5, pg. 17, image 65
Never in history has there sprung into being an organization with cleaner hands, more patriotic devotion to country or higher ideals than the American Legion.

Throughout the land, young men and old who have worn the American uniform in the war of wars have pledged themselves to combat autocracy, whether of the classes or the masses, to maintain, law and order, to safeguard the principles of justice, freedom and democracy, to perpetuate 100 per cent Americanism and to consecrate and sanctify their comradeship by devotion to mutual helpfulness.

It is a great programme and a magnificent field of work lies before the American Legion today. Press dispatches from every state in the Union have shown how the men of the Legion have come to the fore in matters where patriotic duty called, whether in suppression of riot, denunciation of the profiteer or attack on those of alien blood who fattened on America during the war and dodged the obligation of citizenship, to defend the land of their adoption from the foe of the world.

Leaders in public life realize that a new force has come into being, a force that, God grant, will stand for civic righteousness and for the country, first, last and all the time.

Patriotic Spirit Fostered

The American Legion strives to keep aflame the torch of patriotism and high ideals which blazed fiercely during the war. And if the spirit prevailing the at war the Paris- the caucus in March. 1919, at St. Louis in May and Minneapolis in November is mighty enough to spread, through the delegates to the most remote posts, the American Legion has nothing to fear from axe-grinders and politicians who would only too gladly make use of the Legion to reach selfish ends. Thus far the stand of the American Legion has been clean and free of politics and the temper of the mingled political faiths bound in the organization is such that I do not believe politics will ever contaminate the organization.

I do not mean the American Legion will not seize the ballot as a strong weapon to force into effect policies it believes to be just or to elect men to office who will carry out those policies, but it can never backslide from its constitutional determination of "policies not politics." The recent action of the national convention-at Minneapolis, where the Legion opposed the holding of any office in the organization by a man in political life, expresses the determination of the Legion to keep clean of petty, personal politics.

New Home in Indianapolis

National headquarters of The American Legion have been established on the two top floors of the Meridian Life Building, 307 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, the location being selected on the arrival
in that city of Lemuel L. Bolles of Seattle, national adjutant. The new office will house the veterans' organization pending the erection of a war memorial by the state and city.

The new quarters include a private office for Franklin D'Olier, national commander, one for his personal staff, another for the adjutant, and one each for the assistant adjutant and assistant treasurer. A room is devoted to the accounting department and two rooms for the service division, made up of the war risk insurance department and the educational department. Publicity departments, jewelry and emblem departments and the mailing room will be provided for.

The adoption in the State of Oregon of a proposed initiative measure providing that the legal rate of interest in the state should be four per cent and prohibiting a rate greater than five per cent a year was opposed at the last meeting of the executive committee of The American Legion for the Department of Oregon.

The belief was expressed by the committee in resolutions adopted that the proposed measure, if passed, would drive outside capital from the state and prevent investment. The resolutions also expressed the belief that the measure, which provides for an amendment to the constitution, is fostered by radicals and those opposed to the best interests of the state.

The adoption of the resolution as proposed, it was declared, would bring distress and unemployment among ex-service men and others.

The question of opposing the initiative measure, which is not being circulated, was brought up by Barge E. Leonard, chairman of the finance committee, who resigned a week later, so as not to involve The American Legion in any way in the campaign for General Leonard Wood, in which Leonard will take an active part in Oregon.

The executive committee chose chairmen of committees as follows: Jack Connelly, Portland, employment committee; Dr. John J. Sellwood, Portland, benevolence committee; William S. Gilbert, Astoria, memorial committee; Tom Sweeney, Portland, grievance committee; Hugh Hammersley, Albany, war risk insurance committee.

E. J. Eivers, state adjutant, announced that 16 new posts had come into being during the past month, making a total for the state of 77.

The American Legion of the state has gone on record as favoring capital punishment. In conjunction with various other organizations in the state it is getting behind the movement for the restoration of capital punishment as a punishment for crime in Oregon.

The work of starting the organization of a women's auxiliary in this state is also getting under way following the receipt of instructions relative to this branch of the Legion from the national commander, Franklin D'Olier.

ABOUT sixty per cent of the states represented at the national convention of the American Legion had organizations in which the titles of commander, vice-commander, adjutant and finance officer prevailed. The others had adopted those of president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. The majority succeeded in making their system universal in the legion.

LEGION FAVORS SQUARE DEAL FOR UNION LABOR

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7 The Pacific Legion January 1920, pg. 12
8 The Pacific Legion January 1920, pg. 22
9 The Gazette-Times, January 22, 1920, pg. 3 image 3
FRANKLIN D'Olier, National Commander of the American Legion from National Headquarters at Indianapolis, has issued the following statement regarding the attitude of the American Legion towards organized labor.

“The attitude of the American Legion towards Organized Labor is exactly the same as its attitude toward all groups of American citizens who are interested in a square deal for all in the maintenance of law and order and the protections of the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers.

“The preamble of our Constitution expresses very clearly the purposed of the American Legion.

“The purpose of the American Legion is two-fold service to our comrades and service to our country. Under the head of ‘service to our comrades’ we will exert all of our influence and all of our strength. To the end that the ex-service man, especially the disabled man and his dependents and the dependents of those who paid the supreme sacrifice, shall receive that just and fair treatment which they have reason to expect from a patriotic and liberal country.

“In serving our country we shall endeavor to keep alive that spirit of service which induced us all to respond to our country’s call in the time of her need even to the extent of being willing to pay the supreme sacrifice. And this we propose doing by assisting in the maintenance of a hundred-percent Americanism based on fair play and a square deal for all.

“The members of organized labor are patriotic American citizens and the members of the American Legion are patriotic American citizens who have proven their patriotism and their loyalty. Consequently, on the purposes of The American Legion both they and we are in accord. Many of our most loyal members are members of Organized Labor, and it is our hope that we may be able to convince every ex-service man who is a member of Organized Labor that our purposes are the same as loyal citizens and that every ex-service man in Organized Labor will join The American Legion. All ex-service men who are members of Organized Labor have proven their loyalty and their patriotism to the country and now appreciate their responsibilities as citizens, and we therefore hope it will not be long before they are all active members of the American Legion.”

In Portland, Ore., the central labor council has recommended that all former service men who desire to join labor unions be allowed to do so without the payment of the usual initiation fee. The council further called on local unions to give every assistance to ex-service men seeking employment, as organized labor’s contribution to the general task of finding a pay roll for every man who served his country in the war with Germany. ¹⁰

FEBRUARY

LED on by W. B. Follett, The American Legion’s fighting state commander, the Legion forces won their fight for first rights to former service men in the upper Klamath lake project at the session of the irrigation congress in Portland last month. The opposition favoring the California-Oregon Power Company was feeble and the meeting adopted a strong resolution in favor of the former service men by a vote that rang through the big hall of the chamber of commerce.

Commander Follett and Tom A. Sweeney laid the case of The American Legion before the delegates, explaining that by all rights, service men should be given first consideration in the region about upper Klamath lake as against any private concern, notwithstanding the contentions of that concern that it needed the 10,000 acres of land in question for power storage sites.

Arguments were brief and to the point and the vote was called for by Jay H. Upton, presiding. It was by unanimous vote that the congress adopted the resolution, declaring for first rights to service men.

¹⁰ The American Legion Weekly, January 30, 1920
¹¹ The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 12
State activities of the Legion during the month past included coöperation with the civil authorities for ridding the country of radicals of all sorts. The Legion actively supported the movement for weeding out undesirables and shipping enemy aliens out of the country.

Posts throughout the state were also doing everything possible for securing employment for former service men. The majority of the local organizations had committees delegated to this work and good work in the cutting down the number of unemployed was the result.

Y.M.C.A. GIVES $500,000 TO AMERICAN LEGION¹²

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. – More than $500,000 has been given to the American Legion by the national war work council of the Y.M.C.A. There are no restrictions as to the use of the money. It was said the money would be held as a trust fund for five years.

MARCH

MEDALS¹³ given by the State of Oregon to former service men are now being distributed among the boys who represented the state in the recent war. With a view to facilitate the distribution of these letters have been sent out by the adjutant general’s office to the various commanders of American Legion posts. A copy of this letter follows:

"In view of the fact that the great state of Oregon has secured and is now ready to distribute a bronze medal for world war service and by that token express its grateful recognition of faithful service rendered during the world war, and realizing that no better method could be chosen, no more worthy medium, than The American Legion, it is earnestly desired that you assist these headquarters in this, our most pleasant duty of this year.

"You are therefore kindly requested to supply this office with a roster, in duplicate, of all soldiers, sailors, marines and others now members of your post who at date of entering the military service of the United States in the war for civilization were bona fide residents and inhabitants of the state of Oregon."

Everything The American Legion asked of the legislature at the recent session was granted, including the anti-Japanese and Klamath Lake land memorials to Congress, the uniform bill and the law requiring foreign language newspapers in Oregon to publish English translations of all articles.

Questions of department and national dues and other matters of statewide importance came up at a meeting of the executive committee held in Portland.

Those present were: W. B. Follett, of Portland, state commander; E. J. Eivers, of Portland, adjutant; Prescott W. Cookingham, of Portland, treasurer, and the following committeemen: J. M. Williams of Eugene; G. R. Wilbur, of Hood River; C. G. Schneider, of Gresham; Creed C. Hammond, Wilbur Henderson and Tom Sweeney, of Portland. Proxies were held for committeemen: Asa W. Battles, Prineville; Charles W. Erskine, Bend; C. N. Miller, Enterprise, and George Gore, St. Helens.

American Legion posts throughout the state have been notified as a result of action taken that department and national dues of $1.50 are payable at once at headquarters in the Morgan building, Portland, for the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31. National dues of $1 include subscription to The American Legion Weekly. They must be paid as soon as possible, but the .50 cents due state headquarters may be deferred as late as May 1.

¹² The Springfield News, February 19, 1920, pg. 1 image 1
¹³ The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 12
A committee composed of G. R. Wilbur, Hood River; J. N. Williams, Eugene; C. G. Schneider, Gresham, and Creed C. Hammond, Portland, was named to prepare a statement for state dissemination concerning department finances and operation of state headquarters.

Urgency of American Legion business has compelled Commander Follett to move from Eugene into Portland, where he will be in more direct touch with department headquarters.

**LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE**

**Legion Man in Answer to Seehorn**

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING HERALD:**

It is the intention of the writer in this letter to confine his remarks principally to a certain article, published in *The Evening Herald* of the issue of February 27, the characteristically eloquent essence of which, as I see it, was to warn the public mind of a certain alleged impending catastrophe to the county and its citizens by “obstructive propaganda” perpetrated by the American Legion.

At the outset, I will state a universally admitted precept — that consistency is one of the most admirable virtues of mankind, and since the article in question, so eloquently penned by a certain official, and to which Mr. W.E. Seehorn appended his name, is the direct antithesis of all that is consistent, it is perfectly natural that the honest citizens of this county accepted it with mingled chuckles and grunts of disgust. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the past career of the official who wrote Mr. Seehorn’s article. The public is sufficiently cognizant of his notorious reactionary policies, particularly to his opposition to the Strahorn railroad.

The statement in Mr. Seehorn’s article, “that farmers were in full possession of their faculties when by the result of the straw vote they repudiated the Bradbury proposition,” is in itself sufficient to render his contribution worthless, since the “Bradbury proposition” was not repudiated that anyone knows of. The exact opposite result prevailed. Either Mr. Seehorn did not know this or he accepted another person’s word for it as a little child accepts the counsel of a parent.

If citizens of this county, and farmer particularly, actually believed that the fight maintained by the American Legion against the usurpation and monopoly of the public domain for a term of years, at the termination of which most of us will need a wheel chair more than a homestead, is really as pernicious and destructive to their interests and to the future of their posterity as Mr. Seehorn and his contemporaries would have them believe, - I say if the citizens really believed that, - they would have been long since on the war-path, with a bomb in each hand. Again the inconsistency of Mr. Seehorn is apparent. It is hardly possible that if put in the balance the judgment and past records of Mr. Seehorn and his associates would outweigh those of members of the Oregon delegation to the national congress and of every Klamath county official but one, who have repeatedly and consistently endorsed the action of the American Legion and just as vehemently condemned the attitude of those interests and their local emissaries against who our attacks are directed.

A perusal of the article in question, and others of similar trend, would lead one to believe, if they were to be taken seriously, that our participation in the job of putting old Bill Kaiser and his bunch of Junkers on the blink for good deprived us of all-natural rights to an expression in the affairs of our community. As long as we members of the American Legion believe that we are upheld in our action by right and justice, we will continue to wage a relentless warfare against wrong, whether it be in the form of a misguided, boastful nation or greedy corporate interests.

Just what impetus Mr. Seehorn has given to the “clock of progress,” which he says has been set back indefinitely by the American Legion, I am not in a position to say. However, citizens of Klamath Falls probably are familiar with his record. Although he was not of military age during the war with Germany, he

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14 The Evening Herald, March 10, 1920, pg. 2, image 2
undoubtedly was during the Spanish-American war, and he did not enlist then. It is a known fact that those who intentionally took to the bushes instead of donning the uniform in true manly fashion are constitutionally opposed to those who acquitted themselves honorably in the service.

CLIFFORD W. SEVITS,
American Legion
MILLION AMERICAN LEGION MEMBERS OWE DEBT TO OREGON MEN WHO DEVELOPED IDEA

Present Strong Organization is Due to Well-Founded Scheme Born in France Year Ago and Approved by Service Men on Return Home

HAD it not been for the presence of Portland men in France there might never have been an organization of world war veterans such as the American Legion, whose million members celebrated its first birthday last month.

The great league of ex-service men did not spring up overnight; it was the consummation of months of planning by men who saw the need for an organization of veterans which could act as spokesman for the former soldiers, sailors and marines in the numerous problems of readjustment incident to return to civilian life.

Though Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt generally is credited with being the soldier who first conceived the after-war legion, men who were in Paris at the first caucus a year ago say that much of that credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel George A. White, former Adjutant-general of Oregon, indefatigable worker in its behalf, without whose efforts Colonel Roosevelt has said the Paris caucus never could have been held.

OREGONIANS HAD MAIN VOICE.

THE undisputed fact is the existence of the American Legion, 1,000,000 strong, as the outcome of a little meeting and later a caucus in Paris March 14, 15 and 17, 1919, at which Oregon had one of the largest representations of any state.

Among the Oregonians who took part in that caucus there were, dropping all titles: E.C. Sammons, George A. White, James F. Alexander, J. Guy Strohm, J.J. Crossley, Harry C. Brumbaugh, Hubert Parsons and Homer Johnson of Portland; Jack Anderson of Hood River, Carle Abrams of Salem and Eugene Moshberger of Woodburn.

The Oregon men attended the historic meeting as delegates from several of the combat divisions and service of supply sections and took active part in the birth deliberations of the legion. The name “American Legion” was adopted, temporarily, at that meeting, and was ratified in subsequent gatherings.

At this meeting, attended by a thousand soldiers from all the divisions in France and Germany, the decision was made to form the after-the-war organization of soldiers, sailors and marines so as to include every man who had been enlisted or commissioned. A committee was named from among those who were

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15 The Sunday Oregonian, April 4, 1920, Section 4 pg. 12, image 70
about to return to the United States for the purpose of getting the movement started on this side of the Atlantic.

**HOME ORGANIZATION FORMED**

**THE ST.** Louis caucus in May followed, and the organizations consolidated when the troops returned home, the final formal consolidation being effected (sic) at the first national convention held in Minneapolis, Minn., November 10, 11 and 12, 1919.

In direct charge of the organization France was Milton Foreman of Illinois, first chairman, and George A. White of Portland, first secretary.

Mr. White still has in his possession the original records of the Paris caucus, one of the most interesting portions of which is a bundle of slips upon which proposed names were submitted by the original committee on membership. A dozen names were proposed by different members of the committee, including “National Army League,” “Veterans of the Great War.” “Soldiers of the World War,” “The American Army Veterans” and “The American Legion.”

“The committee was unable to reach an agreement on a name,” smiled Mr. White yesterday. “Each man had his pet name and stuck to it. Personally, as a member of the committee on names, I did not favor the name “American Legion,” which was suggested by a Texan from the 36th division. The list finally was put up to the convention for action and the name “American Legion” won out easily.”

Much of the mist surrounding the conception of the American Legion, because of the meager press dispatches from Paris at the time, was dispelled by Mr. White, who when asked concerning the American Legion’s birth and growth, said:

“Since it was necessary for each delegate to pay his own expenses and considering the high cost of living in Paris at that time, the attendance of 1000 delegates from all parts of France, German and England was remarkable.

**SUSPICION SOON ALLAYED.**

“I believe the air was surcharged with suspicion when the Paris caucus was called to order by Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, who had been asked by the temporary committee to open the session. The suspicion was not tangible, but it was very evident and the words of every speaker were carefully searched during the morning session. During the day this feeling passed off when the temporary committee made it clear that it has just cone as to grind – and that was to turn the organization over and get from under after having done the preliminary skirmishing.

“Everything done at the Paris caucus was termed “temporary.” It was kept in mind that the reserves in the United States were entitled to belong on an equal footing and the right of the troops in the United States to a similar meeting and equal voice was recognized at all times. Even the name American Legion was adopted as a temporary name, but it soon got into the vernacular.

“There had been one preliminary meeting attended by 20 members of the A.E>F and this meeting, after a lot of discussion, had decided that it should do nothing more than issue a call for a representative meeting. Of course, even the first meeting with on 20 present had its arguments, for several there thought that a declaration of principles should be made up. One man wanted to indorse universal service before the meeting and fairly begun. If such a course had won, or the organization in its inception had not been kept clear of everything aside from sheer organization work, the American Legion would never have gained the remarkable momentum it did.

“Invitations to attend the Paris caucus were sent broadcast. Acceptances were not received from many of the divisions and it was found by those who had issued the call that there was much suspicion of the movement. Many of the men thought it was some sort of a general staff scheme to get an organization behind a big-army programme. I found among several combat divisions that fear of a frame-up was working
to prevent their attendance at the Paris meeting, but when reminded that the surest way to bring about the possibilities of a controlled meeting was to limit the attendance they decided to come. It was not odd that in the end those divisions sent the strongest delegations to Paris.

“G.H.Q. was asked by the temporary committee to issue orders for all delegates to assemble in Paris so that they might receive transportation and mileage, but this General Pershing refused to do. Those desiring to attend were given leaves of absence for five days, however.

**POLICY WAS KEPT CLEAR.**

“The Paris caucus wisely kept clear of adopting any policy of action affecting any of the national issues. The policy of the original committee was adhered to by the Paris caucus – that there will be no action taken affecting any issue or problem of readjustment until the legion was large enough to be truly representative of the service men. While the St. Louis caucus apparently went much farther than that, at the same time the American Legion really committed itself to no set platform or pronouncement of policies and purposes until the great representative convention at Minneapolis las November.

“It has been very interesting to watch the growth of this organization from two or three men to 20, then to a thousand and then to a million. The legion, of course, has not yet attained its full growth. The days of temporary committees and problems of initial organization have passed. The men have taken over their own organization and have a single powerful medium for expressing their views and ideals, but the legion is in its infancy and will have its teething pains and colic before it achieves man’s estate. But if is well under way. It is certain to achieve its goal, it has already proved the greatest influence in America for a sustained patriotism and a finer Americanism.

“It might be added that it has saved tens of thousands from the shoals of petty organizers and dues grafters who would have started a thousand soldier organizations had no the men themselves gotten together and formed at the outset for their own benefit.”

**APRIL**

**OREGON**\(^{16}\) has 83 posts of The American Legion, according to latest announcement made from state headquarters in the Morgan building, Portland. This is compared with 139 for Washington and 204 for California.

There are now more than 8000 posts in the United States, the increase being on the average of 1000 a month.

Interest of The American Legion in Oregon during the month past has been centered around the legislation for ex-soldiers submitted to Congress by the national executive committee of the Legion. Practically all the posts of the state took action supporting the executive committee and the results of the action taken were forwarded to representatives in Congress.

Engraved memorial certificates, significant of France’s gratitude to America, were presented the nearest relatives of Oregon boys who died during the World War in the uniform of their country. Ceremonies throughout the state were held under the auspices of local posts of the Legion on February 22.

France selected the Legion as the representative of this country's fighters and the agency through which the delivery of the memorials should be made. The certificates were delivered to the war department and distributed to all parts of the country through the recruiting offices and Legion.

\(^{16}\) The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 14
Permanent charters are to be issued to the various posts of the Legion in the state as the result of activities now under way. Edward J. Eivers, state adjutant, has sent out to each post of the state blank applications for these charters.

The state office has been advised that the Rogers bill providing for the loan of army rifles to The American Legion for ceremonial purposes, has been passed by Congress and is now a law. Regulations and instructions covering the issuance and distribution of these arms are now being prepared in the office of the adjutant general of the army.

James O. Convill of Portland was selected to represent Oregon at the national meeting on beneficial legislation by Commander William B. Follett.

LEGION AUXILIARIES

- work of forming auxiliaries to the different posts of The American Legion in Oregon has only begun and to date but twelve these organizations, provided for by the institution and by-laws of the Legion, have been organized.

Present indications, however, are that with the growing interest among the wives and other near relatives of ex-service men the work of forming these auxiliary organizations will soon be one of the outstanding features of Legion activity in the state.

Legion headquarters in the Morgan building, Portland, has already received numerous inquiries relative to the formation of auxiliaries and these are being answered with all the promptness possible, full particulars being forwarded relative to the formation of these bodies of the women who backed up the soldiers "over there" in every possible way and sent their husbands, sons and brothers to fight for liberty, although their hearts broke to do it.

During the past the work of forming posts the Legion has in a measure occupied the attention of Legion boosters and organizers. However, some measure of attention is now being turned to the work of forming auxiliaries to those posts.

The formation of the auxiliary organizations considered second only to that of the Legion posts in the work of developing 100 per cent Americanism throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Application for charters for auxiliaries have recently been received at state headquarters by E.J. Eivers from the following cities: Oregon, Astoria, Hillsboro, Dallas, Hood River, Condon, Portland and The Dalles. A state Organization is expected to be formed by these Auxiliaries as soon as sufficient number have formed.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

Along the Line of March With the Nation Service Men
Thy are back into “Cit” and the American Legion

STARTED LEGION IN FRANCE
FRANKLIN D’OLIER, NATIONAL COMMANDER, ONE OF THE TWENTY MEN TO FOUND ORGANIZATION

FRANKLIN D’Olier, national commander of the American Legion, was born April 28, 1877, in Burlington, N.J., where he attended local school and prepared for Princeton university. He was graduated from Princeton in 1898, and immediately entered business with his father, William D’Oluer & Co., commission merchants in cotton and yarns, in Philadelphia. Upon his father’s retirement from business, the firm name was changed to Franklin D’Oluer & Co.

Mr. D’Oluer entered the military service of the United States in April 1917, as a captain in the quartermaster corps. After a few weeks’ service at the Philadelphia depot and several months at Boston he

17 The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 47
18 The Gate City Journal, Nyssa, Or. April 23, 1920, image 7
was ordered to France in August 1917. Owing to great scarcity of tonnage at that time and the necessity for salving material on a large scale, Mr. D’Olier was assigned to the newly organized salvage service, and in January 1918, took command of the first salvage depot that was operated by the American army. Within six months the work had grown so rapidly that the personnel increased from 12 to 6,000, and this depot was salvaging for about 750,000 men, and was larger than any depot operated by either the British or French armies. This depot was at St. Pierre des Corps near Tours, France, the headquarters of the service of supply. 

In July 1918, Captain D’Olier was ordered to Lyons, France, to organize the second large depot, which at the time of the armistice had a capacity of taking care of salvaging for upward of a million and a half men. He was promoted to the rank of major, and then lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the general staff, and after two years’ service in the army, 20 months of which was in the A.E.F., was discharged from the service in April 1919.

Mr. D’Olier was one of the original 20 men who initiated the American Legion in France, February 15, 1919, and attended the Paris caucus of the American Legion on March 15, 1919. After his discharge from the service Mr. D’Olier joined Theodore Roosevelt, who was at that time - early in 1919 - perfecting the preliminary organization of the American Legion in the United States preparatory to the St. Louis caucus, May 8, 9 and 10.

Mr. D’Olier was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation at the St. Louis caucus and a member of the national executive committee from Pennsylvania. After the St. Louis caucus he was placed in charge of the state organization division at national headquarters, New York city, and gave his entire time without any remuneration whatsoever to American Legion work in preparation for the Minneapolis convention. 

Mr. D’Olier’s work for the Legion has been to co-operate with and coordinate the work of the state organizations of the Legion and to direct the preparations for the Minneapolis convention.

For his work in France Mr. D’Olier received a distinguished Service Medal from the United States government and the Legion of Honor from the French government.

**POSTS ARE WARNED TO AVOID POLITICS**

Legion Officers Send Out Bulletin Advising Caution

Ideals Are Put Higher

Body Must Not Be Involved in Partisanship, Declares Note to Veterans of State

**WARNING** against partisan political activity of every character and individuals with political axes to grind was sounded at a meeting of the department executive committee of the American Legion at noon yesterday in a resolution which is being forwarded to every post of the organization in Oregon.

While the American Legion never has contended that any person abrogated any of his civil rights and prerogatives by reason of service in the war, or that ex-service men and women should not participate in political activities, the resolution avers constant vigilance is held necessary to prevent posts of the Legion, because of energetic interest in public affairs from becoming instruments for purely partisan propaganda and activity.

**POSTS WARNED TO BE CAREFUL.**

William B. Follett, state commander, pointed out at yesterday’s meeting that it was imperative that a warning be sent to local posts of the American Legion because of numerous cases which have been brought to the attention of department headquarters where the innate spirit of the Legion has been lost sight of. temporarily, in the heat of a partisan campaign.

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19 The Sunday Oregonian, April 25, 1920, Section 1, pg. 15, image 15
George A. "White and Prescott W. Cookingham, executive committeemen, were named to draft the resolution. The bulletin and resolution being mailed to nearly 100 local posts follow:

In view of the numerous cases which have been brought to the attention of the department headquarters of the American Legion of efforts to introduce partisan political activities and to foster personal political ambitions within several of the local posts in the state, the following resolution, adopted by the department executive committee at its meeting of April 24, 1920, is quoted for the information of all posts in Oregon. It is requested that this bulletin be read at the first meeting of our post.

Local post are cautioned against recurrent attempts of partisan politicians to subvert the honest purposes of the American Legion in Oregon to their own selfish ends.

**VIGILANCE IS NEEDED**

It is only by constant vigilance that efforts along this line can be neutralized to the end that the legion while taking the most energetic interest in public affairs shall not become an instrument for purely partisan propaganda and activity.

There is no inhibition either in the national constitution or in the spirit of the legion against ex-service men and women taking such part in political activities as they deem fit. It is not contended that any person abrogated any of his civil rights and prerogatives by reason of service in the war.

But in this great organization of war veterans, dedicated to further service not only to our comrades but in a far greater sense to the welfare of our country, it is regrettable that anyone should attempt to bring into our meetings and our work any element of partisanship and selfish interest.

It is only by clear thinking, honest effort and a close adherence to our ideals that we can maintain steadfastly the course upon which we are bent. Posts, therefore, are asked to maintain vigilance against partisan political activity of every character and to be on the alert for individuals who may approach local posts with a political axe to grind.

The attention of posts is invited further to the section of the national constitution, which reads:

"Article II. section 2 – The American Legion shall be absolutely non-political and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles nor for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment. No candidate for or incumbent of a salaried elective office shall hold any office in the American Legion or in any department or post thereof.

**THE AMERICAN LEGION**

*With the Posts of the National Service Men
Office of the Commander, At National Headquarters*

No patriotic organization in the history of the world has had such remarkable growth as the American Legion, and it is going forward with a speed that indicates a membership of 2,000,000 before the end of the present year. The Grand Army of the Republic, founded following the Civil war, reached its peak in 1900, when the roster showed a half million members. With 4,800,000 to draw from, it is predicted that with the present campaign for 100 per cent Americanism, the roster of the American Legion will be above the 2,000,000 mark by 1921.

The Grand Army of the Republic has played an important part in the life of the republic. Once or twice politics threatened its total disruption, particularly in the year proceeding the election of Gen. John A. Logan

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20 The Gate City Journal, Nyssa, Or. April 30, 1920, image 9
as commander in chief. General Logan succeeded in steadying the boat. The disaffection grew out of reports that men with bad Civil war records were receiving preferment in appointment to political offices.

To Maj. Benjamin F. Stephenson of Decatur, Ill., belongs the honor of founding the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1866, the year following the close of the Civil war, Major Stephenson called together a handful of veterans at Decatur and established the first post. Only one charter member of the Grand Army still is living, Capt. R.A. Smith of Lake City, Ia.

Major Stephenson, in council with some of his comrades drafted a secret ritual. It was wordy, oratorical affair and was revised in later years. The ritual was so pretentious that it was hard to find printers who could set the type, but Major Stephenson finally rounded up Isaac Coltrin {sic} and Joseph Prior, printers who served in the Union army and entitled to know the contents of the ritual when they joined the Grand Army.

Twelve men constituted the first post and the hall in which they met still is a hallowed landmark in Decatur. The Grand Army at first was a sort of vigilance committee that sought out persons given to disloyal utterances, and soon had them marked for punishment if they did not desist. The men of the Grand Army demanded a hundred per cent Americanism. Just as the American Legion makes it plain that only one flag, Old Glory, will be tolerated in this land of ours. On through the years the Grand Army has stood for this same principle of patriotism, but death has been removing its comrades at a rapid rate and the ranks have diminished until now only a few more than 100,000 remain.

The American Legion was born in France, and it was fitting to have it so, for in Flanders fields repose thousands of American soldiers who died that the principles of American freedom might live. On February 15, 1919, twenty American officers who had been assembled in Paris to discuss conditions in the American expeditionary forces, met at the Inter-Allied club and there talked of the formation of an after-war organization that would look to the well-being of the men of the service both on land and sea.

The decision was made at this conference to start an after-the-war organization, while the men were yet in France. Thus, they would go back to America with their minds and hearts centered on protecting the principles they had fought for. And they came home to find that the great army of men in American training camps were ready, too. They had not crossed the sea, but they were willing to go and were equally willing to participate in any movement that meant a bigger, stronger American.

The twenty men who met in conference February 15, 1919, in Paris agreed at that time to call a caucus of men representing every branch of war service and the caucus assembled in Paris March 15, continuing for two days. The men who gathered at that eventful meeting did many important things, including the selection of a home for the new patriotic organization. They called it the American Legion, and under that name it will go down in the patriotic history of the United States.

The caucus also named a committee of fifteen to work in the United States and to plan for a national meeting within a year. This committee came home, and a caucus was arranged. At St. Louis, May 8.

The St. Louis meeting was a revelation. There several hundred men who had served their country at home and abroad met and, forgetting both creed and politics, worked to inject the principles of Americanism in one great movement, the American Legion. At this meeting a joint executive committee was formed by men of 34 states with units in the Legion. This committee formulated a basis for permanent organization and agreed that a constitutional convention of the Legion would be held in Minneapolis in November. An organization committee of five was appointed to complete plans for the Minneapolis meeting.

This committee was composed of Henry D. Lindsley of Texas, Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, Franklin D'Olier of Pennsylvania, Dr. Richard Derby of New York, and Eric Fisher Wood of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lindsley was chosen chairman of the committee and because of that service and his subsequent work as chairman of the Minneapolis convention, the title of first commander of the American Legion was conferred on him. Mr. Wood was named the secretary. One important step taken at the St. Louis meeting was that of asking the congress of the United States for a charter. This request was entrusted to Luke Lea and Thomas W. Miller.
measure was introduced in both houses June 27, last year. It passed the house of representatives August 27 and the senate September 5. President Wilson signed the charter September 16, completing the work of granting a charter, the first ever granted to an organization of the nature of the American Legion. The legislative committee of the Legion also placed before the congress many other important legislative matters, including bills covering land grants for former service men, bills dealing with the question of the deportation of alien slackers and other matters of interest to men of the Legion.

Important steps taken at the St. Louis meeting provided for the opening of national headquarters in New York and for the publication of a weekly periodical that would be of interest to former service men. Plans also were made to have three well-known men of the legion visit different parts of the country to further the interest of the new organization. The men chosen were Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., John P.J. Herbert and John W. Inzer. These made tours of the country to advance the organization of local posts. When the American Legion met in Minneapolis the member ship had passed the 750,000 mark, and it was predicted that the million mark would be reached in a few months. There now are more than 8,000 American Legion posts in the United States, Alaska, Cuba and Hawaii.

Franklin D'Olier of Pennsylvania is the new commander of the American Legion. He, with other new officers of the Legion have opened headquarters offices of the Legion in Indianapolis. And Indianapolis and Indiana, feeling a joint pride in the honor paid the state by the American Legion, welcomes them. When they came, they heard that Indianapolis was preparing to erect a memorial to her fighting sons that will serve not only as a home for the American Legion, but for other patriotic bodies, including the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Spanish-American war.

**MAY**

PUTTING OVER THE PARIS CAUCUS

**THAT** the American Legion was born in Paris a little more than a year ago, instead of in the United States after the return of overseas forces, was due to thing—the positive knowledge that such delay would mean a harvest for the due's grafters. It was because of this that pioneers in the movement cheerfully faced the terrific handicap of army red tape and other obstacles naturally in the path of organization work within the A. E. F. and put The American Legion across.

Time and experience has borne out the wisdom of the course. the time the Legion idea first was broached in France, already were to be found brisk individuals in the States whose brief cantonment or seaport service brought them honorable discharges, who had begun the commercializing of their uniforms. They were active as cooties in almost every state in the Union, each with his own organization and own name for the society of world war veterans which was to enroll all ex-service men. Self-elected officers began to collect dues for self-determined salaries and the world looked rosy for the few.

The Pacific Coast had its share of the due's grafters. They were squelched before they were fairly under way because of one thing—the wide publicity given the fact that the buddies overseas had met in a caucus at Paris and had decided to start their own organization, in the ranks of which would be welcomed every man or woman who had honorably worn the uniform of the United States during the world war.

Who started The American Legion, anyhow?

We will have some job finding the right man to memorialize in marble as founder of The American Legion. "Teddy," shout some. But Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt disclaims the honor. He picked up the idea from a wounded sergeant who later was killed in action, he says. And whether the idea was original with the sergeant never will be known.

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21 The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 5
Perhaps it is best to figure that the vague hope for "some kind an organization" after war by which the memories incidental to war service might be preserved, ideals of comradeship cherished, and service to buddy and country perpetuated was spontaneous in the breasts of thousands and a few gave it expression.

The Pacific Coast may lay just claim, however, to producing a moving spirit in The American Legion, without whose services the Legion never would have received the same initial impetus, and except for whose efforts the Paris caucus never would have been held. That was Lieutenant-Colonel George A. White, adjutant general of Oregon prior to the war.

AS FIRST A. E. F. secretary of The American Legion, Colonel White attended to all the details of early organization, putting a considerable force of clerks at G. H. Q. to work on Legion affairs. That army regulations occasionally were transcended and red tape slashed is not a criticism. What the higher command did not know, did not worry it, figured "George," with the same logic which a husband deceives himself and sometimes his wife when he 'phones about the business appointment during evening hours.

Did anyone else at G. H. Q. know that a tour of divisional areas in France undertaken by Colonel White cloaked an organization trip for The American Legion? If they did, they said nothing—and neither did "George." The same George A. White produced the initial issue of The American Legion Weekly and was active in organization work in the States on his return to America.

Oregon men at the first caucus, in addition to Colonel White, included: Lieutenant-Colonel Edward C. Sammons, Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Crossley, Captain James F. Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Guy Strohm, Captain Harry C. Brumbaugh, Sergeant Seth T. Bailey, Captain Leo J. A. Pironi, Captain Hubert F. Parsons, all of Portland; Corporal Jack Anderson of Hood River; Lieutenant-Colonel Carle Abrams of Salem, and Major Eugene Moshberger of Woodburn.

Washington men in attendance included: Lieutenant-Colonel Fred W. Llewellyn, (former adjutant general of Washington); Lieutenant-Colonel Lemuel L. Bolles (present national adjutant), and Captain W. K. Kutnewski, all of Seattle; and Major Myron C. Cramer, Tacoma.

The real birth of The American Legion was not at the caucus in Paris. It preceded it by a month—to be exact, February 15—and took place at a conference of 20 army officers in Paris. Among those in attendance were Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel White, Lieutenant-Colonel Llewellyn, Major Eric Fisher Wood, first secretary of the Legion in the States; Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett C. Clark, chosen temporary chairman of the Paris caucus, and Major Franklin D'Olier, present national commander of the Legion.

These officers had been called together in Paris to discuss morale, which it will be remembered clearly was at a low ebb in those days. Policing manure heaps about billets, helping build French roads, standing guard over ruins and severe attacks of old-fashioned homesickness combined to make the doughboy a far from happy animal. With old-time pep and jazz missing, no Fritzies to strafe or machine gun nests to clean out, discipline had slumped alarmingly.

TO talk over what should be done, these officers were called together in Paris. Action on an after-war organization which should unite all ranks was the first topic, and almost the only one considered. It was decided at that meeting to issue calls for a caucus in Paris on March 15. Though the great handicap of organizing while still in the army was realized fully, it was considered as absolutely necessary in getting the jump on the dues-grafting organizations in the states, whose exploitation of returning service men was threatened already.

In the first 15 minutes of birth struggles of The American Legion, a question of policy was interjected. Roosevelt had no more than outlined the idea he had in mind for the formation of an organization of service men for after-war service, speaking while the officers were gathered about the dinner table at the Cirque Internationale, than a colonel leaped to his feet with a bright idea.
"I want to know what kind of stand this organization will take on the subject of universal military training," quoth he, looking about for applause.

A wild howl went up from Colonel White and Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Donovan of the Rainbow Division, better known as "Wild Bill" Donovan. With one voice they threatened to bolt the meeting if such matters were to be considered. Others joined them.

This was the beginning of a policy which persisted to the Minneapolis convention—a determination that no policy concerning military or domestic affairs could be wished on The American Legion until the organization was fully formed and truly representative of the ex-service men of the nation.

Then came the Paris caucus to which were delegates from every division in France. Credentials were issued to enlisted men on an equality with officers. That the affairs of The American Legion in France were administered chiefly by officers was due to the fact that they had greater liberty than enlisted men and the facilities at hand to handle the detail work required of them.

Rank—that fetish of the regular service—received the first serious bump since the grim reality of war had impressed its necessity on rookies on guard and elsewhere, at the caucus. There wasn't the freedom of speech and fraternal spirit between generals and doughboys that later permeated posts of the Legion in the States—too many remnants of severe discipline hung around the stars and bars for that. But the ice was broken.

WHEN Colonel C. L. Ristme of the Thirty-fifth Division reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett C. Clark at the caucus, it was little imagined that he could be the herald of the new-born comradeship of men served. But he was.

"Where are you from?" asked Colonel Clark.
"Thirty-fifth Division," replied Colonel Risme.
"Where are your credentials?"

The colonel unbuttoned the third button of his blouse and from an inside pocket forth a grimy, much-creased scrap of paper. On it, written in the hand which had file countless clothing slips and requisitions, the words:

"Colonel C. L. Ristme, acting as proxy Supply Sergeant Fred Heney."

The army was beginning to show its innate democracy.

Though centrally located, Paris, in some respects was an unfortunate selection for the caucus. It is not recorded that a single delegate given leave to attend the conference failed arrive in Paris promptly. It is of record that many, yea, and then some, never registered at the meeting, either on March 15 or March 17.

It is no latrine rumor that wild women captured more Yank officers and doughboy, did the Huns.

If Colonel White would but speak, he could name several officers and men from Oregon and Washington whose names were on the list to attend the caucus, who left their billets, but were never seen at the meetings. Vin blanc, vin rouge, cognac and mademoiselles are responsible for their mysterious disappearance.

But at that, when the caucus was called to order there were 1000 men to answer the roll.

And what names they tried to wish on our little child at Paris!

"Liberty League" and "American Comrades" were two of them. "The American Legion" did not even get a first vote from the committee on name selection, while "Legion of the War" and "Veterans of the Great War" stood ace-high.

It was some Texan in the crowd who put across "The American Legion" by a plea as other debaters were growing weary. It was finally adopted with the understanding it would be changed in the States at the formal convention if the majority disliked it. But by November 11, at Minneapolis, the name worth thousands to the organization, for it been advertised in every section of the country.
The committee on name was composed of Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Robbins, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Goodrich, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Stebbins, Major Horace S. Rumsey, E. S. Haile, Major Arthur S. Dwight, Major D. D. Drain, Lieutenant Stephen Markoe, Sergeant William S. Dolan, Sergeant F. Bernard and Sergeant H. E. Fleming. A colonel three sergeants named on the committee did not meet at the Montana hotel on the morning of March 16, when discussion on names arose.

The following cognomens were suggested:
Comrades of the Great War.
Veterans of the Great War.
Liberty League.
Army of the Great War.
Legion of the Great War.
Great War Legion.
The Legion.
The American Legion.
American Comrades of the Great War.
Society of the Great War.
The Great Legion.
American Comrades.

Five names were selected by this committee in the following order:
Legion of the Great War—Five first, 2 second and 1 third choice.
Veterans of the Great War—Three first, 2 second and no third choice.
The Legion—Three first, no second and 1 third choice.
Society of the Great War—No first, 1 second 3 third choice.
The American Legion—No first, 1 second and 3 third choice.

It was Lieutenant-Colonel Fred W. Llewellyn of Seattle, Twenty-eighth Division, who made the motion to lay the report of the committee on name on the table.

Not long ago one of the organizers of The American Legion in Paris whispered in mysterious fashion to a doughboy who fought the battle of Camp Lewis for 20 long months, “Don't breathe a word to a soul, but one of the first things The American Legion did was to ‘insult’ the president of the United States!”

"Do tell!" was the blasé reply.
“Yes, we suppressed the news over there and ordered the minutes of the meeting destroyed.
" Thata fac'? Well, well—and to think that I knew all about that trouble a year ago. All the papers carried front page stories from Paris on the affair."
‘And we thought we had bottled it up!"

As a matter of fact, the incident amounted to little, but might easily have been misconstrued. The first day of the convention, Brigadier General J. H. Sherburne of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, a New England Democrat, spoke out in meeting. He spoke in most flowery tones, eulogizing President Wilson who was in Paris, speaking of him as the champion of humanity and a heroic figure of the war.

The speech would have gone fine anywhere else. Not that the boys were not loyal to their commander-in-chief, but they had just come out of trenches and billets and expected to go back soon, and they had much work to accomplish before going back. Heroism had become an everyday affair in their lives. Further, they thought someone was trying to inject a little politics into the meeting, which they did not like at all.

When General Sherburne concluded with a motion to invite President Wilson to address the caucus, argument ran high for a few moments. In the midst of the turmoil someone made a motion to adjourn, which carried with great acclamation.
That no slight was intended the president was shown when, on Monday, the 17th, at the meeting at the Cirque de Paris, while those with political motives were conspicuously quiet, a vote brought up in the regular way to invite the commander-in-chief to address the meeting was carried unanimously. On the committee were named: Private H. W. Ross, Sergeant John T. Winterich, Brigadier General Price, Brigadier General Sherburn, and Brigadier General Allen. The president later pleaded another engagement.

**BUDDIES** of the A. E. F.! Do you remember the "Comrades in Service?" Never hear of it now, do you? But you heard of it in days past. At one time it had more than 30,000 members in the A. E. F., and for a time it threatened to fight The American Legion. It was only after its leader became convinced of the honesty of purpose and great ideals of The American Legion that it no longer became a competitor.

Bishop Charles H. Brent, chief chaplain of the A. E. F., was the head of the Comrades in Service movement. He was a delegate to the Paris caucus of The American Legion and there gave the pledge that his organization would cease all activities upon arriving on America's shores—a promise he has kept to the letter—and that the members would be urged to affiliate with The American Legion.

Comrades in Service welcomed to its ranks all who served overseas in any capacity, including the Red Cross, war correspondents, Y. M. C. A., etc.

In his speech of support at the Paris caucus, Bishop Brent said:

"I happen to be at this moment leading in a movement in the army to promote the various ends that are so well expressed in the committee report just read, in what is known as the 'Comrades in Service.' We are prepared to contribute to this army wide organization which is now brought into existence all that we have to contribute. We are entirely loyal to your principles and methods of approach and we are quite willing to forego any attempt to make an organization which might become a rival to you.

Between now and demobilization, there is a great opportunity for us to promote the principles which actuate you. We have already a temporary and provisional organization for the promotion of such principles; the creation of a better citizenship along the lines so well expressed. We would like everyone who can to give support to that which we are endeavoring to do, while we ask all who come in with us to be prepared to throw in their lot with this organization when it is perfected in the United States."

The caucus extended him a vote of thanks for his generous statement of good-will and support made on behalf of the Comrades in Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bolles of Seattle, present national commander of The American Legion, was desired greatly at a Paris conference called for April 7, 1919. A wire to his division brought the following reply:

"Londres 50353-34-5-9h.
"Lt. Col. George A. White, Personnel Bureau, G. H. Q.
"Request you attend to secure issue of travel orders for me to Paris April seventh period; difficulty attending otherwise.

{Signed}"BOLLES."

"George" never was much at French and "Londres" sounded much like a town in the south of France, so he immediately made necessary arrangements for travel orders and forwarded them to "Londres, France." Bolles received them in London, England, on April 8, one day after the meeting!

**IN** the early days before anyone knew very much about the Legion in the army except the delegates to the caucus, the interest was lukewarm. Note for instance the last sentence in the following communication from Captain E. W. Vickery, acting secretary general staff for the second army, wired Colonel White on March 29:

"The acting chief of staff requests me to inform you that no one at present with these headquarters is familiar enough with the details to designate an enlisted representative for executive committee, American
Legion. He will approve any man you may select. Do not know of any enlisted man who is interested in this proposition."

General Pershing, who has joined The American Legion and is one of its most enthusiastic boosters on this side of the pond, did not always feel so kindly disposed toward the great organization of service men. But that was in its infant days, yet at a time when his good wishes would have been of much more value to The American Legion.

On May 8, 1919, a letter was forwarded to General Pershing by White requesting that the executive committee of The American Legion be permitted to publish to the A. E. F. a brief resume of The American Legion movement, through the medium of the Adjutant General's Department in the form of an official bulletin of information. A maximum of 50,000 and a minimum of 10,000 were the figures quoted.

From G. H. Q. on May 12, came the following reply:

Memorandum for Lieutenant-Colonel George A. White, A. G.

1. It is not believed expedient for the government to publish this unofficial matter.
   
   H. B. FISKE,
   Brigadier General, G. S.
   A. C. of S., G-5.

General Pershing did, however, grant three days' leave of absence to delegates to the Paris caucus, and other leaves for subsequent committee meetings.

CLOSE liaison was maintained with the work going on in the States, the government cable being used on all matters of importance. The following is a copy of a cablegram from Colonel Milton J. Foreman, chairman of the executive committee in Paris to Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, New York City, on April 8:

"Meeting of executive committee American Legion held April 7 effected permanent organization. Adopted resolution directing chairman to appoint committee of 15 which I have done, naming Colonel Bennett C. Clark as chairman. 'This committee is empowered to act in the name of our executive committee, having such power.' Representatives of this committee will arrive by May and confer with your executive committee. Letter follows."

There is reproduced a cablegram from Eric Fisher Wood, first secretary of The American Legion in the States, to George White, in which Wood speaks of doing his best to suppress Theodore Roosevelt's personal prominence. Leaders in the Legion movement were worried in the beginning lest "Teddy" should be considered by the uninitiated as seeking personal aggrandizement. They feared that politicians in the States would accuse him of attempt build up a huge political machine Their fears were well-founded, so far attitude of politicians toward the Legion was concerned, but they did not reckon with T.R. From the very first he sacrificed himself for the organization, refusing any honors, at Paris, St. Louis or Minneapolis. He willing enough to lend his name and his to an organization which he had visualized as an after-war necessity, but that was all.

**LT. LLOYD SPOONER CHAMP HUN KILLER**

*Remember* Lieutenant Lloyd S. Spooner of the 363rd Infantry, a Portland man who has captured national and international medals by the dozen as a sharpshooter?  

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22 The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 8
More Hun bit the dust before Lieutenant Spooner’s trusty rifle than from the individual efforts of any other doughboy in France, excepting not Sergeant Alvin York and other much-touted heroes, according to Colonel Francis E. Endicott, former commander of the First Infantry, but now machine gun officer of the Seventh Division.

As a sniper in the intelligence department—by the way, he was rifle instructor in the intelligence school of the 91st Division at Camp Lewis—Spoonier would work his way as close as possible to Hun lines and with his pet rifle, take an easy position and pot-shot hour after hour. Often he donned the German Uniform for this purpose, dangerous though the custom was, as it permitted him to get closer to the enemy line.

As the American lines advanced, the skirmishers are said to have found long rows or piles of dead in front of the positions Spooner had taken. And these positions had not been subject to heavy fire from any other source.

CONGRATULATIONS!23

Oregon, Washington and California are to be congratulated for the splendid representation The American Legion of these states had in Washington during the bonus fight before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives.

Livingston E. Wilkison of Tacoma was chosen by the executive committee of Washington.
James O. Convill of Portland was appointed by Commander William B. Follett of Oregon.
Thos. McManus of Bakersfield, vice commander of California represented that state.

PLANS24 for the Oregon state convention of the Legion to be held in Astoria on Friday and Saturday, July 30 and 31, are already going forward and it is hoped to make the gathering a landmark in the history of the organization and the state.

At a meeting of the executive committee held at the state headquarters in the Morgan building the date for the convention was set. Department Commander William B. Follett appointed Jesse R. Hinman, former commander of Clatsop post, as chairman of the convention committee.

Plans for the carrying forward of the work of the Legion throughout the state, including some definite action for the quelling of the red element and the development of a better and higher grade of citizenship throughout the commonwealth will be among the subjects which it is expected to bring up at the convention. It is intended to make the gathering a big oasis at which delegates and Legion members may gather new enthusiasm for going back to their cities and towns and helping in the work of building up this greatest of democracies.

In case Congress has taken no definite action on the plan for the reimbursing of former soldiers before the convention convenes it is expected that the gathering will take this matter up for some definite action.

Between 500 and 750 ex-service men are expected to be in Astoria for the second state convention of the Legion, department of Oregon, according to E. J. Eivers, state adjutant, who recently made a trip to that city for the purpose of discussing with the officers of Clatsop post tentative plans for the convention. The gathering will include the state executive officers together with accredited representatives from every post in the state.

Mr. Rivers expressed the belief that Astoria is a splendid location for the convention and declared that he knows the live wire Legionnaires of Clatsop post will show the visitors a royal welcome and a good time.

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23 The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 9
24 The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 14
The various committees of Clatsop post to handle the many details for the reception and entertainment of the visiting delegations are to be named immediately.

Among those who met with Adjutant Eivers at Astoria for discussing matters relative to the convention and other affairs of interest to former service men were: L. R. Gilbert, commander of Clatsop post; Ross Hoskins, vice commander; Howard K. Zimmerman, adjutant; E. T. Gooch and Dr. Patee, of the executive committee; and Jesse R. Hinman, post commander.

The plans for the convention, it has been announced, provide for an entertainment of all delegates at Seaside on Sunday, August 1, following the two days of business session.

That every man who served honorably in the world war should be entitled to enjoy the privileges of citizenship was the sentiment expressed by the Oregon state executive committee at a recent gathering in a resolution pledging support to national legislation intended to extend that privilege to Orientals and others, who would otherwise be barred, who shouldered the duties of citizens in time of war and waived exemption claims to which they were entitled by law.

It was voted that the director of organization of The American Legion from whom a communication relative to this matter had been received, be notified of the action taken.

The gathering declared strong opposition to the proposal of national executive committeemen to reorganize the women's auxiliaries. Until the auxiliaries of Oregon have a state organization the department executive committee will handle all state matters, but will require 25 cents a year for each member.

Executive committee members present at the gathering included William B. Follett, state commander; E. J. Eivers, adjutant; Prescott W. Cookingham, finance officer; Lane Goodell, chairman, finance committee; Jerrold Owen, chairman, publicity committee; G. E. Riggs, Albany; George A. Gore, St. Helens; Millar McGilchrist, Salem; S. Durke Massey, The Dalles; Asa W. Battles, Prineville; C. C. Schneider, Gresham; William C. Kavanaugh, Portland; Wilbur Henderson, Portland; Creed C. Hammond, Portland, and Thomas A. Sweeney, Portland.

**LEGION GOOD FOR “REDS”**

Arthur Woods, chairman of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion has issued the following statement:

“It has been brought to my attention that a plan has been adopted by the ‘reds’ to acquire membership in The American Legion for the purpose of finding out what we are doing against them.

“No real harm can be done to the Legion or its work of promoting Americanism by the presence in its membership of such persons. We are working to promote public welfare and good citizenship and the more they find out about this work the better. It will do them good.”

**THE AMERICAN LEGION**

*Along The Line of March With the National Service Men Handles War Risk Claims*

*Head of Service Division of the American Legion Has Had Extensive Experience*

CHARLES F. Sheridan, head of the services division of the American Legion at national headquarters, Indianapolis, is a native of Oswego, New York, and has had considerable experience in the war risk insurance bureau which enables him to handle with the greatest dispatch the thousands of war risk claims that constantly pass through his office.

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25 The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg.48
26 The Gate City Journal, May 14, 1920, image 5
Following his graduation from Amherst college in 1912, Mr. Sheridan was engaged in the practice of law in Syracuse, New York, under the firm name of Sheridan & Sheridan, when he entered the service as a private and served until November 1918, when he was commissioned a lieutenant.

He was transferred by the war department to the war risk section, and appointed a battalion sergeant major of infantry, December 1917. He sailed for France on Christmas day of that year and was appointed regimental sergeant major of infantry May, 1918.

His entire service overseas was with the war risk section. From chief clerk of the allotment department, he was promoted to be assistant head, and was finally appointed head of the allotment department.

He was appointed chief of the special service division of the bureau of war risk insurance on February 5, 1919, and continued in that position in Washington until May, 1919, when he was appointed national war risk officer of the American Legion. He was appointed assistant national secretary of the Legion and then director of the service division.

OLCOTT BACKS LEGION DRIVE FOR MEMBERS

Salem, Or., May 18 (Special) – In recognition of the impending national campaign for 1,000,000 new members for the American Legion – of which Oregon’s quota is 40,000 – Governor Ben W. Olcott yesterday issued the following proclamation:

State of Oregon
Executive Department
Salem, Oregon

TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON:

My attention has been directed to the fact that during the week from May 17 to May 22, inclusive, the American Legion will carry on a drive for new members. This is to be a nation-wide drive, in which it is expected that over a million new members will be enrolled, bringing the strength of the organization up to two and one-half million. This is an object which I trust may be carried out to a highly successful conclusion in Oregon, as well as in the nation at large.

It is a matter of pride on the part of every good American citizen, whether or not he was in the service during the late war, to see the millions of young Americans returning to civic pursuits and joining in an organization which has for its sole object and purpose the upbuilding of the welfare of the entire nation. It has become apparent during the life of the American Legion that it is an organization built not only on soundest lines of patriotic endeavor, but that it is an organization made up of men who are earnestly and determinately carrying out the principles of the constitution and the law of the United States and of the constitution of its own order.

The American Legion has functioned long enough to show, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that it is to be a wonderful power for good throughout the land. For that reason, all American citizens will be glad to see it grow in membership and to flourish.

It is with pleasure that I may lend the endorsement of this office to the plan of “American Legion Week” when, during the dates I have mentioned, the mighty membership movement is to be put forward. I earnestly urge all Oregonians who have the welfare of their country and their state at heart to give such assistance and co-operation to the men of the American Legion as will aid them in making this movement the magnificent success it deserves to be.

27 The Evening Herald, May 18, 1920, pg. 2 image 2
ADDRESSING a large audience of members of the American Legion and their friends, in Indianapolis recently, Franklin D’Olier, National commander of the American Legion gave the following explanation of the organization and purposes of the legion:

It was only a little over a year ago, in France, that all were asking what kind of a veterans’ organization we should have, corresponding to the G.A.R, and the Confederate Veterans. We had all seen the wonderful spirit of those in the service and we thought it would be more than unfortunate if that spirit were allowed to die out. It, therefore, was decided to form a great veterans’ organization to which every person would be eligible who was in service, regardless of whether he were an officer or enlisted man, and whether he served in this country or France.

The movement was started on the fifteenth of March, last year, only a year ago. In a year’s time from that small beginning it has become an organization with an active organization in every state of the Union, with some 8,500 posts and a membership well over a million.

Why is it that the American Legion in such a short time has grown so rapidly? The reason is simply this: That it was formed for the purpose of keeping alive that spirit of service which we all know about. And that spirit of service is service to our country and service to our comrades.

When we were over there, we saw ourselves the radical tendencies in France. We heard from officers coming from England of the radical tendencies in England, and we heard there was some concern in this country as to what might happen when over four million men were demobilized. We made up our minds the first service we should render to our country that we were protecting against the enemy, we would protect against the foes within.

You have heard a great deal about the stand of the American Legion for law and order. That stand for law and order has done more for our country than most of us realize.

I was talking a short time ago to a member of a foreign embassy and he was discussing the American Legion, and he said:

“Do you realize most of the disorder and lawlessness in our country is caused by ex-service men, whereas in your country you have your ex-service men putting down lawlessness and disorder?”

I was talking in Washington in the office of the military intelligence of the war department which is connected with the attorney general’s office, and they both told me that the greatest central factor in curbing the activities of the reds and the radicals who would overturn our government by force was the American Legion. Those who would overturn our government by force know they can only do so by force and the only great group of citizens who recognize fully the power of force are the ex-service men who were fighting with force. And when they appreciated the fact that there were 8,500 posts throughout the country and not a locality of any size but what had an American Legion post, and that it was a rallying point around which the ex-service men can gather in case of lawlessness, and that through the legion all service men would stop the attempts of the radicals – that has turned the tide and made an improvement since last summer.

THE AMERICAN LEGION
ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH WITH THE NATIONAL SERVICE MEN.
TELLS OF LEGION’S PROGRESS
National Commander D’Olier Makes Clear Wonderful Work Accomplished in Only One Year.

Very sincerely yours,
BEN W. OLCOTT,
Governor

28 The Gate City Journal, May 28, 1920, image 3
Let me give you an illustration of the Soundness of their judgment. When the steel strike began in a town in Ohio, the posts called a meeting and they offered their services to the mayor. The mayor immediately swore in about two hundred, one hundred he held in reserve and the other hundred he put patrolling the residence section.

The next day the labor union call a meeting for the purpose of denouncing the legion for strike breaking. The head of the American Legion post happened to be a union man and he went to the meeting and he explained just exactly what they were doing, that they were taking no part whatever in the controversy and were simply interested in the protection of their homes and those of the union workers.

“You are loyal patriotic American citizens. So are We. We are interested in the same things, and therefore, this meeting which you have called for the purpose of denouncing the American Legion when you understand what we are trying to do to protect your homes from disorders, for which you will not be responsible – we are trying to protect your homes as well as our own.”

AS a result of this very frank statement by the post commander the meeting of organized labor approved the action of the legion, and there was no disorder whatever in that community.

This is a small thing and yet it shows just what the American Legion is trying to do. You need have no fear about the stand of the American Legion for law and order. That is one point upon which every member of the American Legion is pledged, and is one thing on which we agree unanimously, the maintenance of law and order in this country, and in that way we hope to serve our country.

In addition, we are going to serve our comrades through mutual helpfulness. We will see that the dependents of those who made the supreme sacrifice are taken care of – that those disabled physically are properly cared for.

Unfortunately, although a year had elapsed since the signing of the armistice, congress had not done what it should have done for the disabled men. The American Legion called a meeting in Washington last December, and explained what they thought was fair treatment to the disabled men, that they might not be objects of charity of a private character, and legislation which we considered Monday morning was actually passed by both houses by Saturday afternoon, because what the American Legion asked was fair and just, and congress knew it had the support of the entire country. And as a result, a man can now live on the compensation he receives from his government where he has become physically disable.

We are now asking congress to do something for those of our comrades handicapped financially because of their service in the army or navy. We have been criticized for doing this on the basis that we were putting a price on our patriotism, due to the fact that anyone making that statement does not appreciate the situation.

I understand it is a historical fact that George Washington, the father of our country, received a grant of several thousand acres of land from this country, in recognition of his service during the revolution. No one has ever criticized the father of our country as having put a price on his patriotism.

Referring to a recent illustration; When this country appreciated what Admiral Dewey had done, by popular subscription they presented him with a house, and no one ever said that Admiral Dewey had put a price on his patriotism.

The ex-service men in what they are asking for beneficial legislation is that this country shall merely help them overcome the disadvantages incidental to their military and naval service. We have suggested a four-fold optional plan, covering land settlement, home aid, vocational training, and, for those who are not able to avail themselves of any one of those there, an adjustment in their compensation based on length of service. The American Legion every time it refers to this legislation has asked congress to make it as liberal as is consistent with the welfare of the country, and no one is in position to take exception to a statement like that.

The American Legion knows that while we were in France our strength in the face of the enemy was not the strength of the two million men in France, or the strength of the two million men in the states. But
was the strength of the hundred million Americans back of those four million of us in service. We were the spear point; the hundred million patriotic Americans back of us were the shaft and the strength.

The American legion realizes that its future usefulness for good in this country will depend on the support and approval we get from the hundred million other Americans, and we know we could do nothing without your support, and you may rest assured in all our acts we shall see to it that we keep constantly in mind the one hundred million other Americans who are just as patriotic and just as loyal as we are.

JUNE

"LAY OFF POLITICS!" WARNS OREGON LEGION

Active Interest in Things Political Given O. K. by Commander Follett, "But Beware of Partisan With Axe to Grind," Is His Message to Posts

WARNING against partisan political activity of every character and individuals with political axes to grind was sounded at a meeting of the Oregon department executive committee of The American Legion in a resolution which was forwarded to every post of the organization in the state.

While The American Legion never has contended that any person abrogated any of his civil rights and prerogatives by reason of service in the war or that ex-service men and women should not participate in political activities, the resolution avers, constant vigilance is held necessary to prevent posts of the Legion, because of energetic interest in public affairs, from becoming instruments for purely partisan propaganda and activity.

George A. White and Prescott W. Cooking-ham, executive committeemen, were named by Department Commander W. B. Follett to draft the resolution.

The resolution follows:

"Local posts are cautioned against recurrent attempts of partisan politicians to subvert the honest purposes of The American Legion in Oregon to their own selfish ends.

"It is only by constant vigilance that efforts along this line can be neutralized to the end that the Legion, while taking the most energetic interest in public affairs, shall not become an instrument for purely partisan propaganda and activity.

"There is no inhibition either in the national constitution or in the spirit of the Legion against ex-service men and women taking such part in political activities as they deem fit. It is not contended that any person abrogated any of his civil rights and prerogatives by reason of service in the war.

"But in this great organization of war veterans, dedicated to further service not only to our comrades, but in a far greater sense to the welfare of our country, it is regrettable that anyone should attempt to bring into our meetings and our work any element of partisanship and selfish interest.

"It is only by clear thinking, honest effort and a close adherence to our ideals that we can maintain steadfastly the course upon which we are bent.

"Posts, therefore, are asked to maintain vigilance against partisan political activity of every character and to be on the alert for individuals who may approach local posts with a political axe to grind.

"The attention of posts is invited further t.) the section of the national constitution which reads:

ARTICLE II "Section 2. The American Legion shall be absolutely non-political and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles nor for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment. No candidate for or incumbent of a salaried elective public office shall hold any office in The American Legion or in any department or post thereof."

29 The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 7
TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON:

MY attention has been directed to the fact that during the week from May 17 to May 22, inclusive, The American Legion will carry on a drive for new members. This is to be a nationwide drive, in which it is expected that over a million new members will be enrolled, bringing the strength of the organization up to two and one-half million. This is an object which I trust may be carried out to a highly successful conclusion in Oregon, as well as in the nation at large.

It is a matter of pride on the part of every good American citizen, whether or not he was in the service during the late war, to see the millions of young Americans returning to civic pursuits and joining in an organization which has for its sole object and purpose the up-building of the welfare of the entire nation. It has become apparent during the life of The American Legion that it is an organization built not only on soundest lines of patriotic endeavor, but that it is an organization made up of men who are earnestly and determinately carrying out the principles of the constitution and the laws of the United States and of the constitution of its own order.

The American Legion has functioned long enough to show, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that it is to be a wonderful power for good throughout the land. For that reason all American citizens will be glad to see it grow in membership and to flourish.

It is with pleasure that I may lend the endorsement of this office to the plan of "American Legion Week," when, during the dates I have mentioned, the mighty membership movement is to be put forward. I earnestly urge all Oregonians who have the welfare of their country and their state at heart to give such assistance and cooperation to the men of The American Legion as will aid them in making this movement the magnificent success which it deserves to be.

Very sincerely yours,

BEN W. OLCOTT, Governor.

DEPARTMENT commanders of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington held a two-day conference the first week in May at Spokane, Wash., to make plans for combatting the activities of the I.W.W. and other radical organizations.

PERHAPS the most important opportunity for the members of the Posts of The American Legion to exert their influence in determining national Legion policies is afforded by the state conventions.

Each state convention must be held at least two weeks in advance of the national convention which will open at Cleveland, O., on September 27. Resolutions intended for presentation at the national convention must be forwarded to the National Adjutant at least two weeks before the convention. Each state will elect at its department convention five delegates to the national convention and one additional delegate for each thousand of its paid-up members.

Many states will hold conventions this month. The following list shows in the order of dates the department conventions and the cities in which they will be held:

Oregon, At Astoria, July 30 and 31.

“DELIBERATE LIES,” SAY LEGIONNAIRES

Anger Aroused by Agitation Against Bonus

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30 The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 12
31 The American Legion Weekly, June 4, 1920
32 American Legion Weekly, June 4, 1920
33 The Sunday Oregonian, June 6, 1920, Section 1, pg. 11, image 11
Dependents not ignored

Sentiment Throughout Posts of State Declared Strongly in Favor of Legislation

“PERNICIOUS propaganda in the interest of Wall street and not of disabled veterans, who have always been the first consideration of the American Legion,” was the manner in which the state executive committee of the American Legion in a meeting yesterday characterized the anti-soldier-bonus agitation.

Many of the assertions made in literature circulated by the “Committee for Aid to Disabled Veterans and Referendum on Bonus” were called deliberate lies by the legionnaires, who voted to send letters to all posts in the state of Oregon explaining the stand of the American Legion and refuting charges contained in anti-bonus propaganda.

PARTICULAR EXCEPTION TAKEN

THE statement to which particularly indignant exception was taken was that “agitation for the cash bonus has resulted in the complete ignoring of our duty to 641,900 disabled ex-service men and their dependents.”

“The first thought of the American Legion has always been for these men,” declared William B. Follett, state commander. “The first action which the Legion fought out before congress upon organization was for aid to disabled veterans, a successful fight which has given these wounded comrades needed assistance. I was at the meeting in Washington at which the Legion showed congress the deplorable conditions in soldier hospitals and the suffering caused by the meager pittance the disabled man was allowed for the support of himself and family.

“That these conditions have been improved by emergency legislation and that wounded service men now are being provided for properly is due in a great measure to the efforts of the American Legion. It was not until disabled comrades were cared for that the question was brought up of a bonus for veterans to place them on a financial plane comparable with the men who stayed at home in essential industries are slackers.

“From some knowledge that I have of how these things are worked, I am confident that these are the efforts of a paid lobby, put out and financed by the money interests of the country to avoid heavy taxes on excess profits, or retroactive taxes on war profits,” declared George A. White, member of the executive committee and adjutant-general of Oregon.

SUDDEN INTEREST SUSPICIOUS

I happen to know Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war, who heads this movement,” continued Mr. White, who was one of the organizers of the American Legion in Paris and New York. “he is a corporation lawyer of New York, who repeatedly refused a minute of his time when called on during the early days of the American Legion to assist in organization which would enable the veterans’ association to make a definite demand for better treatment of wounded comrades. His sudden apparent interest in the disabled soldier is suspicious, to say the least.

“RICHARD H. WALDO, chairman of the publicity committee of Stimson’s organization, is ‘a little brother of the rich,’ a New York clubman, whose sudden purported interest in disabled soldiers does not ring true.

34 Henry Lewis Stimson (September 21, 1867 – October 20, 1950) was an American statesman, lawyer and Republican Party politician. Over his long career, he emerged as a leading figure in the foreign policy of the United States, serving in Republican and Democratic administrations. He served as Secretary of War (1911–1913) under William Howard Taft, Secretary of State (1929–1933) under Herbert Hoover, and Secretary of War (1940–1945) under Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.
“Under that sort of leadership, is it difficult to see through the camouflage of the appeal to defeat the bonus in the interests of our disabled comrades, for whom the American Legion made its first, strongest and most successful fight?”

Aubrey R. Watzik, chairman of the anti-bonus campaign for Oregon, was invited to attend a meeting of post adjutants in Portland next Saturday to learn what the organization has done for the wounded veterans. Much of the anti-bonus propaganda has appealed to legionnaires for a referendum on the bonus. Oregon already has had that referendum of the sentiment throughout the posts of the state, with heavy majorities in favor of the legislation.

**THE AMERICAN LEGION**

*Here and There Among the World War Veterans*

*Good of Community Service*

*Ideals and Purposes Are in Evidence Now That Initial Organization is Completed*

**SOON** after the organization of the American Legion an official order went out from the headquarters of War Camp Community Service to its field workers. Assistance and good will were to be given to the American Legion in all localities. On its side the Legion had already expressed its attitude toward the fast-developing program of community service by the following clause in its constitution: “to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation.”

When the American Legion began its drive for membership and sought to establish posts, the accumulated experience of War Camp Community Service with soldier and sailor needs proved helpful. The services of nine organizers of proved ability were placed at the Legion’s disposal. AS necessity demanded offices, clubs and information booths became centers for the campaign. The swift advance of the organizers as post after post was established showed that common ideals and a common purpose constituted a great propelling power in this drive for members. And now that initial organizations have been completed, these same common ideals and purposes are evident.

**LEGION NOT MILITARY BODY**

*Aims and Objects of Organization Made Clear by Lemuel Bolles, National Adjutant.*

**NUMEROUS** reports received from all parts of the country at National headquarters of The American Legion, show that there is a misunderstanding on the part of many regarding the organization, and particularly with regard to its purpose along military lines.

This misunderstanding has resulted in the issuing of the following statement by Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant:

“It has been brought to my notice on several occasions that there is a belief on the part of many that the American Legion is a military organization. Of course, it is not. The American Legion is a civilian organization and membership does not affect or increase liability for military or police service. We maintain our civilian status and our military obligations are the same as those of all other citizens.

“The organization has interested itself actively in the military policy of the country, not because we are a military organization but because we are able from the inside to detect certain mistakes and weaknesses in the military organization as now established. Our work in this direction is but an effort on the part of patriotic citizens to serve their country along lines in which they feel they are specially prepared to speak intelligently.

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35 The Gate City Journal, June 11, 1920, image 3
36 The Gate City Journal, June 25, 1920, image 3
"The military policy of the American Legion was determined at the Minneapolis convention and has been clearly defined by the military policy committee there appointed.

"The American Legion is in favor of universal military training, but the national convention of the American Legion also provided, as a condition precedent thereto and as an essential safeguard thereof, for civilian control. The convention recognized the fact that a thorough housecleaning and elimination of the inefficient officers and methods of our entire military establishment was necessary and also favored equality of obligation and opportunity for all American citizens, and adequate protection against an enlarged or stronger military caste.

"While the convention favored the policy of universal military training, at the same time, a stand was taken against compulsory military service in time of peace. The American Legion favors a national military and naval system based on universal military obligations to include a relatively small regular army and navy and a citizen army and navy capable of rapid expansion sufficient to meet any national emergency on a plan which will provide competitive and progressive training for all officers, both of the regular army and navy and of the citizen forces.

"But our military obligations are the same as those of all other citizens – the same as the obligations of any of the many fraternal organizations in the country."

JULY

"PERNICIOUS" propagandist in the interest of Wall street and not of disabled war veterans, who have always been the first consideration of The American Legion," was the manner in which the state executive committee of The American Legion in Oregon recently characterized the anti-soldier-bonus agitation.

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"That these conditions have been improved by emergency legislation and that wounded service men now are being provided for properly is due in a great measure to the efforts of The American Legion. It was not until disabled comrades were cared for that the question was brought up of a bonus for veterans to place them on a financial plane comparable with the men who stayed at home in essential industries or slackers.

"From some knowledge that I have of how these things are worked, I am confident that these are the efforts of a paid lobby, put out and financed by the money interests of the or retroactive taxes on war profits," declared country to avoid heavy taxes on excess profits, George A. White, member of the executive committee and adjutant-general of Oregon.

37 The Pacific Legion July 1920, pg. 12
"I happen to know Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, who heads this movement," continued Mr. White, who was one of the organizers of The American Legion in Paris and New York. "He is a corporation lawyer of New York, who repeatedly refused a minute of his time when called on during the early days of The American Legion to assist in organization which would enable the veterans' association to make a definite demand for better treatment of wounded comrades. His sudden apparent interest in the disabled soldier is suspicious, to say the least.

"Richard H. Waldo, chairman of the publicity committee of Stimson's organization, is 'a little brother of the rich,' a New York clubman, whose sudden purported interest in disabled soldiers does not ring true.

"Under that sort of leadership, is it difficult to see through the camouflage of the appeal to defeat the bonus in the interests of our disabled comrades, for whom The American Legion made its first, strongest and most successful fight?"

Aubrey R. Watzik, chairman of the anti-bonus campaign for Oregon, was invited to attend a meeting of post adjutants in Portland to learn what the organization has done for wounded veterans. Much of the anti-bonus propaganda has appealed to Legionnaires a referendum on the bonus. Oregon already has had that referendum of the sentiment throughout the posts of the state, with heavy majorities in favor of the legislation.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

He Answers the Letters

H.E. Ludloff is Placed in Charge of Department to Handle American Legion Correspondence

In view of the many inquiries received at national headquarters of the American Legion, and the many letters received from posts and members regarding questions of policy, it was found necessary to organize a department to handle the correspondence. H.E. Ludloff, formerly of Baltimore, was placed in charge of this work.

Mr. Ludloff, prior to the war, was with the Maryland Casualty Co. of Baltimore for twelve years, leaving the position of office manager to enter the service. He was originally with the Seventy-ninth division, but was detached for service with the War Risk section, where he did special work, first under Willard O. Straight, and later under Col. Henry D. Lindsley, who later became first commander of the legion. Col. Ludloff to assist in the work of the American Legion when in its formative state.

Mr. Ludloff was born in Baltimore September 10, 1889 and received his education there. He worked up from the position of office boy to the position of business manager with the Maryland Casualty company during his twelve years' connection with the firm. He was a regimental sergeant major in the service.

SHOULD GET ONE MEMBER

Activity on Part of Service Men During the Drive Will Bring Number to 2,500,000.

"If every member of the American Legion gets one new member during or before the drive of May 17 to 22, the legion will have more than two and a half million bone fide, paid-up members," said National Commander Franklin D'Olier, commenting on the coming campaign.

"This campaign is to be the work of the rank and file of every man in the legion," Mr. D'Olier continued. "We have assurance now that every post and every man is enthusiastic for the success of this work. The legion felt it didn't have all the members it should have. It has not had time to go after them before. But it has the time now and it has put it up to every member to work. They are responding with wonderful spirit.

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38 The Gate City Journal, July 2, 1920, image 2
39 The Gate City Journal, July 2, 1920, image 2
“It is easy to believe that an average of one new member will be obtained by every old member. I do not want to get too enthusiastic and optimistic over this campaign, but I believe a few more weeks will see the legion with more than a majority of all former service men enrolled.”

National headquarters of the legion has sent out a working plan to every post, so that uniformity of effort will be obtained in the drive. Every department has been assigned its quota of new members and the departments have parceled these out to posts. If a post gets all of its quota, it ranks 100 per cent efficient. Departments also will be graded in efficiency by national headquarters. First and second prizes will be awarded departments by national headquarters and many departments will award prizes to posts within their jurisdiction.

**“EXCLUSIVENESS”**

**NATIONAL** Commander Franklin D’Olier of the American Legion, speaking at the City club in Philadelphia recently, coined a phrase which promises to be one of the strong pulling slogans of the American Legion membership drive May 17-22. “Only about one American in twenty,” said he, “is privileged to join the American Legion. A man isn’t just one in a million when he joins the legion. He is one in twenty.”

**It Pays to Be Good**

It is cheaper to be a good American than a bad one. Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant of the American Legion, who is directing the membership drive to be held the week of May 17-22, points out that for $3 a year a man can belong to the American Legion, which it costs $6 to belong to the I.W.W., not including fines. The I.W.W. member, however, is at little expense to himself while in jail.

**SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE HELPING**

School children are expected to prove able workers in the American Legion membership drive May 17-22. Already the youngsters are “riding” the boys at home who are eligible and asking them why they are not in the legion. They have to think hard to tell why they are not.

**PREACH TO GET MEMBERS**

Ministers to Aid in Bringing the American Legion Family Number to 2,500,000

Someone at the national headquarters with a flair for statistics has figured out that four thousand sermons on the American Legion will be delivered in churches all over the land on Sunday May 16.

Part of the work of posts of the legion in the membership campaign to waged May 17 to 22 inclusive, has been to enlist the support of clergymen of all creeds. They have been requested to at least make mention of the legion in their sermons of the Sunday preceding the drive. Many rabbis have signified their intention of doing this in sermons delivered Saturday, May 15.

It has not been hard to win the support of these clergymen, because the vast majority already are enthusiastic legion supporters.

One minister of a prominent and fashionable New York city church fairly leaped at the suggestion. He declared he would not only preach an entire sermon urging eligible parishioners to join, but would call on every man and woman to led active aid in the campaign in some way. He insisted he was going to roll up his shirtsleeves and get into the campaign himself, even going so far as volunteering to speak from a soap box in Union square.
Legion leaders expect to get one million new members, at least. This would bring total membership well above the two and a half million mark and would assure the legion a majority of the former service men and women of the land.

The drive is entirely a post and member affair – “a campaign of the rank and file.” Posts are assigned quotas to reach and will be graded. National headquarters will give first and second prizes, consisting of stands of colors to leading departments.

**PERSHING A LEGION BOOSTER**

**GENERAL PERSHING** is a private in that great army for better Americanism, the American Legion, where rank and titles are non-existent. Apropos of the legion membership drive, held the week of May 17022, the former C.-in-C. says: “I earnestly hope every man who wore the uniform of the fighting services in the war will affiliate himself with the American Legion and strive for the highest realization of the ideals for which that great organization stands.”

**THE AMERICAN LEGION**

*Officers Visit Wounded Men at Chicago Hospital*

**NATIONAL** Commander Franklin D’Olier, national chaplain Francis A. Kelly and Commander Melton J. Foreman of the Illinois department of the American Legion recently visited the United States Public Health Service Hospital No. 30, Chicago, Ill., where 600 wounded and disabled soldiers and sailors are patients. The legion officers were conducted on a tour of the ward after which Commander D’Olier and Father Kelly addressed a number of the wounded in the recreation hall.

“Service,” said the national commander, “is the sole aim of the American Legion – Service to our country and our comrades. Our first and foremost duty always has been and will be to the disabled, those who gave their health and strength in battle and the dependents of those who died while with the forces.

“The American Legion put through congress the bill that raised the disabled men’s base pay from $30 to $80 a month. It has aided in the adjustment of thousands of compensations, allotment, allowance, back pay and insurance claims. It is working to remedy the vocational training situation. Our first duty is to you men and your comrades. You can always bank on that.”

Father Kelly, wearer of the D.S.C. for heroism in action on the British front with the Twenty-seventh New York division, made a vigorous reply to the foes of the ex-service organization who have charged the American Legion is a militaristic body.

“I have heard it said,” declared Father Kelly, “that the aim of the American Legion is to impose upon the United States a government of the soldiers, by the soldiers and for the soldiers. The American Legion is a million miles away from any such idea as that. We crossed the sea to put an end to such forms of government and certainly we do not intend or strive or will not tolerate the setting up at home of what we went to war to destroy abroad.

“The American Legion stands solely and simply for the things that make for a better Americanism. We call ourselves American. We call ourselves a legion. We are both, and we unite the two in an organization which shall stand for all that is best in our national life for our country and for the flag.”

**TRAINING FOR DISABLED MEN**

*Gerald J. Murphy Named Vocational Officer to Aid in Working Out Big Problem*
A SYSTEM of co-operation with the federal board of vocational training by which it is hoped to obtain vocational training for all eligible disabled men at government expense with all possible speed has been inaugurated by the American Legion.

It is estimated that about 120,000 crippled veterans are entitled to training under the provisions of the vocational rehabilitation act, but the federal board, after functioning for 20 months has placed in train only about 26,000 of these.

Officials of the board, in accepting the plan put forth by the legion, declare that combination of effort will solve some of the body's most difficult problems. The arrangement is expected to retrieve a situation which has brought the legion and the board into repeated controversies in the past and has provoked much criticism of the board, together with a congressional investigation of its alleged dereliction of duty and failure to fulfill the country's pledged obligations to the men who gave their health and strength in battle.

The legion's proposal calls for the formation of an organization in each state which will seek out the disabled men in every community, examine their cases and present them to the proper officials of the board for admission to training. A department vocational officer will be appointed in each state and attached to state headquarters of the legion a vocational officer also will be chosen in each of the more than 9,000 posts of the legion throughout the country, and conferences of all post officers will be held within the state during the next two months to insure uniform procedure. The whole project will be under the direction of the national vocational officer at American Legion headquarters in Indianapolis.

Gerald J. Murphy of Rutland, Vt., has been named national vocational officer by National Commander Franklin D'Olier.

"The legion's action in this matter was taken not through choice but a sense of duty." Said Lemuel Rolles, national adjutant and chairman of the special legion committee of three which investigated the vocational situation, recommended and devised the program of co-operative effort with the ___ and "The American Legion's excuse for existence may be summed up in one word – service; service to our country and our comrades. Disabled men and the dependents of those who died always come first.

"I regard the agreement we have effected with the F.B.V.A. {Federal Bureau of Veterans Affairs} one of the most important steps we have taken in that direction.

"The vocational situation has been generally unsatisfactory the country over, though the evils of faulty administrative methods and lack of foresight have been more pronounced in some sections than in others – particularly so in the densely populated districts of the East. Disabled men have not had what they are clearly entitled to have from the government, and the results is they have become discouraged and their confidence in the board has been seriously impaired.

"The American Legion cannot restore that confidence. The board must do it. The legion only can help, and that it means to do. The work would be felicitated materially if disabled men throughout the country would without further formality, get in touch with the nearest local post of the American Legion. That will start the wheels moving."

**AUGUST**

*August 1920*: ASTORIA CONVENTION: See Post 12 for full article.
*August 1920*: PENDLETON FOR CONVENTION IN 1921: See Post 23 for full article.
*August 1920*: EUGENE FOR CONVENTION IN 1921: See Post 9 for full article.
*August 1920*: NEXT HEAD OF LEGION SPECULATION SUBJECT*45

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*45 The Pacific Legion August 1920, pg. 9*
"BILL" FOLLETT SAYS HE WILL NOT RUN AGAIN AS OREGON'S COMMANDER; G. L. GOODELL AND CASSIUS R. PECK MENTIONED

WHO will be the next state commander of the American Legion? That is a question occupying the minds of many Legionnaires today and it is one that cannot be answered until after the convention. Considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon William B. Follett, present state commander, by his friends in the Legion to persuade him to run again. Yet it is reported that he has given positive assurance that he will not be a candidate and will not accept the post even if it is thrust upon him.

G. L. Goodell of Portland, who has taken an active interest in Legion work since its inception, has been mentioned prominently as a possible candidate. Cassius R. Peck, ex-commander of Portland post, is another possibility who has considerable following.

It is very probable, however, that the next commander will come from the city of Portland. This is because of the realization that Portland is the largest city in the state and business and strategic reasons demand that state headquarters be located there. Though Commander Follet lived in Eugene when named head of the Legion last year, the press of Legion business in Portland compelled him to move to that city many months ago.

THE AMERICAN LEGION
LEGION PAYS OFF BIG DEBTS
Organization Disposes of Claims and Interest Amounting to $44,768.60

LONG-STANDING debts aggregating $33,005 and accrued interest amounting to $11,763.60 were paid off by the American Legion during the month of April, according to a financial statement recently issued by Robert H. Tyndall, national treasurer of the organization.

The statement, which sets forth the financial status of the Legion as of April 30, 1920, marks an important step in the history of the 15-months old body. It stands as conclusive evidence that the initial expenditure of some $257,000 which the Legion borrowed prior to the Minneapolis convention for use in building up a solid, permanent organization on a firm basis, was wisely made.

"When the idea of a Legion was first conceived and its founders began putting into execution their plans for making it the vast reality it now is," said Mr. Tyndall, "they found they needed money, just as in the case of any new association or enterprise. All business men know that every new enterprise must sustain an initial loss to be liquidated later over a period of time after the body becomes a success.

"To initiate the organization plan, some 200 friends of the Legion individually guaranteed 92 separate loans aggregating $257,000, secured by their personal notes. The money was borrowed on these notes throughout the country on a basis of apportionment according to federal reserve bank districts. The loan is a legal debt, acknowledged by the Legion at its national convention, and constitutes an ordinary, normal business transaction. The notes bear interest and every penny of interest and principal will be paid off just as fast as our present stable resources warrant.

"Today, the best evidence that the money was wisely expended is found in the fact that the American Legion is definitely established as a completely organized body. That active management of its affairs is in the hands of a national executive committee composed of representatives from every state in the Union shows that the organization is a sound one.

46 The Gate City Journal, August 6, 1920, image 5
“It is due entirely to the able efforts of those in charge of the early organization work, who raided the money and expended it in a business-like way, that the Legion is now able to pay off these debts in substantial sums.

“National headquarters of the Legion receives no financial support except from dues and sale of emblems, excluding, of course, the $400,000 trust fund given to the Legion by the Y.M.C.A. This money, which probably will be increased to $500,000 after the final audit of the Y.M.C.A. canteen account, will be invested in safe securities pending the formal appointment of the Fletcher American Nation Bank of Indianapolis as trustee, the executive committee of the Legion having decided that the sum be held in trust for a period of five years. The principal, under this plan, is to be invested and re-invested, the income to be used for the benefit of disabled ex-service men or for work in connection with the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, the donors having expressed this preference.”

**AMERICAN LEGION LEADER VISITS CITY**

**Bonus Legislation Proving Vital Topic of Interest**

**OREGON OFFICERS ATTEND**

**Franklin D’Olier Will Speak to Members Generally Monday Night at Armory.**

**THAT** there is intense interest among American Legion men in all parts of the country over the proposed “four-fold plan” of soldiers’ aid legislation which was passed by the house of representatives just before adjournment of congress and will undoubtedly be taken up for consideration with the opening of the next session, was the declaration of Franklin D’Olier, national commander of the American Legion, who arrived in Portland last night.

Mr. D’Olier, who is a Quaker and hails from the city of Philadelphia, is making an eight weeks’ swing through the western states, visiting the various posts and conferring with the state and local officials. He is accompanied by Mrs. D’Olier, whom he introduced last night as his “commanding officer,” and James E. Darst of New York, one of the associate editors of the national weekly publication of the legion. The party was met at the depot upon arrival at 10 o’clock last night by a reception committee composed of Mayor Baker, Lane Goodell, department vice-commander; W.B. Follett, one of the national vice-commanders; E.J. Eivers, department adjutant; George A. White, adjutant-general; Mr. and Mr. Dow Walker; Mrs. W.A. Eivers head of the women’s auxiliary; Frank Moore, and Harold Warner of Pendleton, representative of the Pendleton post. They were escorted to the Portland hotel, where they will stop during their stay in Portland.

**BONUS PLANS INTEREST**

“I find unusual interest everywhere in the bonus legislation,” said Commander D’Olier last night. “In the western states greatest interest seems to center on the land settlement provision of the four-fold bonus plan, while in the industrial centers the home aid, vocational training and adjustment of compensation on a cash basis command equal interest. Although I am vitally interested in the matter of this legislation I am not actively pushing it at this time, as I believe it is a matter to be taken up by the next administration, which will be elected at the national convention in Cleveland, September 27, 28 and 29.”

In regard to the Legion’s stand against bolshevism and radicalism in all forms D’Olier reiterated the firm position of the organization against such powers that tend towards overthrow of the government.

“The Centralia affair made a tremendous stir throughout the east,” he said. “It served to crystallize the sentiment of the Legion and to bring it into an even stronger position than before along lines of Americanism. In regard to organized labor, however, the legion has taken no stand, and some of our strongest

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47 The Sunday Oregonian, August 8, 1920, Section 1, pg. 19, image 19
leaders and best members are members of labor unions. There is no more reason why a good union man cannot be a good Legion man, or vice versa, than why a Presbyterian or a republican could not make a good Legion man. The Legion has no part in the discussion between capital and labor.

**LEGION GROWTH LARGE**

“My trip over the country has made me realize the growth of the Legion just during the last few months, and the tremendous interest shown in it. In many of the smaller places we have visited it has not been uncommon for legion members to motor 50 miles or more in from the country to attend meetings, and at a meeting I attended in Arizona an Indian member of the post came in a score of miles on horseback. The interest shown is tremendous and is equally keen in all parts of the country.”

Mr. and Mrs. D’Olier and Mr. Darst will spend today enjoying the city and highway and no events of a legion character are planned. The visitors will be taken over the Columbia highway during the morning and afternoon by W.B. Follett, past state commander, and George A. White, adjutant-general of the state. The evening they will spend quietly, resting up from their strenuous railroad journey.

**MONDAY FEATURE EVENT**

Monday will be the big day of the visit here, so far as the local American Legion post is concerned. Monday morning the party will be taken to Salem in automobiles for a luncheon there with Governor Olcott, returning in the afternoon in time for a banquet at the Benson hotel, at which the commanders of the various local posts throughout Oregon, the department commander, department officers and members of the executive committee will be present.

Following the dinner those present will escort the national commander to the armory, where he will address American Legion members generally. The meeting will open at 8:30 o’clock and all former soldiers, sailors and marines are invited to attend. A packed hall is expected, and it is considered likely that Commander D’Olier will touch upon the matter of soldiers’ bonus legislation.

**MAJOR GILBERT TO ATTEND**

Major Gilbert of Astoria, new state Commander of the legion, will be in Portland during the visit of the national commander and will take a prominent part in directing the programme for his reception here. Vice-Commander Lane Goodell has been working out the detailed plans for Monday, aided by Past-Commander Follett and other officers and leaders of the organization.

Plans for the entertainment of Mrs. D’Olier during her stay here are in the hands of the American Legion auxiliary, of which Mrs. W.A. Eivers is the head. A tea is being arranged for 5 o’clock Monday afternoon at the Portland hotel.

The party will leave here Tuesday morning for Centralia to visit the post there and other posts in Washington.

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**August 1920**

**THE AMERICAN LEGION**

**VOCATIONAL PLAN GETS O.K.**

National Headquarters Receives Many Expressions of Approval of the Work Accomplished.

**REMARKABLE** tributes to the success of the American Legion’s plan of cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education to bring about immediate admission to training, at government expense, of

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48The Gate City Journal, August 13, 1920, image 2
thousands of disabled former service men, have been received at national headquarters of the Legion, since
the inauguration of the system was announced a few weeks ago.

Probably the most significant instance of efficiency under the new arrangement comes from Oshkosh,
Wis. Oshkosh post, No. 70, located 80 men who had put in claims for training, but had been unable to obtain
a decision on their cases. The post got these men together and notified the district office of the board at
Chicago, which sent a “flying squadron” of trouble men to Oshkosh. Everyone of the 80 cases was cleaned
up at once.

It is the intention of the Legion, through its national vocational officer at Indianapolis, and co-
operating Legionnaires in every department and community throughout the country, to see that this same
system is put into universal practice until the last red tape entanglement is swept from the path of every
crippled veteran, whether a member of the Legion or not, who is entitled to training under the provisions of
the vocation rehabilitation act.

Since the Legion took up this work in Michigan, a total of 2,500 cases have been settled by the Legion
and the federal board, working together. Conferences have been held in 15 districts of the state and Legion
men, accompanied by representatives of the board, met vocational officers of the local posts and sought out
the men whose cases had not been acted upon.

In New Jersey, the Legion and federal board have offices in the same building, and through co-
operation the board is brought in touch with every man who has a claim, with the result that immediate
action is being obtained in practically every instance.

Four district conferences have been held in Ohio and arrangements have been made to have “flying
squadrons” visit the posts as fast as men having claims can be located and gotten together.

In Utah, the Legion is interviewing every ex-service man in the state with reference to any claim he
may have. As soon as such a man is located, his case is taken up and settled immediately. In Wisconsin
arrangements have been made to hold a vocational conference as a part of the state convention of the Legion
at Green Bay, as a final determined effort to wind up any and all cases that may still be pending at that time.

Similar reports, all attesting great success for the co-operative plan have come in from California,
Arkansas and Alabama.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

ONLY WOMAN COMMANDER OF AN AMERICAN LEGION POST

MRS. Daisy Erd is the only woman commander of an American Legion post in the United States. Mrs.
Erd was “snapped” (photographed) in the act of planting a tree in the Charleston (Mass.) navy yard during
Legion services.

DUTY OF EX-SERVICE BOYS

They Should Assist in Maintenance of Law and Order, Says National Adjutant.

FOR the benefit of the comparatively few isolated communities in which there is noticeable a
tendency to give credence to misinformation emanating chiefly from the ranks of alien agitators and other
enemies of 100 per cent Americanism, it is deemed advisable to refer to an editorial in the Chronicle,
Cincinnati, O., official organ of the Ohio Central Labor Council and “Local voice of the American Federation
of Labor.”

In its issue of May 29, 1920, this publication quotes the preamble to the constitution of the American
Legion, and adds:

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“The above is the preamble to the constitution of the American Legion and to our minds it certainly sets forth a principle that every true American, whether he be a world war veteran or not, can consistently subscribe to.

“Recently an international officer, returning from a state conference to Cincinnati gave vent to the express that the members of his international union would not be allowed to join the American Legion. This to our mind is a baby play. The attitude of the American Legion toward organized labor in the state of Ohio, and locally as well, has been clearly defined and has been approved of by the Central Labor council. It is claimed that at least 40 per cent of the boys who went to France and across the water were trade unionists. If this is true, then the proper thing for them to do would be to join the American Legion, and if ever the occasion arose when there would be a criticism of the labor movement, they could be of service by explaining our real purposes, thereby elimination some of the antagonism to us which comes from the misunderstanding only. There need by no fear by trade unionists of the American Legion. We believe they are right and that they are fair, especially their leaders, and as we said above, we would recommend to every trade unionist who is eligible to membership that he can best protect his interest and the wage earner by getting in line and place himself where he properly belongs.”

In this connection, the following excerpts from a recent letter of Franklin D’Olier, the Legion’s national commander, to Thomas Goldingay, state adjutant of New Jersey, appear appropriate:

“The American Legion has taken a very positive stand that, as an organization, it should never take any definite part in any dispute between the employer and the employee, or between capital and labor. This policy should be adhered to strictly by the national organization, state organizations and by the posts as well.

“In any such controversy, the interest of the Legion is confined to that of the maintenance of law and order and without taking part on either side. In case the situation should arise where life and property are endangered, it is the duty of a member of the American Legion to perform his full duty as a citizen, according to his own conscience and his own understanding. Because of his military service, the ex-service man has a very keen sense of his responsibility as a citizen, and I am quite confident that he will always be alive to this responsibility. Therefore, in case of a contingency as above outlined, it is his duty to assist in the maintenance of law and order by acting as an individual and offering his services to the duly constituted authority for the maintenance of law and order.

“There is nothing to prevent the individual members of the American Legion, as an individual, from taking either side in such a controversy, but the American Legion, as an organization, should not do so.”

LEMUEL BOLLES
National Adjutant.

WHAT LEGION HOPES TO DO

SPECIFICALLY, the Legion hopes to see to it:

That the articles of war and court-martial code are revised.
That nurses have absolute rank with opportunity for promotion.
That the government’s thrift, savings and investment campaigns are heartily supported.
That all shall know their rights to war risk insurance and how to take advantage of them.
That the immigration policy is revised along the line of adaptability of alien races to citizenship.
That proper punishment is meted out to all slackers and to those who aided and abetted slackers.
That no child born to parents’ ineligible to citizenship is granted citizenship in this country.
That the Legion co-operate with the G.A.R., U.C.V. and Spanish War veterans in memorial services.
That relief to former enemy countries be extended only through agencies so authorized by congress.
That appropriate memorials to departed comrades are erected here and abroad and kept fresh with the tributes and memories of the Legionnaires.

That the war department recall all honorable discharges granted to conscientious objectors and that legislation is enacted providing for their prompt punishment.

That every public and private school is required to grant at least ten minutes each day to patriotic exercises and that the American flag be raised over each school during the day, weather permitting.

That relationship with German activities is not at this time resumed, and that there is no immediate resumption of German operas, instruction of German in the schools nor public exhibitions by German and Austrian performers.

That legislation designed to carry out the Legion’s altruistic and patriotic purposes, as expressed at its last national convention, involving total appropriations of approximately $458,000,000, is enacted by congress during the coming year.

FIRST in efficiency among departments of the American Legion, according to reports from national headquarters.

Eighth in the United States in the recent national membership drive. This in spite of the fact that Oregon was in the throes of a statewide election campaign the week of the membership push.

Oregon department of the American Legion has made a record during the first year of its existence that any state organization in the United States may envy.

That the state department has made a success of its first year of operation is due to the untiring efforts of the state executive committee and the heads of the Legion in the state. William B. Follett, state commander, Edward J. Eivers, state adjutant, and Prescott W. Cookingham, state finance officer, have been true guardians of the trust reposed in them and have permitted members of the Oregon department to hold their heads high in any Legion company, knowing that their state ranks among the first in the nation.

Every effort has been made by state headquarters of the Legion to handle as expeditiously as possible all claims which have been presented by world war veterans, to assist ex-service men to get work, to provide the latest information available of government plans for disabled soldiers. This in addition to the vast volume of routine administration work, which was far heavier than posts throughout the state realize.

The bulletins received by the post adjutants in such large numbers from state headquarters usually have been boiled down out of four or five national bulletins received by the department adjutant. Not more than one bulletin is sent out by the state headquarters for 10 received from national officers at Indianapolis.

Retiring officers of the Oregon department leave with the sincere appreciation of Legionnaires of the state for what they have accomplished. The new officers have before them a splendid example.

REMEMBER recent bulletins sent out from national headquarters of the American Legion, concerning a reorganization of the women’s auxiliaries to the American Legion, including the revocation of all present charters, issuance of new ones from a national auxiliary office, and the calling of a national conference of women to plan policies for the united auxiliaries?

Beautiful idea, wasn’t it? It would have been an independent, companion organization to the American Legion. But there was a colored gentleman in the woodpile. Rumor had it back in these western states that the idea sprang from a few politically ambitious women who saw the influence such an organization would have on national affairs. However that may be, the plan has been punctured. Its collapse is briefly shown in the following resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the national executive committee:

50 The Pacific Legion August 1920, pg. 14
51 The Pacific Legion August 1920, pg. 48
WHEREAS, The National Commander, in a recent bulletin, regarding the activities of a committee drawing plans of organization of the women’s auxiliary of The American Legion, and said outline indicates a trend of the committee leading to the formation of a women’s auxiliary of state and national scope, seemingly more or less independent of American Legion proper, and purports to call convention of women for the organization of such a national body, therefore.

BE IT RESOLVED: That it is the sense of this executive committee that the woman’s auxiliary of American Legion be, in all intents and purposes strictly an auxiliary, and that no units of organization of this auxiliary, other than those attached and associated with individual posts of The American be organized at this time, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the consideration of calling a national convention of women eligible to membership in The American Legion auxiliary be declined until such time as a sufficient number of auxiliary units attached to posts be chartered as, in the opinion of this executive committee would warrant and make desirable the same, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the applications for charters for units of the women’s auxiliary should proceed through the same channels of American Legion of each department to national headquarters before approval and granting, as is now the procedure and channel for the granting of charters to posts of The American Legion.

RESOLVED, that the committee charged with the drafting of a constitution and by-laws for the woman’s auxiliary be extended the thanks and appreciation of the national executive committee and be hereby relieved from further duty."

OREGON BUDDIES PICK CHAPLAIN LEADER

Major W. S. Gilbert of Astoria Chosen to Head American Legion in Beaver State; G. L. Goodell of Portland, Who Relinquishes Ambition to Be Commander for Sake of Harmony and Nominates Gilbert, Is Named Vice-Commander; Edward J. Eivers and Prescott W. Cookingham Reelected Adjutant and Finance Officer; Eugene Captures 1921 Sessions

MAJOR WILLIAM S. GILBERT of Astoria, overseas chaplain with the Third Oregon, and probably the most popular man in The American Legion in Oregon, heads the veterans’ organization in that state for the coming year, the unanimous choice of delegates to the second state convention at Astoria. His running mate is G. L. Goodell of Portland, who headed the original administration ticket for state commander, but who not only withdrew from that race, but placed the me of Major Gilbert in nomination in the interest of harmony.

As adjutant of the department for the ensuing year, Edward J. Eivers of Portland was re-elected. Prescott W. Cookingham of Portland was re-elected department finance officer. In all these choices the selection was unanimous, decision on the post of department commander fusing all warring factions into a harmonious whole.

On the state executive committee for the coming year, Edwin Fortmiller of Albany was chosen at large, Howard Gildea of McMinnville was named to represent the first congressional district, George R. Wilbur of Hood River, the second district, and Ben S. Morrow of Portland, the third district.

Four delegates and five alternates to the national convention of The American Legion meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, were chosen from the third congressional district as follows: Arthur A. Murphy, John A. Beckwith, George A. White of Portland, and C. C. Schneider of Gresham, delegates, and W. A. Ekwall, Jerrold Owen, William C. Kavanaugh, Ben S. Morrow, and R. F. McCall of Portland, alternates. The votes were in order named:

Other congressional districts will have the following representation: First—William B. Follett, Eugene; Leland R. Gilbert, Astoria; John S. Rankin, Newberg; H. A. Dane, Marshfield; and Leland Brown, Salem.

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Eugene was selected as the place for the next convention after a close race with Baker. Though complete fizzling of early plans of a few delegates to attack the state administration was seen at the close of the first day of the convention, there remained a sentiment opposed to Goodell on the ground that he was heading a "slate" which steamroller tactics were to force on the delegates. This was not the case, as events proved, but it resulted in a search for a fusion candidate. Insurgents knew they could not win with a weak man and finally suggested Major Gilbert for the post. Seen Friday night, July 30, by critics of the administration and others, Major Gilbert refused point blank to head a ticket which he believed would throw discord into the Legion.

Saturday morning news reached Goodell that Major Gilbert had been suggested but had refused to consider running.

"He's just the man," declared Goodell. "If another is put up in his place, we will see a bitter partisan fight on the floor of the convention. In the interest of harmony and the future of the Legion in this state I will withdraw from the race and nominate Major Gilbert."

When the representation was made to Major Gilbert that his acceptance meant harmony in the organization and the solution of a situation threatening serious schism, he agreed to accept the nomination. Friends of Goodell forced him to take the nomination for vice commander, a post much more important in the organization than in the past, a constitutional change providing only one vice commander instead of three and conferring additional responsibility on him.

Major Gilbert was nominated by Goodell, Goodell by Harold Warner of Pendleton, Eivers by C. W. Erskine of Bend, and Cookingham by Franklin F. Korell of Portland. Their election was by unanimous vote.

George H. Parkinson of Corvallis was chosen chaplain.

Major Gilbert was endeared to thousands in France as chaplain of the Third Oregon. He is now chaplain of the Fifth Oregon. Goodell, known to his friends as "Blue" Goodell, served in the Twelfth Field Artillery, Second Division, as a first lieutenant, and received a divisional citation for bravery in the Champagne.

Though the convention hall was placarded with signs calling attention to the wealth of pretty girls in Baker and other attractions of that city as a meeting place, Eugene carried on a more systematic campaign and did not neglect to stress its advantage of central location. Early returns in balloting showing a heavy trend of sentiment in favor of Eugene, Portland post-split its 23 votes in a complimentary ballot of 11 ½ % for Eugene and the same number for Baker. Final results were: Eugene, 89; Baker, 75. Baker then supported a motion to make the choice of Eugene unanimous.

Pendleton announced withdrawal from the race when it was decided that the convention should be held late in July or early in August and that the date Pendleton desired it—just before the round-up—was too late.

Presentation of a handsome watch to Past Commander William B. Follett by Walter B. Gleason of Portland at the close of the final business session of the convention was an incident of unusual interest, as Gleason began his presentation speech with a seeming tirade against the administration to the accompaniment of cries of "Throw him out!" Follett was too overcome with emotion to voice his thanks, except to gulp. "You know how I feel, comrades."

All Astoria, joined by many residents of Seaside and Warrenton, turned out to honor The American Legion on July 31, the day of the parade planned by Clatsop Post. Sparkling sun and cool sea breezes made an ideal combination, and as the veterans of the world war, swung down the main streets of Astoria, they
were greeted by applause of thousands lining the curbs and perched in points of vantage in office buildings. There were approximately 500 veterans from the 86 posts of the Legion in Oregon outside of Astoria in line and 200 members of Clatsop Post. Most of them wore jaunty overseas caps of olive drab, superimposed with a felt replica of the Legion emblem.

Numerous handsome floats were in line and there were many decorated automobiles. Gobs from the segment of the Pacific fleet stationed at Astoria for the convention gave color to the procession.

Great applause greeted the float entry of Clatsop Post, a replica of a French "40 Hommes, et 8 Chevaux" box which brought poignant memories to the overseas men.

George A. White, adjutant general of Oregon and delegate of Portland Post to the convention, was grand marshal of the parade. His aides were S. S. George, chairman of the parade committee and chief of staff, Astoria; Creed Hammond, Portland; Leland R. Gilbert, E. B. Waffle, J. A. Buchanan, Jesse R. Hinman, and C. A. Murphy, Astoria; Lieut. L. R Crews, Fort Stevens; P. H. Dillan, Seaside; Fred Lieuallen, Pendleton; and C. Y. Tungwald, Medford.

A feature of the second night of the convention was a boxing card at the Astoria Theatre, arranged by Billy Foy and Ray Gorman. Muff Bronson and Eddie Shannon mixed for the lightweight championship of the Pacific Coast in the stellar event, Bronson having the best of the argument until the fourth round when Shannon was awarded the decision on a foul. The most interesting event for the fas' was the speedy go between Stanley Willis an Frankie Murphy for the welterweight honor of the coast, which went 10 rounds to a draw Bud Fisher of Portland was given the decision over George Rosendale of Astoria in four rounds. Ted Hoks was counted out in the third round of a scheduled six-round bout with Johnny Fisher by a referee who reached the count of 10 in about nine seconds flat, as Hoke stalled for air.

A grand ball at Dreamland Rink was another entertainment feature provided for the delegates Friday night, July 30.

A banquet at which plates were laid for 1200 persons closed Astoria 's share of the convention. "Goldfish" for which Astoria is famed was the chief dish. Commander Gilbert presided as toastmaster. Speakers during the evening were Mrs. E. J. Eivers of Portland, president of the state auxiliaries to The American Legion, Adjutant General White, Vice-Commander Goodell, Mrs. George A. White, Chaplain F. Sargent of U. S. S. Birmingham, Colonel Thompson, commandant of Fort Stevens; and Dr. E. T. Patse, chairman of the banquet committee.

Hundreds of Legionnaires gathered at Seaside for the concluding entertainment features of the convention. A most elaborate fireworks display was the Battle of the Argonne, in which 60 world-war veterans of Clatsop Post in Astoria participated. About 2500 persons witnessed the spectacular exhibition, which was directed by Louis J. Witt of Elmer J. Noble Post of Seattle, a war veteran, who was wounded in the Argonne, and Harry J. Kaley of Clatsop Post.

SEPTEMBER

THAT the Industrial Workers of the World and radicals of similar stripe have met with scant success in organization work in Oregon is due in a large measure to the efforts of The American Legion and the steady growth of that body of loyal world war veterans in this state, Governor Ben W. Olcott told assembled Legionnaires in his speech of welcome at the state convention held in Astoria.

"The I. W. W. know what you young men stand for and they recognize that your success in organization means that they will never get a substantial foothold in this state," said the governor. "Though there were many tense situations because of the increase in radicalism in Oregon prior to the formation of The American Legion, the efforts of The American Legion have had a significant impact in maintaining order and protecting the interests of Oregon's veterans."

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Legion, the reds have not had the nerve to go ahead with their work to any measurable degree since your arrival."

Praise for the devotion of Commander Follett to his work during the past year and for the accomplishments of Clatsop post of Astoria was voiced, and the governor closed by urging the veterans to take an interest in affairs of the day, "to help solve the bitter problems of peace, substituting the patriotism of peace for the patriotism of war."

Major W. S. Gilbert delivered the invocation and in a later brief address urged that The American Legion never show signs of cooling off in its attitude of insisting on absolute loyalty to this government from recipients of its bounty.

An increase of The American Legion in Oregon from 47 posts and 6,500 members in 1919 to 87 posts and 10,400 paid-up members in 1920 was shown in the report of Edward J. Eivers, state adjutant. Oregon is eighth state in the union in the proportion of Legionnaires to men in service and was fifth state in the recent membership drive. As an indication of the volume of work handled by department headquarters, Adjutant Eivers said that thousands of cases of ex-service men's claims had been disposed of in his office, hundreds of bulletins sent out and an average of 30 letters a day received and 35 letters a day written.

The recommendation was made that post adjutant's receive some pay for their Legion work, to insure better attention to business of the Legion.

Present conditions of state finances of the organization will permit the expenses of only five delegates to the national convention to be held in Cleveland in September to be paid from department funds, pointed out Prescott W. Cookingham of Portland, state finance officer, who urged that department headquarters receive a percentage of local post funds obtained through entertainments. Twenty-one delegates went to the national convention last year and payment of their expenses temporarily bankrupt the state department.

John M. Williams of Eugene, department vice commander, presided during part of the session. In a brief talk, he pointed out the need of the Legion entering into community activities 100 per cent, with all members taking interest.

By vote of the delegates the executive committee of the Legion was cut down from 15 to seven members, these being one representative from each congressional district to be voted on by members of his district only, one at large and the other officers elected, ex-officio.

Relief of conditions at St. Vincent's hospital, Portland, where it was reported there were 50 patients to one medical man in the veterans' wards, was recommended in a report of the committee on aid to disabled soldiers, of which Dr. J. H. Rosenberg of Prineville was chairman. The committee further urged passage of the Wason bill to aid wounded soldiers by congress; consolidation under one head of the bureau of war risk insurance, federal board of vocational education and public health service, and a paid state war risk officer.

Committees appointed by Commander Follett were:

Credentials—Thomas Sweeney, Portland; Ray mond Kerr, Cottage Grove; Claud Nyburg, Sherwood; Robbin L. Day, Salem; Fred Westerfield, Klamath Falls.

Rules of Convention—Walter B. Gleason, Portland; Earl Blackaby, Ontario; J. A. Buchanan, Astoria; Charles W. Erskine, Bend; James Spencer, Ashland.


Resolutions—F. A. Fessler, Prineville; A. L. Cullender, Independence; Eugene S. Shea, Albany; Fred E. Kiddie, La Grande; Arthur A. Murphy, Portland.

Americanism—C. Y. Tengwald, Medford; Edward W. Van Horn, Hood River; Jesse B. Hinman, Astoria; Lloyd Harding, Oregon City; Harry Conro, North Bend.

Committee to Aid Disabled Soldiers—Jane V. Doyle, Portland; Chester F. Berning, Antelope; L. J. Bellville, McMinnville; Ben F. Dorris, Eugene; Dr. J. H. Rosenberg, Prineville.


Place of Meeting—Lake M. Bechtell, Prineville; Arthur Van Fleet, La Grande; Bertram G. Bates, Roseburg; William A. Russell, St. Helens; C. G. Schneider, Gresham.

Finance—Mair C. Deno, Marshfield; Prescott W. Cookingham, Portland; Perry L. Idleman, Pendleton; It. P. Cowgill, Medford; G. S. Newson, Milton.

In the report of Jesse R. Hinman, chairman of the committee on Americanism, it was urged that the Legion strive to further the education of foreign-born residents, to seek the best methods of combatting radicalism in the Northwest, to seek severe restrictions on the class of immigrants admitted to this country, to aid in suppressing "the Japanese menace" on the Pacific Coast; to plan counter-propaganda campaigns to overcome the flood of I. W. W. and other radical literature being disseminated, and to seek continuance of war-time demands that all aliens admitted to these shores be compelled to secure passports from their home countries.

A budget for the coming year was prepared by the finance committee of which Cookingham of Portland was chairman. A motion to raise the dues paid the state from 75 cents as recommended, to $1 a year, failed to carry. A motion to compel local posts to turn over to the state organization one-tenth of the profits from all post entertainments also was lost.

Instead of formal resolutions burdened with numerous "wherethere {sic}," and "be it resolveds {sic}," Arthur A. Murphy of Portland, chairman of the resolutions committee, submitted the following statement of principles for adoption by the convention:

The American Legion in convention assembled hereby adopts the following as its platform of principles:

With the return of peace-time conditions, better opportunity will be offered the enemies of our Institutions to renew their subtle attempts to undermine the foundations of our nation. Every true American must increase his support of our government in its endeavors to carry out the principles of a true republic and to instill in the hearts of the youth and the immigrant, patriotism to our country. We reaffirm our desire to maintain law and order and to foster a spirit of 100 per cent Americanism.

We are unalterably opposed to any attempt to organize an ex-service man's political party, which would embroil The American Legion in personal partisan politics, but we believe it is every ex-service man's patriotic duty to take an active part in the solution of problems confronting his community, state and nation.

The national executive committee of The American Legion having prepared a four-fold compensation bill at the request of members of Congress, which bill endeavors to equalize the difference in compensation given industrial workers, ranging from $200.00 to $500.00 per individual and the small bonus of $60.00 given service men at their discharge and to give ex-service men and women a portion of the benefits already granted to industrial workers; this convention assembled endorses and heartily approves the adjusted compensation and other legislation advocated and supported by the national executive committee of The American Legion.

It is reported in the public press that Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the millionaire slacker, is seeking refuge in Oregon. We, loyal sons of Oregon, having a just pride in the record of our state in its activities for better prosecution of the war, know that Oregon wants no Bergdolls. We reserve our judgment as to responsibility for the slacker's escape, but we demand a complete, searching and impartial investigation and full punishment for the persons responsible. For the sake of all Oregon's loyal citizens, we demand the prosecution of the thousands of other Bergdolls who waived their responsibilities as citizens and acted as cowards in our country's time of need.
The convention commends to its membership particularly and to the people of Oregon generally, government savings securities such as savings stamps and treasury savings certificates, as an ideal and absolutely safe investment and recommends to the local posts throughout the state of Oregon that surplus treasury funds be invested in these securities.

Our state publication, The Pacific Legion, having offered the state executive committees of The American Legion in Oregon and Washington, 75 per cent of the net profits from the publication of the magazine, beginning January 1, 1921, such sums to go into a fund to be used as the executive committee’s desire, preferably in the aid of disabled comrades.

The American Legion, department of Oregon, in convention assembled, accepts the offer of The Pacific Legion so far as it pertains to this department and empowers and requires the executive committee to draw up a contract with the publishers of The Pacific Legion covering this matter and expresses its appreciation to the publishers for their generous gift.

Japanese having settled certain districts of the state against the wishes of citizens and to the detriment of the commonwealth, our next legislature is urged to pass a drastic law prohibiting assimilable aliens from owning land in Oregon.

We heartily endorse the passage of legislation which will provide for amalgamation of the war risk insurance bureau, federal board of vocational training and the United States public health service. Only by this amalgamation do we believe that effective service can be rendered to ex-service persons.

We commend the present efficient work of the federal board for vocational training. Their personnel is composed of ex-service men and they are doing their best for the deserving. We impress upon our members the obligation we owe our least fortunate comrades, who are entitled to and should receive training, and our further obligation of bringing them in contact with the field workers of the federal board for vocational training. We recommend that the law providing for the federal board for vocational training be amended so that English may be taught and the equivalent to grammar grade education be made a part of their service to the uneducated among the ex-service men.

We sincerely thank the people of the state of Oregon, on behalf of those members of The American Legion in Oregon who are eligible to enjoy the benefits of their generosity, for the passage of legislation assuring funds for the extension of financial aid to soldiers, sailors and marines for educational purposes and we urge the coming legislature to consider the enactment of supplemental laws enlarging the scope of such legislation to relieve those whose residence and other adverse circumstances now prevent their enjoyment of the privileges conferred.

We commend the present attitude of the United States Public Health Service in offering employment to ex-service men in professional and non-professional positions. The sick and wounded among ex-service men are entitled to the utmost consideration and above all to the sympathetic care and treatment which they can only receive from medical men that served with and understand them. We further recommend that the U. S. Public Health Service enlarge its work to offer better hospitalization for tuberculous and neuro-psychiatric patients; that dental treatment be given and that expeditious reimbursement be made to those entitled to care and who are called for physical examination.

We call the attention of local posts to state laws punishing the unauthorized use of emblems and insignia of patriotic or fraternal organizations suggest that our membership be immediately informed of our rights in this regard and demand that appropriate action be taken to punish breach of this law.

We tender our sincere thanks to the members of Clatsop post and the woman’s auxiliary of American Legion and the patriotic citizens of Astoria for the splendid reception accorded the convention and the generous spirit of hospitality which has been displayed.

To the posts of the women’s auxiliary now forming we extend our cordial greeting and pledge our assistance to their success.
We commend the war service organizations who have continued in peace-time the demonstration of friendliness and the material aid given to service men and women.

We extend our sincere thanks to the Boy Scouts for their generous assistance at this convention.

To the present administration of the department, we extend hearty congratulations for the splendid growth of our organization and the worthy achievements which have been realized as a result of efficient personal service during their term of office.

The resolutions committee recommends that at future conventions all resolutions be presented on the floor of the convention by title and referred to the proper committee, if such reference is the pleasure of the convention.

Resolutions Committee: Arthur A. Murphy, chairman; F. A. Fessler, Fred E. Kiddie, Eugene S. Shea, A. L. Kullander.

Jesse B. Hinman of Astoria, chairman of the second annual convention committee of The American Legion, was named a committee of one to investigate the alleged disloyalty of the Toveri, Finnish newspaper published in Astoria, and report back to the executive committee of The American Legion of Oregon at its next meeting, by William S. Gilbert, state commander of the Legion, at the first meeting of the executive committee, held in Portland August 10.

The report of Hinman is to be submitted at a meeting in Portland September 18.

Walter B. Gleason of Portland was named state historian by the committee. This is an appointive office, held during the past year by Jerrold Owen of Portland. Owen was re-appointed chairman of the state publicity committee, members of which are the publicity committees of local posts.

Miss Jane Doyle of Portland was chosen chairman of the state benevolence committee and G. Lane Goodell, chairman of the department finance committee. On the latter committee were named H. C. Gildea of McMinnville and Prescott W. Cookingham of Portland. The latter is department finance officer.

Present at the meeting were: Commander Gilbert, Vice Commander G. L. Goodell, Adjutant E. J. Eivers, and Executive Committeemen E. F. Fortmiller of Albany, H. C. Gildea of McMinnville, and Ben S. Morrow of Portland.

Many to Attend Legion Meeting

Cleveland, O. – Thirty thousand former service men are expected to attend the second annual convention of the American Legion here on September 27, 28 and 29.

The convention, which will take up nation-wide interest, will also provide opportunity for scores of reunions of divisions and smaller units. Visitors will include many distinguished men.

A parade on the opening day is to be one of the features of the gathering. All of the Legionnaires will march. Sixty bands will furnish the music. The size of the parade is expected to freshen memories of the veterans of the time when the French peasants stood at the roadsides to watch the men of the American Expeditionary Forces marching to the front.

There will be big questions to decide. Among the chief of them is that of the attitude of the legion toward a bonus for the 2,000,000 members of the legion, and the question of a drive to bring every eligible ex-service man within the fold. The aim of such a campaign, leaders state, would be to make the legion the most powerful non-partisan, unselfish force in American affairs.

While various department of the legion will submit other resolutions for action by the national body, the following 12 matters are expected to receive the most attention:

An Americanization program, having for its purpose the assimilation of the nation’s alien population and aiding immigrants in learning American ideals, history and customs.

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54 Independence Enterprise, September 24, 1920, pg. 7 image 7
The four-fold bonus proposition: (1) Land settlement – former service men and women to receive $1.50 for each day of service, to apply on the purchase of land and government projects, or loans for buying equipment; (2) home aid, with $2 for each day of service, to apply on the purchase of a home or farm; (3) vocational training, with $1.50 for each day of service, to be paid within a year after the approval of the bill; (4) cash compensation of $1.50 for each day of service, to be paid as long as the recipients are obtaining education from the government.

More adequate aid and care for wounded American soldiers.
Granting of immediate citizenship to all who served in the army and navy or marine corps.
Revision of the civil service regulations to make it easier for former service men to obtain public employment.
Decision upon a definite military or non-military policy.
Declaration of Armistice day, November 11, as a national holiday.
Drastic action for those who have proved slackers in the world war.
Opposition to the participation of legion men as members of the organization, in labor disputes.
Planning of membership drives to raise the present membership of 2,000,000 to twice that number.
Election of new officers.
Adoption of a “ritual” for initiation.

The Cleveland convention committee, headed by Colonel C.C. Chambers, is busy completing details for the big convention. All hotels have been reserved for delegates and visitors. In addition, Clevelanders are offering to house the visitors, many of them free of charge.

Boxing matches, moving pictures, lake rides, shows, dances and smokers have been arranged to provide entertainment for the veterans. The Philadelphia Legion will come by boxcars, reminiscent of the days spent on the French front.

The 37th division and the 82nd division are among those that will hold reunions during the convention. The 37th, or Buckeye, division reunion will open on the Sunday before the convention, September 26.

Fifty-four Americans still living of the 78 who were awarded congressional medals of honor in the world war – the highest military honor that can be bestowed on an American soldier – have been invited by the Cleveland convention committee to be its guests of honor at the second nation convention of the American Legion to be held here September 27, 28 and 29. All their expenses will be paid by the committee.

Enough of the 54 have already accepted the invitation to assure the success of the first reunion ever held of the country’s highest honor men.


“As the outstanding heroes of the American expeditionary force these 54 men whose deeds of conspicuous gallantry won for them the congressional medal, will be treated royally here,” said Colonel C.C Chambers, general convention chairman. “The bravery citation of each man stand out like a beacon light in American heroism.”

OCTOBER

IN a recent bulletin concerning the organization of women’s auxiliaries in Oregon, Commander Gilbert says:

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55 The Pacific Legion October 1920, pg. 12
"Your post needs a women's auxiliary to:
Render invaluable aid to the post in their entertainment programs, etc.
Help the local post minister to the needs of disabled veterans and their families
Help solve the women's problems of its community.
Take part in public policy questions of merit, especially those involving women's welfare.
Assist in Americanizing foreigners.
Help teach our language to non-American speaking individuals.
Participate in enterprises of charity.
Cooperate with boards of education in the operation of schools; promote any other public-spirited enterprise that commends itself to the unit.
These headquarters would urge all posts that have not already done so, to form auxiliary units, and all application blanks, application for membership cards, membership cards, and other necessary data can be had by writing to your state headquarters, Morgan building, Portland, Oregon. Drop a line and we will be glad to send all information and literature necessary.
The unit is attached to, though not under the direction of a local post of The American Legion. Supreme authority over the unit lies with the national executive committee of The American Legion. The highest auxiliary authority in the department is the department executive committee of The American Legion.
Women's auxiliary units now formed in this department are attached to the following posts:
Portland, Oregon, Post NO. 1, Portland; Lane County Post No. 3, Eugene; Willamette Fall The Springfield News, October 14, 1920, pg.7 image 7s Post No. 5, Oregon City; Hillsboro Post No. 6, Hillsboro; Klamath Post No. 8, Klamath Falls; Withycombe Post No. 11, Corvallis; Clatsop Post No. 12, Astoria; Medford Post No. 15, Medford; The Dalles Post No. 19, The Dalles; Carl B. Fenton Post No. 20, Dallas; Hood River Post No. 22, Hood River; Neil Best Post No. 24, Milton; Frank Burns Post No. 25, Condon; Bandon Post No. 26, Bandon; Arthur E. Glover Post No. 27, Fossil; Gresham Post No. 30, Gresham; Springfield Post No. 4, Springfield; Baker Post No. 41, Baker; Lester C. Rees Post No. 57, Newberg; Ontario Post No. 67, Ontario; Carl Douglas Post No. 74, Estacada.

AMERICAN LEGION POSTS IN RURAL TOWN RALLYING POINT OF LOYAL SENTIMENT AND AMERICANISM56

Colonel F.W. Galbraith, Jr. New National Commander of American Legion, Writes Exclusive Interview for the Springfield News on What Organization Means for the Nation and Our boys

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 13 – I have been asked to speak on the American Legion organization in the smaller towns and the rural communities. Nowhere is the Legion stronger than in such places. The local Legion post is fast becoming the dominant factor in the life of the smaller communities. It is a social center. It is a public forum where the principal issues of the day are discussed and threshed out. It is the rallying point of loyal sentiment. And it is the aim of the new officers, as it was with the retiring executives, to make it more so by absolute co-operation.

Ex-service men in the rural communities, too, seem to have discovered there are practical advantages to Legion membership, and it is our wish that ALL of them see it so.

NEW NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS HELPS RURAL TOWN POSTS

56 The Springfield News, October 14, 1920, pg. 7 image 7
The Legion members in the smaller communities have been first to find out the service the Legion extends to its members through its Service Division at the national headquarters, where claims of all varieties are adjusted. In the year just gone by the Legion obtained the settlement of claims in favor of ex-service men totaling more than $2,000,000 in cash – and the majority of these claims originated in rural communities. Of course, I shall keep up such good work and extend such service whenever and wherever possible.

The Legion, when it put its compensation bill before Congress, saw to it that a land settlement clause was contained therein. It saw to it that provision was made whereby an ex-service man living on a farm could borrow money from its government on easy terms for the improvement of farms. It saw to it that the man in the small town had the privilege of putting his money in a home.

**OUR ANSWER TO THOSE WHO SAID IT COULDN’T BE DONE**

I remember, in the early days of the Legion, when a great universal organization of those who served our country in war was an idea rather than a fact; there were many who said it couldn’t be done. Why? We asked. Well, they told us, how will you ever get the North and South, estranged as those sections are on political issues, together? How will you get the capitalist and the laborer, the farmer and the city man, the Socialist, the Republican and the Democrat, the Catholic and the Protestant – how will you ever get them all to agree on anything?

It was pointed out that we were all together in the war. When America was fighting abroad and working at home in 1917 and 1918 there was no internal dissension nor petty disagreements.

“Ah, well,” said the doubters, “but then we were at war. A declaration of war ends discussions. The flame of patriotism that war kindles purges the soul and casts out narrowness. The war is over. The fire is out. Your aim is commendable but impossible.”

**THERE IS NOT, NOR WILL THERE BE, POLITICAL LINES**

But the men and women who conceived the Legion idea believed that in peace as well as in war could be perpetuated the fine ideals for which we fought and made America a nation of Americans in 1917.

The American Legion as it stands today is proof that the vision of men and women was prophetic.

The Legion of today girds the world – 9800 posts, 2,000,000 members, in every city and town, every village and community in the land and in our island and overseas possessions and in ten foreign countries.

There is nothing like the Legion in the world.

It is national, not sectional. Men and factions, absolutely irreconcilable on no other grounds, stand together and work together in the Legion, all for the achievement of the same ideals. No question of creed, political affiliation, rank or station enters. In the Legion there simply are Americans. And I shall help sustain such to the best of my ability.

**NOVEMBER**

**LOOKING FORWARD**

NO OTHER organization in the United States can realize in the future the possibilities which lie in the path of The American Legion. The most roseate dreams of prestige and power which Legionnaires now dream have within them the germ of realization. Success depends on unity, organization and ideals. Without this trinity The American Legion never can become a great influence in the councils of the nation.

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57 The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 36
Posts of The American Legion quarreling constantly, departments at loggerheads with other departments, mean disintegration. It is not presumed that all men think alike. But all men having the same ideals should be beading in the same direction, though their methods of attainment may be quite different. The strength of The American Legion depends in a large degree on the union of interest. Anything which tends to destroy that unity strikes at the heart of The American Legion.

Nothing can be attained without organization. A great mass of men with common viewpoints and common desires cannot make their voices heard above the strident cries of a well-organized handful. If The American Legion is to get what it goes after, it is not enough that the object to be attained is just and equitable. The fight for it must be well organized and in capable hands.

Organization might imply the necessity of going into politics. While the slogan of The American Legion is and always has been "Policies, Not Politics," no leader of the veterans of the world war has ever construed that platform to mean that the Legion should stand idly by, permitting forces of unrest or bandits of privilege to have a clean sweep in civic affairs, without lifting hand to stay them.

There are occasions when The American Legion cannot stay out of practical politics. To defeat its enemies, it is necessary to defeat them at their own game, whether that game be politics or force. Legionnaires have had plenty of experience in the latter on fields of France. They are new at the former game, but if they learn that as well as they learned the art of fighting they will be most formidable opponents.

Personal politics, to advance the ambitions of members of The American Legion, is abhorred in the organization by the majority of the men. But when the election to public office of a Legionnaire means a choice between an advocate of progressive government and an exponent of the old order of things with its attendant evils, The American Legion may with propriety, we believe, jump into a campaign.

The American Legion must not lose sight of the ideals of which it is the expression. The Legionnaire must not forget that the keynote of this great organization is service—service to country and to comrades. Nowhere are the aims of The American Legion better expressed than in the preamble to the national constitution of the Legion, first adopted at the Paris caucus.

As long as The American Legion does not lose sight of its ideals, maintains a united front against organized enemies, and expresses its power in an efficient organization, it will be an important factor in the government of the United States and will represent all that is best in American citizenship.

**THE REWARD OF VIRTUE**

READERS of The Pacific Legion will recall that last spring, when the political pot in the Northwest began to show its first signs of bubbling, this magazine announced a policy of refusing all political advertising. This was on the ground that it did not behoove a publication representative of an organization pledged to remain out of partisan politics to accept such material for its columns.

You will recall that this was when the publishers of the magazine had no agreement with The American Legion to turn over 75 per cent of the profits of the publication to the Legion in Oregon and Washington, a time when profits, if there had been any, would have gone into the pockets of the three Legionnaires holding the stock of The Pacific Legion, Inc.

Rising publication costs presented a serious problem shortly after this stand was taken and it soon became apparent that political advertising would have been the salvation of the magazine. It would have meant the difference between loss and profit to the publishers.

Rather than reverse the somewhat straight-laced decision made, the publishers pocketed the loss and continued publication, still refusing to accept anything savoring of political nature in the advertising columns. This was not at the dictation of the department executive committee of either Oregon or

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58 The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 37
Washington. Some of the executive committee men thought the attitude was a bit too altruistic, and said as much.

During the past year numerous "ex-service men's publications" made their appearance. They had no excuse for existence other than the desire of the publishers to reap a flood of golden eagles from the pockets of political candidates of various parties who desired to appeal to the ex-soldiers of the Northwest. Political advertising was their meat. A glance, over them made The Pacific Legion's publishers more confirmed in their attitude and their determination to allow no political advertising in this magazine.

Legitimate political "business" turned down by The Pacific Legion during the past year would mount into the thousands. But all the while there was the honest desire to keep the columns of the magazine clean and to permit nothing there which would be tabooed by The American Legion as an organization. The Americans Legion Weekly was a model to the publishers in the matter of ethics and political appeals had not graced its columns.

A couple of weeks ago the American Legion Weekly displayed a full-page advertisement setting forth the desirability of electing Mr. Harding president of the United States!

**HAPPY HUNCHES:**

*THere is not a member of The American Legion in the Pacific Northwest but may derive some benefit from a careful perusal of the contributions of representative post commanders in this issue of The Pacific Legion. In many cases the success of a particular post depended on the happy hunch of a live member who struck on the very thing necessary to stimulate interest and attendance.*

It is no secret that many small posts—and several large ones—are finding the second year of The American Legion rather hard sledding. There have been evidences of dry rot, flagging interest, and selfishness. An organization with the future of The American Legion cannot be injured permanently by the laxity of a few posts. But there is not an American Legion member who can afford to allow his interest to lag in this great after war comradeship and those who forget to renew their dues will regret their carelessness if they are dropped from membership rolls and reinstatement made difficult.

Ten years from now The American Legion will be a far more powerful organization than it is today and its voice in nations councils will be heeded, its part in the making of better Americans and promoting better Americanism will be recognized.

Read what factors have played a part in the success of some American Legion. posts in the Northwest. Some ideas which may be applied to your post will be found. The discovery will be worthwhile.

**ARMISTICE JUBILEE WILL BE IMPOSING**

*Grand Military and Civic Parade to Feature Day.*

**AERIAL MEET ARRANGED**

*Brilliant Ball at Night to End Celebration That Will Be General Throughout State.*

**ARMISTICE** day, when the world knew that the Hun finally was beaten, will be observed in Portland next Thursday in connection with the international celebration of that day.

Buddies once more will parade and there will be other patriotic features to make the day one to be remembered.

In Portland, Armistice day will be celebrated with a grand military parade in the morning at 11 o'clock there will be an aviation field meet at the Lewis & Clark flying field and the Veterans of Foreign Wars will give a grand ball at the Multnomah hotel at night. The American Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the

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59 The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 37
60 The Sunday Oregonian, November 7, 1920, Section 1, pg. 16, image 16
Spanish-American War veterans and the various other soldier organizations will co-operate with the city in putting on a successful and appropriate observance of that day which meant another big victory for liberty.

**CELEBRATION TO BE STATEWIDE.**

**PRACTICALLY** all the larger cities of Oregon are making preparations of a similar character for observing the day and the state headquarters of the American Legion has been co-operating with the local organizations in arranging for the programmes {sic}. In a number of instances Portland speakers have been arranged for by the state headquarters.

State Commander Gilbert of the American Legion will be the speaker at the Pendleton celebration. Colonel George A. White and Judge McBride will speak at St. Helens and Franklin Korell at Sherwood. In addition Condon, Forest Grove and Astoria have asked the state headquarters of the legion to supply speakers. Condon has arranged to put on the “Battle of the Argonne” as a feature of the observance of the day.

In Portland former doughboys, marines, engineers and sailors of the recent conflict will march to the tune of “Hail, Hail, the Gang’s All Here!” along with the veterans of the civil war and of the Spanish-American war, members of women’s auxiliaries and various other military, patriotic and civic organizations. There also will be a detachment of the regular army and of the Portland police in line.

**COLONEL WHITE GRAND MARSHAL.**

**COLONEL** George A. White, veteran of three wars, will be marshal of the day. Whenever possible participants in the parade have been asked to wear uniform, but that rule will not be enforced to the letter. The wearing of insignia of rank will be optional. The wearing of the Sam Browne belt will be barred, but the wearing of the authorized decorations and medals is to be encouraged, it is announced.

Zero hour for starting the parade has been fixed at 11 o’clock and the various organizations participating have been asked to be in place at least 15 minutes before that time. The parade will be held in spite of weather conditions. If the weather should prove inclement overcoats and raincoats may be worn. Umbrellas, however, will not be permitted.

A feature of the aviation meet, under the auspices of the American Legion, will be a parachute jump from an airplane at high altitude. Seven entries have been received for the meet by the Aero Club of Oregon, which is directing the affair. Stunt flying and various other events will feature the programme. Forty legion members in uniform will assist in policing the field during the meet.

**ORDER OF PARADE ANNOUNCED.**

**THE** order for the parade issued by Grand Marshal White and approved by the parade committee, headed by Colonel G.W.S. Stevens, chairman, and G.L. Goodell, secretary, provides for the column forming in Fourteenth street, south of Morrison, the head resting in Morrison street. The entire formation will be in “column of fours” and the line of march will be east in Morrison to Broadway, north to Pine, east to Sixth, north to Morrison, east to Fourth, south to Main and disband.

The parade will be reviewed by Governor Olcott and Mayor Baker and other state, county and city officials. The reviewing stand will be on the north steps of the federal building, facing Morrison street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

The order and place of formation will be as follows:

Platoon of police and platoon of firemen who saw service, Fourteenth and Morrison street, facing Morrison.

Grand marshal and staff, fourteenth and Morrison, facing Morrison.

Fifth infantry band, Fourteenth street, between Morrison and Yamhill, east side of street.

Detachment United States army, rear of 5th infantry band.
Oregon national guard, Yamhill street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, head resting on Fourteenth street.

Band – Form at head of Grand Army of the Republic. (See next paragraph.)

Grand Army of the Republic, Fourteenth street, between Yamhill and Taylor; head resting on Yamhill street. (Use east side of Fourteenth street.)

Woman’s auxiliary Grand Army of the Republic, in rear of Grand Army of Republic.

Spanish War veterans, Fourteenth street, Yamhill and Taylor; head resting on Yamhill street. (Use west side of Fourteenth street.)

Woman’s auxiliary Spanish War veterans, in rear of Spanish War veterans.

Band — Form at head of Gold Star section.

All gold star mothers and wives in autos form on Fourteenth street, between Salmon and Taylor; head resting on Taylor. (Use west side of Fourteenth street.)

Wounded and disable soldiers in autos, form on Fourteenth street, between Salmon and Taylor, in rear of gold star section.

Veterans of army nurse corps, form on Fourteenth street, between Salmon and Taylor, in rear of disabled veterans.

Veterans of Foreign Wars, form on Taylor street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, head resting on Fourteenth. (Use north side of Taylor street.)

Women’s auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, form in rear of Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Band, form at head of American Legion.

American Legion, form on Taylor street (South side of street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth), head resting on Fourteenth street.

Women’s auxiliary, American Legion, form in rear of American Legion.

Forty-first division veterans, including 162d infantry, 148th field artillery, 147th field artillery, Oregon cavalry, 116th engineers, etc., form on Taylor street (north side of street), between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, head resting on Fourteenth street.

Ninety-first division veterans, form on Taylor street (South side of street), between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, head resting on Fourteenth street.

Eighteenth engineer veterans, form on Salmon street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, head resting on Fourteenth (use north side of street).

Base hospital 46 veterans, form on Salmon street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, head resting on Fourteenth (use south side of street).

Casuals, navy men belonging to no organization, will assemble at the same point, west side of street, head resting on Main street. Harold C. Jones is designated for charge of formation of the column.

Casuals, soldiers belonging to no organization in line, will assemble on Fourteenth street, between Madison and Main streets, and form with head resting on Main street, east side of street. Cicero F. Hogan is designated for charge of formation of this section.

Casual marines will assemble on Main street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, head resting on Fourteenth street. Lynn Coover is designated for charge of formation of the column.

Canadian veterans, Main street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, head resting on Fourteenth street. Use north side of street.

Canadian veterans, Main street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, head resting on Fourteenth street. Use north side of street.

Veterans of other allied armies in rear of Canadian veterans.

Veterans of combat divisions, S.O.S. sections and other units desiring to march as such and not provided for herein, will notify the secretary, parade committee, G. L. Goodell, 304 Wilcox building, telephone Main 8223, not later than noon of November 9.
Each unit will move out into the main column in the order shown herein. Representatives of the parade committee will be detailed for the purpose of signaling each unit its proper moment for marching into the column. Units delayed for any cause and not ready to march at the proper moment will be required to take position at the rear of the column.

It is desirable that each unit designate a place of preliminary assembly and march therefrom to its place of assignment for the parade. It is also necessary that those who are to have charge familiarize themselves in advance with the location their place of formation.

GEORGE A. WHITE TELLS OF BIRTH OF SOLDIER UNIT

Letters from every state are being received by Col. George A. White, adjutant-general of Oregon, in response to his articles on the American Legion, now appearing in the organization’s official publication.

“They asked me to provide a sketch of the manner in which the Legion came into existence,” stated Colonel White, Friday, “but I did not expect to provoke a deluge of this sort.”

In his Legion Weekly article, Colonel White tells of how the idea of an ex-service man’s organization was inspired by the efforts of a Portland, Or., non-service man to form a similar organization. Twenty citizen soldiers, representing as many sections of the United States assembled in Paris, February 15, 1919, for the purpose of perfecting the Legion plan.

Of the twenty men who assembled, only 11 functioned, states Colonel White. “The others enjoyed their dinner and were not seen again.

“The Legion was organized by enthusiasts who wished to insure a square deal for ex-service men. The idea that the Legion was organized by militarists is proven false by the open record of the Legion itself. One of the first things we succeeded in doing was to sidetrack the idea of one of the officers present at the first meeting.

“This man wanted us to come out strong for universal military service, but William (Wild Bill) Donovan, of the Rainbow Division declared that this was to be an organization of men who would soon return to civilian duties, and that to wish pre-thought out policies on the unborn babe was unthinkable.”

The Legion Weekly asserts that efforts to launch the service man’s unit would have failed but for the efforts of Colonel White, who is now a resident of Salem.

DECEMBER

HOSPITAL FOR DISABLED GIVEN PORTLAND

United States Public Health Service Institution to Serve Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho; $200,000 to Be Spent; New Wing of Hahnemann Hospital May Be Occupied by Next June

The United States Public Health Service hospital which is to serve the entire Northwest district, including the states of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho, has been awarded to Portland.

The treasury department has finally approved the contract for the lease of a portion of the Hahnemann hospital, a six-story building occupying a full block and erected at East Second and Hassalo streets by the Homeopathic Association several years ago. The portion leased is a new wing under construction, which is to be completed for the government and will contain 200 beds.

Upwards of $200,000 will be required to complete this wing. The lease runs for five years and the public health service is expected to occupy the new wing in June or July. The rental to be paid by the gov-

61 Capital Journal, November 27, 1920, pg. 6 image 6
62 The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 5
ernment will aggregate $125,000 for the five-year period, it is said. The building is of brick and concrete construction.

The primary service to be rendered by the new institution is to care for sick or disabled soldiers, sailors and marines of the world war. Medical and surgical treatment will also be afforded seamen of the merchant marine and civil employees of the government and city of Portland. The hospital will have as its regular staff a corps of specialists in the various branches of medicine and surgery.

It also is planned to establish a school for vocational training in connection with the hospital for the rehabilitation of men who have been disabled in service. Details of the school plans have not been announced.

Dr. N. E. Wayson of the federal health service is the medical officer in charge in Portland, but the negotiations for the lease of the Hahnemann hospital were conducted by A. B. Wastell, who has been in Washington, D. C., for several weeks as representative of the Homeopathic Association, owning the building.

Construction of a second wing of Hahnemann hospital—the twin of the wing taken over by the U. S. Public Health Service—has been decided on by the board of trustees and work will be started in the near future, it was announced November 19 by Mr. Wastell.

The new wing will be built in keeping with the original plans which provide for eventual construction of a third wing which will join the two, making a complete building of the U-shaped type.

Approximately $200,000 will be the cost of the new wing, according to Mr. Wastell, who said that the hospital now has $65,000 of the necessary amount and hopes to raise the remaining amount by a drive.

A residence located on the site of the proposed wing will be moved temporarily between the two wings and used as a home for nurses, Mr. Wastell said.

Under the hospital's agreement with the government, Mr. Wastell explained, $140,000 is to be paid the hospital directors at once by the government. The money will be used to complete the unfinished building at Hassalo and East Second streets.

Windows, partitions, plumbing and heating facilities and the like are to be purchased and installed from this fund. The government will then supply beds and furnishings. It also will pay to the hospital carrying charge of $200 a month for five years. At the end of that time the wing will be turned back to the hospital association, unless a new arrangement with the government is made. The hospital now owns the entire block on which the uncompleted building stands.

The board of directors which will have charge of the proposed improvements consists of William M. Ladd, Dr. David Breuer, Frank Warren, Judge Robert Tucker, Walter F. Burrell, F. E. Bowman, Amedee M. Smith, F. C. Stettler and Dr. John Besson.

WITH the appointment of Miss Jane V. Doyle as chairman of a newly organized hospitalization committee, the state executive committee of the American Legion, department of Oregon, began November 19 on this state's share in the Legion's national movement to clean up all cases of sick ex-service men who have unsettled claims against the government.

A census will be taken of all hospital cases, records will be kept in national headquarters of the Legion, and all claims will be cleared up with the least possible delay, according to Edward J. Eivers, state adjutant, who had just returned from a conference of department adjutants with Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander, in Indianapolis.

One of the aims of the Legion will be to see that there is a Christmas tree in every hospital in the United States where there are disabled soldiers, sailors or marines. Local posts will be called upon by department headquarters to plan frequent entertainments for the wounded men.
The hospitalization committee, which formerly was the benevolence committee, will conduct an intensive campaign in Oregon, visiting all hospitals possible and compiling the reports desired.

Present at the executive committee meeting were: William S. Gilbert of Astoria, Department Commander; G. L. Goodell of Portland, Department Vice-Commander; Edward J. Eivers of Portland, Department Adjutant; Prescott W. Cookingham of Portland, Department Finance Officer, and Howard Gildea of McMinnville, George R. Wilbur of Hood River and E. F. Fortmiller of Albany, Department Executive Committeemen.

It was decided to name on the legislative committee for the state the department officers and executive committee and the members of the American Legion who are members of the state legislature at its next session.

After the first of the year a state convention of the women's auxiliary will be called in Oregon. It will be held in Portland, probably in March or April.

FOLLOWING the action of the Washington department, American Legion, Lane Goodell, Vice-Commander of the Oregon department, has sent a telegram to the National Commander at Indianapolis, F. W. Galbraith, Jr. indorsing the stand taken by the Washington department, protesting against the conclusion of treaty with Japan which would operate to the disadvantage of Pacific coast states, and informed the National Commander that all posts in Oregon are a unit in demanding anti-Japanese legislation by congress.

BULLETIN has been sent to the 88 posts in the department from the state office requesting the election of post officers at the end of the year in order that the installation could be effected at the commencement of the year.

SERVICE men of Multnomah county and other parts of Oregon are requested to call or write service department, The American Legion of Oregon, 226 Morgan building, Portland, for aid to overcome government red tape or the numerous other obstacles which may beset their path on allotments, compensation, allowance, war risk insurance, Liberty bonds, travel pay, arrears of pay, lost discharge, vocational training, clothing and equipment, effects of deceased comrades for nearest relatives, state aid act. Bulletin covering subjects has been forwarded to all Legion posts in Oregon in an endeavor to clean up all service matters of ex-service men now pending.

REPORTS from Legion posts show successful It programs staged on Armistice Day, presentation of medals, sports, football games, banquets, dances, speeches, etc.

CHARTER for the pep organizations within the Legion has been applied for for Multnomah county. The organization, known as La Société des 40 Hommes, et 8 Chevaux, expects to do great things and greatly affect the organization upon receipt of their charter from the National Voiture. The society has its own ritual and paraphernalia. A French poilu's "chapeau" is the distinctive uniform of membership and the society's badge consists of a miniature bronze French box car suspended from a horizon-blue ribbon. As soon as charter is received a membership campaign will be waged in Multnomah county.

V.L. McClatchy, publisher of the Sacramento Bee, published in Sacramento, Cal., who is the author of the articles appearing in The American Legion Weekly on "What About Japanese Immigration?" is preparing articles, along with newspaper clippings from American and Japanese newspapers, this information to be sent to the Oregon department of The American Legion and disseminated through the Legion posts in Oregon. They have in California an initiative measure forbidding to aliens ineligible to citizenship the ownership or lease of agricultural lands.
THE opinion of the former attorney-general, interpreting the provisions of the soldiers, sailors and marines' educational aid act amended by the recent legislature, has been sent out in pamphlet form by the state headquarters to all posts in Oregon for the information service men taking aid under this act.

SUMMARY of the proceedings of the recent national convention held at Cleveland, Ohio have been sent out in booklet form to Legion posts in Oregon for the information of the post members. It contains a summary of the convention, officers elected, resolutions submitted and passed, reports of the various committees, names and addresses of department commanders and adjutants of the Legion departments in the United States and foreign countries, national constitution, and lists of individuals and representatives of other organizations that were in attendance at the convention.

LEGION posts throughout Oregon have been handling burial ceremonies for the return deceased comrades, providing floral pieces, firing squads, buglers and attending to the various arrangements of the funeral.
POSTS

Post 1
City: Portland
Names: Portland (1919)
Charter Date: January

JANUARY

THE biggest work which is now being carried forward by The American Legion in Portland, and by far the most vital, is that of securing employment for the ex-service men in the city who have not yet been able to secure permanent positions. A large number of the unemployed men have already been taken care of, but there is still need of a large number of jobs in order that all may be placed in positions.

Many employers of Portland, those directing lumber industries particularly, have answered the call issued by The American Legion, the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the city officials by furnishing jobs for the ex-service men. A statement of the situation given out at the Liberty Temple employment headquarters, however, declares that additional openings must be made if all unemployed ex-soldiers and sailors are to get a chance to work.

"There has been a most encouraging response thus far," said James O. Convill, in charge of the employment work, recently. "But more jobs must be lined up if all the men are to be given work. The last few days have been the busiest in the history of the temple and several hundred men have been placed. Yesterday we were visited within five minutes by the heads of three important firms here, each of whom had openings for a dozen men."

It was impossible to make an estimate of the number of unemployed ex-service men at this time, Convill said. At the beginning of the week it was estimated at 1.500 in Portland and it had been cut down probably a fourth at the time he spoke.

There is little actual hardship at this time, it is believed, although the men out of employment are anxious to get to work, and hundreds visit the Liberty Temple daily. There will be no "soup kitchen" established and there seems no need of keeping the armory open for sleeping purposes.

Positions listed at the Liberty Temple, which are unattractive and pay but little money, are not being filled and this is taken to indicate that the men are at least not going hungry. The sum of $1000 recently appropriated by the Portland Post of the Legion is being used sparingly to alleviate suffering in individual cases.

FEBRUARY

THE excellent service which is being given by the service men's employment bureau maintained at the Liberty Temple under the auspices of The American Legion, the Chamber of Commerce and the city of Portland is illustrated by a report on results obtained by James O. Convill, chairman of the Portland post-employment committee.

In two weeks', time Mr. Convill declared there had been 1232 ex-service men registered for jobs and 1731 jobs given out. Many of the jobs, of course, were short-time employment, however, and soon left the men out of work.

"Not all 100-per cent American employers are getting 100-per cent returns from ex-service men they are employing," declared Mr. Convill in a sensational report submitted at a regular meeting of Portland post.

64 The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 12
"In some instances, employers have acceded to our request to discharge Japanese and aliens and call ex-service men on the jobs, but have not been able to get the former veterans though salary concessions have been made," he declared. "There is one mill in Portland which made 22 vacancies so that it could employ ex-service men. Conditions were excellent, wages good and all the foremen were ex-service men. Of 22 men placed there, 21 quit."

The legislative committee of Portland post has been instructed to draw up a proposed bill to prevent the private sale of victory buttons by Portland stores.

Notice was given by Franklin F. Korell, chaplain, of the proffer to the veterans' organization of five acres of land in the center of Mount Scott cemetery for the interment of soldier dead brought back from overseas.

**MARCH**

**APPOINTMENT**\(^{65}\) of a committee of nine members to handle all plans for the raising of funds for a memorial temple for veterans of all wars in Portland has been announced by Commander Peck of Portland post, as follows: Hamilton Corbett, Clarence Dentler, Lester W. Humphreys, Phil Jackson, E. W. Jorgenson, Earl W. Murphy, Edgar E. Piper, Thomas Sweeney and Dow V. Walker.

On this committee are four newspaper men to handle the publicity campaign, one banker, one colonel in the National Guard, one attorney, one contractor and one club director.

The matter of a memorial temple was open for discussion at a recent meeting of the post and interest centered about the best method of raising funds. There were arguments for and against taxation measures, but nothing definite came of it, as it was decided to leave the matter to the committee to report back before more general discussion.

Young men who stayed in civilian clothes during the world war and have taken advantage of recent sales of government issue clothing and the opportunity to purchase victory buttons from a local army store, to obtain some of the prestige as well as emoluments due the real ex-service men, will find Portland an unhealthy city.

With a new law placed on the statute books through efforts of The American Legion making it unlawful for any person who was not in service to wear a service button or any part of the American uniform, Portland Post No. 1 has gone on record in determination to see that the law is enforced to the letter. Though the law and order committee, headed by Dan Coman, has direct charge of such prosecutions, every member of the post vowed to be on constant look out for uniformed frauds.

Meetings of The American Legion post will be held every Monday night instead of the first and third Mondays.

The post voted to send $2000 to national headquarters as dues to May 1. On that date dues will be payable of $2.50 for members, $3.00 for new members until January, 1921, when a fiscal year will begin.

The grievance committee reported that numerous men claiming connection with The American Legion had been soliciting subscriptions to a magazine called the Northwest Warriors, published at Minneapolis, in the name of the Legion and with the pretension that money collected went into the coffers of Portland post. Complaints had been investigated with the view of placing the matter before District Attorney Evans for criminal prosecution, it was asserted.

On motion of Thomas Sweeney, amended by Mahoney and Walter B. Gleason, the post voted unanimously to warn citizens of Portland that The American Legion Weekly and The Pacific Legion were the only publications having the approval and indorsement of The American Legion, and urged merchants solicited

\(^{65}\) The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 12
on any pretext by men claiming to be working under authorization of The American Legion to demand that the solicitors show cards or letters of authorization from Portland post.

APRIL

ACTIVITIES of Portland post for the month have been for the passage by Congress of bonus and land and home loan legislation, and a number of meetings, including one big mass meeting at the armory, have been held in which pending legislation for the ex-soldiers was considered and supported.

The result of the gatherings was that speedy action in regard to beneficial legislation for World War veterans was urged in telegrams dispatched by the post to Oregon's lawmakers in Washington, D. C. Telegrams were sent to Senators C. L. McNary and George Chamberlain and to Representatives C. N. McArthur, N. J. Sinnott and W. C Hawley after authorization for such action had been given by Legion members.

The action of Portland post in urging the passage of the legislation was partially the result of the general disgust at the dilatory tactics in Congress.

Portland post went on record in favor of a city ordinance prohibiting the "commercializing" of the American uniform by solicitors in any trade and providing for punishment of employers who encourage "trading on the uniform."

Such an ordinance will not work a hardship on men recently out of service, as several Portland merchants have assured the post that they will extend ample credit to ex-service men in need of civilian clothes, and the Salvation Army supply of clothing is not exhausted.

MAY

EFFORTS to arouse war-time class feeling in the ranks of Portland post met with sweeping defeat when James O. Convill, ex-captain, finished 3-to-1 winner over Martin L. Kimmel, who was discharged from the army with grade of corporal, at an election for post commander attended by more ex-service men than ex-officers.

The new post commander has been in charge of employment work for ex-service men since the conclusion of the war and was the representative of Oregon at a recent meeting in Washington, D. C., at which Legionnaires from all over the United States presented their views to Congress on the bonus question.

In an address to the post after the vote was taken but before the result was announced Mr. Kimmel set at rest the belief that he had entered into the campaign from a partisan standpoint, saying that those who sought to make an issue of previous rank in service did so without his sanction.

The only competition for another office in the post outside of the executive committee was for the position of vice-commander. James R. Bain defeated Jerrold Owen by a vote of 161 to 82.

James W. Crawford was elected adjutant Merle Campbell finance officer, Edgar E. Piper historian and Rev. John W. Byrd chaplain, without opposition.

Cassius R. Peck, retiring post commander, led the nominees for the executive committee with 211 votes. John A. Beckwith, retiring adjutant, was second with 208. The three other committeeemen were Arthur M. Geary, 135 votes; Frank S. Severs, 123 votes, and Thomas R. Mahoney, 116 votes. Losers in the executive committee race were Arthur Bryan, W. A. Ekwal, James S. Gay, Jr., and Ralph E. Norton.

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66 The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 14
67 The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 14
The officers will be installed at the meeting the first Monday in May. Franklin F. Korrell, nominated for the executive committee, resigned on entering the political field and was not voted on. Rev. John W. Byrd was nominated to replace Edgar E. Piper, who had been nominated as chaplain.

Removal of offices of Portland post of the Legion from the Liberty Temple\(^{68}\) to rooms 420 and 421 Morgan building was announced.

**JUNE**

**CLUBROOMS\(^{69}\)** for The American Legion on the second floor of the Flatiron building, Sixth and Ankeny streets, were assured when, at a meeting of Portland post at the central library, Legionnaires voted to lease the quarters until January 1, 1921. There will be 5200 square feet available for the rooms, which will be opened July 1.

A reading room, billiard and pool tables, will be installed as soon as possible and Portland post will have its first real home since organization more than a year ago. The clubrooms will take over the old quarters of the public free employment bureau and will be capable of expanding next year to 11,000 feet of space if requirements demand.

James O. Convill, post commander, made announcement that the executive committee picked quarters after an exhaustive search requested ratification of a lease, if it was wish of the post. The building is new and location as central as it was possible to obtain. The lease to January 1, 1921, will cost the post, by special arrangement, only $590 which, with the saving of $50 a month on present post headquarters in the Morgan build will make the actual increase in rental but $290 for six months. The post voted $750 for payment on the lease and furnishings.

Possession of the clubrooms was a telling factor in the membership drive which Portland post staged under the generalship of Orton E. Goodwin, chairman of the membership campaign.

Unanimous protest against the extension of executive clemency to Henry Albers, wealthy Portland miller who was convicted under the espionage act and sentenced to three years imprisonment more than a year ago. The club rooms imprisonment \(\text{sic}\) and fine of $10,000, was made the post. As friends of Albers are said to be busy circulating petitions with which to appeal to President Wilson for a pardon, the post decided to make immediate objection.

A program of entertainment of unusual merit met with with vociferous applause and augured double attendance at the next meeting of post at which a similar program is planned.

Commander Convill announced the appointment of the following committee chairmen: W. Morris, grievance; W. A. Elkwall, patriotic, campaign; Orton E. Goodwin, members; Archie C. Van Cleve, entertainment; Jay Coffey, headquarters; R. E. Norton, citizenship; Miss Jane V. Doyle, visiting; Frank Moore, benevolence; A. Decamp, law and order, and Harvey Black, finance.

**JULY**

**NOTHING** can save The American Legion from death through "dry rot" unless the plank in the national constitution based on "policies, not politics," is cast into the discard and the war veterans as an organization actively participate in the political affairs of the nation, said Henry Boyd, who served as a lieutenant in the 91st Division and who is a son of Rev. John H. Boyd, former pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Portland, at a recent meeting in Central library.

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\(^{68}\) [https://oregonhistoryproject.org/articles/historical-records/liberty-temple-at-sw-6th-avenue-c-1918/#.W7-luy-ZNBw](https://oregonhistoryproject.org/articles/historical-records/liberty-temple-at-sw-6th-avenue-c-1918/#.W7-luy-ZNBw)

\(^{69}\) The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 12
"I used to be against the bonus for ex-service men," said Boyd, who frankly admitted that this was only the second time he had attended a meeting of Portland post. "Now, I am for it to the last ditch, since I have found that the capitalists of Wall street are against it nearly to a man."

Political parties no longer serve to designate policies, said Boyd, who asked that some member point out one difference between a Democrat and a Republican. When no one answered, Boyd shot back:

"It is simply the difference of who is eating out of the trough in Washington.

"The G. A. R. has been able through poll to control its affairs for nearly fifty years only two weeks ago secured an increase in pensions. The Legion hasn't even been able to get the bonus bill passed," he said.

Boyd recommended that in the November election each candidate be asked to state definitely in writing, what his attitude will be on matters pertaining to the service men.

"We should serve notice on the politician in Washington," said Boyd, "that unless he makes good for the service men in the next four years we will spend the next twenty-five years camping on his trail to see that his political career is ended."

A slogan, "Shipyards wages for soldiers," instead of a request for $1.25 a day was advised by Boyd, who urged that the Legion "serve notice on Washington, D. C., that there are certain things we want and we will get them."

Unanimous protest against the extension of executive clemency to Henry Albers, wealthy Portland miller who was convicted under the espionage act and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fine of $10,000, was made by the post, following the lead of Spanish War Veterans and Grand Army of the Republic. As friends of Albers are said to be busy circulating petitions with which to appeal to President Wilson for a pardon, the post decided to make immediate objection.

Commander Convill announced the appointment of the following committee chairmen: J. W. Morris, grievance; W. A. Ekwall, patriotic campaign; Orton E. Goodwin, membership; Archie C. Van Cleve, entertainment; Jay Coffey, headquarters; R. E. Norton, citizenship; Miss Jane V. Doyle, visiting; Frank Moore, benevolence; A. Decamp, law and order, and Harvey Black, finance.

Resignation of J. W. Crawford as secretary of Portland post, American Legion, has been accepted by the post executive committee, and Frank S. Sever, an overseas veteran member of the executive committee, named to take his place. Crawford resigned to accept a position in the treasurer's office in Salem. F. M. Phelps, another overseas veteran, was named to take the place of Severs on the executive committee.

**AUGUST**

**T. HENRY BOYD**, who accused Portland post of dying of "dry rot" a month ago, injected another shot of pep into the post at a recent meeting when he proposed a reorganization which a committee will consider and report on the first meeting in August.

Boyd's idea was that Portland post was too large to function as a unit unless subdivisions were formed with common interests, but component parts of the whole post. He suggested that they be designated "Dugout No. 1," "Dugout No. 2," etc., of Portland post, one comprised of 91st Division veterans, another of Third Oregon warriors, etc.

He said that he thought this would revive much interest and develop the social side of the post, which had a membership of nearly 1000, now has but 2200 paid up members, and meetings of which are seldom attended by 100 members.

James R. Bain, vice-commander, who presided, opposed the Boyd plan. W. A. Ekwall and Dow V. Walker also spoke against it, but Joseph Hammond and others supported it.

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70 The Pacific Legion August 1920, pg. 12
Though by the time this issue is in the hands of readers 23 delegates will have been elected nod the convention almost ready to meet, because of the early press date it is possible only In print the names of the men nominated by Portland post as Astoria delegates. They were:


**SEPTEMBER**

DELEGATES 71 elected by Portland post to attend the state convention at Astoria last month and the votes received were as follows: George A. White, 82; Thomas Sweeney, 78; James O. Convill, 77; Jerrold Owen, 76; Prescott W. Cookingham, 74; Franklin F. Korell, 74; James R. Bain, 72; Wilbur Henderson, 70; Edward J. Eivers, 68; T. Henry Boyd, 68; Cassius R. Peck, 68; G. L. Goodell, 67; Merle Campbell, 65; Ben Morrow, 65; Arthur A. Murphy, 64; Walter B. Gleason, 63; Arthur M. Geary, 62; Dow V. Walker, 61; Creed C. Hammond, 60; Jane V. Doyle, 60; Frank M. Mo 59; James F. Alexander, 57; and J. Strohm, 57.

On the list of alternates the vote was:

Marjorie Bell, 56; Barge E. Leonard, George D. Hoban, 53; Mary Cronin, 52; W. Ekwall, 52; James J. Crossley, 50; Halvor Rasch, 48; Jane Keeney, 47; Clarence R. Hotchkiss, 47; Jay Coffey, 46; George H. Lewis, Milton R. Klepper, 46; Anna Schneider, Earl R. Goodwin, 45; Fred West, 44; Frank Sever, 44; H. M. Greene, 43; W. I. Harrison 38; Joseph Hammond, 35; F. M. Phelps, Loren A. Bowman, 34; Harvey N. Black, and Arthur D. Monteith, 34.

**OCTOBER**

*Portland Post Puts on Argonne Battle* 72

The Spectacle Staged by Rose City Legionnaires Is Success from Every Standpoint and Club Rooms are Benefited.

WITH over 8000 persons in attendance, the spectacle staged by Portland Post No. 1, American Legion, at Vaughan street baseball park September 8, "The Battle of the Argonne" was a success from every standpoint, financially and otherwise.

Fully as many other people sought points of vantage outside the grounds, thronging the hillsides of Willamette Heights, to view the fireworks display, which was said to be the best ever given in Portland.

Captain Victor Vernon, general manager of the Oregon, Washington & Idaho Airplane Company, flew over the scene of the mimic battle in an illuminated airplane that was seen for miles.

From the wing tips of the plane brilliant signal flares burned, and these were targets for the bombs fired from the ground in simulation of the anti-aircraft tactics carried on during the recent war.

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71 The Pacific Legion September 1920, pg. 32
72 The Pacific Legion October 1920, pg. 8
The American Legion band made its first appearance in a concert preceding the display. The band was led by Philip Hicks, who heads the Fifth Regiment Oregon National Guard band, and consisted of 35 well-trained musicians. They played an hour's concert of classical and popular music. The band is to be a permanent musical organization in Portland, and in its first concert made an excellent showing.

The battle scene was the big feature of the evening. Opposing sides advanced upon each other and a trench raid took place, all illuminated with battle flares.

A gas barrage was put over and the participants in the battle marched through this, wearing gas masks. About 200 men took part in the battle scene.

The fireworks display took place afterwards. Louis J. Witte of Seattle had charge of the fireworks. Frank Sever was in charge of the battle program, and Billy Foy and James R. Bain were in general charge of arrangements. Judge McCredie donated the ball park to the Legionnaires, and they were able to raise close to $1000 for the furnishing of their new club rooms in the Flatiron building, Sixth and Ash streets.

NOVEMBER

THERE is nothing the American people and their representatives are not willing to give to the veterans of the world war if their demands are just and are made by a powerful organization, United States Senator George E. Chamberlain and Mayor George L. Baker told Legionnaires at the house-warming which marked the opening of the new quarters of Portland post, American Legion, in the Flatiron building, Sixth and Ankeny streets.

A snappy business meeting of the post preceded the speeches and resulted in the adoption of new ideas guaranteed to instill "pep" into the organization. A strong central post and the organization of community posts in the outskirts of the city were favored.

"In its essential details, the four option bonus bill of The American Legion meets with my approval and it is my belief that it will pass the Senate at the coming session without many modifications," Senator Chamberlain declared, speaking on the subject near to the heart of the Legionnaires.

"It will pass if men of The American Legion will do what Mayor Baker says—get behind it. The four million ex-service men in the United States hold the balance of power.

"If a thing is worth having you must fight for it. Select some good Legionnaires to keep their eyes on the gun all the time at Washington. Send back representatives who are in favor of your legislation and you will get it through."

Senator Chamberlain told of some of his activities as the head of the Senate committee on military affairs, giving a resume of his fight for 'better conditions in cantonments and in France and for the release of military prisoners in federal penitentiaries.

Rousing cheers from 700 veterans present greeted his negative reference to Secretary of War Baker.

"I won't say anything about the secretary of war, I guess," declared the senator, smiling. Then his jaw shot out slightly, "but I haven't been afraid to say things!"

When the din subsided a bit, the senator decided to go a bit further.

"He's a good fellow," he praised, faintly. "He's all right as a gentleman and a man, but in my opinion totally unfitted for the job!"

The war is not over, was the warning sounded by Mayor Baker, in a brief address. The period of readjustment is one of great concern and great danger, he pointed out, for it is not supported with the patriotism of war times though constantly menaced by a wave of unrest and radicalism. He prefaced his remarks by expressing his reluctance in addressing such a meeting for fear that what he said might be considered political rather than sincere, insisting that his motives were of the most sincere, and that he

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73 The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 38
believed he had shown in the past that there was no time, day or night, when he would not go to the front
for men who had served their country.

"If the senator by my side does not heed the wishes of you men who offered your all on the shrine of
your country, the wishes which are legitimate and fair, he has no right to occupy the high place he does," said
the mayor. "There is nothing to which you men are not entitled and if you do not get it it will be your own
fault. You are the natural successor to the Grand Army of the Republic and your organization a powerful
machine which should get results."

The handsome new club rooms of The American Legion have been opened to all
ex-service men, whether Legion members or not, for a period of 30 days. The quarters are equipped with a
piano, phonograph, easy chairs and divans, pool tables, card tables, reading tables, writing desks, lunch
counter, cigar stand and other club appointments.

Discussion waxed warm during the business session over two plans for reorganization of the post,
submitted by a committee composed of T. Henry Boyd, chairman, Arthur A. Murphy, W. A. Ekwall, E. W.
Jorgenson, P. H. Holmberg, James S. Gay, Jr., Joseph W. Hammond, Dow V. Walker, A. W. Monteith and K. S.
Jordan. Following many arguments the vote of the post adopted what were considered the best points in
both plans.

Among the Legionnaires who talked on the proposals were: Thomas Sweeney, T.
R. 'Mahoney, George L. Rauch, T. H.
Boyd, Jerry Owen, James S. Gay, Jr., G. L Goodell, K. S. Jordan, Ben S. Morrow, Dow V. Walker, Franklin F. Korell,

As finally adopted the essentials of the new plan are: mostly business meetings
instead of hi-monthly; routine work handled by executive committee; monthly report of post commander
and resume of executive committee action; public excluded from meetings; special attention to featuring
entertainment at meetings; encouragement of the organization of posts in community districts, such as
Sellwood, Montavilla, and Lents, not connected with any other post; development of clubrooms; publication
of post bulletin monthly; employment of executive secretary by executive committee to handle all activities
of post, and inauguration of membership campaign of one week beginning November 11.

DECEMBER

OFFICERS\textsuperscript{74} will be elected at the first meeting of Portland post to be held in December. Nominations
made at the last meeting were:

Vice-Commander—Frank Moore.
Adjutant—Claude Bristol.
Finance Officer—E. C. Mears and Merle G. Campbell.
Executive Committee (seven to elect if new constitution is adopted, and five under the old rule)—
Walter Gleason, Dr. A. C. VanCleve, James F. Alexander, Ed Valentine, Oliver E Houston, Philip L.
Jackson, W. A. Ekwal, Earl G. Goodwin, Jane V. Doyle and John Kennedy.

The proposed revision of the constitution made by a committee composed of Cassius Peck, chairman;
Walter Gleason and Arthur Murphy, in substance provides for the centralizing of authority in the hands of
the various members of the executive committee, on the departmental plan.

In addition, provision is made for the elimination of any members who may become objectionable
and for the removal of any office who fails to conform to the requirements of the Post. The constitution was
completely rewritten by the committee, but the changes named are the most vital.

\textsuperscript{74} The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 8
ARMISTICE DAY was celebrated in Portland by a mammoth parade of world war Veterans, in which thousands were in line, as an aviation meet at Lewis & Clark field under the auspices of Portland post No. 1. The parade was in every degree a complete success, the participation being much larger the anticipated. Most of the marchers were in uniform.

George A. White, adjutant general of Oregon, was grand marshal of the parade, in which appeared American Legion men, Veterans of Foreign Wars, United Spanish War Veterans and G. A. R. marchers, as well as Red Cross and other auxiliary units, including gold star mothers.

A high wind prevailing throughout the day interfered to some degree with the success of the aviation meet. Three events had to be abandoned because of the gusty weather and a sky full of holes. The disappearance race, the parachute drop and the "surprise" were marked off the list. The "surprise" was to have been a sham airplane accident, with a dummy falling from one of the flying planes.

NOVEMBER saw the first appearance of the Portland Post Bulletin, a newsy little sheet, which is distributed to all paid-up members of the post. A prize of $10 is offered for a suitable name, the contest being open only to post members and closing December 15. The publication is edited by Arthur M. Geary and Earl W Murphy. Kenneth S. Jordan, a Portland advertising agent, is business manager.

AN S. O. S. call has been sent out by Portland post for a chaplain, for which office available material in the post appears to be missing. A real sky pilot recently held down the job, but has left the city. A disposition at post elections to make this office the butt of jokes and to pass it on to notoriously wild members of the post has not met with favor.


Post 2
City: Forest Grove
Names: Washington; Forest Grove (1919)
Charter Date:

MARCH

THE ex-service men of Washington Post No. 2 met with unusual enthusiasm in their newly acquired quarters in the University Gym.

After a brief meeting, at which several new members were sworn in, the exquisite non-defeated basketball machine was put in motion.

The post extends a cordial invitation to all ex-service men in the rural districts as well as in town to take advantage of the organization’s splendid gymnasium floor, swimming tank, apparatus, club rooms, etc.

AUGUST

75 The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 40
AT the meeting of The American Legion held recently Vernon Burlingham was selected as treasurer to succeed Taylor Graham. Dr. Mills was appointed athletic manager for the Legion, as assistant to William Radcliffe, the regular manager who is not a member of the Legion.

December

A FEATURE of the Armistice Day celebration at Forest Grove was the dedication of a big seven-inch cannon which had been secured for the city by the Legion post and other patriotic organizations. The big gun will be used for patriotic celebrations and as a relic.

Paul Abraham was elected commander of Washington post at a recent meeting held in the I. O. O. F. hall. Other officers chosen were: Max Reeher, vice-commander; C. A. Rice, adjutant; Thomas Smith, treasurer; Francis Taylor, chaplain; Robert Loomis, Dr. R. I. Mills and Harold Siler, members of the executive committee.

Post 3
City: Eugene
Names: Lane County (1919);
Charter Date:

JANUARY

WHEN the charter of The American Legion was closed November 11, the membership of Eugene Post No. 3 was 455, according to a report read at the meeting of the Legion. Since November 11 about 20 additional names have been added. Members of the post are of the opinion that the membership should reach 600 within a few months.

MARCH

DEFINITE steps have been taken by Lane County Post No. 3 to place before the voters of Lane county the proposition to build a soldiers' memorial to cost $20,000. It is planned to ask the people of Eugene to give $10,000 and the county the other half. A building to be used as a club house by veterans of all wars and their auxiliaries is the plan proposed. It is to be located in one of the county parks opposite the courthouse.

APRIL

THE city park board has placed itself on record as favoring the erection of a memorial and social building to be erected on the public square on Eighth street opposite the county jail and endorsing the plans of The American Legion post.

76 The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 26
77 The Pacific Legion January 1920, pg. 18
78 The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 39
79 The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 14
MAY

EX-SERVICE\textsuperscript{80} men turned out en masse at armory to place themselves on record regarding the bonus that is now being urged should be paid to every man that served in the late war and to incidentally approve of the proposed erection of a memorial building in the city.

With the election of John M. Williams as chairman, a resolution was introduced declaring that the Lane county veterans were in favor of a bill providing the payment of $50 a month to veterans for every month they were in the service. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Bolton Hamble, the veterans went on record as favoring an appropriation of $20,000 for the building of a veterans' memorial building and Chairman Williams was authorized to appoint a committee to assist in securing support for the proposed memorial.

JUNE

LANE\textsuperscript{81} county post has plans now under way to make Eugene a point for a centralization hospital for ex-service men. The members of the Legion have taken up the matter with headquarters in Seattle, which is in turn negotiating with Washington, D. C., and it is stated there is every reason to believe that the Eugene post will have their request granted.

JULY

THE\textsuperscript{82} first American Legion Club in the state of Oregon, say members of the Legion, was formed in Eugene when a number of Legionnaires met at the Chamber of Commerce and perfected plans for the organization of the body.

It was decided that any man who belonged to the Legion would be eligible for the club. The Club was formed to attract new members to the Legion, and to provide a social gathering place for those already in. They plan being a live organization, and promise to keep up interest by means of different social events.

Guy D. Mosier was elected chairman a Richard Moon secretary.

AUGUST

\textit{Eugene, 1921! C’Mon!}\textsuperscript{83}

"EUGENE, 1921!" That, Buddies, is going to be the war cry of Lane county' post No. 3 at the annual skirmish at Astoria.

FROM the above you can probably deduct that the aforementioned post No. 3, American Legion, intends to put up a strenuous fight for the privilege of playing host to the state Legion convention next year. Right you are and, if you will pardon us for mentioning it, we expect to realize our ambition.

\textsuperscript{80} The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 38
\textsuperscript{81} The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 46
\textsuperscript{82} The Pacific Legion July 1920, pg. 12
\textsuperscript{83} The Pacific Legion August 1920, pg.8
Now let us elucidate, it being always remembered that the following descriptions are written in all due modesty and with the hope that you will not consider us boastful, egotistical or otherwise hardboiled and 2nd looeylike.

Here on the south bank of the southern Willamette in the City of Radiation, we hold forth as Lane county post No. 3 of The American Legion. We are next to Portland in membership and next to nobody in 100 per cent pep, enthusiasm, etc. In fact, we like ourselves immensely and know that you will when we get down and show you our good points.

To assure you that we will treat you right is words wasted when we mention that we have a goodly sprinkling of top cutters in our midst. A year and a half of civilian life has so far failed to entirely efface the little mannerisms we learned to love so well while we were in 0. D's.

As we said before we are out after the 1921 convention. In this desire we are backed by the Eugene Chamber of Commerce as well as by the city officials who plan to devote their energies toward making the affair one to be remembered. And Oh, Boy! she'll be a dinger. We haven't forgotten the days of 1917 and 1918, and the long days when we yearned for home and planned what we would do when we again got into” civies.” But we sure will make you forget your troubles the minute you step off the train into the 1921 convention city, Eugene.

You birds who have stood in water mud fishing for Jerries, how would you like to stand in water (minus the mud) fish for redsides, the kind we get here in the McKenzie? Why 'honest, man the rainbow trout we have here are so tame they eat out of your hand, almost, and they stand in line waiting for you to yell "Came an' get it!" What you don’t catch someone else will catch for you, we plan to have a trout breakfast one morning during the three days you here and we guarantee to have all good, fresh McKenzie river trout you eat. How's that?

And then we are going to have a banquet that would make the C. O. Sit up and take notice and the mess sergeants (we have a few of them here) won't have a thing to do with it. It sure will be s feed and it will be held in our Arm which, by the way, is one of the modern and well-equipped armories in state.

And, of course, we will have a dam regular one Where all the girls speak old United States. And say, speaking of girls, well wait till you get down here and we will show you the cream of the lot. This dance will also be held in the armory floor kept slick and clean for just occasion as this.

We are not attempting to tell you that will be done during the three day the convention. Ye editor of this publication declares that he didn't ask for a complete novel, just a short story, so we have to condense our remarks. Let I well understood, however, that you enjoy your visit here more than anything you have experienced since you slipped your No. 8 AA feet out of your regular issue No. 10 EE shoes and into civilian footgear.

Now don’t forget—EUGENE, 1921

AT84 a meeting of The American Legion Club in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to open a separate club room for the organization.

Rankin Hall on West Seventh street has been secured by the club which will start immediate work on outfitting the rooms. It is planned to install, a canteen serving soft drinks, candy and tobacco. Card tables and a reading room will also be provided for members, who will have use of the rooms during the day and until 11 o'clock in the evening.

Eugene buddies of The American Legion have their arms full. This reminds a lot of 'em of France, only their arms aren’t full that way.

84 The Pacific Legion August 1920, pg. 12
In the first place, they are going after $10,000 for a club house. The business men of Eugene turned them down once, so the boys are going to put it up to the voters next fall. They are going to see how much of this talk about "what we'll do for the boys" is hot air.

**NOVEMBER**

**Eugene, A Post With Pep**

THE\(^{85}\) success of Lane County Post No. 3 in Eugene is probably due to the efforts of each and every member. Those who reside here have taken an active part in everything that the J. Harold BEYTIEN post has called upon them to do. I may say that the officers are full of the right kind of pep, that makes American Legion come first in all of their undertakings along comradeship among their former "buddies."

An idea of what the post has accomplished in the past year, without going into detail, is gained from the growth of the organization. Beginning with 150 members at the first mass meeting a year ago last July we have increased to better than 500 members in good standing.

A regular old-time army smoker was given in September with boxing matches and other stunts. This finished up with "eats" and led to the most successful membership drive that has ever been pulled off by any fraternal organization in this part of the valley. The boys at this smoker were shown a good time besides being shown what an organization like The American Legion could do for them if they all worked together. This gathering netted our post better than 250 good live members.

The post has never asked for subscriptions from the community. The only way we have raised money is by giving dances on holiday nights throughout the year. We have now started a regular boxing schedule between ex-service men boxers for the benefit of The American Legion. These fights will be staged by us once a month.

Whenever the community calls upon the boys to do something as an organization we always respond. In this way we have the good will of the people, showing them that we stand for community advancement as well as for the advance of our own fraternal order.

The wide-awake women's auxiliary which our post has is responsible for all of our social activities. Their social entertainments after the regular meetings and on other occasions stimulate a good feeling among all. Furthermore, it increases the attendance at our meetings. I believe that a post without a women's auxiliary loses a lot of "pep" it should have.

At our meetings we try to get through with the regular routine of business as quickly as possible. This is done so we may find out the needs of the comrades, whether they pertain to government insurance, back pay and allotments or present-day problems of work, education, etc. We take care of any ex-service man's wants as well as those of members. In this way we show him that The American Legion is for the betterment of all ex-service men, whether members or not. He then comes to the conclusion that The American Legion is doing work that needs to be done. That alone will bring him into our ranks as a member.

Now do not think by the above statements that we have had easy sledding. We have had our ups and downs as well as the rest of the posts, but we have lived through them by sheer joy in overcoming any obstacles that may be in the way. The idea of good comradeship and cooperation of the members and officers has given Lane County Post No. 3 a good start.

**THREE GET CROIX DE GUERRE\(^{86}\)**

*Decoration of Marines Is Part of Eugene Armistice Celebration*

\(^{85}\) The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 56  
\(^{86}\) Morning Oregonian, November 12, 1920, pg. 8 image 8
EUGENE, Or., Nov. 11 – (Special) – At the public exercises at the armory in this city today, as a part of Armistice day celebration, three men were decorated and received French citations for bravery at the battle of Chateau Thierry. All were members of the marine corps, and served with the second division.

Those who received the decorations were Narval W. Orr, 45th company, fifth marines; Thurman W. Riggs, 18 company, fifth marines, and Sergeant E.B. Berryman, 76th company, sixth marines. Berryman is still in the service, having charge of the local recruiting office.

Post 4
City: Bend
Names: Percy A. Stevens (1919)
CHARTER DATE: July 28, 1919

January

ELKS RESOLUTIONS SHOW PLATFORM OF PATRIOTISM

IN response to resolutions adopted recently by Percy A. Stevens Post, American Legion, condemning the activities of the I.W.W. and advocating that all good Americans do everything in their power to stamp out the organization, the Bend Lodge of Elks has passed resolutions showing that the lodge is founded on a groundwork of 100 per cent Americanism, and upholding in vigorous terms the stand taken by the ex-service men.

DEATH IS CAUSED BY HEART FAILURE

CHANGE to a high altitude is believed to have been a tributary cause of heart failure which caused the death last night of Frank M. Mench, aged 48 years at Shevlin-Hixon Camp No. 1. The deceased was a member of the American Legion, having served during the war as a member of the medical detachment at the Vancouver Barracks post hospital, volunteering in spite of the fact that he was well past the age limit of the draft. He was unmarried and is survived by one brother, residing in Bend.

Mr. Mench had complained of a pain in his side yesterday and retired early. Shortly before 9:30 o’clock he left his bed, drank a glass of water, and again retired. A few minutes later a fellow workman heard a gasp from his bed, and on investigating, found that the ex-soldier had expired.

Funeral arrangements have not been announced. But it is expected that the services will be conducted under the direction of Percy A. Stevens Post No. 4, American Legion.

JUNE

OREGON medals for Bend ex-service men were given out at a recent meeting of Percy A. Stevens post.

LEGION LEADS IN SERVICES

89 The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 12
90 Morning Oregonian, June 1, 1920, pg. 7 image 7
BEND Or., May 31 – (Special) – Under the auspices of Percy A. Stevens post, American Legion, Memorial Day services were held here this morning in the presence of nearly a thousand townspeople. The preliminary programme given in the gymnasium of the Y.M.C.A. featured a patriotic address by Rev. Edgar Purdy of the Bend Methodist church in which he urged the perpetuation of the ideals for which the world war had been fought. Veterans of the Spanish American and civil wars were seated about the speaker.

Led by the Shevlin-Hixon mill band in khaki, more than 100 ex-soldiers, sailors and marines in uniform, marched to Pilot Butte cemetery, where the simple service authorized by the American Legion was observed.

**MANY JOIN IN OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY**

**IMPRESSIVE SERVICE SEEN**

**LOFTY IDEALS URGED**

CROWDS filled the gymnasium to capacity to attend Memorial Day service, held under the auspices of Percy A. Stevens post American Legion, Monday morning, and later lined the streets as more than 100 men in uniform, led by the Shevlin-Hixon band, in khaki, started the march to pilot Butte cemetery, where the simple, but impressive ceremonies, authorized by national headquarters, expressed the reverence of the living for the dead.

The observance of Decoration Day started shortly before 10 o’clock at the gymnasium, when the members of the post marched into the gymnasium and stood at attention during the playing of “The Star Spangled Banner.” The invocation by Rev. J. Edger Purdy of the Methodist church, and a vocal duet by Dr. L.W. Gatchell and Mrs. Ashley Forrest followed.

In the address of the day Rev. Purdy made an eloquent appeal for the perpetuation of the ideals for which America’s wars have been fought. The American Legion he spoke of as a worthy successor to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Spanish-American War Veterans. Members of both of the two last named organizations were on the platform during the services.

**GRAVES ARE DECORATED**

AFTER the benediction by Rev. Fred A. Corneliussen of the Scandinavian-Lutheran church and the singing of “American” by the audience, the service men filed out, reforming in the street and beginning the march to the graveyard.

Entering the cemetery in column of squads, at a half-time cadence, the command swung into company front and stood at attention while the tribute to the dead was read by Fred A. Woelflen, commander of the post, and the firing squad under the command of Sergeant Norman A. Cobb, had performed its appointed duty. The service was concluded with the decorating of graves by men from all branches of the service.

The observance of Decoration Day was in charge of a committee of the legion headed by Dr. Gatchell.

**AMERICAN LEGION’S PURPOSE IN RAISING FUNDS EXPLAINED**

“What are you going to do with the money you raise from the carnival you expect to give July 19 to 24,” is a question frequently asked new of members of the local post of the American Legion. Many are of the impression that the post will use these funds for the furtherance of its own pleasures. That is true, if furtherance of its own pleasures extends to assisting ex-service men who are in need of help, cooperating

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91 The Bend Bulletin, June 3, 1920, Weekly Edition, image 1
with the Bend chapter of the Red Cross in many of its enterprises, and raising funds now and then to assist 
the Salvation Army in its home service work,

Almost every month the Percy A. Stevens post of the American Legion is called upon to give financial 
assistance, either to individuals, or organizations who have the interests of former service men at hear. Each 
year these demands will be greater and, rather than go to the public for contributions, the post has conceived 
the plan of a mid-summer outdoor carnival. The post is averse to the use of the name of the American Legion 
for any purpose which has not in some activity of worth either to its members or to former service men who 
are non-members. The post, realizing its responsibility, will do every to aid them and cooperate with 
government, civic and private organizations working to the benefit the ex-service man.

The carnival, under Foley and Burk, which will open a week from Monday night here for six days, has 
given the Percy A. Stevens post an unusual contract. The post hopes during that week to raise $2000, to be 
used to assist the men formerly in the service where such calls are found to be worthy. The committee in 
charge of the affair has the guarantee of the management of the carnival company that it is clean in every 
detail and that, if there is any feature that does not meet with the unqualified approval either of city officials 
or members of the committee, that that feature will be promptly eliminated.

There have not been any outdoor features in the city this year and the Happyland, the name given to 
the occasion, will afford a week’s diversion to the people of Bend and Central Oregon.

A MEMBERSHIP\textsuperscript{93} dance was one of the methods of entertainment staged by Percy A. Stevens post 
recently. Men of the post, those eligible for membership their wives, mothers and girl friends attended. A 
number of novel features were arranged by the committee under the leadership of Gene Comstock

\section*{December}

ARMISTICE DAY\textsuperscript{94} was made the occasion for a community jubilee here, with Percy A. Stevens post 
No. 4 as host to the general public at a uniform dance. Comrade Jack Knowles was chairman of the committee 
on arrangements.

The Bend post is now under its second commander for this year, Comrade Fred A. Woelflen, elected 
at the annual meeting, having moved to California, where he has purchased the Madera Daily Mercury. Dr. 
L. W. Gatchell, formerly vice-commander, succeeds Woelflen, and Earl B. Houston, adjutant for two years, is 
now holding down the additional job of vice-commander.

Comrade Houston has a bigger jurisdiction than Bend, however, for he was appointed recently by the state 
game commission as district game warden for Deschutes, Jefferson, Crook, Lake and parts of Harney and 
Klamath counties.

Post 5
City: Oregon City
Names: Willamette Falls (1919)
Charter Date:

\section*{January}

\textsuperscript{93} The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 123
\textsuperscript{94} The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 24
WILLAMETTE FALLS POST\(^{95}\) No. 5 has gone on record as favoring the return of capital punishment in the state of Oregon. The action of the Legion comes as the result of the many crimes throughout the country, and especially in the immediate vicinity. The Armistice Day murders in Centralia, Washington, has its bearing also on the action of the Legion to urge the restoration of capital punishment.

**FEBRUARY**

DEFINITE\(^{96}\) plans for the establishment an employment bureau in this city within the next few weeks were made at a meeting Willamette Falls Post No. 5. The post has announced that the bureau will be not only for ex-service men, but for any men needing employment and that it will be opened as soon as quarters are obtained. Marshal Ryan, Ray Welsh and Roy Mullin were appointed a committee to handle arrangements for the bureau work with a committee from the Oregon Soldiers and Sailors Commission.

**MARCH**

BY\(^{97}\) a score of 14 to 11, The American Legion team of Oregon City registered a defeat over the Molalla high school team at Molalla. The game was a lively affair, with good work on both sides keeping the score close.

**APRIL**

FALLING\(^{98}\) in line with other posts of The American Legion, the Willamette Falls post No. 5 voted favorably on the proposition to urge Congress to allow a $50 bonus for each month in the service to all ex-service men.

The Legion elected the following men as officials for the next term: Lloyd Harding, commander; M. R. Cooper, vice commander Julius Spagle, adjutant; Milton Noble, finance officer; Edward Stovall, sergeant-at-arms; Philip Hammond, Glen Hankins, James Chinn, and Frank Fuge, members of the executive committee. Cooper, Spagle and Noble were reelected.

The dance committee consisting of Gilbert Morris, chairman; Mitchell Story, Jack Bannon and George Paper, reported that plans for the St. Patrick day dance are progressing well.

**MAY**

THE\(^{99}\) Legion elected the following men as officials for the next term: Lloyd Harding, commander; M. R. Cooper, vice commander; Julius Spagle, adjutant; Milton Noble, finance officer; Edward Stovall, sergeant-at-arms; Philip Hammond, Glen Hankins, James Chinn and Frank Fuge, members of the executive committee. Cooper, Spagle and Noble were reelected.

**JULY**

\(^{95}\) The Pacific Legion January 1920, pg. 18
\(^{96}\) The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 12
\(^{97}\) The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 39
\(^{98}\) The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 28
\(^{99}\) The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 34
PERMANENT headquarters for the Willamette Falls post No. 5 will be provided for in the city hall to be built at Oregon City soon under the terms of the bonding issue passed by the voters Friday, according to announcement made at a recent meeting of the post. In the city hall the ex-service men will be given the continuous use of two rooms and priority use of the auditorium. This will give the post lounging rooms as well as a meeting place.

Post 6
City: Hillsboro
Names: Hillsboro (1919)

FEBRUARY

AMERICAN LEGION POST GIVES SNAPPY SMOKER

BOYS APPRECIATE INTEREST AND ATTENDANCE AND SHOW FINE BOUTS

GAVE 4 BOXING MATCHES

WRESTLING MATCH WAS WON BY ANDY MILLER – SOME SHOW IT WAS.

BETWEEN three and four hundred attended the American Legion Post Smoker at the Shute Hall last Thursday night, and the event was one of which the service boys are justly proud. All Hillsboro joined with the boys in making the evening a great success, and the wrestling and boxing features were certainly well worthwhile.

Andrew Miller Jr. won the wrestling match against Burnice Powell, Frank Schulmerich refereeing the bout. The lightweights put up a fine showing.

The four boxing bouts were classy events, although some of the contenders were a little short of breath as the rounds continued. Dr. L.W. Hyde, who in olden days always was ready to mix with anyone in the squared circle, took on Sam Steinke, and it was give and take. Dr. Hyde’s condition wasn’t hardly up to “due form,” as Art Miltenberger would say, but it was the heavyweight feature of the evening, and afforded plenty of interest.

Wilber Dillon and E. Boyd went the pace with zest, and John Dodge Jr. and W. Courtney mixed it in a lively fashion.

The real event of the evening, however, was the bout between O. Phelps, of the liberty, and T.C. Reynolds, of the Cash Grocery. These two were fairly well matched in weight and both are in the has been class, but if Tex Rickard could have seen them, Tia Juana, Mexico, would have a match July 4 without doubt. A.C. Shute referred the boxing bouts and W.N. Harris was the timekeeper. He was accused of holding the time a little bit on the boys when their respiratory organs were commencing to clank, but Will denied the accusation, saying that three minutes was always a half hour to a winded man. Sherrill Brown and Frank Schulmerich were in the ring as seconds to the contenders.

It is the intention of the Post to give another smoker in the near future.

Punch and cigars were served throughout the evening, and as events go the evening was about the best card Hillsboro has seen in many months.

Schlegel’s orchestra and the Hillsboro Band furnished music for the occasion. It was announced at the gathering that the Legion would give a dance at the Moose Hall, Saturday evening, Feb. 7, to which the public is invited.

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100 The Pacific Legion July 1920, pg. 24
101 The Hillsboro Argus, February 5, 1920, pg. 1
**MARCH**

BECAUSE\(^{102}\) of the rule of The American Legion that members holding elective or appointive political offices are ineligible to act as officers of the Legion, County Surveyor C. G. Reiter has resigned as commander of Hillsboro post and Earl Hobbs has been elected to the vacancy. The post is experiencing a rapid growth and Secretary Olson took to Portland headquarters a check for state and national dues for 101 members.

**JUNE**

THE HILLSBORO\(^{103}\) post's appeal to the various civic organizations for cooperation in the appointment of a general committee to handle all the plans relative to a community building has met with a hearty response.

**MEDALS GO OUT\(^{104}\)**

THE distribution of the Oregon State War Medals to be presented by the State of Oregon to all its men and women who served in the world war commenced Friday morning. The Hillsboro Post, No. 6, of the American Legion, which is acting as the agent of the State Military Department in making these awards, has arranged for the distribution to be made at the Weil Department Store, by Morris Weil and R.G. Cull, both members of the Hillsboro Post. Ex-service men who entered the service from this state may call there at any time and receive their medal.

The medal is a handsome one and any service man may well be proud of wearing this official recognition of a grateful state. The only procedure for the members of the American Legion is to sing up a receipt for the records of the State Military Department, providing the information which has been asked for al various times of the members of Hillsboro Post has been sent, thus allowing the Post Adjutant to certify their names to the Adjutant-General. Otherwise the discharge papers will be presented in evidence of the fact of enlistment from this state.

Posthumous awards are now being arranged by the Post to all the families of the men who if they had lived would have been entitled to the award. These will be distributed at a very early date.

PARTICULAR attention is called to the fact that since the American Legion has grown to such an extent and has been so closely in touch with the various organizations of the Government, it becomes the logical organization to take up the matters relating to any claim a service man may have against the Government, Bureaus for the handling of Liberty Bonds, allotments, deferred pay, bonus, soldier’ effects and others are being maintained.

The local post has the advantage of this service, and urges that every ex-service man or anyone having an unsettled claim communicate with the Post Adjutant. The limit of the resources of the American Legion is pledged to all such cases.

**Post 7**
City: Silverton
Names: Delbert Reeves (1919)

**Post 8**

\(^{102}\) The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 34  
\(^{103}\) The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 46  
\(^{104}\) The Hillsboro Argus, March 25, 1920, image 8
Klamath Post, No. 8, at its regular meeting last Tuesday evening laid plans for a vigorous co-operation in the state campaign for membership and expects to add many names to its muster roll this week.\textsuperscript{105}

**AUGUST**

CLIFF WOOD\textsuperscript{106}, representative of the field force of the bureau of war risk insurance, explained the workings of the insurance act and the benefits that ex-service men may derive from it to a meeting of ex-service men at the city hall at Klamath Falls recently.

**NOVEMBER**

*Klamath Post a Scrapper*\textsuperscript{107}

WHATEVER success has been attained by Klamath Post No. 8 has been due primarily to the unselfish fight this post has been carrying on for the benefit of the members of The American Legion all over the United States, in preventing large aggregations of capital from securing control of all the waters and depriving the ex-service men of the public lands that belong to them under the joint resolution of Congress of February 17, 1920.

From the day that the Oregon-California Power Company began encroachments on government property to the ultimate injury of ex-service men who desired to settle on government lands, Klamath post has put up a scrap and has achieved results. The justice of the stand of this post was recognized by the state executive committee, which has given active assistance. Congressional aid has been promised and received by Klamath post and the service of the post to veterans of the world war can best be measured in the future.

The officers of Klamath post are at all times ready, able and willing to perform their full duty whenever anything transpires that requires their attention. Post members give unselfishly of their time to the cause, which has resulted in a close-knit, effective unit which means efficiency wherever this result has been attained.

I cannot say that the career of this post has been meteoric or that it has achieved any great success, but it is going steadily forward, adding to its membership every day and putting up an unselfish fight for the members of the Legion generally.

It is in being of service to comrades that The American Legion can justify its existence. Any post that will make "service" its watchword cannot fail to keep the interest of Legionnaires and cannot fail to achieve some degree of success.

In explanation of the campaign being carried on by the Legionnaires in this section, I quote the following from a paid advertisement published in the Klamath Record by the Publicity Committee of Klamath post No. 8:

"Our aim is to secure the completion of the Klamath project as originally planned by the government some 12 or 15 years ago to the end that some 100,000 acres of government land included within the limits

\textsuperscript{105} The Evening Herald, May 18, 1920, pg. 2 image 2
\textsuperscript{106} The Pacific Legion August 1920, pg.12
\textsuperscript{107} The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 70
of this project be made available for homestead entry. Most of this homesteading will be by ex-service men for the reason that the Sinnott bill gives them a 60-day preference right in filing. If they don't take advantage of it any citizen gets a chance at it. This is our big aim and what our big battle is for. What has gone before has been merely skirmishes—some of it just target practice and has been defensive operations rather than an aggressive campaign. “Our first skirmish was over 10,000 acres or so of government land surrounding Upper Lake. Secretary of the Interior Lane had leased this land for a term of 30 years to Doak and Brown for the dyking and reclaiming of it. At the expiration of 30 years it would commence paying taxes to the community as it would be thrown open for entry and any 50 or 60-year-old veterans of the great war could then file on it if they wanted to. The Legion held to the view that there was not enough government land to go around and that what was left should be turned over to the people rather than to a big corporation, and secured the cancellation of this lease.

DURING these proceedings, the power company butted in, as did a number of its friends. We did not start to make a fight on the power company, but as the fight progressed it came to light that the company had spent considerable time, money and energy in building up an enormous influence in this community and in politics, locally and nationally, which if diverted to their proper functions of supplying light, power and water to the communities they serve would have left everyone better off.

"However, their subsidized talent got busy in all directions. They claimed it would be a crime to put an ex-service man on this Upper Lake land—he would starve to death—the land was worthless—suitable only for hunting lodges and duck pasture. And this in the face of the fact that adjacent land partially reclaimed and fully reclaimed is today held at $50 to $75 per acre. The water users were told that unless this lease went through the California-Oregon Power Company couldn't build a dam at the head of Link river and if the power company didn't put a dam at the head of Link river there could be no additional water sent down to the farmers in the valley. This smoke screen stuff occupied the power company up to the Doak & Brown lease so we next made an investigation by ourselves of this power company dam.

"Secretary Lane had signed a contract with the power company to the effect that they could construct a dam at the head of Link river, for the purpose of storing flood waters in the spring for use in the summer, the power company to protect the rights of the private owners, whose lands would be flooded, but the government lands to be protected by this Doak & Brown dyke or not at all. If the power company was to have the privilege of storing flood waters in a government reservoir it seemed only just that they should protect the government lands damaged by this project, but they wouldn't do it.

"We proposed that Doak & Brown dyke these government lands with their own on a contract with the government after which the lands be thrown open to entry by ex-service men. No, Doak & Brown didn't want to do that and Secretary Lane found all kinds of reasons why the government could not advance (not give) the funds necessary. This in our own minds links up Doak & Brown and the power company pretty well.

"Now a storage dam at the head of Link river will provide plenty of water for additional irrigation in the valley, provided the canal is big enough to carry additional water to the valley, which it isn't. Moreover, when a private power enterprise builds a dam to impound waters under a government contract, who, under the laws of our state, is entitled to the use of the surplus water—the corporation or the government? Beneficial use carries the right to water under our law. The power company has two big hydro electric plants down the river—the government has no funds to enlarge the main canal. What's the answer? Senator Chamberlain and Congressman Sinnott saw with us on this, for they had the dam contract suspended.

"THERE isn't as much water in the country as there was when the government made the treaty with the Klamath Indians and fixed the boundary of the reservation north of Big Klamath Lake—what they called Big Klamath Lake then is now Klamath marsh. There are easily 150,000 acres in this county which will hardly support one jack rabbit to the claim without water, but which will add $5,000,000 to our tax rolls with water, and do quite a bit to build up this community and keep it built up after the timber is gone, but it is going to
take a congressional appropriation to complete the project, and the quicker we get it the less chance there will be for outsiders to get away with the water which belongs to this territory.

"The big battle is yet to come. Knocking out the Doak & Brown leases was no good to us or the community, if the power company was permitted to flood the lands. Preventing the company from building the dam in Link river is no good, unless we can get the government to build the dam. The real big battle then, is to get congress to make an appropriation, and here is where we want all the help we can get."

**EVENING PROGRAM FOR CELEBRATION OF ARMISTICE DAY**

THE local post of the American Legion has asked the Herald to correct the Armistice Day story appearing in yesterday’s issue, which stated that there would be a flag raising near the White Pelican hotel at 4 p.m., followed by a banquet for Legion members at the hotel.

Plans for the Armistice Day are made for the evening only. At 9 o’clock there will be the annual Armistice Day ball. The flag presentation mentioned in the invitation will take place in the ballroom at 10 o’clock. Presentation will be made by the Women’s Relief corps, and acceptance by the officers of the local post of the Legion.

The best music in town has been secured for the dance. The fact that the majority of the orchestra played all summer at the open-air pavilion is sufficient recommendation for it.

Invitations were mailed yesterday and the day before but owing to the inability to get them out soon it was likely that many will not reach their destination in time for the dance. The Legion at this time wishes to invite all service men, whether Legion members or not, to the ball, and also all friends of the American Legion. All members of the Women’s Auxiliary and of the Women’s Relief corps are especially invited and are the honor guest of the evening.

**KLAMATH FALLS OBSERVES DAY**

KLAMATH Falls, Or., Nov. 11 – (Special) – Klamath post, No. 8 of the American Legion, observed Armistice day with a flag raising and banquet. A flag was presented to the post by the Women’s Relief corps. Mayor Struble proclaimed a general holiday.

**DECEMBER**

EXECUTIVE Committeeman Ben S. Morrow of Portland has been at Klamath Falls in the interests of the state organization regarding the controversy over the land in the Klamath district, between Klamath Falls post No. 8 of The American Legion and the California Oregon Power company and other corporate interests.

**Post 9**
City: Salem
Names: Capital (1919)
Charter Date:

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108 The Evening Herald, November 9, 1920, pg. 8 image 8
109 Morning Oregonian, November 12, 1920, pg. 8 image 8
110 The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 28
**APRIL**

SO\textsuperscript{111} long as you boys stand for justice and Americanism the Grand Army of the Republic, until it is come to the final mustering out, is behind you, every soldier of 'em!"

This assurance of the support of the veterans of '64 to The American Legion was made in a talk by ex-Commander S. C. Faulkner, of Sedgwick post No. 10, G. A. R., during the regular monthly meeting of Capital post No. 9 in the armory. Comrade Faulkner went to Salem from his home near Albany, "just to see the boys," he said.

**MAY**

THE\textsuperscript{112} funeral of Sergeant John Harvey Green who died at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was held from the Rigdon chapel, Salem. Rev. J. J. Gillespie was the clergyman and the services were in charge of The American Legion. The pall bearers were four members of the Legion. Burial was in the Odd Fellows cemetery.

**JUNE**

ELECTING\textsuperscript{113} a committee to make special arrangements for an open meeting to be held during the month of May, Capital post No. 9 inaugurated its big drive for increased membership. "We should have 1000 members by June 1, stated W. Carlton Smith, commander of the post. In considering plans for promotion of the community house proposition, the assembly decided to take steps to place the matter before the people at the coming election. Th county will be asked to contribute $10,000 toward the memorial and the city of Salem may be asked to raise a like amount.

**JULY**

Directly\textsuperscript{114} after the tree-planting services of the Memorial Day celebration the Woman's Relief Corps presented Capital post No. 9 with a large American flag. Daniel Webster, department commander, G. A. R., acted as flag bearer and Mrs. Norman E. Terwilliger, patriotic instructor of the order, gave the presentation speech.

Commander W. Carlton Smith of Capital post received the flag and delivered a speech of appreciation for the members of the post.

**SEPTEMBER**

PLANS\textsuperscript{115} for pushing to a successful conclusion {of} the campaign to secure the appropriation of $10,000 by Marion county for the erection of a memorial building were discussed at a recent meeting of Capital post, and it is expected the Legion will make a strenuous fight to put this objective over. It was pointed out that other communities are erecting soldier memorial buildings.

\textsuperscript{111} The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 14
\textsuperscript{112} The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 36
\textsuperscript{113} The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 46
\textsuperscript{114} The Pacific Legion July 1920, pg. 24
\textsuperscript{115} The Pacific Legion September 1920, pg. 36
NOVEMBER

MEMBERS\textsuperscript{116} of the Salem post plan to begin the construction of a community house and Legion headquarters to cost $50,000. Proceeds of a dance and a reproduction of the “Battle of the Argonne” during state fair week go toward the building Fund.

SALEM HOLDS EXERCISES\textsuperscript{117}

\textit{Crowds Fill Armory; Cyclists in Hill-Climbing Contest}

SALEM, Or., Nov. 11 – (Special) – Armistice day in Salem was observed appropriately under the auspices of Capital Post No. 9, American Legion. The Armory was crowded at the morning ceremonies, when Judge R.R. Butler of The Dalles gave the principal address. He referred especially to the patriotism of the people of the United States and lauded the ex-service men for the sacrifices they had made in fighting for the world freedom. Other numbers on the morning programme included a novelty dance by the pupils of Mrs. George White and songs by the Willamette university glee club.

In the afternoon more than 50 riders participated in a motorcycle hill climb north of Salem. The day’s festivities closed with a dance in the armory. More than 1000 men who fought in the world war were present to take part in the various events of the day.

DECEMBER

A $50,000\textsuperscript{118} community house is to be erected in Salem as the result of the activities of Capital post. The proceeds of a recent dal and a presentation of the "Battle of the Argonne" at the fairgrounds helped swell the fund. The county, by federal act, is authorized to give up to $10,000.

The post has closed a contract with the Shiny Concert company for a production to be staged under the auspices of the Legion Wednesday night, December 1, at the armory. Vaudeville will be the entertainment the first half of the evening and this will be followed by two hours of dancing. Allan Bynn is chairman of the committee in charge.

Post 10
City: Albany
Post Names: Albany (1919); Alfred E. Babcock (1924)

JANUARY

FOLLOWING\textsuperscript{119} the banquet held by Alfred E. Babcock post in the Baptist church, the first annual election of the post was held. Four officers were elected, and the officers with three others form the executive committee of the post. Officers elected: Dr. G. E. Riggs, chairman; Harry L. Kuck, vice chairman; Edwin Fortmiller, secretary; Ebner B. Williamson, treasurer; Clarence Coffins, executive member; Robert Stewart, executive member; L. J. Canfield, executive member

\textsuperscript{116} The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 122
\textsuperscript{117} Morning Oregonian, November 12, 1920, pg. 8 image 8
\textsuperscript{118} The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 26
\textsuperscript{119} The Pacific Legion January 1920, ph. 18
FEBRUARY

L.J. CAUFIELD, American Legion employment chief, has issued a circular letter, which he has sent to Albany business men to employers, asking them to cooperate with the Legion in placing ex-service men in positions. Mr. Canfield is keeping a regular job blackboard, listing places wanted and positions needing men.

APRIL

ALBANY POST\(^{120}\) has gone on record as favoring loans for farms or home purchases rather than a lump sum "bonus" as a measure of additional compensation from the government. The question was threshed out and this conclusion reached at a recent meeting during which telegrams from the entire Oregon delegation at Washington were read in which assurances of support to some relief measure were given.

Campaign which is being conducted by various civic clubs in Albany for funds with which to erect a community center house as a memorial to the ex-service men of Linn county is progressing very satisfactorily. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed.

April 4 has been set as the tentative for the award of the French war certificates to the relatives of Linn county men who died the service.

E. I. Hudson of Albany has been elected as vice commander of the Alfred E. Babcock post of The American Legion following the resignation of Harry Kuck, who left Monday to a position on the Oakland Tribune in California.

MAY

ALFRED E. BABCOCK post now has a member of the feminine persuasion. Linn county's Red Cross nurse, Miss Walker, recently joined the local post and now is the proud wearer of The American Legion button.

AUGUST

AN Albany committee has been formed at the insistence of the adjutant general of the war department, to look after the presentation of claims of ex-service men to the proper authorities. This committee is composed of C. H. Cusick, representing the Red Cross; Lieut. Clarence Collins, of the American Legion post, and J. M. Hawkins, of the Salvation Army committee. At a meeting of the committee held recently Mr. Hawkins was chosen chairman.

NOVEMBER

PLANS\(^{121}\) for a celebration of Armistice Day on a scale even greater than last year were made at a recent meeting of Alfred E. Babcock post. Preliminary steps were taken to raise a large celebration fund by making an assessment against every member of the Legion and business men of the city will be asked to contribute.

\(^{120}\) The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 14
\(^{121}\) The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 119
ALBANY CELEBRANTS PASS DAY REJOICING
Parade, Tourney, Football, Dinner on Programme.
3 Bands Furnish Jazz
Public schools depict “The Spirit of the West” in Pageantry Contest

ALBANY, Or., Nov. 11. – (Special) – With by far the best parade ever seen in Albany, a firemen's tournament, a football game, big dinner for all ex-service men, a patriotic programme and a big military ball tonight, the local post of the American Legion today gave the people of Albany and hundreds from nearby towns and communities a most successful Armistice day celebrations.

Three bands furnished music for a day full of jazz. In the parade were a detachment of cavalry, a unit of regular artillery from the Oregon Agricultural college, veterans of three wars marching by divisions, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, hundreds of school children, decorated cars by the score, fraternal and business floats and many other features.

The public-school section was particularly noteworthy with its students depicting “The Spirit of the West.” The Central school won the first prize, with Madison school second and the high school third. The Moose lodge won first for the best fraternal representation. The afternoon was devoted to a firemen's tournament and a football game. All ex-service men attended the banquet tonight at the Elks’ temple, at which P.A. Young, mayor-elect of Albany, spoke.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crossley of Portland spoke at the patriotic programme at the armory tonight.

DECEMBER

THE Alfred E. Babcock Post of Albany recently held an election of officers, Alton B. Coates being elected commander and Miles McKee adjutant. Robert L. Stewart was chosen vice-commander and Raymond Tomlinson finance officer.

Post 11
City: Corvallis
Names: Withycombe
Permanent charter: for post 11 on 28 Apt 1922
Post reported to state headquarters as organized by the last of July (1919)

FEBRUARY

IN case Withycombe post acts on suggestion made at a meeting with business men at the Commercial Club rooms, the organization will build within the coming year a first-class brick structure, 100x100, costing about $75,000 and designed to serve the organization as a permanent home.
The investigating committee, Dr. H. J. Anderson, Nash Taylor and E. J. Stutz, has called a number of business men to offer suggestions.

MAY

122 Morning Oregonian, November 12, 1920, pg. 8 image 8
123 The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 30
124 The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 20
Withycombe post No. 11 of Corvallis with 500 members, is believed to be the largest post of The American Legion in Oregon outside of Portland. The exceptional enrollment in the Corvallis post is due to the large number of students of the college joining at Corvallis or transferring their membership to the Withycombe post.

**JULY**

*ONE* of the growing organizations of Benton county is the ladies' auxiliary of The American Legion. There are 39 charter members, but there are more than 2,000 women in this county alone eligible for membership. The officers are: Mrs. S. L. Rondeau, president; Mrs. C. A. Anderson, vice president; Mrs. Alice Butler, secretary, and Miss Frances Walters, treasurer.

**AUGUST**

*THE* American Legion in enthusiastic session recently planned to organize a ball team, accepted a $100 Liberty bond and $50 cash from the Honor Guard Girls who had this surplus from war work activities, and then elected officers as follows: Commander, Hugh Guthrie; Vice-commander, Victor W. Arpke; Adjutant, W. W. Woody; Financier, Lester Stutz; Chaplain, G. H. Parkinson.

**NOVEMBER**

*CORVALLIS IS PATRIOTIC*

Students and Residents Celebrate Armistice in Fine Fashion

CORVALLIS, Or., Nov. 11 – (Special) – Armistice day was celebrated in Corvallis with a parade a mile and a half long, a speech by an army chaplain and a speech by an overseas veteran of two armies. Twenty-one guns, the national salute, were fired at noon. The afternoon was devoted to drills and “stunts” by the Corvallis fire department. Two special attractions were staged in the evening – a free dance for members of the American Legion and an illustrated lecture and musical entertainment by the Red Cross.

The speakers of the day were Rev. George Parkinson, chaplain, and Rev. J.D. Ferguson, who enlisted with the Canadian forces in the early part of the war and afterwards was transferred to the American forces when the United States entered the fray. Although Mr. Ferguson was a minister, he enlisted as a soldier and fought throughout the war.

All the civic organizations took part in the parade, led by the Oregon Agricultural College cadets and the members of Withycombe post, American Legion, the cadet band furnishing the music. The Red Cross had 11 auto loads of nurses in specially decorated cars, besides two Red Cross floats, one by the Chi Omega girls, representing the greatest mother in the world, and another by the Cosmopolitan club of the Corvallis high school.

Post 12
City: Astoria

125 The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 38
126 The Pacific Legion July 1920, pg. 24
127 The Pacific Legion August 1920, pg. 12
128 Morning Oregonian, November 12, 1920, pg. 8 image 8
**JUNE**

**J.R. HINMAN**\(^{129}\), chairman of the general committee of arrangements for the state convention to be held at Astoria in July, reported that plans were progressing nicely and every effort is being put forth to arrange a fine program of entertainment for the visiting Legionnaires at a recent meeting of Clatsop post.

New members admitted to the post were: Frank James McMullen, Elmer Wetley and Holdais Valeses. E. E. George and F. H. Bradley were appointed to look into the matter of the *Toveri* advertising and assist the committee now having the work in charge.

**American Legion Meets in Astoria**\(^{130}\)

**GEORGE A. Gore**, president of Columbia Post, American Legion, has received notice to the effect that the second state convention of the American Legion will be held in Astoria in May, and it is expected that hundreds of ex-service men from all parts of Oregon will come to the metropolis of the Lower Columbia River for the three-day session.

Astoria being so near to various points in Columbia county, Mr. Gore feels certain that the home legion boys will be well represented at the convention.

It has been planned to hold the state convention in August just prior to the National Convention which is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, but after a conference of state officials of the American Legion, it was decided that August and September are exceptionally busy months of the year with harvest and other things demanding the attention of the former Hun chasers, and that it would be better therefore to hold the state meeting in the Spring. Consequently, the month of May was selected. The exact dates of the state convention will be announced later.

**Astoria to Entertain**

**IT** is expected that Clatsop Post will in the near future start making plans for housing and entertaining the ex-service men who are coming from all parts of the state for the second convention. One of the entertainment features will probably be a great salmon barbecue, the convention date coming just at the opening of the Spring salmon fishing season.

Whether the changing of the state convention date from August to May will affect the plans of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who promised the Astoria Legionnaires at Portland last fall that he would attend the second annual convention of Oregon Legionnaires, is not known. An effort will be made to get an expression from him soon. He was to have been the principal speaker at the state convention in Astoria and it had been planned to arrange a bear hunt for him in the Clatsop wilds this fall.

**Home-Building Act**

**COMMANDER** Hinman also stated that the committee of five Legionnaires from various parts of the United States who were named at the National Convention in Minneapolis last November to draw up the Soldiers and Sailors Home Founding Act which will enable all ex-service men to secure long-term low-interest loans from the Government for the purpose of building themselves homes in the city and country is making good progress and will soon have the measure ready to submit to Congress. These loans will cover a period

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\(^{129}\) The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 46

\(^{130}\) St. Helens Mist, February 13, 1920, pg. 6 image 6
of sixty years and give ex-service men amounts up to $5000 at 3 1-2 per cent interest. State Commander Follette of Eugene is a member of this committee.

**JULY**

**Jazz Front and Center! Astoria**

*Live Wire Committee On Arrangements Plans Unrivalled Entertainment For Delegates and Visitors To Convention of American Legion. Department of Oregon, at Astoria, July 30 and 31, and Seaside August 1.*

**JAZZ** and pep, twin brothers of gaiety, will reign in Astoria during the second actual state convention of the American Legion if Jess Hinman and his live wire committee on arrangements are allowed their own way. From the program already mapped out something like 99 per cent of the convention hours July 30 and August 1, will be given over to entertainment of delegates and visitors and the reining one per cent to the transaction of important Legion business.

It may not be as top-heavy a program as that, but the idea to keep in mind is that old man Dull Care and his Boston brother Ennui will not be there.

"Ted" Roosevelt, who visited the American in Oregon at its first convention, held last September, has promised to return for the meeting this year if he can arrange his affairs suitably. Franklin D'Olier, national commander of the American Legion, also has been invited and the Astorians confidently expect one or the other to come.

"I wish you would mention in the next issue of *The Pacific Legion* that the Committee on Arrangements extends an invitation to every post in Oregon to send as many visitors as possible in addition to the delegates," writes Comrade Hinman, with which request we comply herewith. "They will all be well taken we of and we expect to seat 1000 veterans or more after mess call for the big salmon barbecue, which is one of the features planned."

Governor Olcott has been invited to lead the grand march at the convention ball. There will be two concert bands and we have the solemn promise of the chairman of the committee on arrangements that "if either band plays anything but jazzy or patriotic music during the three days' celebration, it will be put in the brig.

A parade is to be a big feature of the second day of the convention, in which posts throughout the state have been asked to enter floats or representatives.

The climax to the convention entertainment is to be a day of fun at Seaside, the ocean resort not far distant from Astoria. The residents of Seaside promise a big clam-bake, followed with other entertainment features, including a spectacular fireworks display at night depicting the battle of the Argonne.

Arrangements have been made for the parking of special trains where delegates who have no other accommodations may sleep. The first train is expected to arrive at Astoria at 5 p. m., Thursday, July 29. A band and reception committee will welcome the delegates, escort them to American Legion headquarters and there assign them accommodations. At 8:30 there will be dancing on the streets of Astoria.

The convention session will open the following morning at 9:30. The convention hall will be appropriately decorated and divided off for the various delegations and their friends who desire to witness convention proceedings. Invocation will be by Major W. S. Gilbert, state chaplain of the American Legion. The address of welcome will be given by Mayor James Bremmer, with a response from William B. Follett, state commander. An address by Governor Olcott and talks from other distinguished guests will then be called for. Appointment of committees will conclude the morning session.

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131 *The Pacific Legion* July 1920, pg. 9
The afternoon session will be followed with a salmon barbecue, a boxing card at the Astoria theatre and the American Legion ball.

The second day will open with a sight-seeing trip over the city at 9:30 with convening of the meeting at 10 o'clock. The early part of the afternoon will be taken up by the patriotic and historical parade. The convention will adjourn that afternoon.

An elaborate banquet will be given visitors that night followed by street dancing.

Special trains will leave the next morning for Seaside, returning to Portland that night.

The committee on arrangements is composed of Jesse R. Hinman, chairman, Astoria; S. A. Wold, secretary, Astoria; Lane Goodell, Portland; Arthur A. Murphy, Portland; Pat Dillon, Seaside; R. H. Hoskins, Leland R. Gilbert, E. T. Gooch, Harry Fuller and F. H. Vincil, Astoria.

THE committee on arrangements for The American Legion convention to be held in Astoria July 30-31, has been completed, Jesse R. Hinman Of Astoria being chairman. The members of the committee are: Jesse R. Hinman, chairman, Astoria; S. A. Wold, secretary, Astoria; Lane Goodell, Portland; Arthur Murphy, Portland; Pat Dolan, Seaside; Leland R. Gilbert, Astoria; H. R. Hoskins, Astoria; Harry Fuller, Astoria; F. H. Vincil, Astoria; E. T. Gooch, Astoria.

**AUGUST**

**Buddies! Astoria Is the Place**

**ASTORIA, Ore.—**The second annual convention of The American Legion for the Department of Oregon will be held at Astoria on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 30, 31 and August 1. The occasion will be more than a formal convention—it will be a gathering of the clan," where the "buddies" from Oregon who fought from the Aisne to Pont-a-Musson and those who served their country in the training camps, will meet and reminiscently live again the days of '17 and '18.

While indications are that business of utmost importance to the ex-service men of Oregon will be considered at the convention, the committee on arrangements, with the assistance of Clatsop post No. 12, expects to make the occasion the first of a long series of annual events of similar nature, to which those who served in the Great War will look forward as the big events of the years for members of The American Legion who can boast of being citizens of that great commonwealth which during the great conflict prided itself on its slogan "Oregon First."

While at the time of the writing of is article, the date of the convention is several weeks away, the program is outlined and the preparations completed for the entertainment of the thousands of ex-service men who are expected to be in Astoria at that time. The committee has forwarded a letter to every post in the state, extending an invitation to members of The American Legion, whether or not they are accredited delegates, to come to Astoria for the big event. They are also requested to bring the members of their family, or friends, who can make the trip.

According to present arrangements a special train will leave Portland on the afternoon of Thursday, July 29, arriving in Astoria about 5 o'clock. It is desired those from the eastern and southern parts of the state arrive in Portland in time to take this special for Astoria. Upon arrival of the train here the delegation will be received by the reception committee and escorted to headquarters and assigned accommodations. Special entertainment has been provided for the evening.

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132 The Pacific Legion July 1920, pg. 24
133 The Pacific Legion August 1920, pg. 5
Governor Ben W. Olcott will address the delegates at the opening of the convention Friday morning, July 30. The Astoria theatre, the largest place in the city, will be used as the convention hall and will be conveniently arranged for the benefit of the delegates.

State Commander W. B. Follett and Adjutant E. J. Eivers will open state headquarters in the Weinhard Hotel a week previous to the opening of the convention in order to assist in completing the preliminary arrangements.

While it is probably early to predict what business will come before the convention it is expected that among the questions to be considered will be that of soldiers' compensation, preference to ex-service men on leasing of public lands, plans for combating radicalism and the revision of the state constitution of the Legion. Pendleton Legionnaires are coming with the avowed intention of landing the state convention for 1921 and as a feature in the big parade to be staged Saturday, July 31, will enter one of the round-up stage coaches.

Among the entertainment features planned for the week, is a free salmon barbecue, which will be in charge of E. T. Gooch, local agent of the immigration service and former first sergeant of the Ninth Company Coast Artillery Corps. "Come and Get It" will be his slogan and when the bugler sounds "porkie, {sic}" there will be no hesitancy in "falling in" for mess.

A committee of which Ed Willickson is chairman is arranging for a boxing card, including some of the best talent on the Pacific Coast, to be held during the convention.

The annual convention ball, arrangements for which are being made by Dr. R. H. Hoskins, will be held at the spacious Dreamland pavilion on the evening of Friday, July 30. Pavement dances and band concerts will be featured each evening.

On Saturday afternoon will be held the patriotic and historical parade, one of the big events of convention week. The pageant is being arranged by a committee headed by S. S. George. The parade will be in four sections as follows: American Legion and all patriotic organizations; national historical features; local historical periods; industrial and commercial. Prizes are to be given to American Legion posts having greatest number of members in line in proportion to membership. The committee on arrangements is making a personal appeal to every post in the state, asking that it be represented in the parade.

C. A. Nyquist of the transportation committee will see that automobiles will be available for visitors who care to take sight-seeing trips over the city or to the beaches.

While the convention will close Saturday evening, Sunday has been set aside as the big time for the entertainment of the visitors, and Seaside will be the Mecca for all ex-service men and their friends on that date. Special trains as well as hundreds of automobiles will leave for the famous beach resort early in the morning. At noon the Breakwater Club at Seaside will serve a free clam feed to all ex-service men. The afternoon will be devoted to athletic stunts.

The entertainment at Seaside will close Sunday evening with a spectacular pyrotechnic display reproducing the "Battle of the Argonne." This event is under the management of Harry Kaley. The action will begin at dusk and will include the bombardments preliminary to a "big push" and the various signal lights used in actual engagements such as flares, Very lights, colored rockets, etc. Over 100 men in uniform, including helmets and gas masks will participate in the infantry attack.

Lane Goodell and Arthur Murphy, two members of the committee on Arrangements who reside in Portland are making arrangements for the special train to Astoria and in many other ways assisting the state headquarters in the approaching event.

**OCTOBER**
CLATSOP POST\textsuperscript{134} continues to forge forward and at a recent meeting ten new members were added to the organization. In response to a recent ruling of the national organization of the Legion the following men have been chosen to fill the office of post employment officer, post athletic officer, post historian and sergeant at arms respectively: S. A. Wold, Andrew Oson, Garnet L. Green and Harry Kaley.

NOVEMBER

MEMBERS\textsuperscript{135} of the Clatsop post are planning to stage another show this winter. A committee consisting of G.I. Green, J. R. Hinman and Harry Kaley was named to take the matter up.

Astoria Breeds Americans\textsuperscript{136}

\textit{WHEN} the editor of The Pacific Legion asked me to enumerate some of the reasons for the successful efforts of this post and to tell of some of our accomplishments since first organized, he assigned me a more difficult task than even he perhaps realized, but if my comrades in the departments will bear with me, I shall endeavor to comply with his request.

First, let me say that the success of Clatsop post in furthering four-square Americanism in the Northwest; in steadily increasing its number of paid-up members to the 500 it now enjoys; in making money for the post by the staging of shows, boxing and wrestling tournaments, carnivals and other forms of entertainment; in providing employment for those of our ranks who needed it, and in adjusting the insurance and compensation tangles which many of the boys found themselves facing when they came out of the service, was not due to the individual efforts of any one man nor was it due to any one thing.

The reasons for our successful efforts so far are numerous and the responsibility for our success rests in the fact that the post has had officers and members who were genuinely interested in keeping the soldiers of the army that organization of ex-service men, devoted to seeing the principles upon which the government of the United States was founded, safe-guarded for all time from the insidious designs of the Bolshevist, the anarchist, the I. W. W. and their ilk.

Clatsop post members realize that The American Legion, kept free from politics, is the one organization upon whom the people of the United States are now looking to carry out this most important work. They realize that only by keeping together and working together can the real aims of the organization be realized and its members mutually benefited.

IN CONDUCTING its fight for Americanism in Astoria, Clatsop post has from its inception been aggressive, yet its work has been conducted in a sane and dignified manner that has won the esteem of the people of our city and county, not to mention their whole-hearted support, financial and otherwise, in all our undertakings. Especially pleasing has been the cooperation given the post by the merchants, professional and laboring men, with few exceptions. They have been liberal in giving their time and their money in furthering our Americanization program, in helping to make our ventures in post theatricals, athletic tourneys, dances, carnivals, parades and other affairs financially successful, and in other ways boosted us along.

If we had evidence of disloyalty warranting an arrest, our city police, our sheriff and his deputies, and other city, county, state and federal officers have never hesitated to go to the bat with us, while our municipal, county and circuit courts, our local attorneys with few exceptions, and other individuals have seen that justice was meted out.

\textsuperscript{134} The Pacific Legion October 1920, pg. 26
\textsuperscript{135} The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 122
\textsuperscript{136} The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 43
One of our first, and incidentally most important campaigns for Americanism, was directed against *The Toveri*, a Finnish daily newspaper published here in Astoria in the Finnish language. This paper referred to The American Legion as "a chamber of commerce organization," not truly representative of The American soldiers who fought in the late war. Because of the actions of its editors during the war, two of them were found guilty of being disloyal and are now sojourning on McNeils Island, another of its employees was ordered deported to Finland long ago; while the newspaper, which has not for many months enjoyed the advertising patronage of the loyal American merchants of this city who, at the request of Clatsop post, withdrew their patronage from its columns and have stayed with the Legion in its fight, is now but a mere shadow of its former self.

WHEN the Astoria merchants withdrew from its advertising columns, *The Toveri* landed a few ads from merchants in Aberdeen and Hoquiam, Washington, and Eureka, California. But the Legion posts in those cities, at our request, became active in the fight and those were soon missing.

Now the state department has joined in the fight against *The Toveri* and has promised to use "every legitimate means" to counteract its influences. There is an excellent prospect of the paper passing from existence through national legislation.

When the *Astoria News*, a radical labor newspaper, started attacking The American Legion through an attempt to belittle and besmirch the war record of one of its officers, the post again laid down a barrage and that paper passed from existence rapidly.

George F. Vanderveer, counsel for the I. W. W., who murdered four ex-service men in Centralia on Armistice Day a year ago, came to Astoria on a Sunday not so very long ago for the purpose of addressing an open-air meeting of foreign-born people, among whom were many radicals of the Finnish Socialist element, wearing red ribbons for badges.

That Sunday happened to be July 4, 1920, the anniversary of the birth of American Independence. The chief of police told George not to speak. He persisted in doing so and was arrested for resisting an officer and the police court here after a hearing in which he was found guilty, was compelled to pay a fine—the first one he had ever had to pay in Oregon, by the way. Clatsop post, of course, had nothing to do with keeping Vanderveer from speaking here on the Fourth of July!

When Hannes Huttala, a Finn slacker, decided he would rather surrender his citizenship papers than take up arms in the defense of his adopted land and Clatsop post demanded of Thomas Nelson, the manager of the cannery, where Huttala was employed, that he be discharged from the lucrative position he was holding, and Nelson refused to comply, the latter suffered the humiliation of being removed from the state board of pilot commissioners, from the local board of the Y. M. C. A., from the Red Cross directorate, and from all committees in which he was serving as a member of the school board. Later Huttala went to Finland

These are some of the principal skirmishes in which we have taken part during our Americanization offensive. We have had many minor engagements and expect many more before our work ends, much of which will be in constructive and educational Americanism in this community.

We of Clatsop post succeed because we maintain a spirit of harmony and democracy between the officers and members of the post at all times, avoiding the petty jealousies that only wreck an organization in the end; because we meet twice a month regularly in the Elks Temple, one of the finest appointed lodge halls in the Northwest, the free use of which has been extended us, because our members turn out to meetings regularly, because we cooperate with our women's auxiliary and frequently hold joint social sessions with its members; because we have an active executive committee, and officers and members who do their work cheerfully; because we have no clique within the organization and very man can express his ideas freely; because all military titles are taboo and Private Smith is on par with Colonel Korn or vice versa in our meetings; because we're taking an active part in civic affairs; we believe in our city, our state, our flag
and the country for which it stands; and last, but not least, we believe in The American Legion and the things for which it stands.

We attend the sick of our post, relieve he distressed, stand by each other at all times; bury our deceased comrades with honors, and endeavor to do our full duty as we see it, with respect for the rights of others, ever bearing in mind the welfare of The American Legion organization as a whole.

CLATSO POST has financed itself without levying a single assessment against its members, this in the face of heavy expense incident to prosecuting our Americanization work, entertaining the delegates to the second annual convention of the Department of Oregon last July, to sending a delegate to the national convention at Cleveland and financing other work. We have staged shows that netted us $400; through the aid of a carnival company of excellent repute which we brought here during the state convention, we netted more than $1,000; we give dances regularly which net us from $50.00 a night up; while boxing bouts and other athletic entertainments always prove successful in a financial way. Then we have business men here who appreciate our work to the extent that they frequently surprise us by sending in unsolicited a check for a substantial amount. That also helps materially.

Clatsop post, while it has been active and successful, has done nothing more than any other post in the Northwest can do with harmony, aggressiveness, enterprise and "pep" on the part of its officers and members, backed by the whole-hearted support of the citizens of a live-wire city.

ASTORIA POST HOLDS SERVICE

Franklin High School of Portland Wins Football Game, 7 to 6

ASTORIA, Or., Nov. 11 — (Special) — Armistice day was observed here by a general suspension of business. In the morning patriotic exercises were held by Clatsop post, American Legion. B.G. Skulason of Portland was the principal speaker. Yesterday addresses were made by the post members at each of the schools in the city.

Franklin high school of Portland won the Armistice day game with Astoria high school 7 to 6. Franklin scored in the first quarter by an intercepted forward pass and kicked a goal. Astoria scored a touchdown in the second quarter. Attempting a place kick the ball was blocked and bounded into the hands of an Astoria player, who raced across the line. The goal was missed. Franklin was fighting in the shadows of her goal during all of the third quarter, but in the fourth got near enough to try a drop kick.

Post 13
City: Mabel
Names: Coast Range (1919)

Post 14
City: Ashland
Names: Ashland (1919)

MAY

WILLIAM BRIGGS was re-elected post commander of Ashland post at a meeting held in conjunction with a banquet at the Hotel Austin. Other officers elected were as follows: Vice commander, C. A. Malone;

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137 Morning Oregonian, November 12, 1920, pg. 8 image 8
138 The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 34
adjutant, Oscar Silver; treasurer, Glen Simpson; historian, Edwin Dunn; chaplain, John Rigg; executive committee, H. G. Wolcott; L. D. Mowatt, P. L. Ashcraft, Jr., Ural Coleman and J. E. Enders.

**SEPTEMBER**

**IMPRESSIVE**\(^{139}\) services marked the unveiling of the bronze tablet in the park placed there by The American Legion in honor of the service men who went out from Ashland and vicinity to the world war, never to return. Bishop W. C Shepard of Portland area gave the patriotic address and conducted the unveiling ceremonies.

**Post 15**
**City:** Medford
**Names:** Medford (1919)

**APRIL**

**THE**\(^{140}\) regular meeting of The American Legion was held at the Moose hall. Business of importance was transacted and after the business meeting a program was rendered. Colonel Sargent gave a short talk on some tactical features of the recent war.

**JUNE**

**OFFICERS**\(^{141}\) for the Medford post to serve for the ensuing year were elected at a meeting of the post as follows: Commander, G. A. Codding; vice commander, B. R. Elliott; adjutant, Elmer Wilson; treasurer, Floyd Hart; historian, Edison Marshall; chaplain, Emerson Merrick; members of the executive committee, Treve Lumsden, Gain Robinson, R. P. Cowgill, R. J. Conroy and Paul Leonard.

**MEDFORD SERVICE TOUCHING**

*Flowers strewn on Water in Memory of Sailors and Marines.*

**MEDFORD, Or., May 31, - (Special)** – The most touching feature of the Memorial day observance in Medford today came when the parade ended at the Bear creek bridge and the paraders threw flowers over the water in memory of the dead sailors and marines while Company D, Fifth Oregon infantry fired a salute. Then followed the Memorial Day exercises in the Page theater, including the chief address by Rev. J.R. Sasnett and the reading of Lincoln’s Gettysburg address by Commander George Codding of the Medford post of the American Legion.

The day’s observance was under the joint auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic and American Legion posts, the Women’s Relief Corps chapter and the parade was made up of members of these organizations. Company D, Fifth Oregon infantry, the Woman’s American Legion post auxiliary, Daughters of the American Revolution, Boy Scouts, school girls and civic organizations. The graves of the soldier dead were decorated by the patriotic organizations this forenoon.

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\(^{139}\) The Pacific Legion September 1920, pg. 34  
\(^{140}\) The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 14  
\(^{141}\) The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 46
SEPTEMBER

THROUGH\textsuperscript{142} the courtesy of the Medford chapter of the Red Cross, permanent headquarters for the local post of The American Legion have been established in the Sparta building.

OCTOBER

Dedication of a municipal aviation field in honor of Lieut. Newell Barber, who lost his life in combat overseas, stunt flying by forest fire patrol airplanes and a patriotic parade were the chief events at a celebration by the Medford, Ore., Post. The Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies cooperated. A dance and a cabaret in charge of the Women’s Auxiliary helped to swell the building fund.\textsuperscript{143}

NOVEMBER

THE\textsuperscript{144} Medford post has started a movement for the securing of an armory for that city and with this end in view the Legion boys are cooperating with the men of the National Guard there. A committee has been appointed to take the matter up. Merle Merriman was appointed sergeant-at-arms and C.Y. Tengwold, chaplain, at a recent meeting of the post.

\textit{MEDFORD VETERANS PARADE}\textsuperscript{145}
\textit{City and Marchers Brave Rain to Commemorate Day}

\textbf{MEDFORD, Or., Nov. 11 – (Special) –} The Armistice day parade took place at 2 o’clock this afternoon, over the business section in a drizzling rain which did not dampen the patriotic ardor of the hundreds of marchers and the big crowd of onlookers.

The parade included the members of the Medford American Legion post and its women’s auxiliary, the G.A.R., National Guard, Red Cross chapter, Spanish War veterans, Boy Scouts, Elks’ lodge and city council. There was no speaking programme in today’s celebration.

Public schools, stores and other business places were closed. Following the parade, the American Legion post held open house for the public in the club room. The celebration closed tonight with a big American Legion ball.

\textbf{Post 16} Earle B. Stewart  
\textbf{City:} Roseburg (1919)  
\textbf{Names:} Roseburg (1919)

JANUARY

"\textbf{UNANIMOUS} adoption by acclamation of a sweeping resolution against individuals and organizations whose purpose is the overthrow and destruction of government resulted at a meeting of the
Roseburg post. The resolution was passed for the purpose of showing the stand taken by the ex-service men's organization and urges that alien agitators be deported at once.

**FEBRUARY**

IN a game of basketball replete with good plays, although the score was exceedingly one-sided, the Umpqua post defeated the Corvallis post, by a score of 40 to 10.

**MARCH**

A CAMPAIGN to arouse more enthusiasm among the Legionnaires in Douglas county has been started and the Roseburg post expects to accomplish big things during the year 1920.

Men suffering from shell shock are not going to be sent to insane asylums if the Roseburg, Oregon, post can prevent it. The post is fighting to have a man recently sent to one transferred to a government hospital.

**APRIL**

THE officers of Umpqua post No. 16, as the result of a recent election, are: Commander, Carl E. Wimberly; vice commander, Harrie Booth; adjutant, Guy Cordon; treasurer, James Goodman; historian, Bert Bates; chaplain, Charles Springer; executive committee, Leo Devaney, Glenn N. Riddle and C. L. Stoddard. Miss Mabel Childs, who has a record of 16 months' service, is the third woman to enter the local post, the others being Miss Pearl Stuart and Mrs. Hugh Ritchie.

**MAY**

JAMES E. INMAN, the 71-year-old ex-gob, who served five months in the navy before his age was discovered, addressed a recent meeting of Roseburg post and told of his history on the plains from the days of '49. His remarks were applauded vigorously by the crowd and the suggestions offered by him for the betterment of the Legion will no doubt be considered seriously by the local post. Mr. Inman is a member of the Portland post.

**JUNE**

AT a meeting of the Umpqua post No. 16 in the G. A. R. rooms of the armory the ex-service men assembled there adopted resolutions descrying the publicity being given the opening of the O. and C. grant lands and the alleged preference right to be given soldiers, sailors and marines. The resolutions which were drawn by the secretary were sent to the head of The American Legion in every state in the union for the purpose of warning the men contemplating a visit to the Roseburg district.

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146 The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 20
147 The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 34
148 The American Legion Weekly, March 26, 1920
149 The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 28
150 The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 36
151 The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 46
SEPTEMBER

At a recent meeting of Umpqua post the members voted to adjourn during the summer months and no more meetings will be held until September. At that time the post will endeavor to start a "pep" campaign for the winter and make an effort to enlarge the activities of the organization in Douglas county. The first meeting in September will be followed by a big public dance.

OCTOBER

Umpqua post of The American Legion, located in this city, will soon put into circulation a petition asking that the boxing commission ordinance amendment to the city charter placed on the ballot at the November election. At the last city election, the ordinance was voted upon and was defeated by six votes. The ex-service men are extremely anxious to secure the commission in order that the local post may be able to stage some bouts during the winter months, but the "city dads" are opposed to the sport. A strenuous campaign will be waged by the Legionnaires and they say that every effort will be made to gain the favorable vote of the people for the measure.

DECEMBER

Wives, mothers and sisters of the Legionnaires of Roseburg have organized an auxiliary to the post of that city. The committee responsible for the formation of the auxiliary was composed of Miss Pearl Stuart, Miss Gibson, Charles Springer, M. M. Meredith and Bert G. Bates.

Post 17
City: Marshfield (1919)
Post Names: Coos Bay (1919)

JANUARY

Coos county leads the state in the number of posts, having six to date, and intends to lead in percentage of memberships. A standing committee on employment in Coos Bay Post No. 17 is ready at all times to take care returned service men that visit that section. A county convention was held during the holidays at which was a banquet and dance for visitors. A county Legion basketball league is being organized of six teams, which will later take on some of the teams from the valley and Portland.

An assessment of 25 cents a member was levied to help Centralia legionnaires carry on their fight against the reds. Several public playgrounds will be established in Marshfield if Legion recommendations are followed.

152 The Pacific Legion September 1920, pg. 34
153 The Pacific Legion October 1920, pg. 12
154 The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 26
155 The Pacific Legion January 1920, pg. 18
SEPTEMBER

THE establishment of a playground for the "kiddies" of Marshfield was included among the activities of the Legion post of that city this summer. The boys of the post furnished the equipment and the married residents of the city furnished the children.

NOVEMBER

EATS like mother used to make featured the big banquet put on by members of Marshfield post recently. There was no canned “Willie” or “slum” in evidence. Cliff Wood, Oregon representative of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, was present and discussed the subject of war risk insurance.

CITIES JOIN OBSERVANCE

Coos Bay and Marshfield Legions Arrange Full Day

COOS Bay, Or., Nov. 11 – ARMISTICE day was celebrated jointly with events at North Bend and Marshfield, the football game taking place on the North Bend gridiron, and the parade and dance at the state armory in Marshfield.

The observation of the day was led by the American Legion, and merchants in both cities closed in the afternoon. A drizzling rain fell in the afternoon, marring to a considerable extent the events. A big crowd saw the two football games between the Lebanon and North Bend high schools and the two American Legion teams from the two cities.

The Lebanon high school defeated North Bend, 7 to 6, while the Marshfield Legion team scored an easy victory over their opponents.

DECEMBER

THE organization of a women’s auxiliary to Marshfield post is now under way. George C. Huggins took preliminary charge of the work of organization and it is hoped to enroll the names of every wife, mother and sister of a veteran in the city. The Marshfield post held a banquet and get-together meeting recently which was attended by about 60 members.

Post 18
City: Enterprise
Names: Chief Joseph (1919)

Post 19
City: The Dalles
Names: The Dalles (1919)

156 The Pacific Legion September 1829, pg. 34
157 The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 122
158 Morning Oregonian, November 12, 1920, pg. 8 image 8
MAY

THE DALLES post appeared before the Chamber of Commerce directors and pledged the undivided support of the Legion in behalf of a memorial hall and public auditorium, which they hope to have erected here after the next election. A committee appointed by Mayor Stadelman is now investigating into the probable cost of such an institution with the view of having this amount placed upon the ballot at the next May election.

JUNE

AT a meeting of prominent citizens of the community in the city council chambers in the city hall, a committee was formed for purpose of thoroughly canvassing the four counties of Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam and Jefferson, for the purpose of personally interviewing, and thoroughly cataloging every ex-service man in the counties, and getting immediate action on their grievances against the government.

Lieutenant Lundberg, representing the service and information branch of the U. S. army, recently created for the purpose of aiding men with injustice suffered at the hands of the government, spoke for several minutes on the purpose of the branch.

HOLIDAY OBSERVED QUIETLY

THE Dalles, Or., May 31, - (Special) – In honor to the soldier dead, local stores closed their doors all day today. The city kept the holiday quietly. There was no public observance.

“Fitting ceremonies were held at Oddfellows’ cemetery yesterday afternoon. An address was delivered by Dr. J.C. Chormley of Wasco post. A flag was presented the American Legion post by the Daughters of the American Revolution. A programme of music was rendered.

Upon the return from the cemetery flowers were cast upon the waters at the Ninth-street bridge in honor of sailors and marines who have died for democracy.

In the morning at the Methodist church, Rev. H.F. Pemberton district superintendent, delivered a memorial sermon.

Post 20
City: Dallas
Names: Carl B. Fenton (1919)

FEBRUARY

159 The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 12
160 Morning Oregonian, June 1, 1920, pg. 7, image 7
MEMBERS\textsuperscript{161} of the Multnomah Guard baseball team received their first setback of the season, when they played the Dallas American Legion five. The Multnomahs went do to a score of 20 to 24 in favor of the Dallas players.

MARCH

AT\textsuperscript{162} the regular monthly meeting of Carl B. Fenton post many matters of local and national importance were discussed, and the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: Commander, Oscar I. Chenoweth; vice commander, K. L. Williams; adjutant, J. N. Helgerson; treasurer, William P. Miller; historian, V. R. Boydston; chaplain, Edward J. Himes.

APRIL

A MEMBERSHIP\textsuperscript{163} committee has been appointed by the Dallas post and will visit Monmouth, Perrydale, Airlie, Falls City, Rickreall and other points to enlist members and also get in touch with all the mothers who lost sons in the service. The object of this drive is to secure the photographs of the service men who gave their lives for their country, and their pictures will be hung in the assembly room of the Legion as a memorial.

AUGUST

TWENTY-SIX\textsuperscript{164} ex-service men took advantage of the new ruling giving them preference in homesteading land by drawing recently at The Dalles U. S. land office, there being 15,000 acres of grazing land open for entry in Sherman and Gilliam counties. Roy C. Harper, of Condon, won first draw, and was given first choice of the land open for entry.

The majority of the men who drew were from Condon. The average acreage taken by each drawee was 640 acres.

DECEMBER

THE\textsuperscript{165} fall has been an active one for Carl B. Fenton post and the organization has held a number of interesting gatherings, including a banquet and dance, during the past few weeks. The officers of the post, recently elected, are: Captain Edward B. Hamilton succeeding O. I. Chenoweth as commander, and Tracy Savery, who succeeded J. N. Helgerson as adjutant.

Post 21
City: McMinnville
Names: McMinnville (1919)

\textsuperscript{161} The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 12
\textsuperscript{162} The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 34
\textsuperscript{163} The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 14
\textsuperscript{164} The Pacific Legion August 1920, pg. 12
\textsuperscript{165} The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 26
MARCH

At a recent meeting of McMinnville Post No. 21 each member present was given one of the beautiful bronze medals presented by the state to all men who were residents of this state at the date of their enlistment. It is understood that the McMinnville post is the first one in the state to receive those medals for distribution. A number of new members have been signed up by the organization and a campaign is now under foot to get every ex-soldier in the community to join. It has been decided by the post to hold two meetings every month, on the first and third Tuesdays, one of these to be devoted strictly to business matters, and the other to combining some social or entertainment features with business. Arrangements are progressing for a dance to be given in cooperation with the Company A auxiliary. The following officers have been elected: L. S. Hopfield, commander; Roy Sparks, vice commander; Guy E. Williams, adjutant; James C. Shirley, finance officer; George Jameson, historian; Vern Henry, chaplain; H. C. Gildea, publicity man.

NOVEMBER

McMinnville and Newburg posts joined in holding a picnic and jollification at Yamhill locks near Lafayette. Sports of various kinds were participated in and a basket dinner rounded out the affair. Members of the two organizations with their families, sweethearts and friends attended the gathering. The swimming contest was won by Laroma Rankin off Newberg, the tug of war was captured by McMinnville and the ball game by a score of 17 to 5 was awarded to McMinnville.

Post 22
City: Hood River
Names: Hood River

JUNE

VETERANS MAKE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE; CONCERT AND ADDRESS FOLLOWS

Hood River, Or., May 31 – (Special) – Memorial day was observed solemnly in Hood River. Citizens joined Canby post, Grand Army of the Republic, in the annual pilgrimage of its members to Idle Wilde {sic: Idlewilde} cemetery. The American Legion members in uniform, followed by Boy Scouts and members of the Knights of Pythias and their ban, marched behind automobiles carrying the Grand Army men and members of the Women's Relief corps.

The old soldiers observed a ritualistic service at the grave of Judge A.C. Buck, who at the time of his recent death was commandeer of the Grand Army post.

Following a band concert at the courthouse lawn, Franklin Korrell of Portland, introduced by Captain Edward W. Vanhorn, commander of the local American Legion post, delivered a memorial address.

NOVEMBER

DAY QUIET IN HOOD RIVER

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166 The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 12
167 The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 123
168 The Morning Oregonian, June 1, 1920, pg. 7 image 7
HOOD River, Or., Nov. 11 – (Special) – Business ceased here today and a large portion of the population joined the American Legion members in a celebration of Armistice day. No parade or other demonstration was held, and the city throughout the day, like an average winter Sunday, was in contrast with the Hood River of two years ago.

The Hood River Legion football team was defeated by the Goldendale Legion, 12 to 7, on Gibson field. A large crowd attended a ball given by the legion post at Pythian hall. The football game, despite the bite of an east wind and the threat of snow, had the biggest attendance for the year.

Post 23
City: Pendleton
Names: Pendleton (1919)

JANUARY

MERCHANTS, contractors, or manufacturers who need male help and former service men who seek employment will be brought together through the efforts of a committee of Pendleton post. This committee is now working to the end that the desires of employers and the capabilities of service men unemployed may be listed.

MARCH

ORGANIZATION of a county committee, embracing two delegates from each of the four American Legion posts in Umatilla county was tentatively started recently at Pendleton between temporary delegates of the Milton-Freewater, Weston, Pendleton, and Hermiston posts. The delegates assembled at the suggestion of the Pendleton post and discussed informally a number of matters which are of county-wide interest to ex-service men. A survey of labor conditions in the county, with a view to placing ex-service men in positions, was proposed. A central clearing house for bringing such jobs and the men together will probably result. Means of increasing membership in the posts, the form of opposition to radical and alien outbreaks, if any, and a program of inter-post athletics were also mentioned informally.

APRIL

FORTY-FIVE former service men re -a- in the Pendleton district have sent applications for membership in Pendleton post, announcement was made of the proposed leadership campaign in the county.

While the voluntary enrollment is gratifying to the post, it is desired to have every service man a Legion man and the me of the county's four posts will start a drive to bring in all the eligibles (sic). The drive will be terminated with the big smoker in Pendleton at which the Pendleton boys will be hosts.

JUNE

169 The Pacific Legion January 1920, pg. 18
170 The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 34
171 The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 14
INDEPENDENCE  Day in Pendleton will be observed by Pendleton Post, American Legion, with a boxing card that is expected to surpass the first smoker staged by the former service men on April 10. The boxing committee met last evening at dinner at the Quelle and endorsed the move for a big card of 34 rounds at Happy Canyon on Saturday night July 4.

Jack Dolph who lined up the ten boxers in the previous affray, has a tentative card for the Independence Day celebration that looks mighty good to the committee. Instead of five bouts, there will be four, with a double headliner. Two 10-round bouts with four of the best boys on the coast matched in Dolph’s plan for the main events. An eight round semi-windup and a six round preliminary are the other numbers.

**Every Man a Topnotcher**

EVERY man whom Dolph named last evening as a possibility for his card has a reputation for giving a good game fight all the time. Four of the eight men chosen were on the legion’s first card here but none of them will be paired off. Four fighters who have not performed here before, are to be matched. The personnel of the card will be announced as soon as contracts can be signed with the men and their managers.

A campaign to bring to Pendleton every lover of clean boxing in the county will be launched by the committee at once. The boys believe that Happy Canyon’s capacity will be taxed by the crowd which will want to see the bouts in prospect. The card will cost between $1000 and $1500 more than the first affair, but the same charges for seats will be made.

**“Denver Ed” May Referee**

“DENVER ED” Martin, who refereed the bouts at the first smoker, has been tentatively signed to be the third man in the ring on the night of the card. The colored man was as much a favorite as the boxers and his decisions were satisfying to all in the big audience.

The committee which has gone to work to put over the bouts here consists of Jack Dolph, chairman; Lyman G. Rice, Charles C. Vinier, Ted Preble, Howard Sheehan, Earls court Williams and Sherman Mitchell.

**JULY**

**AUGUST**

**Pendleton, 1921! Oh Boy!**

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172 The Daily East Oregonian, June 2, 1920, pg. 1
173 The Pacific Legion July 1920, pg. 12
174 The Pacific Legion August 1920, pg. 8
CAN you imagine a whole week without a single idle moment, with a thrill at every tick of the watch; with little time for sleep and less of a desire? Can you picture action and lots of it, a wonder of what will come next? Of course {sic} you can, you vets who saw the “hard fightin” of the recent war in France and Belgium.

In place of booming artillery, buzzing airplanes and 'hostile forces just across No Man's land picture Pendleton, a city of 7387 lively souls, augmented by a throng of more than twice that number from the four corners of the nation, assembled for the biggest little show on earth, the Round-Up. Action will be furnished by wild horses from the range, by tough young steers from Texas pasture's; by daring cowboys, some of whom served in the big Round-Up over there as cavalrymen.

Pendleton post No. 23, one of the state's livest {sic} legion posts, holds out an invitation to the service men of Oregon to hold their 1921 convention in these environs. The post wants the American Legion to make Pendleton its third meeting place and to see the epic drama of the west in conjunction. What more could a group of red-blooded Americans ask than a meeting in these surroundings?

Pendleton Post fixes the date for Round Up week because mid-summer in Pendleton is as warm as machine gun fire from a flock of pill boxes. Pendleton Post's members are harvesting their wheat crop in mid-summer under the July and August 'suns but when Round-Up week comes the wheat is out of the way and the boys can turn to with a will. And they will.

Pendleton deserves the 1921 convention because Pendleton Post is alive. With a membership of 464 men, the post has firmly established itself in affairs of the city and county with its progressiveness. It has been the function of the American Legion to put the game of boxing on its feet in Pendleton and in a social way the post has served no less to give the city entertainment.

While private enterprise struggled with wrestling and boxing last winter, the legion took hold of boxing in April and put over a card of big town proportions in Happy Canyon that was a big success. It repeated with a smoker July 3 that would do credit to any show Portland has had during the past season. Also, in April the post put over a concert in Happy Canyon pavilion, followed by a dance, that was successful both artistically and financially.

The younger generation of Pendleton, which makes up the Legion personnel, inherited from the older heads that same ability to put things over, that made the Round-Up a success and the Round-Up city the best known {sic} town in Oregon. The Legion membership includes men who did things in khaki and blue and men who can and are doing things right along.

Pendleton is hospitable. Were {sic} it not, how could ever a city of from 5000 to 7000 souls through 10 years annually entertain close to 25,000 persons during Round-Up time? When guests come to Pendleton the town is their own and they need not take their little share of it and sit holding it in a corner, either. Pendletonians don't meet you half way, they come all the way. Soldiers of another war are to be Pendleton's guests next summer and it is as fitting that the soldiers of the Great War come also. The Grand Army Veterans of Oregon will journey to the Round-Up city for their annual convention, probably in July. Pendleton wants the young veterans in September.

What will Pendleton do for the American Legion? It were more proper to ask what wouldn't Pendleton do for it? Pendleton, you will recall, sent more than of the 1000 service men from Umatilla county. It raised $5,000,000 out of $8,000,000 subscribed to the liberty loans. Pendleton was over its quota in every drive and generally among the first to be there. It did things for the boys during the war and will not fall down for them now.

With the convention here during first part of Round-Up week, Pendleton can show the Legionnaires of Oregon about the best time they will ever experience. Happy Canyon, with a show that is ever new, and its dance and gambling games better than the real thing, starts on Wednesday night. Happy Canyon pavilion will be available Monday and Tuesday for a monster dance or banquet, while there is no telling but that the post will put on a boxing card in Happy Canyon arena one night just for the delegates and local Legion
members. There are enough automobiles in Pendleton, enough gasoline and enough roads to show every man all of the country that he can see when nothing more thrilling is under way.

They'll all want to see the Round-Up, which occupies the last half of the week. Words never adequately describe the Round-Up. It must be seen to be appreciated. It brings out to the utmost that old fight which won battles two years ago, which is making Pendleton every day a bigger, more prosperous community. It revives the sports of the plains; it pits man against beast and usually returns man the winner.

There's a glamor about Pendleton that takes. It has an atmosphere at Round-Up time that no other town can duplicate. Every town in the northwest has tried wild west shows, but there is only one Round-Up.

Pendleton is glad to see the 1920 Legion convention held at Astoria. The comrades in the city by the sea have had a fight on their hands and have won every battle in which they have engaged. As Americans they have shown a spirit seldom exhibited by a bunch of men. Clatsop Post No. 12 made a record that entitled them to the convention this year. Pendleton believes that, next to Astoria, its post has proved the most worthy in Oregon to be entitled to a convention.

AUGUST

DELEGATES to the state convention of the Legion to be held at Astoria the last of July were chosen at a recent meeting of Pendleton post. The delegation from the Round-Up city, it was announced, will attempt to secure next year's convention for their city. Those chosen to represent Pendleton were: Fred A. Lieuallen, L. G. Rice, Charles Vinier, Harold Warner, Perry Idleman and Charles Z. Randall.

DECEMBER

Dr. FRED A. LIEUALLEN175 of Pendleton was decorated officially on Armistice Day with the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous service under fire while a captain of the medical corps. He served with the Fourth army engineers. His citation read:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, France, July 28 to 31, and at St. Thibout, France, August 6 to 12. Captain Lieuallen operated a dressing station for two days under unusually heavy enemy fire. Our front line was for a time bent back by the enemy, thus exposing his position to capture by the enemy. He refused to leave his dressing station and continued to attend to the needs of 100 wounded men until the lost ground was retaken by our troops. This officer performed gallant services, also, at St. Thibout, France, August 6 to 12, 1918, while maintaining a dressing station with the advanced elements, under heavy enemy fire."

Post 24
City: Milton
Post Names: Neil Best (1919)

FEBRUARY

REALIZING176 the need in the twin cities of a permanent home for its members and also a place of physical and mental recreation for non-members as well as members, Neil Best post has under consideration the building on some advantageous site in the Twin cities of a building which together with grounds will cost

175 The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 24
176 The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 20
in the neighborhood of $50,000. Suggested plans for financing the enterprise include subscription locally of $25,000 worth of stock and a bond issue to provide an equal amount.

**MARCH**

**THE**\(^{177}\) Neil Best post put on a big entertainment and smoker Wednesday, February 4, in the Commercial Club rooms at Milton.

**SEPTEMBER**

**THE**\(^ {178}\) woman's auxiliary of Neil Best post Neil post No. 24, Milton, is now fully organized and is holding regular meetings in the Milton public library. It expects soon to unite with The American Legion and the Ladies of the G. A. R. in a campaign to raise funds for purchasing a permanent home for these organizations.

Officers for the year of 1920 have been elected as follows: President, Mrs. Albert D. Woodmansee; vice president, Mrs. Gertie Miller; secretary, Mrs. Raymond E. Orth; treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Anderson.

"We are very much interested in the Work other posts are doing and hope to hear more from the auxiliaries when they have become more fully organized and have so far found that the Pacific Legion contains the most interesting news of our state posts," writes Mrs. Woodmansee.

**Post 25**
City: Condon
Names: Frank Burns (1919)

**FEBRUARY**

**FRANK BURNS POST**\(^ {179}\) of The American Legion held a business meeting at the court house and the following permanent committees for the year were elected: Entertainment, Ray Morgan, Jack Ferris, Ted Austin, Garland Ferguson and E. R. Fatland; executive, L. Cummings, Wm. Jensen, Lloyd Scott, W. D. Brent and Floyd Dunlap; employment, Ben Brown, George Stewart, Ray Holland, Leonard Ferguson, and W. L. Hollen. The post is bending all its efforts toward the raising of a fund for the erection of a memorial.

**DECEMBER**

**Dr. GEORGE G. GAUNT**\(^ {180}\) is now commander of Frank Burns post as the result of a recent election. Other Officers chosen were: George A. Stewart, vice-commander; Garland Ferguson, adjutant; Fred H. Burton, treasurer; Lloyd Scott, historian; J. F. Perkins, chaplain; W. E. Wilkins, W. D. Hardie, Pat Corrigan, William Dehler and Lloyd Scott, members of the executive committee.

**Post 26**
City: Bandon
Names: Bandon (1919)

\(^{177}\) The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 39  
\(^{178}\) The Pacific Legion September 1920, pg. 34  
\(^{179}\) The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 12  
\(^{180}\) The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 28
Post 27
City: Fossil
Names: Arthur A. Glover (1919)

FEBRUARY

NEW officers of the Arthur E. Glover post are Roy Dukek of Fossil, commander; Ralph Elder of Mitchell, first vice commander Oscar Breeding of Spray, second vice commander; Alves Anderson of Fossil, third vice commander; Thomas Kelley of Fossil, adjutant and William Steiwer of Fossil, finance officer. The election took place in the gymnasium at Fossil December 13, the following members being present: Ray Dukek, Howard Lamb, Thomas Kelley, John Low, William Steiwer, Ernest Woodard, Alves Anderson, Ray B George Reed, Fred Sankey, Amos Helms, Bryan Van Horn, Loran Cooper, Herbert Barnard, Homer Higgins, Woodson Scoggin, Lester Prindle and Joseph Morris.

Post 28
City: Grants Pass
Names: Grants Pass (1919)

JANUARY

THE Grants Pass post signified its desire to be a service to the community when it drafted a resolution asking that the organization be called upon by either the county or city officials, should they be needed to quell any disturbances due to the activities of the I.W.W.

FEBRUARY

GRANTS PASS POST No. 28 has elected the following officers for the current year: Niel R. Allen, post commander; James Lium, first vice commander; Harry Harper, second vice commander; Elmer J. Billick, adjutant, and H. J. Truax, Jr., finance officer.

SEPTEMBER

MEN who served in the recent war were given a formal welcome home by the people of Grants Pass, the welcome being in the nature of a programme of addresses and music in the city park, topped off by a big picnic dinner. The Grants Pass band also participated in the celebration.

Post 29 Crook County
City: Prineville
Names: Prineville (1919)

181 The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 12
182 The Pacific Legion January 1920, pg. 18
183 The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 20
184 The Pacific Legion September 1920, pg. 34
JANUARY

WOMEN’S AUXILIARY AMERICAN LEGION\textsuperscript{185}

The regular January meeting of Crook County Post, No. 29, American Legion was held last Monday night and was attended by about 30 ex-service men who brought their pipes and spent a pleasant evening together.

Many important questions are continually coming up and it is to the advantage of every ex-service man to attend these meetings if at all possible, even though he is not a member of the Legion. In case of members living too far from town to attend, they are urged to send their communications to the Commander or Adjutant and can be assured that the Post will be only too glad to be of assistance.

The Post now has an employment committee, composed of John Dobry, Vernon Bell, Fred Hoelscher and all the members of the Post, as well as the community in general should see these men in case anything can be done which will help any fellow get a job, or just as important, see that the employer gets a man who is looking for work.

Notice that they have not received the \textit{American Legion Weekly} was observed by some of the boys and the Adjutant was instructed to send a dollar a head to the nations organization which will cover the National dues and will bring the \textit{Weekly} to every member of the Post for the year 1920. In case the paper is not received by you by the first of February, kindly notify the Adjutant. Any member who changes his address should either notify the local Post or the publishers of the paper, so that he will not miss copies of it.

Another item of importance is the fact that organizations known as the Women’s Auxiliary of the American Legion can now be formed. Membership in this auxiliary is limited to mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of men and women who were in military or naval service of the U.S. between the dates of April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and died in line of duty or after honorable discharge and prior to November 11, 1920. It is expected to have definite date in this matter at an early date.

Our good friend Lon Newell of the Newell Motor Sales Co., sent in an invitation for the Legion to have his big new garage for a dance free of charge and immediately Post Commander Rosenberg appointed John Dobry, Lee Merchant, Sylvain Michel, and Dr. Fred Ingersoll as a committee to have full charge of affairs and they have already begun work on the big doings and are planning on a Hard Time Ball, to be held next Wednesday night, January 14. See elsewhere in this paper for more particulars, the advertising being partially donated by both the newspapers.

There may be a called meeting of the Legion some night this month, so watch the papers for any announcement to that effect.

MARCH

Don’t forget the dance Saturday night. All American Legion men are expected to turn out to back up the affair and show their appreciation for the assistance of the Artisans in raising funds for the Memorial building. Remember the date, Saturday night, at 8:30 sharp.\textsuperscript{186}

Crook County Post has 165 members on the roll call.

\textbf{USE}\textsuperscript{187} of the new Newell garage for a dance recently was offered Crook County Post No. 29 and in jig time a committee arranged for a hard times ball, says a communiqué received from Asa W. Battles, adjutant and state committeeman. Posters were printed and newspapers published half-page advertisements.

\textsuperscript{185} Crook County Journal, January 8, 1920, pg. 1, image 1
\textsuperscript{186} Crook county Journal, March 11, 1920, pg. 7 image 7
\textsuperscript{187} The Pacific Legion March 1920.
Spanish War veterans loaned their flags, a good orchestra was obtained and the dance was on. At 10:30 four M. Ps began hauling offenders on the carpet. A summary court fined one chap $10 for going 35 miles to a hard times ball. There were fines for wearing diamonds, for dancing twice in succession with one's wife and for wearing neckties. The last cost $5 to $7.50.

Net profits of the ball were $418, of which $226.44 came by the court martial route. Prineville has a membership of 160 and is still growing. Refreshments are a feature of all meeting nights.

**NOVEMBER**

The post at Prineville is getting behind a move for the erection of a Legion building and a quantity of money for financing the work is already on hand. The post is forging to the front and getting behind various moves for the advancement of the community and the furthering of the ideals upheld by the Legion. The officers of the organization are: F.F. Holscher, commander; Ernest Hayes, vice commander; Martin Skipworth, adjutant; McKinley Kane, finance officer; R. Foriseth, Warren Yancey, Asa Battles, George Knox and Emil Walstrom members of the executive committee.

**PRINEVILLE UP AND AT’EM**

No. 29 was organized at Prineville on August 18, 1919, and from a starter of 44 members, who paid up on that date, the post has steadily increased its membership and it now has 184 active, paid-up, "rarin' to go" members.

From its inception, the affairs of the post have always been conducted in such a way that each individual member always feels that he is one of the cogs in the wheel that makes things go. At every meeting, the floor is always open for anyone, and everything is openly discussed—from the building of a memorial building, and the next good roads day to when do we eat!

The people of Crook county are very proud of The American Legion, as is best shown in their hearty cooperation in every movement undertaken by the local post. Recently the post commander called a special meeting of the executive committee and a good roads day was inaugurated. People turned out en masse with picks, shovels and such ordnance, much good was accomplished and the post was given full credit for it. Likewise, a clean-up day was had in Prineville, with beneficial results to the city and the result is that the people appreciate the stand taken by the Legion and are strong in their praise of the organization.

Last fall the county court in acting upon the recommendation of a special committee, appropriated the sum of 5,000 towards the building of a suitable memorial and the post is quite hopeful of having permanent quarters here before long. Until that condition exists, the court has given the post the use of a large room in the court house for a meeting room and on occasions when the attendance more than fills this room, the meetings are held in the circuit court room.

During the winter months it was found that dances were the best source of revenue, and aside from having the quarters well fixed up at present, the post now has over $500 on hand which has been raised by dances, local shows, etc. At the present time, a movement is under way wherein the Commercial Club hall will be leased by the Legion and the profits from dances, traveling shows, etc., will all go towards the building fund.

The local papers are always willing anxious to announce the next meeting night, and a placard about four feet by four feet, posted in a conspicuous place down town, calls the attention of the buddies to the fact that "Tonight's the Night. Knowing that "eats" are always provided the attendance is always very good.

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188 The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 123
189 The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 68
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Legion, held Tuesday night, it was decided to take over the Club Hall, which had been offered by the Commercial Club for the free use by the Legion. The Legion will have entire control of the building, the only condition being that all expenses, improvements and upkeep of the building must be met by the post, and all profit which may be made by the Legion out of the building will go towards the fund for a memorial building.

Lloyd Hainline, who is with the state highway department, will be in direct supervision of the building, and all persons who desire to rent, or otherwise have use of the hall, should make arrangements with Mr. Hainline.

The Red Cross Girls, who have had charge of the Red Cross campaign in Prineville the past week, will give a Thanksgiving Ball on Thursday, November 25, all net proceeds to help swell the Legion’s building fund. The girls know the advantage of having good music and will have the best to be had. The buddies of the post are planning to back them up in every possible way.

Crook County Post will do all possible to aid the girls who are putting much time into conducting the 1920 Red Cross Roll Call, which is now under way.

A working detail of ex-service men will report at the Club hall at nine o’clock Sunday morning to help clean up, and put the building in shape for early occupancy by the Legion.

John Dobry has been appointed as athletic manager, and already has his lines out for an interesting program this winter. A football game will be staged Thanksgiving, if possible, and a basketball team will be organized to meet all comers. Jack plans on staging a series of smokers this winter. There is to be something doing at Legion quarters every week.

**December**

**Armistice Day** was celebrated with an unusual amount of pep by Crook County post No. 29. Tolling of church bells at 11 o’clock, the time when the Armistice had become effective two years before, was a signal which brought the parade to a halt and caused a three-minute pause in business all over the city.

Headed by a band, the ex-service men of Crook County post, numbering about 75, joined by the veterans of Madras post to the number of 20, paraded through the main streets of the city. The Madras Legionnaires made a 35-mile trip to assist in the celebration. Grade and high schools turned out en masse in the parade and there were detachments of Spanish War Veterans, two civil war veterans and 12 Red Cross girls in uniform, as well as numerous civic bodies.

After the parade, the crowds gathered at the circuit court and listened to addresses by Hon. N. G. Wallace and Hon. Jay H. Upton, following which all ex-service men went to the Baptist church and partook of a chicken dinner, donated by the ladies of that church. At 2:30 there was a football game between ex-service men and the high school, resulting in 3-to-0 victory for the school.

"All stood retreat at 4:45 and with a big dance at night the day was complete and success in every way," writes Asa W. Battles to *The Pacific Legion*. "Incidentally, we were over $300 better off toward our building fund.

**Post 30**

City: Gresham

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190 Crook County Journal, November 18, 1920, pg. 1, image 1
191 The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 24
APRIL

"DADS"\textsuperscript{192} night will be remembered as a very successful affair by the fathers and members of the Business Men's club who were entertained at the M. W. A. hall by Gresham post. Barge Leonard of the Portland post was the principal speaker and discussed the Japanese situation in eastern Multnomah county. Conditions in Siberia were described by Lieutenant W. Moore who has just recently returned from service in that country.

Judge G. W. Stapleton also spoke on the Japanese question, a subject in which he is very much interested and has given a great deal of study.

JULY

A BIG\textsuperscript{193} Fourth of July celebration for the benefit of The American Legion will be given in Gresham this year and if all the plans carry out it will be one of the most elaborate celebrations ever held here. The personnel of the committees which were appointed at a committee meeting of the Legion promise that all plans will be fully carried out.

Post 31
City: Rainier
Names: Rainier (1919)

JANUARY

RAINIER\textsuperscript{194} Post No. 31 now has 85 paid members and hopes are entertained for the erection of a post hall by spring.

Executive officers elected November 3, 1919, are: President, Harry W. Morrison; vice president, Dr. R. E. Schmidt; secretary, Harry L. Kurtz; treasurer, M. K. Tolleshaug; chaplain, H. H. Smith; historian, Wm. Lukenbill. Executive committee: F. B. Carney, Andrew Ulrich, H. H. Jordan, C. F. Fowler, Elmer Anderson.

Post 32
City: Cottage Grove
Names: Calvin Funk (1919)

JANUARY

PERMENANT\textsuperscript{195} officers were elected at the last meeting of Calvin Funk post at Cottage Grove as follows: Harry K. Metcalf, chairman; Dr. C. E. Frost, vice chairman; Leonard Mallette, secretary; Raymond J. Kerr, treasurer; Wilfred McCaleb, historian, and Ralph Testors, chaplain.

\textsuperscript{192} The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 14
\textsuperscript{193} The Pacific Legion July 1920, pg. 26
\textsuperscript{194} The Pacific Legion January 1920, pg. 12
\textsuperscript{195} The Pacific Legion January 1920, pg. 12
The post now has more than 100 members. The Cottage Grove Commercial Club has invited The American Legion to share the Commercial Club rooms for meetings and social functions which they may care to promote.

Post 33  
City: Independence  
Names: Independence (1919)  
Charter Date August 10, 1920

Post 34  
City: North Bend  
Names: North Bend (1919)

**NOVEMBER**

THE North Bend²⁹⁶ post has begun the raising of a fund for the purpose of erecting a community building and Legion headquarters.

Post 35  
City: Vale  
Names: Malheur County (1919); Julian Lowe (1919)

**FEBRUARY**

NEW²⁹⁷ officers of the Julian Lowe post No. 35 at Vale, Oregon, who assumed charge of the organization the first of the year include: Dr. H. W. Steelhammer, commander; A. M. Grubbs, vice commander; Harry Sackett, adjutant, and Warren Parke, finance officer.

On recommendation of the nominating committee Dr. F. J. Brown, retiring commander, was made a member of the executive committee under the title of past commander.

A new membership drive has been inaugurated and members of the post hope to raise the enrollment to at least 200 before the present year is over. The post was originally organized as a county association, the aim being to embrace every former service man and woman within the bounds of Malheur county.

In speaking of the plans for the organization Roy R. McCabe, one of the men instrumental in the work of organizing the post, declared:

"Before the close of the year I expect to see in Julian Lowe post not less than 200 paid-up members. And they will be members, not mere cogs of machinery, but live ones, already carry the work forward and be the dread all the radical elements opposed to the welfare of the country."

**MARCH**

Julian Lowe Post No. 35, American Legion of Malheur county, seeks funds assuring the erection of a bronze tablet to be erected on a granite shelf in the Court House yard on Memorial Day, May 30, 1920, in tribute to the Malheur county young men who gave their lives for their country in the great war. – Malheur Enterprise.

²⁹⁶ The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 119  
²⁹⁷ The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 12  
²⁹⁸ Crook County Journal, March 11, 1920, pg. 7 image 7
MAY

JULIAN LOWE\textsuperscript{199} post No. 35 of Malheur county is raising funds for the erection of a bronze tablet on a granite shelf in the court house yard on Memorial Day, May 30, 1920, in tribute to the Malheur county young men who gave their lives for their country in the great war.

JUNE

THE\textsuperscript{200} Vale post has received word that the monument ordered some time ago is now being worked on and will be delivered on time, so that the memorial will be dedicated on our nation’s birthday.

SEPTEMBER

THE\textsuperscript{201} work of raising money to pay for the beautiful monument to the dead heroes of the recent war, erected on the county court house grounds, is going rapidly forward. The American Legion men have been heartily congratulated for the beautiful memorial which they have made possible, assisted by the contributions of the citizens of the county.

Post 36
City: Coquille
Names: Coquille (1919)

Post 37
City: Hermiston
Names: Hermiston (1919)

Post 38
City: Myrtle Point
Names: Myrtle Point (1919)

APRIL

THE\textsuperscript{202} Myrtle Point post staged a pretty memorial program in observance of Lincoln’s birthday. The address by Commander Cal M. King followed a selection by the orchestra.

Post 39
City: Elgin
Names: Elgin (1919)
Charter Date: 1 August 1920 (Permanent)\textsuperscript{203}

MARCH

\textsuperscript{199} The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 34
\textsuperscript{200} The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 45
\textsuperscript{201} The Pacific Legion September 1920, pg. 34
\textsuperscript{202} The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 14
\textsuperscript{203} From Post Charter located at HQ Department of Oregon
A Ladies auxiliary to Elgin post is to be organized immediately.204

Post 40
City: Springfield
Names: Springfield (1919); G. Even Reed____

FEBRUARY

SPRINGFIELD WILL HAVE CHAUTAUQUA205

Business Men and American Legion Will Cooperate to Put it Over

At the meeting of the American Legion post Monday night it was decided to make an effort to bring the Wesco Chautauqua to Springfield for a six-day program this summer. Miss Cameron, a representative of the company, was present and gave the members an idea of the program and the arrangements that would be necessary to bring the forty entertainers of the Chautauqua.

APRIL

At a meeting of The American Legion post it was decided to make an effort to bring the Wesco Chautauqua to Springfield for a six-day program this summer. Miss Cameron, a representative of the company, was present and gave the members an idea of the program and the arrangements that would be necessary to bring the forty entertainers of the Chautauqua.

The Legion will cooperate with the business men and the Chamber of Commerce in the work necessary to prepare for the Chautauqua.

It is said there is a great deal of sentiment among the people of the city in favor of having a Chautauqua here at home. To assure its coming, it will be necessary to sell a number of season tickets in advance and to provide seats, lighting and a piano. This the American Legion will endeavor to do.

Inasmuch as a number of smaller towns than Springfield are putting on a Chautauqua this year, it is felt that one can also be made a success here.

F.G. Hamlin was appointed as a committee of one from the local post to work with a state committee on Americanization matters.

Routine business of the legion was also transacted.

The box social which was to have been held Friday night, February 20, has been postponed.

After the meeting the Ladies Auxiliary of the Legion served refreshments.

MEMORIAL SERVICE ON SUNDAY NIGHT207

French Certificates Are to Be Given Relatives of World War Heroes.

MEMORIAL certificates issued by the French government will be presented to the nearest relatives of those who gave their lives in the great war, at a service in the Christian church Sunday night, Feb. 22. The meeting is to be under the auspices of the local post of the American Legion, the Methodist and Christian

204 The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 39
205 The Springfield News, February 19, 1920, pg. 1 image 1
206 The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 28
207 The Springfield News, February 19, 1920, pg. 1 image 1
churches combining for the services. The Baptist church is unable to combine their meeting because of special arrangements. Colonel Baird of Eugene will deliver the address of the evening.

Following is the program for the evening:
“Marseillaise,” by the choir; opening remarks, Prof. F.B. Hamlin; reading of Scripture, Rev. Ebert; prayer, Rev Leavitt; selection by the choir; reading, Amy Carson’ address by Colonel Baird; “Star Spangled Banner,” benediction.

Presentation of certificates will follow.

Following are the relatives to whom certificates will be given: Mrs. Nancy Conrad, Springfield; Mrs. Pearl Inman, Springfield; Mrs. Emma C. Olson, Springfield; Robert F. Sidwell, Springfield; M.J. Powell, Springfield; Miss Minnie Thompson, Thurston; Mrs. Meats, Eugene, R.F.F. 2; Mr. Collins, Eugene. R.F.D. 2.

Post 41
City: Baker City
Names: Baker (1919)

MAY

A SPECIAL Meeting208 of Baker post No. 41, plans for forming a county organization were inaugurated. A committee was appointed to call a meeting of delegates in Baker during the next month. At this proposed gathering officers will be elected and definite plans formulated toward staging a campaign to raise funds to erect an American Legion club house for those who served from Baker county during the war.

Nearly every member of the post has signified his intention of giving at least one-half day of his time during the Salvation Army drive which will be held May 1 to 10 to secure the city's quota of $2500.

The resignation of Frank C. McColloch as commander of the Baker post, because of his entrance into politics, was accepted. Dr. H. J. Horton, William Smith, Jr., and I. B. Bowen, Jr., were nominated to fill the vacancy. The election will be held at the next regular meeting of the post.

JUNE

AT209 the regular monthly meeting of Baker post No. 41, held in the Chamber of Commerce, I.B. Bowen, Jr., was elected post commander to fill the unexpired term of Frank C. McColloch, who has resigned because of his entrance into politics.

J.R. Brooks was elected to fill the vacancy of adjutant caused by the election of Bowen to the post of commander.

JULY

AT210 the regular monthly meeting of Baker post No. 41, held in the Chamber of Commerce, I. B. Bowen, Jr., was elected post commander to fill the unexpired term of Frank C. McColloch, who resigned because of his entrance into politics.

J. R. Brooks was elected to fill the vacancy of adjutant caused by the election of Bowen to the post of commander. Thomas Borman, because of the fact that his regular duties require that he be absent from the city the greater portion of the time, tendered his resignation from the office of finance officer.

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208 The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 32
209 The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 45
210 The Pacific Legion July 1920, pg. 24
NOVEMBER

THE\textsuperscript{211} awarding of Victory medals to ex-service men will be made a feature of the commemoration of Armistice day by the Legion post in Baker City. Commander J. R. Brooks has chosen committees and arrangements are moving forward for a monster celebration on that day.

DECEMBER

OUR\textsuperscript{212} Armistice Day celebration was a big success and our post gained considerable prestige through it," writes J. R. Brooks, commander of Baker post No. 41. "We solicited no funds, but carried on the celebration ourselves. Heretofore any organization planning such a celebration has requested funds from business men of the city. Notices in red, white and blue were posted in three counties calling attention to the Armistice Day arrangements of Baker post.

"Senator George E. Chamberlain was unable to be here for the presentation of the victory meals, but his place was taken by Col. H. A. Hegeman of Portland, commander of the recruiting office of this division.

"In our parade were more than 200 ex-service men in uniform, and we think we had the biggest celebration in eastern Oregon. Automobile races, boxing matches and two dances were other features of the occasion.

"On Sunday, November 14, about 40 of us attended the Calvary Baptist church in uniform, memorial services being held there for our buddies who did not return."

Post 42
City: St. Helens
Names: St. Helens (1919); Columbia (1920)

JULY

\textsuperscript{213}LET me say for your information that the Fourth of July celebration at St. Helens be the biggest, best and greatest celebration tween Portland and Seaside, Oregon, if not most elaborate in the state," writes William Russell, commander of Columbia Post No. 42!

To every ex-service man who may happen in the vicinity of St. Helens, a hearty invitation is extended by Columbia post to join in celebration and to participate in the big parade to be held Monday, July 5. The celebration is to last for three days, July 3, 4 and 5, a dance on Saturday night, July 5, being one the features.

Post 43
City: La Grande
Names: La Grande (1919)

JANUARY

A LARGE\textsuperscript{214} number of American Legion members assembled in special meeting at the city hall to consider ways and means of dealing with that class of individuals who trying to overthrow the American

\textsuperscript{211} The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 119
\textsuperscript{212} The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 24
\textsuperscript{213} The Pacific Legion July 1920, pg. 12
\textsuperscript{214} The Pacific Legion January 1920, pg. 18
government and to bring about a state of anarchy in this country. Definite plans were formulated for dealing with the menace and for coöperation with state and local authorities in bringing to justice any person guilty of breaking the criminal syndicalism law of the state.

**JUNE**

THE 215 erection of a bronze memorial tablet in honor of the boys who gave their lives in the recent war is planned by the La Grande post.

This tablet will be engraved with names of all from Union county who died in the service and shall be placed in the Legion's hall. A committee was appointed to complete the arrangements for securing the tablet.

**NOVEMBER**

*LA GRANDE HAS LIVELY DAY* 216

*Big Armistice Day Programme Is Carried Out in Full*

**LA GRANDE**, Or., Nov. 11 – (Special) – A full and detailed Armistice day programme was carried out here today by members of the La Grande post of the American Legion. The first event started at 11 o’clock with a parade of all ex-service men and women, relatives of men who died in the service, boy scouts, high school cadets, the Red Cross and other war organizations.

Immediately following an impressive programme was given at the tabernacle. Rev. G. Clarke of Pendleton, formerly of La Grande, and an overseas Y.M.C.A. secretary, gave the principal address, while Fred Kiddle, as president of the La Grande post of the American Legion, presented the service men medals.

At noon the ex-service men and women were entertained at dinner by the women’s relief corps, following which came the football game between the Wallowa and La Grande high schools.

The day ended with a big dance and at the official hour, 11 o’clock, a general barrage reminded the soldiers of the first Armistice day two years ago.

**Post 44**
**City:** Redmond
**Names:** Ray Johnson (1919)

**Post 45**
**City:** Amity
**Names:** Amity (1919)

**Post 46**
**City:** Woodburn
**Names:** Woodburn (1919)

**Post 47**
**City:** Tillamook
**Names:** Tillamook (1919)

215 *The Pacific Legion June 1920, pg. 12*
216 *Morning Oregonian, November 12, 1920, pg. 8 image 8*
JANUARY

At a meeting of The American Legion, the following officers were elected: President, E. J. Claussen; vice president, Leslie Harrison; secretary, I. E. Keldson; treasurer, E. L. McCabe; historian, H. L. Lamar; chaplain, John Gibson. Executive committee: E. J. Claussen, Lessie Harrison, I. E. Keldson, E. L. McCabe, Dr. J. E. Shearer, Dr. J. E. Reedy, Clarence Provost and Victor Learned.

Post 48
City: Dufur (1919)
Names: Dufur (1919)

Post: 49
City: Mill City
Names: Santiam (1919)

MARCH

Mill City American Legion basketball team defeated Scio in a fast game by a score of 17 to 11. Although the team was greatly outweighed by Scio, they showed that speed and team work was a greater advantage.

Post 49
City: Moro

Post 50
City: Union
Names: (1919)

Post 50 Williams Valley
City: Williams

Post 51
City: Lebanon
Names: Santiam (1919)

Post 52
City: North Powder
Names: North Powder (1919)

Post 53
City: Lakeview (1924)
Names: Lakeview (1919)

217 The Pacific Legion January 1920, pg. 18
Post 54
City: Toledo
Names: Alden Abbey (1919)

Post 55
City: Mosier
Names: Mosier (1919)

Post 56
City: Sherwood
Names: Argonne (1919)

Post 57
City: Newberg
Names: Lester C. Rees (1919)

JANUARY

All Ex-Service Men

FOR the purpose of awarding all Oregon Soldiers sailors and marines of the World War a bronze medal, the state has requested that we give them the following information promptly:
Name.
Residence at date of entry into the service.
Date of enlistment.
Organization.
Present Address.
By direction of General Stafrin, through American Legion Post.
The necessary blanks are at the American Legion Hall. John S. Rankin, Commander Lester C. Reese Post No. 57, American Legion.

Fit Subjects For Deportation

IT has been called to our attention that a certain party is complaining because we have hauled passengers in our truck, with a dealer’s license, and threatened to have our license revoked. To all of this we plead guilty. Last Saturday night we hauled a number of American Legionnaires to St. Paul to give an entertainment for their benefit; all absolutely free of charge. This and like favors we hope and expect to do again, when similar occasion requires. The members of the American Legion offered their lives to our country and the world, and anyone who is so unpatriotic as to refuse to help them or try to prevent others from doing them a favor must be carrying a Red card, and we consider them fit subjects for deportation. S.M. Calkins & Sons.

FEBRUARY

218 Newberg Graphic, January 29, 1920, Section 2, image 7
THAT the commander, Dr. John S. Rankin, and members of Newberg's American Legion were pleased at the support accorded them in producing "The Garden of Mirth" under the direction of Billy Foy, of Portland, is evidenced by the fact that $228.45 has been added to the exchequer of the post.

MARCH

THE Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion will give a St. Patrick party and supper Wednesday evening March 17, at the Legion hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Clark, who live on Chehalem Mountain, received a telegram from Fort Bayard, New Mexico, last Monday, informing them of the death of their son, Roy J. Clark, whose age was 22 years. The deceased had been in the service for four years and was doing hospital work. The body is expected here on Saturday and funeral services will be held at the Hodson & Elliott chapel Sunday afternoon, the Lester Rees Post, American Legion, in charge.

THE Newberg American Legion minstrels played at St. Paul Saturday night, January 24, under the direction of Billy Foy. New features have been added to the "Garden of Mirth" as presented at Newberg before the holidays, which will insure further success.

Major Hopfield, commander of the McMinnville Legion, has spoken for the presentation of this comedy in the near future. The Sherwood Legion also desires the same attraction.

APRIL

A CAMPAIGN has been started to raise funds to build in the city of Newberg an American Legion building as a memorial to those gave their lives in the defense of their country and also as a building that will educate generations that are to come as well as those of the present.

This building will cost in the neighborhood about $30,000 and will be well arranged swimming tank, gymnasium, auditorium, bowling alleys, billiard parlor and banquet hall.

MAY

Lester C. Rees Post, Newburg, Ore., gives this entertainment formula for adding iron men to the post treasury: "A program of jokes and scenes of army life, with a hard-boiled sergeant in charge of reveille and fatigues, followed by a general court martial."

JULY

Uniforms were hauled out and worn in Newburg, Ore., on Memorial Day, when the municipality formally presented a stand of colors to Lester C. Rees Post.

POST 58

219 The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 20
220 The Newberg Graphic, March 11, 1920, image 5
221 The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 39
222 The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 14
223 The American Legion Weekly, May 28, 1920
224 The American Legion Weekly, July 9, 1920
City: Staton  
CHARTER DATE: May 3, 1928

Post 59  
City: Florence  
Names: Francis M. Yost

Post 59  
City: Yamhill (1924)  
Names: Yamhill (1919)

Post 60  
City: Shaniko  
Names: Shaniko (1919)

Post 61  
City: Junction City  
Names: Junction City (1924)

Post 62  
City: Reedsport (1919)

DECEMBER

A BANQUET and theater party was the method which the Reedsport post took to entertain its members recently. The election of officers recently resulted in the following being chosen to guide the destinies of the organization: Roy Cairns, post commander; William Graham, adjutant; George Staples, treasurer. The organization is planning on the erection of a home at a cost of about $2000

Post 63  
City: Burns  
Names: Harney County (1919)

JANUARY

He’s Peppy Worker In American Legion

Charles F. Sheridan, 28 years old, a natural-born executive, is one of the live wires of the American Legion. He is assistant national adjutant. Aside from establishing the national headquarters of the organization at Indianapolis, he is also the legion’s war risk insurance director.

American Legion Dues for 1920 Now Payable


225 The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 26  
226 The Times-Herald, January 24, 1920, pg. 2 image 2  
227 The Times-Herald, January 24, 1920, pg. 2 image 2
At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the local American Legion Post, it was decided that the state and national bodies are requiring annual dues to be paid in advance. Owing to our isolated position, accurate data has not been obtained. It is evident, however, from communications received, that both state and national organizations are sorely in need of funds.

The local executive committee, therefore, has directed that each member of the Harney County Post be notified that his dues for 1920 are now due and payable. The local and state dues amount to two dollars, and the national finances are derived from subscriptions to the American Legion weekly, costing one dollar a year. Since the entire expenses of the national body are paid by the weekly, it is obvious that every Legion member in the country should subscribe. This applies to all except the very few who paid both application fee and dues and were elected at the January meeting, and those must also pay the dollar for the American Legion weekly.

Membership cars cannot be received from the state body until state dues for every member are paid. To assist in relieving the local finances, the Post is giving a costumed dance on St. Valentine’s day, Saturday, February 14th.

March

Harney County has a post with about 75 members. The headquarters of the post is at Burns, Oregon. It is planned to enroll every ex-service man in Harney county.

December

The ardor of the Armistice Day parade at Burns, held under the auspices of the Harney County post of The American Legion, was not dampened by a heavy snowstorm and a rousing enthusiastic celebration was held that day.

Post 64
City: Milwaukee (1919)
Names:

Post 65
City: Clatskanie
Names: John Culbertson (1919)

Post 66
City: Cove (1924)
Names: Cove (1919)

Post 67
City: Ontario
Names: Ontario (1919)

228 The Pacific Legion, March 1920, pg. 34
229 The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 28
230 The Pacific Legion December 1919, pg. 32
MARCH

Weston,231 The Weston post is planning extensive alterations on the upstairs part of the city hall, which has been placed at the post's disposal by the council. The main hall, 70x30 in dimensions, will be fitted up as a ball room, athletic court and auditorium. Part of the floor is being renewed and the remainder will be repaired. A small stage for post stunts will be built in the east wall of the hall, which will be either repapered or kalsomined. Club rooms will be fitted up in the annex which constitutes the eastern wing of the building.

APRIL

THE232 American Legion is promoting team baseball league in the county elude the following posts: Athena-Weston, Milton-Freewater, Pilot Rock, Pendleton and the west end. Herman O'Harra of Weston Percy Wilson of Athena are looking after the organization.

MYRTLE POST233 No. 38 held a very enthusiastic session at their temporary post hall over the Farmers' Store, with the largest attendance of members since the organization of the post. Preliminary plans for the construction of the new Legion-Community building were enthusiastically discussed and definite steps taken toward forwarding the movement.

FEBRUARY

231 The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 39
232 The Pacific Legion April 1920, pg. 14
233 The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 38
American Legion met in the council rooms and perfected permanent organization. The post will be known as Kruse No. 72, being named after Roy Kruse, who was killed in France. The permanent officers elected were: Commander, W. D. Butler; vice commander, John Schaut; finance officer, L. E. Hyatt; adjutant, John Bratton.

March 1920:

UNDER the supervision of the Soldiers' and U Sailors' Commission, the Wallowa post has established an employment bureau. The purpose of this department is for the convenience of the employer and for the assistance of the returned ex-service men.

John E. Schaut is chairman of the employment committee and John Bratton is post adjutant.

Post 73
City: Maupin
Names: Kent(?)
      (Kent Post Gets 1928 Model Officers)

Post 74
City: Estacada
CHARTER DATE: December 1, 1920
Names: Carl Douglas

MARCH

AMERICAN LEGION NOTES

THE CARL DOUGLAS Post held its regular monthly meeting March 1, which was well attended. After the business meeting a fine lunch was served.

The American Legion has a few dozen packages of garden seeds for the public. Anyone wishing a package, call at the NEWS office.

The Carl Douglas Post of the American Legion wishes to thank the I.O.O.F. of Estacada for the kindness shown them in donating the use of their hall. Also, thanks to Mr. Ely for his past favors.

APRIL

The American Legion Will Organize Auxiliary

MONDAY evening, May 3rd, at the I.O.O.F. hall the Women’s Auxiliary of the Carl Douglass Post, No. 74, American Legion of Oregon, will be organized. All persons eligible for membership are cordially invited to be present. Membership in the auxiliary will be limited to the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the members of the American Legion, and to the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of all men and women who were in the military or naval service of the U. S. between April 6, 19297 and November 11, 1918, and died in the line of duty or after honorable discharge and prior to November 11, 1920.

234 The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 12
235 The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 34
236 The Pacific Legion March 1928, pg. 17
237 Eastern Clackamas News, March 4, 1920, pg. 8, image 8
238 Eastern Clackamas News, April 29, 1920, pg. 1, image 1
The question “what are the women who have been doing war work going to do, now the war is over?” has often been heard. The answer to this question as found by millions of women, is set forth in the preamble of the national constitution of the American Legion printed on the reverse side of every membership card of the Women’s Auxiliary, which says: “For God and country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the constitution of the U.S. of American; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserved the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of right; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safe guard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.”

Remember the date, May 3rd, and don’t forget to be present. The American Legion and its Women’s Auxiliary will go down in history as the G.A.R. and its auxiliary. Relatives of members of other posts may join our auxiliary. Let us get together one hundred per cent. Refreshments will be served.

JUNE

THE Carl Douglass post of the American Legion will hold their regular monthly meeting June 7 in the I.O.O.F. hall. All members are urged to be present at this meetings.

At the same place and day at 8 P.M. the Women’s Auxiliary unit of the Carl Douglass Post, No. 74, of the American Legion will meet. All who are eligible are asked to attend as we want to build up a strong unit.239

OCTOBER

Hallowe’en Dance240

ON October 30, 1920, Carl Douglas Post, No. 74, American Legion, will celebrate Hallowe’en by giving a dance under the usual Legion restrictions, in the Park pavilion. This will not be a masquerade, but a royal good time is anticipated. The Women’s Auxiliary will serve the supper. The public is cordially invited to come and assist the Legion in all ways. Tickets $1.00.

DECEMBER

American Legion Doings241

AT a well-attended meeting of the Carl Douglas Post, on Monday evening, December 6th, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Commander, Rex Ludlow; vice-commander, Percy Sharp; adjutant, R.C. Deming; finance officer, R.G. McCall; sergeant-at-arms, Paul Holm; chaplain, Elmer Anderson; chairman membership committee, Atley Erickson; chairman of entertainment committee, S.E. Lawrence.

A dance will be given by the Post at the Park Pavilion New Year’s night.

All members are requested to pay their 1921 dues to Adjutant Clyde Schock as soon as possible.

Post 75
City: Sheridan

239 Eastern Clackamas News, June 3, 1920, Pg. 2, image 2
240 Eastern Clackamas News, October 28, 1920, pg. 1
241 Eastern Clackamas News, December 16, 1920, pg. 6 image 6
FEBRUARY

THE\textsuperscript{242} organization of the Sheridan post was completed by the election of William Grauer, president; Philip Bewley, vice president; Kenneth Banister, secretary; Vernon Schmidt, treasurer; Frank James, chaplain; Vern Huddletson, historian, and Cleve Keas, Otto Heider and Chas. Gill, executive committee. It is the intention of the post to fit up a gymnasium and club room for recreation and improvement and for educational advancement of its members.

Post 76  
City: Aurora  
Names: Jonas & Edwin Deetz

Post 76  
City: Port Orford

Post 77  
City: John Day  
Name: Ellis Tracy

Post 78  
City: Richland  
Names: Henry Cooper (1920)

Post 84  
City Cresswell (1924)

MAY

AN\textsuperscript{243} American Legion post has been organized at Creswell with between 25 and 30 members signing. The temporary officers are M. J. Thompson commander; Ernest Everson, adjutant, and Elmer Yeoman, treasurer.

Post 85  
City: Gold Beach  
Name: Clem Atkindson

SEPTEMBER

CLEM ATKINSON\textsuperscript{244} Post No. 85 of Gold Beach is one of the live new posts in Oregon. With a membership approximating 50, post has been a leader in local community celebrations and activities. L. A. Damon, commander of the post, is a live wire, and is assisted by F. J. Huntley, vice commander; Arthur G. Walker, adjutant; Harry W. Gauntlett, finance officer; D. B. Dodson, bugler, and James W. Wheeler, James C. Johnson, and B. K. Lawson, executive committee.

\textsuperscript{242} The Pacific Legion February 1920, pg. 20  
\textsuperscript{243} The Pacific Legion May 1920, pg. 38  
\textsuperscript{244} The Pacific Legion September 1920, pg. 32
**Post 87**  
**City:** Heppner

**AUGUST**

PERMANENT\(^{245}\) organization of Heppner post No. 87 was effected when about twenty-six ex-service men met in the city council chambers and elected officers and completed other detail work. R. E. Crego was elected commander of the post. Other officers are Dr. N. M. Johnson, vice president; Marshall Phelps, adjutant, and Berl Gurdane, treasurer.

**NOVEMBER**

**HEPPNER SHELVES BUSINESS**\(^{246}\)

*CITIZENS JOIN WITH LEGION IN CELEBRATING ARMISTICE DAY*

HEPPNER, Or., Nov. 11 – (Special) – Every business house in Heppner was closed today while citizens generally joined with Heppner post of the American Legion in celebrating Armistice day. Features of the afternoon included a football game between the Fossil and Heppner high school elevens, which resulted in a victory for Heppner in a score of 19 to 0.

Following the football game, the Star theater was packed to witness a wrestling bout between Nels Jetson, Canadian middleweight champion, and Percy White of Portland, who was sent here to fill in the place of Joe Costello, champion Atlantic coast middleweight, who was bill for the bout but who was unable to come. The bout went two rounds lasting 27 and 27 minutes, respectively, both of which were won by Jetson. The celebration concluded tonight with a grand ball at the pavilion.

**DECEMBER**

A LARGE\(^{247}\) number of new members were added to Heppner post as the result of a recent membership contest. The boys have adopted "Boost the Legion" as their slogan and are securing the support of all loyal citizens of that section in putting through their activities.

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\(^{245}\) The Pacific Legion August 1920, pg. 12  
\(^{246}\) Morning Oregonian, November 12, 1920, pg. 8 image 8  
\(^{247}\) The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 28
FOLLOWING the formations of Legion Posts at Oswego, Alsea and Banks, Oregon, Comrade L. T. Lucas of Wasco is forming a Legion post at Wasco, Ore., and expects to have a live-wire organization started in the near future.

Post 93
City: Molalla

MARCH

ORGANIZATION of a Molalla branch of the Oregon City American Legion was affected at a meeting held in Molalla. At the meeting 35 Molalla ex-service men joined the branch organization and plans were laid for an active campaign in that vicinity to increase the membership of the post. Arthur Farr, of Molalla, was elected Chairman of the organization. There some 100 men in the neighborhood of Molalla who are eligible for membership.

Post 135
City: Wamic
Names: Badger Post (1920)

DECEMBER

THE presentation of a beautiful silken American flag to Badger post was the outstanding feature of the closing day of the Southern Wasco county fair at Tygh. F. P. Mays, Portland attorney and former resident of The Dalles, and Mrs. Mays were the donors. Judge Fred W. Wilson of The Dalles made the presentation speech.

Post 157
City: Enterprise (1919); Joseph
Names: Enterprise Chief Joseph (1919); Wallowa Lake Joseph
(The meeting of Chief Joseph post, American Legion last month at Enterprise proved to be one of the best of the winter with the room packed by members of the local post and visiting Legionnaires from La Grande, Wallowa, and Pendleton.)

NOVEMBER

J.H. FARRELL was chosen commander of Chief Joseph post at a recent meeting held in Amusement hall for the annual elections of officers. Others elected were: George H. Brewster, vice commander; John P. Tobin, adjutant, and Carl N. Miller, treasurer. An impromptu programme was given with a smoker and refreshments.

Post 159

248 The Pacific Legion March 1920, pg. 39
249 The Pacific Legion December 1920, pg. 28
250 The Pacific Legion March 1928, pg. 24
251 The Pacific Legion November 1920, pg. 119
MARCH

MILL City American Legion basketball team defeated Scio in a fast game by a score of 17 to 11. Although the team was greatly outweighed by Scio, they showed that speed and team work was a greater advantage.

MAY

POST: ??
City: Madras

When John Sloss Post of Madras, Ore., gave a full uniform dance everybody invited—it had an anti-bootlegging committee on the job to keep temptation from the guests. The sheriff assisted, reserving several rooms in his concrete hotel for possible liquor outlaws.

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252 The American Legion Weekly, May 7, 1920
BIOGRAPHIES

GALBRAITH, JR., COLONEL F. W. – Of Cincinnati who has been unanimously elected national commander of the American Legion.

FACTS ABOUT NEW COMMANDER

Colonel F.W. Galbraith, Jr. Home, Cincinnati, Ohio – Age, 48. Successful American business man before personally leading his regiment into battle in the Argonne – Where fighting was hottest, and for which he was decorated by General Pershing with the American Distinguished Service Cross. Also received French and Belgium decorations for bravery.

He was former president of Cincinnati Business Men’s Association; The Rotary Club there and past vice-president of the National Rotary Club.253

Murphy, Gerald J. – Gerald J. Murphy, the new director of the Service Division at national headquarters of the American Legion, Indianapolis, is a native of Rutland, Vt., and has served with the American Legion since the establishment of temporary national headquarters in New York.

He was born in 1896. He was graduated from St. Michael’s college Winooski, Vt., with the class of 1919 and then matriculated at Georgetown University Law school, Washington, D.C., but left to join the infantry before the completion of the year.

He was later attached to the war risk section, then being formed by the late Maj. Willard D. Straight, and sailed for overseas duty December 12, 1917. He did service at the various debarkation camps in England and Scotland. He left Brest in January 1919, and was discharged from the army, February 1919. He has risen to the rank of regimental sergeant major but was never commissioned.

He was assistant head of the special service section of the bureau of war risk insurance for three months and was then called to headquarters of the American Legion as assistant head of the insurance division and later of the service division, which took over the work and handled all other claims of ex-service men.

Mr. Murphy succeeds Charles F. Sheridan of Syracuse, who has been head of the service division at national headquarters of the American Legion for the past eight months, and who resigned to resume the practice of law in his native city.

253 The Springfield News, October 14, 1920, pg.7 image 7
PHOTO GALLERY

J. Harold Beytien
Past Commander, Lane County Post No. 3

James O. Convill
New Commander of Portland Post No. 1, The American Legion, and Oregon representative at beneficial legislation meeting in Washington, D.C.

William B. Follett
National Vice-Commander & Retiring Commander The American Legion, Department of Oregon.

G. Lane Goodell.
Vice-Commander of the Oregon department
Colonel F. W. Galbraith, Jr.  
National Commander (1920)  
Cincinnati, OH.

William G. Gilbert  
Of Astoria. Commander of The  
American Legion, Department of  
Oregon

Jesse R. Hinman  
Astoria Legionnaire chosen by  
State Commander William B.  
Follett to head state  
convention committee and  
arrange for session to be held  
at Astoria. Past Commander  
Clatsop Post No. 12

Father Francis A. Kelly  
National Chaplain of the World  
War Veteran’s Organization (1920)

H.E. Ludloff  
(1889 - )  
Baltimore, MD.

Gerald M. Murphy  
Director of the Service  
Division at National  
Headquarters. (1920)
Representative Burton E. Sweet of Iowa, whose bill to ease the load of America’s disabled was the first piece of constructive soldier legislation to pass Congress.
ABBREVIATIONS

A.E.F. – Allied Expeditionary Force
A.L. – American Legion
A.L.A. – American Legion Auxiliary
C.A.C. – Coast Artillery Corps
G.A.R. – Grand Army of the Republic
G.H.Q. – General Headquarters
G.S. – General Staff
I.W.W. – The Industrial Workers of the World
J.W.B. – Jewish Welfare Board
K. of C. – Knights of Columbus
L.O.C. – See S.O.S.
S.O.S. – SOS evolved out of an earlier organization, the L.O.C.: Line of Communications.
W.W. 1 – World War One
Y.M.C.A. – Young Men’s Christian Association
GLOSSARY

Adjutant-General – the chief administrative officer of an army who is responsible especially for the administration and preservation of personnel records. Is the General in charge of a state National Guard.

Chapeaus – French for Hat

Chautauqua – was an adult education movement in the United States, highly popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Various traveling shows and local assemblies that provided popular education combined with entertainment in the form of lectures, concerts, and plays, and that were modeled after activities at the Chautauqua Institution of western New York.

Department – The name of the American Legion State organization, i.e. Department of Oregon. It consists of Districts and Posts.

Department Adjutant – The person responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department. This includes, administrative type work, financial duties, and coordination of Department functions. Worked closely with the Department Commander to ensure the Department was running as the Department Commander wished. This position is normally a paid employee.

Department Commander – Elected for a one-year term to run the Department (CEO).

Department Judge Advocate – Appointed for a one-year term by the Department Commander to oversee any legal issues, and make recommendations on the following of procedures.

Department Finance Officer – Elected for a one-year term by the Department Executive Committee to oversee the Department’s finances.

Department Vice-Commander – Elected for a one-year term to assist the Department Commander and to fill in for the Commander when he is not present.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING – The Smith-Hughes Act provides a scheme of cooperation between the Federal Government and the States for the promotion of vocational education in the fields of agriculture, trade, home economics, and industry.254

Flatiron Building – The Flatiron Building, is a historic two-story building in downtown Portland, Oregon. This small building has a triangular footprint, as it sits at the end of a triangular lot bounded by West Burnside, SW Stark, and 12th Streets.

From its inception, the building’s size has played part in how it has been promoted. When opened, it was said to be the "smallest commercial building on the West Coast".

Grand Army of the Republic – The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was a fraternal organization composed of veterans of the Union Army who served in the Civil War.

Great War, The – The war to end all wars, changed to World War 1, because of the “next” World War 2.

Homes – French for horses

I.W.W. – The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), members of which are commonly termed "Wobblies", is an international labor union that was founded in 1905 in Chicago, Illinois in the United States of America. The union combines general unionism with industrial unionism, as it is a general union whose members are further organized within the industry of their employment. The philosophy and tactics of the IWW are described as "revolutionary industrial unionism", with ties to both socialist and anarchist labor movements.

254 Bulletin No. 1, Federal Board for Vocational Education; Statement of Policies; 1917, GPO
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS – The Knights of Pythias is a fraternal organization and secret society founded in Washington, D.C., on 19 February 1864. The Knights of Pythias was the first fraternal organization to receive a charter under an act of the United States Congress. It was founded by Justus H. Rathbone, who had been inspired by a play by the Irish poet John Banim about the legend of Damon and Pythias. This legend illustrates the ideals of loyalty, honor, and friendship that are the center of the order.

POST – The gathering place of Legionnaires. Many Posts had their own building, while others met at local community centers, churches, schools and city buildings.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE – 1889, An Act of Congress established the United States Public Health Service Commissioned Corps and formalized the Commissioned Corps as the uniformed services component of the Marine Hospital Service.1902, The Marine Hospital Service expanded to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service to reflect growing responsibilities. 1912, the name of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service was shortened to the Public Health Service.

S.O.S.– Services of Supply was the support chain of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, England, Italy and the Netherlands during World War I. It was activated on July 5, 1917 and inactivated on August 31, 1919.

Slackers – Civilian workers and/or immigrants that avoided going to war. Immigrants withdrew their application for citizenship.

Smoker – Boxing or wrestling bouts featuring local competitors. The matches could be as informal as a makeshift boxing ring located within a circle of cars and illuminated by car headlights. Legion smokers were usually between local boxers, the prize money being distributed among home men, and all the profit was being put into the enlargement of their “club house.” The Smoker was usually an all-male event, however some were attended by women.

St. Louis Caucus – The First American Legion Caucus held after the Paris Caucus in the United States.

State Chairman – See Department Commander
State Secretary – See Department Adjutant
State Treasurer – See Department Finance Officer
State Vice-Chairman – See Department Vice-Commander

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU – The medical care and rehabilitation of soldiers and sailors of the World War were originally accessory functions of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the United States Public Health Service, and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, but had become the predominant activities of the latter two organizations by the year 1919. The resultant great expansions of the divisions handling the veteran relief work overshadowed the parent organizations were cumbersome and unwieldy. A plan for decentralization and consolidation in districts of all the activities concerned was completed in February, 1921.

The functions of these three organizations which were concerned in the compensation, medical care, and vocational education of veterans were invested in a new organization August 9, 1921, when Public Act No. 47, Sixty-seventh Congress, established the United States Veterans' Bureau. Decentralization was effected in order to expedite the work, and 14 district and 126 subdistrict offices were established within a few months. The authority to award insurance claims, compensation insurance, and vocational training was retained in the central office.

VOITURES OF LA SOCIETE DES 40 HOMMES ET 8 CHEVAUX (40 & 8) – A society that originally was a part of The American Legion that had membership by invitation only. They supported the Nursing program

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255 Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service
256 U.S. Army Medical Department, Office of Medical History, Section VI.
and other Legion programs. The society is no longer supported by the American Legion after a
difference on membership eligibility arose between the 40 & 8 and the American Legion.

**WAR RISK BUREAU** – This bureau was first established in 1914 under the Treasury Department to insure
vessels against the hazards of war. Its functions were extended in June, 1917, to include the
insurance of certain maritime personnel, and in October, 1917, were so radically extended that the
insurance of the lives and physical ability of soldiers and sailors became its main function.

By an amendment in December, 1919, the bureau was authorized to furnish to soldiers and
sailors disabled by injuries "reasonable governmental medical, surgical, and hospital service and
such supplies, including wheel chairs, artificial limbs, trusses and similar appliances as may be useful
and reasonably necessary."

The United States Public Health Service was given charge of the medical aspect of the work of
the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and this subject will therefore be covered under that service,
although this section of the work remained under the nominal jurisdiction of the Bureau of War Risk
Insurance.

**White Feather Roster** – A roster containing the names of the aliens in a city, who cancelled their first
citizenship papers to evade service under the flag of the country of their adoption.
APPENDICES

Appendix 1

GENERAL PERSHINGS OWN STORY OF OPERATIONS OF AMERICAN TROOPS DURING THE WORLD WAR

Commander in Chief of Expeditionary Forces Submits Special Report to Secretary Baker – Fate of Central Powers Decided by Work of the United States Army.

FOCH ADMITTED ALLIES WERE FACING DEFEAT.

First and Second Division, in Company with French Morrocan Troops, attacked on July 18 without preliminary Bombardment, smashed through the German lines, overwhelmed both infantry and artillery, and cut the enemy’s communications, compelling a general retreat from the Marne and starting the military collapse which forced Germany to sue for peace.

WASHINGTON – The final report of Gen. John J. Pershing as commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces in Europe was made public by the secretary of war, Gen. Pershing says in effect, although not in terms that the American army won the war.

“It was this spirit of determination animating every American soldier;“ says General Pershing, referring to the Meuse-Argonne battle, “that made it impossible for the enemy to maintain the struggle until 1919.”

The report in its more important details is as follows:

In order that the reasons for many important decisions reached in the early history of the American expeditionary forces may be more clearly understood and the true value of the American effort more fully appreciated, it is desirable to have in mind the main events leading up to the time of our entry into the war.

1914 – Although the German drive of 1914 had failed in its immediate purpose, yet her armies had made very important gains, German forces were in complete possession of Belgium and occupied rich industrial regions of northern France, embracing one-fourteenth of her population and about three-fourths of her coal and iron. The German armies held a strongly fortified line 468 miles in length, stretching from the Swiss border to Nieuport on the English Channel; her troops were forty-eight miles of Paris and the initiative remained in German hands.

In the east the rapidity of the Russian mobilization forced Germany, even before the battle of Marne, to send troops to that frontier, but the close of 1914 found the Russian armies ejected from East Prussia and driven back on Warsaw.

The entry of Turkey into the war, because of the moral effect upon the Moslem world and the immediate constant threat created against allied communications with the Far East, led to an effort by the allies in the direction of the Dardanelles.

ALLIES HELPED BY ITALY

1915 – Italy joined the allies in May and gave their cause new strength, but the effect was more or less offset when Bulgaria entered on the side of the central powers.

The threatening situation on the Russian front and in the Balkans was still such that Germany was compelled to exert an immediate offensive effort in those directions and to maintain only a defensive attitude on the western front. German arms achieved a striking series of successes in the vicinity of the Mazurian lakes and in Galicia, capturing Warsaw, Brest-Litovsk and Vilna. The Central powers overran...
Servia and Montenegro. Meanwhile the Italian armies forced Austria to use approximately one-half her strength against them.

In the west the French and British launched offensives which cost the German armies considerable loss; but the objectives were limited, and the effect was local. The Dardanelles expedition, having failed in its mission, was withdrawn in January. In Mesopotamia the allied operations had not been successful. Although the British fleet had established its superiority on the sea, yet the German submarine blockade had developed into a serious menace to allied shipping.

RUSSIA STILL POWERFUL

1916 – Germany no doubt believed that her advantage on the eastern front at the close of 1915 again warranted an offensive in the west, and her attack against Verdun was accordingly launched in the spring of 1916. But Russia was not yet beaten, and early in June, aided at the same time by the threat of an Italian offensive in the west, she began the great drive in Galicia that proved so disastrous to Austria.

Roumania (sic) having entered on the side of the allies, undertook a promising offensive against Austria. The British and French armies attacked along the Somme. Germany quickly returned to the defensive in the west, and in September initiated a campaign in the east which, before the close of 1916, proved unfortunate for Russia as well as Roumania (sic).

Spring of 1917 – Retaining on the eastern front the forces considered sufficient for the final conquest of Russia, Germany prepared to aid Austria in an offensive against Italy. Meanwhile the Russian revolution was well under way, and by the mid-summer of 1917 the final collapse of that government was almost certain.

The relatively low strength of the German forces on the western front led the allies, with much confidence, to attempt a decision on this front; but the losses were very heavy and the effort signally failed. The failure caused a serious reaction, especially on French morale, both in the army and throughout the country, and attempts to carry out extensive or combined operations were indefinitely suspended.

SANK MILLIONS OF TONS

In the five months ending June 30 German submarines had accomplished the destruction of more than 3,250,000 tons of allied shipping. During three years Germany had seen practically all her offensives except Verdun crowned with success. Her battle lines were held on foreign soil and she had withstood every allied attack since the Marne. The German general staff could now foresee the complete elimination of Russia, the possibility of defeating Italy before the end of the year and, finally, the campaign of 1918 against the French and British on the western front which might terminate the war.

It cannot be said that German hopes of final victory were extravagant, either as viewed at that time or as viewed in the light of history. Financial problems of the allies were difficult, supplies were becoming exhausted and their armies had suffered tremendous losses. Discouragement existed not only among the civil population but throughout the armies as well.

Such was the allied morale that, although their superiority on the western front during the last half of 19116 and during 1917 amounted to 20 per cent, only local attacks could be undertaken, and their effect proved wholly insufficient against the German defense. Allied resources in man power at home were low and there was little prospect of materially increasing their armed strength, even in the face of the probability of having practically the whole military strength of the Central Powers against them in the spring of 1918.

This was the state of affairs that existed when we entered the war. While our action gave the allies much encouragement, yet this was temporary, and a review of conditions made it apparent that American must make a supreme material effort as soon as possible. After duly considering the tonnage possibilities I cabled the following to Washington on July 6, 1917:
“Plans should contemplate sending over at least 1,000,000 men by next May.” A general organization project, covering as far as possible the personnel of all combat, staff and administrative units, was forwarded to Washington on July 11. In this I stated:

**NEEDED 1,000,000 MEN**

“It is evident that a force of about 1,000,000 is the smallest unit which in modern war will be a complete, well-balanced and independent fighting organization. However, it must be equally clear that the adoption of this size force as a basis of study should not be construed as representing the maximum force which will be needed in France. It is taken as the force which may be expected to reach France in time for an offensive in 1918, and as a unit and basis of organization. Plans for the future should be based, especially in reference to the manufacture of artillery, aviation and other material, on three times this force – i.e., at least 3,000,000 men.”

**RESOLVED ON AN OFFENSIVE**

Before developing plans for a line of communications it was necessary to decide upon the probable sector of the front for the eventual employment of a distinctive American force. Our mission was offensive, and it was essential to make plans for striking the enemy where a definite military decision could be gained. While the allied armies had endeavored to maintain the offensive, the British, in order to guard the channel ports, were committed to operations in Flanders and the French to the portion of the front protecting Paris. Both lacked troops to operate elsewhere on a large scale.

To the east the great fortified district east of Verdun and around Metz menaced central France, protected the most exposed portion of the German line of communications, that between Metz and Sedan, and covered the Briey Iron region, from which the enemy obtained the greater part of the iron required for munitions and material. The coal fields east of Metz were also covered by these same defenses. A deep advance east of Metz, or the capture of the Briey region, by threatening the invasion of rich German territory in the Moselle valley and the Saar basin, thus curtailing her supply of coal or iron, would have a decisive effect in forcing a withdrawal of German troops from northern France. The military and economic situation of the enemy, therefore, indicated Lorraine as the field promising the most fruitful results for the employment of our armies.

The complexity of trench life had enormously increased the tonnage of supplies required by troops. Not only was it a question of providing food, but enormous quantities of munitions and material were needed. Upon the railroads of France fell the burden of meeting the heavy demands of the 3,500,000 allied combatants then engaged. If the American army was to have an independent and flexible system, it could not use the lines behind the British-Belgium front nor those in rear of the French front covering Paris.

**CHOSE THE SOUTHERN PORTS**

The problem confronting the American expeditionary forces was then to superimpose its rail communications on those of France where there would be the least possible disturbance to the arteries of supply of the two great allied armies already in the field. The lines selected, therefore, were those leading from the comparatively unused South Atlantic ports of France to the northeast, where it was believed the American armies could be employed to the best advantage.

For all practical purposes the American expeditionary forces were based on the American continent. Three thousand miles of ocean to cross, with the growing submarine menace confronting us, the quantity of ship tonnage that would be available then unknown, and a line of communications by land 400 miles long from French ports to our probable front presented difficulties that seemed almost insurmountable as compared with those of our allies.
In providing for the storage and distribution of reserve supplies an allowance of 45 days in the base sections was planned, with 30 days in the intermediate section, and 15 days in the advance section. After the safety of our sea transport was practically assured, this was reduced to a total of 45 days, distributed proportionately. When the armistice was signed all projects for construction had been completed and supplies were on hand to meet the needs of 2,000,000 men, while further plans for necessary construction and for the supply of an additional 2,000,000 were well under way.

**OUR OWN FIGHTING DOCTRINE**

A similar scheme was adopted in August 1917, for our armies. In which the importance of teaching throughout our forces a sound fighting doctrine of our own was emphasized. It provided for troop training in all units up to include division. Corps centers of instruction for noncommissioned officers and unit commanders of all arms were established. The army and corps schools graduated 21,330 noncommissioned officers and 13,916 officers.

Pending the organization and development of our own schools, a large number of our officers were sent to centers of instruction of the allied armies. The training of our earlier divisions was begun in close association with the French divisions, under conditions set forth in the following paragraph on divisional training:

“Trench warfare naturally given prominence to the defensive as opposed to the offensive. To guard against this, the basis of instruction should be essentially the offensive both in spirit and in practice. The defensive is accepted only to prepare for future offensive.”

The long period of trench warfare had so impressed itself upon the French and British that they had almost entirely dispensed with training for open warfare. It was to avoid this result in our army and to encourage the offensive spirit that the following was published in October 1917:

“The above methods to be employed must remain or become distinctly our own.

“All instruction must contemplate the assumption of a vigorous offensive. This purpose will be emphasized in every phase of training until it becomes a settled habit of thought.

“The rifle and the bayonet are the principal weapons of the infantry soldier. He will be trained to a high degree of skill as a marksman, both on the target range and in field firing. An aggressive spirit must be developed until the soldier feels himself, as a bayonet fighter, invincible in battle.

“All officers and soldiers should realize that at no time in our history has discipline been so important; therefore, discipline of the highest order must be exacted at all times. The standards for the American army will be those of West Point. The rigid attention, upright bearing, attention to detail, uncomplaining obedience to instructions required of the cadet will be required of every officer and soldier of our armies in France.”

Unfortunately, many divisions did not receive the requisite amount of systematic training before leaving the states and complete preparation of such units for battle was thus often seriously delayed.

In order to hinder the enemy’s conquest of Russia and, if possible, prevent a German attack on Italy, or in the Near East, the allies sought to maintain the offensive on the western front as far as their diminished strength and morale would permit.

Notwithstanding these allied attacks on the western front, the immense gains by the German armies in the east, culminating at Riga on Sept. 3, precipitated the collapse of Russia. The following months, the Austrians—with German assistance—surprised the Italians and broke through the lines at Caporetto, driving the Italian armies back to the Piave river, inflicting a loss of 300,000 men, 600,000 rifles, 3,000 guns, and enormous stores. This serious crisis compelled the withdrawal of ten French and British divisions from the western front to Italy. The German situation on all other theaters was so favorable that as early as November
they began the movement of divisions toward the western front. If needed, her divisions could be withdrawn from the Italian front before the French and British dared recall their division.

At first the allies could hardly hope for a large American army. Marshal Joffre during his visit to America had made special request that a combat division be sent at once to Europe as visual evidence of our purpose to participate actively in the war, and also asked for engineer regiments and other special service units.

The arrival of the first division and the parade of certain of its elements in Paris on July 4 caused great enthusiasm, and for the time being French morale was stimulated. Still, allied apprehension was deep-seated and material assistance was imperative.

**OUTLOOK DARK FOR 1918**

A review of the situation showed that with Russia out of the war the central powers would be able to release a large number of divisions for service elsewhere, and that during the spring and summer of 1918, without interfering with the status quo at Saloniki, they could concentrate on the western front a force much stronger than that of the allies. In view of this it was represented to the war department in December as of the utmost importance that the allied preparations be expedited.

My conclusion was that, although the morale of the German people and of the armies was better than it had been for two years, only an untoward combination of circumstances could give the enemy a decisive victory before American support as recommended could be made effective, provided the allies secured unity of action. However, a situation might arise which would necessitate the temporary use of all-American troops in the units of our allies for the defensive, but nothing in the situation justified the relinquishment of our firm purpose to form our own army under our own flag.

While the Germans were practicing for open warfare and concentrating their most aggressive personnel in shock divisions, the training of the allies was still limited to trench warfare. As our troops were being trained for open warfare, there was every reason why we could not allow them to be scattered among our allies, even by divisions, much less as replacements, except by pressure of sheer necessity. Any sort of permanent amalgamation would irrevocably commit America’s fortunes to the hands of the allies. Moreover, it was obvious that the lack of homogeneity would render these mixed divisions difficult to maneuver and almost certain to break up under stress of defeat, with the consequent mutual recrimination.

Again, there was no doubt that the realization by the German people that independent American divisions, corps, or armies were in the field with determined purpose would be a severe blow to German morale and prestige. It was also certain that an early appearance of the larger American units on the front would be most beneficial to the morale of the allies themselves.

Accordingly, the first division on Jan. 19, 1918, took over a sector north of Toul; the twenty-sixth division went to the Soissons front early in February; the forty-second division entered the line near Luneville, Feb. 21, and the second division near Verdun, March 18. Meanwhile, the first army corps headquarters, Major Gen. Hunter Liggett commanding, was organized at Neufchateau on Jan. 20, and the plan to create an independent American sector on the Lorraine front was taking shape.

This was the situation when the great German offensive was launched on March 21, 1918.

**FIGURED ON 21 DIVISIONS**

The war department planned as early as July 1917, to send to France by June 15, 1918, twenty-one divisions of the then strength of 20,000 men each, together with auxiliary and replacement troops, making a total of some 650,000 men. While the numbers fell short of my recommendation of July 6, 1917, which contemplated at least 1,000,000 men by May 1918, it should be borne in mind that the main factor in the
problem was the amount of shipping to become available for military purposes, in which must be included tonnage required to supply the allies with steel, coal and food.

On Dec. 2, 1917, an estimate of the situation was cabled to the war department with the following recommendation:

“In view of these conditions, it is of the utmost importance to the allied cause that we move swiftly. The minimum number of troops we should plan to have in France by the end of June is four army corps of twenty-four divisions, in addition to troops for service of the rear. This figure is given as the lowest we should think of and is placed no higher because the limit of available transportation would not seem to warrant it.

“A study of transportation facilities shows sufficient American tonnage to bring over this number of troops, but to do so there must be a reduction in the tonnage allotted to other than army needs. The use of shipping for commercial purposes must be curtailed as much as possible. The allies are very weak, and we must come to their relief this year, 1918. The year after may be too late. It is very doubtful if they can hold on until 1919 unless we give them a lot of support this year. It is therefore strongly recommended that a complete readjustment of transportation be made and that the needs of the war department as set forth above be regarded as immediate.”

In the latter part of January Joint note No. 12, presented by the military representatives with the supreme war council, was approved by the council. This note concluded that France would be safe during 1918 only under certain conditions, names:

“That the strength of the British and French troops in France are continuously kept up to their present total strength and that they receive the expected re-enforcements of not less than two American divisions per month.”

The first German offensive of 1918, beginning March 31, overran all resistance during the initial period of the attack. The offensive made such inroads upon French and British reserves that defeat stared them in the face unless the new American troops should prove more immediately available than even the most optimistic had dared to hope. On March 27 the military representatives with the supreme war council prepared their joint note No. 18. This note repeated the previously quoted statement from Joint not No. 12, and continued:

“The battle which is developing at the present moment in France, and which can extend to the other theaters of operations, may very quickly place the allied armies in a serious situation from the point of view of effectives.

“The military representatives are of the opinion that it is highly desirable that the American government should assist the allied armies as soon as possible by permitting in principle the temporary service of American units in allied army corps and divisions. Such re-enforcements must, however, be obtained from other units than those American divisions which are now operating with the French, and the units so temporarily employed must eventually be returned to the American army.

“the military representatives are of the opinion that from the present time, in execution of the foregoing, and until otherwise directed by the supreme war council, only American infantry and machine gun units, organized as that government may decide, be brought to France, and that all agreements or conventions hitherto made in conflict with this decision be modified accordingly.”

**PLANNED AN AMERICAN ARMY**

The secretary of war, who was in France at the time; General Bliss, the American military representative with the supreme war council, and I at once conferred on the terms of this note, with the result that the secretary recommended to the president that Joint note No. 18 be approved in the following sense:
“The purpose of the American government is to render the fullest cooperation and aid, and therefore the recommendation of the military representatives with regard to the preferential transportation of American infantry and machine gun units in the present emergency is approved. Such units, when transported, will be under the direction of the commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, and will be assigned for training and use by him his discretion. He will use these and all other military forces of the United States under his command in such manner as to render the greatest military assistance, keeping in mind always the determination of this government to have its varied military forces collected as speedily as their training and the military situation permits, into an independent American army, acting in concert with the armies of Great Britain and France, and all arrangements made by him for their temporary training and service will be made with that end in view.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY

The battle line in the vicinity of Amiens had hardly stabilized when, on April 9, the Germans made another successful attack against the British lines on a front of some 40 kilometers in the vicinity of Armentieres and along the Lys river. As a result of its being included in a salient formed by the German advance. Passchendaele ridge, the capture of which had cost dearly in 1917, was evacuated by the British on April 17.

The losses had been heavy, and the British were unable to replace them entirely. They were therefore, making extraordinary efforts to increase the shipping available for our troops. On April 21, I went to London to clear up certain questions concerning the rate of shipment and to reach the further agreement provided for in the April 7 conference. The result of this London agreement was cabled to Washington April 24, as follows:

“That only the infantry, machine guns, engineers and signal troops of American divisions and brigades be sent over in British and American shipping during May for training and service with the British army in France up to six divisions and that any shipping in excess of that required for these troops be utilized to transport troops necessary to make these divisions complete.

“That the American personnel of the Artillery of these divisions and such corps troops as may be required to build up American corps of organizations follow immediately thereafter, and that American artillery personnel be trained with French material and join its proper divisions as soon as thoroughly trained.

“That the American commander in chief shall allot American troops in the French or British for training or train them with American units at his discretion, with the understanding that troops already transported by British shipping or included in the six divisions mentioned are to be trained with the British army.”

At a meeting of the supreme war council held at Abbeville May 1 and 2, an urgent appeal came from both French and Italian representatives for American replacements or units to serve with their armies. The following agreement was reached, committing the council to an independent American army and providing for the immediate shipment of certain troops:

UNDER AMERICAN FLAG

It is the opinion of the supreme war council that, in order to carry the war to a successful conclusion, an American army should be formed as early as possible under its own flag. In order to meet the present emergency, it is agreed that American troops should be brought to France as rapidly as allied transportation facilities will permit, and that as far as consistent with the necessity of building up an American army, preference will be given to infantry and machine gun units for training and service with French and British armies.”

The next offensive of the enemy was made between the Oise and Berry-au-Bac against the French instead of against the British, as was generally expected, and it came as a complete surprise. The initial Aisne
attack, covering a front of thirty-five kilometers, met with remarkable success, as the German armies advanced no less than fifty kilometers in four days. On reaching the Marne that river was used as a defensive flank and the German advance was directly towards Paris. During the first days of June something akin to a panic seized the city, and it was estimated that 1,000,000 people left during the spring of 1918.

Such extensive priority had already been given to the transport of American infantry and machine gunners that the troops of those categories which had received even partial training in the United States were practically exhausted. Moreover, the strain on our services of supply made it essential that early relief be afforded by increasing its personnel. The final agreement was cabled to the war department on June 5, as follows:

“The following recommendations are made on the assumption that at least 250,000 men can be transported in each of the months of June and July by the employment of combined British and American tonnage. We recommend:

“For the month of June: Absolute priority shall be given to the transportation of 170,000 combatant troops, 25,400 men for the service of the railways, the balance to be troops of categories to be determined by the commander-in-chief, American expeditionary forces.

“For the month of July: Absolute priority for the shipment of 140,000 combatant troops, the balance to consist of troops to be designated by the commander-in-chief, American expeditionary forces.

“We recognize that the combatant troops to be dispatched in July may have to include troops which have had insufficient training, but we consider the present emergency is such as to justify a temporary and exceptional departure by the United States from sound principles of training, especially as a similar course is being followed by France and Great Britain.

“Signed FOCH,
“MILNER,
“PERSHING.”

RAISED DELICATE QUESTIONS

The various proposals during these conferences regarding priority of shipment, often very insistent, raised questions that were not only most difficult but delicate. On the one hand, there was a critical situation which must be met by immediate action, while on the other hand, any priority accorded a particular arm necessarily postponed the formation of a distinctive American fighting force and the means to supply it. Such a force was, in my opinion, absolutely necessary to win the war. A few of the allied representatives became convinced that the American services of supply should not be neglected by should be developed in the common interest. The success of our divisions during May and June demonstrated fully that it was not necessary to draft American under foreign flags in order to utilize American manhood most effectively.

When on March 21, 1918, the German army on the western front began a series of offensives, it was by far the most formidable force the world had ever seen. In fighting men and guns it had a great superiority, but this was of less importance than the advantage in morale, in experience, in training for mobile warfare, and in unity of command. Ever since the collapse of the Russian armies and the crisis on the Italian front in the fall of 1917, German armies were being assembled and trained for the great campaign which was to end the war before America’s effort could be brought to bear. Germany’s best troops, her most successful generals and all the experience gained in three years of war were mobilized for the supreme effort.

The first plow fell on the right of the British armies, including the junction of the British and French forces. Only the prompt co-operation of the French and British general headquarters stemmed the tide. The reason for this objective was obvious, and strikingly illustrated the necessity for having some one with sufficient authority over all the allied armies to meet such an emergency.
RESERVES WERE LACKING

The lack of complete co-operation among the allies on the western front had been appreciated and the question of preparation to meet a crisis had already received attention by the supreme war council. A plan had been adopted by which each of the allies would furnish a certain number of divisions for a general reserve to be under the direction of the military representatives of the supreme war council, of which Gen. Foch was then the senior member. But when the time came to meet German offensive in March these reserves were not found available and the plan failed.

The situation resulted in a conference for the immediate consideration of the question of having an allied commander in chief. After much discussion, during which my view favoring such action was clearly stated, an agreement was reached, and General Foch was selected. His appointment as such was made April 3 and was approved for the United States by the president on April 16.

The grave crisis precipitated by the first German offensive caused me to make a hurried visit to General Foch’s headquarters at Bombon, during which all our combatant forces were placed at his disposal. The acceptance of this offer meant the dispersion of our troops along the allied front and a consequent delay in building up a distinctive American Force in Lorraine, but the serious situation of the allies demanded this divergence from our plans.

On March 21 approximately 300,000 American troops had reached France. Four combat divisions, equivalent in strength to eight French or British divisions were available.

TOOK CANTIGNY HEIGHTS

On April 25 the First division relieved two French divisions on the front near Montdidier and on May 28 captured the important observation stations on the heights of Cantigny with splendid dash. French artillery, aviation, tanks and flame throwers aided in the attack, but most of this French assistance was withdrawn before the completion of the operation in order to meet the enemy’s new offensive launched May 27 to Chateau Thierry. The enemy reaction against our troops at Cantigny was extremely violent, and apparently, he was determined at all costs to counteract the most excellent effect the American success had produced. For three days his guns of all calibers were concentrated on our position and counterattack. The desperate efforts of the Germans gave the fighting at Cantigny a seeming tactical importance entirely out of proportion to the numbers involved.

The third German offensive, on May 27, against the French on the Aisne soon developed a desperate situation for the allies. The Second division was hastily diverted to the vicinity of Meaux on May 31, and early on the morning of June 1 was deployed across the Chateau-Thierry-Paris road near Montreuil-aux-Lions in a gap in the French line, where it stopped the German advance on Paris. At the same time the partially trained Third division was placed at French disposal to hold the crossings of the Marne, and its motorized machine gun battalion succeeded in reaching Chateau Thierry in time to assist in successfully defending that river crossing.

The enemy having been halted, the Second division commenced a series of vigorous attacks on June 4 which resulted in the capture of Belleau woods after very severe fighting. The village of Bouresches was taken soon after, and on July 1 Vaux was captured. In these operations the Second division met with most desperate resistance by Germany’s best troops.

Our Second corps, under Maj. Gen. George W. Read, had been organized for the command of the ten divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line defenses. After consultation with Field Marshal Haig on June 3 five American divisions were relieved from the British area to support the French.

The Marne salient was inherently weak and offered an opportunity for a counter-offensive that was obvious. If successful such an operation would afford immediate relief to the allied defense, would remove
the threat against Paris and free the Paris-Nancy railroad. But, more important than all else, it would restore the morale of the allies and remove the profound depression and fear then existing.

Up to this time our units had been put in here and there at critical points as emergency troops to stop the terrific German advance. In every trial, whether on the defensive or offensive, they had proved themselves equal to any troops in Europe. As early as June 23 and again on July 10 at Bombon I had very strongly urged that our best divisions be concentrated under American command, if possible, for use as a striking force against the Marne salient. Although the prevailing view among the allies was that American units were suitable only for the defensive, and that at all events they could be used to better advantage under allied command, the suggestion was accepted in principle, and my estimate of their offensive fighting qualities was soon put to the test.

The enemy had encouraged his soldiers to believe that the July 15 attack would conclude the war with a German peace. Although he made elaborate plans for the operation, he failed to conceal fully his intentions, and the front of attack was suspected at least one week ahead. On the Champagne front the actual hour for the assault was known and the enemy was checked with heavy losses. The Forty-second division entered the line near Somme Py immediately, and five of its infantry battalions and all of its artillery became engaged. Southwest of Rheims and along the Marne to the east of Chateau-Thierry the Germans were at first somewhat successful, a penetration of eight kilometers beyond the river being effected (sic) against the French immediately to the right of our Third division. The following quotation from the report of the commanding general gives the result of the fighting on his front:

**NONE CROSSED BUT PRISONERS**

“Although the rush of the German troops overwhelmed some of the frontline positions, causing the infantry and machine gun companies to suffer, in some cases a 50 per cent loss, no German soldiers crossed the road from Fossoy to Crezancy except as a prisoner of war, and by noon the following day (July 16) there were no Germans in the foreground of the Third division sector except the dead.”

On this occasion a single regiment of the Third division wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front, while on either flank the Germans who had gained a footing pressed forward. Our men, firing in three sections, met the German attacks with counter attacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners.

The selection by the Germans of the Champagne sector and the eastern and southern faces of the Marne pocket on which to make their offensive was fortunate for the allies, as it favored the launching of the counterattack already planned. There were now over 1,200,000 American troops in France, which provided a considerable force of reserves. Every American division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counter-offensive.

General Petain’s initial plan for the counter-attacks involved the entire western face of the Marne salient. The First and Second American division, with the First French Moroccan division between them, were employed as the spearhead of the main attack, driving directly eastward through the most sensitive portion of the German lines, to the heights south of Soissons. The advance began on July 18, without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, and these three divisions at a single bound broke through the enemy’s defenses and overran his artillery, cutting or interrupting the German communications leading into the salient. A general withdrawal from the Marne was immediately begun by the enemy, who still fought stubbornly to prevent disaster.

**TOOK BERZY-le-SEC**
The First division, throughout four days of constant fighting, advanced 11 kilometers, capturing Berzyle-Sec and the heights about Soissons and taking some 3,500 prisoners and 68 field guns from the seven German divisions employed against it. It was relieved by a British division. The Second division advanced eight kilometers in the first 26 hours, and by the end of the second day was facing Tigny, having captured 3,000 prisoners and 66 field guns. It was relieved the night of the 19th by a French division. The result of this counter-offensive was of decisive importance. Due to the magnificent dash and power displayed on the field of Soissons by our First and Second divisions, the tide of war was definitely turned in favor of the allies.

Other American divisions participated in the Marne counter-offensive. A little to the south the Second division the Fourth was in line with the French and was engaged until July 22. The first American corps, Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett commanding, with the Twenty-sixth division and a French division, acted as a pivot of the movement toward Soissons, capturing Torcy on the 18th and reaching the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road on the 21st. At the same time the Second division crossed the Marne and took the heights of Mount St. Pere and the villages of Chartesves and Jaulgonne.

In the First corps the Forty-second division relieved the Twenty-sixth on July 25 and extended its front on the 26th relieving the French division. From this time until August 2 it fought its way through the Forest de Fere and across the Oureq, advancing toward the Vesle until relieved by the Fourth division on August 3. Early in this period elements of the Twenty-eighth division participated in the advance.

**FORCED ENEMY BACK**

Further to the east the Third division forced the enemy back to Roncheres wood, where it was relieved on July 30 by the Thirty-second division from the Vosges front. The Thirty-second after relieving the Third and some elements of the Twenty-eighth on the line of the Oureq river, advanced abreast of the Forty-second toward the Vesle. On Aug. 3 it passed under the control of our Third corps, Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard commanding, which made its first appearance in battle at this time, while the Fourth division took up the task of the Forty-second division and advanced with the Thirty-second to the Versie river, where, on Aug. 6, the operation for the reduction of the Marne salient terminated.

In the hard fighting from July 18 to Aug. 6 the Germans were not only halted in their advance but were driven back from the Marne to the Versie and committed wholly to the defensive. The force of American arms had been brought to bear in time to enable the last offensive of the enemy to be crushed.

The First and Third corps now held a continuous front of 11 kilometers along the Versie. On Aug. 12 the Seventy-seventh division relieved the Fourth division on the First corps front, and the following day the Twenty-eighth relieved the Thirty-second division in the Third corps, while from Aug. 6 to Aug. 10 the Sixth infantry brigade of the Third division held a sector on the river line. The transfer of the First corps to the Woevre was ordered at this time, and the control of this front was turned over to the Third corps.

On August 18 Gen. Petain began an offensive between Rheims and the Oise. Our Third corps participated in this operation crossing the Vesle on Sept. 4 with the Twenty-eighth and Seventy-seventh divisions and overcoming stubborn opposition on the plateau south of the Aisne, which was reached by the Seventy-seventh on Sep. 7. Two days later the Third corps was transferred to the region of Verdun, the Seventy-seventh division remaining in line on the Aisne river until Sept. 17.

The Thirty-second division, upon its relief from the battle on the Vesle, joined a French corps north of Soissons and attacked from Aug. 29 to 31, capturing Juvigny after some particularly desperate fighting and reaching the Chauny-Soissons road.

On the British front two regiments of the Thirty-third division participated in an attack on Hamel, July 4, and again on Aug. 9 as an incident of the allied offensive against the Amiens salient. One of these regiments took Gressaire wood and Chipilly ridge, capturing 700 prisoners and considerable material.
EMERGENCY HAD PASSED

The counter offensives against the Marne salient in July and against the Amiens salient in August had gained such an advantage that it was apparent that the emergency, which justified the dispersion of our divisions, had passed. The moment was propitious for assembling our divisions. The formation of the army in the Chateau Thierry region and its early transfer to the sector of the Woevre, which was to extend from Nomeny, east of the Moselle, to north of St. Mihiel, was therefore decided upon by Marshal Foch and myself on Aug. 9, and the details were arranged with Gen. Petain later on the same day.

At Bombon on July 24, there was a conference of all commanders in chief for the purpose of considering allied operations. Each presented proposals for the employment of the armies under his command and these formed the basis of future co-operation of the allies. It was emphatically determined that the allied attitude should be to maintain the offensive. As the first operation of the American army, the reduction of the salient of St. Mihiel was to be undertaken as soon as the necessary troops and material could be made available.

On Aug. 20, a further discussion with Marshal Foch was held at my headquarters at Ligny-en-Barrols, at this meeting it was proposed by Marshal Foch that the general operations as far as the American army was concerned should be carried out in detail by:

(a) An attack between the Meuse and the Argonne by the Second French army, reinforced by from four to six American division.

(b) A French-American attack, extending from the Argonne west to the Souain road, to be executed on the right by an American army astride the Aisne and on the left by the Fourth French army.

To carry out these attacks the ten to eleven American division suggested for the St. Mihiel operation and the four to six for the Second French army would leave eight to ten divisions for an American army on the Aisne. It was proposed that the St. Mihiel operations should be initiated on Sept. 10 and the other two on Sept. 15 and 20 respectively.

The plan suggested for the American participation in these operations was not acceptable to use, because it would require the immediate separation of the recently formed first American army into several groups, mainly to assist French armies. This was directly contrary to the principle of forming a distinct American army, for which my contention had been insistent. An enormous amount of preparation had already been made in construction of roads, railroads, regulating stations and other installations looking to the use and supply of our armies on a particular front. The inherent disinclination of our troops to serve under allied commanders would have grown and American morale would have suffered. My position was stated quite clearly, that the strategical employment of the first army as a unit would be undertaken where desired, but its disruption to carry out these proposals would not be entertained.

AN AMERICAN ARMY

A conference at Marshal Foch’s headquarters was held on September 2 at which General Petain was present. After discussion, the question of employing the American army as a unit was conceded. All the allied armies were to be employed in a converging action.

It should be recorded that although this general offensive was fully outlined at the conference no one present expressed the opinion that the final victory could be won in 1918. In fact, it was believed by the Meuse-Argonne attack could no be pushed much beyond Monfaucon before the arrival of winter would force a cessation of operations.

The choice between the two sectors, that east of the Aisne, including the Argonne forest, or the Champagne sector, was left to me. In my opinion, no other allied troops had the morale or the offensive spirit to overcome successfully the difficulties to be met in the Meuse-Argonne sector, and our plans and installations had been prepared for an expansion of operations in that direction. So the Meuse-Argonne
front was chosen. The entire sector of 150 kilometers of front extending from Port-sur-Seille, east of the Moselle, west to include the Argonne forest was accordingly placed under my command, including all French Divisions then in that zone. The first American army was to proceed with the St. Mihiel operation after which the operation between the Meuse and the western edge of the Argonne forest was to be prepared and launched not later than September 25.

On the night of September 11, the troops of the first army were deployed in position. On the southern face of the salient was the first corps, Major General Liggett commanding, with the eighty-second, ninetieth, fifth and second divisions in line, extending from the Moselle westward.

On its left was the fourth corps, Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman commanding, with the eighty-ninth, forty-second and first divisions, the left of this corps being opposite Montsec. These two army corps were to deliver the principal attack, the line pivoting on the center division of the first corps. The first division on the left of the fourth corps, was charged with the double mission of covering its own flank while advancing some twenty kilometers due north toward the heart of the salient where it was to make contact with the troops of the fifth corps.

On the western face of the salient lay the fifth corps, Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron commanding, with the twenty-sixth division, fifteenth French Colonial division and the fourth division in line, from Mouilly west to Les Eparges and north to Wantronville. Of these three divisions the twenty-sixth alone was to make a deep advance directed southward towards Vigneuilles. The French division was to make a short progression to the edge of the heights in order to cover the left of the twenty-sixth. The fourth division was not to advance.

In the center between our fourth and fifth army corps, was the second French Colonial corps, Maj. Gen. E.J. Blondiat commanding covering a front of 40 kilometers with three small French divisions. These troops were to follow up the retirement of the enemy from the tip of the salient.

At dawn on Sept. 12, after four hours of violent artillery fire of preparation and accompanied by small tanks the infantry of the first and fourth corps advance. The infantry of the fifth corps commenced its advance at 8 a.m. The operation was carried out with entire precision. Just after daylight on Sept. 13 elements of the first and twenty-sixth divisions made a junction near Hattonchatel and Vegneulles, eighteen kilometers northeast of St. Mihiel. The rapidity with which our divisions advanced overwhelmed the enemy and all objectives were reached by the afternoon of Sept. 13. We captured nearly 16,000 prisoners, 443 guns and large stores of material and supplies. The energy and swiftness with which the operation was carried out enabled us to smother opposition to such an extent that we suffered less than 7,000 casualties during the actual period of the advance.

The material results of the victory achieved were very important. An American army was an accomplished fact, and the enemy had felt its power. No form of propaganda could overcome the depressing effect on the morale of the enemy of this demonstration of our ability to organize a large American force and drive it successfully through his defenses. It gave our troops implicit confidence in their superiority and raised their morale to the highest pitch. For the first time wire entanglements ceased to be regarded as impassable barriers and open-warfare training, which had been so urgently insisted upon, proved to be the correct doctrine. Our division concluded the attack with such small losses and in such high spirits that without the usual rest they were immediately available for employment in heavy fighting in a new theater of operations. The strength of the first army in this battle totaled approximately 500,000 men, of whom about 70,000 were French.

**IMMOVABLE SINCE 1914**

The Meuse-Argonne front had been practically stabilized in September, 1914, and except for minor fluctuations during the German attacks on Verdun in 1916 and the French counter offensive in August 1917,
remained unchanged until the American advance in 1918. The net result of the four years struggle on this ground was a German defensive system of unusual depth and strength and a wide zone of utter devastation, itself a serious obstacle to offensive operations.

The strategical importance of this portion of the line was second to none on the western front. All supplies and evacuations of the German armies in norther France were dependent upon two great railway systems – one in the north, passing through Liege, while the other in the south, with lines coming from Luxemburg, Thionville and Metz, had as its vital section the line Carignan-Sedan-Mezieres. No other important lines were available to the enemy, as the mountainous masses of the Ardennes made the construction of east and west lines through that region impracticable.

BEGIN VICTORIOUS ADVANCE

On the night of September 25 the nine divisions to lead in the attack were deployed between the Meuse river and the western edge of the Argonne forest. On the right was the Third corps, Major General Bullard commanding, with the Thirty-third, Eightieth and Fourth divisions in line; next came the Fifth corps, Major General Cameron commanding, with the Seventy-ninth. Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first divisions; on the left was the First corps, Major General Liggett commanding, with the Thirty-fifth, Twenty-eighth and Seventy-seventh division. Each corps had one division in reserve and the army held three divisions as a general reserve. About 2,700 guns, 189 small tanks, 142 manned by Americans, and 821 airplanes, 604 manned by Americans, were concentrated to support the attack of the infantry. We thus had a superiority in guns and aviation, and the enemy had no tanks.

Following three hours of violent artillery fire of preparation the infantry advanced at 5:30 a.m. on September 26, accompanied by tanks. During the first two days of the attack, before the enemy was able to bring up his reserves, our troops made steady progress through the network of the defenses. Montfaucon was held tenaciously by the enemy and was not captured until noon of the second day.

The attack continued without interruption, meeting six new divisions which the enemy threw into first line before September 29. He developed a powerful machine gun defense supported by heavy artillery fire, and made frequent counter-attacks with fresh troops, particularly on the flank of the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fifth divisions. These divisions had taken Varennes, Cheppy, Baulny and Charpentry, and the line was within two kilometers of Apremont. We were no longer engaged in a maneuver for the pinching out of a salient, but were necessarily committed, generally speaking, to a direct frontal attack against strong hostile positions fully manned by a determined enemy.

At 5:30 a.m. October 4, the general attack was renewed. The enemy divisions on the front from Fresnes-en-Woevre to the Argonne had increased from ten in first line to sixteen and included some of his best divisions. The fighting was desperate and only small advances were realized, except by the first division on the right of the First corps.

On the 7th the First corps, with the Eighty-second division added, launched a strong attack toward Cornay, to drew attention from the movement east of the Meuse and at the same time outflank the German position in the Argonne. The following day the Seventeenth French corps, Major General Claudel commanding, initiated its attack east of the Meuse against the exact point on which the German armies must pivot in order to withdraw from northern France. The troops encountered elaborate fortifications and stubborn resistance, but by nightfall had realized an advance of six kilometers to a line well within the Bols de Consenvoye and including the villages of Beaumont and Haumont.

FOE FOUGHT STUBBORNLY

Continuous fighting was maintained along our entire battle front, with especial success on the extreme left, where the capture of the greater part of the Argonne forest was completed. The enemy
contested every foot of ground on our front, in order to make more rapid retirements farther west and withdraw his forces from northern France before the interruption of his railroad communications through Sedan.

We were confronted at this time by an insufficiency of replacement to build up exhausted division. We still had two divisions with the British and two with the French. A review of the situation, American and allied, especially as to our own resources in men for the next two months, convinced me that the attack of the First army and the allied armies farther west should be pushed to the limit. But if the First army was to continue its aggressive tactics, our divisions then with the French must be recalled and replacements must be obtained by breaking up newly arrived divisions.

In discussing the withdrawal of our divisions from the French with Marshal Foch and General Petain on October 119 the former expressed his appreciation of the fact that the First army was striking the pivot of the German withdrawal, and also held the view that the allied attack should continue. General Petain agreed that the American divisions with the French were essential to us if we were to maintain our battle against the German pivot. The French were, however, straining every nerve to keep up their attacks, and before those divisions with the French had been released it became necessary for us to send the Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first divisions from the First army to assist the Sixth French army in Flanders.

**FIRST ARMY OF 1,000,000**

At this time the First army was holding a front of more than 120 kilometers; its strength exceeded 1,000,000 men; it was engaged in the most desperate battle of our history, and the burden of command was too heavy for a single commander and staff. Therefore, on October 12 that portion of our front extending from Port-sur-Seille, east of the Moselle, to Fresness-Woervre, southeast of Verdun, was transferred to the newly constituted Second army with Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard in command, under whom it began preparations for the extension of operations to the east in the direction of Briey and Metz. On October 16 the command of the First army was transferred to Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, and my advance headquarters was established at Ligny-en-Barrois, from which the command of the group of American armies was exercised.

Summarizing the material results which had been attained by the First army by the end of October we had met an increasing number of Germany’s best divisions, rising from 20 in line and reserve on September 26 to 31 on October 31; the enemy’s elaborately prepared positions, including the Hindenburg line. In our front had been broken; the almost impassable Argonne forest was in our hands; an advance of 21 kilometers had been effected {sic}; 18,000 prisoners, 370 cannon, 1,000 machine guns and a mass of material captured; and the great railway artery through Carignan to sedan was now seriously threatened.

On the morning of November 1 three army corps were in line between the Meuse river and the Bois de Bourgogne. Preceded by two hours of violent artillery preparation the infantry advance, closely followed by “accompanying guns.”

By nightfall the Fifth corps in the center had realized an advance of almost nine kilometers, to the Bois de la Folie, and had completed the capture of the heights of Barricourt, while the Third corps on the right, had captured Aincreville and Andevanne. Our troops had broken through the enemy’s last defense, captured his artillery positions and had precipitated a retreat of the German forces about to be isolated in the forest north of Grandpre.

The following day the advance continued toward Sedan with increasing swiftness.

**MUNITIONS**

Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. The task of the ordnance department in supplying artillery was especially difficult. In order to meet
our requirements as rapidly as possible we accepted the offer of the French government to supply us with the artillery equipment of 75’s, 155 mm, howitzers and 155 G.R.F. guns from their own factories for 30 divisions. The wisdom of this course was fully demonstrated by the fact that although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home there were no guns of American manufacture of the calibers mentioned on our front at the date of the armistice.

The only guns of these types produced at home which reached France before the cessation of hostilities were 109 75 mm. guns.

In addition, 24 8-inch howitzers from the United States reached our front and were in use when the armistice was signed. Eight 14-inch naval guns of American manufacture were set up on railroad mounts, and most of these were successfully employed on the Meuse-Argonne front under the efficient direction of Admiral Plunkett of the navy.

**AVIATION**

In aviation we were entirely dependent upon our allies, and here again the French government came to our aid until our own program could be set under way. Without going into a complete discussion of aviation material it will be sufficient to state that it was with great difficulty that we obtained equipment even for training. As for up-to-date combat planes, the development at home was slow and we had to rely upon the French, who provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit, observation and bombing machines.

The first airplane received from home arrived in May, and altogether we received 1,379 planes of the De Haviland type. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7, 1918. As to our aviators, many of whom trained with our allies, it can be said that they had no superiors in daring and in fighting ability. During the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne our aviators excelled all others. They have left a record of courageous deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our army.

**TANKS MADE FINE RECORD**

In the matter of tanks, we were compelled to rely upon both the French and the English. Here, however, we were less fortunate for the reason that our allies barely had sufficient tanks to meet their requirements. While our tank corps had limited opportunity, its fine personnel responded gallantly on every occasion, and showed courage of the highest order.

The chemical warfare service represented another entirely new departure in this war. Whether or not gas will be employed in future wars is a matter of conjecture, but the effect is so deadly to the unprepared that we can never afford to neglect the question.

The general health of our armies under conditions strange and adverse in many ways to our American experience and mode of life was marvelously good. Of all deaths in the American expeditionary forces (to September 1, 1919), totaling 81,141, there were killed in action 35,556; died of wounds received in battle 15,130; other wounds and injuries, 5,669; and died of diseases, 24,786.