

HEADS OF 148 ROADS MEET TO TRY TO SETTLE STRIKE

Assassination Of Collins Is Part Of Program Of Ambushes And Raids Against Free States

Was Shot Down Only Few Hours After He Had Been Given Ovation.

HAS HAD STORMY CAREER

Eamonn de Valera Has Become Cavalryman And Hard To Catch.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—The assassination of Michael Collins at Bandon, Cork, yesterday, comes directly on the heels of the announcement by the Irish irregulars of a policy of ambushes and raids in their fight against the free state government.

Collins was shot down from ambush only a few hours after he had been given an ovation by the residents of Cork city, which was freed less than two weeks ago by the military under Collins' command. The place where he fell is part of the constituency which he represented in the Dail Eireann.

News of the outrage, only meager details of which have been received here, came too late for publication in the morning newspapers, the majority of which comment on the breaking up of the organized warfare in southern Ireland.

The assassination was preceded in Dublin by a kind of battle of propaganda, both the provisional government and representatives of the irregular army posting placards which set forth their respective aims and claims.

Americans reaching London after attending the funeral of Arthur Griffith say they found curious crowds assembled about these posters. One manifesto charged that the provisional government had secretly despatched an emissary to the south to assassinate Eamonn de Valera.

Side by side with this was another placard in big letters, an ironical interpretation of a manifesto which the enemies of the free state imagined was being sent out by Collins and the members of his staff.

"Men of Ireland, your king and your country call you. You who have fought so bravely for the cause of the empire in Egypt, India, and elsewhere, now are needed again for the defense of the empire."

Another and longer poster apparently placed by governmental officers, dealt in detail with the destruction caused by the irregulars throughout Ireland.

It argued that the irregular movement was destroying every reasonable hope for Ireland's prosperity and happiness and appealed to the citizens generally to stand solidly behind the provisional government.

The grief over the death of Arthur Griffith was accompanied by a public expression of admiration and affection for Collins, whose three hour march through the streets of Dublin behind the body of his colleague was one of the most impressive incidents in Irish history, because everybody believed that Collins himself had been marked for death.

At the funeral everybody was talking about Collins how that he was left alone as the great, outstanding figure in the free state movement.

"All the girls of Ireland are in love with Michael Collins," whispered an Irish woman, "but they are all too late, I fear, because I have heard he has a

(Continued on page 8.)

SOUTHERN'S TROUBLES ARE CLEARED AWAY

Has Been Principal Sufferer For Past Few Days—Troops Are Removed From Southern Property At Spencer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—As railroad executives gathered in New York today to consider peace proposals by the heads of the transportation brotherhoods, acting as mediators in the shopmen's strike, trouble on the Southern Railway, principal sufferer from trainmen's walkouts during the past few days, began to clear away.

Expanding bombs kept the rail strike fever at a high stage in some of the nation's rail centers, however. A tremendous explosion early today in the Chicago and Alton roundhouse at Venice, Ill., shook buildings within a radius of three miles and police squads were rushed to the shops when further violence was threatened.

Several sticks of dynamite were thrown on the roof of the roundhouse in which a number of men were working.

Bombs were hurled at the homes of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe employes at San Bernardino, Cal., where daily outbreaks have marked the shopmen's strike. Windows were broken by the explosion but no injuries were reported.

Switchmen in the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis yards at Paducah, Ky., refused to go to work because of an alleged attack on one of their number by a railroad guard.

Train service was restored on the Southern Railway following the removal of most of the troops which had been on guard in the Spencer and Salisbury, N. C., and Princeton, Ind., yards.

The guard was reduced in a compromise with trainmen who walked out when soldiers were sent to quell disturbances.

Striking shopmen of the Southern Railway at Salisbury were on guard around the home of the Reverend Thomas P. Jimison, who received threatening letters following an alleged assault upon him by a postal employe.

The minister had been a champion of the shopmen's strike and strikers went to his defense, maintaining guards in eight hour shifts at the preacher's home.

PENN. MINERS OFFERED HIGHEST WAGES PAID

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 23.—Forty thousand bituminous miners in Westmoreland and Fayette counties to receive wages equal to the highest the day had before them an offer of increasing industry has ever paid.

In these two counties, generally known as the non-union field before the call of the miners' strike, many of the men are now organized and the eyes of the nation today await developments from the heart of the bituminous region.

Union leaders representing 75 locals controlling more than 10,000 miners voted almost unanimously in Fayette county, to pass up the average increase of nearly \$2.50 a day until recognition of the union was secured by the independent companies making the offer.

Mine operators today were prepared for a rush of returning miners and extra deputies were on hand to prevent disorder.

France, and who was a guest at their national gathering in Kansas City last year. The visit of General Lejeune will be of especial interest to the Legionnaires since the Marine Corps leader is a native of Louisiana and was one of the most popular commanding generals in the American Expeditionary Forces.

The presence of Mr. Gompers at the convention is expected to develop closer relations between the Legion and organized labor. Judge Landis is the father of a former service man and has spoken at Legion gatherings in all parts of the country.

In preparation for the visit of the thousands of former service men, the convention committee has prepared an elaborate program of entertainment. Convention sessions will be held only in the mornings, enabling delegates and visitors to participate in the festivities the remainder of the day.

The first American Legion national Olympic meet will be held at the convention. Legion athletes from every state will compete for national championships in track and field events, aquatic sports,

(Continued on page 3.)

Toy Casualties Are Bringing Unique Protest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—American toy exporters must send enough doll's noses and cats' tails with their shipments or suffer deductions for the missing members, according to an original letter of complaint from an importer of Lucknow, India, made public today by the Commerce Department.

"Honored Lits and Clients," the letter said, "Hoping all's well, we apologize for undue procrastination in furnishing necessary reply to your last esteemed of bygone date. Peradventure we are at fault because ours the blame and burden also contrition Honored Lits.

"The elephants is gone off instanter and ditto the tigers. The leopards is too much deficient in spots for our climate so pray be watchful and we will watch over you. The sample wax dolls is all running away owing to equatorial heat of Indian summer. So pray stay your hands. Eight china dolls is to hand with six broken noses per doll and nine cats is come with only seven tails. For which our valued will make some necessary deductions on fundamental basis of the purpose of establishing a park. Whether or not the decisive vote against the measure was occasioned by the unfavorable reports made as to the unsanitary condition of the stream which runs through the property, or by the \$15,000 necessary to buy the land, is problematical. Suffice it to say, this particular proposition was killed as dead as Hector at last night's meeting. It was something of a disappointment to President D. M. Jones, who had set his heart on building a park for Gastonia. The tract of land in question fronted 700 feet or more on Chester street and York road on the town side of the branch, and a considerable distance on the road beyond the creek. It also extended up Jackson road for some distance. As far as general location and topography were concerned it was an admirable site, having room for baseball diamond, lake, shaded areas, etc., etc. However, some physicians present said the drainage was from some negro houses back of the Lory, and that the branch frequently overflowed. Consequently, after some arguing pro and con, after a two-hour session, the vote was called and found to register 55 to 6 against the park. Suggestions for another proposition to sponsor brought out the scholarship idea for high school graduates. This was Secretary George Gray's idea. Dameron Williams put up a club room proposition. These suggestions are to be taken up later.

KIWANIS CLUB SNOWS THE PARK PROPOSITION UNDER BY VOTE OF 55-6

McArver and Hanna Property Deemed Unfit For Park For Gastonia.

LAWYERS IN CHARGE

Lengthy Session Featured By Interesting Talks From Lawyers.

By a vote of 55 to 6, the Kiwanis Club at its meeting Tuesday evening killed the proposition to buy 33 acres of the McArver and Hanna properties on Chester street and the York road for the purpose of establishing a park.

Whether or not the decisive vote against the measure was occasioned by the unfavorable reports made as to the unsanitary condition of the stream which runs through the property, or by the \$15,000 necessary to buy the land, is problematical. Suffice it to say, this particular proposition was killed as dead as Hector at last night's meeting. It was something of a disappointment to President D. M. Jones, who had set his heart on building a park for Gastonia.

The tract of land in question fronted 700 feet or more on Chester street and York road on the town side of the branch, and a considerable distance on the road beyond the creek. It also extended up Jackson road for some distance. As far as general location and topography were concerned it was an admirable site, having room for baseball diamond, lake, shaded areas, etc., etc. However, some physicians present said the drainage was from some negro houses back of the Lory, and that the branch frequently overflowed. Consequently, after some arguing pro and con, after a two-hour session, the vote was called and found to register 55 to 6 against the park.

Suggestions for another proposition to sponsor brought out the scholarship idea for high school graduates. This was Secretary George Gray's idea. Dameron Williams put up a club room proposition. These suggestions are to be taken up later.

Tuesday evening's meeting was in charge of the lawyers. "Addie" Mangum presided, and did well, considering the fact that he knew as few first names of his fellow Kiwanians as he did the lawyers and the proposition. A special edition of "Sivaniak," the club's publication. It was the chief feature of interest. One of the paragraphs, describing a Kiwanis camp, read:

"For the entertainment of the inner man it seems that we will be strongest on meats, as we have A(Y)COCK and ham in numerous and choice varieties such as delicious CUNNINGHAM, DURHAM and that other rare kind called HAM-NEE, but we have our GARDENERS to produce choice vegetables and see that nothing WITHERS from the hot (WEBREYS) of the sun. The flour of the WEBSTER variety for our daily bread will be provided by our excellent MILLER, and our milk will be secured from the fine bovine herd fed on our natives HAY(E)S. All eggs used will be McLEAN."

"There will be something new for pleasure riding and transportation by auto, not the (in)famous "Tin Lizzie" but the popular (with the ladies) STANFORD. Our Beau Brummels will be cared for by our TAYLOR and those literally inclined may find pleasure in SPENCER'S essays."

Preliminary to the voting on the park idea, four of the club's lawyer members contributed to the evening's program, Gregg Cherry leading off with a few short, well chosen and appropriate remarks on "Civil Law." Timberlake discussed "Real Estate." A. C. Jones was billed to discuss "Contracts," but he sensed the crowd's lagging interest.

Using automatic machinery, English meteorologists are obtaining hourly records of the relative foginess of London's atmosphere.

COTTON MARKET

Receipts 12 bales
Price 22 cents

CLOSING BIDS ON THE NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Cotton futures closed very steady; Spots steady, 10 points up.
October 22.64; December 22.63; January 22.43; March 22.47; May 22.32; Spots 22.90.

Fascisti Leader



Benito Mussolini, leader of the Fascisti, has ordered the demobilization of that organization, claiming that he has even its battle against communists and other extremists in the civil war that has been raging in some provinces of Italy.

Barrett Charged With Being Drunk

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 23.—A warrant, charging J. F. Barrett, editor of the Charlotte Labor Herald, with drunk and disorderly conduct, was issued this morning by Prosecuting Attorney B. D. McCubbins. Mr. Barrett, it was said at a local hotel, has just left town, presumably for Charlotte. The warrant will be sent to the chief officials. Seventy-five workers went into shops this morning.

APPLE SHOW MAY BE FEATURE GASTON FAIR

Display, If Put On, Will Be Under Auspices Of North Carolina Horticultural Society—H. P. Corwith Is President.

An apple show illustrating the possible development of this industry in North Carolina and in this section in particular may be an instructive exhibit at the Big Gaston County Fair in October. If put on this will not conflict in any way with the apple classes and competition for local growers.

The display, if put on, will be under the auspices of the North Carolina Horticultural Society. H. P. Corwith, of Saluda, one of the largest apple growers of the mountain section, and president of the society, has taken an interest in the matter and will place it before a meeting of apple growers at Saluda Friday.

The proposed display would consist of several barrels and boxes of the finest apples grown in the mountain sections and equal in quality to any produced anywhere in America.

The fair management is making every effort to secure all displays that will encourage diversification and thus prove educational to the thousands of farmers attending the big fair from many counties of the Piedmont Carolinas.

ALL IS QUIET AT SPENCER TODAY

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 23.—Quiet reigned here and at Spencer today, a condition which has prevailed since the return to work yesterday of trainmen, switchmen and clerks following the removal of troops from the Southern Railway shops. Volunteer guards from the ranks of the striking shopmen last night kept watch about the home of Rev. Tom P. Jimison, but went off duty this morning.

It was understood they would guard the minister's home again tonight. A squad of soldiers with two machine guns at the postoffice and another contingent at the home of John Sloop, the postal clerk who attacked Rev. Jimison Monday, are the only guardsmen now on duty. Col. Don E. Scott, commanding officer, is still maintaining headquarters in the postoffice.

No date for the trial of Sloop, who is out under \$50 bond, has been set, it was stated by local authorities. The postal clerk continues to work under guard.

Using automatic machinery, English meteorologists are obtaining hourly records of the relative foginess of London's atmosphere.

THE WEATHER

Generally fair tonight and Thursday; no change in temperature.

Will Vote To Accept Proposals Of Big Five Brotherhoods Or Declare "Fight To A Finish"

Copy Of Magna Charta To President Harding

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 22.—(By The Associated Press.)—President Harding is to receive a beautifully framed copy of Magna Charta from the Magna Charta Day association, it was announced today by J. W. Hamilton of St. Paul, founder and secretary of the association.

The copy, which will be 22 by 30 inches, will show the seals of the barons who participated in the signing of the document, and it will be in colors.

A small brass plate, outlining the presentation to the president as the honorary president of the Magna Charta Day association, is attached to the frame.

A copy of the Magna Charta also will be presented to Governor E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia, in recognition of his act as the first governor to issue proclamation calling for observance of Magna Charta day.

COW GIVES ENOUGH MILK TO FEED 30 CHILDREN A DAY

Department Of Agriculture Has Super-Cow On Experiment Farm In Maryland—22,000 Pounds A Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—Breeding a dairy cow that will give enough milk to feed 30 children a day, more than six times the capacity of the ordinary cow, is one of the feats of the industry which has been accomplished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and which can be done by proper feeding and selective breeding.

On its experimental farm near Beltsville, Md., the department has a herd of six cows, the result of breeding work, that have produced an average of more than 22,000 pounds of milk in 365 days. This little herd yields enough milk to provide a quart a day to 170 children.

An ordinary cow or scrub produces only enough milk to feed 5 children a quart a day, while a good cow yields enough to give 20 children a quart a day. The super cow, as the department calls her, and there are more and more of them in this class every year, gives enough milk so that a small herd might easily supply this quantity to all the small children in a small town.

The improvement of dairy cows means more than increased profits to the dairymen, the department declares. It means cheaper and more milk, the best home and muscle maker for children. Good breeding and good feeding have made the difference. What this means is brought out forcibly in a poster prepared by the department which is available to all those interested in the subject.

In the same connection, the department shows that culling the poultry flock to get rid of all birds except the vigorous, prolific layers, results in noticeable improvement in the progeny, as well as in an increase of eggs.

Recent experiments with the poultry at the Beltsville farm showed that the late moulting selected from a flock of 100 Rhode Island Reds in the fall of 1920 laid seven more eggs per bird during their second year than the original flock of pullets. They were used as breeders the following spring and the first red pullets to commence laying in the fall of 1921 were found to be the offspring of these late-moulting hens. Their pullets in a period of seven months have already averaged two dozen eggs per bird more than the original flock.

It is not alone in number of eggs that the late moulting fowls excel, the department continues, but also in the value of the product, as the distribution was more even, a much larger proportion of the eggs being laid during the winter months. In the last seven months the daughters of the late-moulting not only averaged two dozen eggs per bird more than the original flock, but the value of their product was, figuring at the same prices, about \$1.04 per bird more during the same period. It is expected that this margin will increase.

DECLARES PASSING OF BONUS LEGISLATION IS DEMANDED BY EVERY ONE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Enactment of the soldier's bonus legislation at this session of Congress is demanded by every principle of financial justice and every principle of political honor, Chairman McComber of the finance committee, declared today in opening Senate debate on the amended House bill, with its bank loan certificate provision in lieu of the original proposal for a cash bonus.

Asserting that the term "bonus" was a misnomer, Senator McComber said the purpose was to equalize in a measure the pay of the men called to the colors with that received by those who stayed at home and profited by what he characterized as a "wild, drunken orgy of extravagance" that accompanied the war.

The finance committee chairman told the Senate the time had come for Congress to show that it was "not attempting to play politics with the American soldier;" that it was acting in "good faith" when it passes the first bonus bill just before the elections in 1920.

"The President, in his campaign of 1920, declared in favor of the soldier's compensation bill," he continued. "Republicans both in the campaign and on the floor of the Senate have reiterated their determination to make good these promises. They were made in good faith, and that good faith will be manifested by the vote on this measure."

Referring to the position taken by President Harding and Secretary Mellon last year, when the Executive asked the Senate to defer action on the bonus because of the then financial condition of the Treasury, Senator McComber requested that they now view the legislation "in the light of present day conditions."

"These changed conditions certainly must appeal to the judgment for a revision of the views of a year ago," he said, adding that the government could "meet every dollar this bill will call for without an additional tax levy and without in the slightest degree of affecting the refunding of any unpaid short-term obligations."

Senator McComber argued that the funds necessary for the financing of the bonus legislation could be obtained from the refunded foreign debt and that if the refunding were not completed when it becomes effective the interest from the British debt, which he said, the British government had already planned to pay, would be sufficient.

BONUS BILL IS BEFORE THE SENATE BUT ITS FATE HANGS IN BALANCE

Passage of Bill Is Certain Eventually But How Soon No One Knows.

HARDING MAY OPPOSE?

Interest From British Debt Would Take Care Of Payments First Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The long-deferred soldiers' bonus legislation was on the Senate calendar today for a second time, but its immediate future as well as its ultimate fate was in doubt.

While passage of the bill by the Senate eventually was regarded as a certainty, there was no assurance of action in the immediate future. Negotiations for an agreement fixing a definite date for a vote with an intervening recess of the Senate were continued, but without success. Some progress had been made, however, opponents of any recess agreeing to a short vacation provided the bill were taken up later with an agreement that it should not be supplanted.

Aside from the uncertainty as to the time for action in the Senate, friends and foes of the bill alike were in the dark regarding President Harding's attitude. The last official word from the Executive—expressed just before the House acted last March—was that Congress either find the means of financing the legislation or postpone its enactment. The bill does not carry this means and some of those very close to the President said he was still disposed to veto it.

Some proponents of the legislation were optimistic, however, contending that since the bill would entail no heavy draft on the treasury until after the refunding of the short-time public debt had been completed, the basis of the President's objection to a tax-less bill had been removed. They argued that the interest from the British debt would take care of the payments for the first three years, at least, and looked for the President to approve such use of this fund.

Another move was reported on foot to get a more definite expression from the Executive but there was doubt whether it would succeed as Mr. Harding was said not to be disposed to discuss the measure further with the Senate leaders.

Opponents of the legislation claimed strength of 35 votes, not sufficient to prevent its passage, but more than enough to sustain an executive veto.

Opposing the attitude, and with forces more compactly mustered, were the heads of the powerful eastern roads, led by L. P. Loro, of the Delaware and Hudson, W. W. Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania, A. H. Smith, of the New York Central, Frederick Underwood, of the Erie and E. J. Pearson, of the New Haven. Their roads are in excellent condition; their shops are well manned; they are near to the largest labor markets; and, they maintain they are ready to back their pledges to "stand by the loyal men who refused to strike and the new men whom we hired on promise to put them ahead of strikers on the seniority scale."

The only eastern president about whom this group expresses any uneasiness was Daniel Willard, who it was said might join the "peace at any price" delegation from the west.

Several developments of late yesterday injected a spirit of uncertainty into the ranks of the executives and brought predictions in some sources that a realignment would set in as soon as these new factors were recognized at the conference.

The granting of a 20 per cent increase to about 300,000 steel corporation employees was generally looked upon as a sinister omen for the "die-hard" element. It came 24 hours before this session, it was declared, as the ultimate argument of the powerful banking interests who invest in both steel and railroads, and who for weeks are known to have argued rail executives to capitulate.

Another factor, the significance of which there was much speculation, was the expected arrival from Europe today, on the same ship, of three eastern rail presidents, who, it was believed, had planned to remain abroad all summer.

In the meantime, sixteen heads of rail labor organizations both the Big Five Brotherhoods, and the shop crafters, were gathered at their New York headquarters to await the outcome of the executives' deliberations. It was even predicted that the Brotherhood men would be called before the conference to state in detail the basis upon which they, as mediators, will volunteer to aid in settling the strike.

WESTERN CHIEFS COME TO RAIL CONFERENCE FULL OF OPTIMISM

They Frankly Admit They Want the Strike Settled and That Right Soon.

EASTERN ROADS OPPOSE

Say They Are Not Willing To Accede To Demands Of Striking Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—Railway executives, convened today at the Yale Club to consider proposals for settlement of the shopmen's strike, submitted last week by the running trades, acting as mediators, adjourned at 12:50 o'clock until 2:30 after a discussion lasting more than two hours.

Although no official statement was forthcoming, it was reported that certain counter proposals had been under discussion. This was taken to indicate that, should the executives not accept the suggestions made by the brotherhood chiefs, the door to peace still would be left open.

"The situation looks mighty serious," Howard Elliott, of the Northern Pacific, said to a colleague on leaving the meeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—(By The Associated Press) Efforts of the Big Five Brotherhoods acting as mediators in the shop-crafts strike, to succeed where others failed will be put to the test today when heads of 148 roads, meeting at the Yale club, will vote whether to accept the brotherhoods' proposals, or decline their good offices in favor of a "fight to the finish."

Heads of the western lines entered the conference full of optimism—as they entered each of the two previous conferences with President Harding, through his peace proposals, adopting the role of mediator.

Frankly and unreservedly these western chiefs wanted the strike settled, and express a willingness to make any practical concession which will relieve their roads of a growing shortage of usable rolling stock, with a bumper crop nearly upon them, and coal mining already being resumed on a large scale.

"As we have already indicated," said the President of a large road which serves the upper Mississippi valley states terminating at Chicago, "we believe we could take back every striker without having to release one of the new men now in our shops."

"The seniority question. Well we are not in a position to dictate. We need our men, and are willing to take them back with their old rights, if it can be arranged to the satisfaction of these now in our employ."

Opposing the attitude, and with forces more compactly mustered, were the heads of the powerful eastern roads, led by L. P. Loro, of the Delaware and Hudson, W. W. Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania, A. H. Smith, of the New York Central, Frederick Underwood, of the Erie and E. J. Pearson, of the New Haven. Their roads are in excellent condition; their shops are well manned; they are near to the largest labor markets; and, they maintain they are ready to back their pledges to "stand by the loyal men who refused to strike and the new men whom we hired on promise to put them ahead of strikers on the seniority scale."

The only eastern president about whom this group expresses any uneasiness was Daniel Willard, who it was said might join the "peace at any price" delegation from the west.

Several developments of late yesterday injected a spirit of uncertainty into the ranks of the executives and brought predictions in some sources that a realignment would set in as soon as these new factors were recognized at the conference.

The granting of a 20 per cent increase to about 300,000 steel corporation employees was generally looked upon as a sinister omen for the "die-hard" element. It came 24 hours before this session, it was declared, as the ultimate argument of the powerful banking interests who invest in both steel and railroads, and who for weeks are known to have argued rail executives to capitulate.

Another factor, the significance of which there was much speculation, was the expected arrival from Europe today, on the same ship, of three eastern rail presidents, who, it was believed, had planned to remain abroad all summer.

In the meantime, sixteen heads of rail labor organizations both the Big Five Brotherhoods, and the shop crafters, were gathered at their New York headquarters to await the outcome of the executives' deliberations. It was even predicted that the Brotherhood men would be called before the conference to state in detail the basis upon which they, as mediators, will volunteer to aid in settling the strike.

"Crescent City" To Entertain 150,000 American Legion Men

President Harding, Generals Pershing and Lejeune, Samuel Gompers and Famous French Marshal Are Among Number Of Notables Expected To Be Present—French Carnival Night To Be One Of Features Of Meet.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—"The crescent City" is now preparing to entertain the largest gathering in its history when 150,000 members of the American Legion and other visitors come to the Legion's convention here October 16-20.

With the tentative acceptance of the convention invitation by President Harding and General Pershing, and the definite acceptance of Major General John A. Lejeune, commander of the United States Marine Corps, Samuel Gompers president of the American Federation of Labor, and Kenessaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, the Legion convention will assume national importance. Convention officials also expect to entertain a famous marshal of France and other World War notables. Prominent among the distinguished guests will be twenty-five wearers of the Congressional medal of honor the highest award for bravery made by the United States.

President Harding has written convention headquarters that he will come to New Orleans if the pressure of public affairs does not interfere and a similar message has been received from General Pershing, who led the Legion men in

(Continued on page 3.)