



SAMUEL GOMPERS
Of the American Federation of Labor
Is Speaking:

"No people unless selfish and heartless can remain silent while millions of men, women and children are starving. In such a case we are our brother's keeper and there should be no hesitancy in digging down into our pockets or into our savings until it hurts to relieve those in want."

"The years, yes, centuries, of struggle through which the people of the Near East have somehow managed to exist have been most terrible to them. They have suffered every misfortune and evil that make life miserable and unbearable. They have proved of wonderful strength in maintaining life and morale after passing through such deplorable conditions. Now they are starving."

"In this country we are in better economic condition than in any country of the world. We have plenty as compared with the lack in other countries. Americans are not selfish nor are they heartless when they know appeal comes from the deserving. Therefore, I believe that when the people of our country come to know of the desperate demand for food by those living in the devastated lands of the Near East they will as one man hasten to the rescue with the necessary funds. Labor, I am sure, will do its part, for in no time of great need, where cold and hunger stalk, have our members failed to respond."

A NORTH DAKOTA LETTER

Killdeer, N. D., Sept. 13, 1920.

H. A. Shuder,
Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir:—My wife is sending by this mail a little box enclosing a ten-dollar gold piece, a present she received last Christmas. She has hung onto this piece of gold so tightly that it has done almost everything but screamed. We are very sorry we haven't one hundred more of them to send.

How anyone knowing children are hungry can hoard up money and expect to get into Heaven beats me. They will have a hard time making it.

Yours truly,
GEO. P. MORRIS.

"I sincerely hope that in the inevitable reaction from the generous and sacrificial spirit which our people manifested during the war, the poor people of Armenia will not suffer, and that your most worthy appeal for further assistance to carry the Armenians through until next harvest may find a satisfactory and adequate response."—WILLIAM H. TAFT.

HERE'S ANOTHER ONE

Milnor, N. D., Sept. 14, 1920.

H. A. Shuder,
Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir:—In response to your request for help in the Near East Relief work, our Sunday school, the Lutheran Sunday School of Milnor, has decided to adopt two orphans for one year beginning with October. We are glad to do what we can and wish we could do more.

Respectfully yours,

HULDA BURGESSON,
Supt. Luth. S. S., Milnor, N. D.

"The sufferings of the Armenians and others in the Near East appeal with special force to the people of the United States. The response should be prompt and generous."—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

NEAR EAST RELIEF.
Gentlemen:—We (I) will "adopt" for 1 year (6 months) (number of children).....of NORTH DAKOTA'S QUOTA OF 1500 NEAR EAST CHILDREN, agreeing to pay:

\$15.00 PER MONTH Food, Clothes and School.	sum per month as indicated by cross (X) for each child.
\$10.00 PER MONTH Food and Clothes.	
\$5.00 PER MONTH Food.	

"Adopt" implies no obligation other than the monthly payment as above indicated. The children are kept in the Near East.

Signed.....
(Organization)

Street.....

City.....

BISHOP J. P. TYLER, Chairman,
H. P. BECKWITH, Treasurer.

H. A. SHUDER, Secretary,
13 A. O. U. W. Bldg.,
Fargo, North Dakota.

October 4 Is Relief Day
By Proclamation of Governor Frazier.

ACT AT ONCE!

Hunger Knows No Armistice
NEAR EAST RELIEF 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Changing a Name

By OTILLIA F. PFEIFFER

(© 1919, Western Newspaper Union.)

He was a man of strange temperament, cherishing a hobby purely individual which centered about a name fully as strange and uncommon—Ian Ssaar.

Having acquired a competence and a social and business position at the age of fifty that was unassailable, Ssaar was actuated by two predominant characteristics—pride and exclusiveness.

Until a few days before the present Ssaar had conceived the proud satisfaction that nowhere in the great city, nowhere country wide was there another human being who bore his name. But now poison had come into the cup of his triumphant assurance, there was fly in the ointment! Lo, and behold! After years of serenity and confidence a sharer in his fame, his haughtiness, his whimsical love of being different from his fellow beings had appeared—Miss Winifred Ssaar of Weston, an obscure little Iowa town.

The discovery had nettled and then disgruntled him. Somehow it had been pleasing to him to know that he was the last, the only living descendant of Bruno Ssaar, a noted explorer.

He was seated in his sumptuous library watching the clock, and there was impatience and the suspense of an unfulfilled purpose in his restless eyes. He started up as a servant ushered his expected visitor into the room.

"Been waiting for you, Alstyne," hailed the master of the mansion relievedly. "Something special and particular. Sit down."

His caller was a young man he had known for several years and greatly liked. Hugh Alstyne had a free-and-easy manner, as if he did not worry much, but intelligence was manifest in his really handsome face.

"I hope it's something to keep me busy for a while," said Alstyne, indolently reclining in the arms of a capacious rocker. "I've given up commercial reporting and I don't want to go back to the law."

"You are right," nodded Ssaar, "there is some travel, a difficulty to be overcome, and some policy and knowledge of human nature to be exerted. To begin with, you know how I value and treasure my name. By a mere chance I yesterday ran across it as borne by another besides myself."

"Odd, isn't it," remarked Alstyne. "I suppose you had ransacked all genealogy to be sure that you couldn't be classed with the Browns, Smiths and Robinsons."

"I thought I had," returned Ssaar, palpably perturbed. "I have never known of the remotest branch of the Ssaar family in this country, yet—there you are."

Ssaar pushed across the table a small publication, a sectional magazine published at an Iowa county seat. It was evidently the production of some ambitious editor who catered solely to neighborhood clientele, and was mildly and crudely a potpourri of miscellaneous poetry, sketches and farm interests. Its front page was taken up with a poem entitled "At Twilight," readable, really meritorious. A few brief lines under the name of the writer, Winifred Ssaar, welcomed "a new and shining literary star to our galaxy of writers, Miss Ssaar being besides well known in educational circles."

"H'm! quite melodious," commented Alstyne. "Some pretty ideas and well expressed. A striving amateur, I infer. What of it?"

"To be squelched!" announced Ssaar with spirit and definiteness, "at once and effectually. Can't you see she has broken into writing? How soon may not her name be blazoned wide? My name! It is made common and ordinary. I want you to go to Weston where this young lady lives. You may have to bribe the editor to refuse further contributions; you may have to buy her off. You can draw on me for any amount, but relegate this poetical young lady back to obscurity in some way."

"Willing to kill budding genius, are you, just to suit a caprice?" suggested Alstyne satirically.

"Don't debate it," replied Ssaar. "Reach the matter delicately, only retire that name. Are you equal to the task?"

"You have employed me in a number of little commissions," said Alstyne, "harder than this one. You are willing to make up to this young lady in money for what she loses in literary enjoyment?"

"That's it, make it a commercial transaction if that is the only way out. I allow you free swing."

Hugh Alstyne was highly successful in his enterprise. He went down to Weston to find Miss Winifred Ssaar, an orphan school teacher, lovely and gentle beyond compare. He claimed to be enraptured with her poems, made a contract to buy enough to fill a volume to be published under a nom de plume. Some new thoughts had been inspired in his mind by association of the writer "At Twilight." Then he went back to report to his employer.

"Once you suggested starting me out in an independent business career if I would steady down and attend to it," he said.

"That's right," nodded Ssaar. "What has that got to do with this Miss Winifred Ssaar?"

"Just this," replied the wise and love inspired Alstyne. "I shall be glad to obliterate her name by marrying her. Then you will have the field all to yourself."

The AMERICAN LEGION TO COST MORE NEXT YEAR

ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH WITH THE NATIONAL SERVICE MEN

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

"A B C" OF LONDON POST NO. 1 OF THE AMERICAN LEGION



R. L. BLAND,
Post Finance Officer.

L. E. ANDERSON,
Post Commander.

W. H. A. COLEMAN,
Post Adjutant.

Listing among its members a former United States army nurse who holds decorations for valor from Great Britain, France and Belgium, the London post of the American Legion is actively engaged in cementing the friendship between the two English-speaking countries. The post, which has 110 members draws its personnel from the American embassy, American consulates, the U. S. Shipping Board, American Relief Administration, U. S. Army Liquidation Commission, Graves Registration Service and from a host of professions and businesses. In it are lawyers, chemists, journalists, engineers, salesmen, valets and chauffeurs, all joining in the activities of the first unit of the American Legion to be established in Europe.

Miss Alice Emerson Findley is the woman member of the post. She

joined the British nursing corps shortly after war was declared in 1914, and served in London, Paris and at the front. As an American army nurse she worked through two offensives under heavy shell fire.

The London post received its charter from the American Legion on November 25, 1919. Previous to that date it had been listed as a unit of the American Legion of Europe, an organization which replaced the American War Veterans' association, which was formed in September, 1919.

L. E. Anderson is post commander, W. H. A. Coleman, post adjutant, and R. L. Bland, post finance officer. The work of decorating the 2,500 American graves in England and Ireland on Memorial day was directed by Don A. Smith of the London post.

WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE BUSY

New York Organization Opens Houses for Accommodation of Disabled Men Undergoing Training.

Ex-soldiers and sailors are not forgotten by the Stage Women's War Relief committee which has just opened two new houses at 33-40 West Forty-eight street, New York city, where disabled veterans undergoing vocational training may live with all the com-



Miss Chrystal Herne.

forts of home for a nominal sum. Miss Chrystal Herne, who is shown here making curtains for the new residences, is the chairman of the committee.

GREETING CABLED BY D'OLIER

Legion Commander Recalls Sixth Anniversary of Great Britain's Entrance into World War.

On the sixth anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the World War Franklin D'Olier, national commander of the American Legion, cabled the following greeting to Field Marshal Earl Haig and Admiral Sir David Beatty:

"Honor to the statesmen who had the courage to assume the responsibility of that decision. Honor to the British millions who, with valor unsurpassed and hearts of oak, executed that decision on Britain's many fronts. When we contemplate what would have been the state of affairs in the world today had not Britain acted as she did and when she did, the trials and difficulties of the present hour, however vexatious they may seem now to be, sink into comparative insignificance."

"United States forces have had the privilege of service on land and sea under British high command. The memories of the associations of those great days will never perish. They will perpetuate themselves in our hearts and thus serve to perpetuate the indissoluble friendship of the British and American peoples."

AIM IS TO BE OF SERVICE

Theodore Roosevelt Sums Up Principles of Legion Before Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

"We are service men and service women. That is our aim—to be of service to this country."

With those words Theodore Roosevelt, son of the late ex-President Roosevelt, summed up his speech on the aims and principles of the American Legion, delivered before the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, O. Three things, he declared, were agreed upon in organizing the Legion. They were:

That the Legion should be a purely service organization with absolutely no distinction of rank between general and private, admiral and gob.

That the Legion must be non-partisan and must concern itself with policies, not politics.

That there must be no distinction drawn between branches of service, between those who served overseas and those who waited at home.

"The American Legion is going to be the biggest stabilizing influence in America, in these disturbed times," he said. He cited a letter from his father, written in 1918, in which the former president predicted that the danger in this country lay in the tendency to swing from extreme to extreme—from radicalism to reaction and vice versa.

To show that the Legion does not care for politics Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that the first national commander, Colonel Lindsey, was a Democrat "while I," he said, "am suspected of being a Republican."

"The United States army," he continued, "was a democratizing influence, contrary to the belief of many." He told of many instances in his regiment to show the abolition of class distinction in the service.

NO INTRODUCTION IS NEEDED

"Speak to the Buddy With the Button," Slogan Adopted by Ohio Post.

"Speak to the buddy with the button" is the appeal expressed in a resolution passed by the Franklin county council of the American Legion in Ohio. This policy has been adopted by many other posts. The resolution follows:

Whereas, during our service in the World War we greeted each other whenever we met and ate, slept, fought and shot craps together without introduction; and

Whereas, in civilian life, we are compelled to remain closer to custom;

Be it resolved, That the members of the American Legion of Franklin county, O., shall in the future regard the American Legion emblem as an open introduction between wearers of same, thereby creating a more close-knit and friendly organization.

Will Construct Club House.

Pangburn post, No. 22, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., is offering former service men of Montgomery county an opportunity to invest in the construction of a memorial club house in Mt. Sterling any moneys they may receive by way of adjusted compensation from the government. It is asserted that rentals and fees will make the stock a substantial investment.

Bismarck, N. D., Sept. 22.—That it will cost the state \$217,148.00 more to run the state of North Dakota during the year than it cost last year is the admission made by the "Townley-Lemke Economical Administration" which has "lowered" taxes to three times more than they formerly were not.

The figures and the fallacious arguing of the Townley kept press and professional tax jugglers are clearly shown up in an open letter by Assistant Attorney General Frank E. Packard, who using the records and the figures as given out by Tax Commissioner Wallace demonstrates beyond cavil and weirdness of the present regime. His article follows:

"The Bank of North Dakota indulges in a luxury unknown, I venture, to any other bank in Christendom—a propaganda expert whose sole duty appears to be the dissemination of half truths or whole untruths, in support of the present socialist regime in North Dakota. This gentleman, Professor Wm. G. Roylance, late of the University of Utah, closest economist and school room theorist, in a recent newspaper article declared that the writer was a "nut" or something to that effect. The occasion of my sinning was a little gentlemanly decision of Tax Commissioner G. E. Wallace's statement that the current tax levy for state purposes would only be .7 of one mill. I ventured that it would range somewhere between 1.9 and 2.1 mills.

After pitilessly tearing my poor logic to tatters, Prof. Roylance concludes—"A levy of .3 of a mill would more than cover that amount (levy for state purposes); so that it is plain that the levy of .7 mills proposed by Commissioner Wallace will be ample."

"It will be remembered that Mr. Packard went about the country during the summer of 1919 lecturing on North Dakota's financial debacle, and this is where he ends."

It must have been that the state board of equalization overlooked Prof. Roylance and his far reaching knowledge of public finance when they made the annual levy for the current year, since they made it 1.9 mills and not .3 of a mill, as the distinguished gentleman from the City of Many Wives contended would be sufficient. Packard, who it appears has arrived at naught in his controversy with Prof. Roylance, suggested this as a minimum, and in spite of all the board could do they could not get away from it, and had to levy this rather than .3 of a mill.

The levy for the current year fixed by the state board of equalization was for the general fund, 1.044 mills; sinking fund, .056 mills; interest fund, .056 mills; total, 1.156 mills, or nearly four times as great as Prof. Roylance declared would be ample. Adding to this, .075 mills for the soldier's bounty, we get 1.9 mills.

On the valuation of \$1,500,000,000 (estimated by State Tax Commissioner) this levy will produce \$2,847,186.00. This, however does not tell the entire story. The income tax, the oil tax, and the stock and bond tax, all new and direct taxes, will produce this year \$1,046,000, according to the State Tax Commissioner. His estimate for next year is about the same so that to the \$2,847,186 general property levy must be added these special direct taxes, which makes a burden of \$3,893,186. In 1919, with no special direct taxes, the levy was \$3,676,039, or somewhat less than for the current year. The rate last year was 2.4125 mills.

In 1918 the levy for state purposes, without the direct taxes of his year, was \$1,690,156, or 4.3 mills. In 1917 it was \$1,657,612 or 4.3 mills, and in 1916, the last levy made by the Han-nah administration, it was \$1,417,984, or 4 mills.

My assertion which threw Prof. Roylance into such a rage was that a levy based upon the pre-socialist valuation, would have to be about 9 mills to produce the revenue needed at this time. Let me demonstrate that this is true. Taking the levies in dollars for last year and this year, and the 1916 valuation as the base, I find that to produce this year's revenue upon the 1916 valuation, a levy of 11 mills would be necessary, and taking this year's levy in dollars it would have required a 10.4 mill levy upon the 1916 valuation to produce it. Here are the levies for the past four years in mills based upon the 1916 valuation: 1920, 11 mills; 1919 10.4 mills; 1918, 4.8 mills; 1917, 5.7 mills; 1916 4 mills.

Using the 1917 assessed valuation as a base, to produce this year's revenue, 10 mills would have been necessary, and to produce the 1919 assessed valuation, 9.4 mills would have been necessary. Using the 1918 assessed valuation as a base, to produce the 1920 revenue, a levy of 9.6 mills would have been necessary, and to produce the 1919 valuation, 9.1 mills would have been necessary.

Mr. Wallace and Prof. Roylance may prate to their hearts' content in the socialist papers of the state, and attempt to convey the impression that a low rate per cent levy upon a high valuation, produces a low tax burden, but they can't get away with it!

In order to emphasize the fact that Messrs. Wallace and Roylance are trying to get away with something in attempting to create the impression that the burden descends with the rate percent. I herewith reproduce again the levies in dollars for the past five years:

1916	\$1,417,984
1917	1,657,612
1918	1,690,156
1919	3,876,039
1920	3,893,186

—F. E. Packard.