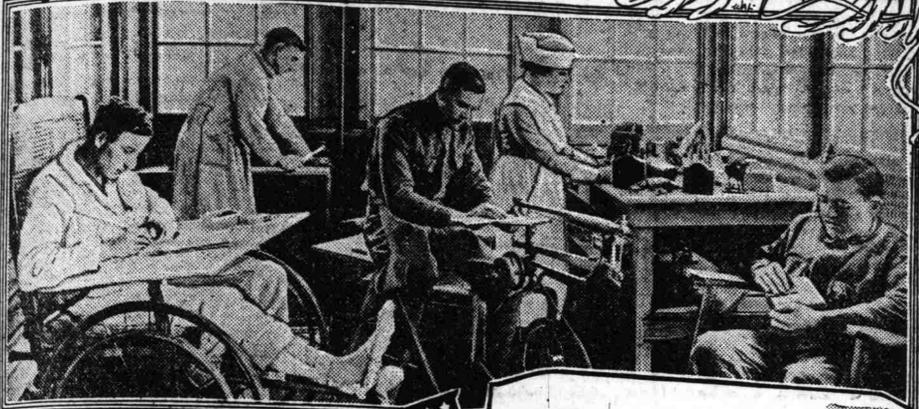
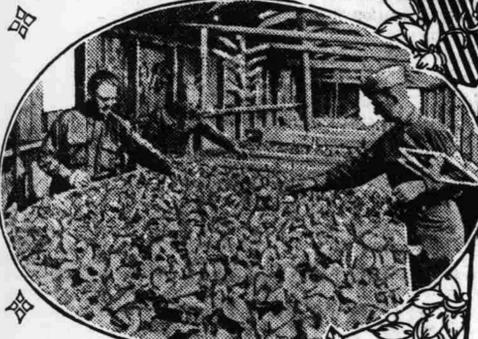


Trained Disabled Soldier: Asset Not Liability

By Robert H. Moulton



TOY MAKING IN SOLAR CITY



GREENHOUSE WORK



MECHANICAL DRAWING

THE idea of salvaging material is old. For years the wideawake manufacturer has realized the importance of utilizing seeming waste products, and thereby has added millions of dollars to the value of his output, has developed many new products, and, in consequence, lowered the cost of many others.

But the idea of salvaging human material is new. Of all the factors that go to make up industry the wastage of labor has in the past been the least considered. It became rather the accepted fact that a disabled man should be looked upon as fit only for the scrap heap and that instead of being an asset to himself and the nation he was a liability; that he should become a charge upon the rest of his fellow citizens, unproductive but consuming.

Although the world was waking to the unsoundness of this view before the war began, it remained for the awakened consciousness of men that came with the war to look at this fact in a more human as well as a more economic way, particularly when it came to the reclaiming of wounded soldiers. Perhaps the very number of those disabled forced the nations engaged in the war to look about for a solution of the problem of the wounded men, but with interest once aroused in the subject it has become apparent that it will not stop with the soldier and that eventually the injured worker in any line of industry or commerce will be taken care of.

As a matter of fact, many of the great industries already have discovered new fields for disabled men. Estimates of the surgeon-general show that about 200,000 men who served in the army have received disabilities of such a character that a large number of them will need special education or training to re-establish them in civil life where they will be economically independent.

The government wants every disabled man to fit himself, by special training, to fill at least as useful and important a place as was his before he was disabled. The only way he can do that is through training.

Therefore the government has provided training, in addition to insurance and compensation. Every man who is entitled to compensation is entitled to training. And the federal board for vocational education stands ready to see that he gets it—if he wants it. There's the rub—if he wants it; if he will take it.

There are no limits to the training a man can get. He may go to college or law school or an agricultural college or to a school of medicine. He can have the course, no matter how long it takes or how much it costs. Or he can be put in a shop or a factory to learn a trade and paid while he is learning.

Hecla Seldom Quiet

Mount Hecla, or Hekla, is a volcano in Iceland, near the southwest coast, about 5,110 feet high, which has been almost constantly in a state of eruption since the ninth century of the Christian era. Over 20 eruptions of the most violent character have taken place since A. D. 1000. In 1784-85 an appalling catastrophe took place; rivers were dried up and many villages overwhelmed or destroyed. The volcano was in a state of violent eruption from September 2, 1845, to April, 1846. Pillars of fire rose to a height of 14,000 feet and ice and snow, which had wrapped the mountain for centuries, melted into prodigious floods, which swept everything before them.

He will get for his living expenses, if he lives alone, at least \$75 per month. If his compensation does not amount to that, the federal board will make up the difference. His dependents, if he has any, will receive the allotments that went to them while he was on active service—at least \$30 per month to his wife and \$10 to each minor child.

It might seem, offhand, that no man could need any persuasion to take advantage of such opportunities as the federal board offers. But it isn't quite so simple. If a man is in a hospital, a long way from home, and he receives letters from his family urging him to return as soon as he can, with promises of love and care and rest and comfort; if he is pretty tired after a long spell of illness and confinement, he doesn't feel much like making a new effort.

He may feel that it isn't necessary. He may know that he can get a job, at higher wages than he ever got before, without taking any training at all.

There is an answer—and a good one—to every one of these arguments against vocational training for men disabled in war.

It isn't good for a man who might be able to take care of himself, if he made an effort, to turn that job over to anyone else, no matter how closely they are related to him. It saps his self-respect.

He can go home for a little while; he can have a furlough before he starts his training. Often he can get his training so close to his home that he can live at home. And even if the training does involve a separation, how about the way he'll feel five, ten, fifteen years from now? What does a few months of absence mean compared with the comfort, the stability, the self-respect he will get with his training?

And then, suppose he can get a job at good wages just as he is? How long can he hold it? Sooner or later he will have to face the competition of men who are strong and healthy. He can meet them on even terms only if he has training. Sentiment, in the long run, doesn't count much in the matter of employment. The ancient law of supply and demand hasn't been repealed yet.

Experience has shown that in other countries where something of the same plan being carried out by the federal board has been tried, the majority of the men who train get better jobs than those they had before they went into the service. Investigation has shown, also, that few professions or trades or vocations are too difficult for a disabled man, provided he has the ability to fill them and the grit to prepare himself to handle them. The government is anxious to encourage initiative and individuality in every possible way, and the disabled man who shows

these qualities will have little trouble in consulting with the government advisers with whom he discusses the training he desires.

Representatives of the federal board are busy in the great reconstruction hospitals, making preliminary investigations of men about to be discharged. Sometimes it proves comparatively easy to place a man in a good job; training isn't always needed. The board acts as an employment agency to a considerable extent. But its great task is to seek out the men who have to be re-educated, or who, never having had the opportunity to secure an education, can take advantage of this chance.

No attempt has been made so far to place disabled men in special schools for cripples or to segregate them in any way for training or other purposes. Experience has shown that such segregation is harmful and that the more a disabled man is thrown with his fellow men who are strong and healthy, the quicker will be his recovery and the more readily will he absorb training. For this reason use is being made of existing educational and trade schools throughout the country.

More than 100,000 disabled men have already sought the assistance of the federal board of vocational education, and new cases come into the central office in Washington and to the fourteen branch offices at the rate of 500 a day. There are about 6,000 men to take the training, and efforts are being made to get disabled men to take training just as quickly as possible after they leave the army. When it is considered that more than 50,000 disabled men left army hospitals before they could be told about the board, the figures of those who have shown their interest are encouraging.

Dispute Over Mountain

Tacoma and Seattle, away up in Washington, and other communities out in that direction, are having a wordy wrangle over what is called the great mountain that towers to the clouds "just across the river." It is set down in the geography as Mount Rainier, but the people of Tacoma call it Mount Tacoma, and now there is a considerable number of persons in this country who want it named after the late Colonel Roosevelt—they want it called Mount Roosevelt.

The name "Rainier" was given the mountain by the Canadians, in honor of a British admiral of that name who sank an American vessel during the Revolutionary war. Naturally, the name is not especially popular on this side of the border. The Indians called it "Tacoma"—the tribe itself bore the same name, which means simply "the mountain." The Tacoma Indians were "the Mountain Indians."

London's murky atmosphere. To the present no practical system that will come within the purse of the average householder has been devised, but experiments along that line are being carried out by a number of corporations.

London uses soft coal in preference to anthracite and within an hour after 6 o'clock in the morning, when London servants arise, the air is filled with long spirals of smoke from countless chimneys. The sky soon is entirely obscured.

FOUND "MISSING HEIR" IN JAIL

Long Search of United States Naval Authorities Comes to an End.

WAS HELD AS FORGER

Eighteen-Year-Old Youth Boasts of Shrewd Trick Which, as He Said, "Fooled Them All for Awhile."

Green Bay, Wis.—In the state reformatory a pasty-faced, hollow-cheeked lad of eighteen paces back and forth in his cell. He is ashamed to look his countrymen in the face because he is a deserter from the United States navy. His name is Adolph Gerds, alias Daniel H. Tolman.

He is the boy who tricked the authorities at the Great Lakes Naval Training station into believing he was the missing heir to the \$4,000,000 estate of the late Daniel H. Tolman of Philadelphia.

The whereabouts of this youth, who had played tag with military and police officials throughout the United States for seven months, did not become known until a short time ago. Then it was his tongue that told his whereabouts to the world.

Confides in Cellmates.
"Yep, I'm the bird you read about in the papers," he had told his cellmates. "I almost had them believing that I was the missing heir to an estate of \$4,000,000 left by a loan shark in Philadelphia named Tolman. But keep it quiet."

But his mates couldn't let the story rest. The guard heard it. From the lad he forced a confession. Then authorities at the reformatory communicated with the Great Lakes Naval Training station. Naval and civil intelligence officers were sent to the institution. Then the identity was established.

Prisoner's Story.

He told the officers the following story:
"I admit that I made a botch job of it at the finish, but you'll have to give me credit for fooling them for a while."

"The whole thing started in Milwaukee. I didn't have a dime in my pocket and my clothes were almost in rags. My poor old mother, who lives at 1458 Spring street, was just about living, and even though I tried hard, I couldn't help her along."

"One day a fellow stopped me on the street and told me I resembled the missing heir to a fortune. He said the heir's name was Tolman. We talked it over, schemed and planned and before the end of the week I had made my de-



"Yep, I'm the Bird You Read About."

cision. I had a good story cooked up and upon the advice of this newly made acquaintance I decided to join the navy.

Says Station Was "Easy."
"At Great Lakes they fell for my story. They gave me a ten-day furlough so I could go to Philadelphia and claim the fortune."

"At the end of my furlough I came back and got an extension. Then I cashed a bogus check at the station for \$180. After that I threw away my uniform and forged checks in Buffalo, New York city, Washington, Detroit, and Cleveland. It was in Cleveland that they got me, for a bad check in Milwaukee."

"I was tried, convicted and here I am."

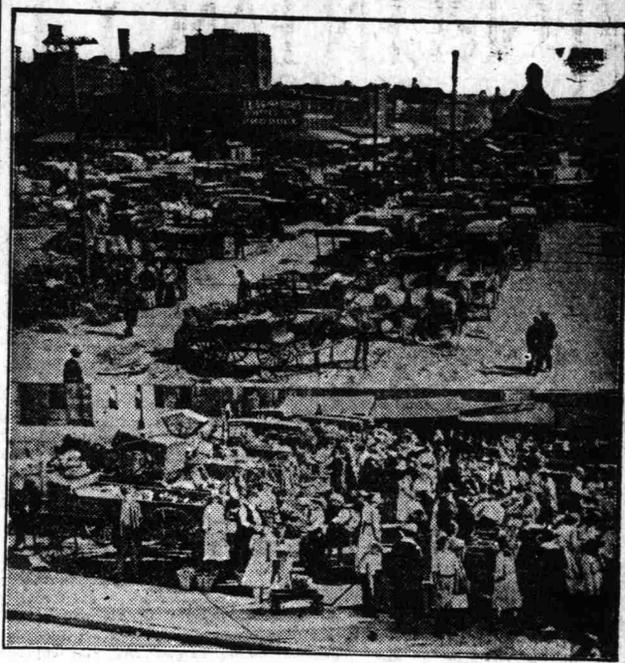
PREFERS DEATH TO PARTING

Facing Separation, Ohio Woman Kills Seven Children and Herself.

Nelsonville, O.—Several hours before authorities were to remove them to the Athens county home seven children, ranging in age from six weeks to ten years, were found with their mother, Mrs. Tony Stavisar, burned to death or asphyxiated in their home at Kimberly, a small mining town near here.

The children were tied to their beds and coal oil had been sprinkled over the room.
It is supposed that worry over the separation caused the mother to destroy herself and the children.

MIXED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MARKETS TO SOLVE PROBLEM OF COST OF LIVING



Farmers' Public Markets Shaped by Local Needs. (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Two Kinds of Markets.

Different types of farmers' markets attract different groups of farmers. The truck grower likes to haul full loads and make quick sales in large lots—his time is more valuable on his farm than in acting as his own salesman in disposing of his load in small quantities to the consumer.

Retail farmers' markets appeal to farmers who raise fruit and vegetables only as a side line—they, or members of their families, often can spare the time it takes to sell small lots direct to the housewife.

The location of the farmers' retail market is important. It must be in a place easily reached by large numbers of consumers. Mixed wholesale and retail markets may prove unsatisfactory unless hours for selling are regulated so that there will be no conflict, and different groups of producers will be encouraged to come in at different times, according to whether they sell in large or small lots.

Wholesale Market.

A farmers' wholesale market draws to it producers who specialize in truck crops and fruits, and who count on hauling corn, potatoes, tomatoes, apples, strawberries or other crops in large quantities. They desire quick sales in large lots after they reach the market so they can return to their farms and the work of production. Time to such growers is more valuable than the difference between what they get in wholesale quantities for their products and what they might realize by lingering long enough to retail their load in small lots at higher than wholesale prices.

Retail Market.

Retail farmers' markets, on the other hand, attract a group of producers who raise a small amount of fruit or vegetables as a side line, and whose other crops do not demand as close attention as those of the truck raiser. Often a farmer who raises only a few vegetables can send them to a retail farmers' market in mixed lots, by a member of his family, who is able to remain away from the farm long enough to dispose of these products to housewives carrying market baskets.

Mixed Markets.

The retail farmers' market depends as much for its success upon location as on any other factor. It must be convenient for the housewife, while a wholesale farmers' market need not be as centrally located, because dealers have wagons or trucks with which to gather their supplies. Farmers' wholesale markets are an early morning institution, starting business at day-break or even before, while a farmers' retail market starts later and runs for a longer time. This, of course, may make possible a mixed retail and wholesale farmers' market; but in organizing such a market it is likely that it will appeal to different groups of farmers, and that it will be necessary to regulate the hours so there will be no conflict between wholesale and retail business among the wagons or sheds.

Too Much Expected.

Although retail farmers' markets have been urged in many communities as a means of reducing the cost of living, too much is often expected of them, according to men who have studied the problem, and who point out that all locally raised produce, especially the more staple crops, such as potatoes, cabbage, onions and apples, represent but a small amount of the total of such products consumed by city dwellers, the bulk of which is shipped in from more distant sections. Retail farmers' markets do serve as an outlet for a certain amount of local produce, varying with localities, that might otherwise be left on the farm, or not produced by the farmer who depended upon other sources of income than fruits and vegetables.

Any community contemplating the establishment of a farmers' retail market should first make sure that there

are in that community enough farmers who are willing to haul their produce to market and dispose of it in small quantities direct to the consumer.

Co-operative Shipping Clubs.

Simplicity of organization and the fact that no capital is required make the co-operative shipping of live stock peculiarly adapted to communities in which more complex forms of co-operation would be impracticable. Although not necessarily feasible in all sections, especially those in which live stock generally is marketed in carload lots, or where there is insufficient stock suitable for shipment to market, or where the central markets are not readily accessible, nevertheless there are many communities in various parts of the country which would be greatly benefited by such associations.

Wherever these associations have been formed an appreciable saving to the farmer has resulted. The profit that formerly went to the local shipper now goes to the farmer, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he will receive for his stock the actual market price, less the cost of marketing. Moreover, the activities of a competent manager and the influence of a successful association make for a general improvement in methods of marketing live stock and a better knowledge of market prices and conditions by farmers in the entire community. The beneficial influence thus exerted is of no less importance than the actual saving to members on the shipments handled by the association.

Meat-Skeeter Marketing.

In many cases animals are killed and offered for sale regardless of market conditions. Frequently advantage is taken of cool weather to kill and dispose of hogs, with the result that the dressed carcasses must be sold on a glutted market, and being a perishable product, must be disposed of at any price obtainable. An example, which is only one of many, was observed at a small town in Louisiana during the winter of 1915-16, where each time the weather became cooler eight or ten dressed hogs were offered for sale when there was a demand for one or two. Such a method is, of course, most unprofitable to the farmer. A number of instances have occurred in southern cities where dressed beef, ordinarily valued at 7 to 8 cents a pound, was sold by farmers for 3 to 4 cents, and dressed hogs, valued under ordinary conditions at 8 to 10 cents a pound, sold for 2 to 3 cents, because of a temporary oversupply of fresh meats in these towns. The farmers could have avoided these losses by finding a market for their meat before slaughtering, by delaying slaughtering until market conditions were improved, or by selling the animals alive on a good market.