

# 18,000 A. E. F. Men in U. S. Hospitals

## 25,727 Additional Shattered Heroes Under Care of Veterans' Bureau.

Washington.—In a few months the United States will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the World war. Yet, according to Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the United States Veterans' bureau, there are still in hospitals today more than 18,000 ex-service men who are undergoing treatment for disabilities due to their war service. The bureau is operating more than 50 government-owned hospitals at the present time. In addition, it is using every other government hospital, as well as 805 civilian hospitals, for the care of disabled American veterans. Under guardianship are 25,727 veterans who are incompetent to take care of their own affairs.

"The annual appropriation this year for the activities of the Veterans' bureau," says General Hines, "amounts approximately to \$750,000,000. Practically every activity of the bureau is on the increase. The annual cost of hospitalization to the government is about \$19,000,000 a year. It will not be less. It will increase as we go along."

### 2,500 New Claims Monthly.

"It is somewhat surprising," continues the general, "although to those dealing closely with the problem not so surprising, that each month there are something like 2,500 new disability claims filed by American veterans. Over 1,000,000 of the 4,500,000 men who served in our forces during the World war have applied for compensation or some measure of relief. Approximately 49 per cent of these claims have been allowed."

"Hospitalization of disabled veterans today is still a problem of first importance. For the veterans' committee this year the bureau estimated that in the hospitalization of the disabled who incite the greatest sympathy—those with mental and nervous disabilities—we shall reach the peak, as best we can tell, in 1949."

Recognizing the growing aspects of rehabilitation, President Coolidge signed on May 23, a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$15,000,000, for additional hospitalization facilities for the care of mentally afflicted World war veterans.

### Many Rejected Claims Just.

Another estimate of the increasing importance and scope of rehabilitation is given by the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, a national organization of disabled ex-service men established in 1921. This group has been named by congress as an official representative of the disabled who present claims to the government. The organization gave assistance and relief to 25,000 veterans last year. According to William E. Tate, national commander, during the next decade, more than 275,000 ex-service men will need help as a result of disabilities incurred during the war.

Commander Tate further estimates that in addition to this number, 80 per cent of the disability claims disallowed by the government should be re-examined. "Many of these disallowed claims," states Commander Tate, "are undoubtedly just. Insufficient evidence, poorly presented evidence, ignorance and numerous other causes have resulted in the rejection of claims which should be granted. Hundreds of these men are in distressing straits today; their cases should be opened and rejudged."

### To Erase Time Limitation.

Commander Tate assigns five major reasons for the continuing and enlarging rehabilitation problem. "There is pending before congress at this session," he states, "an amendment to the law which will wipe out the time limitation when a veteran may file a claim and when he may file evidence. A man who has a just claim should always be able to present it. The amendment is an example of the government's commendable policy of liberalization of rehabilitation laws. Yet this policy, which none would care to see abandoned, constantly sharpens the need for assistance to our disabled veterans. The problem today is growing, too, because many disabilities are just now coming to light; many cases, such as tuberculosis, develop slowly. They become virulent only ten or more years after contraction. Insanity may not fully appear for ten, fifteen or more years."

"Further, great numbers of other disabilities are of such character as to require recurring hospitalization for a part of each year, year after year. Thousands of men, too, have made partial recoveries, only to undergo relapses under the strains of industrial occupations. Shortly after the passage of the United States veterans' act thousands of claims were

filed within a brief period. A large percentage were disallowed by the government, because a war service connection was not established.

### Large National Problem.

"The Veterans' bureau, deluged with work, was forced to send a form letter of rejections, without stating reasons. Great numbers of veterans had sound cases. Improper or incomplete presentation brought denial of their claims. The Disabled American Veterans and other agencies are constantly going over these rejected cases as far as their facilities permit. They obtain omitted evidence, and arrange for proper representation. The volume of these necessary activities, many of them unknown to the general public, reveal rehabilitation to be still one of our largest national problems."

While the government is providing all hospitalization for disabled veterans whenever needed and grants all claims which establish a war service connection, the assistance of private agencies in this work is important. "In the problem of veterans' relief, co-operation on the part of service organizations is essential," says General Hines. "The Disabled American Veterans is one of three organizations recognized under the World war veterans' act to co-operate with the bureau in rendering aid to the disabled man. Disabled veterans are prevented by the same law from engaging an attorney, or paying fees to an attorney, or having a claim agent present their claims."

### Assist Many Families.

Stating that service organizations have set up machinery not only to help the disabled man gather his evidence to meet the requirements of the law, and to follow claims through and present them to the various agencies of the bureau, General Hines added that their valuable activities include assistance to the families of many disabled men. "They are helpful, too," he states, "in pointing out to those charged with the administration of the bureau changes which would make easier the work of obtaining the benefits which the government desires to give claimants. They maintain, in addition, a very close contact with the legislative side of the problem."

Emphasizing further the assistance rendered the bureau by service organizations and pointing out that the government's function in rehabilitation can only be judicial, Col. George E. Ijams, assistant director of the United States Veterans' bureau, declares, "The government cannot go out and build up a claim against the government. We are prohibited by law from doing that. Here is where the ex-service organizations come into the picture. They develop the facts in these cases; they have been of great assistance in presenting them to the bureau."

### Becomes More Complex.

Every day the problems of rehabilitation are becoming more difficult, according to Commander Tate. "Adjudication of claims is necessarily growing more complex, because we are so far away from the time when the facts occurred. Further, the government has not the facilities necessary to

## Court Gives Recipe to Preserve Children

Seattle, Wash.—As pickling and canning season arrives, Judge Austin E. Griffiths of the Juvenile court offers a recipe for preserving children.

"Take one large, grassy field, one-half dozen children, two or three small dogs, a pinch of brook and pebbles. Mix the children and the dogs well together, put them into the field, stirring constantly. Pour the brook over the pebbles. Sprinkle the field with flowers. Spread over all a deep blue sky and hake in the hot sun. When brown set away to cool in a bathtub."

seek out those who need help. It can have no knowledge of any veteran's need until his claim is brought to its attention. It will be in this work, in seeking out and in assisting in the proper presentation of the claims of thousands of men during the next decade, that the great work of the service organization will lie."

"Recognition of the need for such assistance is becoming increasingly widespread among the general public today," says the commander in outlining the plans of the Disabled American Veterans to co-operate with the Veterans' bureau during the next ten years.

"Our service now maintains 18 full-time men at various important regional offices of the Veterans' bureau throughout the country. These men seek out and assist disabled veterans throughout the many complicated steps necessary in presenting a disability claim. With the scope of rehabilitation constantly enlarging, an increased service has been found necessary."

### Will Extend Its Staff.

"The Disabled American Veterans plan to extend its staff of liaison officers to 54 trained men, distributed at the strategic points on the map of the United States Veterans' bureau. During the next decade the Disabled American Veterans believe that it can reach and aid 275,000 disabled men and, in addition, assist another 261,000 men in the reviewing and rejudging of their rejected claims by the bureau."

"A careful study of the rehabilitation situation and the needs of the future has been made," says Commander Tate. "To assure the needed broadening of the activities of the Disabled American Veterans and their continuity over approximately a ten-year period, a \$2,000,000 trust fund is now being sought. Both capital and interest are to be expended. The fund, it is planned, will be administered by a nationally known group of financiers. No expenditures of the fund are to be made for administrative purposes."

Under the leadership of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, a citizens' committee has been formed to co-operate with the Disabled American Veterans in its plan: for its trust fund for veteran relief.

### Examples for Veterans

Rome.—The Roman Cincinnatus, when he was through fighting, went back to his plow. Italy hopes World war veterans will do the same and has offered prizes to former service men for the best farm yields.



## LIVE STOCK

### HORSE SHORTAGE SEEN BY CORNELL

A new Cornell bulletin on the farm horse situation in New York state says: "If history repeats itself, a shortage of young horses will develop in the next few years and prices of work horses will increase very materially."

This bulletin was prepared by C. E. Ladd, director of extension at the New York state college of agriculture at Cornell, from information received from more than three thousand typical farmers throughout New York state. It states further "the demand for horses for farm and city work has decreased rapidly with the widespread use of automobiles, trucks and tractors. Tractors are replacing horses for heavier types of work on many farms. The automobile has been substituted for horse-drawn vehicles, and the truck is replacing the horse and the team on the country roads and especially on the city streets."

"This decreasing demand for horses has resulted in abnormally low prices. This, in turn, has caused farmers to raise less colts. The replacement of the present farm horses will constitute a major expense on our farms during the next ten years."

Copies of this bulletin, number E 169, like other Cornell bulletins, may be obtained free by requesting them from the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

### Tankage, Oil Meal and Skim Milk for Swine

Generally, corn alone will not prove a satisfactory feed for full-feeding pigs even when they are on a legume or rape pasture, according to J. W. Wuichet, animal husbandry specialist of the extension service of the Ohio State university.

Corn and tankage or corn and a mixture of two parts tankage and one part oil meal will produce more rapid gains and less feed will be required to produce 100 pounds of gain than when corn alone or corn and middlings are used.

If the pigs are on blue grass pasture or have no forage at all, Wuichet recommends corn supplemented by a mixture of 50 pounds of tankage, 25 pounds of oil meal, and 25 pounds of alfalfa meal or ground alfalfa.

If skim milk is available in sufficient quantities it may be substituted for all or part of the recommended protein supplement. In general, corn, hominy, or corn and barley fed at the rate of 20 pounds to one pound of protein supplements, will prove to be the most practical combination for full-feeding pigs on pasture when both rate and economy of gain are considered.

### Sows Carried Through Summer on Little Corn

Old sows can be carried through the summer with an ear or two of corn a day while on pasture and there isn't a better place to farrow their fall pigs than on good clean pasture. All hogs need plenty of water. A small stream, the outlet of a tile drain or a handy well are all convenient methods. Others use an automatic tank or barrel waterer on skids or fill their waterer from a tank wagon each day.

Skimping the feed while on pasture makes the hogs eat more green feed but it cuts down the rate of gain. The extra feed makes them grow and fatten, getting them to market in less time and on less feed. If at all possible the sows should be pushed all the time they are on pasture as less feed will be needed and the early fall market is usually more favorable than the later market.

### Live Stock Items

Barley, and in fact, all the small grain, should be ground for pigs, and soaking improves the feed value. But let this be only from one meal to another.

Rape is the best annual pasture crop for hogs. It can be drilled or broadcast early or late, it stands heavy pasturing and it gives a big yield.

Sows that are fed only grain and tankage over winter are apt to be lazy, and have weak pigs next spring. Alfalfa hay, leafy and green, is fine to go with their grain.

The practice of suddenly taking the sow away from her pigs when the pigs are eight to ten weeks old without previous preparation for weaning is as out-of-date as raising hogs on a "corn-and-water ration."



## LIFE'S LITTLE JESTS

**SATIRICAL LADY**  
"So you want a divorce, Rastus?"  
"Yes, suh, judge, yo' honah—Ah sho'ly does."  
"What's the trouble?"  
"Count ob ma wife makin' an ironical remark."  
"An ironical remark?"  
"Yes, suh—she says if you don't go to work, I'll hit you in the face wid dis fatiron."—Florida Times-Union.

**Willing to Wait**  
A man was convicted for stealing a horse.  
"Yours is a very serious offense," the judge said to him, very sternly. "Fifty years ago it was a hanging matter."  
"Well," remarked the prisoner, "in fifty years' time it mayn't be a crime at all."

### WHAT HE FELL ON



"What's wrong, old man? You seem to have fallen on evil days?"  
"Nothing so soft—fell on the sidewalk just now."

**Both Stubborn**  
Old Married Friend—Now remember, dear, the outcome of your first quarrel establishes a precedent. Don't give in.  
Young Wife—I won't. But, do you know, I think some one must have given Jack the same advice.

**Made Him an Athlete**  
"Yes," said one man to another, "I realize that notoring is a great thing. I used to be sluggish before the notoring craze, but now I'm spry and energetic."  
"I didn't know you motored."  
"I don't—I dodge."

**Artistic Temperament**  
Meek Artist (indicating cobweb)—Er—Mrs. Jones, have you noticed this?  
Resourceful Charwoman—Indeed I 'ave, sir, but I thought as 'ow, you being an artist, you'd be annoyed if I destroyed such a work of art.

### MADE HIM SEE RED



First Wife—My husband becomes murderously angry when I paint my lips.  
Second Wife—Evidently makes him see red.

**Total Stranger**  
First Actress—Don't you know that actor?  
Second Ditto—Not from Adam. We've never even denied a story that we'll wed!

**The Main Thing**  
Mrs. Arthur—Are you going to send Harold another \$100? Don't you know he's flunked in two subjects this month?  
Mr. Arthur—Of course, but didn't he make the football team?

**A Run for Her Money**  
Woman Shopper—See here, young man, there's a ladder in these stockings.  
Fresh Clerk—Well, what do you expect for 75 cents, a marble staircase?

## Pussyfoot Johnson Takes a Bride



William Johnson, better known as "Pussyfoot," dropped his prohibition work for a few days and married Mrs. Beada May Stanley at Syracuse, N. Y. They are shown in the photograph.