

The AMERICAN LEGION

THREE MEN LEAD IN MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

During 1923 honors for securing members for the American Legion were about evenly divided between three men. These, John A. Smith of Sioux City, Ia., a member of the Monahan post; Hans Hunsdorf, a disabled man now patient in a Minnesota hospital; and John Kass of Detroit, led all others in securing applications.

Smith obtained his members in a rather unique manner. He worked out a scheme known as the "Cudaby plan" by means of which he caused the big industrial firms of Sioux City to pay up the dues for ex-service employees, utilizing a "check-off" for repayment. His record approximated nearly one member for each working day of the year.

Hunsdorf obtained his members by personal contact, particularly in Veterans' Bureau hospitals, and wherever veterans gathered and rolled his record up to nearly 250.

Kass, a member of the Charles A. Learned post in Detroit, made an earnest campaign for his applicants, and is said to have interviewed more ex-service men than either of the other two "champs." His record approximated that of Hunsdorf. But to do this, he faced severe competition from one Theodore Kolbe, now department adjutant of the Legion in Michigan. Kolbe's record was near enough to that of Kass that it took a board of judges to determine the standing of the two.

Kass has already made a start toward a 1924 record. On February 29 he had collected dues and applications from 66 veterans. His method



John Kass.

of enrolling the veterans as Legionnaires is simple but efficient. "I ask them," he says. Kass' accomplishment was completed within 18 days, the duration of the post-membership drive. In addition he added members to other Wayne county posts.

His approach is such the Legion officials in Michigan believe that he must use more salesmanship than do either Smith or Hunsdorf. Smith's plan for reaching the industrial concerns is sort of an advantage, while Hunsdorf gets men who are daily enjoying benefits of the Legion, they argue. And Kass got out and lands the members by hard work, according to their idea.

The three have on a triangular race for membership honors this year. The Learned posters have challenged Omaha post for the greatest membership during 1924, a record heretofore held by the Nebraskaans. Kass is one of the main reliances of the Detroiters in bringing this honor to his city.

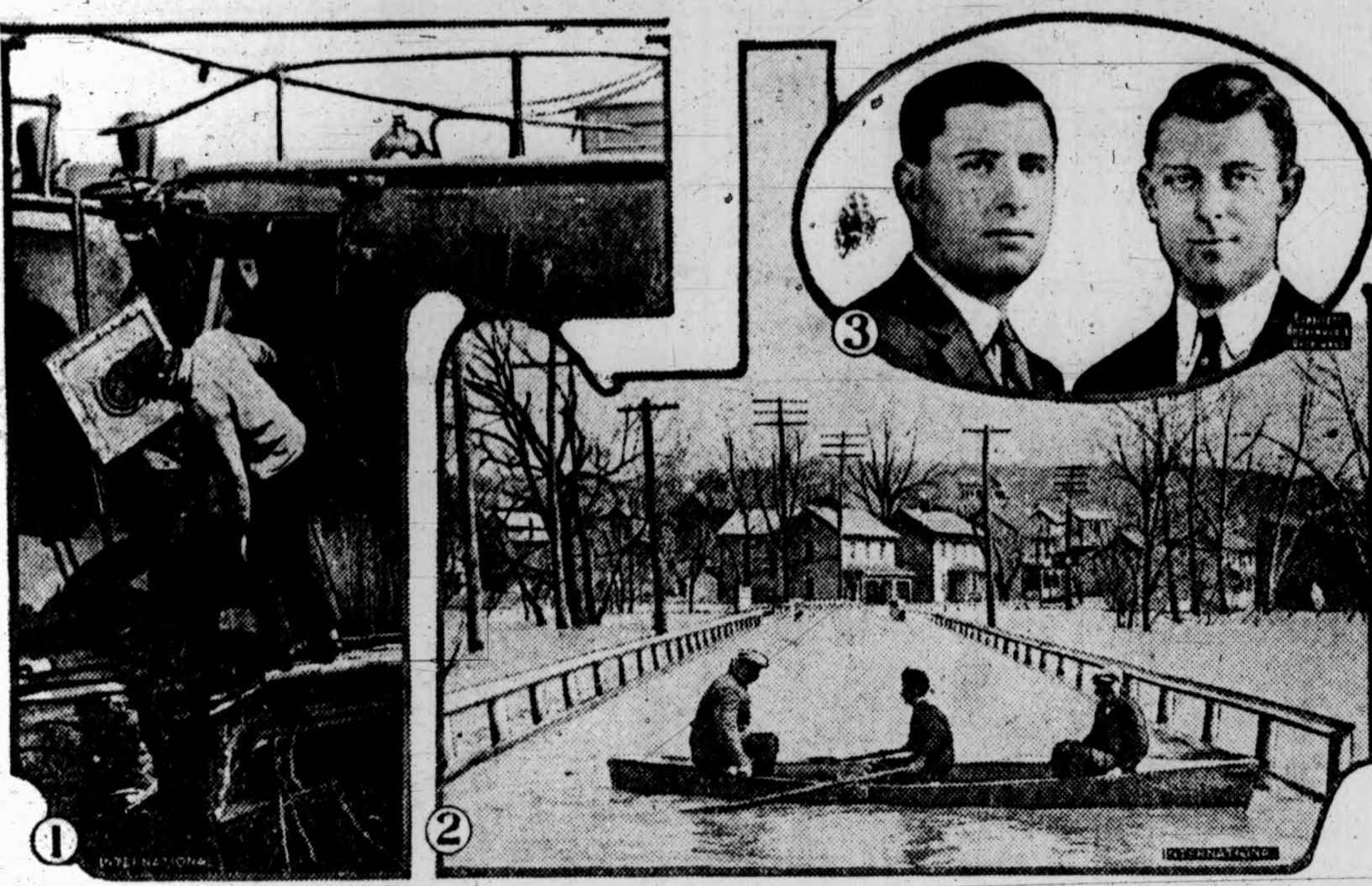
Hunsdorf is avowed to better his record by at least a hundred, and while the men of Monahan post in Sioux City are dependent on Smith to handle the recruiting alone, it is safe to say that his record will approximate that of 1923.

The "Man from Michigan" has already been proclaimed champion of the Wayne county council membership campaign, and his accomplishment requiring less than three weeks would apparently put him into the national championship class with good chances in the final outcome.

Left Part of Estate to American Legion

One-fourth of the estate of a disabled World War veteran who died in Kansas City, Mo., was inherited by the American Legion. The veteran, Earl Mason of Indianapolis, provided for the bequest in his will, which named the head of the Legion district hospitalization committee as executor. The estate amounted to approximately \$350.

The will recites that "every consideration and kindness" had been shown to Mason by the Legion, and that he made the gift as a token of gratitude, and to assist in providing aid for other disabled veterans. Mason went to Kansas City several months ago broken in health and without employment. The Legion assisted him in securing compensation and hospital service.



1—Closeup showing great gas made in famous Fire Island lightship by collision with a freighter which almost sank the lightship. 2—Automobile highway at Hancock, Md., inundated by the Potomac river flood. 3—Walter Hinton, famous aviator (left), and John Swanson, radio expert, who have started on an extensive exploration of the Amazon region.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Harlan Fiske Stone of New York Is Selected to Be Attorney General.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S selection for the new attorney general to succeed Harry Daugherty may not please the more "progressive" of the western Republicans, but it is likely to meet the approval of the party generally and probably of the country. Harlan Fiske Stone of New York is the man chosen, and in him Mr. Coolidge believes he has found what he required for the place—an authority on law and an able executive. Mr. Stone and the President are lifelong friends and both are graduates from Amherst. For fourteen years Mr. Stone was dean of the Columbia university law school, and he is a director of many corporations, including the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line railway. He is a big, forceful and able man, and Mr. Coolidge relies on him to give the Department of Justice a thorough housecleaning.

Politics, geography and factions were disregarded in this choice of a new chief law officer, but the Coolidge campaign managers believe it will prove to have been good politics. They call attention to the President's sympathy with the ideas of the western progressives as evidenced in his offer of the navy portfolio to Judge Kenyon, and it is now asserted in Washington that the Coolidge supporters would be more than willing to have a western progressive nominated for vice president. The men most talked of for that place are Judge Kenyon, Senator Borah and Senator Capper. Moreover, it is said Mr. Coolidge wants one of that group named for temporary chairman of the Cleveland convention to make the keynote speech. Mr. Stone visited the executive office Wednesday and was introduced to the administration leaders.

SHARP admonition to the majority leaders in the senate and house by the President brought on an access of activity in pushing vital legislation toward enactment. In a series of conferences with those leaders, he made known his attitude, which was reflected in a statement by Senator Watson of Indiana:

"Now that Attorney General Daugherty has been fit to resign," Mr. Watson said, "a new situation presents itself in the senate. It seems to me that it is the duty of the Democrats to join with the Republicans to bring the senate back to its legislative functions."

"It has been regrettable, although unavoidable, that four months of this session—with the most constructive legislative program before it of the reconstruction period following the war—have been devoted almost entirely to the endless discussion of personalities involved in the oil leases and alleged misdoings in public office.

"The senate must devote itself unflinchingly if it hopes to conclude consideration of the legislative program and adjourn by June, which we ought to do. The general prosperity of the country would be aided by congress enacting its program without delay so business can adjust itself to new conditions called for in new laws."

The senate finance committee worked day and night on the tax reduction bill, on which the leaders of both parties profess to wish speedy action. Early in the week the committee unanimously approved the house provision for a retroactive reduction of 25 per cent in taxes on 1923 incomes paid in 1924, and it is considered certain that the senate will accept this. The taxpayer will pay one-half of the next installment, due June 15, and three-fourths of each of the last two installments. If the tax has been paid in full a refund of one-fourth will be made the taxpayers. Of course numerous changes in the house bill were made by the committee, mainly for the purpose of raising additional revenues. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon read to the committee a long argument for

the elimination of the increases in rates on estate taxes in the house measure and the elimination of the gift tax. His recommendations were followed, and new excise taxes were added on radio and mah jongg sets.

THOUGH public interest in the various investigations in Washington died down somewhat after the resignation of Harry Daugherty, the "probers" went right on with their inquiries. The Daugherty committee obtained some evidence from H. M. Peck of Oklahoma City, a former special assistant to the attorney general, supposed to indicate that Daugherty and Fall aided the Miller brothers of the 101 ranch in defrauding the Ponca Indians of land and possible fortunes in oil. Then came Capt. H. L. Seafie, a former Department of Justice agent, who has been once before heard and frequently mentioned in the inquiry. He told a long story about war-time graft, especially in the aircraft industry, and implicated the Secretary of War Weeks, Daugherty, Guy D. Goff, former assistant attorney general, and Charles Hayden, a Boston banker and director of the Wright-Martin Aircraft company, all of whom, Seafie declared, should be indicted for "conspiracy to obstruct justice" in failing to prosecute the aircraft company for alleged graft. He also denounced former Attorney General Palmer and T. L. Chadbourn, a New York lawyer, both Democrats. Captain Seafie bolstered up his accusations with numerous letters and documents. He said he worked up these war-graft cases but was called off by the higher-ups.

Thomas F. Lane, former legal adviser to the aircraft division of the War department, testified that his copies of reports on aircraft frauds had been taken from his desk and he had been discharged because he was going to appear before the committee. Captain Volandit of the air service admitted taking the papers and said Secretary Weeks had them. Thereupon, Mr. Weeks was subpoenaed and went before the committee Friday to explain his connection with the prosecution of the aircraft graft cases.

AL JENNINGS' sensational story about Jake Hamon and the Republican nomination of 1920 having been shot full of holes, the Teapot committee did not find a great deal to do last week. J. E. Dyche, who was a confidential man for Hamon, said Jennings' testimony was "bunk." He said Hamon was not in the habit of giving away his money but was a great "kiddler" and might have told the stories of huge expenditures when talking to Democrats. Dyche's evidence, by the way, did not shed much lustre on the purity of Oklahoma politics.

George White, former chairman of the Democratic national committee, was on the stand Wednesday and Senator Spencer, Republican, insisted on getting from him testimony concerning the Democratic campaign fund, though Senator Walsh contended it was irrelevant. They bickered over this for a long time and then White was permitted to say that Edward Doheny's contribution was \$34,000, and not \$75,000, as Doheny himself had said. The committee adjourned for the week, awaiting the presence of William Boyce Thompson, chairman of the Republican finance committee in 1920.

Harry Sinclair was indicted by the grand jury for contempt of the senate in refusing to testify. He pleaded not guilty and gave bond of \$5,000.

SOME Democrats in the senate started a move to try to force the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon on the ground that he is a stockholder in various concerns, but Senator Reed of Pennsylvania vigorously defended the secretary and Democrats declined to support Senator McKellar, who led the attack, so it virtually collapsed. Senator Dill of Washington then came to bat with a resolution calling for the resignation of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy. This did not seem a very popular move, even with Democrats, and at this writing no action has been taken on it.

WISCONSIN'S Republican primaries were easily won by Senator LaFollette, whose vote was about

twice that given Mr. Coolidge. The President, however, will get several delegates from that state. In the Democratic primaries Gov. Al Smith of New York defeated McAdoo. Smith says his name was entered without his consent or knowledge.

AS WAS expected, General Ludendorff was found not guilty of treason in connection with the Munich "beer-cellar putsch" of last November, by the Munich court. Hitler, Kriebel and Weber were convicted and received sentences of five years in prison. Their actual time of service will be short. Ludendorff protested the sentences of his comrades. He was greeted with vociferous cheers and will be elected to the reichstag by the radical nationalists known as the German People's Party of Liberty.

FRANCE, which persists in considering Germany the loser in the World War, and insists that Germany should carry out her pledges in the treaty of Versailles, was not unnaturally peeved by a note delivered to her last week by the German government. It was in reply to the demands of the allied council of ambassadors that the allied military control mission be permitted to resume its activities in Germany to check up on these five disarmament promises by Germany:

Pass laws prohibiting the import and export of war material—make re-entrusting for the army conform to treaty provisions and suppress the prewar general staff, demobilizing all excess officers.

Surrender all documents relative to war material on hand and the production of war factories at the time of the armistice.

Deliver the balance of war material not authorized by the treaty, especially equipment and uniforms.

Transform factories manufacturing war materials into plants making peace products.

Reorganize the state police (the schupo) into local police forces, with the policemen not receiving military instruction and not living together in barracks like soldiers.

Berlin's answer is a refusal to let the mission ascertain whether these pledges have been carried out, a statement that the allies and Germany should negotiate an accord covering that, and a proposal that the League of Nations handle future questions concerning the disarmament of Germany in its general dealings with world disarmament. The note contains a direct challenge to France's right to maintain a large army.

The committee of experts on German resources in foreign lands estimates that 8,000,000,000 gold marks (\$2,000,000,000) has been hidden by Germany in other countries. The Dawes committee's report has been given to the reparations commission. Chancellor Marx of Germany has warned the world that it is not certain Germany will accept this report and Premier Poincaré has gone no further than to express the hope that the committee would be able to offer "elements of a solution."

AFTER an all-night session the British House of commons rejected the policy of a capital levy, which was the chief plank of the Labor party in the recent elections. John Robert Clynes, government leader in the house, admitted the laborites could not hope for the passage of such a measure in the present parliament, but maintained the country would ultimately be forced to it by its crushing burden of debt. The government evaded inevitable defeat in connection with the recent bill by consenting to revision of an eviction clause.

ARGENTINA began on April 1 a most extraordinary experiment in the form of a law by which everyone in the country, citizen or foreigner, who has worked for 25 years, for himself or others, is retired on a pension amounting to his present salary. Those with years yet to serve must pay 5 per cent of their salaries into a national pension fund, from which the rewards to the elder workers are paid. Employers must augment the general fund by contributing another 5 per cent of their pay rolls. Salaries of workers are to continue during sickness or other disability.

Super-Heterodyne Aid in World War

Invented by American Army Officers—Two Important Parts.

There are five fundamental methods used to obtain louder signals: (1) Regeneration; (2) Super-regeneration; (3) Radio frequency amplification; (4) Audio frequency amplification; (5) Super-heterodyne.

The limitations of each scheme are as follows: (1) Regenerative circuits, when permitted to oscillate, act as small transmitters and create interference for near-by receiving sets; (2) Super-regeneration is not selective and it is difficult to control; (3) Untuned radio frequency amplification by means of transformer coupling does not do justice to all wave lengths and tuned radio frequency amplification requires too many adjustments to tune the various circuits; (4) Audio amplification is limited to two stages; (5) The super-heterodyne is free from the limitations possessed by other methods of amplifying, but is complex in construction. The super-heterodyne is sensitive to weak impulses. It is a sharp tuner, but not critical. It is easy to operate, as it has only two controls.

A super-heterodyne consists chiefly of two parts, a frequency changer and a long wave receiving set. It is based on this reasoning: A radio frequency amplifier will operate easily on long-wave lengths, but not so on short-wave lengths. It was imperative during the World War to devise a method capable of picking up feeble short-wave signals used by the Germans in trench, submarine and other communication systems. Thus the super-heterodyne was invented by Maj. E. H. Armstrong while in France. He studied the problem and decided to receive the short waves and then change them to long waves, making it possible to use efficient long-wave radio frequency amplifiers.

The wave changer can be built in an entirely separate unit and be as distinct from the ordinary receiving set as an audio amplifier unit. A wave changer consists of a detector tube having two frequencies supplied to it; the frequency of the incoming signal picked up by the antenna; and second, a frequency furnished by a vacuum tube oscillator, called the "heterodyne," which feeds the detector by means of a suitable coupling. The output of the frequency changer has a frequency equal to the difference between the signal frequency and the frequency of the heterodyne oscillator. This difference can be varied by adjusting the heterodyne frequency.

For example if an incoming signal has a wave length of 400 meters or 750 kilocycles and the heterodyne tube is adjusted to oscillate at 850 kilocycles, the difference between the two frequencies will be 100 kilocycles. The heterodyne could be adjusted to oscillate at 650 kilocycles and the difference would still be 100 kilocycles. It makes little difference which way it is adjusted. The difference in the two frequencies is impressed upon the intermediate frequency amplifier. The super-heterodyne can be controlled by two adjustments, one for the wave length of the incoming signal and the other to control the frequency of the oscillator tube. One is called the wave-length control and the other the frequency changer.

The super-heterodyne is designed to overcome all difficulties of radio frequency amplification at short-wave lengths. It converts the frequency of the incoming signal to a value that can be amplified without difficulty.

To operate a super-heterodyne the signal is tuned in just as with any receiving set. The incoming signal is then mixed with a signal coming from the local oscillator tube or heterodyne. The result is a signal of much lower frequency equivalent to a high wave length. This low frequency signal is passed through an intermediate frequency amplifier designed especially for long-wave amplification. The signal is then passed on to the loud speaker and audio frequency amplifier or phones.

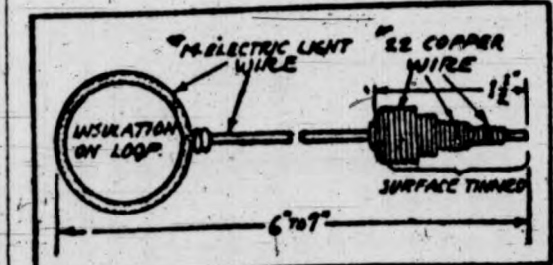
Each stage of amplification is shielded, preferably in a metal compartment. It is not necessary to have a top on the compartment. All grid leads must be as short as possible.

Small Soldering Iron

Made of Copper Wire

By GEORGE H. HUMPHREY

A short time ago I chanced to be miles away from a soldering iron and greatly in need of one. I produced a makeshift from a piece of No. 14 electric light wire which was rubber covered. Four inches of the insulation was removed from one end and 1 1/2 inches taken off from the other, and a



loop was formed of the covered part to make a handle. On the long bare end I wound a bunch of No. 22 copper wire to hold the heat. This, heated over a gas flame, was found to be very handy and useful for soldering the wire to taps on the variocoupler. I will reach into places where a common soldering iron will not enter. Radio Digest.

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DON'T GAMBLE WITH YOUR HEALTH; DEMAND THE BEST

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PAINS ACROSS BACK AND SIDES

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Grand Ridge, Fla.—"I have used a great many bottles of Cardui," says Mrs. G. W. Wester, of Grand Ridge, "a medicine I consider above all others for weak women."

"I used Cardui during . . . I got so weak and run-down I was a mere shadow. Some one, at the time, told me of Cardui. I began and kept-up Cardui and was so pleased with the results."

"For some time, then, I did not need Cardui." Mrs. Wester goes on, "but later, when change of life came on, I had pains across my back and sides. My head ached down into my shoulders . . . I was weak and run-down, nervous, and did not eat. I couldn't rest well nights."

"My husband, who was a great believer in Cardui, having seen what it did for me in former years, went and bought six bottles; insisted I take it steadily, which I did. It helped me. I did not suffer so with my head and back. My limbs that had felt weak and shaky grew stronger and Cardui helped me through this period. I feel it did a great deal for me."

For over forty years grateful women have been writing, as did Mrs. Wester, to say that Cardui had benefited them. It should help you, too. Try it. At all druggists.



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Hurry Mother! Even constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic babies and children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels without gripping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits. Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.

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The remedy with a record of fifty-seven years of surpassing excellence. All who suffer with nervous dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation, indigestion, torpid liver, dizziness, headaches, coming-up of food, wind on stomach, palpitation and other indications of digestive disorder, will find GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER an effective and efficient remedy. For fifty-seven years this medicine has been successfully used in millions of households all over the civilized world. Because of its merit and popularity GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER can be found today wherever medicines are sold. 30 and 90 cent bottles.

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