

# The American Legion

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## HAS DONE MUCH FOR WORLD WAR VICTIMS

Always finding time for the problems of disabled ex-service men in his state, though recognized as one of the busiest specialists in the country, Dr. William E. Lorenz, Legionnaire of Wisconsin, has won high esteem in veterans' circles.

Doctor Lorenz work in aid of the World War veterans followed his service at the front during the World War, in that most dangerous of positions, head of a field hospital. A field hospital is a sorting point for wounded, and is close enough to the front to make it extremely precarious. It was there the Wisconsin man began to recognize what wounded men must face before they return to normal life in their own country.

He was born in New York city in 1882 and obtained his schooling at Trinity school and New York University. During his freshman year in college, though but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the regular army and served in the Spanish-American war as a private. He received his degree of M. D. from New York University in 1903, specializing in pathology, nervous and mental diseases. In 1914 and 1915, he served with the United States government as a special expert, investigating pellagra in the southern states.

The Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute was started by Doctor Lorenz in 1915, when he assumed the post of director of the institution, which has since developed into one of the most important research departments in the state service. This led to his appointment as professor of nervous and mental diseases at the University of Wisconsin in 1917.

Early in 1917 he recruited a field hospital in Madison, and received a commission as lieutenant, taking command of the unit in June, and was promoted to the rank of major. The company was designated as Field Hospital 127, and was attached to the Thirty-second division. While in France Doctor Lorenz developed a special system for handling wounded,



Dr. William F. Lorenz.

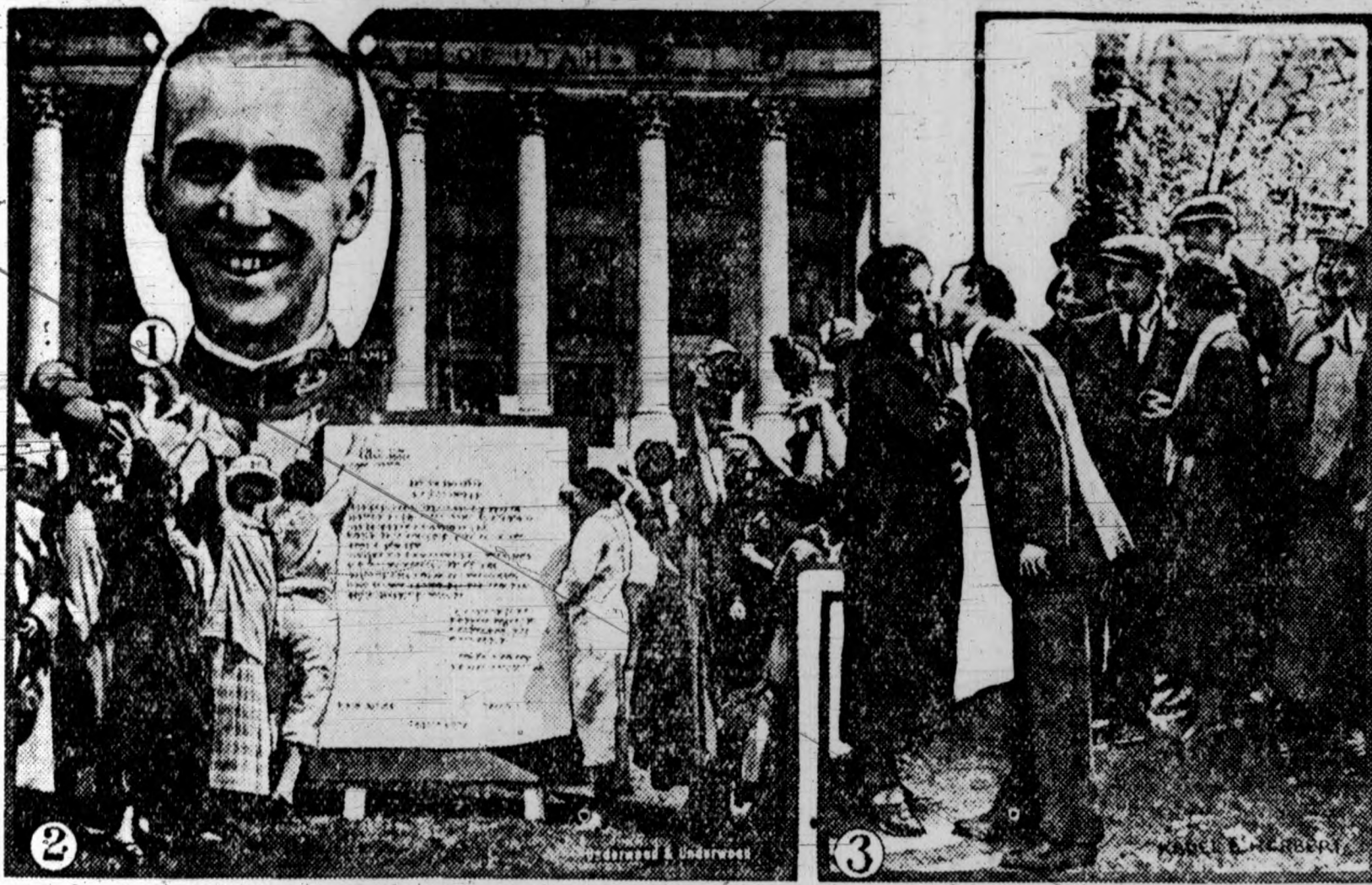
which later was standardized throughout the First Army. For the expedition with which the wounded were handled he received the Distinguished Service medal.

Doctor Lorenz' first service for the disabled veterans began when he returned to Wisconsin. He was named as a member of the national rehabilitation committee of the American Legion, representative of neuropsychiatry. While a member of this committee he became active in disclosing the inadequacy of federal plans for hospitalization. With Col. A. A. Sprague and Col. Thomas A. Salmon he appeared before the President when such deficiency in hospitalization was reported to the nation's executive.

It was through Doctor Lorenz' activity that the \$250,000 Wisconsin Memorial hospital was authorized by the legislature of that state. In 1922 that hospital was receiving and treating patients, at this time the institution serving the double purpose of commemorating the dead and serving those alive. It is almost completed, giving the state the lead in such provision of care for the disabled by a commonwealth.

At the Wisconsin department convention of the Legion in 1923 Doctor Lorenz was named to the post of vice commander, but resigned this position on his appointment to the state board of control. Veterans' affairs, particularly those concerning rehabilitation, are close to Doctor Lorenz heart, and he always finds time for such service. As proof of this he served on the service recognition board of the state which administered the soldiers' relief fund, passing on cases of disability without compensation. He also assisted in perfecting machinery for payment of the Wisconsin state bonus.

Recently Doctor Lorenz has been much in the public eye because of his research for cures for diabetes, Bright's disease and gonorrhea.



1—Nathaniel Brown Dyer of Salem, Mass., honor man of the graduating class of the U. S. Coast Guard academy at New London. 2—Girls from every state posing in front of the capitol at Salt Lake City the huge proclamation by Governor Mabey announcing the opening of Yellowstone Park. 3—"First kiss" of engaged couple in the new marriage mart of Paris.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Congress Passes Bonus Bill Over Veto and Tax Bill Compromise Is Fixed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
BONUS for the ex-soldiers—alas adjusted compensation—and a reduction of taxes to the extent of about \$472,620,000 during the calendar year 1925. The country gets both of these blessings, according to the fiat of congress, though just how increased expenditure is to be adjusted to decreased revenue no expert has yet discovered.

On Monday the senate followed the example of the house by overriding the President's veto of the soldiers' bonus bill and it thus became law. All the pressure brought by the administration and the numerous bodies and individuals opposed to the bonus was unavailing. The vote was 59 to 26, two more than the necessary two-thirds, the majority including 30 Republicans, 27 Democrats and 2 Farmer-Laborites.

It is estimated that 3,038,283 veterans will be entitled to the insurance policies provided by the soldier bonus bill, while 389,583 will be paid cash of \$50 or less. The average certificate face value is estimated at \$962. The certificate is payable in full after twenty years, or before in case of death. Loans may be obtained on the policies after two years. The lowest estimate of the cost of the bonus is that annual appropriations aggregating \$2,280,758,542 will be necessary over the twenty-year period.

There also will be necessary \$6,500,000 for administrative expenses the first year. The Department of War and other government agencies were ready and preparations for the issuance of insurance policies and the payment of the cash sums are being rapidly completed. The first issuance certificates will be dated January 1, 1925.

HAVING rebuffed the President to this extent, congress was disposed to show greater consideration for some of his views concerning the tax reduction bill; probably in order to avoid a veto of that measure. The senate and house conferees reached a complete and unanimous agreement on a compromise and consented to abandon the two features to which Mr. Coolidge had especially objected—the senate amendments on corporation tax and full publicity of tax returns. The amendment taxing undistributed earnings of corporations also was eliminated. The Simmons normal taxes and surtaxes and personal exemptions were approved. Thus the maximum income tax is 40 per cent, and the normal income tax rates are 2 per cent on income up to \$1,000, 4 per cent between \$1,000 and \$8,000, and 6 per cent above \$8,000. The 25 per cent reduction in taxes on 1923 incomes was not in dispute and stands unchanged. The personal exemption of all heads of families, regardless of income, is \$2,500.

The treasury recommendation for a limitation of deductions for capital losses to 12 1/2 per cent was restored to the bill; this is estimated to mean additional revenue to the extent of \$25,000,000.

The conference report was satisfactory to the regular Republicans and Democrats of both houses, so it was evident the objections of the discredited radicals would be of no avail. Veto of this measure by the President was not expected by the leaders, despite the prospect of a huge deficit due in part to the soldiers' bonus. Senator Smoot said he thought the enactment of the tax bill would stimulate business as possibly to bring in more than the amount of the deficit in new revenues after it is in operation for a year or two. Representative Green said that the paper deficit in the fiscal year 1925 will be wiped out by the surplus carried from the fiscal year 1924. With respect to the fiscal year 1925 Mr. Green believes that revenues will be greater than estimated by the treasury and that there will be a marked increase in the fiscal

year 1926. He expressed the opinion that no actual deficit will develop during the next two years and that congress then can provide new financing methods if necessary.

POLITICALLY both sides will share in the benefits from the tax reduction, but it is likely the Democrats will get the bigger portion. The bonus bill was not a party measure. What will be the effect of the futile veto on Mr. Coolidge's political fortunes is debatable. His message of disapproval was such a well reasoned and commonsense document and so politically courageous that it probably will deprive him of few votes, and the bonus issue is removed from the campaign. The vote-hungry congressmen who insisted on passing the bill presumably will receive their reward.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE called the Republican members of the senate foreign relations committee to the White House and discussed with them the ways and means of giving effect to his recommendation for American adherence to the permanent court of international justice. He said his position was unchanged. The result was that at the request of the committee Senator Pepper drafted and introduced a resolution proposing that the United States join the existing World court on the condition that it be entirely divorced from the League of Nations. It also proposes the calling of a third Hague conference to clarify and codify international law.

WITHIN ten days after the signing of the immigration bill—assuming that it is signed—Japan will file formal protest against the Japanese exclusion clause, and probably will ask the Hague court or the League of Nations to take up the matter. This is the decision of the Japanese privy council, which holds the measure flagrantly violates the commercial treaty. Ambassador Hanihara will be "permitted to resign," as he undoubtedly wishes to do. Cyrus Woods, American ambassador to Tokyo, already has resigned and is coming home. His reason is given as the illness of his mother-in-law who was injured in the September earthquake, but it is known both here and in Japan that he was greatly displeased by the action of congress relating to Japanese exclusion.

JAPANESE resentment does not extend to the army aviators who are flying around the world. Last week the three planes—first to fly across the Pacific—reached Japanese territory and then made two more hops almost to Tokyo. Everywhere the aviators were received with enthusiasm and they were given all possible aid by the government and the people.

Capt. Pelletier Dolsy, the Frenchman, crashed at Shanghai and his plane was ruined, but he decided to proceed with a machine furnished by the military governor of Shanghai, Captain MacLaren, the English flier, was making good progress across British India.

DETAILS of the alleged attempt by government agents to "frame" Senator Wheeler were given to the Brookhart committee by W. O. Duckstein and his wife, the former confidential secretary for Edward B. McLean and the latter a special agent of the Department of Justice. As a result the committee ordered that Special Assistant Attorney General Hiram Todd of New York appear and testify concerning two men who went to Washington as his agents and who are supposed, incidentally, to have stolen the missing records of Gaston B. Means.

In the senate Sterling of South Dakota stood firm as the only one opposing the exoneration of Wheeler from the charge on which he was indicted in Montana. This exoneration will not relieve Wheeler from the necessity of going to trial, for the proceedings will not be dismissed.

Testimony in the Daugherty investigation has resulted in the indictment of Tex Rickard, Jap Munia and several other men by a federal grand jury at Newark, N. J., on charges of transporting the Dempsey-Carpentier fight

films into other states. Scores of witnesses were heard by the jury.

THE senate last week passed the Gooding bill which prohibits railroads from charging less for the longer haul than for the shorter haul to meet competition of water carriers or market competition. This is legislation for which the intermountain states have been fighting for years. The advocates of the measure will try to get action on it by the house before adjournment. The Howell-Barkley bill, which would abolish the railway labor board, was bitterly fought in the house and its friends admitted that final action on it was unlikely at this session.

WHETHER Edouard Herriot, radical leader, shall be the next premier of France probably depends on the action of the Socialist party at its meeting on June 2. The question is whether the party shall collaborate with the government or participate. Herriot favors the latter. Meanwhile he and other leaders of the left have been called into consultation with Premier Poincare and President Millerand especially concerning finances and the existing campaign against the franc. Herriot says the latter is "an underhanded maneuver of domestic politics." His ideas on foreign policies are somewhat vague, but it appears evident that if he becomes premier he will move slowly and cautiously in the matter of recognizing Russia. In all international matters he promises to keep within the bounds of reason.

GERMAN Nationalists, feeling very cocky over the strength they developed in the elections, demanded, as the price of their cooperation with the middle parties in forming a government, that Admiral von Tirpitz should be made chancellor. The middle parties refused to promise this or discuss it, so the negotiations for such a coalition broke down. The Nationalists and the German Fascists both are opposed to the Dawes plan and have been trying to enlist enough votes to reject it. Count Von Reventlow expressed the views of the Fascists thus: "The conditions of the Dawes report deprive Germany of the last shreds of self determination promised by Wilson." Rejection of the Dawes plan by Germany probably would bring prompt action by France despite the change of government, for the French Socialists are in general patriotic and the radicals are only comparatively radical. They support the Dawes plan heartily but they insist on reparations as strongly as does M. Poincare.

In the Ruhr the strike of miners and other workers is increasing and sabotage is becoming general. Many emergency workers have disappeared and the authorities fear they have been murdered.

THE triumph of the laborer in Great Britain was signalized in a spectacular way in Edinburgh when James Broxton, once a pit boy and now a miner member of parliament, sat upon the throne in Holyrood palace as lord high commissioner and in the name of the king declared open the annual assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The castle gave him the royal salute of twenty-one guns and the state trumpeters heralded him as, gorgeously clad, he passed along the royal gallery; and after the ceremony, in which he bore himself with all due dignity, the troops presented arms and the entire populace cheered the little miner.

POLAND, Rumania and Turkey, according to dispatches from Bucharest, are negotiating a mutual defense treaty by which these powers agree to give full support to each other in case any one of them is attacked by Russia. It provides especially for the defense of Bessarabia. Poland and Rumania each guarantee to put 1,000,000 well trained, well equipped troops into the field against Russia, and Turkey promised to throw in 250,000 men in the Caucasus to seize the Batum oil fields. The British would be expected to blockade Russia in the Baltic and Black seas and to supply airplanes, artillery and tanks to these three armies. Great Britain is alleged to be determined to prevent the seizure by the Russians of the mouth of the Danube.

## MANY WAR ORPHANS PROBLEM OF LEGION

Child welfare workers are beginning to realize that the American Legion has a real consciousness of the serious problem which confronts it in the care of children orphaned by the World war, and those left by veterans. One of the best known of such workers, O. C. Carstens, director of the Child Welfare League of America, recently made this assertion in a bulletin sent to members of his organization. The letter discusses the Legion proposal to take responsibility for the welfare of orphans of service men, an action ratified by national accord.

Mr. Carstens' bulletin calls attention to an outline of the Legion plan which recently appeared in a publication of the child welfare organization. This plan, he says, is "deserving of congratulation and reflects the foresightfulness of the Legion's committee."

He particularly comments the fact that the Legion does not intend to relinquish control of these children to anyone else, as it is to be entirely a Legion responsibility.

In suggesting methods of co-operation for his organization, Mr. Carstens wrote:

"We would suggest that you bring cases of service men's children to the attention of Legion posts organized to consider them or to interest Legion members. The point, as we see it, is not to request the Legion to undertake the entire care of the children at once, but to work out methods of co-operation through mutual effort in dealing with the actual children who need help."

### To Erect Monument for Grand Army Men

It has been a cherished hope of Grand Army veterans in Appleton, Wis., for many years to erect a monument to their departed comrades. The post has dwindled to 14 members and still that dream is unrealized.

But the American Legion has taken over the plans of the older veterans and will erect the tablet as planned.

At a recent meeting of the World War veterans, the newest generation entertained the members of the G. A. R. post, and announced during the course of the meeting that the tablet would be placed at an early date. Gustave Keller, a member of the Legion, made the suggestion following a news paper notice that the older veterans were unable to fulfill their desire. The movement is unanimously supported by the Legionnaires.

### Pershing's Former Q. M. Now in Legion Ranks

Maj. Gen. Harry L. Rogers, U. S. A., retired, formerly quartermaster general under Pershing, has enrolled as a member of the Chatham post of the American Legion in Savannah, Ga.

General Rogers began his army service as quartermaster general in 1918, and held that position until his retirement in 1922. He was made a knight of the Bath by the king of England. In addition to his distinguished service he was in charge of supplies with Pershing's punitive expedition into Mexico and saw service under Gen. Fred Funston in the Vera Cruz expedition in 1914.

The Legion membership reduces him to a "buck" in the ranks but General Rogers has accepted his part willingly, and is doing much to foster Legion spirit in the community.

### Memorial Buildings in Eight California Towns

Two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars has been apportioned among eight towns in Contra Costa county, California, for erection of memorial buildings. The money is to be distributed as follows: Richmond, \$2,799.55; Crockett and Danville, \$45,027.52; Martinez, \$26,463.93; Walnut Creek, \$21,973.95; Pittsburg, \$26,180.05; Antioch, \$21,125.21; Brentwood, \$21,125.21. An initial amount of \$13,900 was set aside for each town for immediate use. The money was apportioned from special tax levies in 1922 and 1923, and its distribution was approved by the county council of the American Legion, members of which will be most benefited by erection of the homes.

### Destroy Plate Marking Tree for World Warrior

An act of vandalism, destruction of a plate marking the name of a World War hero in Washington, has aroused American Legion officials in the District of Columbia and the organization will closely guard such memorials hereafter.

The tablet, which was attached to a tree, marked the death of William Emery, Jr., former Washington news paper man and veteran of the World War. On a tour of inspection of all trees bearing tablets in the city, the Legion men found that the tablet had been wrenched from the tree and demolished.

### Long Island Post Is Making Good Showing

Late in 1919, when the Blissville post of the American Legion was organized on Long Island, payment of the first month's rent left just \$3 in the post treasury. The financial report for the year ending March 31, 1924, discloses that \$16,000 has passed through the treasury, and a goodly nest egg is on hand. The post is receiving praise because practically 80 per cent of the adult population was born in Russia and 40 per cent of the veterans in the community came from that same country.

# MOTHER!

Clean Child's Bowels  
"California Fig Syrup" is Dependable Laxative for Sick Children



Children Love Its Pleasant Taste

If your little one is out-of-sorts, won't play, seems sick, languid, not natural—suspect the bowels! A teaspoonful of delicious "California Fig Syrup" given anytime sweetens the stomach and soon moves the sour fermentations, gases, poisons—and indigestible matter right out of the bowels and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers depend upon this gentle, harmless laxative. It never cramps or overacts. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits. Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup," which has directions for babies and children of all ages plainly printed on bottle.

### Tit for Tat

Mrs. Crawford—Did you succeed in getting an extra allowance?

Mrs. Crabshaw—Not exactly, but my husband says he's willing to give me a bonus providing I show him how he is to raise the money.—Chicago Journal.

### Farmers Wanted.

Particularly tobacco farmers, in Wayne County, Georgia. Healthful climate, fertile soil, splendid railroad facilities, fine schools, churches, and good neighbors; lowest-priced lands. For farm lands, or factory sites address Dr. W. A. Brooks, Sec., Jesup Board of Trade, Jesup, Ga.—Advertisement.

### Longfellows Up to Date

The instructor in English requested the girls to put Longfellow's "Willow-Blacksmith" into brief verse of their own. One of the flappers turned in the following:

Something accomplished, something did,  
Has earned the world's approval, kid.

Wright's Instant Vegetable Pills contain only vegetable ingredients which act gently as a tonic laxative, by stimulation—not irritation. 372 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

### Thin Platinum Wire

Platinum wire used in certain optical and electrical instruments is drawn to a fineness of less than one twelve-thousandth of an inch in diameter.

# CORNS

Lift Off—No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers.

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses without soreness or irritation.



Have Good Hair And Clean Scalp  
Cuticura Soap and Ointment Work Wonders  
Try Our New Shaving Stick.

INFLAMED EYES DISFIGURE YOUR LOOKS!  
Don't experiment on them, use MITCHELL EYE SALVE for speedy relief. Absolutely safe.  
25¢ at all druggists.  
HALL & RUCKEL, New York City

### Wanted—Young Men

to enroll now for the spring term.  
Charlotte Barber College, Charlotte, N. C.

Plant Sweet Potatoes in All Vacant Land and back yards. Genuine Improved Nancy Hall and Porto Rico Potato Plants; govt. inspected, chemically treated, \$2.50 per 1,000, prep'd. Orders shipped day rec'd during growing season. Victor Plant Co., Rockingham, Ga.