RECOMMENDED BY HER DOCTOR

Found Strength by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Kankakee, Illinois.—"My mother-in-law always took your medicine for weakness, and then in the Change of Life it did her so much good that she induced me to take it for a weakness I had for a year and a half. It has strengthened me and now I have a nice baby boy. I do all my own housework now, and I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound whenever I have the opportunity. I am taking it again for weakness, as my family doctor has recommended it for this purpose."—Mrs. HARRY COTTOM, 984 N. Harrison Ave., Kankakee, Illinois.

Real Evidence of Merit

For the relief of female weakness, pains and backache, nervousness and irregularities, with other troubles common to women, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a dependable medicine.

Its worth is thoroughly established by such letters as the above. There are women everywhere, who, having received benefit, gladly tell other women about it. For sale by druggists everywhere.

Emory's Advice

Emory is chubby and usually his clothes are fairly bursting out. His new playmate Edwin is decidedly skinny.

The other day Edwin came over with a patent leather belt on his linen suit, but it was lapped over three or four inches.

Emory took one glance and then said, "You ought to drink milk like I do and you wouldn't waste belt that way." Chicago Tribune.

Take It at Night Makes Morning Bright

St. Joseph's LIVER REGULATOR for BLOOD-LIVER-KIDNEYS The BIG 25¢ CAN

You Need HANCOCK SULPHUR COMPOUND

Physicians agree that sulphur is one of the most effective blood purifiers known. For pimples, black-heads, freckles, blotches, and tan, as well as for more serious face, scalp and body eruptions, hives, eczema, etc., use this scientific compound of sulphur. As a lotion, it soothes and heals; taken internally it gets at the root of the trouble. For over 25 years Hancock Sulphur Compound has given satisfaction.

60c and $1.20 the bottle.

at your druggist's. If he can't supply you, send his name and the price in stamps and we will send you a bottle direct.

HANCOCK LIQUID SULPHUR COMPANY Baltimore, Md.

Hancock Sulphur Compound (ointment) is excellent for use with the Liquid Compound.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK

When Baby Frets

from teething, feverishness, cold, colic or stomach and bowel irregularities there is nothing that will give it quicker relief than

DR. THORNTON'S EASY TEETHER

A famous baby's specialist's prescription, successfully used for 15 years. A sweet powder that children like—takes the place of castor oil. **Contains no opiates or harmful drugs.** Package, 25c, at your druggist. If it fails to help, your money refunded.

OLD SORES, PILES AND ECZEMA VANISH

Good, Old, Reliable Peterson's Ointment a Favorite Remedy.

"Had 51 ulcers on my legs. Doctors wanted to cut off leg. Peterson's Ointment cured me."—Wm. J. Nichos, 40 Wilder Street, Rochester, N.Y.

Get a large box for 35 cents at any druggist, says Peterson, of Buffalo, N. Y., and money back if it isn't the best you ever used. Always keep Peterson's Ointment in the house. Fine for burns, scalds, bruises, sunburn, and the surest remedy for itching, eczema and piles the world has ever known.

YOUR NAME, ADDRESS STAMPED ON KEY TAG for 25c. Key ring included. R. Moore, 2326 Sharswood, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell rubber door mats and rubber rag rugs. Splendid proposition. ACME RUBBER AND FLOORING CO., 1000 W. Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

In the Days of Poor Richard

By IRVING BACHELLER

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CHAPTER XXII—Continued.

—21—

"There are many here who have nothing to wear but blankets with armholes, belted by a length of rope. There are hundreds who have no blankets to cover them at night. They have to take turns sitting by the fire while others are asleep. For them a night's rest is impossible. Let this letter be read to the people of Albany and may they not lie down to sleep until they have stirred themselves in our behalf, and if any man dares to pray to God to help us until he has given of his abundance to that end and besought his neighbors to do the same, I could wish that his praying would choke him. Are we worthy to be saved that is the question. If we expect God to furnish the manna and the shoe leather, we are not. That is our part of the great task. Are we going to shirk it and fail?

"We are making a real army. The men who are able to work are being carefully trained by the crusty old Baron Steuben and a number of French officers."

That they did not fail was probably due to the fact that there were men in the army like this one who seemed to have some little understanding of the will of God and the duty of man. This letter and others like it, traveled far and wide and more than a million hands began to work for the army.

The Schuylkill was on one side of the camp and wooded ridges protected by entrenchments, on the other. Trees were felled and log huts constructed, 16 by 14 feet in size. Twelve privates were quartered in each hut.

The Gates propaganda was again being pushed. Anonymous letters complaining that Washington was not protecting the people of Pennsylvania and New Jersey from depredations were appearing in sundry newspapers. By and by a committee of investigation arrived from congress. They left satisfied that Washington had done well to keep his army alive, and that he must have help or a large part of it would die of cold and hunger.

It was on a severe day in March that Washington sent for Jack Irons. The scout found the general sitting alone by the fireside in his office which was part of a small farmhouse. He was eating a cold luncheon of baked beans and bread without butter. Jack had just returned from Philadelphia where he had risked his life as a spy, of which adventure no details are recorded.

The general arose and went to his desk and returned with sealed letters in his hand and said:

"Colonel, I have a task for you. I could give it to no man in whom I had not the utmost confidence. You have earned a respite from the hardships and perils of this army. Here is a purse and two letters. With them I wish you to make your way to France as soon as possible and turn over the letters to Franklin. The doctor is much in need of help. Put your services at his disposal. A ship will be leaving Boston on the 14th. A good horse has been provided; your route is mapped. You will need to start after the noon mess. For the first time in ten days there will be fresh beef on the tables. Two hundred blankets have arrived and more are coming. After they have eaten give the men a farewell talk and put them in good heart, if you can. We are going to celebrate the winter's end which cannot be long delayed. When you have left the table, Hamilton will talk to the boys in his witty and inspiring fashion."

Soon after one o'clock on the 7th of March, 1778, Colonel Irons bade Solomon good by and set out on his long journey.

CHAPTER XXIII

In France With Franklin.

Jack shipped in the packet Mercury, of 70 tons, under Capt. Simeon Sampson, one of America's ablest naval commanders. She had been built for rapid sailing and when, the second day out, they saw a British frigate bearing down upon her they wore ship and easily ran away from their enemy. Their first landing was at St. Martin on the Isle de Rhe. They crossed the island on mules, being greeted with the cry:

"Voila les braves Bostones!"

In France the word Bostone meant American revolutionist. At the ferry they embarked on a long gabbono for La Rochelle. There the young man enjoyed his first repose on a French bed built up of sundry layers of feather beds.

In the morning he set out in a heavy vehicle of two wheels, drawn by three horses. Its postillion in frizzed and powdered hair, under a cocked hat, with a long queue on his back and in great boots, hooped with iron, rode a lively little bidet. Such was the French stagecoach of those days, its running gear having been planned with an eye to economy, since vehicles were taxed according to the number of their wheels. The diary informs us that when the traveler stopped for food at an inn, he was expected to furnish his own knife. The highways were patrolled, night and day, by armed horsemen and robberies were unknown. The vineyards were not walled or fenced. All travelers had a license to help themselves to as much fruit as they might wish to eat when it was on the vines.

They arrived at Chanteray on a cold rainy evening. They were settled in their rooms, happy that they had protection from the weather, when their landlord went from room to room informing them that they would have to move on.

"Why?" Jack ventured to inquire.

"Because a seigneur has arrived."

"A seigneur!" Jack exclaimed.

"Oui, Monsieur. He is a very great man."

"But suppose we refuse to go," said Jack.

"Then, Monsieur, I shall detain your horses. It is a law of le grand monarque."

There was no dodging it. The coach and horses came back to the inn door. The passengers went out into the dark, rainy night to plod along in the mud, another six miles or so, that the seigneur and his suite could enjoy that comfort the weary travelers had been forced to leave. Such was the power of privilege with which the great Louis had saddled his kingdom.

They proceeded to Ancenis, Angers and Breux. The last stage from Versailles to Paris was called the post royale. There the postillion had to be dressed like a gentleman. It was a magnificent avenue, crowded every afternoon by the wealth and beauty of the kingdom, in gorgeously painted coaches, and lighted at night by great lamps, with double reflectors, over its center. They came upon it in the morning on their way to the capital. There were few people traveling at that hour. Suddenly ahead they saw a band of horsemen riding at a wild gallop. They were the king's couriers.

"Clear the way," they shouted. "The king's hunt is coming."

All travelers, hearing this command, made quickly for the sidings, there to draw rein and dismount. The deer came in sight, running for its life, the king close behind with all his train, the hounds in full cry. Near Jack the deer bounded over a hedge and took a new direction. His majesty—a short, stout man with blue eyes and aquiline nose, wearing a lace-cocked hat and brown velvet coatee and high boots with spurs—dismounted not twenty feet from the stagecoach, saying with great animation:

"Vite! Donnez moi un cheval frais."

Instantly remounting, he bounded over the hedge, followed by his train.

A letter from Jack presents all this color of the journey and avers that he reached the house of Franklin in Passy

"OUI, MONSIEUR. HE IS A VERY GREAT MAN."

about two o'clock in the afternoon of a pleasant May day. The savant greeted his young friend with an affectionate embrace.

"Sturdy son of my beloved country, you bring me joy and a new problem," he said.

"What is the problem?" Jack inquired.

"That of moving Margaret across the channel. I have a double task now. I must secure the happiness of America and of Jack Irons."

He read the dispatches and then the doctor and the young man set out in a coach for the palace of Vergennes, the prime minister. Colonel Irons was filled with astonishment at the tokens of veneration for the white-haired man which he witnessed in the streets of Paris.

"The person of the king could not have attracted more respectful attention," he writes. "A crowd gathered about the coach when we were leaving it and every man stood with uncovered head as we passed on our way to the palace door. In the crowd there was much whispered praise of 'Le grand savant.' I did not understand this until I met, in the office of the Compte de Vergennes, the eloquent Senator Gabriel Honore Riquetti de Mirabeau. What an impressive name! Yet I think he deserves it. He has the eye of Mars and the hair of Samson and the tongue of an angel, I am told. In our talk, I assured him that in Philadelphia Franklin came and went and was less observed than the town crier.

"'But your people seem to adore him,' I said.

"'As if he were a god,' Mirabeau answered. 'Yes, it is true and it is right. Has he not, like Jove, hurled the lightning of Heaven in his right hand? Is he not an unpunished Prometheus? Is he not breaking the scepter of a tyrant?'

"'Going back to his home where in the kindness of his heart he had asked me to live, he endeavored, modestly, to explain the evidences of high regard which were being showered upon him.

"'It happens that my understanding and small control of a mysterious and violent force of nature has appealed to the imaginations of these people,' he said. 'I am the only man who has used thunderbolts for his playthings. Then, too, I am speaking for a new world to an old one. Just at present I am the voice of Human Liberty. I represent the hunger of the spirit of man. It is very strong here. You have not traveled so far in France without seeing thousands of beggars. They are everywhere. But you do not know that when a child comes in a poor family, the father and mother go to prison pour mois de nourrice. It is a pity that the poor cannot keep their children at home. This old kingdom is a muttering Vesuvius, growing hotter year by year, with discontent. You will presently hear its voices.'"

There was a dinner that evening at Franklin's house, at which the Marquis de Mirabeau, M. Turgot, the Madame de Brillon, the Abbe Raynal and the Compte and Compteese d' Haudetot, Colonel Irons and three other American gentlemen were present. The Madame de Brillon was first to arrive. She entered with a careless, jaunty air and ran to meet Franklin and caught his hand and gave him a double kiss on each cheek and one on his forehead and called him "papa."

"At table she sat between me and Doctor Franklin," Jack writes. "She frequently locked her hand in the doctor's and smiled sweetly as she looked into his eyes. I wonder what the poor, simple, hard-working Deborah Franklin would have thought of these familiarities. Yet here, I am told, no one thinks ill of that kind of thing. The best women of France seem to treat their favorites with like tokens of regard. Now and then she spread her arms across the backs of our chairs, as if she would have us feel that her affection was wide enough for both.

"She assured me that all the women of France were in love with le grand savant.

"Franklin, hearing the compliment, remarked: 'It is because they pity my age and infirmities. First we pity; then embrace, as the great Mr. Pope has written.'

"'We think it a compliment that the greatest intellect in the world is willing to allow itself to be, in a way, captured by the charms of women,' Madame Brillon declared.

"As the dinner proceeded the Abbe Raynal asked the doctor if it was true that there were signs of degeneracy in the average male American.

"'Let the facts before us be my answer,' said Franklin. 'There are at this table four Frenchmen and four Americans. Let these gentlemen stand up.'

"The Frenchmen were undersized, the Abbe himself being a mere shrimp of a man. The Americans, Carmichael, Harmer, Humphries and myself, were big men, the shortest being six feet tall. The contrast raised a laugh among the ladies. Then said Franklin in his kindliest tones:

"'My dear Abbe, I am aware that manhood is not a matter of feet and inches. I only assure you that these are average Americans and that they are pretty well filled with brain and spirit.'

"The Abbe spoke of a certain printed story on which he had based his judgment.

"Franklin laughed and answered: 'I know that is a fable, because I wrote it myself one day, long ago, when we were short of news.'

"The guests having departed, Franklin asked the young man to sit down for a talk by the fireside. The doctor spoke of the women of France, saying:

"'You will not understand them or me unless you remind yourself that we are in Europe and that it is the Eighteenth century. Here the clocks are lagging. Time moves slowly. With the poor it stands still. They know not the thing we call progress.'

"'Those who have money seem to be very busy having fun,' I said.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Real Color of Gold

Few persons are familiar with the real color of gold, because it is seldom seen except when heavily alloyed, a state in which it is much redder than when it is pure. The purest coins ever made were the $50 pieces which were once in common use in California. Their coinage was abandoned because the loss by abrasion was so great and because their interior could be bored out and filled with lead. They were octagonal in shape and were the most valuable coins ever minted and circulated. All gold is not alike when refined. Australian gold is distinctly redder than that taken in California. Moreover, placer gold is more yellow than that which is taken from quartz. This is one of the mysteries of metallurgy, because the gold in placers comes from that which is in quartz. The gold in the Ural mountains is the reddest in the world.

His Nose Broken

In a fight with a schoolfellow Thackeray, the famous novelist, had his nose broken and the disfigurement lasted all his life.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for August 3

THE FIRST DISCIPLES OF JESUS

LESSON TEXT—John 1:35-51.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Jesus saith unto him, Follow me." John 1:43.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Calls Four Helpers.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus' First Followers.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What It Means to Follow Jesus.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Winning Others to Christ.

Through the testimony of John the Baptist, his disciples were pointed to Jesus. This same testimony he gave the previous day, but he was not ashamed to repeat his sermon. His theme was the Lamb of God, the sin-bearer of the world.

I. Two of John's Disciples Follow Jesus (vv. 35-37).

As a result of the Baptist's testimony two of his disciples left him and followed Jesus. One of these disciples was Andrew (v. 40), and presumably the other was John. When the Baptist pointed out Jesus as the Lamb of God, the long-expected Messiah, these disciples sought further acquaintance with Jesus. In view of John's request, they looked upon the Lord. This look was sufficient to induce them to follow Jesus. They believed.

II. The Two Disciples Abiding With Jesus (vv. 38-39).

1. Jesus' Question (v. 38). When Jesus saw the disciples following He most kindly inquired as to their object.

2. The Disciples' Reply (v. 39). They answered His question by inquiring as to His dwelling place. Their reply showed their desire to go apart privately where they could disclose their hearts to Him. Knowing their hearts, He invited them to His place of abode.

III. The Disciples Bringing Others to Jesus (vv. 40).

The very genius of Christianity is self-propagation. The usual method is to begin with those nearest us—home folks and relatives—and pass out to ever widening circles. The disciples who were with Jesus in blessed fellowship go at once to tell others of the priceless treasure they have found.

1. Andrew Brings Peter (vv. 40-42). This is a beautiful sight of brotherly affection expressing itself in bringing another to Christ. The best place to begin our testimony for Christ is among our kinsfolk (Luke 8:39). This was a good piece of work for Andrew, for Peter became one of the pillars of the church of God.

2. Philip Brings Nathanael (vv. 43-46). Philip found the fellowship of Andrew so sweet he could not rest until he had brought his friend to share in the blessed association. As soon as Christ found Philip and Nathanael they were soon conversing in the messiah-ship of Jesus. He said unto Nathanael, "We have found Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write, Jesus of Nazareth" (v. 45). Nathanael was somewhat skeptical but he was honest. Philip had the wisdom not to argue with him, but brought him to Jesus. The one who is honest with himself and in the presence of Jesus will soon have all doubts removed (John 7:17).

IV. Nathanael, Seeing and Hearing Jesus, Testifies to His Divinity (vv. 47-51).

As soon as Nathanael saw and heard Jesus all his doubts rolled away. He who sets upon the light given shall see greater things (vv. 50-51). Angels ascending and descending upon the Son of Man with the open heavens, shows that Jesus Christ is the means of communication between earth and heaven (Heb. 10:19-20; Eph. 2:18; Gen. 28:12).

This narrative concerning the experiences of the first disciples exhibits the following stages of Christian experiences:

1. Hearing About Jesus (v. 36). How important it is that the minister and teacher have a proper conception of Jesus as the sacrificial Lamb, the Sin-bearer of the world.

2. Looking Upon Jesus (v. 36). It is necessary that the sinner definitely fix his attention upon Jesus.

3. Following Jesus (v. 37). It is not enough to merely look upon Him. There must be definite efforts to follow after, to inquire of Him.

4. Abiding With Jesus (v. 39). Those who earnestly look upon Jesus and inquire after Him He welcomes into blessed fellowship.

5. Witnessing for Jesus (vv. 41, 45). The first thing the one does who has come to Jesus is to begin to witness for Him.

6. Bringing Others to Jesus. The chief delight of the one who has come to know Jesus by a personal experience is to bring others to Him.

Success

"First of all," said President Garfield when a boy, "I must make myself a man; if I do not succeed in that I can succeed in nothing."

Good Temper

The difficult part of good temper consists in accommodation to the humor of others.

Duty Omitted

Every duty omitted obscures some truth that we should know.—Ruskin.

DEMAND TANLAC The World's Best Tonic

Over 100,000 people have testified that TANLAC has relieved them of: Stomach Trouble, Rheumatism, Mal-Nutrition, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Weight, Torpid Liver or Constipation.

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Stops Eczema

Relieves the inflammation, itching and irritation; soothes and softens the skin and leaves it smooth and spotless.

TETTERINE

The complexion's best friend. 60c at your druggist's or from the SHUPTRINE CO., SAVANNAH, GA.

"THE C-O" SPRINGLESS SHADES Last Longest, Look Better

Hotel Built in Clouds

On top of Jungfraupoch, in Switzerland, a hotel is being built at an elevation of 11,180 feet. The workmen have to brave elements that would ordinarily dismay those of warmer climes. The hotel when finished will literally be among the clouds frequently.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer Aspirin"

INSIST! Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 24 years.

Safe — Accept only a Bayer package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100.—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

KILLS PESKY BED BUGS P. D. Q.

Just think, a dollar's worth of P. D. Q. (Pesky Devils Quickest) makes a quart, enough to kill a million Bed Bugs, Roaches, Fleas or Ticks, and stops future generations by killing their eggs. And does not injure the clothing. Liquid fire to the bed bugs is what P. D. Q. is like. Bed bugs starve to death when a single oil application is made. Patent spout free with every package of P. D. Q. to enable you to oil them and their nest eggs in the cracks.

Look for the devil's head on every box. Special Hospital size, $2.50, makes five gallons, contains three spouts. Either size at your druggist, or sent prepaid on receipt of price by Owl Chemical Works, Terre Haute, Ind.

A Wonderful Discovery

The remarkable herb "HOBO," as analyzed by "Schwartz," was found to contain besides other principles a variety of acid which he named Gallanic Acid. He also found it to contain a peculiar acid discovered by Schwartz and Rochleder and named Ribichloric acid. This has been used in Dropsy, congestion of the spleen, Scrofula and Leprosy with good results. In recent years this herb has been discovered growing in East Texas and Louisiana, and further experiments have shown that its wonderful purifying properties were due to its action on the kidneys.

The Hobo Medicine Company, of Beaumont, Texas, make an effective balm from this herb and call it Hobo Kidney and Bladder Remedy, this balm being said to be a Diuretic, Aperient and Anti-Scorbutic.

Six bottles a guaranteed treatment—costs $6.00.

DON'T NEGLECT inflamed eyelids or other eye irritations. You will find a soothing and safe remedy in MITCHELL EYE SALVE. 25¢ HALL & RUCKEL, New York City, at all druggists.

ITCH! Money back without question if HUNT'S SALVE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 75c at druggists, or direct from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

The AMERICAN LEGION

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

REGIONAL BILLETS FOR WAR ORPHANS

With the dedication recently of the American Legion's children's billet at Otter Lake, Mich., the Legion has gotten under way with a nation-wide program of child welfare. Specifically, the Legion intends to care for all the children whose fathers were killed in action or who died as a result of service in the American forces during the World war.

There are at present, according to experts, 5,000 waifs of war who are being denied childhood privileges because their fathers died in service. By the creation of regional billets the Legion intends to care for all of these. The plan outlined by the national child welfare committee of the Legion allows for expansion to meet the requirements ten years hence, when the peak load will be reached—35,000 of them.

The billet at Otter Lake, Mich., is typical of the Legion's method of handling this important phase of service work. It is neither an institution nor an orphanage. It approximates a home as far as it is humanly possible.

Instead of having one big dormitory, the way most institutions are run, the Legion has small cottages of from four to six rooms. Nine children at the most are housed in one building, where they are looked after by a house mother. The children dress as other children, with no semblance of uniformity. They attend public school, leaving in the morning, taking their lunch, and returning about five o'clock in time to play, until supper time.

The Otter Lake billet, which is the first regional billet, now cares for 26 children, with three houses built and ground broken for two more. These children are of every extraction—Hungarian, Polish, French, Italian and the like. Many of them came to the billet in extremely poor health, emaciated and undernourished.

Overlooking Otter lake, one of the prettiest of Michigan's thousand lakes, the billet is ideal for health purposes and, under the guidance of Mrs. Eva Ingersoll, supervising mother, the food prepared is based on body-building needs. Dr. O. Johnson, the superintendent, looks after the health of the children and not one case of serious illness has yet reported since the billet got under way.

The need for more room to handle the fatherless children is manifested by the constant requests for permission to send children to the billet. A waiting list sample in size has convinced the Legionnaires that they need more space. As fast as the money is available such expansion is taking place.

The Michigan billet was first begun as an activity of the Michigan department of the Legion, with help by the legislature. However, when the national organization of the Legion went into the problem, Michigan graciously turned over her billet to the national body.

The second child billet is now under way at Independence, Kans., John F. Quinn, national commander of the Legion, recently dedicated a 400-acre tract of land, where the second series of cottages will be erected. Kansas raised $100,000 to insure completion of the project by a state-wide drive for funds. The tract of land was the gift of Daniel Dabney, whose two sons were killed in action while serving with the American forces in France.

Not only does the Legion care for children in regional billets, but it also cares for them in childless families. Following precedents established by social workers, the Legion seeks also for ex-service men who have no families and who wish to rear one of the waifs of war, and allows them to adopt one. The Legion takes exceptional care in investigating circumstances so that the child will get a tender care rightfully due.

In other instances the Legion has found that the mother does not wish to be separated from her child. In such an event the Legion furnishes cash support.

The need for such welfare work has proved when it is known that the government does not compensate a widow sufficiently to insure adequate support. A widow with no children receives but $25 a month. With one child she gets $35, and $6 for each additional child. As a result, it is necessary for her to work to support herself, and if her child is very young she must place it in a nursery. If the child is but a few years of age the Legion has found that it runs wild, and in many cases the environment is such that it becomes a gangster.

The child welfare activities of the Legion are the most important, next to the care of the disabled, on the Legion's program of national service.

Legion Men Will Protest

Protests against granting citizenship to men convicted of various serious offenses will be made in future by the American Legion of Belmont county, Ohio. This course was decided on after papers were granted to several such men there. A committee was appointed to investigate the character of applicants for citizenship.