

600,000 Vets of War Are Jobless

Survey by American Legion Shows Desperate Plight of Men Who Went to Front.

FIGHTING FOR EXISTENCE

Former Service Men Battling Harder Now and Under Greater Odds Than They Fought in the Trenches in France.

Indianapolis.—Between 600,000 and 700,000 veterans of the World war are out of employment and struggling for existence, according to a survey completed by the American Legion.

Many of these men, the survey discloses, are fighting harder now and under greater odds perhaps than they fought in the trenches.

The survey was conducted through the 11,000 posts of the Legion. Pennsylvania alone reported 150,000 ex-service men out of work. The New York Legion department estimated 100,000 veterans jobless in the state, and Illinois and Massachusetts reported respectively 35,000 and 30,000 ex-service men out of work.

Georgia was the only state that reported improvement in the unemployment situation. "Unemployment not general enough to require aid from Legion," was the report from that state. Iowa reported that the industries in that state were showing signs of life, although a serious condition this winter was anticipated.

The report is desperate. Pennsylvania described conditions in that state as "deplorable and service men not to go to work until conditions improved." Michigan reported that state unemployment war veterans were 200,000 in number, but industrial conditions were reported as "better than two months ago."

Commenting on the situation which has come out of the business depression, the American Legion Weekly says:

"Figures alone, however, do not tell the plight of American unemployed veterans, for the greater part of these jobless ex-soldiers and ex-sailors are not only out of work, but are engaged at this moment in a struggle for existence with their backs to the wall of circumstances. They are for the most part men who have been economically on the defensive ever since they left their country's service. Many are men who found their old jobs gone when they took off their uniforms, and no other jobs to be had. Those who succeeded in discovering some work after being discharged from the army or navy found they were pitted in remorseless competition against men who had not been in the service. Many employers dealt with them by the rule of 'last hired, first fired.'

Hard Winter Ahead.
"If they were lucky enough to have savings from before the war awaiting them when they were discharged, those savings have long since disappeared. They found themselves without funds early in the period of industrial depression which set in while this country was getting back to a peace-time basis. Workers who had been employed steadily at high wages during the war were able to coast into the depression period living on their savings, but for many months unemployed ex-service men have been, perforce, little more than industrial scavengers, compelled to seek odds and ends of work desperately to meet their simplest necessities. The more fortunate have been largely dependent upon relatives and kindly friends. Those lacking these have been roaming from city to city, restlessly seeking work. Many of them have wives and

children, fathers and mothers, dependent upon them for support.

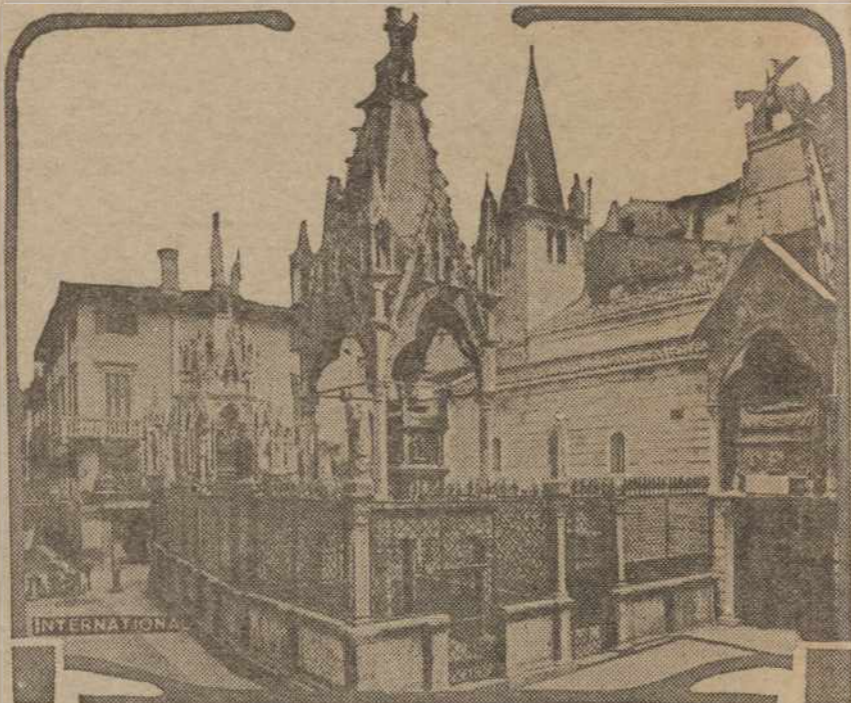
"Now that business depression has become intensified and the ranks of the unemployed swelled by the addition of millions of men who had been holding jobs until a few months or even weeks ago, the lot of the long unemployed veteran is such that compassionate Americans need not look to Russia, to Hungary and the other

stricken nations of Europe for human suffering to touch their heartstrings.

"The plight of unemployed veterans is serious enough today. But winter is just around the corner. Open-air work will soon cease. The harvests which have provided temporary work for many will soon be gathered. Park benches and doorways will soon be untenable at night.

"This is the situation that faces the American Legion and the American people today. Scarcely having finished the campaign to relieve the hardships of the physically disabled veterans of the World war, the American Legion is now realizing that it faces another campaign of equal magnitude to save its comrades who have become economic casualties."

Tomb of Dante in Verona, Italy



The six hundredth anniversary of the death of Dante coming this year, thousands of tourists are visiting the beautiful gothic tomb of the Italian poet in Verona.

Plan Big Fight Against Cancer

American Society for Control of Cancer Announces a "National Cancer Week."

SPECIALISTS ARE INTERESTED

Informative Literature Will Be Carried to Every Corner of the Country—Causes 10 Out of 100 Deaths Among Those Over Forty.

New York.—The American Society for the Control of Cancer, which since its organization in 1913, has been fighting cancer with facts, sent out from its headquarters, 25 West Forty-fifth street, New York, announces an unusual feature of its already remarkable campaign.

This is a "National Cancer week," which will begin October 30 and end November 5.

The purpose of the effort, the most comprehensive and important in the society's career, is intended to carry facts concerning cancer to as many persons in the United States and Canada as can be reached through the professional and lay press, by lectures and by the spread of informative literature. The work will be carried on by the foremost physicians and surgeons in the country who specialize in the control of this dread disease; by state and city health officers and by the public-spirited citizens, who have given much of their time and

considerable of their money to the movement.

Will Spread Message.

The society's organization is an exceptionally efficient one, and the message of the "cancer week" will be carried to the remotest corners of the country. It includes regional directors, state chairmen and local committees, all working under the direction of Dr. Charles A. Powers, president. Assisting Doctor Powers are such men of note as Dr. Robert Abbe, one of the foremost authorities on cancer in America; Dr. James Ewing, pathologist of Cornell university; Dr. G. E. Armstrong of Montreal, noted Canadian surgeon; Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore; Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn.; Dr. Clement Cleveland, for many years head of the Woman's hospital in New York; Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the Crocker cancer research laboratory, Columbia university, and head of the board of scientists, and many other prominent specialists.

Since its inception the society has maintained that accurate information concerning cancer is the best means known to lower the mortality of this disease. It was believed, and it has since been proved, that a large number of cases can be cured if taken in hand early, and its efforts have been directed toward urging persons to seek competent advice the instant they recognize any of the symptoms made plain by the society's campaign of education. In this policy the society at first met antagonism from that element which considered cancer a disgrace and which believed the less said about it the better.

Decrease in Deaths.

Those interested in this educational movement are extremely encouraged by the fact that during the last three years deaths from cancer have, for the first time in two decades, shown a slight decrease. It does not claim that all this decrease is due to its campaign, but it believes that its campaign has had something to do with it, and intends to push its work in the future even more vigorously than in the past.

Some idea of the ravages of cancer may be had from the fact that it causes ten out of every hundred deaths in this country where the victims are more than forty years old; that about 85,000 deaths a year are recorded, and that the mortality among women is considerably greater than among men. Women are exceptionally susceptible to this disease, but it is gratifying to know that if the symptoms are early recognized a great majority of cases may be cured. Because people are better informed, early diagnoses are more common now than in the past, and, moreover, the methods of treatment, which now include radium and the X-ray, are becoming more and more efficient and effective.

During "National Cancer week" there will be lectures in many cities by the foremost authorities on cancer, the distribution of literature at these lectures; activities by the departments of health throughout the country and by the medical societies, and the publication of numerous articles in the medical and lay press.

Lafayette-Marne Joint Celebration in New York



The 164th anniversary of the birth of the Marquis of Lafayette, major general, U. S. A., and the seventh anniversary of the battle of the Marne, were celebrated with impressive services at the Lafayette statue, Union square, New York. This photograph shows Maj. John F. O'Ryan, speaking. The statue of Lafayette overlooks the speaker's stand.

Find Log Book of Constitution

Missing Document Just Recovered Dates Back to Building of "Old Ironsides."

TELLS TALES OF ADVENTURE

Book Disappeared When Vessel Went Out of Commission and Officials of Navy Department Have Since Hunted High and Low.

Boston.—The logbook of the frigate Constitution, missing for fifteen years, has been found at the Boston navy yard.

High and low the officials of the department have sought the volume ever since the famous old ship went out of commission for the last time in 1907, says the Boston Herald.

The disappearance of the logbook was a complete mystery and the department had come to the conclusion that some person had pilfered the book and that it would probably never again come to light.

Covered With Grime.

And now, quite accidentally, it has turned up, covered with grime and cobwebs, in the utmost corner of building 82, at the Boston yard, where apparently it had lain, with a lot of other rubbish, since her captain hauled down his flag for the last time.

The logbook, which is in manuscript, of course, is very well preserved and its entries are remarkably clear and legible. They bear the signatures, written in the flowing script of a past generation, of Capt. Isaac Hull, Commodore William Bainbridge, Capt. Charles Stewart, Capt. Jacob Jones, Capt. Otto C. Badger and other commanders of "Old Ironsides."

Many interesting episodes and events are narrated in the volume, told in crisp, sailorlike fashion, without adjectives or embellishments. Some of these occurrences have been forgotten and their re-telling at this time makes a strange tale of the 100 years which have elapsed since the old ship has been in the service of Uncle Sam.

The logbook tells, in brief, of the building of the Constitution, in Boston in 1794, and modestly recounts her many engagements and adventures during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, most of which are familiar history.

Describes World Voyage.

It describes, in detail, the famous voyage around the world, which began in 1844 and ended in 1846, during which the Constitution visited the Azores, Madeira, Brazil, Cape Town, Madagascar, China, the Philippines and many other places in the course of her circumnavigation of the globe. In crossing the China sea it is noted that the ship sailed through a mass of floating pumice stone, which had been cast up by a spouting volcano in Japan. At Canton, China, the crew were called on to help extinguish a huge fire which threatened to destroy the city.

The Constitution, in 1821, made a tour of European waters where, on account of her exploits and victories during the war she was the object of great attention and curiosity. After a trip of 46 days, under the command of Commodore Bainbridge, she reached Gibraltar, short of provisions.

A detail of men was sent ashore to procure food, and "after a lengthy talk with natives," according to the log, they succeeded in bringing aboard oranges, apricots, lemons and vegetables. One rather wondrous how such fare appealed to a crew of husky man-o-warsmen after a 46 days' cruise.

Arriving in Genoa harbor on July 4, 1821, a sickness broke out aboard the ship which lasted for two days.

Maybe it was caused by the oranges, lemons, etc., being served out as rations. The log says that those who were not sick "spent the day in harmony and festivity" after the Rev. Addison-Searl, the ship's chaplain, had made an Independence day address. The mail was received in the evening from the sloop Washington, 36 days out of Boston, and papers from various parts of the country were in it.

At Port Mahon, in the Balearic Islands, three men of the crew deserted on a stormy night, Oct. 5, 1821. A detail of 10 men and officers was sent out, which succeeded in recapturing two of the deserters after a three days' search. The third man managed to hide successfully, but gave himself up two years later at the same port.

A Stormy Christmas.

On Christmas night, while the Constitution was anchored in Gibraltar harbor, a great storm occurred. Rain fell in torrents and the deck of the frigate was swept clean. The United States schooner Nonsack, standing close by, sent boats and men to the vessel in case of need. After three days the tempest subsided, after causing much damage and the loss of many lives.

On Sunday, after divine service, during which the child of a "native" was christened "Constitution Jones Nelson," it was learned that Thomas Worthington, a seaman, had been killed in a pistol duel with a foreigner over a pretty dancer in a cafe. A party brought the body back to the ship and it was buried subsequently at sea.

Many distinguished persons, including members of the nobility and gentry, visited the ship during the months she spent in European ports, and the officers were fairly deluged with invitations to parties and other entertainments. The greatest friendliness was displayed toward the Americans everywhere.

The log recites that three men were drowned in the waters of the Bay of Naples, while diving, on the morning of June 15, 1822. The undertow took them to the bottom and the bodies were not recovered. Services were held for them over at the side of the ship.

On the morning of June 20, 1822, a brig, under the command of Capt. Poola Dabinowich, informed Commander Bainbridge that on the previous night two Greek ships had attacked the Austrian fleet and had succeeded in destroying the admiral's ship, having on board 2000 men.

Next morning the Constitution reached the scene of the battle and found hundreds of dead bodies floating around the Isle of Tuno, where it occurred.

In Foreign Seas.

Many months were consumed in cruising along the coast of Turkey, many ports being visited. At Smyrna the American consul paid an official visit to the ship, and was given a rousing reception.

On the return voyage through the Mediterranean John Richards, seaman, fell from the maintopmast into the sea, and before a boat could be lowered "an undertow took him to the bottom."

When the Constitution sailed into the harbor of Gibraltar, April 23, 1823, she fired a salute of 21 guns from the broadside in honor of the coronation of King George IV of Great Britain, which took place at noon on that day.

Another severe storm blew up that night, and the next morning a British frigate was seen hard and fast on the rocks. Fifty men were sent to help pull her off. Carpenters were sent to the aid of an American sloop which was flying her ensign union down and leaking. Another ship lost her bowsprit in the gale.

After four years in European duty the Constitution was relieved from duty by the frigate Cyane, the logbook records "in a downpour of rain." After an uneventful trip of 41 days she arrived off Sandy Hook. This was before the days of clipper ships and fast steamers. It took longer to sail across the Atlantic than to go to New Zealand today.

During the civil war the Constitution was used as a training ship at Annapolis.

She was again pressed into service in July, 1877, when Congress authorized the President to supply transportation for goods sent by American citizens to the Universal Exposition at Paris, 1878.

After a successful trip under the command of Capt. C. Badger to France, made in 50 days, she was ordered back in 1879 from Havre with a cargo. She went aground off the French coast and it took five tugs to pull her into deep water again.

She Comes to Boston.

At the hundredth anniversary of her launching the secretary of the navy ordered her taken to Boston. She was ordered back to the city and to the harbor where she first kissed salt water.

Amidst cheers of thousands she was tied up at the Charlestown navy yard, where a great demonstration was held at the Old South Meeting House in honor of the occasion.

After the war of 1812, with no record of the disappearance of the original figurehead that ornamented the bow of the Constitution, an idea was conceived by an admirer of Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, that it would be a graceful compliment to the chief executive to have his statue placed on the bow of the frigate.

The new figurehead portrayed Jackson holding a scroll on which was inscribed "The Union, it must be preserved." No sooner had the sculptor, L. D. Beecher, begun his work than the enemies of President Jackson began to fight the plan.

The Whigs of Boston scattered handbills over the city bearing, in large letters, the headline, "Freemen Awake!" They prayed the people to take action against this "Wooden God, this image of a tyrant," and "For God's sake, to save the ship from the foul disgrace."

The sculptor was offered large sums of money to allow the figurehead to be stolen, but he would not consent. The matter caused such excitement in Boston that it was necessary to berth the Constitution between the Columbus and the Independence, and to station guards on each ship to protect the obnoxious statue.

However, a daring young marine captain from Cape Cod named Samuel Dewey, on a wager of \$100, stole into the navy yard one stormy night, climbed up the anchor chain, unobserved, saved off the head of the Jackson statue, placed it in a gunny sack and made his escape.

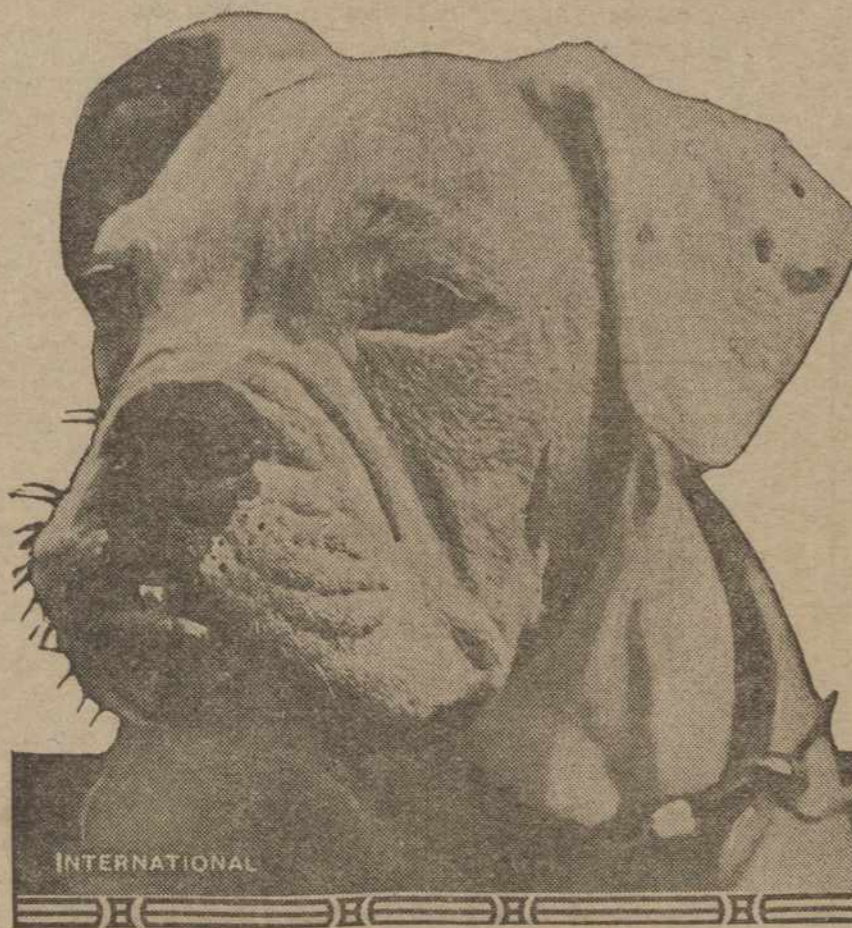
The next morning when the decapitation was discovered there was a tremendous uproar. Dewey later went to Washington, where he exhibited the head to many of the leading Whigs. Finally it was carried to the navy department and offered to Mahlon Dickerson, the secretary of the navy, to whom Dewey told his story.

The secretary was furious and threatened arrest. He went to the White House with Dewey, taking the head wrapped in a handkerchief. Andrew Jackson, when he heard the story, saw the head and burst into uncontrollable laughter.

"Why this is the most infernal graven image I ever saw. The fellow did perfectly right; tell him to saw it off if it ever appears again," declared the President.

After the Washington incident Dewey was made postmaster in Virginia as a reward for his exploit. The statue was found just 27 years after its mysterious disappearance on the grounds of Jonathan Bowers at Willowdale, near Lowell.

New Guardian of the White House



Old Boy is the new watch dog of the White House, who has recently arrived to keep Laddie Boy company. He is five months old and was given to Mrs. Harding by a friend in Washington.