

RED CROSS HELPS WAR'S SUFFERERS

Aids 200,000 Veterans and Their Families—27,000 Disabled Still in Hospitals.

SPENDS \$5,866,255 IN YEAR

Individual Attention Assured to All Physically Ailing or in Distress.

Washington.—War service five years after the armistice, which on November 11 the American Red Cross marks with the opening of the annual membership canvass, shows that during the past year assistance was extended by the Red Cross to some 200,000 ex-service men or their families. To 130 hospitals throughout the country approximately 75,000 ex-service men were admitted for treatment, and to 63,296 of these men definite and specialized service was extended, the Red Cross annual report discloses. In all hospitals under government operation a total of nearly 27,000 disabled veterans were reported by the Surgeon General of the Army.

These facts of the aftermath of physical and mental disability five years after the World War, and the burden resting upon the relatives and dependents of the ex-service men, show conclusively the great need of the Red Cross to act as a supplementary arm of the government in service to these many thousands of men who wore the uniform of the United States. It should be emphasized that government assistance is necessarily standardized along specified lines affecting them as a whole. The Red Cross service is to the individual man and the solution of his problems. This the Red Cross designates "home service" for its aims to give the loving care and interest of the home to these men undergoing physical reconstitution far from their actual home influences.

Year's Expenditures \$5,866,255

In the year ended last June 30 the Red Cross reports \$3,920,000 spent by its Chapters in extending individual attention to the ex-service men and \$1,946,255 spent by National Headquarters of the Red Cross, a total of \$5,866,255. In behalf of the men called to duty in the World War the Red Cross since July 1, 1917, has spent nearly \$184,000,000. Today there are 2,508 Chapters in as many localities carrying on this work, aiding the individual veteran, assisting his family, furnishing creature comforts and funds to tide over troublesome periods. The strong connecting link between the Red Cross and the United States Veterans' Bureau takes the complications out of difficult cases of claims. The Red Cross in this work requiring personal representation of the ex-service man has acted in appeal cases, insurance matters, personal and family problems, camp and hospital activities, and in cases of death. This service handled nearly 12,000 compensation and insurance claims, and 2,225 allotment and other claims.

Solves Serious Problem

The financial problem of the ex-service man when traveling to and from hospitals is a serious one, and in meeting this constant demand the Red Cross expended \$138,334.17 during the year. For extra recreational equipment in Veterans' Bureau training centers \$14,306 was spent, and for the blinded veterans in the government school funds were supplied to enable some of these unfortunate men to enter business as storekeepers and poultry raisers.

In Veterans' Bureau hospitals the record of a single month illustrates the large service rendered by the Red Cross. For example, 15,504 new cases required attention, and a total of 26,007 cases were acted upon; 49,368 letters and 1,863 telegraph messages written, and more than 1,600 entertainments given in recreation houses for the benefit of the patients.

Authorities declare that the present is a critical time in the lives of many of the disabled ex-service men who during the five years since the armistice have developed misgivings of recovery.

Work Among the "Regulars"

Service to the enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps is a charter obligation of the Red Cross, which in the last year recorded over 200,000 cases of assistance extended and 334,420 visits to the sick and disabled. Inquiries by the Red Cross at the request of Government authorities into the home conditions of soldiers, sailors and marines aggregated 17,714, and there were nearly 6,000 instances where the Red Cross located men for their families.

All these activities constituting a single responsibility of the American Red Cross demonstrated during the year that its "war service" in behalf of the veteran and the man enlisted in the nation's defensive arms must go forward unflinchingly and without stint of funds. The work of the last five years has welded a close bond of regard between the men who sacrificed and the Red Cross, whose efforts are praised and indorsed by the veterans' organizations. To do all that can be done to soften the consequences of the hard blows of war is the supreme duty of the Red Cross, to which it is giving its best work and most liberal service.

PROOF POSITIVE

By KATHERINE G. NEWELL

AFTER Martha had opened her eyes to the shaded room and remembered that they had last looked with an assumed soulful expression into the victorious dark eyes of Hamilton Ramsey, the pride and the most eligible bachelor in Finchville, she gave way to a low chuckle, making "hay" with the expensive coverings of the very ornate bed in which her strong young body nestled in velvety ease.

"A man!" entered with a breakfast tray and unceremonious tread. Martha pounded her pillows into a position of comfort, waving aside any help from the maid.

"Oh, Harriet, don't be so foolish! Nobody knows but that you carry me around like a lapdog! It's all rot, this waiting on a healthy thing like me! I hate it and I won't have it! What time did I come in last night?"

"Three this morning, Miss Martha."

"And you sat up for me?"

"Of course. That is my duty, Miss."

"I was so sleepy and so bored I didn't remember, Harriet. I won't lead this life; it's going round like a squirrel in a cage. 'Finishing' me in Europe has finished me for the life of this town."

"Oh, ye gods, listen to this, Harriet!" Martha read from the local paper:

"Hamilton Ramsey will entertain one hundred of his friends to a theater party next Wednesday. He will also give a dinner at his mansion before the show."

"Think, Harriet, the seats are \$2.50, and you bet your boots he won't take any but the best. I told them last night they had the latest thing in 'snobs' beaten here."

Martha reached out for the telephone. "Wait, Harriet, and see how I'll show Finchville I am right about their being snobs."

"Is this 'The Venus' office? Thank you. There is a mistake in the notice in the society items. Hamilton Ramsey? Yes, that's right. Hamilton Ramsey is going to entertain one hundred patients from the surrounding charity institutions—yes; 'charity' to the musical comedy at the theater next Wednesday. A dinner will be served before the performance at his house—no, not 'mansion.' Cars will be supplied by his friends, and all those who will send their names in will convey these 'shut-ins' to his home and to the theater, returning them to their various institutions. So sorry for the mistake. Please put that in tomorrow evening—no, not this evening." Martha hung up the receiver with an impish smile, then, calling another number, she asked for Hamilton Ramsey's private secretary.

"Good morning, Miss Clarke. This is Martha Churchill. Can you tell me when the invitations go out for Mr. Ramsey's theater party? I don't want my engagements to clash. Today, thank you so much. That will give them their invitations before the notice comes out—then wait and see, Harriet!" Martha wiggled her toes in delight.

"But, Miss Martha, don't you think you are doing an awful thing?" gasped the maid.

"Nothing awful in it, Harriet, Hamilton Ramsey should be entertaining those who need it—and I can list him one hundred who do need brightening up. The cars will be donated, too; never fear."

The poor of Finchville rubbed their eyes in amazement the next evening when the Venus gave Martha Churchill's "corrected" version of Hamilton Ramsey's theater party, and when the hundred "best people" looked at their invitations they had a faint feeling at their hearts. But none felt fainter than Hamilton Ramsey himself, when angry friends rang him up and demanded an explanation. "Charity," what did they know of such a word as applied to them! Baffled, furious, he called on the editor of the Venus.

Yes, a lady had telephoned the message in. Who? His secretary, the operator supposed. Miss Clarke denied she had done such an "awful thing." Then in a flash, she told him of Martha Churchill's telephoning to know when the invitations would go out.

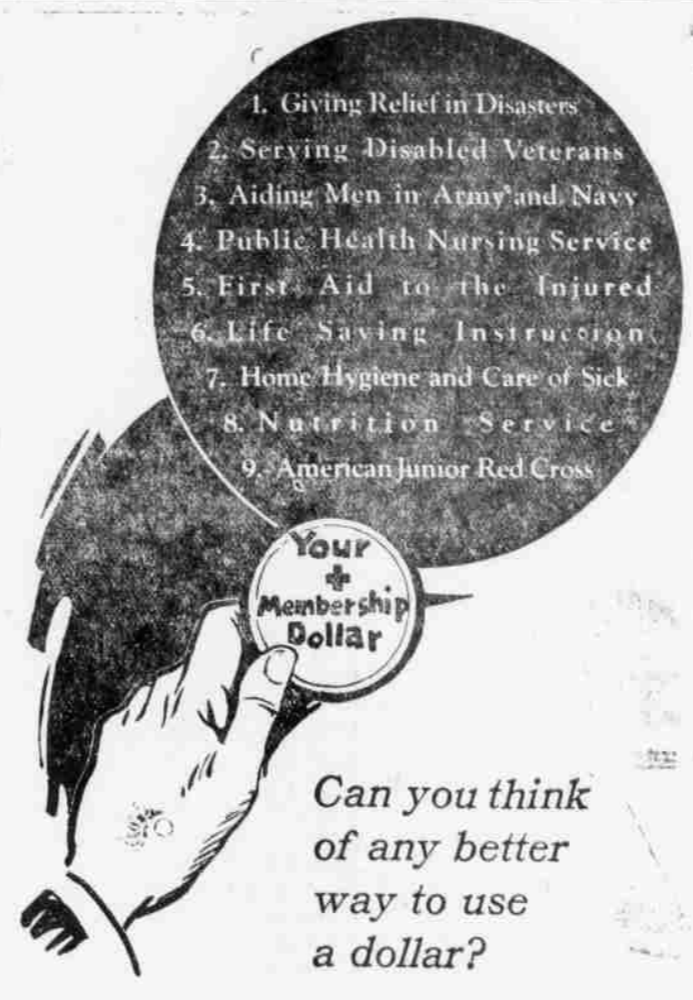
Martha? In a flash, too, it came to him of her disgust at their "snobbery" and how they had said they would make her prove they were snobs. Over his good-looking face came a smile. Let her prove they were "snobs," but let her help carry out the entertaining of his "charity" guests. He had one on Martha, too. "Charity" was a snobbish word as applied to these poor people.

Regrets poured in all day to Hamilton's invitations. That evening he called on Martha and charged her with "snobbery," too, ordering her to get one hundred cars. "And I want the word 'charity' changed, too," he said firmly, "otherwise you must go with the 'snobs'—in other words, the snobs," he added.

Martha looked into his eyes this time with her soul shining through.

"You bet I will, and, oh, Hamilton, it is lovely of you to take it as you have! I'll get the guests and the cars, and we'll have a great time!" she exclaimed.

"You and I will, too, eh, Martha?" Martha just gave a sigh of satisfaction and went into the arms waiting for her.



Can you think of any better way to use a dollar?

RED CROSS ROLL CALL

November 11th to 29th

Join or Renew Your Membership

Junior Red Cross Spreads Good Will Throughout World

Nearly 5,000,000 pupils in the schools of America are following the standard of unselfish service as members of the American Junior Red Cross, the annual report of the American Red Cross discloses. This valiant host is represented in 125,072 school rooms of 24,289 schools throughout the United States. With a service program that is local, national and international in scope, the American Junior Red Cross is working unflinchingly for health and happiness and in the promotion of activities among boys and girls wherever there is opportunity for usefulness.

Increased activity on the part of the schools enrolled and deeper recognition by school authorities of the educational values of Junior Red Cross have been significant features of the last year. Carrying on educational and relief work in France, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria and Rumania, the American Juniors have influenced the forming of Junior departments in the Red Cross organizations of these countries. American boys and girls wearing the "I Serve" button of the Juniors are proving apt messengers of the spirit of good will and mutual understanding through correspondence with pupils in schools scattered throughout the world. At the close of the school year in June 2,009 schools were engaged in correspondence with a like number of schools in Europe; 254 schools in our insular possessions and Alaska territory carried on an exchange of letters with schools in the United States and South Africa. In fact, nearly 2,700 schools with probably 100,000 pupils were busy in this fine act of cheerful communication, while 8,347 articles passed through National Headquarters of the Red Cross in exchanges between the interested pupils here and overseas. An incident of the year's advance was the beginning of activity which will eventually install Junior Red Cross in the Indian schools of the United States.

From every section of the country reports of the tour of the unit of crippled children with their chorus which came from the Bakule school in Prague, Czechoslovakia, to show gratitude to the American Juniors for their assistance declare that nothing since the World War has done so much to awaken the Red Cross spirit in the communities visited by the unit.

The work of the American Juniors in foreign fields is emphasized in the advancement of playgrounds, scholarships in farm, trade and other schools, community and school garden work, and donations of cash and equipment to children's organizations. In these projects \$112,660.17 was spent during the last year in ten European countries, in China and in the Virgin Islands.

"It is inconceivable that the Red Cross could have come thus far only to retreat; that it could have succeeded up to the present time only to fail!"—President Coolidge.

Liberal to Ex-Service Men
Over \$1,000 was expended by each of the 3,600 American Red Cross Chapters in the past year in behalf of disabled ex-service men. The actual total spent was \$3,920,000.

Her Neat Little Scheme.
Wife—Dear, if you'll get a car I can save a lot on clothes during our vacation this summer.
Hub—How do you mean?
Wife—Well, you see, if we go to one hotel as formerly I'll need seven dresses; whereas if we have a car I can get one dress and we'll go to seven hotels.—Boston Transcript.

RAGS WANTED—Clean cotton rags wanted at Herald office. Knit underwear, etc., not acceptable. 22-ft.

SCIENCE IN INDUSTRIAL ERA

Utilitarianism, It Seems, Must Ultimately Kill the Pure Desire for Knowledge.

Wireless is of great practical importance. It facilitates slaughter in war, the dissemination of journalistic falsehood in time of peace, and the broadcasting of trivialities to relieve the tedium of evening hours not devoted to success. But the men who made it possible—Faraday, Maxwell and Hertz—were none of them the least interested in furthering this remarkable enrichment of human life; they were men solely interested in trying to understand physical processes, and it can hardly be said that the existence of industrialism helped them even indirectly. The modern study of the structure of the atom may have a profound effect upon industrial processes, but those who are engaged upon it are very little interested in this possible future effect of their work. It seems likely that the utilitarianism of commercial industry must ultimately kill the pure desire for knowledge just as it kills the very analogous artistic impulse. In America, where the more utilitarian aspects of science are keenly appreciated, no great advance in pure theory has been made. None of the fundamental discoveries upon which practical applications depend have been made in America. It seems probable that, as the point of view appropriate to commercial industry spreads, utilitarianism will make such fundamental discoveries more and more rare, until at last those who love knowledge for its own sake come to be classified in youth as "morons" and kept in institutions for harmless lunatics.—The Dial.

How Braid Trimmings Should Be Handled

Before cutting braid which is likely to fray, twist cotton tightly around it and cut just below the part so tied. It is advisable to run a thread once or twice across the end of cut braid to prevent it unraveling and spreading out of shape when the cut edge is being turned under. When binding coat edges with braid tack on both sides before sewing it down with neat stitches, and then iron over with a damp cloth. When applying braid to a round or looped design, sew down the outer edge first; afterward the fullness on the inner edge can be arranged to fall neatly in place.

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