The

"HOBOED" TO GET POINTERS

David McCalib, Texas Veteran, Makes

"Blind Baggage" Trip to Aid Ex-Service Men.

Jobless and penniless, hundreds of ex-service men in the West are "riding the rods" from place to place in



search of employment. While others talked about doing something for them. David McCalib, young war veteran of Dallas, Tex., made a long trip as a 'hobo" to get first-hand information about the men to devise

means of helping them that would be acceptable to all.

"I rode the blinds and side-door pullmans for 800 miles over the M. K. & T., Sante Fe and Texas and Pacific rallroads," McCalib reported to the American Legion authorities of Texas handling the unemployment problem. "I noted three outstanding things in the six-day trip. First, the real, oldtime hobo of the back door variety vas almost disappeared, Second, here were a large number of young men who were too young to have entered the army. The majority of the men riding the rods were of this class. Third, there was a comparatively small number of ex-service men on the rods. They were noticeably untrained in the ways of hoboing."

WAS ONLY COMIC OPERA WAR

Americans Experienced Odd Provisions When Joining Spanish Legion Against Moors.

It was just a comic opera war anyhow, according to 83 young Americans who have returned to New York from whence they sailed two months ago to join the Spanish Foreign Legion for service against the Moors. The would-be Foreign Legionnaires were represented in numbers among ex-service men applying to the American Legion employment bureau for any kind of work.

After enlistment in New York, the recruits, almost all of whom had served overseas with the American army, were sent to Ceuta, Africa, There they were informed for the first time that out of their pay of 41/2 pesetas a day (about 60 cents) they must buy their own uniform, food, even arms and ammunition.

"It was the funniest war you ever saw," declared George Dimond of Brooklyn, who explained that the harder you fought the more it would cost you for ammunition. If a man fought very hard he would soon be deeply in debt to the Spanish government. If, on the other hand, he conserved ammunition and tried to save money, he stood excellent chances of being picked off by a Moor. Besides all that, the Americans, who thought they were to be officers, were assured that they were welcomed only as privates.

FREE LEGAL AID FOR NEEDY

Loy J. Mollumby, Commander of Montana Post, First to Sue in Behalf of Wounded.

The first man in the United States to file suit against the government in behalf of wounded soldiers was

Loy J. Mollumby, young attorney of Great Falls, Mont. He won his case, which was to obtain hospital treatment and compensation for a service man who became insane as a result of his war experience.

CYP

A second suit against the government has been filed by Mollumby in favor of Chris Tuss, service man, who died of tuberculosis. This action seeks to secure payment of war risk insurance to the young man's needy dependents. The government claims that the disease was contracted after Tuss' discharge and after his insurance had lapsed. Mollumby contends that he contracted tu-

herculosis while in the army. Mollumby, commander of his American Legion post in Great Falls, has set up a free logal aid bureau for all sick and wounded ex-service men.

Wants More Land Opened.

For every government farm available today there are 100 service mea standing in line, according to Secrelary of the Interior Fall, who has informed the American Legion that the lovernment is unable in any degree to satisfy the "back-to-the-farm" craving of former soldiers and sailors without additional legislation. The Legion is endeavoring to have more land opened to settlement for service men.

WOMAN IN LEGION POLITICS

Miss Ivy Ann Futter of Kansas Did Clever Work at Recent National Convention.

The ways of the fair sex in politics has been a more or less pleasant sur-

prise to the male electorate ever since the Nineteenth Amendment. The American Legion saw the emancipated voters in full swing during its recent national convention. Outstanding among them was Miss Ivy Ann Fuller of Kansas.

One of the most bitterly waged fights of the convention centered over the election of a national chaplain for 1922. The East, West, North and South had candidates in the field with strong backing. Kansas put forth the name of a "fighting parson" and Miss Fuller, in speeches, caucuses and lining up of delegates, put him across by a narrow margin. Miss Fuller, a "movie" actress in New York before the war, trained in a Vassar college unit for nurses and then entered a Fifth avenue hospital and later the Walter Reed institution at Washing-

IN BEHALF OF INSANE MEN

Test Suit Filed in Providence, R. I., May Affect Numerous Other Cases.

Are former soldiers whose minds were wrecked by shell-shock, wounds and gas, temporarily or permanently insane? The question is to be decided in a suit against the government to compel payment of war-risk insurance, filed in Providence, R. I., by James B. Littlefield, attorney for the American Legion.

The action has been taken in behalf of three soldiers, Adam Mikillwicz, Guisseppe Vitulio and James McGee. It is alleged by the Legion attorney that the three are totally disabled as a result of insanity. The government insurance bureau, Mr. Littlefield charges, has refused to pay the insurance of the men on the ground that they may recover.

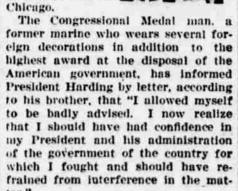
Their minds dwarfed from shell shock, several thousand ex-service men are confined in insane asylums and private and government hospitals. The decision sought is that the men are permanently disabled and as such are entitled to the full money allowance awarded by the government instead of a small temporary compensation. The result of the suit filed in Providence will affect similar cases about to be filed in all parts of the country.

MEDAL OF HONOR MAN DUPED

John J. Kelly of Chicago Badly Advised in Signing Petition for Release of Prisoners.

That his Medal of Honor brother, John J. Kelly, Chicago, had been

"duped" into signing a petition to President Harding for the release of Eugene V. Debs and 145 "political prisoners" is a charge made in a letter to national headquarters of the American Legion at Indianapolis from Michae! J. Kelley, also of Chicago.



Needs New Poll-Tax Law.

In passing an amended bill exempting ex-service men of Alabama from the payment of poll tax, the legislature of that state has unwittingly disfranchised the men it sought to benefit. The amendment was held unconstitutional and the only ex-service men permitted to vote in recent elections were those who became disabled from wounds or sickness during the war, provided they did not own \$500 worth of property. George Lewis Bailes, commander of the Birmingham post of the American Legion is drafting an amendment as a substitute for the one declared unconstitutional. It will be submitted to the legislature at an extra session called by Governor Kilby.

Totally Indifferent,

The rush hour crowd was gathered waiting for cars. A middle-aged, redfaced woman dug her elbows into convenient ribs, regardless of owners, "Say," she bellowed at a stout gentleman, after a particularly vicious jab: "does it make any difference which of

these cars I take to get to Greenwood cemetery?" "Not to me, ma'am," he replied, slipping through an opening in the

crowd-American Legion Weekly.

HONG KONG, an



C) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD .

Scene in Chinese Quarter of Hong Kong.

Among all the far flung possessions of the British Empire, Hong Kong might be called the gem. Many Britishers look upon it as their local colony; and it is indeed a city of superlatives. It is the pivot of British commerce, naval power and influence in the Far East. Travelers acclaim its terraced city the most beautiful in the Far East; its deep, commodious harbor is one of the best in the world; and in the tonnage of shipping entered and cleared it is outranked-since the World war reduced Hamburg's importance-only by New York. It is the commercial gateway to the vast era of southern China and the islands to the south.

On the military side Hong Kong Is stronger than Gibraltar and is the base of one of the most powerful fleet units in existence, the British Asiatic squadron. Finally it is one of the most prosperous communities to be found either East or West.

Much of Great Britain's pride in has been built from nothing in just four score years. In 1839 Hong Kong was a bare granite island, nominally a part of China, but inhabited only by a few thousand fishermen and groups of the pirates who made commerce off the Chinese coast a thing of hazard and uncertainty in those days. When British merchants clashed with the Chinese in Canton in 1839 and found it necessary to leave that city, they retired first to the Portuguese settlement at Macao, seventy-five miles down the Canton river, and then completely off the mainland to the rocky island of Hong Kong. War followed this commercial friction, and when Great Britain emerged as the victor in 1841 she demanded, and the following year was given, outright title to Hong Kong.

Despite the common idea, Hong Kong is not a city, but an island. It is eleven miles long and from two to five miles wide with an area of more than thirty square miles. The city, which to the popular mind constitutes Hong Kong, is officially named Victoria for the queen who ruled in Britain during its greatest growth. But though the name Victoria is used in official documents and on some maps, to most of the islanders the big community of half a million souls is merely "the city." Victoria and the matchless harbor

are on the inner side of the island, and as the ship approaches Hong Kong only the little developed seaward side is seen. In the distance it seems little différent, except for its size, from the bare granite islands among which it lies. As the steamer draws near differences appear; patches of verdure are discerned; the line of a highway stands out on the sides of its towering hills, an occasional pane of glass reflects a flash of light from among the trees. Yet there is little hint of the presence of a great city of half a million souls on the far side of the island.

Has Wonderful Harbor.

When the ship has nosed around the end of the island at the west or through the narrow passage near the eastern end, the great harbor and city come into view. Due to two peninsulas which extend from the mainland close to the island and to the indentations of the shore of the Island itself, the harbor, covering 10 to 15 square miles. seems landlocked. It has the appearance of a pond set down in a vast irregular granite bowl. In this deep harbor all the world's navies and a large part of the world's combined merchant fleets might be anchored without undue crowding. And there in truth on almost any day of the year may be seen generous samples of the naval or civil craft of nearly every maritime nation, while among them move busily countless Chinese is the most orderly city of the East.

(Prepared by the National Geographic So- sampans and numerous launches of ciety, Washington, D. C.) the harbor.

For nearly five miles the water front is an unbroken quay which the dwellers of Hong Kong, borrowing the name from the famous quay of the Portuguese at Macao, call the Praya. Great ocean liners can dock directly beside this quay or at one of the many wharves which extend outward from it. Back from the sea wall a broad road extends along the entire water front of Hong Kong, and facing the harbor across it are public buildings, business houses and some of the great warehouses which proclaim Hong Kong's chief activity-the distribution of merchandise to and from southeastern Asia. Many of the structures are faced story upon story by the arched external galleries or loggias, like our porches, that have become characteristic of British architecture in this semi-tropical island.

But looking at Hong Kong from a ship in the harbor, the newcomer gives only scant attention to the water front, terraces; the whole city is spread out before him as though it were a map upon the wall. His eyes are inevitably led upward to row upon row of and forest, to dwellings perched near the crest of the ridge. To the right, at the very peak of the island, rise the wireless towers of one of Great Britain's most important radio stations,

Climbing Up "The Peak."

Suburban conditions are not reached in Hong Kong by moving outward as in most thickly settled communities, but by moving upward. On the level area of the middle portion of the town near the water front-much of which. incidentally, has been reclaimed from the harbor-are the banks and counting houses, the business structures and warehouses of the merchants and shippers. To the east and west Chinese merchants hold sway. This level mercantile region of Victoria extends only a few blocks from the harbor's edge. Back of it rise steeply the lower slopes of "the Peak" against whose green sides the light buildings of the residential section of the city stand out boldly. Most of Victoria's cross streets surrender unconditionally at the foot of the hill and are transformed into stair steps. A few, as though more determined to conquer the heights, wind with many contortions, covering rods that they may rise feet. But parallel with the edge of the harbor the streets continue, each on a different level, like receding shelves or the tiers of seats of a huge theater.

The first zone of shelf-like streets that rises above the mercantile level is Victoria's "Chinatown" where live the greater part of the closely packed multitudes of Chinese who have come from the mainland to cast their lots under the British flag.

The next level in Victoria's social stratification is a closely built up section of substantial houses occupied by British, Americans, Portuguese, and indeed by representatives of most European nations and the United States. Farther up the side of the peak, above the closely built section for westerners, are the residences of the more wealthy, set in spacious grounds, half hidden in gardens.

Hong Kong is in effect a colony of Chinese ruled by the British. But in spite of the fact that 95 per cent of the population is Chinese, people of many nations and creeds have made a place for themselves in this unique community. Near the water front may be found representatives of almost any nationality or race one likes, from Portuguese to Norwegian, and from South Sea islanders to African. And in spite of this seeming stage setting for eternal turbulence Hong Kong

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A Record Breaker.

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Fur Beavers.

The government forest rangers report a great number of beavers this to be of the jerry-built order of archiyear, and the indications are that there | tecture, so much so that one day the will be planty of skins for furs unless rain came through the roof and the laws which now protect the ani- swamped the place. interesting as its appearance and ac- mals are greatly relaxed. Two years When the landlord called for his Hong Kong arises from the fact that it tivities are. For Victoria is a city of ago in the Cochetopa forest in Colo- rent the tenant exclaimed, indignantrado there were 200 beavers, estimat- ly: "I say, it is too bad; the other ing four or five to a house, which is night the rain came through the roof a conservative estimate. This year and gave me a regular shower bath, there are 12,000 animals. Beavers You really ought to do something." buildings clinging to the sides of a have complete protection in 25 states great hill, past patches of bare rock and have become so numerous that they are a nuisance.

"The Fittest."

"Do you believe in the survival of the fittest?"

"Not as much as I used to," replied Senator Sorghum. "The chap who 1815. This was followed by the lanmakes a specialty of throwing orntorical fits isn't nearly as influential as he used to be."

tion as she looks at the basket of clear, white clothes and thanks Red Cross Ball Blue. At all grocers.-Advertisement.

Were it not for the bliss of ignor- was a friend of mine." ance, some people would always be unhappy.

Too Much to Expect.

A man took a house which proved

"Ought to do something!" growled the landlord. "Do you expect me to provide you with soap and towels, too?"

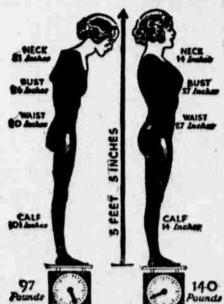
Ballroom Dancing.

The earliest form of ballroom dancing was the quadrille, started about cers, invented in 1836. The polka was adopted in 1835. The waltz, which came from Germany, in 1795, did not become popular as a ballroom dance The housewife smiles with satisfac- till later. The two-step is an American invention.

> Far rrom It! "Was that your wife I saw you with last night?" "I should say not! That

Hope deferred gives one cold feet.

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