

W. C. DOWD, JR.
PUBLISHED BY
L. J. DOWD, EDITOR
BUREAU DAVIS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1945

Second Verse

The chorus at Senator Josiah Bailey's heels grows louder and fiercer. A few days ago we published a letter signed by virtually every prominent Democrat in Johnston County (the Senator's neighboring county) condemning him in these words:

"At least, Senator, you are consistent in one thing, and that is in your contempt for the common people and your betrayal of your constituents."

The petitioners didn't say so, but they obviously were disturbed by the Senator's opposition to Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce. It was a little surprising to find North Carolina Democrats, in an official role, calling Senator Bailey's hand on that issue. But there it was. This week, the protest was followed by another, not so surprising, but with an amusing new wrinkle.

The State Federation of Labor, through its journal, *The Federationist*, is calling upon the Senator to resign his office because of his failure to support Mr. Wallace. And the request is not quite without basis. The labor editor remembers back to 1928, when, as Senator Fournell, Mr. Bailey challenged Simon's right to remain in Washington, saying that he no longer represented the people. Senator Bailey now hears an echo of that challenge:

"You no longer represent the people who elected you. You have committed far greater sins than Simon. Having committed these sins in your brain and flagrant manner, there is but one decent thing for you to do. So come down, John, come down."

The Senator, we'd guess, will scarcely take note of the rebellion at home. But it should give him pause. Could it be that North Carolina, faced with the opportunity, would actually have approved Henry Wallace as the Federal loan agent of the post-war world?

Charles R. Austin

For long years Mr. Charles Austin, who died Thursday night, had sat at his typewriter, his fingers playing on the keys, while the machine rattled and the paper rolled. As time went on and age crept upon him, the inoperability of speed and accuracy which are the measure of competency in this trade began to leave him. Mr. Austin was growing old.

The realization flustered him and further hurried his efforts to force his fingers to work faster. He knew that if he failed to do so, he would be out of a job. He was not a man to let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him.

He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him.

He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him.

He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him.

He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him.

He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him.

He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him.

He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him.

He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him.

He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him. He was a man who would not let anything happen to him.

at the rate of \$100,000 annually. He took the matter to the courts, and lost.

The court ruled that the union had every right to levy the assessment. And Mr. Arnold now says that a man who objects to the process whereby a union may deprive him of his right to work stands against the majestic march of working men and women.

We must say, as we've said before, that Mr. De Mille seems to have a right place on the side of unionism—and indeed it appears that he has been inactive, and took no part in voting in this \$1 assessment. But we made a good deal of sense out of his protest that no union should have the power over a member's right to work under such conditions. And Mr. Arnold's protest does not persuade us to change our minds.

The De Mille argument may be one of "holier logic." But, so far as we can tell, so is that of Mr. Arnold. The risk of the union to levy an assessment is not the question here. The real issue is whether a union shall be able to bar a man from employment, willy-nilly. And if Mr. Arnold assumes that such power belongs to the part of unions in their majestic march, then he has quite another idea of the goal of the march than we have.

A Liberation

The library, providing Senate Bill No. 35 gets safely past the General Assembly, is here to stay, and will be recognized officially as a vital part of the government's responsibility to the people. The bill says so in plain English.

The governing body of said county or municipality may levy a special tax not in excess of five cents on the one hundred dollars of assessed value of taxable property, to be collected as other general taxes are collected, without submitting the question to a vote of the people, the establishment and support of a public library being a necessary governmental expense in the aid of public education."

We've no way of knowing whether the bill can be passed, for it faces certain opposition from certain groups. But the principle it advances is almost revolutionary, and amounts to something like a Right to Libraries within North Carolina.

Here, you might say, the institutions are for the first time recognized as legal. They need not depend upon special elections for their support and continued existence, if this bill becomes law. There could be no repetition of 1939, when Charlotte's libraries were closed for a year for lack of funds and public interest.

After their long career of contributing to public education on limited budgets, and suffering from neglect, they may at last become legitimate children of the local government. The next step is a long step forward. Win, lose or draw, this bill has started something.

Who's Guilty?

Just as a study in relative values, an internal peek into the workings of the machine of military justice, consider the case of a German soldier, the 17-year-old, who was sentenced to hang for hanging the young father had been condemned because of his refusal to drill, when commanded to do so by his superiors. For some reason, the story goes, he had been told that the doctor was to be executed by hanging, and he was to be executed by hanging.

That that wouldn't do. He was not to be executed by hanging, and he was not to be executed by hanging. He was not to be executed by hanging, and he was not to be executed by hanging.

He was not to be executed by hanging, and he was not to be executed by hanging. He was not to be executed by hanging, and he was not to be executed by hanging.

He was not to be executed by hanging, and he was not to be executed by hanging. He was not to be executed by hanging, and he was not to be executed by hanging.

He was not to be executed by hanging, and he was not to be executed by hanging. He was not to be executed by hanging, and he was not to be executed by hanging.

He was not to be executed by hanging, and he was not to be executed by hanging. He was not to be executed by hanging, and he was not to be executed by hanging.

He was not to be executed by hanging, and he was not to be executed by hanging. He was not to be executed by hanging, and he was not to be executed by hanging.

IT HAS now been nearly a year since this column revealed how the U. S. Army had procrastinated before ordering the quick-release parachute for American aviators.

Although Army officials at first denied the need of the quick-release parachute, they later reversed themselves and have been supplying it to troops in the combat area. However, the process of fulfilling General Longfellow's request and also of manufacturing the new harness has been so slow that most troops in non-combat areas are still using the triple-release parachute harness.

This is fastened with three buckles which an aviator must unlatch immediately he hits the ground and in some cases while still in the air, especially if he is about to land in the water or on rough terrain. Otherwise he may be dragged to death.

A tragic illustration of this occurred in the African desert near Cairo not long ago when six men died because of the triple-release parachute harness.

Jumping from 2,500 feet, the men were caught in a 50-mile-an-hour Sahara sandstorm which seized their parachutes before they could unfurl the three buckles. They were dragged as much as five miles across the desert. One of the crew who lived reported: "I was floating and didn't know how far I was from the ground. I tried to undo my chute but couldn't. Fortunately, I landed in a tree."

The poor wooden legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.

Poor Wooden Legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.

Poor Wooden Legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.

Poor Wooden Legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.

Poor Wooden Legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.

Poor Wooden Legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.

Poor Wooden Legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.

Poor Wooden Legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.

Poor Wooden Legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.

Poor Wooden Legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.

Poor Wooden Legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.

Poor Wooden Legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.

Poor Wooden Legs Representatives of the Army Surgeon General's Office have been meeting in Chicago with manufacturers

of artificial limbs in order to reach agreement on standard limbs to be furnished servicemen. Standardization of this kind would be extremely helpful to veterans, but this achievement alone will be only a small part of the reform necessary.

At the Walter Reed Hospital and at Fort Olen Convent, Md., in the laboratory several hundred amputees have been confined for months, many of them disgraced with the treatment they have received.

One price is that after their amputations have sufficiently healed the men are issued temporary legs to learn to walk on. Not only are these heavy but they are so poorly made that they sometimes break. One veteran who lost both legs went home on a rickety Rochester, N. Y., chair and had to be sent back in an ambulance because both his artificial legs had broken. He was tested another pair of temporary legs. But one night these also went out of commission and he had to drag himself by his hands for half a city block to get home.

Low-Priced Legs Veterans make no complaint of the permanent legs issued by the Army. If a serviceman is in non-combatant service and is to go back to clerical work in the Army, the Medical Corps gives him an excellent artificial leg supplied by the country's most experienced manufacturers.

But the veteran who is going back to civilian life gets his artificial leg not from the Medical Corps but from the Veterans' Administration. And the Veterans' Administration so far has refused to pay for the best artificial limb. Whereas the Army pays from \$25 to \$75 for willow and aluminum full legs, and from \$150 to \$175 for the best quality half-legs, the Veterans' Administration refuses to go above \$50 for full legs, buying most of them for about \$15. Half-legs purchased by the Veterans' Administration are priced from \$110 to \$125.